

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in England and Wales 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales are released today. They are based on interviews from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police in the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone (see Notes to editors).

Levels and trends in crime

The key points from the latest release are:

- Overall, there were an estimated 9.6 million crimes as measured by the BCS in 2009/10, a fall of 9% compared with the previous year's survey (10.5 million crimes).
- There were 4.3 million crimes recorded by the police in 2009/10, an 8% decrease compared with 2008/09 (4.7 million crimes), with decreases in most crime types.
- Both sources are consistent in showing marked falls in vehicle crime (BCS vehicle-related theft down 17% and police recorded vehicle crime down by 16% compared with the previous year).
- While the 9% fall in domestic burglary from the 2009/10 BCS was not statistically significant (compared with the 2008/09 survey) it is broadly in line with the 6% reduction recorded by the police between 2009/10 and the previous year.
- There was a 28% fall in BCS theft from the person between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 surveys. However, this follows a rise of 25% the previous year and the estimated number of thefts from the person is now at a similar level to that seen in recent years. In contrast, police recorded theft from the person showed a 3% increase between 2008/09 and 2009/10, this being the first increase since 2005/06.
- The apparent 1% fall in the level of violent crime between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS was not statistically significant. Police recorded violence against the person fell by 4% between 2008/09 and 2009/10, with falls in both violence with injury (down 5%) and violence without injury (down 3%). Both BCS violence and police recorded violence against the person offences have shown a downward trend since 2006/07.
- The overall sanction detection rate was 27.8% in 2009/10, a slight fall from the 28.4% recorded last year. Overall, there were 1.2 million crimes solved by sanction detections in 2009/10.

The BCS estimates that the risk of becoming a victim of crime in 2009/10 was 21.5%, a fall from 23.3% in 2008/09. This figure is the lowest since the BCS started in 1981 (27.7%) and down from a peak of 39.7% in 1995.

Long-term trends show that BCS crime rose steadily from 1981 before peaking in the mid-1990s. BCS crime then fell sharply until 2004/05 before levelling off until subsequent falls between the 2006/07 and 2007/08 surveys and in the latest year.

Violent and sexual crime

Provisional data show the police recorded 615 homicides in 2009/10, a fall of 6% compared with the previous year. Attempted murders increased by 2%, to 588, in 2009/10.

Police recorded sexual offences increased by 6% between 2008/09 and 2009/10. This increase needs, however, to be interpreted with caution. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) has been taking steps to enhance the recording of serious sexual offences and this has culminated in inclusion of good practice guidance in the Home Office Counting Rules for crime from April 2010. While these were not formally in place in 2009/10, the figures for 2009/10 may reflect initiatives undertaken by forces over the last year as they anticipated their introduction.

The BCS provides estimates of the proportion of adults who have been a victim of sexual offences via an additional self-completion module (see Notes to editors). These figures show that there was not a statistically significant change in the proportion of men and women aged 16 to 59 who were victims of sexual assault in the last year compared with the 2008/09 BCS. The 2009/10 BCS shows that 1% of men and 2% of women in the 16 to 59 age range were victims of a sexual assault, with the majority of these assaults being less serious.

Provisional figures on police recorded firearm offences show a 3% fall between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Firearm offences have shown a downward trend following rises between 2002/03 and 2005/06. The fall over the last year was largely due to a decrease in offences involving a handgun, which fell by 13%. The number of injuries resulting from firearm offences increased by 8% between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (from 1,764 to 1,901). This follows a 46% fall in firearm offence injuries last year.

Comparable year-on-year figures for selected violent knife and sharp instrument offences recorded by the police are published for the first time (see Notes to editors for details of selected offences). There was a 7% fall in knife and sharp instrument offences between 2008/09 and 2009/10, from 36,335 offences to 33,771. The police provisionally recorded 205 knife and sharp instrument homicides in 2009/10, a fall from the 255 recorded in 2008/09.

The police recorded 75,101 robberies in 2009/10, a fall of 6% on the previous year. As the number of people interviewed by the BCS who have experienced robbery is relatively low, estimates for robbery tend to fluctuate from year-to year. For context the 2009/10 BCS showed a non-statistically significant increase of 23% in BCS robberies (this follows a 13% non-significant reduction in the 2008/09 BCS compared with 2007/08).

Public perceptions

According to the 2009/10 BCS, around two thirds (66%) of adults believed crime had risen nationally in the last few years. This contrasts with the one-third (31%) who thought crime had risen in their local area. The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level was particularly marked for knife crime (90% of people perceived an increase nationally compared with 27% locally) and gun crime (81% nationally compared with 13% locally).

The BCS also shows that around half of the public believe that they live in a lower than average crime area (51%) with 39% thinking they live in an area with an average level of crime and just 10% in a high crime area.

The 2009/10 BCS shows a disparity between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk. For example, 15% of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary in the next year compared with an actual risk of around 2%.

The BCS also asks people about their perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area. In 2009/10, 14% of people had a high level of perceived ASB compared with 17% in 2008/09. The current proportion of people who had a high level of perceived ASB is the lowest since the measure was introduced in the survey in 2001/02. In previous years reduction in problems with “abandoned or burnt out cars” was largely responsible for driving falls in the overall measure. However, the reduction between 2008/09 and 2009/10 reflects falls in the proportion of people perceiving a problem with almost all of the types of ASB that make up the overall measure.

The 2009/10 BCS shows that 51% of people agreed that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, an increase from 49% in 2008/09.

Notes to editors

1. For the crime types and population groups it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity. However, the BCS does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime in England and Wales, but to produce estimates of crimes experienced by adults aged 16 and over resident in households. It does not cover all offences, with homicide, fraud and drug offences being notable exclusions.

2. Police recorded figures cover groups (e.g. residents of institutions and tourists) and sectors (e.g. commercial crime) excluded from the BCS sample and have a wider coverage of offences. However, police recorded crime does not cover those crimes that are not reported to or discovered by the police and is influenced by any changes in recording practice. Police recorded crime provides a robust measure of homicide (an offence not covered by the BCS) and is a good measure of well-reported crimes.

3. Due to their sensitive nature, questions of sexual victimisation are asked in a separate self-completion module in the BCS. Results from this module are not included in the main BCS count of crime.

4. The selected offences included in the police knife crime collection are: Attempted murder, threats to kill, ABH and GBH, robbery, rape, sexual assaults and provisional homicide figures.

5. ‘Crime in England and Wales 2009/10’ is available online on the UK National Statistics Publication Hub as well as the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics website.
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0910.html>

6. A ‘User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics’ is also available, providing further information about the BCS and police recorded crime.
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/crimestats-userguide.pdf>

For all press enquiries, please contact the Home Office Press Office who will liaise with Home Office Statistics:

Newsdesk - **020 7035 3535**

Monday - Thursday: 07:00 - 21:00

Friday: 07:00 - 20:00

Emergency media calls, out-of-hours: 07659 174 240

Please note: the press office deals with enquiries from the media only. Members of the public should phone **020 7035 4848**.

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the North East Region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the North East region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.¹

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	North East
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 14%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 12%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 13%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 21%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 22%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 7%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↑ Drug offences up 1%

¹ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	North East
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 748 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 4% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 8%, from 208 in 2008/09 to 191 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 27% of adults in the North East region perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area, not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (24%).
- 16% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall and 29% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area, both of which were not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (14% and 26% respectively).
- There was no statistically significant change between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for all three perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 56% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area which was higher than for England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the North West Region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the North West region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.²

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	North West
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 11%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 7%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 11%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 19%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 15%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 8%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↓ Drug offences down 1%

² For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	North West
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 4,155 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 7% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 20%, from 2,380 in 2008/09 to 1,911 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 29% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area, which was higher than England and Wales overall (26%).
- 25% of adults in the North West region perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area and 15% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall; neither of these were statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (24% and 14% respectively).
- All three perception measures showed a decrease between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 53% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, which was not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the Yorkshire and the Humber Region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for Yorkshire and the Humber are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.³

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	Yorkshire & the Humber
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 11%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 10%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 8%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 20%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 11%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 6%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↑ Drug offences up 7%

³ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	Yorkshire & the Humber
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	↓ Vehicle-related theft down

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 2,444 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 5% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives increased by 0.1%, from 967 in 2008/09 to 968 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 23% of adults in Yorkshire and the Humber perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area, not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (24%).
- 15% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall and 28% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area, both of which were not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (14% and 26% respectively).
- There was no statistically significant change between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for all three perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 51% of adults in Yorkshire and the Humber thought that the police and local council were dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter locally, not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the East Midlands Region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the East Midlands region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.⁴

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	East Midlands
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 9%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 2%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 12%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 23%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 11%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↓ Sexual offences down 1%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↑ Drug offences up 6%

⁴ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	East Midlands
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 2,011 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 4% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 10%, from 1,035 in 2008/09 to 927 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 13% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall and 22% of adults perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in the local area, neither were statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (14% and 24% respectively).
- 24% of adults perceived drug use or drug dealing as a problem in the local area, lower than for England and Wales overall (26%).
- Perceived anti-social behaviour overall showed a decrease between 2008/09 and 2009/10. There was no statistically significant change for the other two perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 48% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area which was lower than England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the West Midlands region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the West Midlands region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.⁵

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	West Midlands
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 8%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 3%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 7%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 17%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 9%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 8%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↓ Drug offences down 1%

⁵ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	West Midlands
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 4,130 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 7% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 15%, from 2,151 in 2008/09 to 1,827 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 15% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall, which was not statistically significantly different from England and Wales (14%).
- 22% of adults perceived drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem in the local area and 27% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in the local area, both of which were not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (24% and 26% respectively).
- There was no statistically significant change between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for all three perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 49% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area. This was lower than for England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the East of England Region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the East of England region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.⁶

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	East of England
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 7%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↑ Violence against the person up 1%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 6%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 17%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 17%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 3%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↓ Drug offences down 6%

⁶ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	East of England
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 1,936 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 5% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 21%, from 909 in 2008/09 to 721 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 11% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall, lower than for England and Wales overall (14%).
- 21% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area and 20% of adults perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area, both of which were lower than England and Wales overall (26% and 24% respectively).
- Perception of drunk or rowdy behaviour showed a decrease between 2008/09 and 2009/10. There was no statistically significant change for the other two perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 53% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area; this was not statistically significantly different to England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime the London Region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the London region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.⁷

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	London
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 2%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	→ Violence against the person stable 0%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 1%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 9%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↑ Robbery up 3%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 14%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↓ Drug offences down 12%

⁷ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	London
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	↓ All household crime down
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 12,570 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 11% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives increased by 4%, from 6,864 in 2008/09 to 7,171 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 30% of adults perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area and 32% of adults perceived drug use or drug dealing as a problem in their local area, higher than England and Wales overall (24% and 26% respectively).
- 20% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall which was higher than for England and Wales (14%).
- There was no statistically significant change between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for all three perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 55% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area. This was higher than England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the South East region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the South East region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.⁸

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	South East
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 7%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 4%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 5%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 14%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 8%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 2%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↑ Drug offences up 1%

⁸ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	South East
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	↓ All household crime down
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 2,896 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 4% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 12%, from 1,094 in 2008/09 to 964 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 13% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall and 24% per cent of adults perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area. Neither were statistically significantly different to England and Wales overall (14% and 24% respectively).
- 23% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area. This was lower than for England and Wales overall (26%).
- There was no statistically significant change between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for any of the three perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 51% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area; this was not statistically significantly different to England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in the South West region 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for the South West region are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.⁹

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	South West
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 9%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 3%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 8%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 18%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 15%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	↑ Sexual offences up 9%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↑ Drug offences up 3%

⁹ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	South West
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 1,680 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 4% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 11%, from 624 in 2008/09 to 554 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 10% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall, which was lower than for England and Wales (14%).
- 19% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area and 20% of adults perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area, both of which were lower than England and Wales overall (26% and 24% respectively).
- All three perception measures showed a decrease between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 50% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area; this was not statistically significantly different than England and Wales overall (51%).

15 July 2010

Statistical News Release: Crime in Wales 2009/10

The latest National Statistics on crime in England and Wales produced by the Home Office are released today (15 July 2010). They are based on results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police for the financial year 2009/10. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Key findings for Wales are outlined below.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years. However, as in previous years, there have been some differences between the sources and these differences can be more marked at a regional level.¹⁰

Police Recorded Crime

England & Wales	Wales
↓ Total recorded crime down 8%	↓ Total recorded crime down 6%
↓ Violence against the person down 4%	↓ Violence against the person down 2%
↓ Domestic burglary down 7%	↓ Domestic burglary down 2%
↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%	↓ Offences against vehicles down 16%
↓ Robbery down 6%	↓ Robbery down 17%
↑ Sexual offences up 6%	→ Sexual offences stable 0%
↓ Drug offences down 4%	↑ Drug offences up 1%

¹⁰ For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

BCS

England & Wales	Wales
→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change	→ All personal crime – no statistically significant change
↓ All household crime down 10%	→ All household crime – no statistically significant change
→ Violence – no statistically significant change	→ Violence – no statistically significant change
→ Burglary – no statistically significant change	→ Burglary – no statistically significant change
↓ Vehicle-related theft down 17%	→ Vehicle-related theft – no statistically significant change

Knife Crime

- The police recorded 765 offences involving knives in 2009/10, accounting for 3% of selected serious violent offences. The number of recorded robbery offences involving knives decreased by 18%, from 231 in 2008/09 to 190 in 2009/10.

Anti-social behaviour

- 31% of adults perceived drug use or dealing as a problem in their local area, higher than England and Wales overall (26%).
- 16% of adults had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour overall and 26% of adults perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem in their local area, both of which were not statistically significantly different from England and Wales overall (14% and 24% respectively).
- There was no statistically significant change between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for all three perception measures.

Confidence in police and local agencies

- 48% of adults agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area which was lower than for England and Wales overall (51%).