

Crime in England and Wales 2001/2002

Jon Simmons and colleagues

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*The views expressed in this report are those of the authors,
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Preface

This is the first report in a new annual publication that combines the reporting of police recorded crime and British Crime Survey (BCS) results. The police recorded and BCS figures are complementary series that together provide a better picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone. Our intention through this volume is not to place one data source above the other, but rather to ensure that the public has available the most comprehensive picture of crime in England and Wales in a single volume and at the same time.

Police statistics provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, are an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. For the crime types it covers, the BCS can provide a better reflection of the true extent of crime because it includes crimes that are not reported to the police. The BCS count also gives a better indication of trends in crime over time because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, and in police recording practices.

The presentation of crime statistics in this report continues the process that began with the 2000 Review of Crime Statistics and last year's recorded crime bulletin. This is an important time to make this change, and yet it is also a difficult one. Significant changes in recording practices this year mean that we are witnessing contrasting trends in the police statistics and crime survey in some important areas. The Home Secretary, in an article in *The Times* on July 12th last year, warned that new recording standards would "inevitably lead to an increase in the numbers of recorded crimes." Now, violent crime appears to be rising according to police statistics, but when one takes into account recording changes this increase appears to be much smaller, and for those violent crimes reported to the BCS the trend over the past half decade has been down, and significantly so. Across a range of property crimes, the recorded crime figures reveal more crime being recorded and yet the survey estimates are broadly level and it continues to reveal significant falls in crime over a longer period.

The interpretation of these statistics is complicated, and not simply because of the recording changes.

The BCS now reports on crimes that occurred in the 12 months preceding interviews in a financial year, whereas the police statistics count the numbers of crimes recorded. This means that the survey is effectively reporting on a period centred on a point six months behind the police statistics.

The BCS is also bigger than it has ever been with 33,000 interviews in 2001/02 and it is providing its most reliable data on crime ever. However, we cannot say that the changes in the latest BCS compared to the one that preceded it are statistically significant. Although the BCS is now much larger than ever before, last year's "First results from the 2001 BCS" reported on a much smaller sample, and the resulting confidence intervals around the estimates are therefore wider. Even the statistically significant rise in woundings simply returns the estimates for that particular crime to the level it was in 1999, and it is likely that the real trend is flat and the estimates based on the small sample last year were an anomaly. Although we have not witnessed a continuation of the significant falls reported last year, the falls in crime generally since 1997 are still significant and large. Over the past five years, violent crime has fallen by 22 per cent; domestic burglary is down 39 per cent; and vehicle crime down 26 per cent. The evidence in these statistics does not suggest that crime in

England and Wales is rising. The trend in crime appears on balance to be stable at present.

Structure of this report

This publication replaces the previous annual statistical bulletin on recorded crime, the main report of results from the British Crime Survey and the detailed crime chapters in the annual Criminal Statistics. All of the information on crime contained in these three sources is available either through this new volume or will be made available in supplementary releases.

The report begins with a summary of the significant findings. Chapter 2 comments on the extent of crime in England and Wales, and Chapter 3 contains a discussion of recent trends, including the impact of changes in police recording practice. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 provide a broader analysis of property crime, vehicle crime and violent crime. Chapter 7 provides information on the pattern of crime across England and Wales, including statistics for individual Local Authorities (Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships) and Basic Command Units. Chapter 8 provides information on detections, and discusses some of the issues around the interpretation of those statistics. Chapter 9 summarises the BCS findings on fear of crime, attitudes to crime and experience of anti-social behaviour.

We envisage the changes encapsulated in this volume as continuing, and we hope to improve on the presentation of the crime statistics yet further over the coming years. If readers have any comments on our approach and any further suggestions, I would be pleased to receive them.

Jon Simmons

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1 Summary

There are a number of significant factors that must be borne in mind when reading this report:

- *BCS sample size, which although at its largest ever for the results reported in this volume, was restricted for the 2000 results, which means that single year comparisons are not generally statistically significant. This report therefore focuses throughout on changes since 1999 and earlier.*
- *Changes in police recording practice, the impact of which has been to inflate the numbers of crimes in police statistics, in particular for violent offences. If the impact of counting rules changes are not taken into account, the statistics will be misleading. The changes in the counting rules in 1998/99 led to a 14 per cent increase in the numbers of crimes recorded by the police. The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard is having a similar impact. This is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3.*

Extent (Chapter 2)

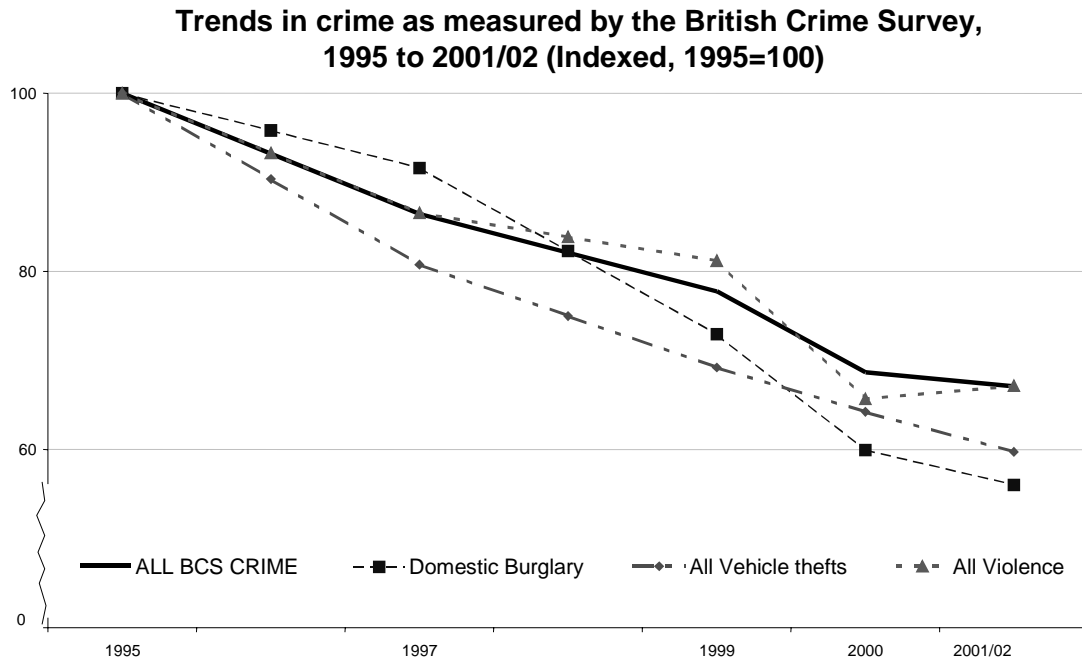
- Overall, crime appears to have been stable over the last year, following a period of consistent decline.
- The BCS estimate for crimes against adults living in private households, based on interviews taking place in 2001/02, is just over 13 million. This represents a decrease of two per cent compared with the estimate for 2000.
- The total number of crimes recorded by the police in 2001/02 was 5,527,199, an increase of seven per cent compared to 2000/01. Changes in police recording practice mean that the underlying increase is estimated to be two per cent.
- Just over 10 million BCS crimes are *comparable* with those recorded by police statistics, of which an estimated 42 per cent were reported to the police, and of those reported an estimated 60 per cent were recorded by the police.

Trends (Chapter 3)

- The number of crimes estimated by the BCS for interviews in 2001/02 fell by two per cent compared to 2000, but the single year reduction was not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- Between 1999 and 2001/02, all BCS crime fell by 14 per cent, which is a statistically significant reduction. This figure includes statistically significant falls in domestic burglary (down 23 per cent), vehicle thefts (down 14 per cent) and common assaults (down 28 per cent).
- Comparing individual offence categories between 1999 and 2001/02, statistically significant falls were observed for theft from vehicles (16 per cent) and attempted thefts of and from vehicles (14 per cent). Decreases for burglary with entry (26 per cent), burglary with loss (26 per cent), attempted burglary (19 per cent), attempts with no loss (21 per cent) and other household theft (21 per cent) were also statistically significant.

Crime in England and Wales 2001/02

- Since 1995, the BCS has reported a fall in crime at each survey. There was a 22 per cent fall in the crime measured by the BCS over the last five years from 1997 to 2001/02 (see chart below).



- The BCS estimate of the risk of being a victim of crime has been calculated for interviews taking place in the separate quarters of 2001/02. The risk of being a victim of crime shows little fluctuation, suggesting that crime risks have stayed fairly stable over the last year at around 28 per cent overall.
- In 2001/02, it is estimated that the impact of recording changes was to artificially inflate the recorded crime numbers by at least five percentage points overall.
- For violence against the person it is estimated that, if the impact of recording changes is taken into account, the eight per cent increase in recorded crimes becomes a five per cent fall.
- These impacts are likely to be considerably larger in 2002/03, as the new National Crime Recording Standard is fully implemented by all police forces in England and Wales.

Property crime (Chapter 4)

- The BCS estimates that there were falls in all the main types of property crimes between 1999 and those reported in 2001/02. Domestic burglary fell by 23 per cent, vandalism by six per cent, and theft from the person by five per cent. Changes since 2000 are not statistically significant.
- For property crimes recorded by the police the overall trend between 2000/01 and 2001/02 is slightly up, but rates of increases are smaller than the statistics suggest, as most of the rises are accounted for by increased recording rates (see Chapter 3).

- Overall, 3.5 per cent of households in England and Wales interviewed in 2001/02 had experienced at least one domestic burglary in the previous 12 months. This is slightly up on the 3.4 per cent in 2000, but substantially below the 4.3 per cent in 1999.
- Burglaries of video recorders are half as common as in 1998 (down from 34 per cent), and burglaries of computer equipment are twice as common now (14 per cent) as they were in 1996.

Vehicle crime (Chapter 5)

- The BCS shows overall non-commercial vehicle-related thefts falling by 14 per cent between 1999 and 2001/02. This fall is greater for thefts from vehicles (16 per cent, excluding attempts), but less for thefts of vehicles. The BCS fall since 2000 is not statistically significant.
- Although the police recorded crime statistics suggest that thefts from vehicles were higher in the last year (up four per cent between 2000/01 and 2001/02), thefts from vehicles will be more affected by changes in recording practice in police forces than the recorded thefts of vehicles (down four per cent in 2001/02).

Violent crime (Chapter 6)

- The BCS estimates there were 2,891,000 violent incidents experienced by adults in England and Wales, based on incidents reported to the survey in 2001/02.
- The BCS violence estimate for the number of violent incidents increased by two per cent compared to 2000, but this increase is not statistically significant.
- The BCS violence estimate has fallen by 22 per cent since 1997 and 17 per cent since 1999, both falls being statistically significant.
- The increase in violent crime recorded by the police, in contrast to the estimates from the BCS, appears to be largely due to increased recording by police forces. Taking into account recording changes, the real trend in violence against the person in 2001/02 may have been a reduction of around five per cent (see Chapter 3).
- Within the broad category of recorded violent crimes, the number of robberies recorded by the police increased by 28 per cent in 2001/02. The number of robberies does not so far appear to have been significantly affected by changes in police recording practice, although it may have been affected by increased reporting by the public.
- In 50 per cent of violent incidents there is no injury, with around two-thirds of robberies and common assaults resulting in no injury.
- The latest BCS shows a statistically significant increase in woundings between 2000 and 2001/02. However, this must be understood in the context of an equally large decline between 1999 and 2000 which means that between 1999 and 2001/02 there has been no significant change in woundings.
- The risk of being a victim of violent crime for those interviewed by the BCS in 2001/02 was four per cent. Young men aged 16 to 24 were most at risk, with 16.2 per cent experiencing a violent crime of some sort in the year.

Patterns of crime (Chapter 7)

- BCS victimisation rates show household crime to be highest in North West region. Household crimes are lowest in South West and Eastern regions.
- The highest levels of worry about burglary are in Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands and London regions. Yorkshire and the Humber has higher burglary with loss victimisation rates, according to 2001/02 BCS results, but this is not true of West Midlands and London.
- West Midlands region has the highest levels of worry about car crime while London has the highest level of worry about violent crime, yet neither region stands out in victimisation terms.
- The concentration of crime is particularly evident for robbery. The ten police forces covered by the government's robbery target account for 83 per cent of recorded robberies. The Metropolitan Police Service is responsible for recording 44 per cent of robberies in England and Wales.

Detections (Chapter 8)

- The number of detections in 2001/02 rose slightly on the previous year, by two per cent, to 1,290,195 with increases for all crime types except fraud and forgery. However, as has been the case for some time, the rise in detections did not keep pace with the rise in recorded crime.
- The proportion of crimes detected at 23 per cent in 2001/02 was down from 24 per cent in 2000/01. However, if the effect of the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard were discounted, the overall detection rate would be unchanged from last year.
- Not all officers are involved in the investigation of crime – but the average number of detections per officer is stable at around 10 detections per officer per year.

Concern about crime (Chapter 9)

- Almost one-third of respondents (30 per cent) believed that crime had risen 'a lot', and a further third felt that crime had risen 'a little' over the previous two years. This is despite the total number of crimes reported to the BCS falling by 14 per cent between 1999 and 2001/02.
- There was a notable increase in the proportion believing that crime had risen 'a lot' in the first quarter of 2002, rising to 35 per cent from 27 per cent in the final three months of 2001. This period witnessed a heightened degree of press coverage on crime, which particularly focused on a claimed rise in crime.
- Readers of the national tabloid papers are much more likely to consider the national crime rate to have increased over this period, compared to broadsheet readers (42 per cent versus 26 per cent).
- The Home Office set itself the aim of ensuring by 31 March of this year that the levels of worry for burglary, car crime and violence measured by the BCS were lower than in 1998. For all three measures fear has continued to fall over successive sweeps of the BCS, and between 1998 and 2001/02 all three decreases were statistically significant.

2 The extent of crime in England and Wales

For the offences it covers, and the victims within its scope, the British Crime Survey (BCS) gives a more complete estimate of crime in England and Wales since it covers both unreported and unrecorded crime. It also gives a more reliable indication of trends in crime as BCS estimates are unaffected by change in levels of reporting to the police, or in police recording.

- The BCS estimate for crimes against adults living in private households, based on interviews taking place in 2001/02, is just over 13 million. This represents a decrease of two per cent compared with the estimate for 2000 (Table 3.01).
- The total number of crimes recorded by the police in 2001/02 was 5,527,082, an increase of seven per cent compared to 2000/01. Changes in police recording practice mean that the underlying increase is estimated to be two per cent (Table 3.04 and Chapter 3).
- Just over 10 million BCS crimes are *comparable* with those recorded by police statistics, of which an estimated 42 per cent were reported to the police, and of those reported an estimated 60 per cent were recorded by the police (Table 2.01).
- The most common offences measured by the BCS involve some type of theft, 57 per cent of the total. Eight per cent of BCS crimes were burglaries (Table 3.02).
- Violent crimes comprise 22 per cent of offences reported to BCS interviewers. The majority of these are common assaults that involve at most minimal injury (62 per cent of all violent offences reported to the survey) (Table 3.02).
- Of the 5,527,082 crimes recorded in 2001/02, 82 per cent were offences against property. Forty-one per cent of recorded crime is accounted for by theft and handling offences, 16 per cent by burglary, 19 per cent by criminal damage of various sorts. Eighteen per cent of police recorded crime is accounted for by thefts of or from vehicles (Table 3.04).
- Violent crime accounts for 15 per cent of police recorded crimes. Robbery accounts for 15 per cent of police recorded violence and two per cent of all police recorded crime. A further five per cent of police recorded violence is accounted for by sexual offences, four per cent by more serious violence (such as serious wounding) and 76 per cent by less serious types of violence (Table 3.04).

Comparing the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime

To compare BCS and police recorded crime figures it is necessary to limit both to a set of offences that are covered by both series, **the comparable subset**. This is because:

- The BCS excludes so-called victimless crimes (e.g. illegal drug use), crimes such as murder where a victim is no longer available for interview and fraud. BCS estimates also exclude sexual offences (due to the small number reported to the survey and concerns about willingness of respondents to disclose such offences).
- BCS thefts involving household and personal property also cannot be compared because while they might be included in police figures they would fall into a miscellaneous category of thefts.
- The Glossary gives definitions of the various offence categories, and highlights those where comparisons can be made. In 1998/99 there were changes to the police counting rules and extensions to the offences covered that influenced comparisons (e.g. common assault only became a police recorded crime in 1998/99 and so is not in the comparable subset for longer-term comparisons).

Various adjustments are also made to police figures to take account of the fact that the BCS does not cover offences against non-domestic targets (e.g. businesses), those living in institutions and those under 16. Full details of the adjustments are posted at:

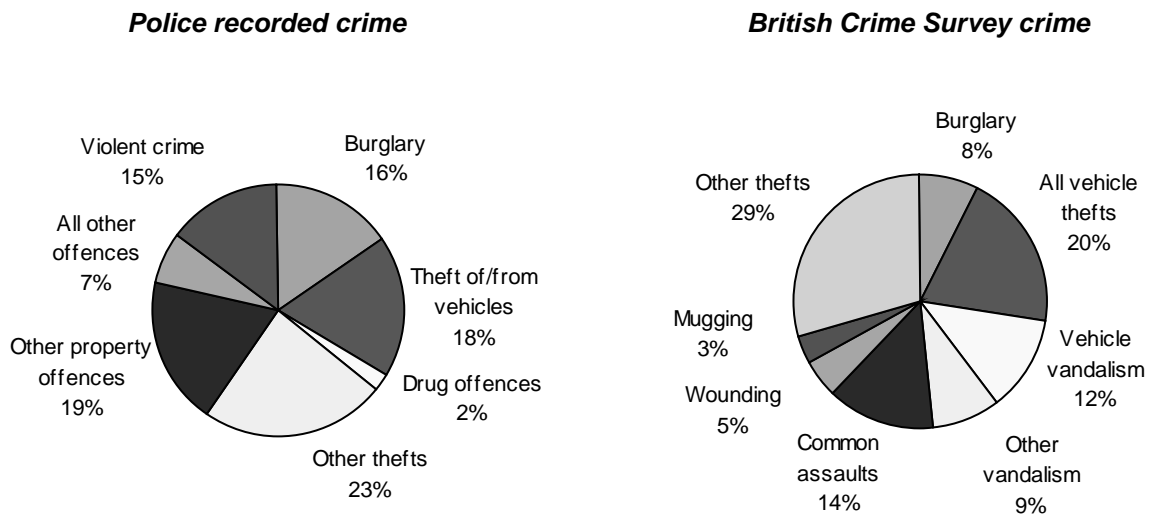
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>

The latest BCS figures published here relate to interviews conducted throughout 2001/02, with a recall period for crime incidents in **the 12 months preceding the interview**. Averaging over this moving recall period generates estimates that are most closely comparable with police recorded crime figures for the **12 months up to the end of September 2001, about six months behind the recorded crime figures for 2001/02 in this volume**.

There are some more general points to note in making comparisons between the two series:

- The police have recorded crime figures since 1857 and the BCS started in 1982. The BCS measures both reported and unreported crime. As such the BCS provides a measure of trends in crime that is not affected by changes in public reporting to the police or police recording.
- BCS measures are based on estimates from a sample of the population. The estimates are therefore subject to sampling error, though the move to a larger annual sample from 2001 has reduced sampling variation.
- Police recorded crime provides data at the level of 43 police force areas and for their Basic Command Units (as well as Local Authorities). The BCS can now provide limited information at the police force area level, but not for smaller geographical units.

Figure 2.1 Police recorded crime and BCS crime by type of crime, 2001/02



From January 2001 the BCS moved to continuous sampling, with respondents being asked about their experience of crime in the previous 12 months. Results reported here are based on just under 33,000 interviews that took place during 2001/02.

Unlike police recorded crimes, the BCS estimates of crimes are derived from a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling error. Table 2.02 indicates the range within which there is a 90 per cent probability that the true value lies. With small samples of the population, confidence intervals can be wide. The estimates for the 2000 calendar year, published last October (Kershaw *et al.*, 2001) were based on a smaller sample of just under 9,000. Comparing results for these samples shows few statistically significant changes. The results indicate a stabilisation in the level of crime, as compared to the large falls in the previous three BCS sweeps, with estimated annual numbers of crimes down by two per cent.

BCS fieldwork and response rates

*The BCS fieldwork was organised by BMRB Social Research. One adult aged 16 or over in each selected household was identified for interview using random-selection procedures. No substitution of respondents was allowed. Respondents were questioned at home by interviewers using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The Small Users Postcode Address File (PAF) was used as the sampling frame. The sample was stratified by police force area. Further details on sampling procedures are contained in Bolling *et al.*, 2002.*

*The response rate for the sample on which estimates for 2000 were based was **71.1 per cent** (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2001), down from the **74 per cent** recorded for the BCS sweep in the previous year. However, the response rate has now recovered, with a **73.8 per cent** response rate being achieved for the remaining interviews that were issued during 2001.*

Changes to the British Crime Survey methodology

*In 2000 the Home Office commissioned a methodological review (Lynn and Elliot, 2000). The most important review recommendation was to sample respondents **continuously** throughout the year. The review also recommended that the recall period for victimisation should be the 12 months prior to the interview, rather than relate back to the previous calendar year, and that a "spliced design", to allow comparison of the old and new methodology should be adopted initially.*

A report giving full technical details of the effects of the change in methodology is planned for later this year, but results of work undertaken by Professor Lynn have indicated that the introduction of a life events calendar may have assisted respondents in recall of household offences and that for crimes against the person, such as violence, respondents appear to readily recollect incidents under both the old and new methodology.

*The review also recommended adoption of a new system of **calibration weighting** (see Glossary). This counters the effect of differential response rates between age and gender subgroups. The added weight that this gives to young people in the sample boosts estimates of numbers of personal offences, but has a much more limited effect on household offences. Results for BCS sweeps from the 1996 BCS sweep onwards have been reweighted using this technique. The effect on BCS trends in crime since 1995 is fairly limited.*

THE EXTENT OF CRIME ACCORDING TO POLICE AND BCS FIGURES

- Around three-quarters of the BCS crimes and half of recorded crimes are captured within the set of comparable crimes (Table 3.01).

The BCS count in the comparable subset is close to four times higher than the recorded crimes. Put another way, this means that only 25 per cent of crimes against private individuals and their households end up in the recorded crime count (Table 2.01).

There are two main reasons for the difference between the BCS and the recorded crime counts. First, many crimes are not reported to the police; and second, not all those that are, are recorded in equivalent offence categories or recorded at all. Because reporting and recording rates vary across offence types, so do the resulting gaps between the BCS and police counts.

Reporting

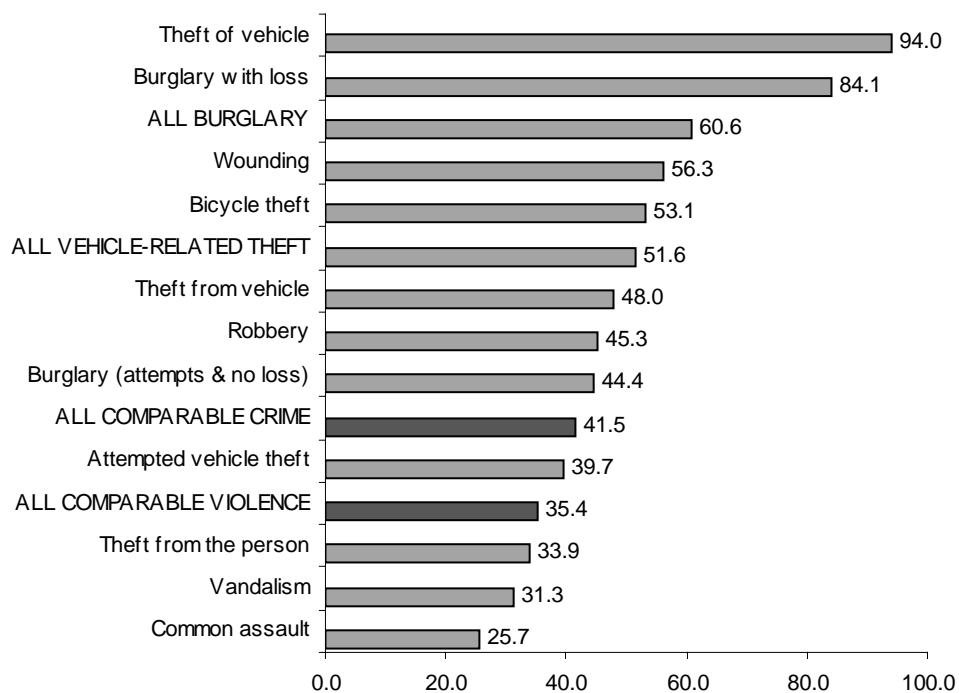
For victims interviewed during 2001/02, 42 per cent said that the incident had been reported to, or become known to the police¹. This represents a decline in reporting from 45 per cent in 2000, but a very similar reporting rate as in 1999. The majority of crimes (58 per cent of the comparable crimes) then are not reported to the police at all. This is the main reason why the BCS estimate is so much higher than the recorded crime figure.

¹ Reported crimes are those which the victim said the police came to know about. This includes incidents reported by the victim, those reported by someone else, and those which the police came to know about in some other way – for instance because they were already on the scene.

The BCS asks victims why they did not report incidents to the police.

- For most crimes the main reason for not reporting was that the incident was too trivial, there was no loss or the police could not do much about it (70 per cent for all comparable crime), followed by the incident being considered a private matter and dealt with by the victim (25 per cent of comparable crime) (Table 3.07).
- For violent crime many victims did not report a crime as they considered the issue to be a private matter and dealt with it themselves (45 per cent).

Figure 2.2 Reporting rates based on 2001/02 interviews, comparable subset



Reporting varies considerably by type of offence (see Figure 2.2 and Table 3.06).

- As in previous years, theft of vehicles are reported most often (94 per cent).
- Burglaries in which something was stolen have relatively high reporting rates (84 per cent).
- Reporting rates are relatively low for crimes such as common assault and vehicle vandalism (both 26 per cent).
- There are statistically significant declines in reporting rates across a range of offences as compared with 2000. However, the overall reporting rate is virtually the same as for 1999. The sample on which 2000 estimates were based was relatively small and changes since 2000 need to be interpreted with caution.

Although many crimes go unreported because victims feel it is not worth bothering the police, this does not mean that the police count provides a complete measure of all serious crime. Many incidents that would commonly be thought of as serious in terms of their offence classification are not reported, such as robbery (45 per cent reporting rate) and woundings (56 per cent). This will in part be because legal definitions do not necessarily capture the circumstances of the crime, or its impact.

Factors influencing police recording of crime

The number of crimes that are recorded by the police are dependent on, firstly, the victim or a representative of the victim bringing that crime to the attention of the police or on the crime coming to the attention of the police through some other means (such as the police officer being present at the time), and then whether that incident is determined as being a recordable offence within the categories laid down by the Home Office. The Home Office counting rules were amended in 1998, adding a large number of crimes to the total recorded by the police, particularly in the categories of less serious violent crimes, frauds and drug offences.

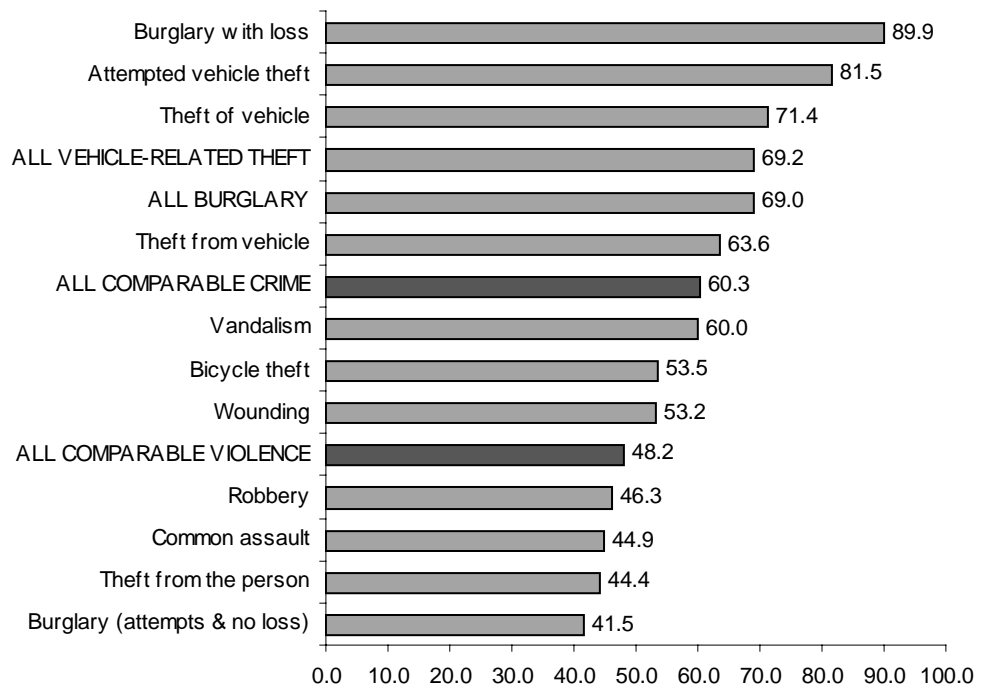
The Home Office counting rules have been revised again this year in order to incorporate the new National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), which aims to introduce a greater degree of consistency to the ways in which crime is recorded in different police forces and to ensure that there is a comprehensive record of all crimes that are reported to the police by victims. These changes are being fully introduced across all police forces from April 2002, and so would have had a limited impact on the recorded crime statistics reported on here. The effect will be to increase significantly the numbers of crimes in the recorded crime count. Some police forces have introduced the new standard in advance of national implementation, and the recorded crimes in these forces will be significantly affected. There has also been a more general impetus over recent years, both from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and from the Home Office, to increase the recording of crimes reported to the police which will also have impacted on the recorded crime figures. The impact of these changes is discussed further in Chapter 3, but as with the 1998 counting rule changes, it may take several years for the changes to bed down.

The BCS provides estimates for the number of incidents said to have been reported to the police. The change to continuous sampling, with a moving previous 12 month recall period means that the precise comparisons, based on calendar year estimates, of BCS reported incidents and police recorded incidents are no longer possible. In Table 2.01 comparisons are made between the annual estimates of reported crimes based on BCS interviews during 2001/02 and police recorded crime figures for the year to the *end of September 2001*, this being the most closely comparable period to the overlapping recall periods used during BCS interviews in 2001/02. This is a more approximate measure of police recording as a proportion of reported crime than in the past. Results should, however, give a reasonable indication as to those crimes where police recording has changed the most.

- Overall the estimated recording rate of comparable offences has increased from 54 per cent in 2000 to 60 per cent for the 2001/02 interviews (Table 3.08).

- Increases in recording are particularly pronounced for attempted burglaries and common assault, but these may be overstated as the basis for comparison is not exact (see above paragraph). These increases are consistent with the analysis of recording changes from the police statistics over the past year, and summarised in Chapter 3.

Figure 2.3 Proportion of reported BCS crimes estimated to have been recorded by the police (the recording shortfall) for comparable crime



Both reporting and recording rates vary across offence types and therefore the overall gap between BCS and police statistics is much wider for some offences than others (see Table 2.01). For some offence types, the figures are not dissimilar: the majority of thefts of vehicles (67 per cent) are recorded, as are burglaries with loss (76 per cent). The greatest discrepancy is for common assault, only 12 per cent of which end up in police records. The proportion is also low for vandalism (19 per cent), no loss burglaries (18 per cent), and theft from the person (15 per cent).

3 Trends in crime in England and Wales

Trends in the crimes measured by the BCS now cover a time span of approximately 20 years. Previous sweeps of the survey were carried out in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2001, and relate to victimisation in the preceding year. The latest statistics cover interviews in 2001/02, and therefore report on a range of recall periods centred on March 2001.

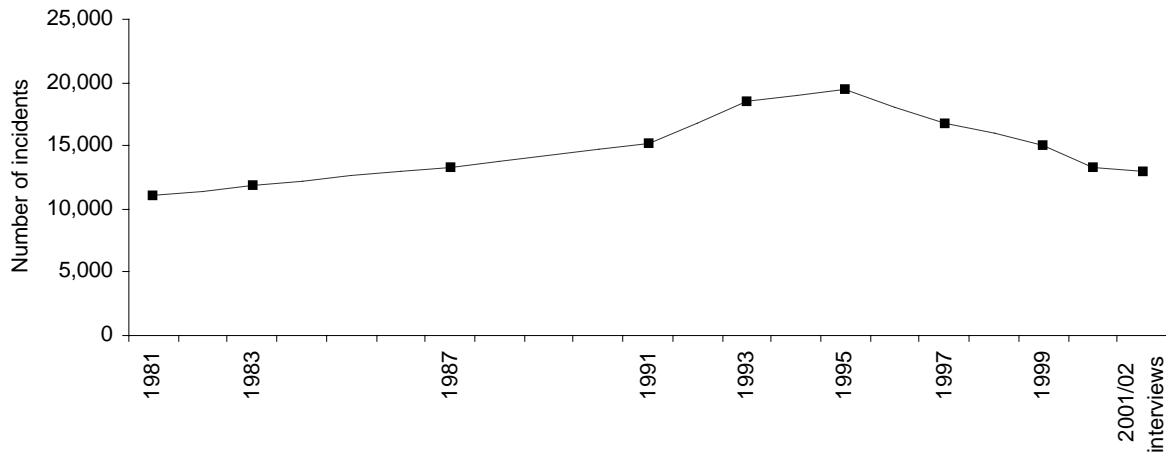
Recorded crime statistics have been collated since 1857 but this chapter will focus on the period since 1981 to enable comparisons to be made to the BCS. The latest recorded crime statistics in this chapter are based on crimes recorded during the 2001/02 financial year. In estimating the proportion of BCS crimes that are recorded, the 12 months up to the end of September 2001 has been used as the time period that most closely matches the range of recall periods covered by BCS interviews during 2001/02.

The incidents identified by the survey are adjusted to produce a comparable subset of offences to ensure comparability with the police data. Comparisons between police figures and BCS estimates can be made from 1999 using the new comparable subset, which reflects the changes introduced in the counting rules in 1998/99. Prior to 1999, the old comparable subset is used.

TRENDS IN BCS CRIME

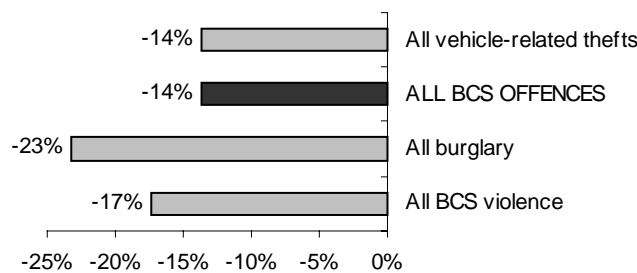
- The number of crimes estimated by the BCS for interviews in 2001/02 fell by two per cent compared to 2000, but the single year reduction was not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- The comparable subset fell by three per cent in the 2001/02 interviews compared to those for 2000, reflecting a larger but still non-significant fall in common assaults. (Table 3.01). The comparable change for police recorded crime was one per cent (although this statistic does not take into account changes in recording practice).
- The BCS estimates all crime fell by 14 per cent between 1999 and the 2001/02 interviews, this fall being statistically significant. This figure includes statistically significant falls in domestic burglary (down 23 per cent), vehicle thefts (down 14 per cent) and common assaults (down 24 per cent).
- BCS crimes rose steadily over the decade between 1981 and 1991, with an average increase close to three per cent a year, and continued to rise until 1995.
- Since 1995, BCS crime has reported a fall in every survey. There has been a 22 per cent fall in the crime measured by the BCS over the last five years from 1997 to 2001/02.

Figure 3.1 Trends in BCS crime 1981 to 2001/02



TRENDS BY OFFENCE TYPE

Figure 3.2 Changes in the three main BCS crime categories and all crime 1999 to 2001/02



There were significant decreases in all the main offence groups measured by the BCS between 1999 and 2001/02.

- Between 1999 and 2001/02, burglary fell by 23 per cent, vehicle thefts by 14 per cent and violence by 17 per cent.
- No significant decreases were observed between 2000 and 2001/02 within these categories.
- Comparing individual offence categories between 1999 and 2001/02, statistically significant falls were observed between theft from vehicle (16 per cent) and attempted thefts of and from vehicles (14 per cent). Decreases for burglary with entry (26 per cent), burglary with loss (26 per cent), attempted burglary (19 per cent) and attempts with no loss (21 per cent) and other household theft (21 per cent) were also statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- The BCS estimate of the risk of being a victim of crime has been calculated for interviews taking place in the separate quarters of 2001/02. The risk of being a victim of crime shows minor fluctuation, suggesting that crime risks have stayed fairly stable over the last year at around 28 per cent (Table 3a below).

- The risk of becoming a victim of crime over the past two sweeps of the survey is still historically low, around the same level as the first BCS in 1981.

Table 3a Risk of being a victim once or more for BCS household and personal crime, for interviews in 2001/02

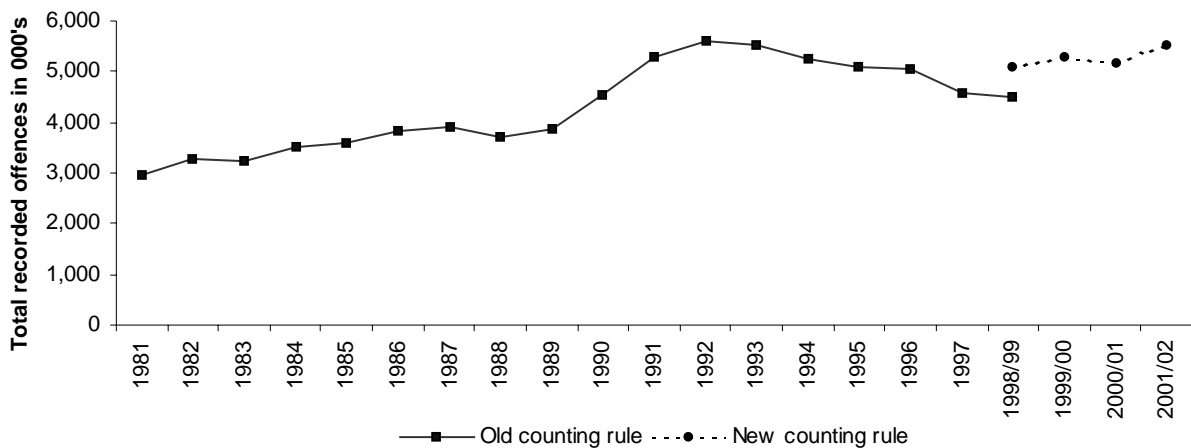
	Interviews in				Total for 2001/02
	April - June 2001	July - September 2001	October - December 2001	January - March 2002	
Burglaries (% risk of being a victim)	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.5
Vehicle crime (% risk of being a victim - vehicle owners)	11.4	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.4
Household crime (% risk of being a victim)	21.9	22.1	21.7	21.5	21.8
Violence (% risk of being a victim)	3.7	4.2	4	4.1	4
Personal crime (% risk of being a victim)	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
All BCS crime (% risk of being a victim)	28	27.6	27.8	27.6	27.8
<i>Unweighted N</i>	4731	8947	8886	10196	32760

* The numbers sampled in the first quarter were lower as some of the sampling in this period was dedicated to 'old methodology' interviews. Figures for 2001/02 have been adjusted to take account of different numbers of interviews per quarter.

TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIME

- In the last year, the total number of notifiable offences recorded by the police increased by seven per cent (Table 3.04). However, it is estimated that at least five percentage points are due to changes in police recording practices and the real increase is closer to two per cent. (see below)
- There have been large increases in police recorded crimes between 1981 and 2001/02, and the total number now stands at around 5.5 million compared to three million in 1981 (Table 3.05).
- In 1998/99 the counting rules for recorded crime changed, leading to a significant increase in the total, particularly in the category of violent crime. Total recorded crime has increased by eight per cent since the counting rule changes. The total number of recorded crimes after 1998/99 cannot be compared with earlier years unless the impact of the counting rule changes are taken into account.

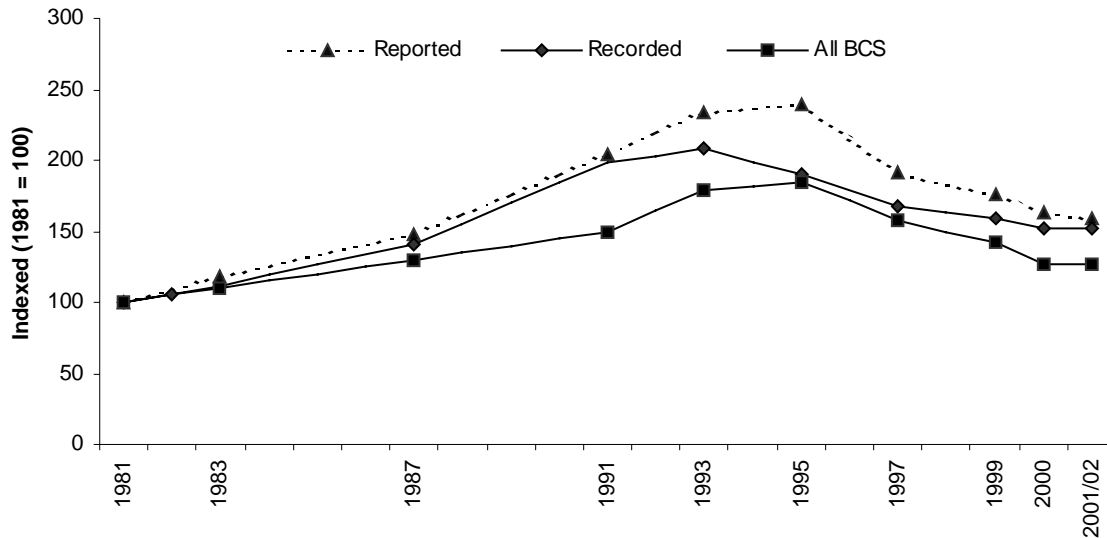
Figure 3.3 Trends in recorded crime 1981 – 2001/02



- Most recorded crimes are against property; in 2001/02, property crime accounted for 82 per cent of all recorded crime. Prior to the counting rule change the property share was 91 per cent.

COMPARING TRENDS FOR BCS AND POLICE STATISTICS

Figure 3.4 Indexed trends in BCS and police recorded crime, 1981 to 2000 (1981=100)



During the 1980s, the steeper rise in recorded crime was consistent with an increase in reporting of crimes by the public. The trend for the BCS estimates for all crime experienced by adults living in private households rose less sharply. This increase in reporting relative to actual crime levels was particularly marked between 1987 and 1991.

When in 1991 recorded crime started first to level off and then from 1993 began to fall, this was initially more consistent with a fall in the proportion of reported crimes being recorded by the police.

Between 1995 and 1997 recorded crime showed the same trend as BCS crime, and levels of reporting and recording appeared not to change significantly between the two surveys.

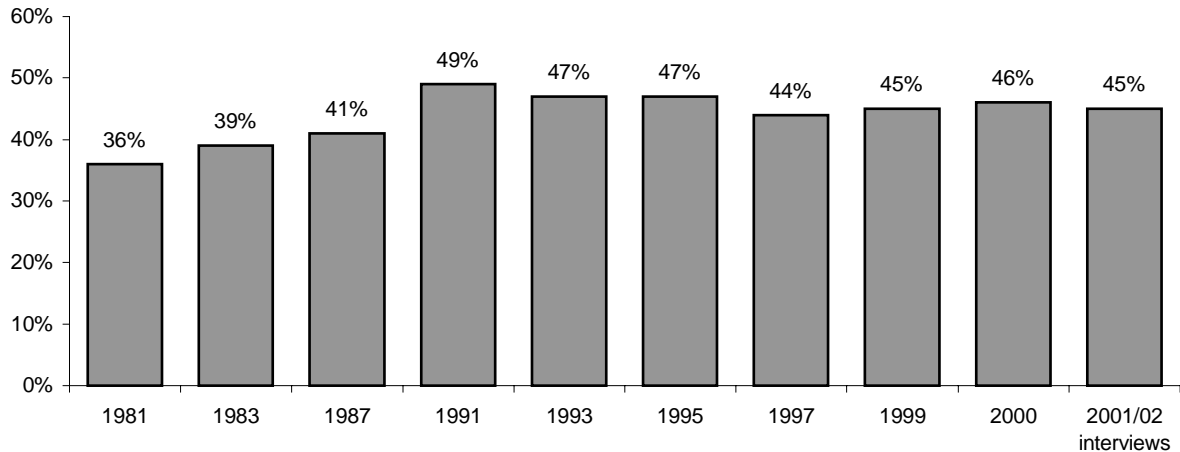
Since 1997, and to some degree prompted by the change in the counting rules in 1998, there appears to be a larger proportion of crime being recorded by the police. The greater fall in BCS crime between 1999 and 2000 is also accounted for by increased reporting.

To interpret these patterns, there are two factors that need to be considered: changes in reporting rates and changes in recording practice by the police.

THE PROPORTION OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE BY THE PUBLIC

Recorded crime levels will be affected by variations in the proportion of crime reported to the police – since these will obviously increase or decrease the number of crimes available for the police to record. Figure 3.5 shows the proportion of BCS incidents reported to the police from 1981 to 2001/02.

Figure 3.5 Proportion of crimes reported to the police, 1981 to 2001/02 (old comparable subset)



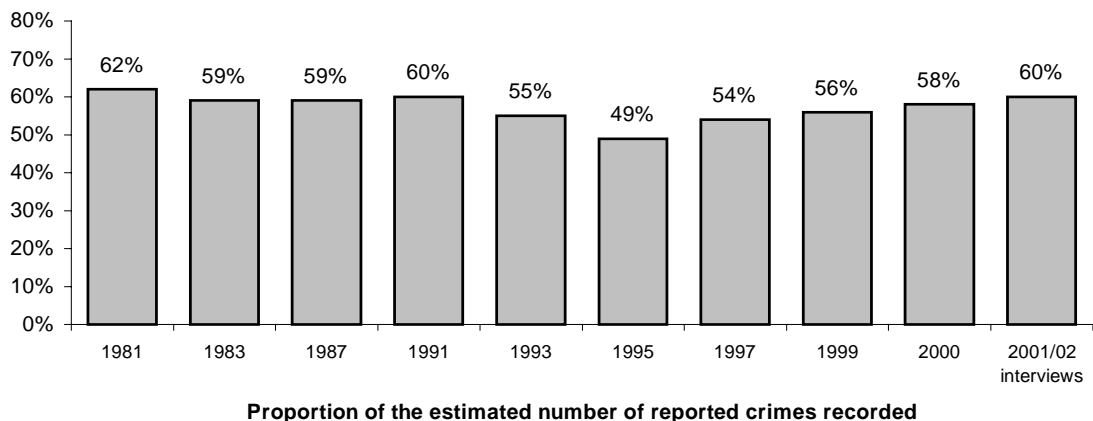
- Between 2000 and 2001/02, there has been a small fall in the proportion of crimes experienced by adults living in private households that were reported to the police (down from 46 per cent to 45 per cent for comparable crimes). However, this is not statistically significant.
- There was considerable variation within crime types. Significant changes in reporting can be observed for vehicle vandalism (down from 31 per cent to 26 per cent), attempted burglary (down from 55 per cent to 40 per cent), attempted burglary with no loss (down from 56 per cent to 44 per cent), common assault (down from 38 per cent to 26 per cent), and stranger violence (down from 47 per cent to 31 per cent) (Table 3.06).
- During the 1980s, the proportion of crimes reported to the police had increased steadily. In 1981, only just over one-third of BCS crimes were reported, compared to almost half by 1991. Reporting to the police fell back slightly after 1991 but since 1999, reporting rates have remained relatively stable.

THE PROPORTION OF REPORTED CRIME RECORDED BY THE POLICE

Some caution is in order in interpreting results of comparisons of reported crime from BCS interviews in 2001/02 and police recorded crimes. They are more approximate than in the past as BCS results relate to a range of recall periods (comparison is made with police recorded crime figures up to the end of September 2001 as this is the most closely comparable period). Results, however, give a reasonable indication as to those crimes where police recording has changed the most.

- For those crime categories that can be compared, it is estimated that the police recorded 62 per cent of reported crime in 1981. This fell particularly sharply after 1991, to 55 per cent in 1993 and to 49 per cent in 1995.
- Since the mid-1990s the proportion of reported crimes recorded by the police appears to have risen back to the levels of the late 1980s, with 2001/02 figures showing that the police recorded around 60 per cent of reported crime overall.

Figure 3.6 Proportion of BCS reported incidents recorded by the police (old comparable subset)



The increase in recording is greater for the new comparable subset (up from 54 per cent to 60 per cent since 2000), as this includes common assault and this is a category for which recording appears to have increased the most.

- The recording of reported common assaults has increased by around 80 per cent in 2001/02 compared to both 1999 and 2000, with the new estimated recording rate of 45 per cent as compared with around 25 per cent (Table 3.08). The recording of common assaults is liable to increase yet further when the National Crime Recording Standard is adopted by police forces (see next section).
- The recording of all comparable violence increased by almost a third over the last year (Table 3.08), with the recording rate up from an estimated 37 per cent to 48 per cent. This recording change could on its own account for some considerable increase in the recorded violent crime statistics.
- Burglary attempts and burglaries with no loss also witnessed a large and statistically significant

increase in recording in the most recent year, with 42 per cent of reported incidents now being recorded compared to around 30 per cent previously (Table 3.08). Again, this category may rise further following the widespread introduction of the new recording standard.

- Vandalism also increased in the latest survey period, from 52 per cent of such incidents being recorded it has now risen to 60 per cent (Table 3.08).
- Recording of thefts of vehicles fell, although the recording of thefts from vehicles has risen. It is not known why the police recording of reported thefts of vehicles may have fallen and the result seems surprising, although it has been a consistent trend over a number of sweeps of the BCS.

The largest discrepancies between the two series were found with the violent crime subcategories.

- Common assault showed a statistically significant decrease of 13 per cent for the BCS while recorded crime increased by 11 per cent.
- For wounding the BCS showed an increase of 57 per cent, again statistically significant, while recorded crime showed an increase of only six per cent. The large increases in the BCS estimates are influenced by the small sample size in 2000, which particularly impacts on the rarer crime categories.

CHANGES IN POLICE RECORDING PRACTICE

- Numbers of crimes recorded by the police are influenced by both changes in the reporting of crime by the public and changes in the rules and practice for recording crimes by the police.
- In 2001/02, it is estimated that the impact of recording changes was to inflate artificially the recorded crime numbers by at least five percentage points overall.
- For violence against the person offences, the impact of recording changes may have been to turn a five per cent real fall into an eight per cent increase.
- These impacts are likely to be considerably larger in 2002/03, as the new National Crime Recording Standard is fully adopted by all police forces in England and Wales.

The British Crime Survey has for some time revealed the difference between the numbers of crimes experienced and then reported by the public and those recorded by the police. The BCS shows that only around 40 per cent of crimes are reported by the public to the police. In 72 per cent of these unreported crimes, the reason given for not reporting the crime was that it was too trivial or it was felt that the police could not do anything in response. In a further 22 per cent of cases, the public felt that the crime was a private matter, better dealt with themselves (Table 3.07).

There have also been significant changes to police recording practices in recent years.

In 1998, changes to the Home Office counting rules clarified the recording of multiple victims of related incidents and added a number of new offences to the list of those crimes that the police should report in their statistics. This had the effect of artificially increasing recorded crime by 14 per cent in a single year, and violence against the person offences in particular, the latter category increasing by almost 120 per cent due to the inclusion of common assault, harassment and assaults on constables in the notifiable offence list (see Povey and Prime, 1999).

Although Home Office counting rules have brought greater consistency to the recording of crimes in the 43 police forces of England and Wales, variation still remains. The existence of differences in recording was illustrated in two recent reports, *On the Record* (HMIC, 2000) and the *Review of Police Forces Crime Recording Practices* (Burrows *et al*, 2000), and recognised in the *Review of Crime Statistics* (Simmons, 2000). As a result of these findings the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), with the Home Office, developed a new National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which has been adopted across all police forces from 1 April 2002. Copies of the standard are available on the Home Office web site (at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html>).

The new standard has two main aims:

- to move the crime counts for the 43 forces of England and Wales onto a more consistent national basis; and
- to take a more victim-centred approach to crime recording.

The first of these aims is essential to the establishment of a performance management and standards regime. The standard is required in order to underpin better analysis of crime data to support local knowledge and problem oriented policing. As part of this process, a professional crime

registrar post has been established within each force to maintain the correct and consistent application of both the standard and the Home Office counting rules. This function is supported nationally by ACPO and the Home Office, and crime recording will also be subject to independent auditing.

The second aim ensures a certain standard of service for victims, and a better measure of the service demanded from the police. The standard does not aim to capture all criminal activity, only that which is brought to the attention of the police by victims or their bona fide representative. In that sense, it is not aiming to bridge the gap between police statistics and the BCS but recognises that each series has its own unique function. The BCS provides a national picture of the experiences of household victims. The recorded crime statistics provide important management information for local police and crime reduction practitioners.

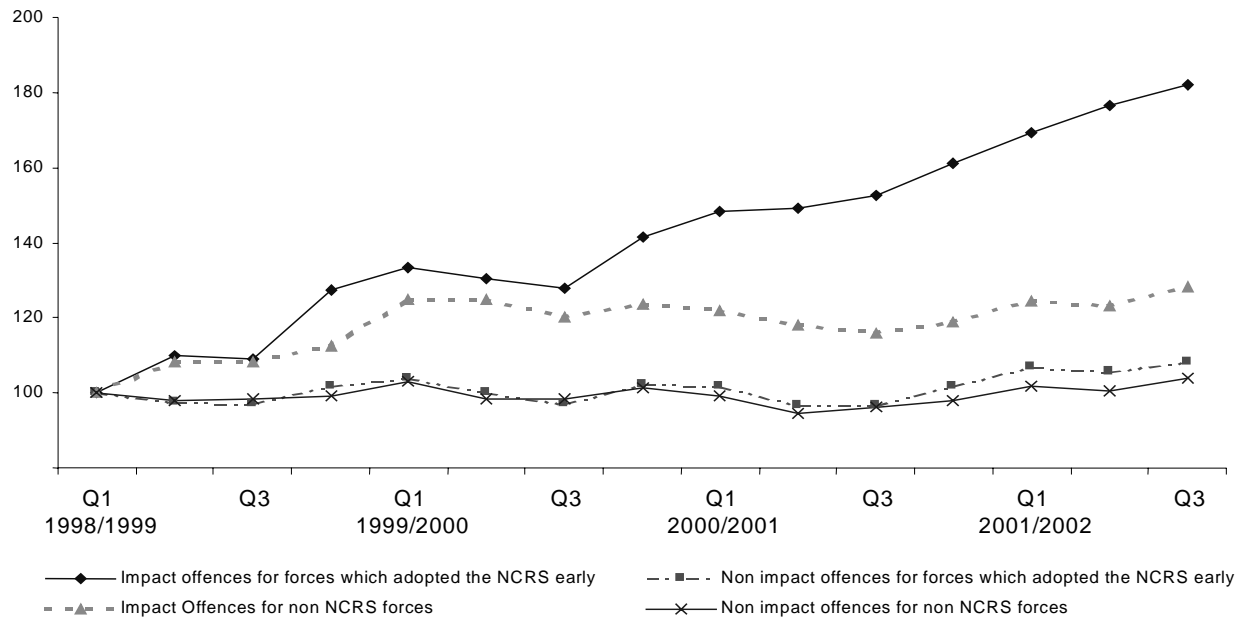
The principles inherent in the NCRS were introduced in a number of forces in advance of the formal adoption of the standard, and the impact of those changes was reported in the recorded crime statistics bulletin in July 2001 (Povey *et al*, 2001) and an accompanying paper *An initial analysis of police recorded crime data to end of March 2001* (Simmons, 2001). That initial analysis showed that the impact of these changes was to increase the numbers of recorded crimes, principally in the less serious crimes in the violence group, in criminal damage and in other thefts. Performance target crimes, such as domestic burglary, personal robbery and vehicle crime, did not show any marked impact from the adoption of the principles of the standard in the advance forces. Some other forces have in the last year also moved towards the principles of the new standard, in advance of its universal adoption.

Since then, further analysis of the crime data for these forces suggests that the initial conclusions were well founded. Figure 3.7 compares quarterly crime trends in the forces identified as having moved to adopt the NCRS principles early and all other forces, in those crimes which were identified as being significantly affected by the move in the original analysis and in all other crimes. Each series was indexed so that the first quarter in 1998-99 equals 100.

The chart shows that there was little change over the period in the offences identified as being minimally affected by the new principles, but a significant impact for those offences that were initially identified as likely to be affected. It is immediately obvious that there was a sharp increase in the impacted group of offences in both those forces identified as having moved to adopt NCRS principles, and to a lesser extent in other forces.

There are a number of reasons why this might have occurred. Those forces which did not pilot the NCRS may nevertheless have moved towards a more victim-focused crime recording practice over this period, even though this was not recognised as adopting the new standard at the time. Many HMIC reports over recent years have emphasised the need to improve the recording of crime, and forces have responded. Some forces, and indeed individual officers, may have adapted their practice in an ad hoc fashion, in advance of the standard. In addition, the 1998 counting rule changes took longer to absorb than perhaps was initially anticipated, and these too will have had a continuing impact.

Figure 3.7 Indexed trends in recorded crimes in forces that claimed to adopt NCRS principles early compared to other forces, for two groups of crimes – those previously identified as impacted by the NCRS and those not.



There have also been crime-specific initiatives aimed at increasing both the numbers of such crimes reported to the police, and the number recorded by the police, most notably in regard to offences of domestic violence, sex crimes and racist incidents. These initiatives will all have tended to increase the number of crimes being recorded. Increasing confidence in the police could also be part of the recording picture, and better recording will certainly lead to increased confidence. Increasing numbers of police officers, and increasing their availability, can in certain circumstances also cause more crime to be recorded. Hence, whilst it can be seen that those forces who made a clear commitment to adopt the new standard will have experienced significant rises in their recorded crime statistics as a result, other forces also will have seen increases in certain categories of crimes.

In theory, such increases in crime may have been real and simply coincided with the adoption of new recording practices. In order to test for this, and to monitor more closely the impact of the NCRS on the recorded crime figures, the Home Office with the support of ACPO initiated a separate evaluation exercise this year. The full results of this evaluation will be published in due course, following the implementation of the standard and its bedding down across all forces. However, the initial findings are described below.

From the initial work with forces it is clear that:

- the impact of the NCRS will vary considerably between different types of crimes. In general, less serious crimes and high volume violent crimes, will be most affected (Simmons, 2001);
- the crimes covered by the government's targets may be affected to some degree, but the impact at present appears smaller than for other high volume crimes;

- the impact of the NCRS will vary from force to force, and even from command unit to command unit, depending on their previous recording practices;
- the impact will not be instantaneous in every force and it could take at least 18 months for the full impact to be revealed;
- there is evidence of some pre-implementation impact on crime figures, both from anticipation of the principles of the standard and also through the work on the standard improving the understanding and application of the existing counting rules.

The process used to monitor the impact of the NCRS on the recorded crime figures will involve comparing changes in the numbers of recorded crimes in each police force with changes in the level of crime-related incidents reported to forces. Although there is considerable variation in the way in which incidents are captured in police forces, within most forces this has been assumed to be a reasonably consistent measure of the demand from the public. To put this more clearly, although police recording practices may change, it has been assumed that the propensity of the public to dial 999 and report such crimes has remained reasonably constant¹. The BCS also shows that there was very little change in reporting rates overall between the full 1999 sample and the latest year, although there is potentially considerable natural variation within particular crime categories (Table 3.08).

By comparing the ratios of recorded crimes to crime-related incidents for each force, and observing how these change following the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard, an estimate for the impact of the standard will be possible from April 2002, both nationally and for most police forces. Using past data, we are also able to provide an indication of the degree to which recording changes prior to April 2002 have affected the recorded crime statistics. As has been stated, such changes might be for a variety of reasons not all of which will have been directly related to the new standard.

The results of this analysis are given in the table below. The change in the average ratio of recorded crimes to crime-related incidents in each category between the first quarter of 2001-02 and the fourth quarter has been compared. Due to incomplete data and changes in some forces' incident recording systems, a comparison within the same financial year was the most robust. The resulting analysis indicates that the impact of recording changes on the police statistics in 2001/02, that is prior to the full adoption of the new recording standards across all 43 forces, was of the order of five percentage points. That is, the seven per cent increase in recorded crime in 2001/02, other things being equal, appears to be in reality an increase of no more than two per cent. For reasons previously mentioned, this analysis may underestimate the impact of the recording changes.

¹ This measure will still be imperfect. It is only possible to capture incident information at a police force level and only within certain pre-defined crime groupings. For forces where the incident count is not simply a measure of the volume of 999 calls but includes incidents reported in person to a police station or an officer, the effect may be to underestimate the impact of the recording changes. This is likely to have affected, in particular, crime categories in which there are relatively small numbers or where incidents tend to come to the attention of the police through other agencies or other means, rather than 999 calls (e.g. sexual offences or non-domestic burglaries). It will also potentially affect some incident counts in the same way that the new standard will affect the crime count, that is to increase the number recorded. In forces, where the incident recording systems have been improved over this period the effect will also be to depress the estimates for the impact of crime recording changes. The increasing propensity of the public to call 999 is one of the reasons why the government is introducing a national non-emergency phone number for the police. However, this particular pressure is more acute in relation to non-crime incidents. On balance, we believe that the methodology will provide a reasonable national estimate. Individual forces when assessing their own data will need to take their individual circumstances into account.

The impact of the recording changes vary considerably between different categories of recorded crime. For violent crime, an apparent eight per cent increase nationally becomes in reality a five per cent decrease. The impact on criminal damage is also significant. The increase recorded for the target crime of domestic burglary is effectively halved. For example, in forces where previously broken glass close to a door handle was recorded as criminal damage, if now on the balance of probabilities it is believed that a burglary has been attempted, that is what will be recorded. The impact of the new standard on different crime types will vary from force to force, depending on their previous recording practices.

The totals in the table do not equate to the total number of recorded crimes due to the absence of data from six forces at the time this analysis had to be compiled. In addition, some forces were unable to provide a breakdown between the two categories of burglary, and the two categories of theft. However, the overall percentage changes produced by this partial data set are very close to the national statistics and the comparison appears to be reasonably representative for England and Wales as a whole.

It should be noted that the impact for the sexual offences category appears to be quite large. This category is probably the most difficult for which to measure the effect of recording changes as the number of crimes is relatively small. Many sexual offences will be reported to the police direct, or through other agencies, and may not be captured routinely in 999 incident calls. In addition, numbers of recorded crimes in this category will certainly have been affected by initiatives from central government and within police forces to improve the treatment of victims of sex offences.

Crime in England and Wales 2001/02

Table 3b Estimated impact of recording changes on the recorded crime statistics for 2001/02

Offence group	2000/01 partial ¹	2001/02 partial ¹	NCRS increase	Assumed real increase	Published national per cent change	2001/02 partial per cent change	Difference due to recording changes ²	Real per cent change
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Violence against the person	528,020	569,327	69,927	-28,620	8 %	8 %	13 %	-5 %
Sexual offences	33,829	38,054	7,091	-2,866	11 %	12 %	21 %	-8 %
Burglary dwelling	343,525	365,437	11,126	10,786	7 %	6 %	3 %	3 %
Burglary other	373,080	386,743	-5,628	19,291	3 %	4 %	-2 %	5 %
Robbery	90,553	115,577	826	24,198	28 %	28 %	1 %	27 %
Vehicle theft	884,497	903,145	6,328	12,320	1 %	2 %	1 %	1 %
Non-vehicle thefts	1,032,636	1,122,476	30,800	59,040	9 %	9 %	3 %	6 %
Criminal damage	856,018	952,981	73,568	23,395	11 %	11 %	9 %	3 %
Other notifiable offences	499,833	516,934	28,846	-11,745	3 %	3 %	6 %	-2 %
Total crime	4,641,991	4,970,674	222,884	105,799	7 %	7 %	5 %	2 %

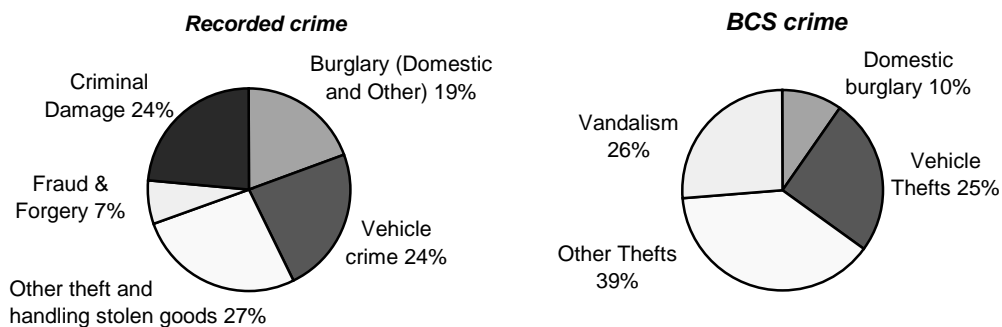
Notes

1. The above figures are based on returns from 37 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales. In burglary and thefts, they exclude those numbers where forces have been unable to provide a breakdown between the two sub-categories.
2. Differences due to recording changes may vary from the difference between the real change and 2001/02 reported change due to rounding of the figures.
3. Columns A and B are the totals in each crime category for those forces who were able to provide data in time to be included in this initial analysis. These numbers are therefore lower than the final published statistics in this volume.
4. Column C is the number of crimes which are estimated to have been added to the previous year's total as a result of recording changes (derived by comparing the percentage change in the ratio of crimes to incidents for each crime category in each force between the first and final quarters of 2001/02).
5. Column D is the difference between the increase in crimes in 2001/02 (col. B minus col. A) and the estimated recording effect (col. C).
6. Column E is the published national percentage change figure for 2001/02.
7. Six forces were unable to supply their monitoring data in time to be included in this initial analysis. Column F is the percentage change figure derived from this partial data set.
8. Column G is the impact of recording changes (col. C) represented as a percentage of the preceding year's crime figures (col. A).
9. Column H is the resulting estimate for the real change in 2001/02, that is the difference between col. F and col. G.

4 Property crime in England and Wales

- The British Crime Survey (BCS) shows that, from interviews conducted during 2001/02, 78 per cent of all BCS crimes were property crimes. About half of these were thefts and handling, and about a quarter were offences of vandalism (criminal damage). For police recorded crime the property crime share was 82 per cent, with similar proportions accounted for by thefts and vandalism (criminal damage) (Tables 3.01 and 3.04).
- The BCS estimates that there were falls in all the main types of property crimes between 1999 and those reported in 2001/02. Domestic burglary fell by 23 per cent, vandalism by six per cent and theft from the person by five per cent. Changes since 2000 are not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- For property crimes recorded by the police, the overall trend between 2000/01 and 2001/02 is up by six per cent, but rates of increases are smaller than the statistics suggest, as most of the rises are accounted for by increased recording rates (see Chapter 3) (Table 3.04).
- Figures on domestic thefts and burglaries from the Association of British Insurers (ABI, 2002) show that total amounts claimed were unchanged between 2000/01 and 2001/02, following a five per cent rise in the previous year. These figures are in current price terms, so the latest year's total may represent a small fall in real terms.

Figure 4.1 Police recorded and BCS property crime broken down by offence, 2001/02



Coverage of BCS and recorded crime

This chapter looks at the various ways that individuals or corporate bodies are deprived of their property by illegal means (or there is intent to do so). It comprises burglaries, thefts (except vehicle crime, which is covered in Chapter 5) and handling stolen goods, criminal damage and fraud. Robbery involves deprivation of property, but as there is a violent element too, it is included in Chapter 6 as a violent crime.

Recorded crime figures include crimes in all these categories, providing that they have been reported to the police and recorded by them. The degree to which crimes are reported to and recorded by the police varies according to crime type. In property crime key determinants include perceived seriousness of the crime, and whether the property is insured. The British Crime Survey excludes frauds, and all crimes against corporate bodies such as businesses and public organisations (see Chapter 2).

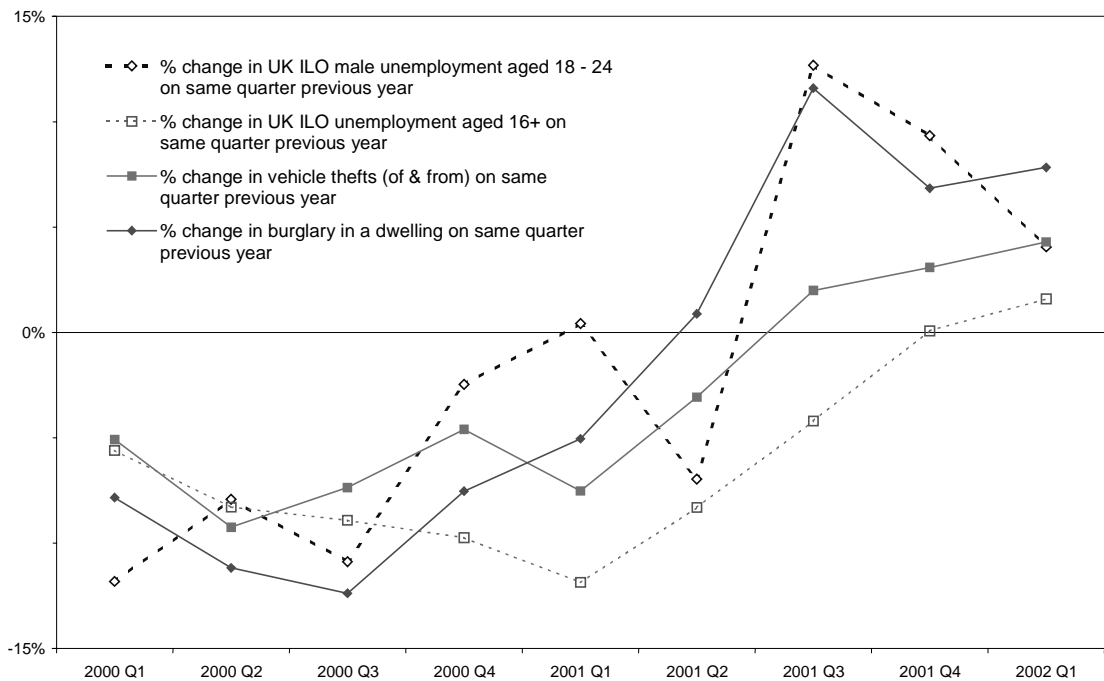
CORRELATES OF RECENT PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS

Home Office models of crime trends (Dhiri *et al*, 1999) have focused on the role played by short-term levels of consumption, the long-term stock of goods and numbers of young males. In recent years, it appears that the predictive power of these models has become considerably weakened. Nonetheless, these factors may still play a significant part in explaining recent crime trends.

The most significant socio-economic changes appear to have been amongst young males. There has been an accelerating increase in the numbers of young men aged 15-24 and this looks set to continue. Having fallen between 1985 and 1998, the numbers of men in this age group increased by 0.2 per cent per annum between 1995 and 1999, and by a further 0.8 per cent in 2000 and two per cent in 2001. The numbers are predicted to rise by a further seven per cent over the next five years, with the greatest increase in 2003¹. However, the recent rise did not appear to have been associated with a rise in crime prior to 2001/02.

Unemployment and property crime have shown a similar pattern of change in recent quarters, which may suggest a link, with the short-term trends in both series also strongly related to seasonal factors. Recent changes in domestic burglary and young male unemployment show striking similarities, as do changes in general unemployment and vehicle crime (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Change in male youth and all unemployment, vehicle crime and domestic burglary compared to the same quarter in the previous year, 2000Q1-2002Q1



¹ Government Actuaries' Department.

BURGLARY

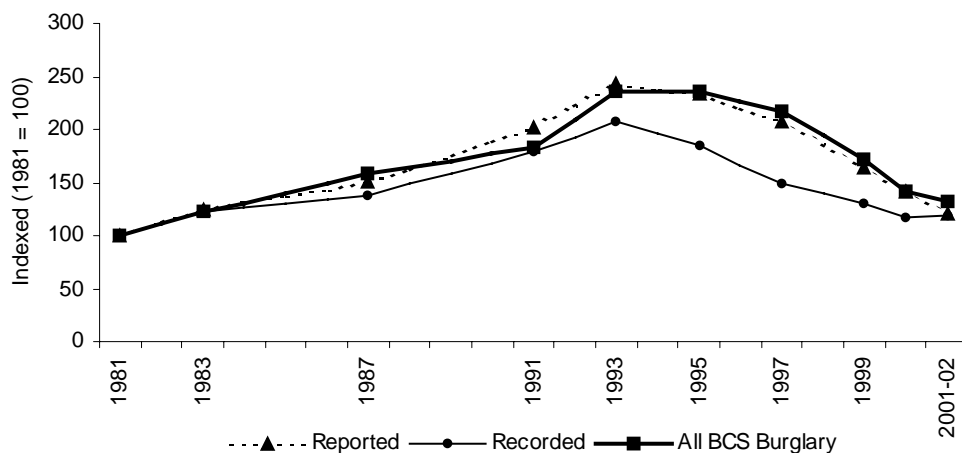
Extent and trends

Coverage

Key elements of burglaries (as defined by the Theft Act 1968) are entry to a building as a trespasser with intent to steal property from it, and actually stealing (or attempting to steal) or vandalising property while inside. The BCS covers domestic burglaries only, which means break-ins to all inhabited dwellings, including inhabited caravans, houseboats and holiday homes, as well as sheds and garages connected to the main dwelling (i.e. by a connecting door). Recorded crime figures include burglaries of all buildings, reported to and recorded by the police, although they make the distinction between domestic and non-domestic ones.

- The main trend in domestic burglary (including attempts) since 1999 has been downwards, although the fall in 2001/02 appears less marked than in recent years.
- The BCS estimates that overall domestic burglary fell by 23 per cent since 1999. This fall is slightly larger at 26 per cent if one limits the coverage to burglaries with entry (with or without loss) or just burglaries with loss. Attempts show a smaller fall of 19 per cent over this period. BCS changes in burglary since 2000 are not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- The BCS estimates from its 2001/02 interviews that there were 991,000 burglaries in England and Wales, of which 406,000 involved the loss of property (the rest being either attempted entry or entry with no loss). Just over 60 per cent of all burglaries, amounting to about 600,000, were reported to the police, although this rises to 84 per cent (380,000) where there was loss (Table 3.06).

Figure 4.3 Indexed trends in BCS and police recorded domestic burglary, 1981-2001/02 (1981=100)



Crime in England and Wales 2001/02

- A comparison with recorded crime suggests that just under 70 per cent of burglaries reported to the police were recorded, or 90 per cent where there was loss, although the differences may be partly due to sampling variation (Table 3.08).
- For recorded crime, there was a seven per cent rise in domestic burglary (including attempts) between 2000/01 and 2001/02. However, it is estimated that about half of this increase is due to changes in police recording practice over the period (see Chapter 3), leaving a 'real' increase of three per cent. This is the first annual increase since 1993 (Tables 3.04, 4.01).

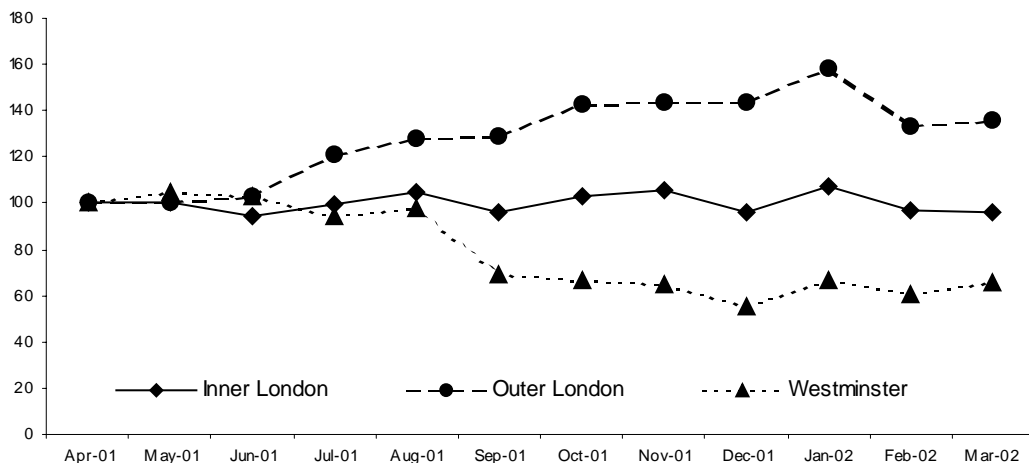
Police and government targeted initiatives since the early 1990s have been shown to have an impact on burglary levels (see for example Stockdale and Gresham, 1995). A key current emphasis within the Home Office's Reducing Burglary Initiative is on targeting prolific offenders, and evaluations of these exercises will be available later.

The impact of the events of September 11

After the terrorist activity in the USA on 11 September 2001, the Metropolitan Police re-deployed resources to improve security in the centre of London. As figure 4.4 shows, there were falls in recorded burglary in Westminster and rises in outer London in the following months. It is therefore possible that the changes in the degree of police presence had an impact on burglary.

A similar comparison of thefts of vehicles shows some albeit less marked effect for that crime, but there is no noticeable impact on robbery in Westminster as a result of the redeployment after September 11.

Figure 4.4 Recorded domestic burglary for inner and outer London 2001-2002, indexed trend (April 01 = 100)

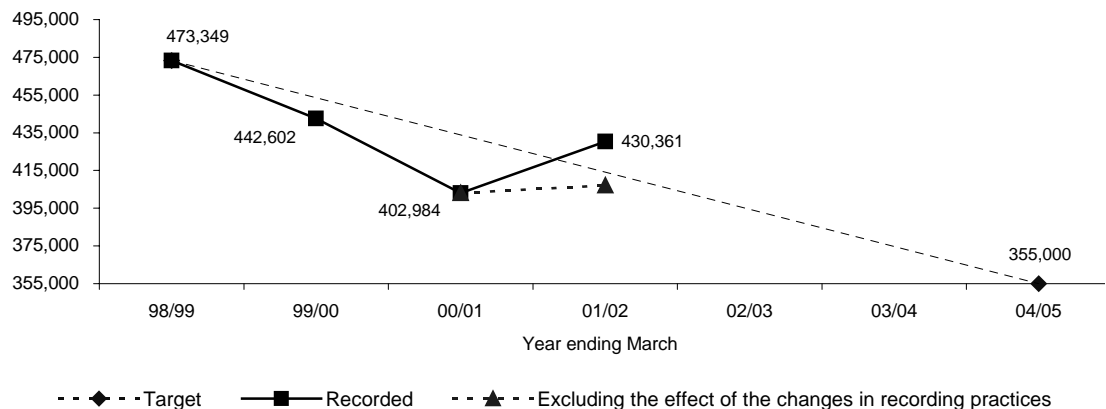


Government target for domestic burglary

One of the government's targets for the Criminal Justice System is to reduce domestic burglary by 25 per cent over the six years between 1998/99 and 2004/05.

After year 3, recorded domestic burglary has fallen by 9.1 per cent to 430,361 which, as figure 4.5 shows, is less than the halfway mark of 12.5 per cent. Changes in recording practice (see Chapter 3) have affected recording levels in domestic burglary in 2001/02. By factoring out these effects, we estimate the fall up to year 3 to be about 14 per cent, which is still on course to meet the target.

Figure 4.5 Performance against domestic burglary target



Risks of becoming a victim of burglary

- Overall, 3.5 per cent of households in England and Wales interviewed in 2001/02 had experienced at least one domestic burglary in the previous 12 months. This is about the same as the 3.4 per cent in 2000, but substantially below the 4.3 per cent in 1999 (Table 4.03).
- Within the 2001/02 total, two per cent of households were victims of burglary with entry (a similar proportion as in 2000) and 1.5 per cent were victims of an attempt (also the same as in 2000)² (Table 4.03).
- The BCS has consistently shown that the risk of burglary victimisation varies considerably across households with different characteristics and situated in different localities (Budd, 1999). As figure 4.6 shows, households in 2001/02 at particular risk are those where the head of household is young (aged between 16 and 24), and single parent households.³

² The prevalence risk for all burglary does not equal the addition of the risks for attempts and burglary with entry as some victims will have experienced both types of burglary during the year.

³ These results are based on bivariate analysis. However, many of the factors overlap and it is difficult to distinguish the individual impact of each. For example, low-income households are more likely to be found in poorer urban and inner-city areas. See Budd (1999) for a multivariate analysis of individual factors against risk.

Figure 4.6 Households most at risk of burglary, from 2001/02 interviews

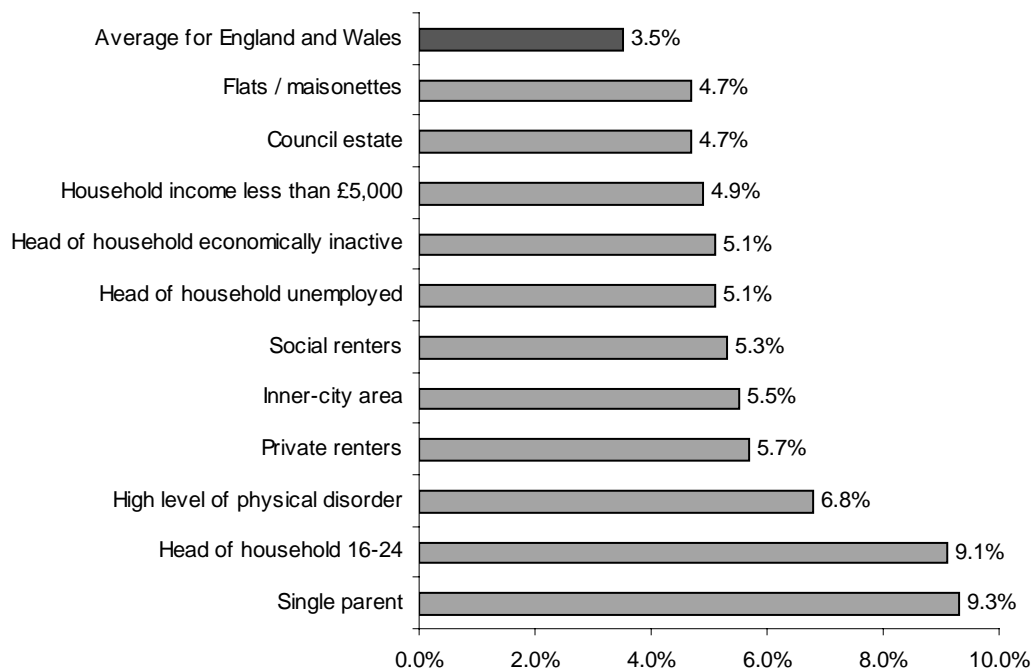


Table 4a Percentage of burglaries in a dwelling with loss and no loss, 1981-2000 and 2001/02 interviews

Percentages	BCS						
	1981	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Attempts	37	37	44	47	41	43	43
With entry	63	63	56	53	59	57	57
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
With loss	50	52	45	40	43	38	41
No loss	50	48	55	60	57	62	59
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Source 1982, 1992, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

Nature and effect on victim

- The most commonly stolen items, according to 2001/02 BCS interviews, were cash (stolen in 34 per cent of domestic burglaries with loss); jewellery (27 per cent); CDs, tapes, videos and DVDs (22 per cent); stereo/hi-fi equipment (20 per cent) and video recorders (17 per cent) (Table 4.09).
- Burglaries of video recorders were half as common as in 1997 (34 per cent), and there have been similar falls for televisions and hi-fis, whereas burglaries of computer equipment were twice as common in 2001/02 (14 per cent) as they were in 1995 (Table 4.09).

Changes over time in burglaries of particular items are partly a reflection of the changing popularity of these items over that period, in terms of both levels of ownership and the stolen goods market. The average loss in a domestic burglary with loss was £1,883⁴, according to 2001/02 interviews. Even after accounting for inflation, this is substantially higher than both 1998 (£1,427) and 2000 (£1,278). Actual costs vary widely. In 19 per cent of burglaries with loss reported in the 2001/02 interviews the value of that loss was less than £100; in 11 per cent, the loss was valued at £5,000 or more (Table 4.10).

- Just under half (48 per cent) of domestic burglaries reported in the 2001/02 interviews were covered by insurance. This is roughly the same proportion as in 1999, although down from 55 per cent in 1997 (Table 4.11).

Victims need to report a burglary to the police in order to claim on their insurance. Both the proportion of burglaries covered by insurance and the reporting rates for burglary have fallen gradually over the 1990s, and the insurance claim is one of the main reasons cited in interviews for reporting a burglary to the police.

Table 4b Victim assessment of seriousness of burglary, 1999, 2000 and 2001/02

<i>Mean seriousness score</i>	BCS		
	1999	2000	2001/02
All burglary	7.4	8.1	8.1
Attempts	6.0	7.3	6.8
Attempts and no loss	6.5	7.2	7.2
With entry	8.4	8.8	9.0
With loss	8.5	9.7	9.3

1 Source 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

2 Excludes don't knows.

3 Victims are asked to place the incident on a scale ranging from 0 to 20. 0 represents the most minor crime and 20 the most serious.

⁴ Based on the victim's estimate of the replacement value of the stolen property.

Crime in England and Wales 2001/02

- In 81 per cent of domestic burglaries with entry reported in 2001/02 interviews, the interviewees reported that they had been emotionally affected. The most common emotions experienced were anger (in 55 per cent of all burglaries), shock (31 per cent) and fear (26 per cent) (Table 4c).

Table 4c Emotional impact of burglary, 2001/02

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
Respondent was emotionally affected	75	81	67
Type of emotional response²			
<i>Respondent experienced:</i>			
Anger	55	63	43
Shock	31	36	23
Fear	26	25	27
Difficulty sleeping	20	23	17
Crying/tears	13	16	8
Depression	12	16	6
Anxiety or panic attacks	12	15	9
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	23	26	20
Annoyance	7	8	5
Other	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1095	638	457
Degree of emotional upset			
Respondent not affected	25	19	33
<i>Respondent was affected:</i>			
Very much	28	34	19
Quite a lot	27	28	24
Just a little	21	18	24
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1093	637	456

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. More than one response was allowed. Based on all burglary incidents.

3. Respondents were only asked whether they themselves had been emotionally affected in the 2000 BCS.

Geographical variation

- Regional rates for domestic burglaries with entry, from BCS 2001/02 interviews, were highest in the North East region (454 per 10,000 households), Yorkshire and the Humber (364), the North West (310) and London (308). All of these rates are around double those of Wales (159) and the South East region (149), which had the lowest (Table 4.04).

Recorded domestic burglary rates (including attempts) also varied widely within each region, although some of the variation will reflect differing recording practices. As all forces will have adopted the National Crime Recording Standard (see Chapter 3) from April 2002 comparisons of variation in the numbers of recorded burglaries in future should be more reliable. Generally speaking, the highest rates are in the metropolitan areas, with the lowest in the ‘commuter-belt’ forces surrounding them as well as the most rural. Amongst police forces, West Yorkshire recorded the highest rate in 2001/02 with 429 domestic burglaries per 10,000 households, followed by Greater Manchester (389). Dyfed-Powys recorded the lowest rate of 41 per 10,000 households, followed by Surrey (91) and Essex (93).

Figure 4.7 BCS burglaries with entry per 10,000 households, by Government Office Region, from 2001/02 BCS interviews

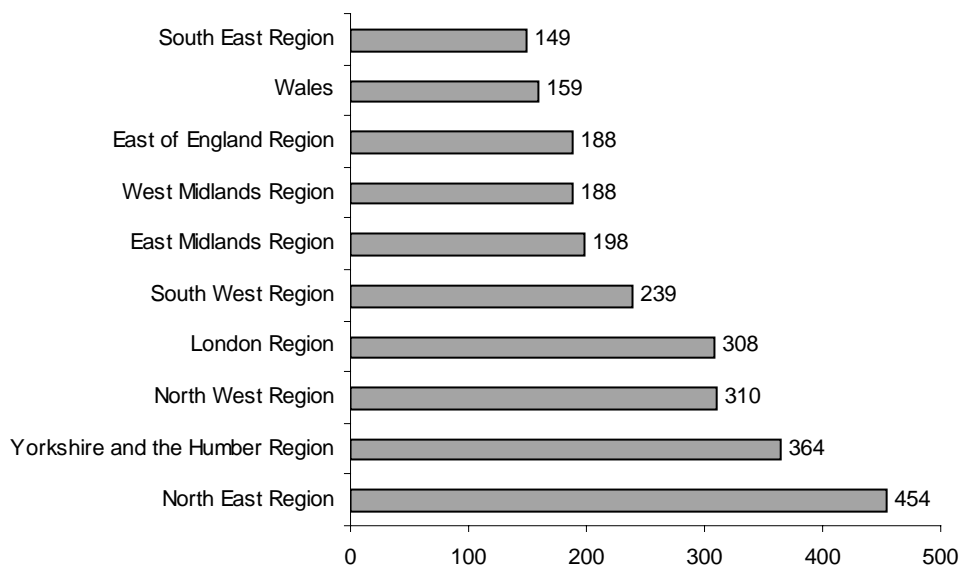


Table 4d Burglary prevalence in rural and non-rural areas, 1995 to 2000 and 2001/02 interviews

		1995	1997	1999	2000	BCS 2001/02
All burglary	<i>Rural</i>	3.9	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.0
	<i>Non-rural</i>	7.1	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.9
Burglary with entry	<i>Rural</i>	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.2
	<i>Non-rural</i>	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.3
Attempted burglary	<i>Rural</i>	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.8
	<i>Non-rural</i>	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.7

1. Source 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

OTHER PROPERTY CRIME

Thefts and handling of stolen goods

- The main trend in BCS thefts since 1999 (vehicle-related thefts are dealt with in Chapter 5) is downwards, but there are signs of an upturn in some areas during 2001/02.
- The BCS estimates that the category of other household thefts fell by 21 per cent between 1999 and those reported in 2001/02. More recent trends in other types of BCS non-vehicle thefts are not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- The BCS estimates from its 2001/02 interviews that there were 3,939,000 thefts in England and Wales (excluding vehicle thefts, which are discussed in Chapter 5), of which 385,000 were bicycle thefts; 1,484,000 other household thefts; 616,000 thefts from the person; and 1,454,000 other thefts of personal property. Only about a third of these thefts were reported to the police, although this rises to over a half for bicycle thefts (Tables 3.01, 3.06).
- In terms of recorded crime, there was a nine per cent rise in non-vehicle thefts between 2000/01 and 2001/02. However, some of this increase is due to changes in police recording practice over the period (see Chapter 3), leaving a 'real' increase of six per cent. Within the total, the largest increases were in thefts of mail (up 40 per cent) and thefts from the person (up 31 per cent), both of which are likely to have been affected by recording changes. By contrast, there were falls of five per cent in bicycle theft and two per cent in thefts by an employee (Table 3.04).

As with burglary, recorded crime trends in non-vehicle thefts may be less reliable as measures of underlying trends. Levels of recorded shop thefts, which rose by five per cent in 2001/02, are highly dependent on whether the shops themselves, and particularly the larger chains, apprehend suspects or involve the police. The industry's own Retail Crime Survey (BRC, 2002) shows that shop thefts per outlet rose by 15 per cent between 2000 and 2001.

Arson and criminal damage (vandalism)

- The BCS estimates from its 2001/02 interviews that there were 1,119,000 offences of vandalism in England and Wales, not including those against vehicles which are covered in Chapter 5. Almost 40 per cent of them were reported to the police.
- Trends since 1999 in BCS vandalism are not statistically significant.
- In terms of recorded crime, there was an 11 per cent rise in total criminal damage between 2000/01 and 2001/02 to 1,064,464 offences. Excluding arson, 42 per cent (422,000) were to a vehicle (see Chapter 5), a rise of 11 per cent, and 27 per cent were to a dwelling (271,000). Many criminal damage offences are relatively minor and, as with other property crimes, trends in recorded crime are susceptible to changes in recording

practice. By factoring out these effects, the 'real' increase is estimated to be about three per cent (see Chapter 3).

- The number of arson offences recorded by the police rose by 14 per cent between 2000/01 and 2001/02 to 60,472 offences. Levels have risen by over 70 per cent since the mid-1990s. The numbers of malicious fires recorded by fire brigades in England and Wales rose by 29 per cent from 75,900 in 1995 to a provisional 98,000 in 2000 (the latest published figure) (DTLR, 2002). Most of this increase is in vehicle fires, which accounted for 65 per cent of all malicious fires in 2000.

There are substantial recording differences between arson recorded by the police and malicious figures recorded by fire brigades. The police need a higher level of proof that the report of a fire legally constitutes arson, than the fire brigades do to attribute a fire as deliberately started. Also, the police record a large proportion of fires to stolen vehicles as thefts of vehicles rather than arson.

Fraud and forgery

- There were 317,399 recorded offences of fraud and forgery in 2001/02. Just under half of them, or 153,281 offences, were cheque and credit card frauds. Recorded cheque and credit card frauds are legally defined as deception, with the victims being the owners of goods and services purchased with the stolen or forged card or cheques, rather the account holder or the bank or credit card company. Many of these deceptions go unreported to the police, either because the victims are unaware that they are being deceived, or because the card holders, once they realise, are more likely to inform the bank or card company than the police. For similar reasons, fraud offences cannot be identified by the BCS.
- According to industry figures (APACS, 2002), card fraud losses in the UK rose by 30 per cent from £317m in 2000 to £411m in 2001.

Other offences

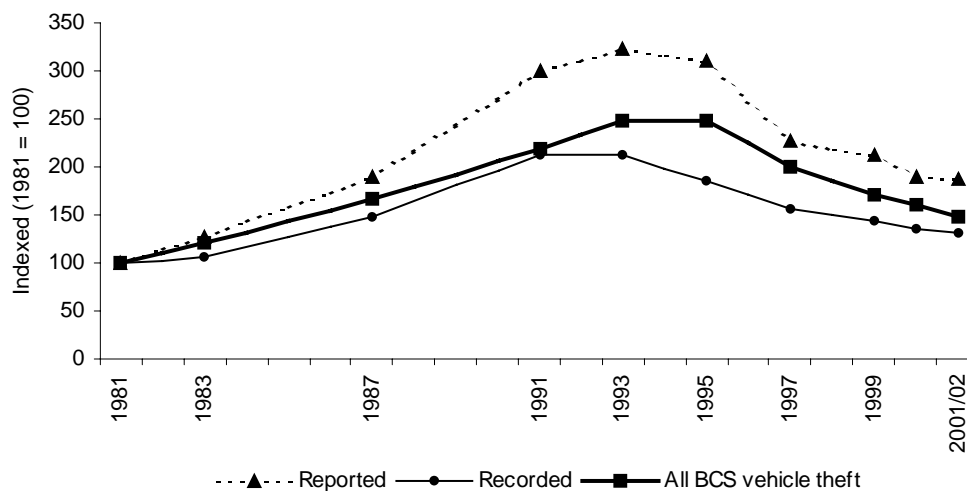
The recorded crime figures for drug trafficking and possession are thought to seriously understate the true extent of offending. Statistics on drug offending are published annually by the Home Office (Corkery, 2002).

- A large proportion of property crime is drug-related. The New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (NEW-ADAM) programme has reported that 65 per cent of arrestees tested positive for one or more illegal drugs (Bennett, Holloway and Williams, 2002).

5 Vehicle-related crime in England & Wales

- The trend in non-commercial vehicle crime (including attempts) as measured by the BCS has been consistently down since its peak in 1995 (down 40 per cent). The fall in thefts of vehicles appears to be only slightly smaller (down 35 per cent) than the fall in thefts from vehicles (down 39 per cent) over that period. Attempted thefts have fallen more than completed thefts – down 45 per cent compared to 1995.
- The BCS shows overall non-commercial vehicle-related thefts falling by 14 per cent between 1999 and the period covered by the 2001/02 interviews. This fall is slightly larger at 16 per cent for thefts from vehicles (excluding attempts), both these declines being statistically significant. The two per cent fall for thefts of vehicles since 1999 is not statistically significant. Attempts show a fall of 14 per cent over this period. The latest BCS data suggest continuing falls in completed thefts, although none of these changes is large enough to be statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- The BCS estimates that there were 2,597,000 vehicle thefts according to interviews in 2001/02, of which 1,560,000 (or 60 per cent) were thefts from vehicles (excluding attempts), and 330,000 (13 per cent) were thefts of vehicles (also excluding attempts). The remaining 707,000 (27 per cent) were attempts of or from vehicles (Table 3.01).
- Ninety-four per cent of thefts of vehicles were reported to the police, and a comparison with recorded crime figures suggests that just over two-thirds of them were then recorded. The reporting rates for the other categories of vehicle crime are much lower: just under half of thefts from vehicles and 40 per cent of attempts (Tables 3.06, 3.08).
- Recorded crime figures relate to both commercial and privately-owned vehicles. We see a 1.5 per cent increase in thefts of and from vehicles (including attempts) between 2000/01 and 2001/02, with thefts of vehicles falling by three per cent and thefts from vehicles rising by four per cent. Recording changes (see Chapter 3) appear to have had relatively little effect on vehicle crime overall, although they are likely to have affected attempts and thefts from vehicles to a greater extent, and the ‘real’ increase in overall vehicle crime is estimated to be about one per cent (Table 3.04).

Figure 5.1 Indexed trends in BCS and police recorded vehicle crime (1981 to 2001/02) (1981 =100)



Coverage of BCS and recorded crime

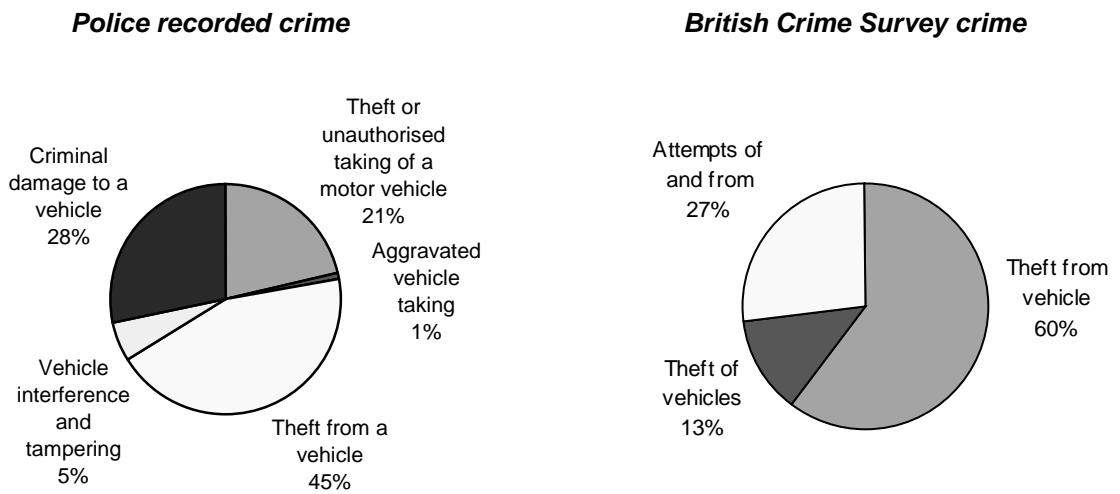
Vehicle-related crime comprises:

- **Thefts and attempted thefts of vehicles** (where there is intent to permanently deprive the owner);
- **Unauthorised taking of a vehicle** (where intent to permanently deprive the owner is not evident – this would typically include ‘joyriding’ where the car is later found abandoned and recovered);
- **Aggravated vehicle taking** (where a vehicle once taken is known to have been driven dangerously, damaged or caused an accident);
- **Thefts and attempted thefts from a vehicle** (here the offenders have targeted property left inside or on the vehicle, or component parts of the vehicle, rather than the vehicle itself);
- **Vehicle interference** (which includes attempts to drive a vehicle away without apparent intent to permanently deprive the owner – mostly included as attempts in BCS); and
- **Criminal damage to a vehicle (vehicle vandalism)** (where there is no apparent ulterior motive to commit any of the crimes already mentioned).

Recorded crime figures include all these categories, providing that they have been reported to the police and recorded by them. The motive or intent is determined by the police at the time the crime is recorded, and usually before it is investigated. Figures for thefts of vehicle and unauthorised taking are collected together, because of the difficulty in establishing intent to permanently deprive the owner at the time of recording. Compared with other property crimes, the proportion of crimes reported and recorded is high, particularly in thefts of vehicles. This is because of the legal requirement to insure vehicles, and the stipulation that the police are informed when claims are made.

The British Crime Survey includes crimes against vehicles in private households only. Motive or intent is usually down to the perception of the victim.

Figure 5.2 Police recorded and BCS vehicle crime broken down by offence, 2001/02



EXTENT AND TRENDS

Despite the definitions that distinguish attempted thefts of and from vehicles from criminal damage to a vehicle and vehicle interference, the treatment by police forces of reports of minor damage to a vehicle has not been consistent. The proportion of attempts, interference and criminal damage to a vehicle in overall vehicle crime varies widely. The full introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002 should improve the situation, as it has provided an opportunity to clarify the existing counting rules and ensure greater consistency in their application.

Table 5a Victim assessment of seriousness of vehicle-related thefts 1999, 2000 and 2001/02

			BCS
<i>Mean seriousness score</i>	1999	2000	2001/02
All vehicle thefts	5.2	5.9	6.0
Theft from vehicle	4.7	5.2	5.3
Theft of vehicle	8.8	9.1	9.3
Attempted theft of vehicle	5.0	6.0	5.9

1. Source 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS

2. Excludes don't knows.

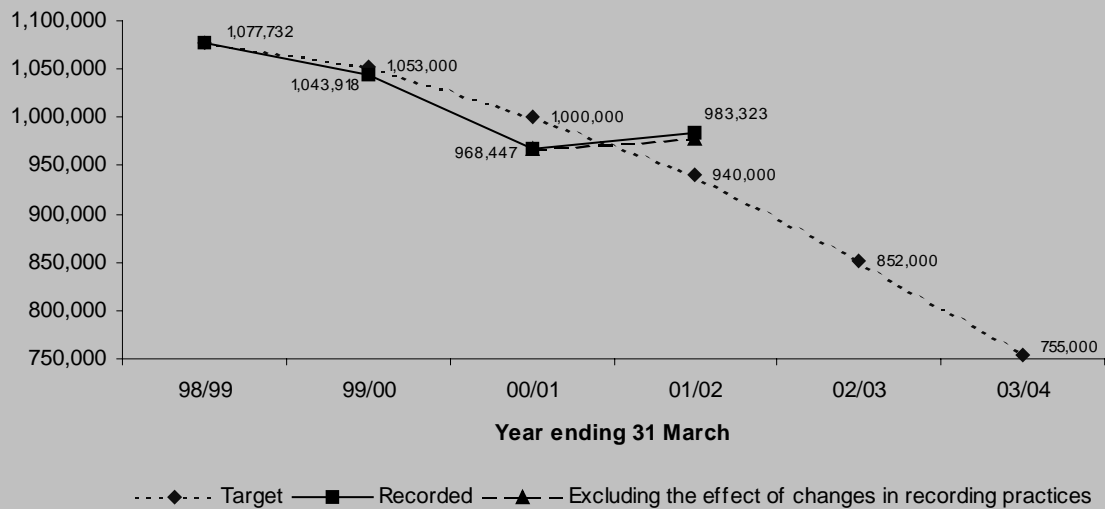
3. Victims are asked to place the incident on a scale ranging from 0 to 20. 0 represents the most minor crime and 20 the most serious.

Government target for vehicle crime

One of the government's targets for the Criminal Justice System is to reduce vehicle crime by 25 per cent over the five years between 1998/99 and 2003/04. It should be noted that for the purposes of this target, vehicle crime excludes vehicle interference and criminal damage to a vehicle.

After year 3, recorded vehicle crime has fallen by 8.8 per cent to 983,323, which as the chart shows is behind the staged year 3 target of 940,000. The National Crime Recording Standard (see Chapter 3) has affected recording levels in vehicle crime during 2001/02. By factoring out these effects, the fall up to year 3 is estimated to be just over nine per cent, which is behind the staged year 3 target.

Figure 5.3 Performance against vehicle crime target



RISKS AND NATURE

- Overall 11.4 per cent of vehicle-owning households in England and Wales interviewed for the BCS in 2001/02 had experienced at least one vehicle-related theft or attempted theft in the previous 12 months. This is the same as in 2000, and is considerably lower than the peak of 19.7 per cent in 1995 (Table 5.04).
- Within the 2001/02 total, 1.7 per cent of vehicle-owning households were victims of theft of a vehicle (slightly down from 1.8 per cent in 2000); 7.1 per cent of theft from a vehicle (down from 7.2 per cent); and 3.3 per cent of attempted theft of/from vehicle¹ (Tables 5.04, 3.03).
- The BCS has consistently shown that the risk of vehicle crime victimisation varies considerably across households with different characteristics and situated in different localities. As figure 5.4 shows, households in 2001/02 at particular risk are those living in

¹ The prevalence risk for all vehicle-related thefts does not equal the addition of the risks for thefts of, thefts from or attempts, as some victims will have experienced more than one type during the year.

highly disordered areas, where the head of household is young (aged between 16 and 24), those living in flats or maisonettes, single parent households, and those in inner-city areas.²

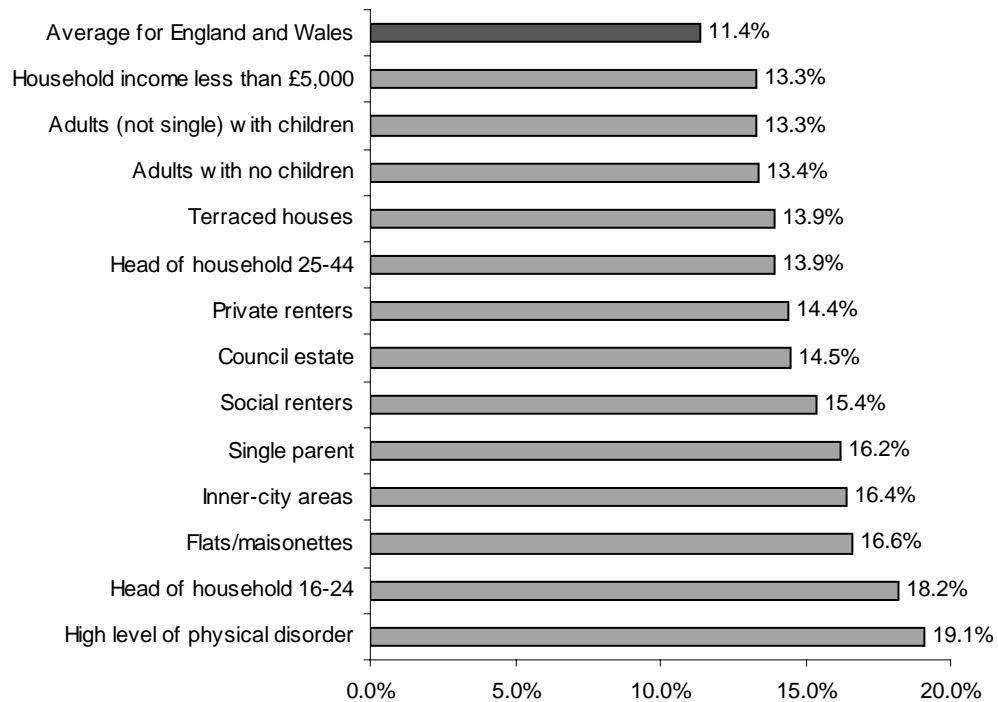
Table 5b Proportion of households victims of vehicle-related thefts, by number of cars household owns/has use of 2001/02

Number of cars/vans of household	BCS			
	All vehicle theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted vehicle theft
One	9.4	1.5	5.7	2.7
Two	12.9	1.8	8.3	3.7
Three	19.4	3.2	13.0	5.6
Four or more	22.7	2.5	14.8	7.7
All vehicle-owning households	11.4	1.7	7.1	3.3

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

2. Number of vehicles owned by the household for most of the year.

Figure 5.4 Households most at risk of vehicle-related thefts (2001/02 BCS interviews)



- The most commonly stolen items in thefts from vehicles, according to 2001/02 BCS interviews, were car parts (stolen in 37 per cent of thefts), car radios (24 per cent) and valuables (18 per cent) (Table 5.05).

² These results are based on bivariate analysis. However, many of the factors overlap and it is difficult to distinguish the individual impact of each. For example, social renters are more likely to be found in council areas and inner-city areas. High risks among social renters may relate to the area in which they are located.

Crime in England and Wales

- In most cases the losses were covered by insurance policies,³ although the 2001/02 figure for thefts of vehicles (86 per cent) is considerably higher than for thefts from vehicles (60 per cent) or attempted thefts (72 per cent). However, not all insured victims made claims. Only 38 per cent of victims of all vehicle-related thefts (including attempts) interviewed in 2001/02 made a claim on their insurance, although this rises to 69 per cent of victims of theft of a vehicle (Table 5.06).

The Home Office's Car Theft Index (see below) shows that new cars have become increasingly difficult to steal, due to the increasing effectiveness of security features such as immobilisers. Alternative ways of getting into the cars are car-jackings (where owners are attacked in or near their vehicles) and burglaries in order to steal car keys.

The Car Theft Index

The main evidence relating to the effectiveness of security in vehicles comes from the Car Theft Index (CTI) which shows that new cars are significantly more resistant to theft than older ones and that this resistance endures over time. For example, the 2001 Index shows that the risk rate of a six year old car (i.e. manufactured in 1994) is nine per 1,000. This compares favourably with the findings of the 1998 Index that the risk rate of a car that was then six years old (i.e. manufactured in 1991) was 18 per 1000. Although a number of factors may have contributed to this reduction, the widespread fitting of electronic immobilisers since 1995 is widely believed by manufacturers and the police to have played an important part. The newer the car, the less chance there was that it would be stolen. For example, those registered in 2000 (i.e. brand new cars) had a theft rate of just two per 1,000 registered. (This compares with cars between 12 and 13 years old which face the greatest risk of being stolen, with a theft rate of 26 cars per 1,000 registered). However, these newer vehicles are still being stolen and there is anecdotal information which we are currently evidencing that offenders are committing secondary offences (stealing keys through burglaries and robberies, fraud/deception) in order to steal new vehicles as they cannot overcome immobilisers. The BCS shows that two per cent of household burglaries involved the stealing of car keys (from its 2001/02 interviews).

Table 5c Proportion of vehicle owners taking security precautions 2001/02

Percentages	BCS	
	Leave vehicle unlocked	Use mechanical immobiliser when vehicle unattended
Always	3	63
Almost always	2	8
Sometimes	5	10
Rarely	8	7
Never	82	12
<i>Unweighted N</i>	2537	913

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

³ Motorists are only required to have insurance against third party risks by law, but many will have either third party, fire and theft, or comprehensive insurance cover.

GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

- Regional rates for thefts of vehicles (excluding attempts), from BCS 2001/02 interviews, were highest in London, with 1,472 per 10,000 households, followed by the North West (1,398), and the West Midlands (1,278). The lowest was in the East of England (881) and the North East (940) (Table 5.03).

Recorded vehicle crime rates (including attempts) also varied widely within each region, although some of the variation will reflect differing recording practices. As all forces will have adopted the National Crime Recording Standard (see Chapter 3) from April 2002 comparisons of variation in the numbers of vehicle crimes from that date should be more reliable. Generally speaking, the highest rates for thefts or unauthorised takings are in the metropolitan areas, with the lowest in the most rural. Amongst police forces (excluding the City of London), Greater Manchester recorded the highest rate in 2001/02 with 124 per 10,000 population, followed by West Yorkshire (112) and Merseyside (107). Cumbria, Devon and Cornwall, Dyfed-Powys, Norfolk and Suffolk all recorded the lowest rates, at between 17 and 25 per 10,000 population.

Table 5d Vehicle related prevalence in rural and non-rural areas, 1995 to 2000 and 2001/02 interviews

		BCS				
		1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02
All vehicle thefts	<i>Rural</i>	15.8	12.4	9.2	7.2	7.9
	<i>Non-rural</i>	21.1	17.4	14.4	13.0	12.6
Theft from vehicle	<i>Rural</i>	10.1	8.7	6.1	5.3	5.2
	<i>Non-rural</i>	13.1	11.2	9.2	7.9	7.8
Theft of vehicle	<i>Rural</i>	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
	<i>Non-rural</i>	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0
Attempted theft of vehicle	<i>Rural</i>	4.7	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.2
	<i>Non-rural</i>	7.2	5.5	4.2	3.9	3.7

1. Source 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 interviews BCS.

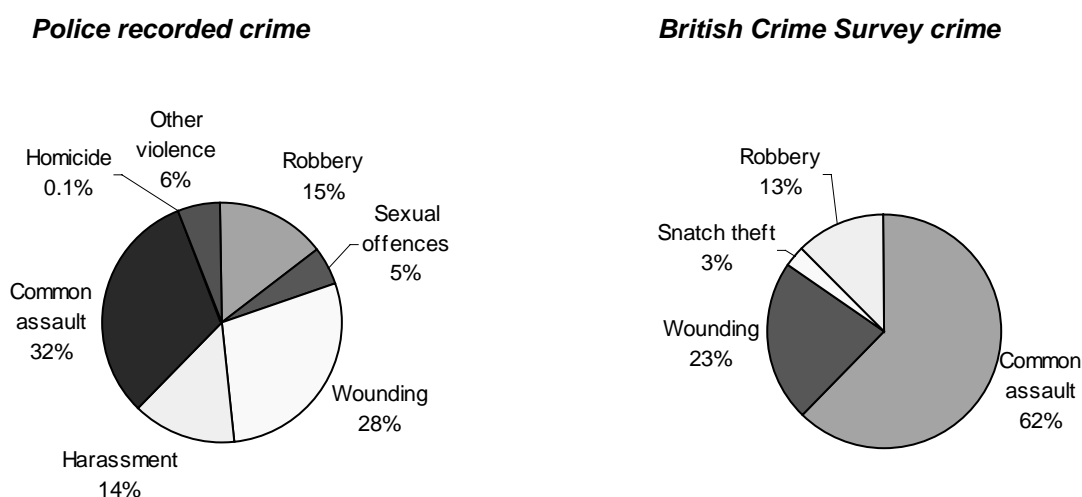
2. Vehicle owners only

6 Violent crime in England and Wales

- The BCS estimates that there were 2,891,000 violent incidents experienced by adults in England and Wales, based on incidents reported to the survey in 2001/02 (Table 3.01).
- The BCS violence estimate for the number of violent incidents increased by two per cent compared to 2000, but this increase is not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- BCS violence estimate has fallen 17 per cent since 1999 and by 22 per cent since 1997, both falls being statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- There were 812,954 violent crimes recorded by the police in 2001/02, an increase of 11 per cent since 2000/01. The numbers of recorded violence against the person offences increased by eight per cent (Table 3.04).
- The increase in violent crime recorded by the police, in contrast to the estimates from the BCS, appears to be largely due to increased recording by police forces. Taking into account recording changes, the real trend in violence against the person in 2001/02 is estimated to have been a reduction of around five per cent (see Chapter 3).
- Within the broad category of recorded violent crimes, the number of robberies increased by 28 per cent in 2001/02. The number of robberies does not so far appear to have been significantly affected by changes in police recording practice, and the BCS provides no clear evidence of increased reporting by the public.

Both police recorded crime and the BCS cover a wide range of violent offences, of varying levels of seriousness (see below). Common assaults, that involve at most minimal injury, account for 62 per cent of BCS violence but only 32 per cent of police recorded violence. This reflects the relatively low recording and reporting rates for common assault. Police recorded violence also covers a generally wider category of offences including the most serious crimes, such as murder, but also many less serious offences. Sexual offences are included in the police recorded violence, including some non-violent offences such as bigamy. The BCS does, however, include snatch theft which would be classified by the police within the (non-violent) theft from the person category.

Figure 6.1 Police recorded and BCS violence broken down by offence, 2001/02

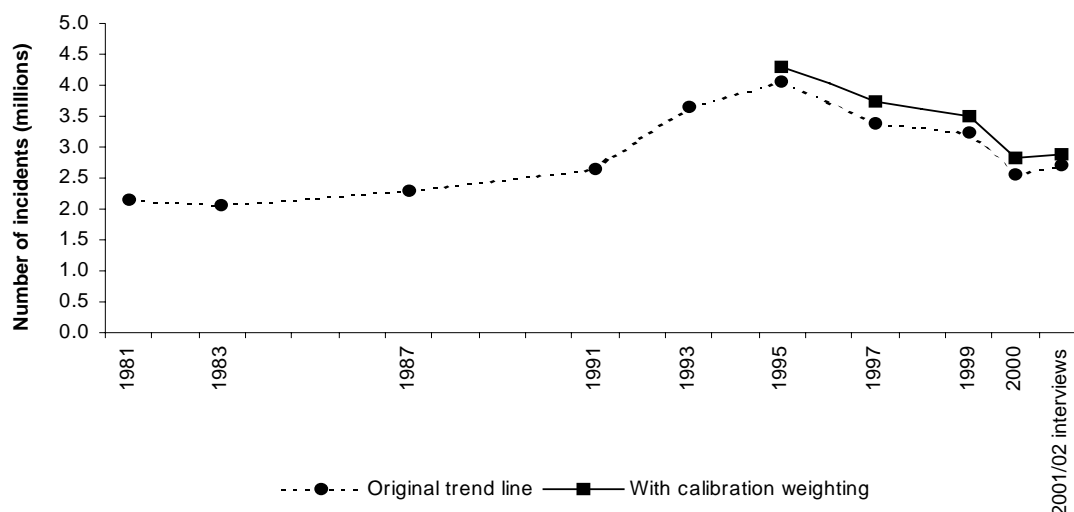


EXTENT AND TRENDS

The British Crime Survey and recorded crime statistics suggest very different trends in the level of violent crime in England and Wales in recent years. Estimates from the BCS reveal large and consistent falls in violent crime overall since 1995. The introduction of new calibration weighting (see Glossary) for the BCS has increased the estimated number of incidents, but has not affected the trend to any significant extent.

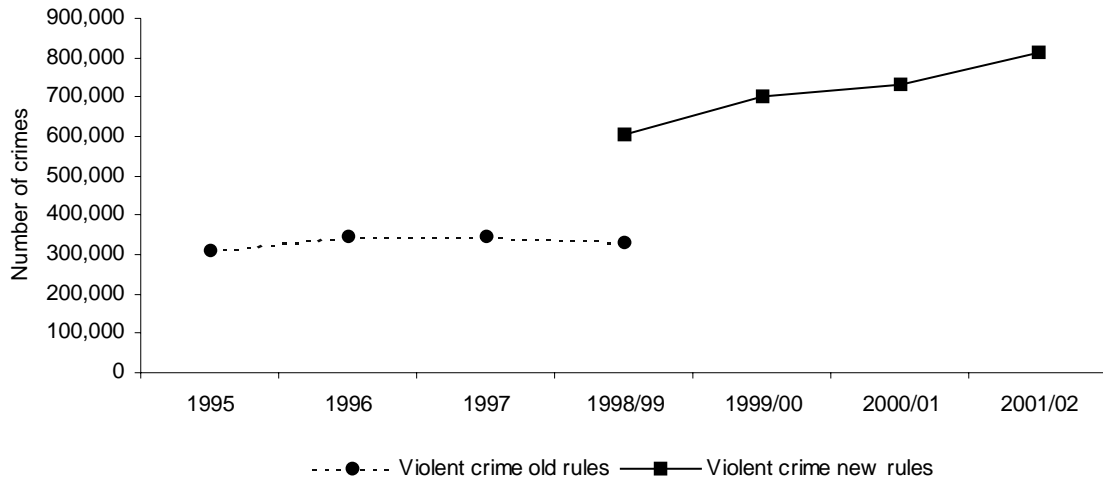
- The latest BCS results, based on interviews during 2001/02 suggests a small (two per cent) increase in the number of violent crimes being experienced by adults living in private households. This increase is not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- Longer-term trends in violence overall continue to show significant declines. Comparison of results reported to the BCS in 2001/02 with those for earlier years show a 17 per cent decline in BCS violence since 1999, a 22 per cent decline since 1997 and a 33 per cent decline since 1995, all of these decreases being statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- In contrast, between 1998/99 and 2001/02 police recorded violent crime appears to be increasing, with an overall recorded increase of 34 per cent over this period. However, these increases appear to be largely due to increased recording. The BCS estimates that the recording of comparable violence increased by around a third between 1999 and 2001/02, from 36 per cent to 48 per cent (Tables 3.04 and 3.08).
- The estimates of the impact of changes in recording over the last year, reported in Chapter 3, suggest that rather than the eight per cent increase reported in the raw statistics for 2001/02, there has been a real fall in the trend in recorded violence against the person last year, of as much as five per cent, once changes in recording have been taken into account.
- The fall in violent crime may seem surprising, given media attention to violent crime. However, the BCS suggests that violent crime in general has been falling for some time. Although BCS estimates present an average experience of violence, it is possible that the very rare but more extreme incidents of violence have increased at the same time. It is the latter that are more often reported in the media.

Figure 6.2 All violent crime from the BCS



There is a discontinuity in the police recorded trend for violence in 1998 when new offence categories were added to police recorded violence, notably common assault, and new crime counting rules were introduced. The raw numbers of recorded violent crimes before and after this change should not be compared, as they are not on the same basis.

Figure 6.3 Violent crime recorded by the police



The trend in recorded violent crime prior to the 1998 counting rule change was relatively flat, and since that change, less serious violence has been increasing at a faster rate than more serious violent crimes. The less serious recorded violence against the person offences (largely common assaults, harassment and other wounding) increased by 30 per cent since 1998/99, whereas more serious violence against the person (including woundings, homicides and threats or conspiracies to murder) increased by 20 per cent. These increases are likely to have been significantly affected by the recording changes.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

The category of violent crime covers a wide range of different types of incidents, which generally have in common only that they involve actual violence or the threat of violence. The degree of violence will vary considerably, even between incidents within the same crime classification. It is important to remember that the large majority of the incidents categorised as violent crimes do not actually involve any significant injury to the victim, although many of the crimes not resulting in injury are still traumatic for their victims.

It has been estimated that only around a quarter of injuries from assaults result in attendance at hospital Accident and Emergency Departments (Shepherd and Lises, 1998). However, incidents reported to the BCS in 2001/02 indicate that:

- Fourteen per cent of BCS violent incidents result in medical attention from a doctor, with this percentage rising to 39 per cent of victims of wounding and 19 per cent for robbery victims. Two per cent of victims of common assault were seen by a doctor (Table 6.07).

- Two per cent of BCS violent incidents result in a hospital stay, with this percentage rising to four per cent of victims of wounding and five per cent for robbery victims. Not surprisingly none of the victims of common assault had a hospital stay (Table 6.07).
- Eighteen per cent of domestic violence and mugging incidents result in attention from a doctor as compared with 12 per cent for acquaintance violence and eight per cent of stranger violence (Table 6.07).
- Six per cent of mugging incidents (robbery and snatch theft) result in a hospital stay as compared with two per cent for acquaintance violence and one per cent for both domestic and stranger violence (Table 6.07).
- In 50 per cent of violent incidents there is no injury, with around two-thirds of robberies and common assaults resulting in no injury (Table 6.07).

Police recorded violence includes murders and sexual offences, although the latter are notoriously under-reported. Robbery is included as a violent crime, although that category can include a wide variety of different events, ranging from a bank robbery, mobile phone snatch, street mugging and violence between schoolchildren over small amounts of money or property. Assaults can vary considerably in the level of violence and also the complicity of victims, including as they do both drunken brawls and unprovoked acts of extreme violence.

- The recorded violence against the person offence group includes both serious and less serious violent crimes, as well as some crimes which are not in their nature violent. More than a third of the crimes in this group are common assaults where the assault resulted in no more than minimal injury, and a further 17 per cent comprise recorded crimes of harassment or racially-aggravated harassment. In the BCS violence category, 62 per cent of incidents are of common assault (Tables 3.01 and 3.04).
- The BCS suggests that incidents of common assault declined by 13 per cent compared to 2000, but this is not statistically significant. The declines since 1999 (24 per cent) and since 1997 (28 per cent) are significant (Table 3.01).

Coverage

Police recorded violence against the person includes a wide range of offences including the more serious offences, such as homicide, threat or conspiracy to murder and wounding. It also includes offences that are generally viewed less seriously by the courts, such as common assault, harassment and possession of weapons.

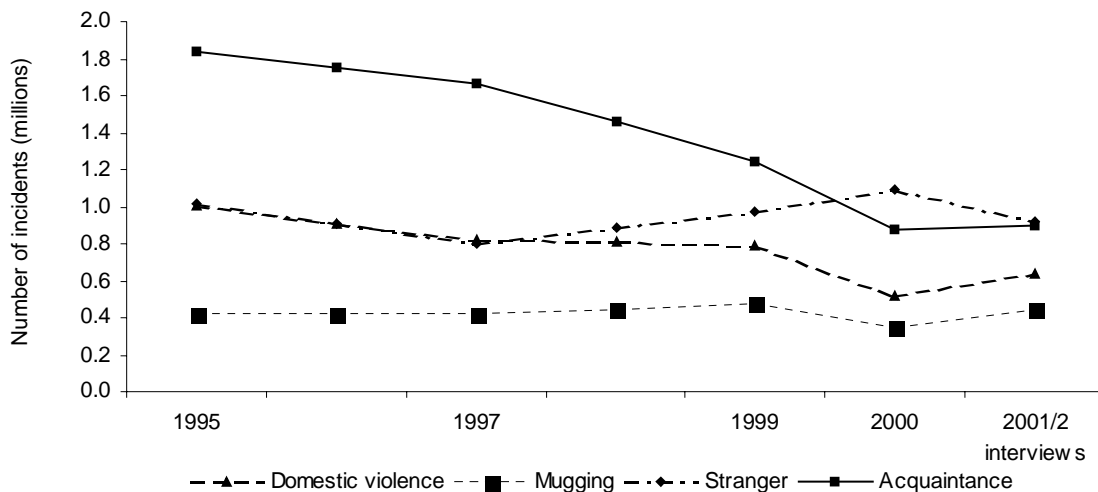
Among these offences the BCS covers wounding and common assault. As for all personal offences coverage is restricted to adults living in private households.

Wounding includes serious 'wounding' involving intentionally inflicted severe injuries, and 'other wounding', involving less serious injury or severe injuries inflicted unintentionally. Common assault is where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but the incident did not result in an injury, or the injury was negligible. From 1 April 2002 where an assault results in negligible injury this will be recorded by the police as other 'wounding'.

- For the more serious category of wounding, the BCS increase of 57 per cent in the estimated number of incidents is statistically significant, but this follows a large estimated decline between 1999 and 2000. The estimate is virtually unchanged as compared to 1999. The relatively small sample size on which estimates for 2000 are based and the comparative rarity of wounding incidents may mean that the estimate for 2000 was in some ways aberrant. Police recorded woundings increased by only six per cent in 2001/02. It is estimated that around 11 per cent of police recorded woundings are to victims who are under 16 years of age (Table 3.01).
- Four per cent of police recorded violence is accounted for by a category of 'more serious offences' of violence against the person (such as serious wounding, homicide and threat or conspiracy to murder) and 76 per cent by 'less serious offences' of violence against the person (Table 3.04).
- In 2001/02 the 'more serious offences' of violence against the person increased by two per cent and the 'less serious offences' by nine per cent (Table 3.04).

In order to better interpret violence figures, the BCS has developed a typology of violence to better understand the nature of violent crime reported to the BCS. This categorises violence into four groups: domestic violence, acquaintance violence, stranger violence and mugging (see the Glossary for a description of these groupings).

Figure 6.4 Trends in BCS violent crime by type of violence



- For the different types of violent incidents, there are no statistically significant differences between BCS results for 2000 and those reported to the survey in 2001/02 (Table 3.01).
- There has been a statistically significant fall in acquaintance violence (28 per cent) since 1999. There have also been significant falls for domestic violence (23 per cent) and acquaintance violence (46 per cent) compared to 1997 (Table 3.01).

- Looking over the period since 1995 there has been a pattern in which both acquaintance and domestic violence have declined significantly, but where stranger violence and muggings appear to fluctuate with no definite time trend. It should, of course, be recalled that the BCS does not measure personal crime against those aged under 16 and this may account for some of the discrepancy between BCS and police recorded crime figures. Around 20 per cent of common assaults recorded by the police are thought to be to victims who are under the age of 16.

In interpreting changes for domestic violence some caution is in order as results only relate to those incidents reported face to face to BCS interviewers and respondents may not wish to disclose such sensitive information face to face.

Interpreting statistics on violent crime

Violent crime estimates can be compromised by changes in the willingness of victims to draw incidents to the attention of both interviewers and the police. Any greater intolerance of unacceptable aggressive behaviour may increase violent crime figures over time. The relative rarity of some types of violent crime also means that trends are difficult to track reliably through the BCS. The police statistics are additionally affected by changes in recording practices, and the degree to which more inclusive recording has inflated the violence count.

The issue of willingness to disclose incidents is very important for domestic violence. The 1996 BCS included a self-completion module on domestic violence that is viewed as providing a more complete measure of domestic violence (Mirrlees-Black, 1999). Prevalence rates for domestic assault in 1995 derived from the self-completion module were around three times higher for women and 10 times higher for men. The 2001 BCS contains a special self-completion module on inter-personal violence (domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking) and a report on results from this module is in preparation.

HOMICIDE

The most serious violent crime is homicide. The police statistics for numbers of homicides include murders, manslaughter and infanticides that come to the attention of the police. It is possible that there could be other deaths, which are not believed to be suspicious and therefore subject of police investigation, but which have been the result of homicides. Obviously, their number will not find their way into these statistics. Deaths which are not initially believed to be suspicious but which are later categorised as homicide are counted in the year in which they have been recorded. Some deaths initially recorded as homicide can also sometimes be reclassified.

- There were 886 deaths initially recorded as homicide by the police in 2001/02 (Table 3.04).
- The number of homicides is up by four per cent in 2001/02, compared to the preceding year (Table 3.04).
- In 2001/02 homicides represented 0.1 per cent of all police recorded violence against the person. As homicides are rare considerable year-on-year variation in the figures is to be expected.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

Sexual offences are significantly under-reported to the authorities. Police and government action to support the victims of sexual assaults is likely to have increased the number of such incidents being brought to the attention of the police, and therefore recorded by them. Trends in the number of recorded sexual offences are therefore unlikely to reflect real experience of such crimes.

- Within the total of 41,425, the police recorded 21,765 cases of indecent assault on a female, and 1,665 cases of gross indecency with a child. There were also 3,613 recorded cases of indecent assault on a male (Table 3.04) .
- The number of recorded rapes was 9,743, of which 92 per cent were rapes of a female (Table 3.04).
- Sexual offences accounted for five per cent of police recorded violence and 0.7 per cent of all police recorded crime (Table 3.04).

ROBBERY

- The number of police recorded robberies in England and Wales increased by 28 per cent in 2001/02 to 121,375. Of these, 89 per cent were robberies of personal property, and the remainder robberies of business property (Table 3.04).
- The BCS estimates that there has been a 17 per cent increase in robbery, but this is not significant (reflecting the relatively small sample size on which the estimate for 2000 is based and the relative rarity of robbery). The increase for mugging (i.e. robbery and snatch theft combined) is greater at 26 per cent, but again this is not statistically significant (Table 3.01).
- Although crime tends to be geographically concentrated, robberies are more so. Around half of all recorded robberies occur in just 20 local authorities, largely in city centre or metropolitan areas.

- In 2001/02 robbery accounted for two per cent of police recorded crime and 15 per cent of police recorded violence. Robbery also accounted for three per cent of all BCS crime and 13 per cent of BCS violence (Tables 3.01 and 3.04).

Results from a special analysis of robbery cases

The BCS provides limited information on robbery as such offences are relatively rare and the survey does not collect information on crimes against those aged under 16. A separate analysis of police files on 2,000 personal robbery cases was based on the Spring and Summer of 2001 from nine police Basic Command Units. From this analysis the following observations can be made :

- A high proportion of robberies involved young persons as victims and offenders. ***One in five (22 per cent) personal robberies involved victims aged between 11 to 15 years, with a similar proportion (23 per cent) aged 16 to 20 years. Victims over the age of 60 accounted for just five per cent of all victims. Just over half of all offenders were between 16 and 20 years.***
- There has been a marked increase in younger victims and offenders over the last 10 years. ***The number of 11 to 15 and 16 to 20 year old victims increased around three-fold. Information obtained from the Metropolitan Police shows that since 1993, the number of suspects aged 11 to 15 years charged with an offence of robbery in the Metropolitan Police Service increased five-fold during this same period. It is estimated that on average, around 20 per cent of the recorded robberies in England and Wales are to victims who are under the age of 16.***
- Offenders and victims are predominantly male: ***three-quarters of victims were male, although there were some variations between different BCUs. Suspects are consistently and overwhelmingly male (94 per cent).***
- Many offences are committed by two or more offenders, particularly when the victim is under the age of 20. ***Multiple offending, that is robbery committed by two or more persons, occurred in six out of 10 robberies in this sample.***
- While cash is most likely to be stolen from the victim during personal robbery, over one-third of the personal robberies in this sample involved the theft of a mobile phone (35 per cent). ***Half of all mobile phone related robberies involved victims under the age of 20 years. A separate study on mobile phone theft (Harrington and Mayhew, 2001), based on figures from six police force areas, indicated that there has been an increase in the proportion of robberies involving phones – from around eight per cent in 1998/99 to 28 per cent in 2000/01.***

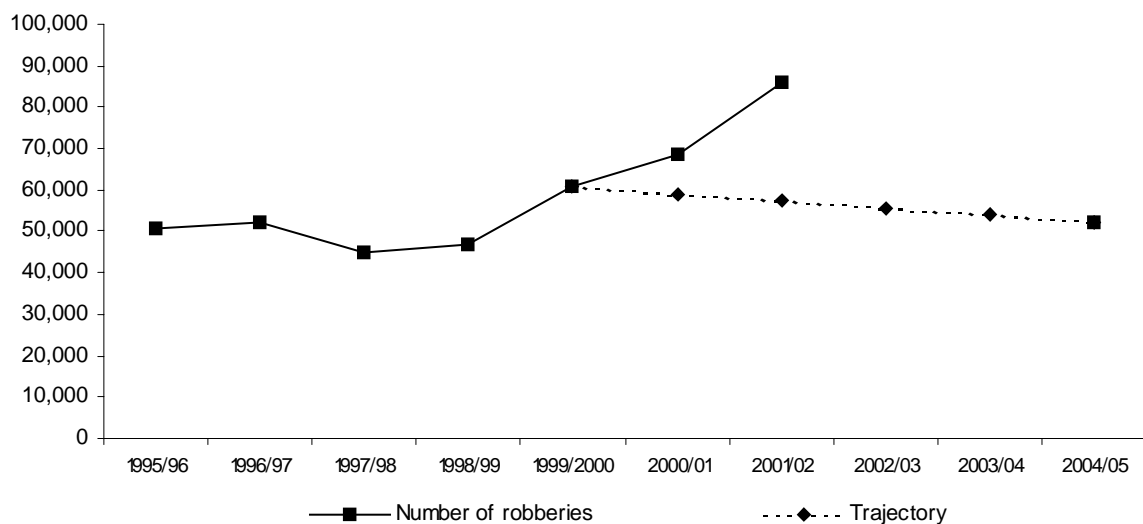
Coverage

Robbery is an offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. Recorded crime offences distinguish between robbery of personal property and business property. Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. If the use or threat of force is not there, an offence of theft from the person is recorded (this would be classified in the BCS as snatch theft, which together with robbery comprises the BCS mugging category). The BCS excludes robberies against those not living in private households and those aged under 16. If a BCS respondent is assaulted or threatened in the course of a robbery of a business this would be coded as robbery or attempted robbery.

The government has a target of reducing the number of robberies (including robbery of business property) in major cities by 14 per cent between 1999/00 and 2004/05. As the chart below shows, the number of robberies is considerably above that target after two successive years of increases in recorded robberies.

The police force areas covered by this target were initially the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, West Midlands, and West Yorkshire. The Street Crime Action Team has now been established within the Home Office to steer initiatives against street crime in the five areas covered by the target and also Avon and Somerset, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire and Thames Valley.

Figure 6.5 Police recorded robberies and target trajectory for robbery



GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION

- Regional rates for violence, from BCS 2001/02 interviews, were highest in the South East region, with 895 per 10,000 adults, followed by Yorkshire and Humberside (866), and London (800). The lowest was in the North East of England (386) and the South West (493) (Table 6.06).
- Recorded violence crime rates also varied widely within each region, although some of the variation will reflect differing recording practices. The highest recorded rate of 1,055 violent crimes per 10,000 population for City of London reflects the low resident population. The next highest rate for a police force is (305) in the Metropolitan Police area, followed by West Midlands (264) and Greater Manchester (216). The lowest violent crime rates are recorded in Hertfordshire (55), Cheshire (67) and Surrey (73). At the regional level London has the highest rate (306) followed by the West Midlands region (213) and North West (155). The lowest regional violent crime rates are recorded in East of England region (91), South East region (100) and South West region (108).
- Some of the disparity between BCS and police figures for regional violent crime rates may be related to the fact that BCS incidents are always related back to the police force area of residence rather than where the incident took place. The BCS rates for areas where many of the resident population commute to other areas to work or spend leisure time (such as the Home Counties) will tend to have higher rankings based in BCS tables than on those based on offences recorded by the police.

Robbery shows particularly marked geographic concentrations, with 44 per cent of recorded robberies in the Metropolitan Police force area alone. The five police force areas initially covered by the government's robbery target account for 71 per cent of robberies. The ten areas now included account for 83 per cent of robberies.

RISKS OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME

- The risk of being a victim of violent crime for those interviewed by the BCS in 2001/02 was four per cent. Young men aged 16 to 24 were most at risk, with 16.2 per cent experiencing a violent crime of some sort in the year. Other high-risk groups were single and separated people (9.3 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively), women aged 16 to 24 (7.5 per cent), single parents (7.4 per cent), those living in highly disordered areas (6.8 per cent) and private renters (6.6 per cent), (Tables 6.01 and 6.02).
- The risk of being mugged for those aged 16 and over was 0.8 per cent and the chance of being a victim of domestic violence 0.6 per cent. The risk of experiencing acquaintance violence (1.3 per cent) and stranger violence (1.6 per cent) were higher. Domestic violence is the only category of violence where the risks for women (0.9 per cent) are higher than for men (0.3 per cent) (Table 6.01).
- For those interviewed in 2001/02, men were the victims in 57 per cent of muggings and 82 per cent of stranger assaults. In 81 per cent of domestic violence incidents the victim was a woman.

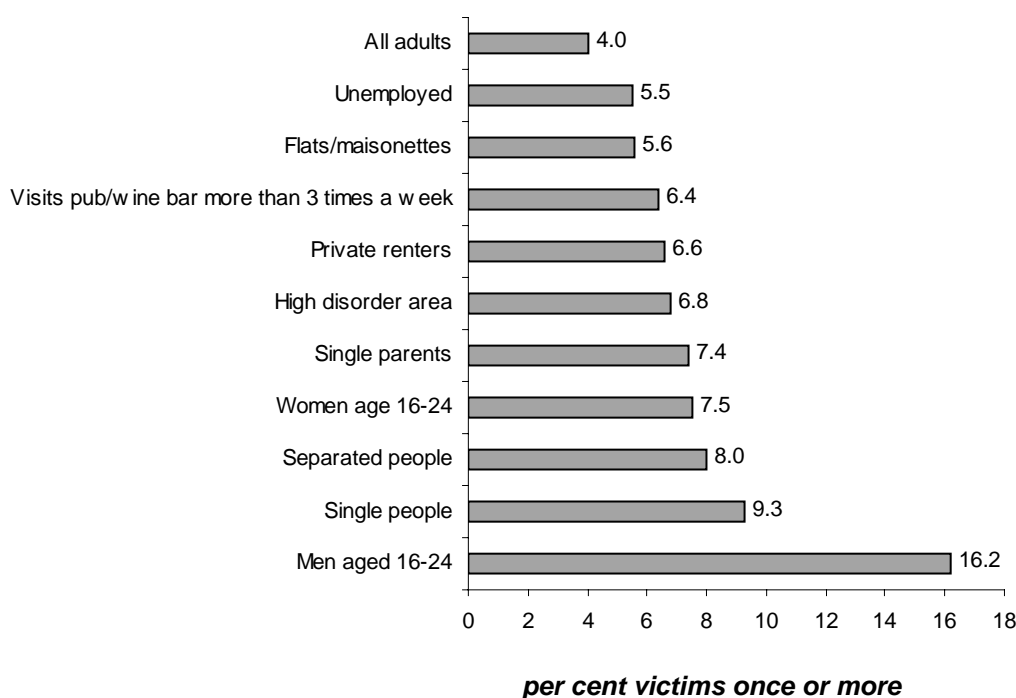
Table 6a Number of violent incidents against men and women by BCS typology of violence, 2001/02

	Numbers and percentages					BCS
	All (thousands)	Men (thousands)	Women (thousands)	% of all incidents	% against men within violence type	% against women within violence type
ALL VIOLENCE	2,891	1726	1164	100	60	40
Domestic	635	122	514	22	19	81
Acquaintance	894	596	297	31	67	33
Stranger	920	755	164	32	82	18
Mugging	441	252	189	15	57	43

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

2. Because of the differing proportions of men and women in the sample to the population, the number of incidents against men and women do not add to totals. Survey rates are grossed up to population estimates. The percentage of incidents against men and women do not add to 100.

3. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. The typology of violence does not add to the total because not all violent incidents can be categorised into the typology due to missing information.

Figure 6.6 Adults most at risk of violence based on 2001/02 BCS interviews

Often when violent crime is discussed, the concern is not with violence *per se* but the threat of violence and the fear this engenders, often relating to small-scale acts of disorder or disorderly neighbourhoods. These incidents are poorly reported and may not involve criminal activity. They are discussed further in Chapter 9.

7 Patterns of crime in England and Wales

Patterns of crime vary considerably across England and Wales depending on a range of different factors.

VARIATION BY TYPE OF AREA

- The BCS results, based on interviews in 2001/02, indicate that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary is greatest in rising (5.6 per cent of households) and striving (5.4 per cent of households) areas. This compares with 3.5 per cent of all households. Households in expanding areas are least at risk of burglary with 1.7 per cent of households being victims once or more in 2001/02 (Table 7.01).

ACORN CLASSIFICATIONS

ACORN is a Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods. This provides a grouping of postcodes in England and Wales according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. The groups were created using cluster analysis of 1991 census variables. There are 54 types of ACORN area that can be grouped into six main groups and 17 smaller groups. The groups determine the social environment in which the households are located.

The main ACORN groups can be loosely characterised as follows:

Thriving – affluent home-owning areas, suburban and rural, commuters and older people.

Expanding – affluent working couples and families with mortgages, plus home-owners.

Rising – well-off professionals, students and single people, living in town and city areas.

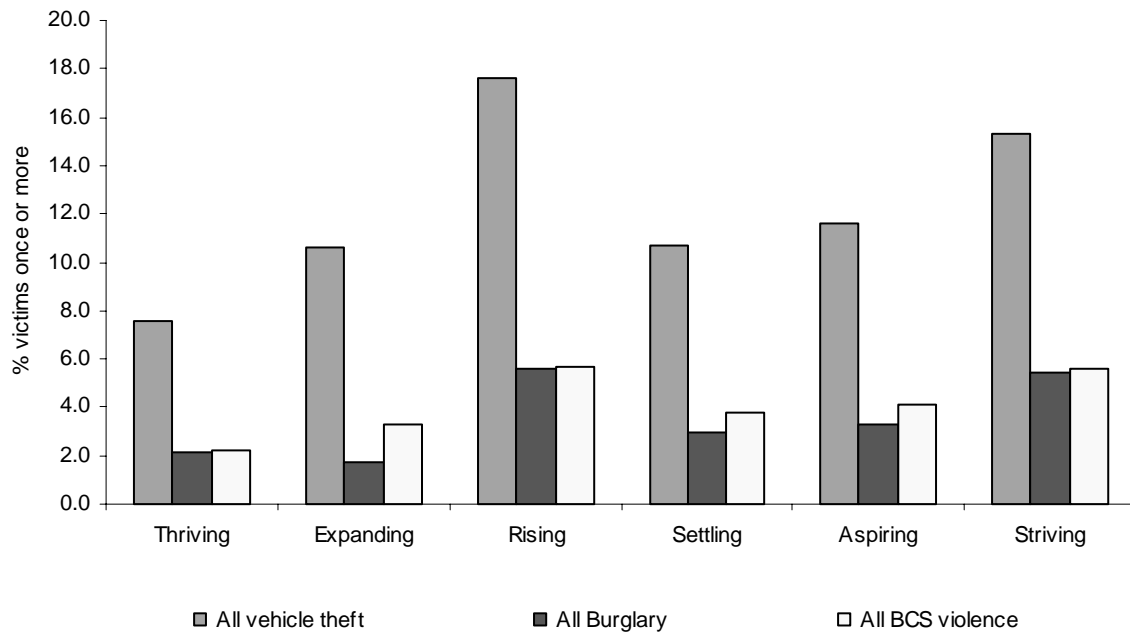
Settling – established communities, home owners, skilled workers.

Aspiring – mature communities, some new home owners and multi-ethnic areas.

Striving – council estates with elderly, lone parent or unemployed residents.

- Households in rising areas have more chance of becoming victims of vehicle-related thefts. BCS estimates, from 2001/02 interviews, show that 17.6 per cent of vehicle-owning households in rising areas were victim to vehicle-related thefts, compared with 11.4 per cent of all vehicle-owning households (Table 7.01).
- The chance of being a victim of violence is greatest in rising and striving areas with approximately six per cent of adults becoming victims of violence according to 2001/02 interviews. Within rising areas it is the better-off executives in inner-city areas who experience the greatest risk (7.5 per cent). Within striving areas it is adults in multi-ethnic, low-income areas most at risk (6.9 per cent) compared with four per cent of all adults (Table 7.01).

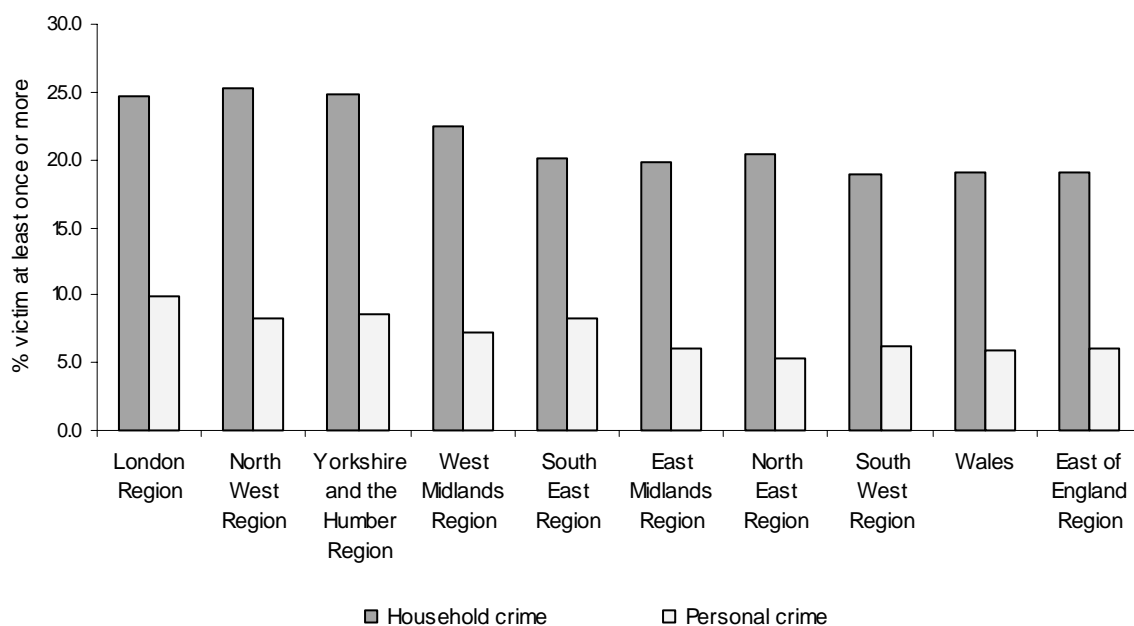
Figure 7.1 Percentage of household victims of burglary, vehicle-related crime and adult victims of violent crime 2001/02



REGIONAL AND POLICE FORCE VARIATIONS

- BCS victimisation rates show household crime to be highest in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and London regions. Household crimes are lowest in Wales, South West and Eastern regions (Table 7.05).
- Personal crime is highest in the London region (Table 7.05).

Fig 7.2 BCS victimisation rates by region 2001/02



- The highest levels of worry about burglary are in Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, North East and London regions. Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East have higher burglary with entry victimisation rates, based on 2001/02 BCS interviews, but this is not true of West Midlands and London (Tables 7.05 and 4.04).
- Burglaries recorded by the police are higher in Yorkshire and the Humber region at 27 offences per 1,000 population. The England and Wales recorded burglary rate is 17 per 1,000 population and the lowest rates are in the East, South East and Wales, all recording 11 burglaries per 1,000 population (Table 7.04).
- West Midlands region has the highest levels of worry about car crime while London has the highest level of worry about violent crime, yet neither region stands out in victimisation terms (Tables 7.05, 6.06 and 5.03).
- The London region has the highest rate of recorded crime per 1,000 population at 145 offences compared to 104 offences per 1,000 population for the whole of England and Wales. The recorded crime figures will be affected by changes in recording practices in the constituent forces in each region (Table 7.04).

British Crime Survey Best Value Performance Indicators (Table 7.05)

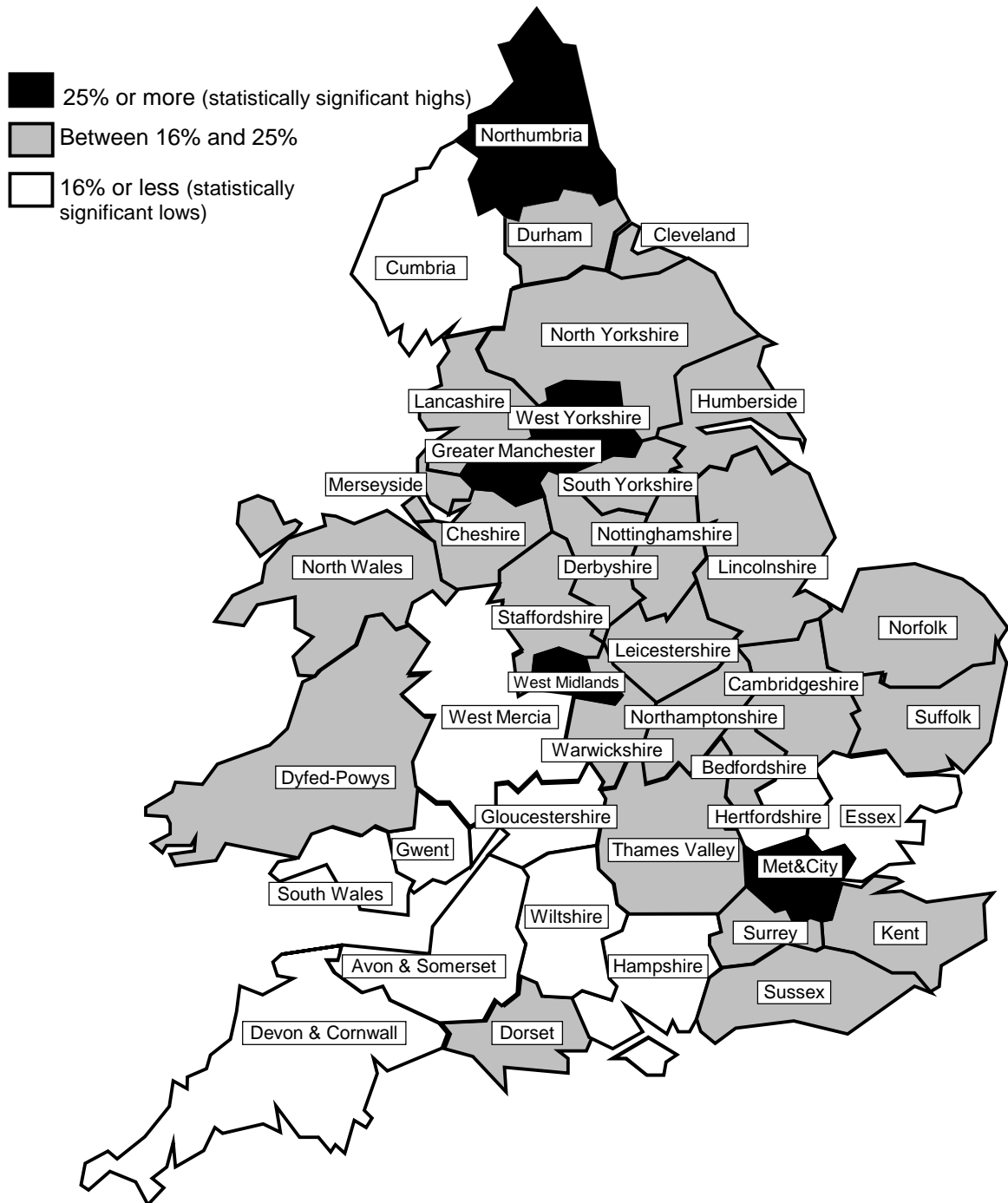
Table 7.05 sets out Best Value Performance Indicators 120, 121 and 122 by police force area (see Glossary for explanation). The columns marked 'unweighted N' give the number of respondents on which the figures are based. Respondents who answer 'don't know' or who refuse to answer are excluded. The columns headed 'indicator value' give the estimated percentage risk of being a victim once or more in a 12-month period, or the percentage of respondents saying they are worried about certain types of crime. The results are weighted to reflect the sampling design.

The statistical significance of each indicator value is represented by a single asterisk () for results that are significantly different from the average for England and Wales at the 10 per cent significance level, while a double asterisk (**) indicates statistical significance at the five per cent level. The statistical significance levels are provided for information, though it should be recognised that much variation between police force areas will be due to their socio-economic make up.*

- In 38 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales the number of recorded crimes increased in 2001/02. The largest percentage increase was in West Mercia, up 30 per cent, followed by City of London and Avon and Somerset, up 22 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. Both West Mercia and Avon and Somerset adopted the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in advance of national implementation in April 2002. The large increases in recorded crimes are likely to be partly as a result of the changes in recording practices. For further information see Chapter 3 of this publication. A further 14 forces recorded increases of 10 per cent or more, half of which introduced the NCRS before April 2002. Twelve forces recorded increases of five per cent or less (Table 7.03).

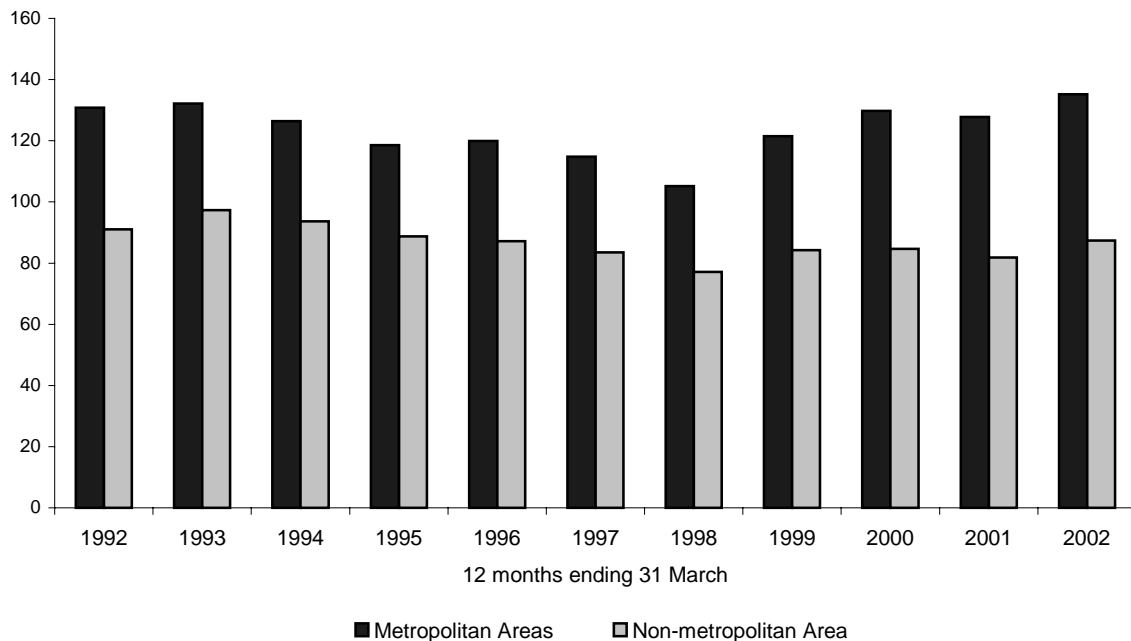
- Of the five forces recording decreases, the largest percentage fall was in Gwent, down 17 per cent. The remaining four forces recorded decreases of six per cent or less (Table 7.03).

Figure 7.3 Worry about violent crime by police force area



- In 2001/02 there was considerable variation between police force areas in the number of offences recorded per head of population. Excluding the City of London (where the low resident population distorts the figures) the number of offences ranged from 50 offences per 100,000 population in Dyfed-Powys to 154 offences per 100,000 in Nottinghamshire. The highest recorded crime rates were mostly in the metropolitan police forces¹ and other forces that include large conurbations; the lowest are mainly in more rural areas (Table 7.04).
- Both the BCS and police statistics suggest that crime is lower in rural areas. Statistics published earlier this year showed that less than three per cent of people living in rural areas became victims of burglary in 1999, compared to almost five per cent in non-rural areas (Aust and Simmons, 2002). Over the past two decades levels of burglary, vehicle-related thefts and violence in rural areas have been consistently lower than in non-rural areas.

Figure 7.4 Recorded crime in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, per 1,000 population

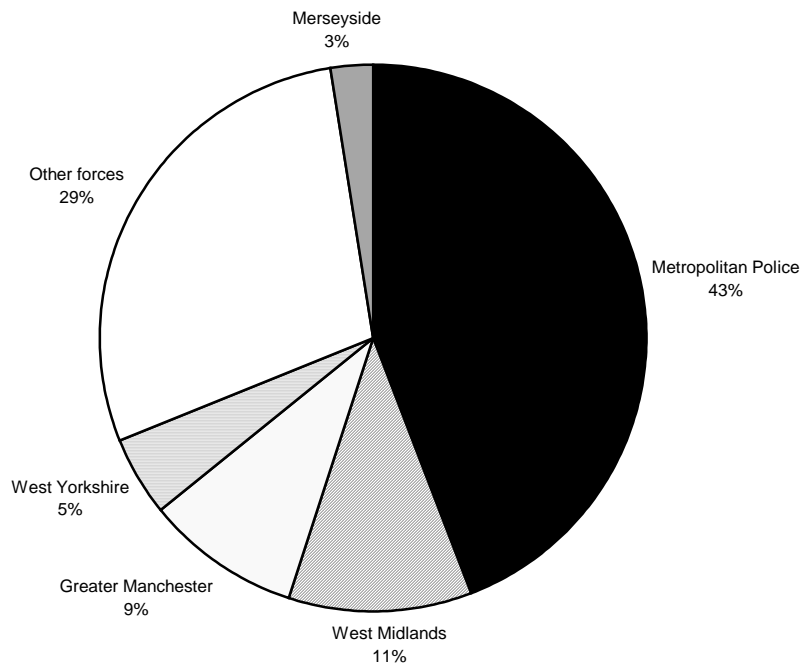


Crime is often more heavily geographically concentrated both within police force areas and within local authority boundaries.

- The concentration of crime is particularly evident for robbery. The ten police forces covered by the government's robbery target account for 83 per cent of all recorded robberies. The Metropolitan Police Service is responsible for recording 44 per cent of all robberies in England and Wales.

1. The metropolitan police force areas are taken to be the Metropolitan Police Service, City of London, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Northumbria.

Figure 7.5 Recorded robbery in five metropolitan forces, 2001/02



Analysis by local authority area (Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership) reveals that just 20 Local Authorities (LAs) accounted for half of all recorded robbery in England and Wales in 2001/02. These are all metropolitan areas. This concentration of robbery in certain areas is not as evident for other crime types. The 20 highest LAs for violence against the person, burglary and vehicle crime account for 24 per cent, 29 per cent and 25 per cent of each crime type respectively.

FAMILY VALUES – GROUPING SIMILAR AREAS FOR COMPARISON

Table 7.06 shows recorded crime figures for the 376 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and Wales. CDRPs were created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as partnerships between police forces and local authorities (together with police authorities, health authorities, probation committees and other partners) to tackle crime within local authority boundaries. In addition to the CDRP data, table 7.07 contains figures for Basic Command Units (BCUs). BCUs are the units into which police forces divide their areas for management and accounting purposes.

The tables group the CDRPs and BCUs into 13 'families' of similar local authority areas or BCUs. The families have been created to facilitate the comparison of local area crime rates. They have been created using a statistical technique known as cluster analysis, which groups together areas that appear similar in terms of their socio-economic and demographic characteristics that correlate with observed crime rates. The characteristics and an outline of the methodology used are listed in two Home Office briefing notes:

- *Family Origins: Developing Groups of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Police Basic Command Units for comparative purposes* (Harper *et al* 2002)

Since the families were first developed there have been changes to a small number of BCU boundaries and further work has been undertaken to reallocate these individual BCUs to their appropriate families. A report detailing this work is also available on the Home Office RDS website:

- *Maintaining Police Basic Command Unit and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Families for comparative purposes*

As with the police force area comparisons of crime rates, caution needs to be taken when considering crime rates per head of population by CDRP and BCU. The very high reported crime rates in city centres are partly due to the use of small resident population and household figures which do **not** take into account the large levels of 'transient' population that migrates to these areas daily, either for work or leisure.

8 Detection of crime

- The number of detections in 2001/02 rose slightly on the previous year, by two per cent to 1,291,396, with increased detections for all offence groups except fraud and forgery. However, as has been the case for some time, the rise in detections has not kept pace with the rise in recorded crime.
- In 2001/02, 1.3 million of 5.5 million crimes were detected – i.e. 23 per cent of crime. A larger proportion will have had a suspect ‘identified’, but not met the definition of detected crime.
- The proportion of crimes detected was down from 24 per cent in 2000/01, when 1.3 million of 5.2 million crimes were detected.
- The decline in detection rates is common to many crime types – including violent crime, burglary, and drug offences. A number of factors contribute to this decline in detection rates, including accuracy of recording.
- If the effect of the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard is discounted, the overall detection rate would be unchanged from last year – i.e. the number of detections kept pace with the change in recorded crime. For violence against the person, the detection rate would have actually increased.
- Not all of these detected crimes resulted in an offender being brought to justice. Detections include crimes where an offender is charged but not subsequently convicted, as well as some disposals where no further action is taken against the offender.
- Not all officers are involved in the investigation of crime – but the average number of detections per officer is stable at around 10 detections per officer per year.

Counting detections

Detections are counted on the basis of crimes, rather than offenders. So, for example, if six offenders are involved in a robbery, and are all arrested and charged – this counts as one detection. Alternatively, if only one of the six is identified and charged, while the other five remain unidentified and go free, this also counts as one detection.

For the reason outlined above, care should be taken when comparing detection data with conviction data, as the latter count individual offenders, where the former count crimes.

Definition of detected crimes

Broadly speaking, detected crimes are those that have been 'cleared up' by the police. It is the police who record detected crimes, in accordance with strict counting rules, issued by the Home Office. Not every case where the police know, or think they know, who committed a crime can be counted as a detection. Some crimes are not counted as detected even though the offender is apprehended for another offence; and some crimes are counted as detected when the victim might view the case as far from solved.

For any crime to be counted as detected, the following conditions must apply:

- A notifiable offence has been committed and recorded;
- A suspect has been identified (and interviewed, or at least informed that the crime has been cleared up);
- There is sufficient evidence to charge the suspect;
- The victim has been informed that the offence has been 'cleared up'.

The police may use one of several methods to clear up crime:

- A The charge or summons of an offender;
- B The caution, reprimand, or final warning, by the police, of an offender;
- C The offence is taken into consideration by a court;
- D No further action is taken by the police, for any of the following reasons:
 - Offender, victim or essential witness is dead or too ill;
 - Victim refuses or is unable to give evidence;
 - Offender is under the age of criminal responsibility;
 - Police or CPS decide that no useful purpose would be served by proceeding;
 - Time limit of six months for commencing prosecution has been exceeded.

It is recognised that some of these detections require more 'police work' than others; and that only some of them involve judicial sanction of police decision making. There has in the past been a distinction drawn between 'primary' and 'secondary' detections. Some Forces are now concentrating on 'sanction detections', or at least monitoring performance on the basis of those, separately from 'other' (i.e. 'no further action' or 'administrative detections').

DETECTION RATES AND INVESTIGATIVE PERFORMANCE

Detection rates are often interpreted as a measure of the investigative performance of a force, but are not necessarily the best such measure. Other indicators might include:

- the percentage of those crimes investigated, which are detected;
- the percentage of those crimes with initially no named suspect, which are detected.

The percentage of all crime regarded by police as solved, though not necessarily meeting the detection criteria and those which the victim perceives as solved, would also provide useful additional information. Each of these measures provides an alternative perspective on investigative performance.

It would also be possible to split crime into different categories reflecting those that are intrinsically easier to detect compared to others; and those that are more serious than others. For example, should the detection of a murder count the same as the detection of a shoplifting offence; and should

a detection resulting from a prolonged proactive policing operation (which may involve many officers) count the same as a detection for going equipped to steal resulting from a stop and search? Measures of the type of detections achieved can also be informative.

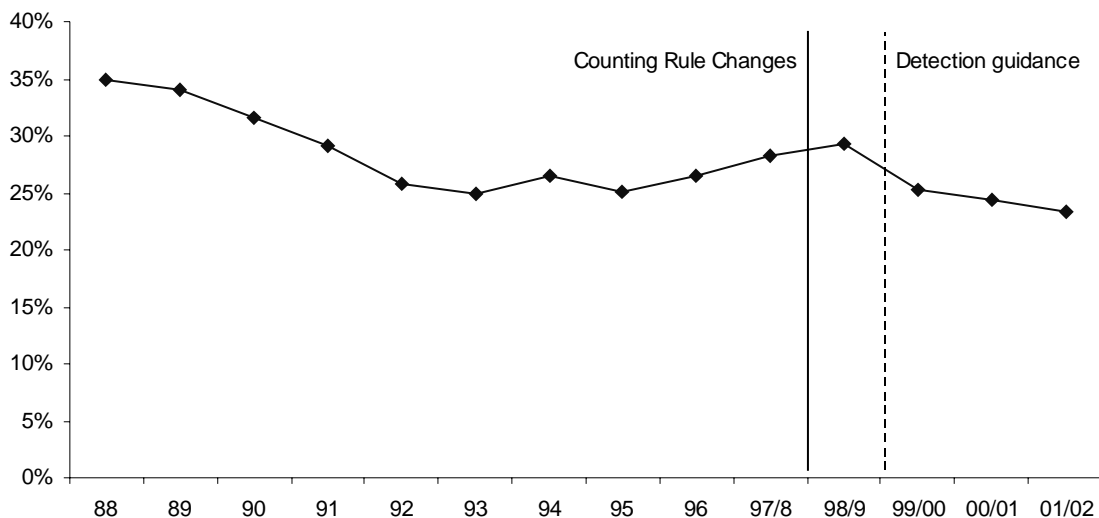
TRENDS OVER TIME

In general, detection rates have declined since 1980, and earlier. In simple terms, the number of detections achieved, despite increases, has failed to keep pace with the rise in recorded crime over this period.

Overall detection rates are not a very helpful indicator of performance, and most of this chapter looks at more meaningful measures, such as number of detections, or detection rates for particular crimes. One example of the pitfalls of relying on the overall detection rate is the fact that the detection rate rose between 1997 and 1998/99, despite there being a fall in the detection rate for each offence group. It was a change in the mix of crime that caused the rise in the overall detection rate: proportionately more violence against the person, with a relatively high detection rate as a result of the changes in the counting rules for recorded crime.

Changes in recording have had an effect on the detection rates without altering underlying performance. 1998 saw changes to crime counting rules; 1999 saw changes to what can be claimed as a detection. Some forces implemented the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) during 2001/02, the impact of which is described below. Where possible, the graphs in the remainder of this chapter cover the period 1988 to 2001/02, in order to give 10 years' data prior to the changes in crime counting rules which took effect from April 1998.

Figure 8.1 Overall detection rate, 1988 - 2001/02



Changes in counting rules

The counting rules for recorded crime changed with effect from 1 April 1998. These changes brought new offences into the series, some with higher than average detection rates.

For example, in 1998/99, the new offences of common assault and assault on a constable, had detection rates of 58 per cent and 97 per cent respectively.

The changes also abolished collective protection (where multiple offences committed in a secure location such as a car park, were recorded singly regardless of the number of victims). It is estimated that the overall effect of the counting rule changes was to increase the overall detection rate from 27 per cent to 29 per cent. For violence against the person, the counting rule changes led to a decrease from 75 per cent to 71 per cent, due to the number of common assaults.

Further changes were implemented with effect from 1 April 1999. More precise and rigorous criteria for recording detections were introduced, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation. This change required “sufficient evidence to charge”, an interview of the offender, and notification to the victim, for any detection. In addition, detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner ceased to count. The effect of the April 1999 change is estimated overall as a one per cent decrease in detection rates – but the effect varies from crime to crime.

Initial analysis of the impact of the NCRS during 2001/02, suggests that, had it not been introduced, the overall detection rate may have remained stable (a two per cent rise in detections matching the rise in crime, assuming that the additional offences due to the NCRS were all undetectable), while in some offence groups, such as violence against the person, the detection rate would have risen. The full implementation of the NCRS is anticipated to have a similar effect on detection rates in 2002/03, that is detection rates are likely to fall as a result.

A number of other factors have contributed to the decline in detection rates, including changes in reporting of certain crimes, such as domestic violence; police prosecutors being replaced by the CPS; and the police capacity to clear up crime – in terms of techniques as well as numbers.

Despite these caveats, the picture is broadly as follows.

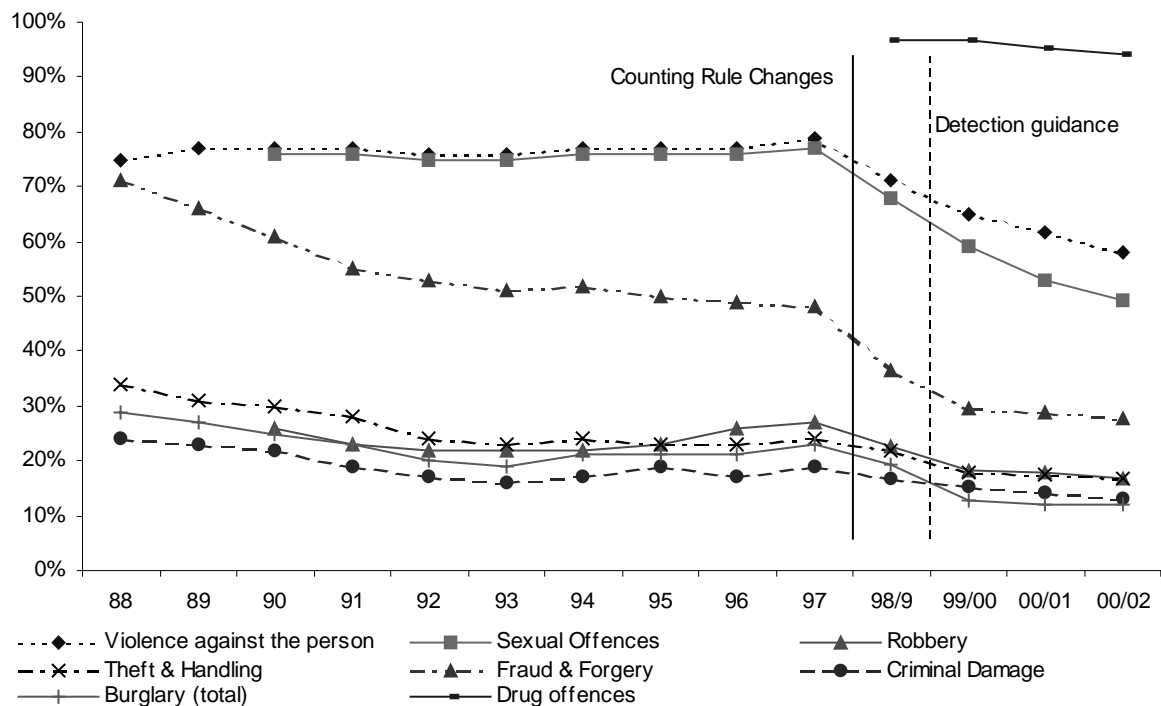
- There was an increase in detection rates over the second half of the nineties, but since then they have continued to fall, as the number of crimes recorded increased faster than the number detected.

Table 8.01 shows the annual detection rates by police force area and region, from 1997/98 to 2001/02.

TO WHICH CRIMES DOES THE FALL IN DETECTION RATE APPLY?

Overall clear-up rates are not really comparable, as they are a mixture of different crimes, each with its own clear-up rate. Over the last decade or more, detection rates have been generally falling across all crime types, albeit at different rates (robbery is an exception). The graph below shows detection rates for the main offence groups since 1988.

Figure 8.2 Detection rate by offence group, 1986 – 2001/02



The most consistent decline is in fraud and forgery, where the changes in counting rules had a particularly significant impact. The continuing decline in detection rate since the counting rule change, for violence against the person, is due to increased reporting and recording of crimes that are less likely to be detected.

Table 8.04 shows the change in the number of offences, and detections, between 2000/01 and 2001/02, for each offence type as well as offence group.

A summary of this table is given below. This shows:

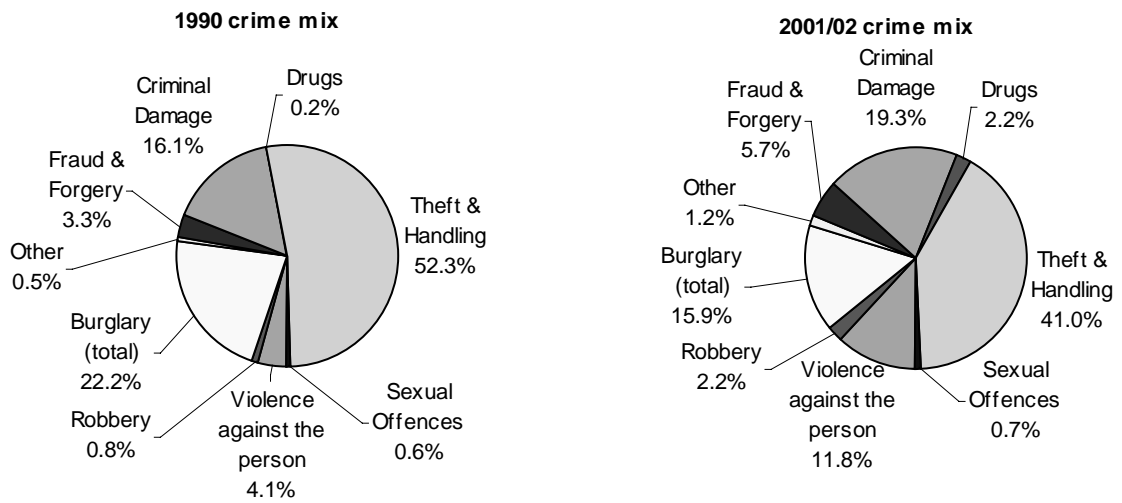
- The number of detections for burglary rose by six per cent between 2000/01 and 2001/02;
- The number of detections for robbery rose by 19 per cent from 2000/01 to 2000/02;
- The number of detections for violent crime rose by three per cent from 2000/01 to 2001/02;

Table 8a Change in the number of offences detected, 2000/01 to 2001/02 (no adjustment for recording changes)

	2000/2001		2001/2002		% increase in number of detections
	Number of detections	Detection rate %	Number of detections	Detection rate %	
Violence against the person	369,975	62	378,075	58	2%
Sexual offences	19,701	53	20,379	49	3%
Robbery	16,996	18	20,199	17	19%
<i>Violent crime</i>	406,672	55	418,653	51	3%
Burglary	101,074	12	107,074	12	6%
Theft and handling stolen goods	373,598	17	378,508	17	1%
Fraud and forgery	92,190	29	88,417	28	-4%
Criminal damage	136,573	14	138,043	13	1%
Drug offences	108,183	95	114,148	94	6%
Other offences	45,815	73	46,553	71	2%
Total recorded crime	1,264,105	24	1,291,396	23	2%

The graphs below show the change in “crime mix” between 1990 and 2001/02[JS - RDS1][SJR2][SJR3].

Figure 8.3 Change in crime mix, 1990 – 2001/02



Variation in detection

Different types of crime, by their nature, tend to have different detection rates. The most striking example of this, is those types of crime where identification of the offender is almost a by-product of recognising the offence – possession of drugs, for example, or assault on a constable, requires an offender to be present when the offence is reported. This is quite unlike burglary, where evidence of an offence can be discovered long after it was committed, and the offender may be far away. One would expect the detection rate for drug possession to be higher than that for burglary.

It is important, therefore, to look beyond the overall detection measure, to detection rates for particular crimes or types of crimes. Comparison of the detection rates of police forces would be more appropriate if they had the same ‘mix’ of crimes – otherwise, following the above example, a force that had proportionately more burglary, would have a lower detection rate than one with proportionately more drug possession. This would not be a good reflection of their investigative performance.

NUMBER OF DETECTIONS

- The recent decline in detection rate reflects the fact that the increases in detections have not kept pace with the increase in recorded crimes – particularly since 1999.
- There appears to be a strong link between recorded crime figures and detection rates – detection rates are higher when crime is lower, and vice versa (see Figure 8.4).
- In terms of absolute numbers rather than detection rate, since 1990, the general pattern has been that when there has been an increase in crime, there has also been an increase in the number of detections.

Figure 8.4 Offences and detection rates, 1988 to 2001/02

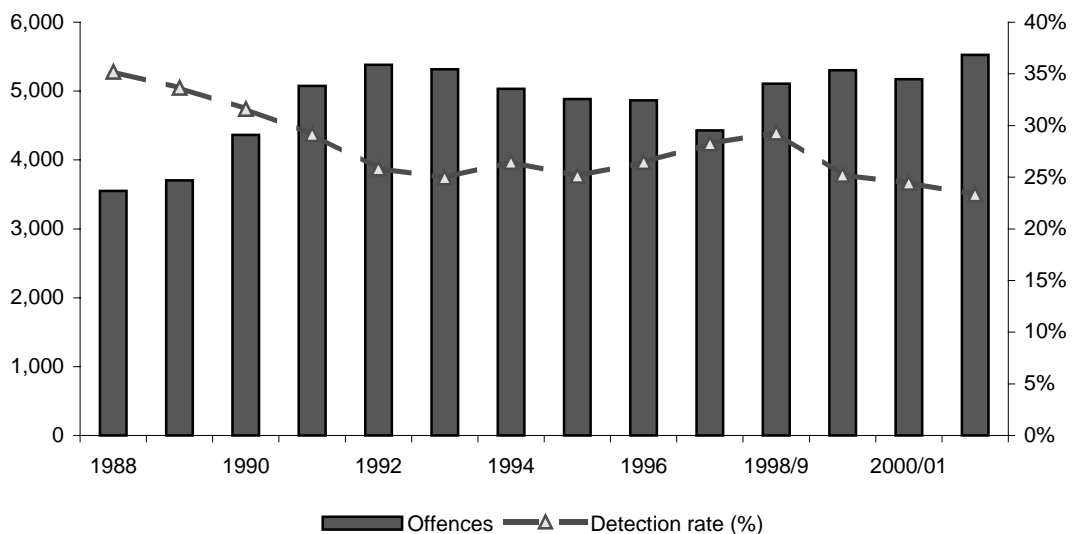
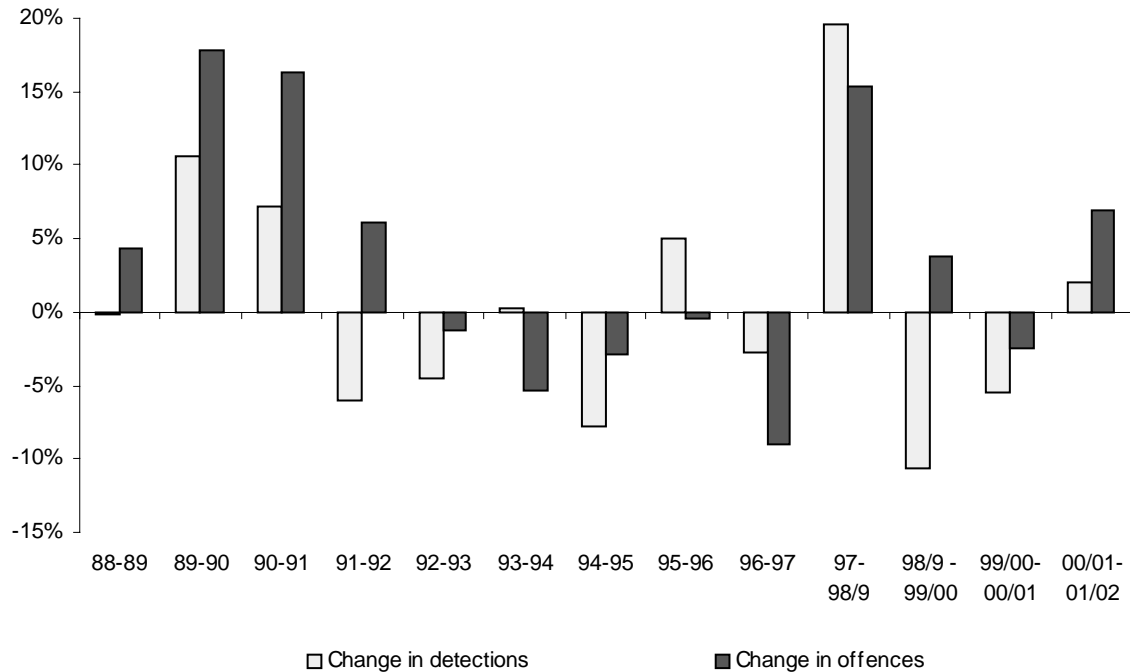


Figure 8.5 Annual change in offences and detections, 1988 to 2001/02



IMPACT OF OFFICER NUMBERS

There is a stronger link between the number of officers and number of detections, than there is between the number of crimes and number of detections. So to what extent is the decline in detection rate due to changes in the number of officers?

- Between 1950 and 1998, when the counting rules changed, the number of officers doubled while the number of detections grew almost six-fold.
- In percentage terms, the number of officers varies far less than the number of crimes or detections – no more than about two per cent per year for the most extreme change, as opposed to year-on-year variations in detections of nearly 10 per cent.
- Detections are not only a result of old-fashioned police work. Investment in technology, not least forensic science, is expected to increase the numbers of detections over coming years.

IMPACT OF CRIME RECORDING

Another factor that has contributed to the decrease in detection rates is more accurate recording of crime, particularly crime that is not detected.

The changes in recording practice, described in Chapter 3, has had an impact on detection rates as well as recorded crime levels. It is not yet possible to quantify the effect. However, if we were to

assume that the additional crimes recorded due to the NCRS were not detected, then an estimate can be made. The detection rates given in the table below are based on this assumption: they are calculated by dividing the same number of detections by the estimated “real” number of offences¹.

Table 8b Estimated effect of crime recording changes on detection rates

	Number of offences recorded	Number of detections	Detection rate, %	NCRS real offence increase	Recorded crime	
					Estimated offences on pre-NCRS basis	Estimated detection rate %
Violence against the person	650,154	378,075	58	-5%	570,876	66
Sexual offences	41,425	20,379	49	-8%	34,326	59
Robbery	121,375	20,199	17	27%	120,846	17
Violent crime	812,954	418,653	51	-1%	726,053	58
Total burglary	878,535	107,074	12	4%	869,468	12
Criminal damage	1,064,470	138,043	13	3%	988,890	14
Other offences	65,337	46,553	71	-2%	61,924	75
Total recorded crime	5,527,082	1,291,396	23	2%	5,274,260	24

The results for sexual offences and robbery should be treated with particular caution due to the relatively small numbers. However, this analysis suggests that the impact of the NCRS on the category of violence against the person could have been to reduce the real detection rate by eight percentage points, resulting in a detection rate of 58 per cent, rather than 66 per cent. The impact on the overall detection rate could have been to make it appear to drop from 24 per cent to 23 per cent, when in reality it may have barely fallen.

In part, detection rates are affected by ‘housekeeping’ procedures: some crimes could easily be detected, but aren’t. As an example, matches of forensic samples against databases are sometimes not followed up by investigators²; or a person named as a suspect for crime A, is dealt with for a separate crime B, without being linked back to crime A.

IS THE SITUATION THE SAME ACROSS ALL POLICE FORCES?

Different forces have different crime mixes, so comparing overall detection rates between forces is of limited value. A comparison of forces’ overall detection rates over time (Table 8.01) shows:

- A general decline in detection rates, but in some areas an increase. The most recent year (2001/02) has seen a big increase in City of London, as well as increases in Lincolnshire, Sussex, Thames Valley, Dorset, South Wales, and all forces in the West Midlands region.
- During 2001/02, there were particularly notable falls in Cheshire, Merseyside, North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, and Avon and Somerset – the last due to omitting ‘administrative’ or ‘other’ detections (see ‘Detection Method’ below) as well as implementing the NCRS.

¹ Of course, in reality some of the additional offences recorded due to the NCRS will have been detected, so the detection rates given here will be a slight overestimate.

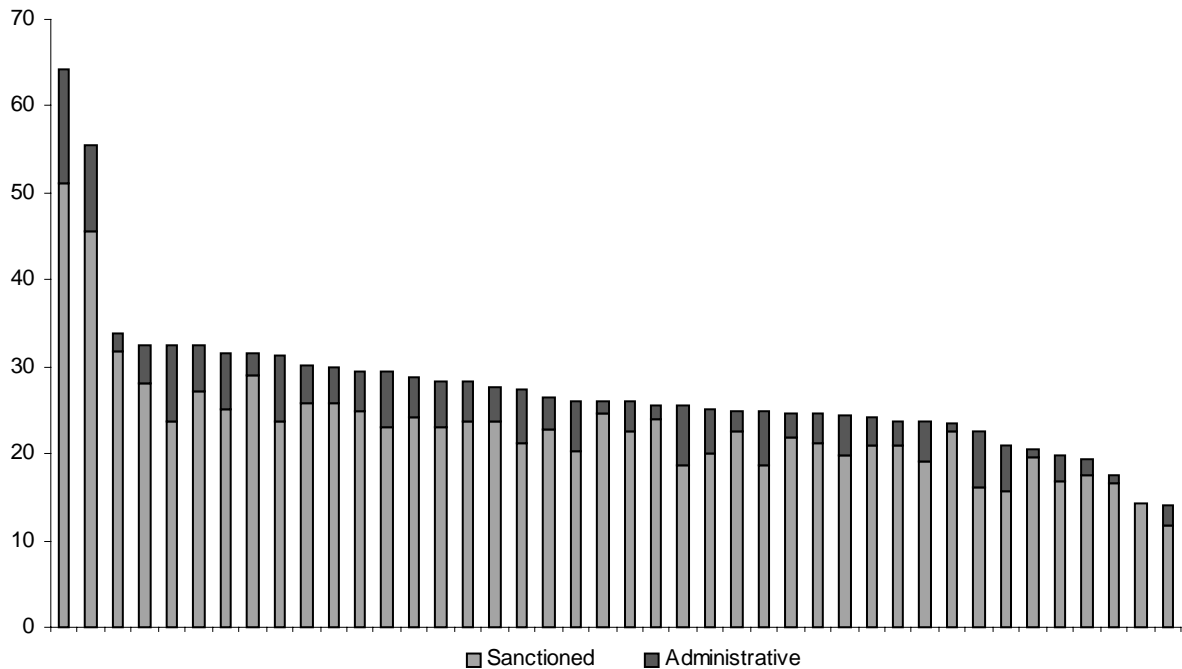
² Under the Microscope; HMIC BCU Inspection reports.

- There is a wide range of detection rates across England and Wales. Dyfed-Powys and Gwent consistently have the highest detection rates; the Metropolitan Police the lowest. This may in part be due to differing resources – the former forces investigate a much larger proportion of crime than the Metropolitan Police.

DETECTION METHOD

Table 8.02 shows detection rates by method of detection, by police force area and region for 2001/02. The table shows that variations in detection rates between forces are, in part, due to differing use of detection methods – particularly ‘other’ detections³.

Figure 8.6 Force detection rates by sanctioned and administrative detections, 2001/02



The government target on narrowing the ‘justice gap’ aims to increase the number of offenders brought to justice. Detections are the cornerstone of this work – no offence can be brought to justice without a detection. However, not all detections result in an offender being brought to justice – administrative detections, and some of those taken into consideration, do not. In this context, efforts to bring more offenders to justice will have to include efforts to increase the number of ‘sanctioned’ detections.

³ ‘Sanctioned’ detections are those by charge/ summons, caution, and TIC. The remainder of detections are referred to as ‘administrative’, ‘other’ or ‘no further action’.

COMPARING DETECTION RATES BETWEEN POLICE FORCES AND BASIC COMMAND UNITS

There is considerable variation between forces in their detection rates for individual crime categories, as shown in Table 8.03. This variation is due to a number of causes, including differing resources available to investigate; differing force priorities; and differing crime mix as well as variation in police performance.

- Force detection rates for burglary vary from eight per cent to 36 per cent;
- Force detection rates for vehicle crime vary from five per cent to 37 per cent;
- Force detection rates for violence against the person crime vary from 26 per cent to 95 per cent (almost a third of these detections are 'administrative').

Figure 8.7 Maximum, minimum, and national average detection rates amongst police forces for different offence groups, 2001/02

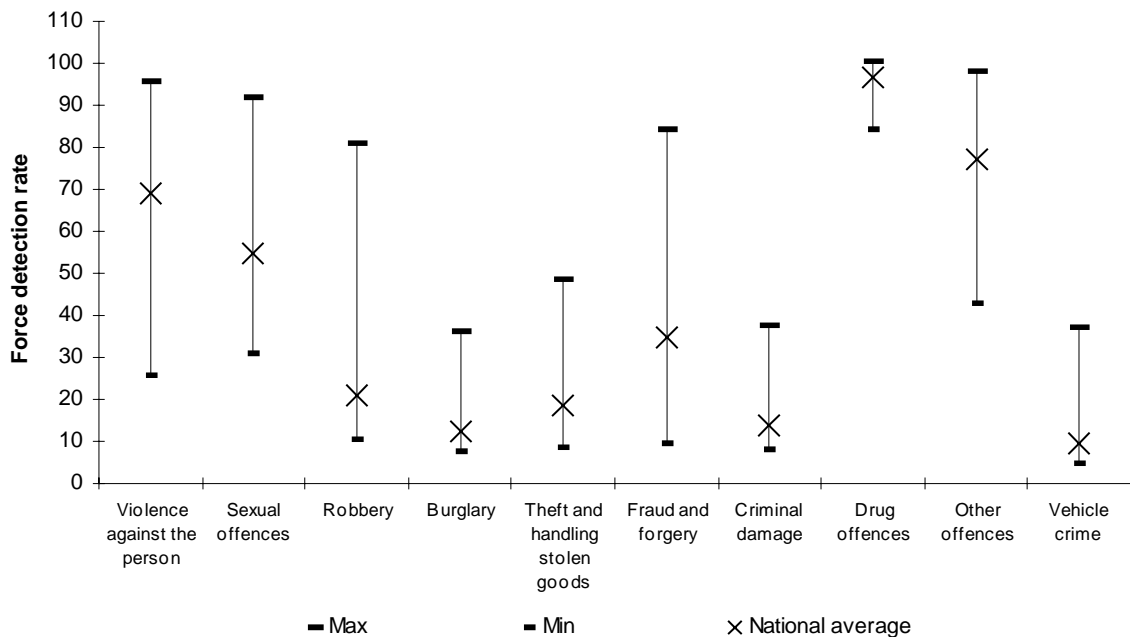


Table 8.05 gives detection rates for key offences for each Basic Command Unit (BCU), split by family. Again, there is considerable variation, some of which will be caused by varying police performance, and some by similar reasons for the variation in force performance. At the BCU level, the impact of specific factors, such as occurrence of special events requiring policing or the arrest of prolific offenders, can be far more marked than it is at force level.

9 Concern about crime in England and Wales

The term 'concern about crime' encompasses a variety of different attitudes, feelings and reactions towards crime. The British Crime Survey (BCS) covers concern about crime in a number of ways, ranging from beliefs about trends in crime and personal risks of victimisation to more emotional responses such as worry about specific offences and feeling unsafe after dark (both in one's own home and also walking alone on the streets).

The 2001/02 results are the first to be collected from the new survey design and relate to interviews with respondents throughout the financial year 2001/02. The 2001 results refer to a smaller sample of interviews primarily conducted in the first quarter of 2001 (see Kershaw et al. 2001 for further detail). Previous sweeps of the BCS also gathered attitudinal information mainly from interviews occurring in the first quarter of each respective year.

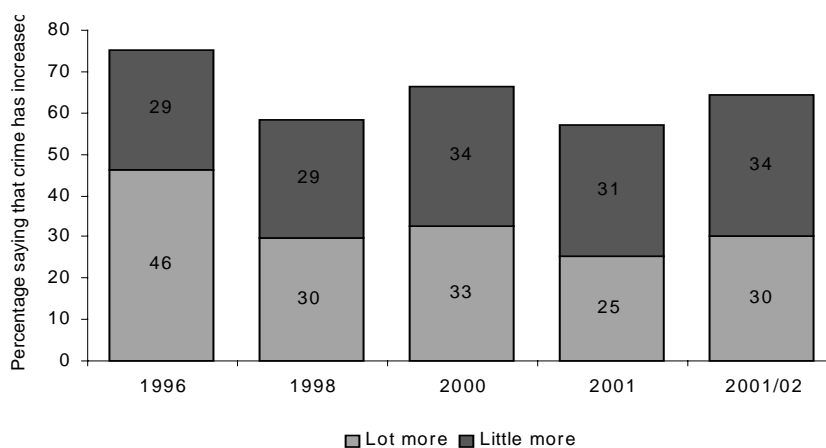
PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

National crime rate

The BCS asks respondents how they thought the recorded crime rate for the country as a whole had changed over the previous two years. Figure 9.1 indicates that the public were not quite as positive about national crime trends in 2001/02 as they had been in early 2001. Almost one-third of respondents (30 per cent) believed that crime had risen 'a lot', and a further third felt that crime had risen 'a little' over the previous two years. This is despite the total number of crimes reported to the BCS falling by 14 per cent between 1999 and 2001/02.

- There was a notable increase in the proportion believing that crime had risen a lot in the first quarter of 2002, rising to 35 per cent from 27 per cent in the final three months of 2001. This period witnessed a heightened degree of press coverage on crime, which particularly focused on a claimed rise in crime.
- A question was introduced in the 2002 sweep to identify respondent's preferred newspaper readership. Based on responses to this question from the first three months of interviewing in 2002, results reveal that readers of the national tabloid papers are much more likely to consider the national crime rate to have increased over this period, compared to broadsheet readers (42 per cent versus 26 per cent).

Figure 9.1 Beliefs about the change in the national crime rate (1996 to 2001/02)

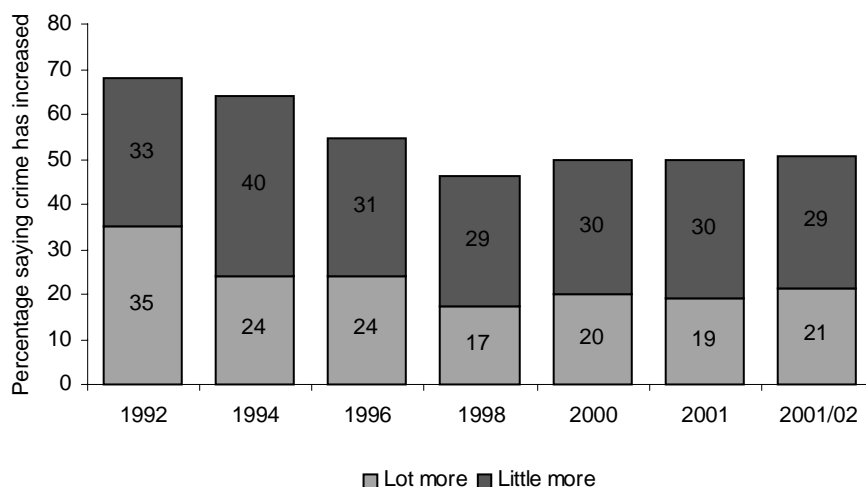


Local crime rates

People continue to be more optimistic about crime in their *own* area¹ than nationally.

- Respondents were asked whether the local crime rate had changed compared to two years ago. Estimates from the latest BCS show that half of all respondents thought that crime in their area had increased.
- There are marginal increases in the number who believe crime in their locality to have gone up a lot compared to the last published results, but people are still more positive than they were in the early to mid 1990s (Figure 9.2; Table 9.02).
- Again in the first quarter of this year there has been a sizeable increase in the percentage believing that crime has risen a lot, from one-fifth (20 per cent) in the last quarter of 2001, to nearly one-quarter (24 per cent). When readership preferences are considered, again there appears to be a difference (28 per cent versus 13 per cent) between tabloid and broadsheet readers in the percentages thinking crime has risen a lot in their local area, as there is in the perception of the national picture.

Figure 9.2 Beliefs about the change in the local crime rate (1992 to 2001/02)



Local disorder and anti-social behaviour

The Home Office also has the aim of reducing anti-social behaviour.

- The percentage of respondents perceiving a high level of disorder in their local areas remained stable between the last published results and the 2001/02 financial year (Table 9a).

¹ Based on respondents who had lived in their area for more than three years.

- The percentage of respondents that felt disorder to be high in their local area varied considerably between types of areas, with only seven per cent of respondents living in affluent suburbs and rural areas compared to over one-third (37 per cent) living in council estates and low income areas perceiving such (Table 9.12).

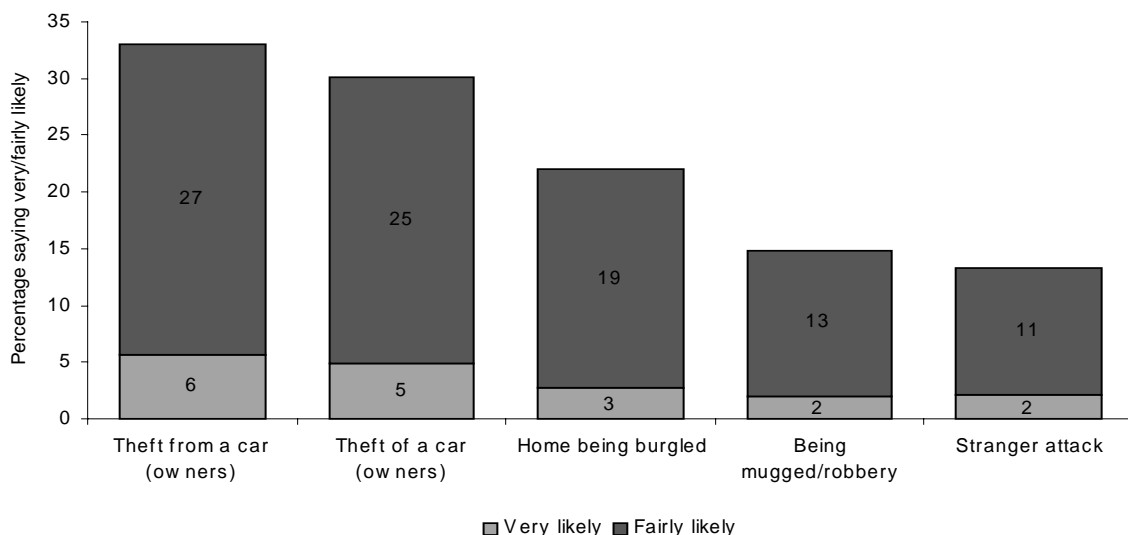
The percentages of respondents considering individual forms of anti-social behaviour a ‘very or fairly’ big problem have either remained level or increased marginally since the last sweep of the survey (Table 9.13). Anti-social behaviour was more likely to be considered to be a problem by people living in inner cities, council estate areas and where neighbourhood cohesion was considered low (Table 9.14).

The likelihood of victimisation

The BCS asks respondents how likely they think it is that various crimes will happen to them in the following year, specifically: being burgled; having their car/items from their car stolen; being mugged or robbed; or being attacked by a stranger.² Very few people thought that these crimes were ‘very likely’ to happen to them (between two to six per cent), but around a quarter of respondents thought that it was ‘fairly likely’ that their car would be stolen or that items would be stolen from it, and a fifth (19 per cent) thought it fairly likely that their home would be burgled. People felt that it was less likely that they would be a victim of violent crime (Figure 9.3; Table 9.08). To this extent, views were rational given that violent crime is less likely than the other offences.

- The results for 2001/02 show a slight decrease in the number of people who felt it was likely they would be burgled and a minor increase in those who felt they would be victim of a violent crime.

Figure 9.3 Percentage thinking it likely they will be a victim in the following year (2001/02)



² Respondents were given a four-point response scale in the latest sweep – ‘very likely’, ‘fairly likely’, ‘fairly unlikely’, and ‘very unlikely’. This scale was also used in the 2000 and 2001 BCS; however earlier sweeps adopted a five-point scale, including a ‘certain’ code. This change means that results can only be compared to 2000 or 2001 estimates.

Considering perceptions

It is difficult to judge whether or not people are unduly pessimistic about their chances of falling victim to crime. The average national risks of victimisation are far lower than the proportion who consider it likely that they will be a victim. For 2001/02 for instance, 3.5 per cent of households were burgled, 7.1 per cent of vehicle-owning households had items stolen from a vehicle, 1.7 per cent a vehicle stolen, and 0.8 per cent of adults were mugged (according to the BCS). It is difficult to know how respondents form a view of their own risk. Are they considering their risk relative to the 'average' person or to those they consider to be at lower risk?

The BCS shows that perceptions are to some degree associated with actual levels of risk. People living in areas where the risk of victimisation was high for 2001/02 were more likely to consider that they would be victimised. Residents in inner-city areas or council estates felt particularly vulnerable. Respondents living in areas with high levels of physical disorder were much more likely to believe they would be victimised. Other groups who were more likely to believe that they would be victimised were those with low household incomes, living in social rented accommodation and those living in neighbourhoods where people 'go their own way' (low neighbourhood cohesion). Results from 2001/02 indicate that private renters, along with owner-occupiers, had lower perceptions of risk than social renters, reflecting the same pattern as for the 2000 BCS.

Not surprisingly, personal experiences of crime are linked to perceptions of risk. For example, almost half of those who had been burgled in the previous year thought it likely they would be burgled in the following year (46 per cent, see Table 9.10). Tables 9.09 to 9.11 show how perceptions of risk vary across different social and demographic groups. Young men have perceptions of risk mostly below the average, even though they are at much higher risk of being a victim of a violent incident. The elderly tend to have perceptions of risk that are either similar to or below average. This is logical as levels of risk for elderly households tend to be lower than average, particularly with respect to personal crime.

WORRY ABOUT VICTIMISATION

The BCS asks people how worried they are about various crimes.³ Figure 9.4 shows the national proportion who were either 'very' or 'fairly' worried for 2001/02.⁴

- Less than one-fifth of respondents consider themselves to be 'very' worried for all of the crimes listed.

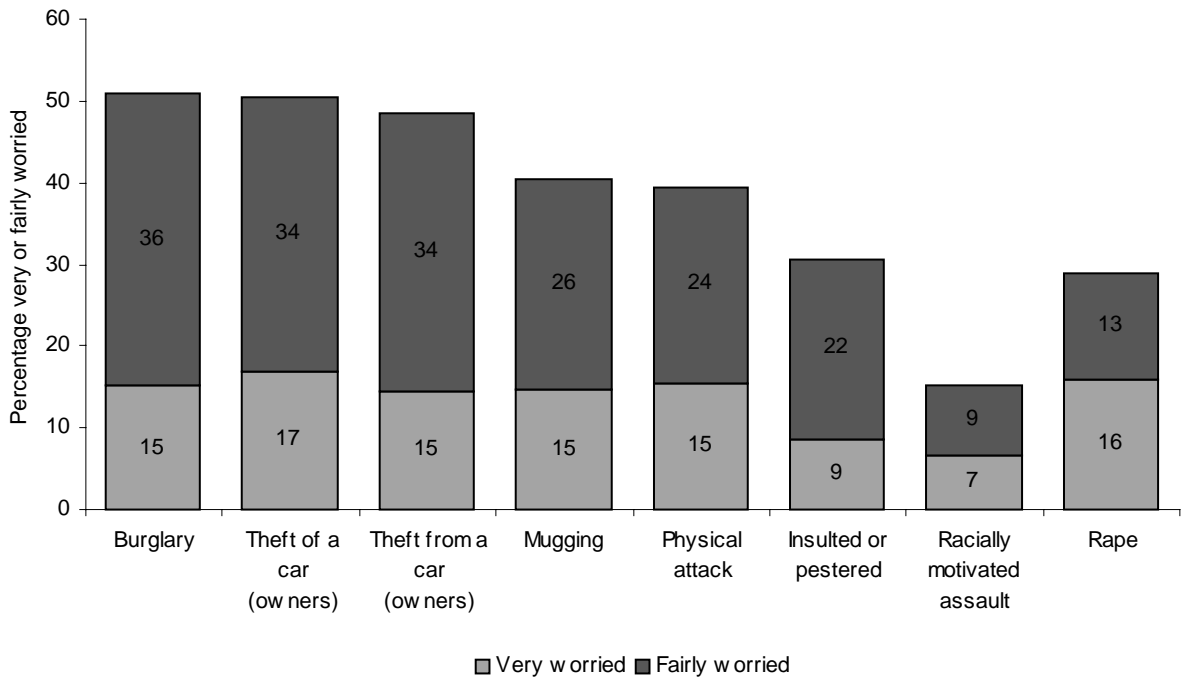
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³ Respondents are also asked how much they worry about being insulted or pestered which may fall short of being a criminal offence.

⁴ See Table 9.04 for separate male and female estimates on worry about rape.

- For racially-motivated assaults and being insulted or pestered the figures are lower (although these particular forms of behaviour will be more of a concern for some individuals than others, see Clancy *et al.* 2001).

Figure 9.4 Worry about crime (2001/02)



Trends over time

The BCS has included questions on worry about different crimes since 1984. Figures 9.5 and 9.6 show the trends in levels of concern. The 1994 BCS saw levels of worry for all types of crime reach their highest level, although since then, levels of those very worried have continued to fall. Levels in worry do not necessarily follow levels in recorded crime. Arguably the ‘very’ worried category provides a more discriminating measure and it is this that is used in the rest of this section to examine trends in worry and which groups are most concerned.

- Between the last results and 2001/02 the proportion ‘very’ worried about varying crimes fell slightly, with the exception of mugging, racially-motivated assaults and being insulted or pestered which remained stable. This continued the overall trend from 2000 to 2001. All decreases from 2000 to 2001/02 are statistically significant (except that for being insulted or pestered) in part reflecting the large sample size of the latest sweep.

Figure 9.5 Trend in worry about property crime (1984 to 2001/02)

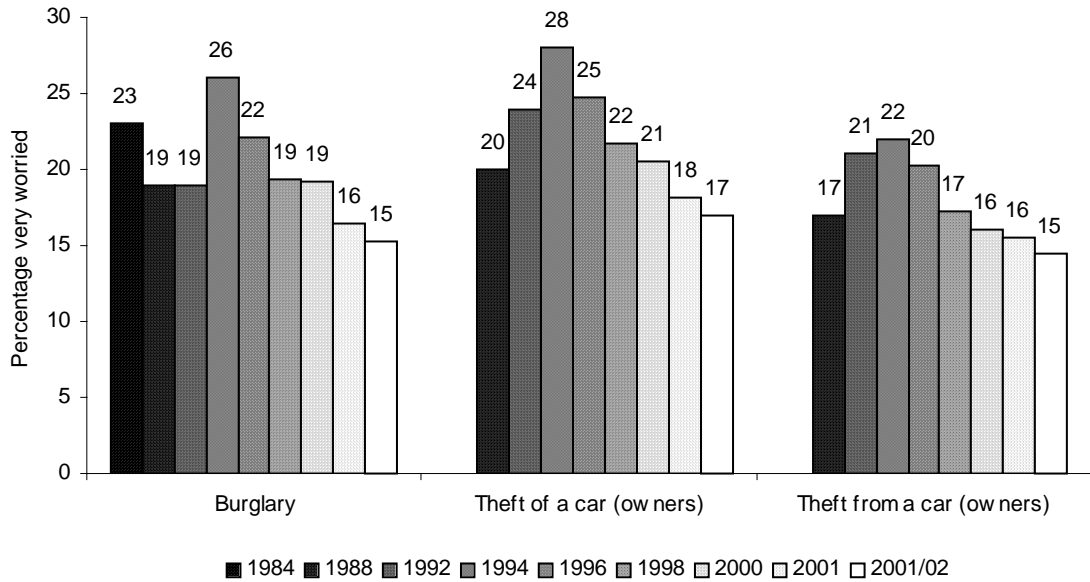
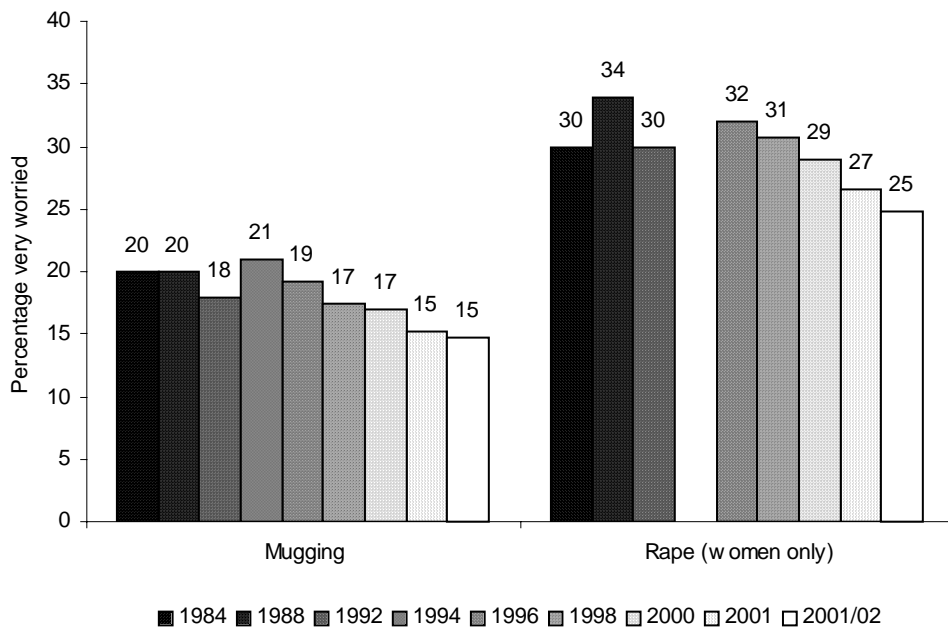


Figure 9.6 Trend in worry about violent crime (1984 to 2001/02)



The Home Office set itself the aim of ensuring that by 31 March 2002 the levels of worry for burglary, car crime and violence measured by the BCS were lower than in 1998. Table 9a shows the figures

for 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02. For all three measures fear has continued to fall over successive sweeps of the BCS, and between 1998 and 2001/02 all three decreases were statistically significant.

Table 9a Trend in the government's target for fear of crime and anti-social behaviour (1998 to 2001/02 BCS)

	1998	2000	2001	2001/02
<i>Percentage with high levels of worry:¹</i>				
Burglary	19.3	19.2	16.4	15.2
Car crime	22.3	21.0	19.0	17.5
Violent crime	24.6	23.7	22.2	21.7
High levels of perceived disorder ²	.	.	20.5	20.6

1. See Appendix 2 Glossary of terms: BVPI 121 for further details.

2. See Appendix 2 Glossary of terms: BVPI 122 for further details.

CONCERN ABOUT PERSONAL SAFETY

Apart from asking people how worried they are about different crimes, the BCS also asks how safe they feel when (a) walking alone in their area after dark and (b) alone in their home at night. These questions are frequently used in surveys but it should be emphasised that they make no reference to crime. There could be many reasons why people feel unsafe in such circumstances (e.g. fear of the dark, fear of a fall etc.). Furthermore, for some people the questions will be hypothetical because they are never or infrequently in these situations.

- For the financial year 2001/02, 13 per cent of respondents said that they felt 'very unsafe' walking alone in their area after dark and a further 19 per cent felt 'a bit unsafe'.
- People were far less likely to feel unsafe alone in their own home, with only one per cent saying they felt 'very unsafe' and five per cent 'a bit unsafe'.
- The proportion feeling unsafe has remained relatively stable over time. People are more likely to feel worried if they have been a victim of crime. Those that had been burgled were much more likely to feel unsafe alone in their home at night, as were those who had been a victim of violence (Table 9.05).

FACTORS AFFECTING CONCERN ABOUT CRIME

All sweeps of the BCS have shown marked social and demographic variations in levels of concern. The correlates of fear based on bivariate analysis emerging here are: demographic factors, experience of crime, perceptions of crime risk, perceived levels of disorder and neighbourhood cohesion. Each is discussed in turn below (See Hough, 1995, for further discussion on factors which increase anxiety about crime).

Age and sex As in previous sweeps, the most recent results show that age and sex are strongly related to worry about crime and feelings of safety. Women were somewhat more worried than men about burglary (18 per cent and 13 per cent respectively) and far more worried about violent crime.

- Around a quarter of women said they were 'very worried' about being raped or physically attacked, and one-fifth were 'very worried' about being mugged. Young women were particularly worried about being physically attacked (30 per cent) or raped (34 per cent) (Table 9.04).
- Levels of worry about thefts of and from cars are, however, largely comparable between the sexes, with the young most concerned about car-related theft. Hough (1995) speculated that this is due to the fact that the young *'are more likely than others to have older, less secure cars, to use on-street parking, and to lack the financial resources to cushion the impact of vehicle crime'*.
- In terms of concerns about personal safety, women were four times more likely to feel unsafe when walking alone at night than men, and older people were considerably more anxious than younger people (Table 9.04). Women aged 60 and over were by far the most likely to say they felt or would feel 'very unsafe' in these circumstances (34 per cent).

Health The 2001/02 results show that those who considered themselves to be in poor health or who had a limiting illness or disability generally had heightened levels of concern (Table 9.04). It is difficult to know why this is, but there are several possible explanations. First, those who are in poor health may feel more vulnerable to a variety of misfortunes. Second, they may feel that they are seen to be an easy target by potential offenders. Third, those in poor health may feel that they would be less able to cope physically, emotionally or financially if they were to be victimised. Fourth, worrying about crime may itself be a causal factor in stress-related illness.

Socio-economic Previous BCS analysis has indicated that socio-economic factors, such as social class, are associated with levels of concern about crime. The following factors are associated with heightened levels of concern: being in a partly skilled or unskilled occupation, living in low income households, living in social rented accommodation (Table 9.04).

Area Levels of concern vary considerably across different types of locality with, not surprisingly, those living in areas where victimisation risks are relatively high being more likely to say they are worried about crime. Those living in inner-city areas and council estate areas were particularly concerned (Table 9.07).

Experience of crime Victims of any BCS crime in the previous year were more likely to be very worried than non-victims (Table 9.05).

Perceptions of crime risk Perceptions of risk are related to worry about specific crimes. Those who considered that they were 'very' or 'fairly' likely to be victims of crime in the next year were generally more worried about all crimes (Table 9.06).

Perceived levels of disorder Levels of concern were high in areas where the interviewer assessed physical disorder to be commonplace. Respondents were also asked their views as to how much of a problem various physical and social disorders were in their area. Those who perceived high levels of disorder (defined here as teenagers hanging around, vandalism or drug misuse) in their area were more concerned about crime and their own safety (Table 9.07).

Neighbourhood cohesion Respondents were asked whether they thought that their neighbourhood was one in which people did things together and tried to help each other or one in which people mostly went their own way. Levels of concern were higher among people who lived in areas where there was less sense of community (Table 9.07).

THE IMPACT OF CONCERN ABOUT CRIME

Worry about crime can be regarded as problematic if it has a detrimental impact on people's quality of life. However, not all those who express concern will necessarily be in a constant state of alarm about the prospect of victimisation. Furthermore, it is arguable that a certain level of concern or wariness is actually beneficial in encouraging people to take measures to reduce their risk of victimisation (e.g. installing household security devices or avoiding potentially risky places).

Never going out for fear of crime

- Overall, 29 per cent said that they never walked alone in their local area after dark and a further 11 per cent said they went out less than once a month. Women were more likely to say they never walked in their local area alone after dark (43 per cent), particularly those aged 60 or over (67 per cent).

There are many reasons why people may not walk in their area after dark. For those people who go out less than once a month or never, the most common reason why was simply a lack of inclination⁵ (40 per cent) – 16 per cent of the whole sample. Fear of crime (mugging, physical attack, burglary or

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⁵ People who said that they had no reason to, were busy or content staying home or did not want to go out.

vandalism) was cited by 18 per cent of those who went out less than once a month or never – seven per cent of the whole sample.

Quality of life

- For the 2001/02 financial year, over half (63 per cent) of those asked felt that fear of crime had a minimal impact on their quality of life and a further 31 per cent said it had a moderate impact. Only six per cent considered that their quality of life was greatly affected because of their fear of crime.
- The BCS also asked a different random sample of respondents about how much *crime itself* affected their quality of life. The results indicate that crime has less of an effect on respondents than fear of crime, possibly reflecting the fact that whilst victimisation is relatively rare (at least as far as the last year is concerned) and tends to be concentrated on certain groups or areas, it remains a potentiality for all.

Table 9b The impact of crime and the fear of crime on quality of life (1998 to 2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	Fear of crime				Crime		
	1998	2000	2001	2001/02	2000	2001	2001/02
Minimal (scores 1 to 3)	50	56	60	63	67	71	71
Moderate (scores 4 to 7)	42	38	34	31	29	23	24
Great (scores 8 to 10)	8	6	6	6	4	5	5
Mean	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
<i>Unweighted N</i>	7,420	4,767	1,350	3,960	4,818	1,028	4,058

Appendix 1 Tables

Table 2.01 Comparison of the British Crime Survey 2001/02 and recorded crimes¹

Numbers and percentages	BCS					
	Crimes recorded by the police - comparable figures only (Thousands)	Crimes recorded by the police adjusted for comparison ⁵ (Thousands)	BCS best estimate of number committed (Thousands) Interviews 2001/02	Best estimate of percentage recorded	Percentage of BCS crimes reported to the police	Percentage recorded of reported
Vandalism	1,015	507	2,699	19%	31%	60%
ALL COMPARABLE PROPERTY CRIME²	1,780	1,543	4,589	34%	51%	66%
Burglary	415	415	991	42%	61%	69%
Attempts and no loss	108	108	585	18%	44%	42%
Burglary with loss	307	307	406	76%	84%	90%
All vehicle thefts³	1,156	926	2,597	36%	52%	69%
Thefts from vehicles	640	476	1,560	31%	48%	64%
Thefts of vehicles	332	221	330	67%	94%	71%
Attempted vehicle theft	185	229	707	32%	40%	82%
Bicycle theft	107	109	385	28%	53%	53%
Thefts from the person	102	93	616	15%	34%	44%
COMPARABLE VIOLENCE⁴	567	480	2,812	17%	35%	48%
Wounding	222	197	659	30%	56%	53%
Robbery	95	76	362	21%	45%	46%
Common Assault	251	206	1,791	12%	26%	45%
ALL COMPARABLE CRIME	3,362	2,529	10,099	25%	42%	60%

1. The police recorded crime figures used in this comparison relate to the year up to 30 September 2001, as this is the period most closely comparable with the recall periods covered by BCS interviews in 2001/02.

2. All comparable property crime comprises all acquisitive crime: includes all burglary, all vehicle thefts, bicycle theft and theft from the person.

3. Vehicle interference and tampering became a comparable crime from 1 April 1998; this has been added to attempted thefts of and from, but in some instances may be coded as a nuisance incident or vehicle vandalism when reported to the BCS.

4. Figures in the table above for violence will differ from figures in Table 3.01 because all BCS violence includes: common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. Comparable violence (above) does not include snatch theft.

5. Adjustments are necessary because of the sampling structure and coverage of the BCS. Recorded crime figures are adjusted to account for under 16's, and commercial property and vehicles which are not covered by the BCS.

Table 2.02 Range of BCS estimates of number of crimes and statistical significance of changes between 2000 and 2001/02 interviews

Numbers (thousands)				BCS
	Best estimate Interviews 2001/02	Lower estimate Interviews 2001/02	Higher estimate Interviews 2001/02	Statistical significance of changes from 2000 to 2001/02 BCS
PROPERTY CRIME				
Vandalism	2,699	2,554	2,843	
Vehicle vandalism	1,579	1,484	1,675	
Other vandalism	1,119	1,028	1,211	
Burglary	991	923	1,059	
Attempts	426	382	470	
Attempts and no loss	585	530	640	
With entry	565	514	616	
With loss	406	364	448	
All vehicle thefts	2,597	2,487	2,706	
Theft from vehicle	1,560	1,478	1,642	
Theft of vehicles	330	296	363	
Attempts of and from	707	653	762	
Bicycle theft	385	346	424	
Other household theft	1,484	1,398	1,570	
Theft from the person	616	544	688	
Snatch theft from person	79	57	101	*
Stealth theft from person	537	468	606	
Other thefts of personal property	1,454	1,337	1,571	
VIOLENCE				
Common assault	1,791	1,618	1,964	
Wounding	659	559	758	**
Robbery	362	288	436	
ALL BCS VIOLENCE				
Domestic violence	635	518	752	
Acquaintance	894	786	1,002	
Stranger	920	802	1,038	
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	441	363	519	

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews. New Type B methodology interviews only (see Glossary).

2. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. The typology of violence does not add to the total because not all violent incidents can be categorised into the typology due to missing information.

3. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 22,406,541 households in England and Wales (provisional estimate). For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts and other thefts of personal property the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 42,561,980 adults in England and Wales. Note that estimates may vary from those previously published due to revisions to population estimates.

4. Statistical significance of changes are indicated by a single asterisk for significance at the 10% level and double at the 5% level (two tailed tests). Tests are based on comparing rates of victimisation per household or per number in the adult population (i.e. account is taken of shifts in household and population numbers before comparisons are made). The values are derived by adding or subtracting the confidence interval (margin of error) around the 2001/02 sample estimates. The best estimate is the estimate from the sample. The lower and higher estimates are for the 90% confidence interval. There is 90% certainty that the estimate for 2001/02 number lies between these two figures. It is not possible to construct confidence ranges for all BCS/comparable crime because household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult. The two types of rate cannot be combined (see Glossary for details of household and personal offences).

5. ** indicates that the change between 1999 and 2001/02 interviews is statistically significant at the 5% level (two tailed test) and * indicates significance at the 10% level (two tailed test). Significance is judged by comparing rates per household or per adult.

Table 2.03 Victim assessment of seriousness 1999 to 2001/02

<i>Mean seriousness score</i>	BCS		
	1999	2000	2001/02
PROPERTY CRIME			
Vandalism	4.3	5.4	5.2
Vehicle vandalism	4.2	5.6	5.1
Other vandalism	4.4	5.1	5.2
Burglary	7.4	8.1	8.1
Attempts	6.0	7.3	6.8
Attempts and no loss	6.5	7.2	7.2
With entry	8.4	8.8	9.0
With loss	8.5	9.7	9.3
All vehicle thefts	5.2	5.9	6.0
Theft from vehicle	4.7	5.2	5.3
Theft of vehicles	8.8	9.1	9.3
Attempts of and from	5.0	6.0	5.9
Bicycle theft	5.0	5.5	5.9
Other household theft	4.0	4.6	4.7
Theft from the person	5.1	6.1	5.8
Snatch theft from person	6.1	8.2	6.7
Stealth theft from person	5.0	5.9	5.7
Other thefts of personal property	3.9	4.7	4.7
VIOLENCE			
Common assault	5.4	6.2	6.3
Wounding	8.7	12.5	10.0
Robbery	7.5	11.4	9.1
ALL BCS VIOLENCE			
Domestic violence	7.2	8.9	8.4
Acquaintance	5.7	7.5	6.6
Stranger	5.8	6.4	7.5
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	7.3	10.9	8.7

1. Source 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS interviews. 2001 interviews are Type A (old methodology) interviews, mostly conducted in the first quarter of 2001.

2. Excludes don't knows.

3. Victims are asked to place the incident on a scale ranging from 0 to 20. 0 represents the most minor crime (e.g. theft of milk bottles) and 20 the most serious (murder).

Table 2.04 Grouped victim assessment of seriousness 1999 to 2001/02 interviews

Percentages	1999			2000			2001/02			BCS
	0-6	7-13	14-20	0-6	7-13	14-20	0-6	7-13	14-20	
PROPERTY CRIME										
Vandalism	79	17	3	72	20	8	73	21	6	
Vehicle vandalism	81	17	2	73	19	9	72	22	5	
Other vandalism	78	17	5	72	22	7	74	19	7	
Burglary	51	37	13	48	32	19	47	36	17	
Attempts	65	27	8	60	25	15	57	32	10	
Attempts and no loss	59	31	9	58	27	15	54	33	13	
With entry	40	44	16	40	38	23	39	39	22	
With loss	39	44	17	31	42	27	37	40	23	
All vehicle thefts	72	24	5	69	23	8	65	28	7	
Theft from vehicle	78	19	4	76	19	5	72	22	6	
Theft of vehicles	31	56	13	33	48	18	30	50	20	
Attempts of and from	75	22	3	70	21	9	66	29	5	
Bicycle theft	78	17	4	73	21	6	71	23	6	
Other household theft	82	15	3	78	17	5	78	17	5	
Theft from the person	72	24	4	64	26	10	67	26	6	
Snatch theft from person	63	31	7	38	62	0	56	31	13	
Stealth theft from person	73	24	4	66	23	11	69	25	5	
Other thefts of personal property	83	15	2	76	21	3	78	17	5	
VIOLENCE										
Common assault	70	22	8	60	31	10	62	26	12	
Wounding	40	37	23	18	29	53	29	41	30	
Robbery	50	32	19	25	32	43	36	44	20	
ALL BCS VIOLENCE	62	26	12	49	31	20	51	32	17	
Domestic violence	54	28	18	34	41	25	42	35	23	
Acquaintance	65	26	9	53	28	19	58	29	14	
Stranger	68	23	9	61	28	12	54	29	17	
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	51	31	17	27	36	37	40	41	19	

1. Source 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS interviews.

2. Excludes don't knows.

3. 0-6 represents the least serious assessment and 14-20 represents the most serious.

Table 3.01 Trends in BCS incidents of crime 1991, 1995 to 2000 and for interviews held in 2001/02 and change between 1997, 1999 and 2000 to 2001/02. Statistically significant changes highlighted with one asterisk at the 10% level and two asterisks at the 5% level

	Numbers (thousands) and percentage changes						BCS		
	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02 interviews	% change 1997 to 2001/02	% change 1999 to 2001/02	% change 2000 to 2001/02
PROPERTY CRIME									
Vandalism	2,745	3,364	2,866	2,861	2,720	2,699	-6% *	-6%	-1%
Vehicle vandalism	1,677	1,825	1,609	1,594	1,582	1,579	-2%	-1%	0%
Other vandalism	1,068	1,539	1,256	1,267	1,138	1,119	-11% *	-12%	-2%
Burglary	1,373	1,769	1,621	1,290	1,060	991	-39% **	-23% **	-7%
Attempts	508	771	768	523	455	426	-45% **	-19% **	-6%
Attempts and no loss	664	979	970	739	656	585	-40% **	-21% **	-11%
With entry	865	997	852	767	605	565	-34% **	-26% **	-7%
With loss	709	790	651	551	404	406	-38% **	-26% **	0%
All vehicle thefts	3,825	4,348	3,511	3,009	2,792	2,597	-26% **	-14% **	-7%
Theft from vehicle	2,412	2,542	2,200	1,849	1,742	1,560	-29% **	-16% **	-10%
Theft of vehicles	519	510	378	336	344	330	-13% *	-2%	-4%
Attempts of and from	894	1,296	933	825	706	707	-24% **	-14% **	0%
Bicycle theft	566	672	541	400	371	385	-29% **	-4%	4%
Other household theft	1,848	2,266	2,024	1,880	1,573	1,484	-27% **	-21% **	-6%
Theft from the person	441	688	630	647	643	616	-2%	-5%	-4%
Snatch theft from person	79	81	84	59	42	79	-6%	34%	88% *
Stealth theft from person	362	608	546	588	601	537	-2%	-9%	-11%
Other thefts of personal property	1,752	2,093	1,962	1,581	1,391	1,454	-26% **	-8%	5%
VIOLENCE									
Common assault	1,763	2,958	2,489	2,362	2,059	1,791	-28% **	-24% **	-13%
Wounding	628	925	815	661	419	659	-19%	0%	57% **
Robbery	183	343	339	413	309	362	7%	-12%	17%
All BCS violence	2,654	4,306	3,727	3,496	2,829	2,891	-22% **	-17% **	2%
Domestic violence	538	1,000	826	787	514	635	-23% *	-19%	24%
Acquaintance	1,050	1,837	1,665	1,247	876	894	-46% **	-28% **	2%
Stranger	803	1,016	795	970	1,088	920	16%	-5%	-15%
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	261	423	423	472	350	441	4%	-7%	26%
Old comparable crime	9,762	12,109	10,322	9,282	8,314	8,309	-20%	-10%	0%
Comparable crime	-	-	-	-	10,373	10,099	-	-	-3%
ALL BCS CRIME	15,125	19,426	16,798	15,106	13,338	13,037	-22%	-14%	-2%
<i>Unweighted N</i>	<i>10,520</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>19,398</i>	<i>8,973</i>	<i>32,760</i>			

1. Source 1992 to 2001/02 BCS.

2. Old comparable crime includes vandalism, burglary, all vehicle thefts, bicycle theft, snatch and stealth thefts from the person, wounding and robbery. Comparable crime also includes common assault, assault on a constable and vehicle interference and tampering. These became notifiable offences from 1 April 1998.

3. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. The typology of violence does not add to the total because not all violent incidents can be categorised into the typology due to missing information.

4. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 22,406,541 households in England and Wales (provisional estimate). For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts and other thefts of personal property the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 42,561,980 adults in England and Wales. Note that estimates may vary from those previously published due to revisions to population estimates.

5. Statistical significance of changes are indicated by a single asterisk for significance at the 10% level and double at the 5% level (two tailed tests). Tests are based on comparing rates of victimisation per household or per number in the adult population (i.e. account is taken of shifts in household and population numbers before comparisons are made). Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in all BCS/comparable crime.

6. Note that estimates for 1995 to 2000 vary from those previously published due to revisions to the weighting of the data (see 'calibration weighting' in Glossary)

7. Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus attempts and no loss also add up to total burglary.

Table 3.02 Trends in BCS victimisation rates 1991, 1995-2000 and 2001/02 and percentage change between 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001/02 interviews. Statistically significant changes highlighted with one asterisk for a 10% level and two asterisks for a 5% level

	Rates per 10,000 adults/households and percentage changes						BCS		
	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02 interviews	% change 1997 to 2001/02	% change 1999 to 2001/02	% change 2000 to 2001/02
PROPERTY CRIME									
Vandalism	1,356	1,588	1,330	1,304	1,227	1,204	-9% *	-8%	-2%
Vehicle vandalism	829	862	747	727	713	705	-6%	-3%	-1%
Other vandalism	528	727	583	578	513	499	-14% *	-14%	-3%
Burglary	678	835	752	588	478	442	-41% **	-25% **	-8%
Attempts	251	364	357	238	205	190	-47% **	-20% **	-7%
Attempts and no loss	328	462	450	337	296	261	-42% **	-23% **	-12%
With entry	427	471	396	350	273	252	-36% **	-28% **	-8%
With loss	350	373	302	251	182	181	-40% **	-28% **	-1%
All vehicle thefts	1,890	2,052	1,630	1,372	1,259	1,159	-29% **	-16% **	-8%
Theft from vehicle	1,192	1,200	1,021	843	786	696	-32% **	-17% **	-11%
Theft of vehicles	257	241	175	153	155	147	-16% *	-4%	-5%
Attempts of and from	442	612	433	376	318	316	-27% **	-16% **	-1%
Bicycle theft	280	317	251	183	167	172	-32% **	-6%	3%
Other household theft	913	1,070	940	857	710	662	-30% **	-23% **	-7%
Theft from the person	108	167	152	154	152	145	-5%	-6%	-5%
Snatch theft from person	19	20	20	14	10	19	-8%	33%	87% *
Stealth theft from person	89	148	131	140	142	126	-4%	-10%	-11%
Other thefts of personal property	429	508	472	377	329	342	-28% **	-9%	4%
VIOLENCE									
Common assault	432	718	599	563	487	421	-30% **	-25% **	-14%
Wounding	154	225	196	157	99	155	-21%	-2%	56% **
Robbery	45	83	82	98	73	85	4%	-13%	17%
All BCS violence	651	1,046	897	832	669	679	-24% **	-18% **	1%
Domestic violence	-	243	199	187	122	149	-25% *	-20%	23%
Acquaintance	-	446	401	297	207	210	-48% **	-29% **	1%
Stranger	-	247	191	231	257	216	13%	-6%	-16%
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	64	103	102	112	83	104	2%	-8%	25%

1. Source 1992, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

2. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. The typology of violence does not add to the total because not all violent incidents can be categorised into the typology due to missing information.

3. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 22,406,541 households in England and Wales (provisional estimate). For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts and other thefts of personal property the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 42,561,980 adults in England and Wales. Note that estimates may vary from those previously published due to revisions to population estimates.

4. Rates for common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.

5. Statistical significance of changes are indicated by a single asterisk for significance at the 10% level and double at the 5% level (two tailed tests).

6. It is not possible to construct a rate for all BCS/comparable crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined. Therefore, statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in all BCS/comparable crime.

7. Note that estimates for 1995 to 2000 vary from those previously published due to revisions to the weighting of the data.

Table 3.03 Trends in percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more, 1991 to 2000 and 2001/02 interviews (prevalence risks)

Percentages							BCS
	1991	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02 interviews	Percentage victimised 2 times or more 2001/02
PROPERTY CRIME							
Vandalism	8.6	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.4	32
Vehicle vandalism	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	27
Other vandalism	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	33
Burglary	5.3	6.4	5.6	4.3	3.4	3.5	15
Attempts	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	15
Attempts and no loss	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	16
With entry	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	13
With loss	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	10
All vehicle thefts	13.5	14.5	12.0	9.9	8.7	8.6	21
Theft from vehicle	8.8	9.1	7.9	6.4	5.5	5.4	20
Theft of vehicles	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	8
Attempts of and from	3.6	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	17
Bicycle theft	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	11
Other household theft	6.4	7.6	6.6	6.2	5.2	4.9	19
Theft from the person	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	8
Snatch theft from person	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3
Stealth theft from person	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	9
Other thefts of personal property	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	14
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims of once or more of:</i>							
All vehicle thefts	18.2	19.7	16.0	12.9	11.4	11.4	
Theft from vehicle	11.8	12.3	10.5	8.3	7.2	7.1	
Theft of vehicles	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Attempts of and from	4.8	6.5	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.3	
Vehicle vandalism	7.6	8.5	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims of once or more of:</i>							
Bicycle theft	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>							
Common assault	2.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.5	34
Wounding	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	27
Robbery	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	23
Any BCS violence	3.6	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.0	33
Domestic violence	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	57
Acquaintance	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	29
Stranger	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	20
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	19
All BCS CRIME³	34.9	39.7	34.6	31.1	27.6	27.8	

1. Source 1992, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

2. Risks for common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft and other theft of personal property, are based on adults. Risks for vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts, are based on households.

3. This rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

4. Note that estimates for 1995 to 2000 vary from those previously published due to revisions to the weighting of the data.

Table 3.04 Recorded crime by offence 1991, 1995 to 2001/02 and percentage change between 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes											Recorded crime
Offence	1991	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02
1 Murder											
4.1 Manslaughter	725	745	679	739	748	750	750	766	850	886	4
4.2 Infanticide											
2 Attempted murder	555	634	674	652	661	676	676	750	708	858	21
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	4,712	7,044	8,533	9,340	9,661	11,112	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,648	-3
4.3 Child destruction	2	8	2	5	6	9	9	1	2	-	-
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving											
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	416	242	320	291	325	348	349	317	335	371	11
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	..	21	34	12	18	30	30	37	35	36	3
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	9,408	10,445	12,169	12,531	12,833	13,960	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,537	6
6 Endangering railway passenger	11	12	12	11	7	15	15	7	10	14	40
More serious offences	15,829	19,151	22,423	23,581	24,259	26,900	27,047	30,447	31,666	32,350	2
7 Endangering life at sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
8A Other wounding							196,737	201,290	195,925	208,586	6
8B Possession of weapons ³	174,245	193,016	216,467	226,795	231,360	203,313	23,635	23,792	24,552	28,740	17
8C Harassment ⁴							79,534	88,625	93,832	96,691	3
8D Racially-aggravated other wounding ⁵								2,687	3,176	3,473	9
8E Racially-aggravated harassment ⁶								10,758	12,468	14,986	20
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	2,631	2,558	3,048	19
12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years	47	46	65	56	54	41	42	51	48	49	2
13 Child abduction	196	355	374	390	391	490	502	577	546	583	7
14 Procuring illegal abortion	3	5	7	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	50
15 Concealment of birth	19	15	4	5	6	10	10	4	9	3	-67
104 Assault on a constable ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	30,010	7
105A Common assault ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,469	189,783	203,427	226,451	11
105B Racially-aggravated common assault ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,275	4,711	5,174	10
Less serious offences	174,510	193,437	216,917	227,246	231,811	203,856	475,741	550,591	569,256	617,804	9
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	190,339	212,588	239,340	250,827	256,070	230,756	502,788	581,038	600,922	650,154	8

Table 3.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1991, 1995 to 2001/02 and % change between 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes											Recorded crime
Offence	1991	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ²	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02
16 Buggery	1,127	818	728	645	657	567	566	437	401	354	-12
17 Indecent assault on a male	3,070	3,150	3,130	3,503	3,885	3,672	3,683	3,614	3,530	3,613	2
18 Gross indecency between males	965	727	553	520	483	353	354	286	167	163	-2
19A Rape of a female	4,045	4,986	5,759	6,281	6,523	7,139	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,008	14
19B Rape of a male	..	150	231	347	375	502	504	600	664	735	11
20 Indecent assault on a female	15,792	16,876	17,643	18,674	18,979	19,463	19,524	20,664	20,301	21,765	7
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13	315	178	171	148	156	153	153	181	155	170	10
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	1,949	1,260	1,261	1,112	1,084	1,133	1,135	1,270	1,237	1,336	8
23 Incest	389	185	157	183	189	139	139	121	80	93	16
24 Procuration	138	207	132	131	142	155	215	138	129	130	1
25 Abduction	411	364	313	277	258	242	240	251	262	263	-
26 Bigamy	75	86	98	75	106	126	129	83	80	74	-8
27 Soliciting or importuning by a man ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107	973	1,028	1,648	60
73 Abuse of position of trust ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	408	..
74 Gross indecency with a child	1,147	1,287	1,215	1,269	1,314	1,271	1,293	1,365	1,336	1,665	25
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	29,423	30,274	31,391	33,165	34,151	34,915	36,174	37,792	37,311	41,425	11
34A Robbery of business property	45,323	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,197	6
34B Robbery of personal property							56,354	72,129	82,760	108,178	31
TOTAL ROBBERY	45,323	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	66,835	84,277	95,154	121,375	28
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME	265,085	310,936	344,766	347,064	352,873	331,843	605,797	703,107	733,387	812,954	11

Table 3.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1991, 1995 to 2001/02 and percentage change between 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes											Recorded crime
Offence	1991	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02
28 Burglary in a dwelling	622,969	641,063	599,372	516,346	498,578	470,005	470,465	439,609	399,927	426,872	7
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,977	2,582	2,756	2,919	3,015	2,955	2,884	2,993	3,057	3,489	14
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	594,210	595,385	562,019	495,396	486,408	478,508	479,425	463,372	432,540	447,562	3
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	308	454	436	414	431	410	410	494	503	612	22
TOTAL BURGLARY	1,219,464	1,239,484	1,164,583	1,015,075	988,432	951,878	953,184	906,468	836,027	878,535	5
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	..	6,170	7,794	8,031	8,143	9,811	10,098	10,416	10,759	11,792	10
39 Theft from the person of another	35,432	59,692	59,331	57,767	57,894	63,054	63,118	76,254	87,332	114,630	31
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	44,795	36,471	37,955	38,301	38,765	44,199	44,375	44,764	43,045	46,823	9
41 Theft by an employee	17,264	14,357	16,314	17,156	17,476	17,872	17,900	17,468	17,487	17,165	-2
42 Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	7,692	4,641	3,902	3,638	3,692	4,919	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,632	40
43 Abstracting electricity	3,349	2,600	2,473	3,325	2,978	2,454	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,340	-8
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	212,169	169,476	148,970	139,092	140,031	125,178	128,557	131,240	108,509	102,814	-5
45 Theft from a vehicle	913,276	813,094	799,552	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,127	4
46 Theft from shops	281,276	275,802	282,052	274,015	273,509	281,457	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,308	5
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	19,552	12,465	13,041	13,595	12,662	15,211	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,533	5
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	581,901	502,280	485,695	399,208	392,381	381,080	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,404	-4
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	592,918	513,493	488,979	466,917	469,592	472,869	479,306	510,573	518,573	566,017	9
54 Handling stolen goods	51,495	41,568	37,888	33,574	32,352	27,677	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,720	-3
126 Vehicle interference and tampering ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	80,750	29
TOTAL THEFT AND HANDLING STOLEN GOODS	2,761,119	2,452,109	2,383,946	2,164,952	2,144,973	2,126,718	2,191,439	2,223,620	2,145,372	2,267,055	6
51 Fraud by company director	24	29	39	15	15	39	159	165	152	141	-7
52 False accounting	1,623	1,295	1,728	1,820	1,711	1,203	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,086	4
53A Cheque and credit card fraud ⁷	159,136	120,699	125,609	124,389	126,790	165,221	141,948	173,857	148,252	153,281	3
53B Other frauds ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,437	145,448	155,647	147,207	-5
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	82	10	16	60
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription	968	844	1,071	941	799	838	842	871	821	761	-7
61 Other forgery	12,991	10,149	7,778	7,233	6,917	6,427	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,886	11
814 Vehicle/driver document fraud ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,021	12
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY	174,742	133,016	136,225	134,398	136,232	173,728	279,503	334,773	319,324	317,399	-1

Table 3.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1991, 1995 to 2001/02 and percentage change between 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes											Recorded crime
Offence	1991	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02
56 Arson	30,090	29,985	31,068	31,516	32,051	39,636	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,472	14
57 Criminal damage endangering life	246	373	316	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage ⁸	789,153	881,558	917,448	842,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other criminal damage ⁹	588,323	667,261	749,272	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	268,988	13
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁴	..	..	..	..	827,104	792,275	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,246	7
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,757	11
58D Other criminal damage ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,211	11
58E Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,223	26
58F Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	756	985	1,543	57
58G Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885	35
58H Racially-aggravated other criminal damage ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590	612	829	35
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	1,652	2,075	2,442	2,739	2,691	2,459	3,333	3,977	4,121	4,316	5
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE	821,141	913,991	951,274	877,042	861,846	834,370	879,586	945,682	960,087	1,064,470	11
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	4,976,466	4,738,600	4,636,028	4,191,467	4,131,483	4,086,694	4,303,712	4,410,543	4,260,810	4,527,459	6
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	11,379	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	21,788	19,956	19,820	19,583	-1
92B Possession of controlled drugs ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,944	9
92C Other drug offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,581	1,312	922	805	-13
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	11,379	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	135,945	121,866	113,458	121,332	7
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	9,721	6,754	6,275	6,132	6,006	5,852	5,866	5,208	4,634	5,058	9
35 Blackmail	954	856	957	877	927	1,036	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,080	-1
36 Kidnapping	766	1,247	1,429	1,559	1,652	2,046	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,795	16
62 High treason and other offences against Treason Acts	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63 Treason felony	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 Riot	9	12	4	6	6	3	2	6	2	12	500
65 Violent disorder	1,517	1,669	2,027	2,060	2,113	2,460	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,596	-6
66 Other offences against the State or public order	5,504	11,794	14,112	16,240	16,736	17,334	18,638	19,600	17,834	18,689	5
67 Perjury	312	287	246	309	348	314	329	217	183	144	-21
68 Libel	5	-	-	5	3	3	3	4	2	3	50
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	23	27	17	-37
76 Aiding suicide	12	10	9	14	12	8	8	6	10	4	-60
78 Immigration offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	427	262	333	27
79 Perverting the course of justice	1,989	4,394	5,914	6,779	7,108	9,216	9,265	9,637	9,763	10,248	5

Table 3.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1991, 1995 to 2001/02 and percentage change between 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes												Recorded crime
Offence	1991	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ²	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	<i>% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02</i>	
80 Absconding from lawful custody	2,269	1,547	1,410	1,379	1,372	1,294	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,354	-3	
81 Firearms Acts offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,205	-9
82 Customs and Revenue offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	96	116	128	10
83 Bail offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	143	107	132	23
84 Trade descriptions, etc. ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	245	192	173	-10
85 Health and Safety offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	5	5	-
86 Obscene publications etc. ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	643	665	856	29
87 Protection from eviction ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	66	71	57	-20
89 Adulteration of food ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	46	94	118	26
90 Knives Act 1997 offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	66	51	58	14
91 Public health offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	10	16	60
94 Planning laws ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	-60
99 Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	185	863	1,253	1,283	1,362	2,408	2,537	3,559	4,058	3,888	-4	
139 Indecent exposure ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,327	9,476	8,647	8,187	-5
802 Dangerous driving ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,179	17
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES	23,243	29,433	33,636	36,643	37,645	41,974	63,635	65,671	63,188	65,337	3	
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	5,276,173	5,100,241	5,036,552	4,598,327	4,545,337	4,481,817	5,109,089	5,301,187	5,170,843	5,527,082	7	

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Included within 'other wounding' prior to 1 April 1998.

4. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

5. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1999, prior to that they would have been included in the original classifications.

6. These offences were added to the series from 1 January 2001.

7. Offence classification split with effect from 1 April 1998.

8. Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

9. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under

10. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 5 per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.

Table 3.05 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population for violent crime, property crime and vehicle-related crime

Numbers and numbers per 100,000 population								Recorded crime	
Year	Total recorded violent crime (thousands)	Number of violent offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded property crime (thousands)	Number of property crime offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded vehicle-related crime ⁴ (thousands)	Number of vehicle-related offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences (thousands)	Number of offences per 100,000 population	
1950	20	47	435	993	39	90	461	1,053	
1960	38	82	699	1,513	110	237	744	1,610	
1970	72	146	1,471	2,994	323	657	1,556	3,166	
1980	133	271	2,547	5,171	619	1,258	2,688	5,459	
1981	140	282	2,815	5,671	712	1,435	2,964	5,971	
1982	151	305	3,102	6,253	800	1,613	3,262	6,577	
1983	154	310	3,079	6,208	750	1,512	3,247	6,546	
1984	159	321	3,325	6,696	800	1,611	3,499	7,047	
1985	171	343	3,424	6,882	846	1,701	3,612	7,258	
1986	178	357	3,653	7,316	988	1,980	3,847	7,707	
1987	199	397	3,674	7,337	1,048	2,093	3,892	7,773	
1988	216	430	3,477	6,920	987	1,965	3,716	7,396	
1989	240	476	3,603	7,150	1,022	2,029	3,871	7,681	
1990	250	494	4,263	8,430	1,267	2,506	4,544	8,986	
1991	265	523	4,976	9,812	1,495	2,948	5,276	10,403	
1992	284	556	5,268	10,310	1,549	3,032	5,592	10,943	
1993	294	574	5,191	10,124	1,523	2,971	5,526	10,777	
1994	310	603	4,895	9,516	1,384	2,691	5,253	10,212	
1995	311	602	4,739	9,180	1,322	2,560	5,100	9,880	
1996	345	665	4,636	8,946	1,293	2,495	5,037	9,719	
1997	347	667	4,191	8,059	1,118	2,149	4,598	8,841	
.....									
1997/98 ^{1,2}	353	678	4,131	7,944	1,096	2,107	4,545	8,739	
1998/99 ²	332	636	4,087	7,827	1,072	2,053	4,482	8,584	
.....									
1998/99 ³	606	1,160	4,304	8,243	1,078	2,064	5,109	9,785	
1999/00	703	1,341	4,411	8,413	1,044	1,991	5,301	10,111	
2000/01	733	1,392	4,261	8,087	968	1,838	5,171	9,814	
2001/02	813	1,536	4,527	8,552	983	1,857	5,527	10,440	

1. Change from calendar year to financial year.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

3. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

4. Vehicle-related crime includes aggravated vehicle taking, theft from a vehicle and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.

5. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 5 per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.

Table 3.06 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police 1981 to 2000 and 2001/02 interviews

Percentages	1981	1983	1987	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02 interviews	BCS Statistical significance of changes from 2000 to 2001/02
	PROPERTY CRIME										
Vandalism	22.2	22.0	23.7	27.0	26.5	29.9	26.2	30.4	34.1	31.3	
Vehicle vandalism	10.3	16.1	21.7	24.5	22.5	25.6	23.0	23.6	30.6	25.6	*
Other vandalism	36.4	31.6	26.2	30.9	31.0	35.0	30.2	39.0	38.9	39.5	
Burglary	66.2	67.8	62.8	73.0	67.8	65.7	63.5	63.3	65.9	60.6	
Attempts	42.0	48.1	37.9	48.1	47.5	45.0	47.0	47.5	54.8	39.9	**
Attempts and no loss	48.4	50.2	43.7	53.0	51.6	51.0	49.4	49.7	55.6	44.4	**
With entry	81.2	82.3	81.9	87.9	82.9	81.8	78.4	74.1	74.2	76.3	
With loss	84.7	86.6	86.3	92.2	86.8	84.0	84.5	81.6	82.7	84.1	
All vehicle thefts	40.8	43.1	46.4	55.9	53.1	51.1	46.1	50.3	48.4	51.6	
Theft from vehicle	30.0	38.2	39.9	52.6	50.3	50.1	41.7	47.0	46.8	48.0	
Theft of vehicles	94.9	96.4	94.9	98.6	96.3	97.7	95.9	94.6	89.5	94.0	
Attempts of and from	30.7	18.0	33.9	41.2	40.0	34.9	36.3	39.6	32.4	39.7	
Bicycle theft	63.9	68.2	62.4	69.0	71.9	61.6	63.0	54.7	55.6	53.1	
Other household theft	25.2	21.8	23.8	29.2	31.9	30.2	32.8	32.4	29.7	33.2	
Theft from the person	31.3	31.2	33.6	34.6	25.6	40.6	33.2	31.9	31.5	33.9	
Snatch theft from person	24.1	47.2	48.8	37.5	38.7	74.9	49.8	46.4	34.0	51.6	
Stealth theft from person	32.9	28.8	31.1	33.9	23.4	36.0	30.7	30.4	31.4	31.2	
Other thefts of personal property	22.7	29.8	31.2	38.0	30.2	28.6	30.7	31.4	34.1	32.0	
VIOLENCE											
Common assault	25.1	30.5	32.5	25.5	23.2	34.3	29.6	29.5	38.4	25.7	**
Wounding	40.2	59.6	43.3	47.7	53.2	39.7	45.8	58.2	69.4	56.3	
Robbery	46.5	39.0	43.9	47.2	48.3	55.1	56.6	29.7	53.9	45.3	
OLD COMPARABLE VIOLENCE⁵											
COMPARABLE VIOLENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.1	44.7	35.4	**
All BCS violence⁶											
Domestic violence	29.7	37.8	35.0	32.4	31.5	37.9	36.1	35.2	44.6	35.8	**
Domestic violence	19.6	13.3	46.3	23.4	21.6	27.3	25.8	30.7	43.5	34.8	
Acquaintance	25.2	35.3	34.0	29.1	32.0	37.4	31.8	36.5	39.8	36.3	
Stranger	35.2	46.8	30.3	37.5	39.1	40.0	45.6	39.8	46.7	31.0	**
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	37.8	41.6	44.9	47.2	45.7	58.9	55.3	31.8	51.5	46.4	
OLD COMPARABLE CRIME⁸											
COMPARABLE CRIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.5	44.7	41.5	
ALL BCS CRIME	31.2	34.2	36.7	43.0	40.1	40.9	38.8	39.3	41.8	39.5	

1. The proportion of BCS incidents reported to the police is worked out from the actual number of BCS incidents (rate multiplied by households/population) and the actual number of BCS incidents reported to the police (reported incidents rate multiplied by the households/population).

2. Source 1982 to 2001/02 BCS.

3. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. The typology of violence does not add to the total because not all violent incidents can be categorised into the typology due to missing information.

4. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 22,406,541 households in England and Wales (provisional estimate). For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts and other thefts of personal property the number are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 42,561,980 adults in England and Wales. Note that estimates may vary from those previously published due to revisions to population estimates.

5. Old comparable violence includes robbery and wounding only. Comparable violence includes robbery, wounding and common assault. From 1 April 1998 common assault became a notifiable offence.

6. All BCS violence includes robbery, wounding, common assault and snatch theft.

7. Statistical significance of changes are indicated by a single asterisk for significance at the 10% level and double at the 5% level (two tailed tests). Tests are based on comparing rates of victimisation per household or per number in the adult population (i.e. account is taken of shifts in household and population numbers before comparisons are made). Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in all BCS/comparable crime.

8. It is not possible to test significance for old comparable crime, comparable crime and all BCS crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two types of rates cannot be combined.

Table 3.07 Reasons for not reporting crime to the police 2001/02 interviews

Percentages							BCS
	Burglary	Thefts from vehicles & attempts	Other household theft	Other personal theft	BCS violence	Comparable subset ²	All BCS
Trivial/no loss/police could not do anything ³	76	82	81	69	46	70	72
Fear of reprisal	6	<1	2	0	7	3	3
Police related reasons ⁴	3	2	1	1	2	2	2
Private/dealt with ourselves	21	16	16	14	45	25	22
Reported to other authorities	2	1	1	17	6	3	5
Inconvenient to report	5	7	5	6	4	5	5
Other	2	2	2	3	4	3	3
<i>Unweighted N</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>1378</i>	<i>1165</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>4862</i>	<i>6575</i>

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Don't knows excluded from the base. More than one reason could be given.

2. The comparable crime subset includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle theft, bicycle theft, wounding, common assault, robbery, snatch and stealth theft. Thefts of vehicles not shown as very few incidents were not reported.

3. Trivial/no loss and police could not do anything or would not be interested are merged due to the similarity in their definition, for example: A respondent who thinks the incident was too trivial may code the incident as 'too trivial, no loss' or 'the police would not be interested' as these two codes may be understood as meaning the same.

4. Police related reasons include: dislike or fear of the police and previous bad experience with the police or courts.

Table 3.08 Percentage of BCS reported incidents recorded by the police, 1981 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS													
	1981	1983	1987	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999 ² <i>old</i>	1999 ³ <i>new</i>	2000 ² <i>old</i>	2000 ³ <i>new</i>	2001/02 ² <i>old</i>	2001/02 ³ <i>new</i>	
PROPERTY														
Vandalism	33	37	44	56	51	46	59	53	56	49	52	57	60	
Burglary	70	70	65	62	60	55	50	55	55	58	58	69	69	
Attempts and no loss	41	39	37	41	38	34	29	32	32	29	29	42	42	
With loss	87	87	84	74	76	71	69	74	74	91	91	90	90	
All vehicle thefts	91	75	71	65	60	54	63	62	66	65	69	64	69	
Theft from vehicle	88	64	68	61	59	52	60	58	58	58	59	63	64	
Theft of vehicle	100 ⁷	100 ⁷	89	95	94	81	87	88	88	76	76	71	71	
Attempts of and from	51	54	47	34	27	33	45	49	64	74	98	58	82	
Bicycle theft	91	73	55	59	48	44	44	60	62	56	58	52	53	
Theft from the person⁵	26	21	37	26	32	26	28	36	36	43	43	44	44	
VIOLENCE														
Common assault ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	24	n/a	45	
Robbery	24	35	38	47	44	31	27	52	53	46	47	46	46	
Wounding	41	37	48	52	42	47	55	52	48	72	67	57	53	
Comparable violence									36		37		48	
OLD COMPARABLE CRIME	62	59	59	60	55	49	54	56		58		60		
COMPARABLE CRIME									53		54		60	

1. Source 1982 to 2001/02 BCS.

2. The 1999 to 2001/02 figures are based on the adjusted old counting rules for recorded crime and the old comparable subset of BCS crime in order to preserve continuity.

3. The 1999 to 2001/02 figures are based on the adjusted new counting rules for recorded crime and the comparable subset of BCS crime.

4. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts the numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 22,406,541 households in England and Wales (provisional estimate). For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts and other thefts of personal property the numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 42,561,980 adults in England and Wales. Note that estimates may vary from those previously published due to revisions to population estimates.

5. Theft from the person includes snatch and stealth thefts from the person.

6. Common assault became a comparable crime from 1 April 1998.

7. The figures for thefts of vehicles recorded by the police in 1981 and 1983 are higher than the number reported. Sampling error on the BCS figures is likely to explain this.

8. Note that estimates may vary from those previously published due to revisions to population estimates.

Table 4.01 Burglaries recorded by the police 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers, rates and percentages											Recorded crime		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Burglary in a dwelling	622,969	705,924	724,573	676,412	641,063	599,372	516,346	498,578	470,005	470,465	439,609	399,927	426,872
Burglary in a dwelling per 10,000 households	312	353	363	339	321	300	258	250	235	235	220	200	214
Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,977	2,307	2,703	2,470	2,582	2,756	2,919	3,015	2,955	2,884	2,993	3,057	3,489
Attempts as a percentage of burglary in a dwelling ³	10.1	11.7	12.5	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.1	n/a	n/a	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.8
Burglary other than in a dwelling	594,210	646,733	641,946	577,444	595,385	562,019	495,396	486,408	478,508	479,425	463,372	432,540	447,562
Burglary other than in a dwelling per 10,000 population	117	127	125	112	115	108	95	94	92	92	88	82	85
Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling	308	310	362	356	454	436	414	431	410	410	494	503	612
Attempts as a percentage of burglary other than in a dwelling ³	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	n/a	n/a	9.7	10.0	9.8	10.9

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Attempts do not include data from all forces.

4. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 3 per cent for recorded domestic burglary.

Table 4.02 BCS trends in burglary, incidents and rates of victimisation per 10,000 households 1991 to 2000 and 2001/02 interviews

Numbers and rates per 10,000 households							BCS
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02
Burglary	1,373,000	1,775,000	1,769,000	1,621,000	1,290,000	1,060,000	991,000
Burglary per 10,000 households	678	855	835	752	588	478	442
Burglary with entry	865,000	1,020,000	997,000	852,000	767,000	605,000	565,000
Burglary with entry per 10,000 households	427	491	471	396	350	273	252
Burglary attempts	508,000	755,000	771,000	768,000	523,000	455,000	426,000
Burglary attempts per 10,000 households	251	364	364	357	238	205	190

Table 4.03 Proportion of households victims of burglary by household type 2001/02 interviews

Percentages	% victims once or more		BCS
	All burglary	With entry	Attempts
Age of head of household			
16-24	9.1	5.8	3.8
25-44	4.2	2.4	1.9
45-64	2.9	1.6	1.3
65-74	2.0	1.2	0.9
75+	2.4	1.6	0.8
Head of household under 60			
Single adult & child(ren)	9.3	6.0	3.7
Adults & child(ren)	3.5	1.8	1.8
No children	3.7	2.2	1.6
Head of household over 60	2.2	1.3	1.0
Household income³			
Less than £5,000	4.9	3.4	1.9
£5,000 less than £10,000	4.5	2.4	2.3
£10,000 less than £20,000	3.3	1.6	1.8
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.5	2.2	1.4
£30,000 or more	2.8	1.6	1.2
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	2.6	1.5	1.1
Social renters	5.3	2.9	2.6
Private renters	5.7	3.9	2.0
Head of household employment status²			
In employment	3.5	2.0	1.6
Unemployed	5.1	4.3	1.3
Economically inactive	5.1	3.0	2.3
Accommodation type			
Houses	3.2	1.9	1.4
<i>Detached</i>	2.5	1.5	1.0
<i>Semi-detached</i>	2.9	1.7	1.3
<i>Terraced</i>	4.0	2.3	1.8
Flats/maisonettes	4.7	2.8	2.1
Hours home left unoccupied on an average weekday			
Never	3.4	2.4	1.1
Less than 3 hours	2.9	1.6	1.4
3 but less than 5 hours	2.8	1.6	1.3
5 hours or more	4.2	2.5	1.9
Area type			
Inner-city	5.5	3.0	2.7
Rural	2.0	1.2	0.8
Urban	3.6	2.1	1.6
Council estate ⁴	4.7	2.7	2.3
Non-council estate	3.2	1.9	1.3
Level of physical disorder⁵			
High	6.8	4.3	2.8
Low	3.1	1.8	1.4
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3.5	2.0	1.5

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

2. Based on men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 (see Glossary for definition of employment status).

3. The 2001 BCS sweep introduced additional prompts on equivalent monthly as well as annual income. This means that crime risks broken down by household income may not be directly comparable with past sweeps.

4. Council areas are those that fall into ACORN types 33, 40 to 43 and 45 to 51.

5. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition in the area. For each the interviewer had to code whether it was a 'very common', 'fairly common', 'not very common' or 'not at all common'. For both variables 'very' and 'fairly' common were set to 1, and 'not very' and 'not at all' to 0. These variables were then summated for each case. The incivilities scale ranged from 0 to 3. Those with a score of 2 or 3 were classified as being in high disorder areas.

Table 4.04 Burglaries recorded by the police and BCS, by police force area and region 2001/02

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME						BCS ¹	
	Total burglary in a dwelling	Burglary in a dwelling per 10,000 households	Attempted burglary	Attempted burglary per 10,000 households	Total burglary other than in a dwelling	Burglary other than in a dwelling per 10,000 population	Burglary with entry per 10,000 households	Attempted burglary per 10,000 households
Cleveland	8,235	382	1,119	52	8,731	157		
Durham	4,023	170	n/a	n/a	4,683	77		
Northumbria	11,250	195	1,531	26	11,550	82		
North East Region	23,508	228	2,650	33	24,964	97	454	167
Cheshire	5,956	160	560	15	7,724	78		
Cumbria	2,112	107	263	13	2,832	58		
Greater Manchester	39,081	389	5,596	56	33,250	129		
Lancashire	12,102	220	1,707	31	11,818	83		
Merseyside	14,347	259	1,641	30	11,131	79		
North West Region	73,598	275	9,767	36	66,755	97	310	280
Humberside	10,988	321	1,595	47	15,495	176		
North Yorkshire	4,754	167	534	19	6,904	92		
South Yorkshire	16,188	317	1,880	37	15,897	122		
West Yorkshire	34,678	429	4,931	61	34,140	161		
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	66,608	343	8,940	46	72,436	143	364	221
Derbyshire	6,748	182	909	24	9,816	100		
Leicestershire	6,522	194	1,050	31	6,510	69		
Lincolnshire	3,854	164	461	20	5,738	90		
Northamptonshire	3,840	171	468	21	5,718	91		
Nottinghamshire	14,333	359	3,898	98	15,921	154		
East Midlands Region	35,297	225	6,786	43	43,703	104	198	198
Staffordshire	8,083	203	1,275	32	10,718	101		
Warwickshire	3,046	160	384	20	4,767	93		
West Mercia	6,077	144	839	20	9,442	82		
West Midlands	31,219	314	4,678	47	31,841	122		
West Midlands Region	48,425	242	7,176	36	56,768	106	188	279
Bedfordshire	3,685	184	694	35	3,988	70		
Cambridgeshire	4,670	182	623	24	6,491	89		
Essex	5,597	93	608	10	8,875	54		
Hertfordshire	4,953	126	419	11	5,729	55		
Norfolk	3,659	120	342	11	5,386	67		
Suffolk	2,447	96	329	13	3,899	57		
East of England Region	25,011	124	3,015	15	34,368	63	188	111
London, City of	39	163	3	13	432	678		
Metropolitan Police	73,931	266	10,011	36	42,096	57		
London Region²	73,970	266	10,014	36	42,528	58	308	204
Hampshire	7,122	108	871	13	10,781	60		
Kent	7,550	127	1,083	18	9,924	62		
Surrey	3,654	91	468	12	4,704	44		
Sussex	7,618	129	951	16	8,882	58		
Thames Valley	13,397	182	1,773	24	14,401	68		
South East Region	39,341	132	5,146	17	48,692	60	149	143
Avon and Somerset	15,995	283	2,353	42	16,870	112		
Devon and Cornwall	6,922	114	624	10	8,335	53		
Dorset	3,346	123	493	18	4,544	65		
Gloucestershire	3,387	159	416	20	5,081	90		
Wiltshire	2,399	109	264	12	3,436	56		
South West Region	32,049	171	4,150	22	38,266	77	239	156
Dyfed Powys	714	41	24	1	1,408	29		
Gwent	2,562	121	210	10	3,610	65		
North Wales	2,433	98	121	5	4,972	75		
South Wales	6,845	147	699	15	9,704	78		
Wales	12,554	114	1,054	10	19,694	67	159	76
ENGLAND AND WALES	430,361	215	58,698	29	448,174	85	252	190
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	356,391	207	48,684	28	405,646	89	243	188

1. Regional figures only are given for the BCS due to the variability of specific offence figures at police force area level.

2. The BCS does not identify City of London and Metropolitan areas within the London Region.

3. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 3 per cent for recorded domestic burglary.

n/a Not available.

Table 4.05 Recorded crime 1991 to 2001/02 and BCS 1991 to 2001/02 estimates of offences of theft and handling stolen goods

Numbers		Recorded crime												
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	..	2,355	4,859	5,170	6,170	7,794	8,031	8,143	9,811	10,098	10,416	10,759	11,792
39	Theft from the person of another	35,432	39,111	47,743	51,119	59,692	59,331	57,767	57,894	63,054	63,118	76,254	87,332	114,630
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	44,795	42,924	41,034	37,257	36,471	37,955	38,301	38,765	44,199	44,375	44,764	43,045	46,823
41	Theft by an employee	17,264	15,112	12,951	13,651	14,357	16,314	17,156	17,476	17,872	17,900	17,468	17,487	17,165
42	Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	7,692	8,771	6,791	5,118	4,641	3,902	3,638	3,692	4,919	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,632
43	Abstracting electricity	3,349	3,109	2,964	2,729	2,600	2,473	3,325	2,978	2,454	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,340
44	Theft of pedal cycle	212,169	222,242	190,685	176,825	169,476	148,970	139,092	140,031	125,178	128,557	131,240	108,509	102,814
45	Theft from vehicle	913,276	961,340	925,819	842,680	813,094	799,552	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,127
46	Theft from shop	281,276	288,672	275,607	269,017	275,802	282,052	274,015	273,509	281,457	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,308
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	19,552	22,589	19,275	14,286	12,465	13,041	13,595	12,662	15,211	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,533
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	581,901	585,501	592,660	536,579	502,280	485,695	399,208	392,381	381,080	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,404
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	592,918	610,076	581,068	554,480	513,493	488,979	466,917	469,592	472,869	479,306	510,573	518,573	566,017
54	Handling stolen goods	51,495	49,836	50,445	55,697	41,568	37,888	33,574	32,352	27,677	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,720
126	Vehicle interference and tampering ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	80,750
TOTAL THEFT AND HANDLING STOLEN GOODS		2,761,119	2,851,638	2,751,901	2,564,608	2,452,109	2,383,946	2,164,952	2,144,973	2,126,718	2,191,439	2,223,620	2,145,372	2,267,055

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

4. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 3 per cent for recorded non-vehicle thefts overall and 1 per cent for vehicle-related thefts overall.

Numbers		BCS						
		1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02
All vehicle thefts		3,825,000	4,344,000	4,348,000	3,511,000	3,009,000	2,792,000	2,597,000
	Theft from vehicle	2,412,000	2,564,000	2,542,000	2,200,000	1,849,000	1,742,000	1,560,000
	Theft of vehicles	519,000	544,000	510,000	378,000	336,000	344,000	330,000
	Attempts of and from	894,000	1,237,000	1,296,000	933,000	825,000	706,000	707,000
	Bicycle theft	566,000	602,000	672,000	541,000	400,000	371,000	385,000
	Other household theft	1,848,000	2,366,000	2,266,000	2,024,000	1,880,000	1,573,000	1,484,000
Theft from the person		441,000	601,000	688,000	630,000	647,000	643,000	616,000
	Snatch theft from person	79,000	86,000	81,000	84,000	59,000	42,000	79,000
	Stealth theft from person	362,000	515,000	608,000	546,000	588,000	601,000	537,000
Other theft of personal property		1,752,000	1,921,000	2,093,000	1,962,000	1,581,000	1,391,000	1,454,000

Table 4.06 Recorded crime 1991 to 2001/02 and BCS 1991 to 2001/02 estimates of offences of criminal damage

Numbers		Recorded crime												
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
56	Arson	30,090	33,748	32,254	30,595	29,985	31,068	31,516	32,051	39,636	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,472
57	Criminal damage endangering life	246	208	301	259	373	316	372	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Other criminal damage ³	789,153	857,049	872,441	895,411	881,558	917,448	842,415	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other criminal damage ⁴	588,323	648,817	663,296	674,878	667,261	749,272	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	268,988
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	827,104	792,275	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,246
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,757
58D	Other criminal damage ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,211
58E	Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,223
58F	Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	756	985	1,543
58G	Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885
58H	Racially-aggravated other criminal damage ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590	612	829
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	1,652	1,618	1,750	2,064	2,075	2,442	2,739	2,691	2,459	3,333	3,977	4,121	4,316
	TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE³	821,141	892,623	906,746	928,329	913,991	951,274	877,042	861,846	834,370	879,586	945,682	960,087	1,064,470
	TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE⁴	620,311	684,391	697,601	707,796	699,694	783,098	739,344	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

4. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

5. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

6. From 1 April 1999 these offences were collected separately, prior to that they would have been included in the original categories.

7. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 9 per cent for recorded criminal damage.

Numbers	BCS						
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02
Vandalism	2,745,000	3,403,000	3,364,000	2,866,000	2,861,000	2,720,000	2,699,000
Vehicle vandalism	1,677,000	1,801,000	1,825,000	1,609,000	1,594,000	1,582,000	1,579,000
Other vandalism	1,068,000	1,602,000	1,539,000	1,256,000	1,267,000	1,138,000	1,119,000

Table 4.07 Recorded crime 1991 to 2001/02 - offences of fraud and forgery

Numbers											Recorded crime			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	
51 Fraud by company director	24	35	34	41	29	39	15	15	39	159	165	152	141	
52 False accounting	1,623	1,710	1,427	1,532	1,295	1,728	1,820	1,711	1,203	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,086	
53A Cheque and credit card fraud ³	159,136	153,734	147,979	128,608	120,699	125,609	124,389	126,790	165,221	141,948	173,857	148,252	153,281	
53B Other fraud ³														
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	82	10	16
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	968	1,111	1,037	1,073	844	1,071	941	799	838	842	871	821	761	
61 Other forgery etc.	12,991	12,010	12,359	14,035	10,149	7,778	7,233	6,917	6,427	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,886	
814 Vehicle/driver document fraud ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,021
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY	174,742	168,600	162,836	145,289	133,016	136,225	134,398	136,232	173,728	279,503	334,773	319,324	317,399	

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Offence classification split with effect from 1 April 1998.

4. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

5. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

Table 4.08 Recorded crime 1991 to 2001/02 - Drug offences and other offences recorded by the police

Numbers												Recorded crime			
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	21,788	19,956	19,820	19,583	
92B	Possession of controlled drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,944
92C	Other drug offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,581	1,312	922	805
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES		11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	135,945	121,866	113,458	121,332	
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	9,721	9,211	8,571	7,795	6,754	6,275	6,132	6,006	5,852	5,866	5,208	4,634	5,058	
35	Blackmail	954	1,062	933	960	856	957	877	927	1,036	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,080	
36	Kidnapping	766	929	1,051	1,079	1,247	1,429	1,559	1,652	2,046	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,795	
62	High treason and other offences against														
	Treason Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Treason felony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Riot	9	14	14	41	12	4	6	6	3	2	6	2	12	
65	Violent disorder	1,517	1,723	1,663	1,792	1,669	2,027	2,060	2,113	2,460	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,596	
66	Other offence against the State or public order	5,504	6,732	7,539	10,288	11,794	14,112	16,240	16,736	17,334	18,638	19,600	17,834	18,689	
67	Perjury	312	374	327	314	287	246	309	348	314	329	217	183	144	
68	Libel	5	4	-	6	-	-	5	3	3	3	4	2	3	
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	23	27	17
76	Aiding suicide	12	10	6	13	10	9	14	12	8	8	6	10	4	
78	Immigration offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	427	262	333
79	Perverting the course of justice	1,989	2,345	2,817	3,531	4,394	5,914	6,779	7,108	9,216	9,265	9,637	9,763	10,248	
80	Absconding from lawful custody	2,269	2,874	2,581	2,607	1,547	1,410	1,379	1,372	1,294	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,354	
81	Firearms Acts offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,205
82	Customs and Revenue offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	96	116	128
83	Bail offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	143	107	132
84	Trade descriptions etc. ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	245	192	173
85	Health and Safety offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	5	5
86	Obscene publications etc. ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	643	665	856
87	Protection from eviction ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	66	71	57
89	Adulteration of food ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	46	94	118
90	Knives Act 1997 offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	66	51	58
91	Public health offences ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	10	16
94	Planning laws ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2
99	Other offences	185	296	615	974	863	1,253	1,283	1,362	2,408	2,537	3,559	4,058	3,888	
139	Indecent exposure ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,327	9,476	8,647	8,187
802	Dangerous driving ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,179
TOTAL OTHER OFFENCES		23,243	25,574	26,117	29,400	29,433	33,636	36,643	37,645	41,974	63,635	65,671	63,188	65,337	

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

4. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

Table 4.09 Items stolen in household burglaries with loss 1993 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS				
<i>Proportion of burglaries with loss involving theft of:</i>	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001/02
Jewellery	38	36	33	29	27
Video	36	33	34	28	17
Cash	33	33	42	36	34
Stereo/Hi-Fi equipment	24	27	24	21	20
Television ⁴	21	21	16	12	13
Camera	17	14	13	11	12
Clothes	13	8	9	10	9
Documents	9	7	6	6	10
Computer equipment	8	7	9	14	14
Purse/wallet	7	10	16	11	14
Briefcase/bag	7	5	5	6	10
Credit cards/cheque books	7	8	15	9	11
Tools	4	6	7	7	7
Bicycle	3	4	3	4	4
Car/van	2	1	1	<1	2
Mobile phone	1	1	2	9	11
Car/van accessories/parts	<1	1	<1	2	0
Motorcycle/moped	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
House keys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
Car keys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Garden furniture, ornaments, plants or equipment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Wheely bin or dustbin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Children's toys	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<1
Sports equipment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Household items or gadgets	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8
CD's/tapes/videos/DVD's	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22
<i>Unweighted N</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>482</i>

1. Source 1994 to 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.
2. 'n/a' indicates that the question was not asked in that particular sweep.
3. The 1993 and 1995 figures are based on uncalibrated weighting.
4. For 2001/02 the television category includes DVD players.

Table 4.10 Estimated value of items stolen in household burglaries 1997 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS		
	1997	Burglary with loss 1999	2001/02
Value of property stolen			
Less than £50	14	14	11
£50 to £99	8	12	8
£100 to £249	17	19	16
£250 to £499	10	10	14
£500 to £999	15	12	15
£1,000 to £4,999	27	27	24
£5,000 or more	9	6	11
Mean cost	£1,427	£1,278	£1,883
<i>Unweighted N</i>	379	390	462

1. Source 1998, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

Table 4.11 Proportions of incidents covered by insurance 1997 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS								
	All burglary			Burglary with entry			Attempted burglary		
	1997	1999	2001/02	1997	1999	2001/02	1997	1999	2001/02
% insured	55	49	48	56	48	49	53	51	47
% claim made (insured incidents)	56	54	58	76	70	72	26	26	27
% claim made (all incidents)	30	26	28	42	34	35	13	13	12
% claim met ²	93	87	88	93	86	87	93	95	98

1. Source 1998, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Insurance claim paid in full or part. Based on those who made a claim. Figures for attempted burglary should be treated with caution due to small base numbers.

Table 5.01 Theft of and from vehicles recorded by the police 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers and numbers per 10,000 households											Recorded crime		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Theft and unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	581,901	587,856	597,519	541,749	508,450	493,489	407,239	400,524	390,891	391,807	374,686	338,796	328,196
Theft and unauthorised taking of a vehicle per 10,000 households	291	294	299	271	254	247	204	200	196	196	188	170	164
Theft from a motor vehicle	913,276	961,340	925,819	842,680	813,094	799,552	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,127
Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 households	457	481	463	422	407	400	356	348	341	343	335	315	328
Attempted theft of a motor vehicle (included in theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle figures) ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57,237	47,737	n/a	n/a	37,907	35,113	21,335	13,347
Number of vehicles recovered (as % of thefts less attempts) ⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70.2	69.5	n/a	n/a	55.1	65.9	64.1	68.5
TOTAL	1,495,177	1,549,196	1,523,338	1,384,429	1,321,544	1,293,041	1,117,572	1,096,022	1,071,828	1,077,726	1,043,918	968,447	983,323

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Data not received from a few forces from 1998/99 onwards.

4. Recovered vehicle data not received from a few forces from 1997 onwards.

5. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see Chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 1 per cent for recorded vehicle theft.

n/a Not available - attempts data not collected.

Table 5.02 BCS trends in theft of and from vehicles, incidents and rates of victimisation per 10,000 households 1991 to 2000 and 2001/02 interviews

Numbers and rates per 10,000 households	BCS						
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001/02
All vehicle thefts	3,825,000	4,344,000	4,348,000	3,511,000	3,009,000	2,792,000	2,597,000
All vehicle thefts per 10,000 households	1,890	2,092	2,052	1,630	1,372	1,259	1,159
Theft from a vehicle	2,412,000	2,564,000	2,542,000	2,200,000	1,849,000	1,742,000	1,560,000
Theft from of a vehicle per 10,000 households	1,192	1,234	1,200	1,021	843	786	696
Theft of a vehicle	519,000	544,000	510,000	378,000	336,000	344,000	330,000
Theft of a vehicle per 10,000 households	257	262	241	175	153	155	147
Attempted theft of and from a vehicle	894,000	1,237,000	1,296,000	933,000	825,000	706,000	707,000
Attempted theft of and from a vehicle per 10,000 households	442	595	612	433	376	318	316
<i>BCS estimate of the proportion of stolen vehicles recovered (%)</i>	-	-	61	61	58	51	60

Table 5.03 Theft of and from vehicles recorded by the police and BCS, by region and police force area 2001/02

Numbers and rates

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME							BCS ¹		
	Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicle - number of offences	Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicle per 10,000 population	Theft from a motor vehicle - number of offences	Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 population	Attempted theft of motor vehicle - number of offences	Number of motor vehicles recovered - number of offences	Percentage of vehicles recovered (thefts less attempts) ²	All motor vehicle theft per 10,000 households	Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 households	Attempted theft of and from a motor vehicle per 10,000 households
Cleveland	4,797	86	9,454	170	68	3,120	66.0			
Durham	2,596	43	5,056	83	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Northumbria	7,837	55	12,571	89	37	5,998	76.9			
North East Region	15,230	59	27,081	105	105	9,118	72.8	940	521	289
Cheshire	4,625	47	8,820	90	291	1,915	44.2			
Cumbria	1,121	23	3,369	69	53	691	64.7			
Greater Manchester	31,969	124	42,806	166	2,012	23,276	77.7			
Lancashire	6,154	43	14,861	104	158	4,638	77.4			
Merseyside	15,081	107	14,901	106	1,103	10,623	76.0			
North West Region	58,950	86	84,757	123	3,617	41,143	74.4	1,398	816	373
Humberside	6,469	73	14,809	168	260	3,790	61.0			
North Yorkshire	2,350	31	5,826	77	141	1,346	60.9			
South Yorkshire	8,294	64	20,427	157	48	5,260	63.8			
West Yorkshire	23,767	112	41,672	196	157	17,525	74.2			
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	40,880	81	82,734	164	606	27,921	69.3	1,141	625	371
Derbyshire	3,832	39	12,471	128	178	640	17.5			
Leicestershire	4,600	49	11,729	125	437	2,403	57.7			
Lincolnshire	1,885	30	4,897	77	169	1,164	67.8			
Northamptonshire	3,761	60	7,577	121	44	2,625	70.6			
Nottinghamshire	7,706	75	20,814	202	n/a	1,940	n/a			
East Midlands Region	21,784	52	57,488	137	828	8,772	51.6	991	581	287
Staffordshire	5,642	53	12,318	116	769	3,597	73.8			
Warwickshire	2,118	42	5,899	116	13	1,306	62.0			
West Mercia	3,374	29	9,742	85	75	2,462	74.6			
West Midlands	25,385	97	38,239	146	423	14,096	56.5			
West Midlands Region	36,519	68	66,198	124	1,280	21,461	60.9	1,278	842	291
Bedfordshire	3,872	68	8,852	156	542	2,480	74.5			
Cambridgeshire	2,941	40	9,804	134	59	1,821	63.2			
Essex	7,505	46	13,356	82	n/a	98	n/a			
Hertfordshire	3,907	37	10,460	100	91	3,247	85.1			
Norfolk	1,896	24	7,909	98	46	1,019	55.1			
Suffolk	1,693	25	5,222	77	140	n/a	n/a			
East of England Region	21,814	40	55,603	102	878	8,665	72.1	881	557	209
London, City of	381	598	511	802	11	351	94.9			
Metropolitan Police	62,114	84	112,146	152	2,384	38,023	63.7			
London Region³	62,495	85	112,657	153	2,395	38,374	63.9	1,472	874	424

Table 5.03 (contd) Theft of and from vehicles recorded by the police and BCS, by region and police force area 2001/02

Numbers and rates

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME							BCS ¹		
	Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicle - number of offences	Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicle per 10,000 population	Theft from a motor vehicle - number of offences	Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 population	Attempted theft of motor vehicle - number of offences	Number of motor vehicles recovered - number of offences	Percentage of vehicles recovered (thefts less attempts) ²	All motor vehicle theft per 10,000 households	Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 households	Attempted theft of and from a motor vehicle per 10,000 households
Hampshire	6,506	36	15,353	86	722	4,347	75.2			
Kent	7,237	45	13,361	84	111	4,951	69.5			
Surrey	2,913	27	6,518	60	562	1,556	66.2			
Sussex	5,442	36	15,798	104	89	1,090	20.4			
Thames Valley	10,255	48	31,525	148	828	6,764	71.8			
South East Region	32,353	40	82,555	102	2,312	18,708	62.3	1,025	691	218
Avon and Somerset	12,181	81	28,610	189	106	9,893	81.9			
Devon and Cornwall	3,392	21	14,157	89	41	2,770	82.7			
Dorset	2,499	36	7,312	105	103	1,721	71.8			
Gloucestershire	1,828	32	6,312	112	74	n/a	n/a			
Wiltshire	1,271	21	4,001	65	22	765	61.2			
South West Region	21,171	43	60,392	121	346	15,149	79.4	1,028	608	308
Dyfed Powys	843	17	1,209	25	4	605	72.1			
Gwent	2,610	47	4,409	79	13	1,407	54.2			
North Wales	1,990	30	5,720	87	9	1,439	72.6			
South Wales	11,557	93	14,324	115	954	10,527	99.3			
Wales	17,000	58	25,662	87	980	13,978	87.3	1,186	639	358
ENGLAND AND WALES	328,196	62	655,127	124	13,347	203,289	68.5	1,159	696	316
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	265,701	58	542,470	119	10,952	164,915	69.7	1,107	667	298

1. Regional figures only are given for the BCS due to the variability of specific offence figures at police force area level.

2. The figures in this column are considered to be unreliable and must be treated with caution. Alternative measures are available from the BCS.

3. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see Chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 1 per cent for recorded vehicle theft.

n/a Not available.

Table 5.04 Proportion of households victims of vehicle-related thefts by household type 2001/02 interviews

Percentages	% victims once or more				BCS
	All vehicle theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted vehicle theft	
Age of head of household					
16-24	18.2	3.6	11.7	4.5	
25-44	13.9	2.1	8.9	3.8	
45-64	11.5	1.7	7.0	3.6	
65-74	5.0	0.8	2.9	1.4	
75+	2.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	
Head of household under 60					
Single adult & child(ren)	16.2	2.5	9.8	4.4	
Adults & child(ren)	13.3	2.1	8.5	3.8	
No children	13.4	2.0	8.4	3.8	
Head of household over 60					
	5.1	0.8	2.9	1.6	
Household income					
Less than £5,000	13.3	2.3	7.5	3.9	
£5,000 less than £10,000	9.9	2.1	5.3	3.2	
£10,000 less than £20,000	10.9	1.8	6.7	3.0	
£20,000 less than £30,000	11.8	1.8	7.4	3.3	
£30,000 or more	12.8	1.7	8.7	3.6	
Tenure					
Owner occupiers	10.5	1.5	6.7	3.0	
Social renters	15.4	3.2	8.0	5.2	
Private renters	14.4	2.2	9.8	3.4	
Head of household employment status²					
In employment	13.0	1.9	8.4	3.7	
Unemployed	12.7	1.4	7.6	3.9	
Economically inactive	13.1	2.4	7.1	4.4	
Accommodation type					
Houses	10.8	1.6	6.8	3.2	
<i>Detached</i>	7.3	0.7	4.9	2.1	
<i>Semi-detached</i>	11.2	1.9	6.8	3.3	
<i>Terraced</i>	13.9	2.2	8.5	4.0	
Flats/maisonettes	16.6	3.0	10.2	4.7	
Area type					
Inner-city	16.4	3.0	9.7	5.2	
Rural	7.9	0.9	5.2	2.1	
Urban	12.2	1.9	7.5	3.5	
Council estate ³	14.5	2.5	8.5	4.4	
Non-council estate	10.8	1.6	6.9	3.1	
Level of physical disorder⁴					
High	19.1	3.3	12.4	5.3	
Low	10.8	1.6	6.7	3.2	
ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS	11.4	1.7	7.1	3.3	

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Risks based on vehicle-owning households.

2. Based on men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 (see Glossary for details).

3. Council areas are those that fall into ACORN types 33, 40 to 43 and 45 to 51.

4. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition in the area. For each the interviewer had to code whether it was a 'very common', 'fairly common', 'not very common' or 'not at all common'. For both variables 'very' and 'fairly' common were set to 1, and 'not very' and 'not at all' to 0. These variables were then summated for each case. The incivilities scale ranged from 0 to 3. Those with a score of 2 or 3 were classified as being in high disorder areas.

Table 5.05 Items stolen in vehicle-related thefts (2001/02 BCS interviews)

Percentages	BCS	
	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle
Car parts	n/a	37
Car radio	11	24
Valuables	11	18
Tools	10	9
CD's/tapes/videos/DVD's	9	9
Telephone	3	4
Various household items/gadgets	1	4
Car keys	3	<1
House keys	2	1
Tax disc	2	1
Electrical equipment	1	2
Camera	1	1
Fuel	n/a	1
Bicycle	0	<1
Other	4	10
<i>Unweighted N</i>	332	1682

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

2. The valuables category includes jewellery, luggage, purses/wallets, cash, cheque books, credit cards, clothes and documents. Electrical equipment includes television, video, DVD players and computer equipment. The other category consists of goods not otherwise listed.

**Table 5.06 Vehicle insurance and claims resulting from vehicle-related thefts
(2001/02 BCS interviews)**

Percentages	BCS			
	All vehicle theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted vehicle theft
Property covered by insurance	66	86	60	72
<i>Unweighted N</i>	2638	349	1661	628
Did victim make a claim?				
Yes	38	69	36	24
No	60	30	63	74
Not yet	2	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1774	294	1014	466

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

Table 6.01 Proportion of adult victims of violence by personal characteristics and BCS typology of violence 2001/02

Percentages	% victims once or more				BCS
	All violence	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging
Men	5.2	0.3	1.9	2.5	0.9
16-24	16.2	0.8	6.0	8.2	3.2
25-44	5.2	0.4	1.8	2.7	0.7
45-64	2.5	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.4
65-74	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
75+	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Women	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
16-24	7.5	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.8
25-44	3.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5
45-64	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
65-74	0.7	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
75+	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4
Living arrangements					
Married	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3
Cohabiting	5.5	0.7	2.1	2.3	0.6
Single	9.3	1.3	3.1	3.9	2.0
Separated	8.0	4.4	1.0	1.1	1.7
Divorced	4.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Widowed	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Respondents' employment status²					
In employment	4.9	0.7	1.7	2.1	0.8
Unemployed	5.5	0.3	2.7	2.3	0.7
Economically inactive	4.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.1
Hours out of home average weekday					
Less than 3 hours	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
3 hours less than 5 hours	3.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
5 hours or longer	5.2	0.7	1.8	2.2	0.9
No. visits pub/wine bar in evening during last month					
None	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
Less than three times a week	3.9	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.8
More often	6.4	0.8	2.0	3.2	1.0
ALL ADULTS	4.0	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Risks based on adults.

2. Based on men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 (see Glossary for details).

Table 6.02 Proportion of adults victims of violence, by household and area characteristics 2001/02

Percentages	% victims once or more				BCS
	All violence	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging
Head of household under 60					
Single adult & child(ren)	7.4	3.8	1.7	1.0	1.2
Adults & child(ren)	5.1	0.7	1.9	2.1	0.8
No children	4.8	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.0
Head of household over 60	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Household income					
Less than £5,000	4.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
£5,000 less than £10,000	3.2	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6
£10,000 less than £20,000	3.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.4
£30,000 or more	3.9	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.7
Tenure					
Owner occupiers	3.1	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.6
Social renters	5.8	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.5
Private renters	6.6	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.3
Accommodation type					
Houses	3.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.7
<i>Detached</i>	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.4
<i>Semi-detached</i>	3.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.6
<i>Terraced</i>	4.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.0
Flats/maisonettes	5.6	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.6
Area type					
Rural	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.4
Non-rural	4.5	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.9
Inner-city	6.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	2.0
Rural	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.4
Urban	4.2	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.8
Council estate ²	4.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.0
Non-council estate	3.8	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.7
Level of physical disorder³					
High	6.8	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.8
Low	3.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.7
ALL ADULTS	4.0	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Risks based on all adults.

2. Council areas are those that fall into ACORN types 33, 40 to 43 and 45 to 51.

3. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition in the area. For each the interviewer had to code whether it was a 'very common', 'fairly common', 'not very common' or 'not at all common'. For both variables 'very' and 'fairly' common were set to 1, and 'not very' and 'not at all' to 0. These variables were then summated for each case. The incivilities scale ranged from 0 to 3. Those with a score of 2 or 3 were classified as being in high disorder areas.

Table 6.03 Violence against the person offences recorded by the police 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes											Recorded crime				
Offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02	
1 Murder															
4.1 Manslaughter	725	687	670	726	745	679	739	748	750	750	766	850	886	4	
4.2 Infanticide															
2 Attempted murder	555	568	661	651	634	674	652	661	676	676	750	708	858	21	
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	4,712	5,487	5,638	6,844	7,044	8,533	9,340	9,661	11,112	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,648	-3	
4.3 Child destruction	2	-	3	7	8	2	5	6	9	9	1	2	-	-	
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving															
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	416	277	292	278	242	320	291	325	348	349	317	335	371	11	
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	..	19	17	14	21	34	12	18	30	30	37	35	36	3	
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	9,408	10,741	10,701	11,033	10,445	12,169	12,531	12,833	13,960	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,537	6	
6 Endangering railway passenger	11	20	17	10	12	12	11	7	15	15	7	10	14	40	
More serious offences	15,829	17,799	17,999	19,563	19,151	22,423	23,581	24,259	26,900	27,047	30,447	31,666	32,350	2	
7 Endangering life at sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	
8A Other wounding										196,737	201,290	195,925	208,586	6	
8B Possession of weapons ³	174,245	183,717	186,765	198,383	193,016	216,467	226,795	231,360	203,313	23,635	23,792	24,552	28,740	17	
8C Harassment ⁴										79,534	88,625	93,832	96,691	3	
8D Racially-aggravated other wounding ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,687	3,176	3,473	9
8E Racially-aggravated harassment ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,758	12,468	14,986	20
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	2,631	2,558	3,048	19
12 Abandoning a child aged under two years	47	40	45	51	46	65	56	54	41	42	51	48	49	2	
13 Child abduction	196	206	275	343	355	374	390	391	490	502	577	546	583	7	
14 Procuring illegal abortion	3	1	2	3	5	7	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	50	
15 Concealment of birth	19	14	16	11	15	4	5	6	10	10	4	9	3	-67	
104 Assault on a constable ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	30,010	7
105A Common assault ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,469	189,783	203,427	226,451	11
105B Racially-aggravated common assault ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,275	4,711	5,174	10
Less serious offences	174,510	183,978	187,103	198,791	193,437	216,917	227,246	231,811	203,856	475,741	550,591	569,256	617,804	9	
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	190,339	201,777	205,102	218,354	212,588	239,340	250,827	256,070	230,756	502,788	581,038	600,922	650,154	8	

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Included within 'other wounding' prior to 1 April 1998.

4. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

5. From 1 April 1999 these offences were collected separately, prior to that they would have been included in the original categories.

6. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 2 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 13 per cent for violence against the person.

Table 6.04 Sexual offences recorded by the police 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes		Recorded crime													
		Offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/88 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
16	Buggery	1,127	1,255	1,279	1,258	818	728	645	657	567	566	437	401	354	-12
17	Indecent assault on a male	3,070	3,119	3,340	3,205	3,150	3,130	3,503	3,885	3,672	3,683	3,614	3,530	3,613	2
18	Gross indecency between males	965	892	671	683	727	553	520	483	353	354	286	167	163	-2
19A	Rape of a female	4,045	4,142	4,589	5,032	4,986	5,759	6,281	6,523	7,139	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,008	14
19B	Rape of a male	..	..	..	..	150	231	347	375	502	504	600	664	735	11
20	Indecent assault on a female	15,792	16,235	17,350	17,579	16,876	17,643	18,674	18,979	19,463	19,524	20,664	20,301	21,765	7
21	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13	315	253	268	275	178	171	148	156	153	153	181	155	170	10
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	1,949	1,563	1,443	1,446	1,260	1,261	1,112	1,084	1,133	1,135	1,270	1,237	1,336	8
23	Incest	389	344	484	316	185	157	183	189	139	139	121	80	93	16
24	Procuration	138	130	136	196	207	132	131	142	155	215	138	129	130	1
25	Abduction	411	354	354	388	364	313	277	258	242	240	251	262	263	-
26	Bigamy	75	83	90	81	86	98	75	106	126	129	83	80	74	-8
27	Soliciting or importuning by a man ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107	973	1,028	1,648	60
73	Abuse of position of trust ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	408	..
74	Gross indecency with a child	1,147	1,158	1,280	1,512	1,287	1,215	1,269	1,314	1,271	1,293	1,365	1,336	1,665	25
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES		29,423	29,528	31,284	31,971	30,274	31,391	33,165	34,151	34,915	36,174	37,792	37,311	41,425	11

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.

4. These offences were added to the series from 1 January 2001.

5. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 2 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

Table 6.05 Robbery offences recorded by the police 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers and percentage changes											Recorded crime				
Offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change between 2000/01 and 2001/02	
34A Robbery of business property	45,323	52,894	57,845	60,007	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,197	6	
34B Robbery of personal property										56,354	72,129	82,760	108,178	31	
TOTAL ROBBERY	45,323	52,894	57,845	60,007	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	66,835	84,277	95,154	121,375	28	

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 2 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 1 per cent for robbery.

Table 6.06 Violent crime recorded by the police and BCS, by police force area and region 2001/02

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME					BCS ¹				
	Total violent crime numbers	Total violent crime per 10,000 population	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total BCS violence per 10,000 adults	Domestic per 10,000 adults	Acquaintance per 10,000 adults	Stranger per 10,000 adults	Mugging per 10,000 adults
Cleveland	5,235	94	3,529	442	1,264					
Durham	6,719	111	6,140	303	276					
Northumbria	18,054	128	15,637	1,030	1,387					
North East Region	30,008	116	25,306	1,775	2,927	386	92	75	216	4
Cheshire	6,637	67	5,781	384	472					
Cumbria	5,713	116	5,359	210	144					
Greater Manchester	55,804	216	42,311	2,466	11,027					
Lancashire	18,535	130	15,935	992	1,608					
Merseyside	20,203	144	16,030	1,018	3,155					
North West Region	106,892	155	85,416	5,070	16,406	736	97	293	225	121
Humberside	11,708	133	9,719	807	1,182					
North Yorkshire	6,267	83	5,629	347	291					
South Yorkshire	10,640	82	8,083	605	1,952					
West Yorkshire	26,312	124	19,106	1,532	5,674					
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	54,927	109	42,537	3,291	9,099	866	137	280	285	163
Derbyshire	11,626	119	9,946	651	1,029					
Leicestershire	13,123	140	11,204	753	1,166					
Lincolnshire	5,477	86	4,812	414	251					
Northamptonshire	6,979	112	5,762	340	877					
Nottinghamshire	20,260	196	16,507	1,027	2,726					
East Midlands Region	57,465	137	48,231	3,185	6,049	621	188	216	160	56
Staffordshire	21,474	203	19,576	934	964					
Warwickshire	4,714	92	4,145	199	370					
West Mercia	18,440	161	16,966	820	654					
West Midlands	69,053	264	52,746	2,985	13,322					
West Midlands Region	113,681	213	93,433	4,938	15,310	579	96	233	148	103
Bedfordshire	6,735	119	5,422	354	959					
Cambridgeshire	8,584	118	7,345	560	679					
Essex	13,703	84	11,896	887	920					
Hertfordshire	5,777	55	4,713	381	683					
Norfolk	6,939	86	6,023	509	407					
Suffolk	8,129	120	7,354	486	289					
East of England Region	49,867	91	42,753	3,177	3,937	589	139	221	170	58
London, City of	672	1,055	593	33	46					
Metropolitan Police	224,850	305	161,359	9,944	53,547					
London Region	225,522	306	161,952	9,977	53,593	800	174	114	278	235
Hampshire	18,753	105	16,428	1,453	872					
Kent	14,299	89	12,293	1,003	1,003					
Surrey	7,908	73	6,846	533	529					
Sussex	19,879	131	17,595	1,034	1,250					
Thames Valley	20,639	97	16,646	1,099	2,894					
South East Region	81,478	100	69,808	5,122	6,548	895	296	215	327	56
Avon and Somerset	23,670	157	17,686	1,095	4,889					
Devon and Cornwall	13,868	87	12,434	960	474					
Dorset	5,776	83	5,006	436	334					
Gloucestershire	5,460	97	4,695	267	498					
Wiltshire	5,066	83	4,404	381	281					
South West Region	53,840	108	44,225	3,139	6,476	493	123	175	136	58
Dyfed Powys	5,844	121	5,526	292	26					
Gwent	9,837	176	9,185	437	215					
North Wales	8,049	122	7,374	481	194					
South Wales	15,544	125	14,408	541	595					
Wales	39,274	133	36,493	1,751	1,030	618	139	260	182	37
ENGLAND AND WALES	812,954	154	650,154	41,425	121,375	679	149	210	216	104
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	587,432	129	488,202	31,448	67,782	657	145	228	205	80

1. Regional figures only are given for the BCS due to the variability of specific offence figures at police force area level.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 5 per cent for total recorded crime. The impact will vary for different types of offences.

Table 6.07 Injuries sustained in violent incidents (2001/02 BCS interviews)

Percentages						BCS		
	All violence	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging	Wounding	Robbery	Common assault
Physical injury								
No injury	50	38	49	55	70	4	63	62
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1092	321	206	384	181	330	172	873
Minor bruise/black eye	30	36	31	30	15	33	18	34
Severe bruising	18	26	13	14	17	54	21	4
Scratches	15	22	13	12	6	33	7	9
Cuts	19	24	16	18	11	62	13	3
Broken bones	3	5	3	2	2	11	2	<1
Broken nose	2	4	2	2	1	8	1	<1
Broken or lost teeth	1	2	1	1	0	5	0	0
Chipped teeth	1	2	1	<1	1	4	1	0
Concussion or loss of consciousness	4	4	5	3	4	11	5	<1
Other	3	5	1	1	3	8	3	1
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1094	321	206	385	182	330	173	874
Medical response								
Medical attention ³	14	18	12	8	18	39	19	2
Hospital stay ⁴	2	1	2	1	6	4	5	0
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1037	316	206	374	141	328	172	856

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.
2. More than one type of physical injury may have occurred.
3. Whether respondent had medical attention from a doctor.
4. Whether respondent needed one night or more in hospital.
5. <1 indicates less than 0.5%.
6. Results for muggings should be treated with caution due to the small number of incidents.
7. More than one response was allowed.

Table 7.01 Percentage of household victims of burglary and vehicle-related crime and adult victims of violent crime 2001/02 interviews

Percentages	BCS		
	% victims once or more		
ACORN	All vehicle theft ⁴	All Burglary	All BCS violence
Thriving	7.6	2.1	2.2
Wealthy achievers, suburban areas	8.5	2.4	2.4
Affluent greys, rural communities	3.1	1.2	1.3
Prosperous pensioners, retirement areas	6.0	1.5	1.8
Expanding	10.6	1.7	3.3
Affluent executives, family areas	7.9	1.4	4.2
Well-off workers, family areas	12.1	1.8	2.9
Rising	17.6	5.6	5.7
Affluent urbanites, town and city	16.5	3.0	4.4
Prosperous professionals, metropolitan areas	16.6	5.6	4.4
Better-off executives, inner-city areas	19.3	7.1	7.5
Settling	10.7	3.0	3.8
Comfortable middle agers, mature home-owning	9.1	2.3	3.3
Skilled workers, home-owning areas	12.7	3.9	4.3
Aspiring	11.6	3.3	4.1
New home owners, mature communities	10.9	3.0	3.5
White collar workers, better off multi-ethnic areas	13.4	4.1	5.7
Striving	15.3	5.4	5.6
Older people, less prosperous areas	12.2	4.2	5.0
Council estates, better off homes	14.6	5.1	5.6
Council estates, high unemployment	20.9	5.4	5.7
Council estates, greatest hardship	16.2	8.1	5.0
Multi-ethnic, low income areas	20.3	7.4	6.9
ALL HOUSEHOLDS/ADULTS³	11.4	3.5	4.0

1. Source 2001/02 BCS.

2. ACORN is 'Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods' (further details can be found in the Glossary).

3. Risks for burglary are based on households. Risks for violence are based on adults.

4. Risks for vehicle crime are based on vehicle-owning households.

Table 7.02 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area and region 2001/02

Police force area and region	Recorded crime									
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug and other offences	Theft of and from a vehicle ¹
Cleveland	72,003	3,529	442	1,264	16,966	31,683	3,075	13,446	1,598	14,251
Durham	50,175	6,140	303	276	8,706	18,448	1,446	12,836	2,020	7,652
Northumbria	139,130	15,637	1,030	1,387	22,800	52,707	4,835	34,029	6,705	20,408
North East Region	261,308	25,306	1,775	2,927	48,472	102,838	9,356	60,311	10,323	42,311
Cheshire	70,990	5,781	384	472	13,680	29,060	2,477	16,546	2,590	13,445
Cumbria	37,324	5,359	210	144	4,944	14,094	1,129	10,126	1,318	4,490
Greater Manchester	380,801	42,311	2,466	11,027	72,331	143,331	15,705	84,631	8,999	74,775
Lancashire	137,760	15,935	992	1,608	23,920	52,016	6,338	31,925	5,026	21,015
Merseyside	150,934	16,030	1,018	3,155	25,478	59,698	5,380	33,899	6,276	29,982
North West Region	777,809	85,416	5,070	16,406	140,353	298,199	31,029	177,127	24,209	143,707
Humberside	117,463	9,719	807	1,182	26,483	49,929	4,374	22,756	2,213	21,278
North Yorkshire	59,149	5,629	347	291	11,658	25,191	2,506	11,438	2,089	8,176
South Yorkshire	134,764	8,083	605	1,952	32,085	54,581	4,981	27,513	4,964	28,721
West Yorkshire	298,847	19,106	1,532	5,674	68,818	124,715	13,075	59,262	6,665	65,439
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	610,223	42,537	3,291	9,099	139,044	254,416	24,936	120,969	15,931	123,614
Derbyshire	89,841	9,946	651	1,029	16,564	37,022	4,719	17,125	2,785	16,303
Leicestershire	88,535	11,204	753	1,166	13,032	35,060	5,351	18,911	3,058	16,329
Lincolnshire	49,797	4,812	414	251	9,592	19,728	1,968	11,282	1,750	6,782
Northamptonshire	60,485	5,762	340	877	9,558	25,342	4,028	12,960	1,618	11,338
Nottinghamshire	159,240	16,507	1,027	2,726	30,254	70,182	8,920	25,665	3,959	28,520
East Midlands Region	447,898	48,231	3,185	6,049	79,000	187,334	24,986	85,943	13,170	79,272
Staffordshire	117,274	19,576	934	964	18,801	41,839	5,867	25,409	3,884	17,960
Warwickshire	42,211	4,145	199	370	7,813	18,470	2,182	8,008	1,024	8,017
West Mercia	102,149	16,966	820	654	15,519	37,454	4,501	22,778	3,457	13,116
West Midlands	372,257	52,746	2,985	13,322	63,060	138,189	26,119	61,010	14,826	63,624
West Midlands Region	633,891	93,433	4,938	15,310	105,193	235,952	38,669	117,205	23,191	102,717
Bedfordshire	52,239	5,422	354	959	7,673	24,594	3,469	8,193	1,575	12,724
Cambridgeshire	69,559	7,345	560	679	11,161	31,154	3,075	13,972	1,613	12,745
Essex	113,150	11,896	887	920	14,472	47,914	6,711	26,990	3,360	20,861
Hertfordshire	67,437	4,713	381	683	10,682	30,213	3,475	15,323	1,967	14,367
Norfolk	58,954	6,023	509	407	9,045	25,586	2,674	13,069	1,641	9,805
Suffolk	50,492	7,354	486	289	6,346	19,419	2,428	12,095	2,075	6,915
East of England Region	411,831	42,753	3,177	3,937	59,379	178,880	21,832	89,642	12,231	77,417
London, City of	10,098	593	33	46	471	6,461	1,469	365	660	892
Metropolitan Police	1,057,360	161,359	9,944	53,547	116,027	443,572	87,873	147,804	37,234	174,260
London Region	1,067,458	161,952	9,977	53,593	116,498	450,033	89,342	148,169	37,894	175,152
Hampshire	135,961	16,428	1,453	872	17,903	56,257	6,008	31,624	5,416	21,859
Kent	120,155	12,293	1,003	1,003	17,474	49,009	5,924	28,708	4,741	20,598
Surrey	61,970	6,846	533	529	8,358	25,347	4,671	13,044	2,642	9,431
Sussex	135,110	17,595	1,034	1,250	16,500	58,880	7,978	27,375	4,498	21,240
Thames Valley	196,980	16,646	1,099	2,894	27,798	94,964	15,677	32,152	5,750	41,780
South East Region	650,176	69,808	5,122	6,548	88,033	284,457	40,258	132,903	23,047	114,908
Avon and Somerset	178,991	17,686	1,095	4,889	32,865	82,479	10,094	26,990	2,893	40,791
Devon and Cornwall	101,425	12,434	960	474	15,257	41,494	5,560	19,875	5,371	17,549
Dorset	54,951	5,006	436	334	7,890	23,105	5,487	10,768	1,925	9,811
Gloucestershire	50,467	4,695	267	498	8,468	21,868	3,528	9,264	1,879	8,140
Wiltshire	38,889	4,404	381	281	5,835	15,987	2,088	8,401	1,512	5,272
South West Region	424,723	44,225	3,139	6,476	70,315	184,933	26,757	75,298	13,580	81,563
Dyfed Powys	24,003	5,526	292	26	2,122	6,608	1,254	4,956	3,219	2,052
Gwent	46,938	9,185	437	215	6,172	16,200	2,272	9,940	2,517	7,019
North Wales	54,116	7,374	481	194	7,405	20,286	1,918	14,417	2,041	7,710
South Wales	116,708	14,408	541	595	16,549	46,919	4,790	27,590	5,316	25,881
Wales	241,765	36,493	1,751	1,030	32,248	90,013	10,234	56,903	13,093	42,662
ENGLAND AND WALES	5,527,082	650,154	41,425	121,375	878,535	2,267,055	317,399	1,064,470	186,669	983,323
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	4,459,624	488,202	31,448	67,782	762,037	1,817,022	228,057	916,301	148,775	808,171

1. Includes theft of motor vehicle (48), theft from a vehicle (45) and aggravated vehicle taking (37.2). These numbers are included in the totals for the theft and handling stolen goods offence group.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 5 per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.

Table 7.03 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area and region, percentage change between 2000/01 to 2001/02

Police force area and region	Percentage changes									Recorded crime	
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Cleveland	12	20	25	36	24	11	6	7	26	17	17
Durham ¹	12	19	27	19	19	14	4	4	24	6	4
Northumbria	3	21	16	0	19	-8	-1	-10	14	13	-1
North East Region	7	20	20	15	19	2	2	-3	19	12	2
Cheshire	12	4	-9	-3	2	14	9	4	27	-3	-9
Cumbria ¹	14	29	25	53	29	3	14	3	13	-2	-1
Greater Manchester ¹	5	6	14	11	7	4	4	-15	10	-5	8
Lancashire ¹	17	36	6	31	34	10	13	7	25	1	22
Merseyside	6	1	4	31	5	6	3	7	11	-1	8
North West Region	8	11	9	16	11	7	6	-6	14	-2	8
Humberside	6	7	16	18	15	1	8	16	9	7	-9
North Yorkshire ¹	15	15	20	56	17	19	11	0	25	19	-5
South Yorkshire	8	1	-3	36	6	9	7	-10	14	-3	21
West Yorkshire	15	12	5	50	18	14	14	23	20	-11	9
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	12	9	7	42	13	11	11	11	17	-3	8
Derbyshire	10	8	24	33	10	10	10	1	14	19	-12
Leicestershire	2	5	16	9	6	-3	3	-23	13	17	-5
Lincolnshire	11	29	47	31	30	0	4	18	24	23	26
Northamptonshire	7	11	25	45	15	0	4	10	13	-1	11
Nottinghamshire	14	11	4	33	14	17	13	27	11	2	22
East Midlands Region	9	11	17	29	13	8	8	4	14	11	6
Staffordshire ¹	12	15	14	21	15	10	10	-4	17	35	4
Warwickshire	14	54	10	47	51	9	13	6	10	5	36
West Mercia ¹	30	117	53	55	110	16	16	15	35	5	23
West Midlands ¹	2	9	18	17	11	1	0	-11	6	1	-2
West Midlands Region	8	23	22	19	23	5	5	-7	14	6	3
Bedfordshire	5	2	-7	45	6	11	8	-19	4	13	-2
Cambridgeshire	8	14	21	26	16	9	7	11	6	-4	9
Essex	6	11	4	31	12	-3	7	1	9	0	-9
Hertfordshire	5	5	-4	34	7	7	4	-13	11	-6	-3
Norfolk	3	4	40	23	7	-4	0	-2	14	4	-7
Suffolk ¹	14	15	15	63	16	11	13	2	19	10	13
East of England Region	7	9	10	35	11	4	6	-4	10	2	0
London, City of	22	9	230	-13	11	-14	23	28	40	58	26
Metropolitan Police	6	4	14	31	10	3	7	5	2	11	7
London Region	6	4	14	31	10	3	7	6	3	12	7
Hampshire	2	-4	0	10	-3	0	0	3	10	0	3
Kent ¹	-6	-6	3	0	-5	-9	-8	-26	3	4	-7
Surrey	-2	-13	-18	16	-12	-6	1	-9	6	3	-21
Sussex	-1	2	0	1	2	-10	1	-19	1	30	-3
Thames Valley	5	12	9	35	15	0	4	-3	8	22	8
South East Region	0	0	0	16	1	-4	0	-10	6	11	-2
Avon and Somerset ¹	20	15	18	77	24	27	18	10	20	-7	-5
Devon and Cornwall	-1	4	5	5	4	-2	-6	-15	9	21	0
Dorset	9	26	33	8	26	1	7	9	14	12	-5
Gloucestershire	1	-6	-23	37	-4	8	-2	14	2	-5	1
Wiltshire	6	-2	14	46	0	16	4	-5	13	5	-2
South West Region	9	8	10	59	13	13	7	2	13	8	-2
Dyfed Powys ¹	5	2	-4	13	2	7	-6	2	8	43	24
Gwent	-17	-35	-1	-12	-34	-11	-10	-10	-11	-21	-28
North Wales ¹	13	38	18	19	36	2	10	8	18	-3	1
South Wales ¹	5	9	-2	29	9	-1	3	-3	9	29	14
Wales	1	-5	3	16	-4	-2	1	-2	7	13	1
ENGLAND AND WALES	7	8	11	28	11	5	6	-1	11	7	3
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	7	10	10	25	11	5	5	-3	12	6	3

1. Some police forces adopted the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in advance of the national implementation in April 2002. Changes in crime statistics in these forces will be strongly influenced by the changes in recording practice. Further information on changes in recording practices, and the date at which forces adopted the new standard, is contained in Chapter 3 of this publication.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 5 per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.

Table 7.04 Recorded offences by offence group by police force area and region, number per '000 population in 2001/02¹

Police force area and region	Number per '000 population					Recorded crime					
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Cleveland	129	6	1	2	9	30	57	6	24	2	1
Durham	83	10	0	0	11	14	30	2	21	2	1
Northumbria	98	11	1	1	13	16	37	3	24	3	1
North East Region	101	10	1	1	12	19	40	4	23	3	1
Cheshire	72	6	0	0	7	14	30	3	17	2	1
Cumbria	76	11	0	0	12	10	29	2	21	2	1
Greater Manchester	147	16	1	4	22	28	55	6	33	2	2
Lancashire	96	11	1	1	13	17	36	4	22	2	1
Merseyside	108	11	1	2	14	18	43	4	24	3	1
North West Region	113	12	1	2	16	20	43	5	26	2	1
Humberside	133	11	1	1	13	30	57	5	26	2	1
North Yorkshire	78	7	0	0	8	15	33	3	15	2	1
South Yorkshire	104	6	0	1	8	25	42	4	21	3	1
West Yorkshire	141	9	1	3	12	32	59	6	28	2	1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	121	8	1	2	11	27	50	5	24	2	1
Derbyshire	92	10	1	1	12	17	38	5	18	2	1
Leicestershire	94	12	1	1	14	14	37	6	20	2	2
Lincolnshire	79	8	1	0	9	15	31	3	18	2	1
Northamptonshire	97	9	1	1	11	15	40	6	21	2	1
Nottinghamshire	154	16	1	3	20	29	68	9	25	2	2
East Midlands Region	106	11	1	1	14	19	45	6	20	2	1
Staffordshire	111	18	1	1	20	18	39	6	24	2	2
Warwickshire	83	8	0	1	9	15	36	4	16	1	1
West Mercia	89	15	1	1	16	14	33	4	20	2	1
West Midlands	142	20	1	5	26	24	53	10	23	3	3
West Midlands Region	119	18	1	3	21	20	44	7	22	2	2
Bedfordshire	92	10	1	2	12	14	43	6	14	2	1
Cambridgeshire	95	10	1	1	12	15	43	4	19	1	1
Essex	69	7	1	1	8	9	29	4	17	1	1
Hertfordshire	64	4	0	1	5	10	29	3	15	1	1
Norfolk	73	7	1	1	9	11	32	3	16	2	1
Suffolk	74	11	1	0	12	9	29	4	18	2	1
East of England Region	75	8	1	1	9	11	33	4	16	1	1
London, City of	1585	93	5	7	105	74	1014	231	57	74	30
Metropolitan Police	143	22	1	7	31	16	60	12	20	4	1
London Region	145	22	1	7	31	16	61	12	20	4	2
Hampshire	76	9	1	0	11	10	31	3	18	2	1
Kent	75	8	1	1	9	11	31	4	18	2	1
Surrey	57	6	0	0	7	8	23	4	12	2	1
Sussex	89	12	1	1	13	11	39	5	18	2	1
Thames Valley	93	8	1	1	10	13	45	7	15	2	1
South East Region	80	9	1	1	10	11	35	5	16	2	1
Avon and Somerset	118	12	1	3	16	22	55	7	18	1	1
Devon and Cornwall	64	8	1	0	9	10	26	4	13	3	1
Dorset	79	7	1	0	8	11	33	8	15	2	1
Gloucestershire	89	8	0	1	10	15	39	6	16	2	1
Wiltshire	63	7	1	0	8	10	26	3	14	2	1
South West Region	85	9	1	1	11	14	37	5	15	2	1
Dyfed Powys	50	11	1	0	12	4	14	3	10	5	2
Gwent	84	16	1	0	18	11	29	4	18	3	1
North Wales	82	11	1	0	12	11	31	3	22	2	1
South Wales	94	12	0	0	12	13	38	4	22	3	1
Wales	82	12	1	0	13	11	31	3	19	3	1
ENGLAND AND WALES	104	12	1	2	15	17	43	6	20	2	1
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	98	11	1	1	13	17	40	5	20	2	1

1. Numbers will be affected by the size of the resident population relative to the transient or visiting populations and may therefore over-represent the number of crimes relative to the real population of potential victims.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'. The national impact of recording changes in 2001/02 was estimated to be 5 per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.

Table 7.05 BCS victimisation rates and fear of crime by police force area and region. Statistically significant changes highlighted with one asterisk at the 10% level and two asterisks at the 5% level.

These are Best Value Performance Indicators 120, 121 and 122 (see Glossary)

Police force area and region	BCS																	
	BCS household crime (% victim at least once)			BCS personal crime (% victim at least once)			Very worried about burglary %			High level of worry ¹ about car crime %			High level of worry ¹ about violent crime %			High levels of perceived disorder ¹ %		
	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N
Cleveland	21		589	6		589	18	*	588	22		360	21		237	24		570
Durham	20		565	5		565	18		564	19		378	21		263	28	*	527
Northumbria	20		779	5	**	779	17		777	17		441	27	*	387	24		716
North East Region	20		1932	5	**	1932	18	**	1928	19		1179	25	**	886	25	**	1812
Cheshire	21		651	8		652	13		652	13	*	482	21		251	17		618
Cumbria	22		547	6		548	14		548	13	*	416	14	**	276	14	**	519
Greater Manchester	29	**	1312	10	**	1312	18		1310	24	**	846	28	**	894	27	**	1193
Lancashire	25	*	755	9		758	12	*	758	15		543	21		447	17		733
Merseyside	22		845	7		846	20	**	846	21		518	24		569	27	**	784
North West Region	25	**	4110	8	**	4116	16		4114	19	*	2805	25	**	2437	23	**	3847
Humberside	24		643	7		644	17		643	18		423	21		489	18		584
North Yorkshire	15	**	576	10		577	15		577	12	**	440	19		456	15	*	511
South Yorkshire	28	**	699	8		700	19		699	20		430	22		603	27	*	638
West Yorkshire	26	**	1110	9		1112	19	**	1111	22	**	756	26	*	920	20		1011
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	25	**	3028	9	**	3033	18	**	3030	19	*	2049	23	**	2468	21		2744
Derbyshire	20		628	5	**	630	19		629	20		450	23		583	18		573
Leicestershire	18	**	614	6		614	15		614	17		447	24		504	10	**	582
Lincolnshire	18	**	562	6		563	15		563	18		436	18	**	494	12	**	523
Northamptonshire	21		626	6		627	18		626	23	**	486	24		537	25		559
Nottinghamshire	21		585	7		586	16		586	20		400	16	**	428	18		553
East Midlands Region	20	*	3015	6	*	3020	17	*	3018	20	*	2219	21		2546	17		2790
Staffordshire	21		736	6	*	738	18		736	20		559	24		590	23		678
Warwickshire	21		724	8		724	13		724	19		553	19		598	14	**	679
West Mercia	20		638	6	*	639	9	**	639	12	**	497	13	**	458	16	**	599
West Midlands	25	**	1329	9		1336	23	**	1335	28	**	870	30	**	1120	18		1225
West Midlands Region	22		3396	7		3406	18	**	3403	21	**	2456	25	**	2737	19		3152
Bedfordshire	19		473	9		473	16		473	20		378	23		432	26		439
Cambridgeshire	23		582	6		583	9	**	582	14		449	21		387	16		537
Essex	18	**	873	5	**	876	11	**	876	12	**	712	14	**	682	16	*	781
Hertfordshire	19	*	577	4	**	578	10	**	578	12	**	440	9	**	519	11	**	559
Norfolk	19		558	5	**	559	13		559	12	*	430	22		341	14	*	531
Suffolk	17	**	647	7		652	12	*	650	9	**	504	18		323	14	**	597
East of England Region	19	**	3710	6	**	3721	11	**	3718	13	**	2913	16	**	2684	16	**	3444

Table 7.05 (cont) BCS victimisation rates and fear of crime by police force area and region. Statistically significant changes highlighted with one asterisk at the 10% level and two asterisks at the 5% level.

These are Best Value Performance Indicators 120, 121 and 122 (see Glossary)

Police force area and region	Percentages and numbers															BCS		
	BCS household crime (% victim at least once)			BCS personal crime (% victim at least once)			Very worried about burglary %			High level of worry ¹ about car crime %			High level of worry ¹ about violent crime %			High levels of perceived disorder ¹ %		
	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N	Indicator value	sig	Unweighted N
Metropolitan Police ²	25	**	2893	10	**	2909	18	**	2905	19		1756	29	**	2266	32	**	2479
London Region	25	**	2893	10	**	2909	18	**	2905	19		1756	29	**	2266	32	**	2479
Hampshire	21		980	8		981	9	**	981	14	*	762	15	**	604	17		894
Kent	19		882	11	**	882	14		882	16		645	18		614	20		825
Surrey	20		717	8		719	13		719	11	**	607	19		617	12	**	676
Sussex	19		876	9		877	11	**	877	17		658	19		766	23		819
Thames Valley	21		980	7		981	12		981	15		771	22		653	17		881
South East Region	20		4467	8	**	4472	12	**	4472	15	**	3467	19		3283	18		4125
Avon and Somerset	22		918	6		919	11	**	919	14		698	15	**	811	19		881
Devon and Cornwall	16	**	865	5	**	866	12	**	866	14	**	656	13	**	653	13	**	825
Dorset	18		578	9		580	12	**	580	17		457	24		372	14	*	558
Gloucestershire	19		593	8		594	13		594	14	*	451	15	**	447	14	**	572
Wiltshire	19		601	5	*	601	7	**	601	13	*	474	13	**	506	14	**	579
South West Region	19	**	3555	6		3560	11	**	3560	15	**	2736	15	**	2789	15	**	3415
Dyfed Powys	16		570	6		570	11	*	570	14		448	21		377	12	**	555
Gwent	19		697	5	**	698	13		698	18		501	16	**	435	15	*	645
North Wales	17	**	597	5	*	597	17		596	21		458	16		304	22		546
South Wales	21		723	7		726	15		726	24	**	506	16	**	557	22		671
Wales	19	**	2587	6		2591	15		2590	20	*	1912	17	*	1674	19		2417
ENGLAND AND WALES	22		32693	7		32760	15		32738	18		23492	22		23770	21		30225
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	21		29800	7		29851	15		29833	17		21736	20	**	21504	19	**	27746

1. See Glossary for full definition.

2. Includes City of London.

3. In most instances the regional marker on the BCS data set corresponds exactly to groupings of Police Force Areas. There are some instances where this is not the case and therefore totals for regions are not the same as totals across police force areas.

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded	Violence against the person, offences recorded	Violence against the person change	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population	Sexual offences, offences recorded	Sexual offences, offences recorded	Sexual offences change	Sexual offences per 1,000 population	Robbery, offences recorded	Robbery, offences recorded	Robbery offences change	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded	Burglary dwelling change	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 population	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 households	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded	Theft of a motor vehicle change	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded	Theft from a vehicle change	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population
					00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	01/02	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)
1	Camden	Metropolitan Police	202.8	94	5,327	5,473	2.7	27.0	318	416	30.8	2.1	1,906	2,439	28.0	12.0	2,935	3,216	9.6	15.9	34.2	2,033	2,127	4.6	10.5	5,835	6,837	17.2	33.7
1	City of London	London, City of	6.4	3	542	593	9.4	93.1	10	33	230.0	5.2	53	46	-13.2	7.2	48	39	-18.8	6.1	13.0	252	381	51.2	59.8	412	511	24.0	80.2
1	City of Westminster	Metropolitan Police	244.6	120	8,483	8,734	3.0	35.7	517	772	49.3	3.2	2,397	2,763	15.3	11.3	2,528	2,524	-0.2	10.3	21.0	1,655	1,361	-17.8	5.6	4,592	5,137	11.9	21.0
2	Brent	Metropolitan Police	254.9	105	5,775	5,688	-1.5	22.3	339	334	-1.5	1.3	1,941	2,359	21.5	9.3	3,340	2,988	-10.5	11.7	28.5	1,714	1,592	-7.1	6.2	2,907	2,985	2.7	11.7
2	Ealing	Metropolitan Police	311.5	130	6,430	6,842	6.4	22.0	344	342	-0.6	1.1	1,510	2,264	49.9	7.3	3,033	3,041	0.3	9.8	23.4	2,597	2,619	0.8	8.4	5,141	4,748	-7.6	15.2
2	Greenwich	Metropolitan Police	218.1	92	6,308	6,257	-0.8	28.7	343	361	5.2	1.7	469	750	59.9	3.4	1,904	1,733	-9.0	7.9	18.8	2,443	2,572	5.3	11.8	2,913	2,779	-4.6	12.7
2	Hackney	Metropolitan Police	202.9	89	6,320	6,702	6.0	33.0	371	370	-0.3	1.8	2,275	3,009	32.3	14.8	3,130	3,111	-0.6	15.3	35.0	2,990	2,809	-6.1	13.8	5,104	4,802	-5.9	23.7
2	Haringey	Metropolitan Police	225.1	101	5,202	5,088	-2.2	22.6	431	492	14.2	2.2	2,340	2,626	12.2	11.7	3,027	3,835	26.7	17.0	38.0	2,270	2,697	-0.8	12.0	3,655	4,131	13.0	18.4
2	Islington	Metropolitan Police	178.2	82	5,443	5,667	4.1	31.8	264	347	31.4	1.9	1,511	1,659	9.8	9.3	2,645	2,966	12.1	16.6	36.2	2,447	2,573	5.1	14.4	4,499	4,584	1.9	25.7
2	Lambeth	Metropolitan Police	275.8	130	7,904	8,232	4.1	29.8	561	544	-3.0	2.0	4,691	6,465	37.8	23.4	4,748	5,414	14.0	19.6	41.6	2,862	3,054	6.7	11.1	4,793	5,932	23.8	21.5
2	Lewisham	Metropolitan Police	246.0	109	5,331	5,501	3.2	22.4	372	389	4.6	1.6	1,547	1,966	27.1	8.0	2,494	2,612	4.7	10.6	24.0	2,196	2,161	-1.6	8.8	2,240	2,371	5.8	9.6
2	Newham	Metropolitan Police	239.5	91	7,344	7,550	2.8	31.5	334	433	29.6	1.8	2,106	2,400	14.0	10.0	1,839	2,316	25.9	9.7	25.5	3,848	3,846	-0.1	16.1	5,176	5,211	0.7	21.8
2	Slough UA	Thames Valley	111.1	45	1,230	1,515	23.2	13.6	86	85	-1.2	0.8	300	394	31.3	3.5	1,377	1,664	20.8	15.0	37.0	1,123	1,036	-7.7	9.3	4,484	4,647	3.6	41.8
2	Southwark	Metropolitan Police	238.7	108	7,442	7,760	4.3	32.5	444	438	-1.4	1.8	2,162	3,086	42.7	12.9	2,699	3,276	21.4	13.7	30.3	2,483	2,804	12.9	11.7	3,798	5,025	32.3	21.1
2	Tower Hamlets	Metropolitan Police	186.7	78	5,965	6,390	7.1	34.2	383	347	-9.4	1.9	1,757	2,117	20.5	11.3	1,878	1,900	1.2	10.2	24.4	2,466	2,225	-9.8	11.9	4,374	5,091	16.4	27.3
3	Barnet	Metropolitan Police	345.5	141	4,574	4,842	5.9	14.0	220	245	11.4	0.7	1,041	1,335	28.2	3.9	2,788	2,615	-6.2	7.6	18.5	1,542	1,447	-6.2	4.2	3,308	2,871	-13.2	8.3
3	Croydon	Metropolitan Police	339.9	143	6,327	6,206	-1.9	18.3	392	384	-2.0	1.1	1,568	2,095	33.6	6.2	2,426	2,671	10.1	7.9	18.7	2,592	2,530	-2.4	7.4	3,115	3,161	1.5	9.3
3	Enfield	Metropolitan Police	269.5	111	4,798	5,077	5.8	18.8	256	296	15.6	1.1	1,163	1,292	11.1	4.8	2,137	2,800	31.0	10.4	25.2	1,928	2,133	10.6	7.9	3,264	3,003	-8.0	11.1
3	Hammersmith & Fulham	Metropolitan Police	166.2	81	4,365	4,283	-1.9	25.8	222	219	-1.4	1.3	911	1,343	47.4	8.1	2,170	2,008	-7.5	12.1	24.8	1,281	1,213	-5.3	7.3	4,430	4,805	8.5	28.9
3	Harrow	Metropolitan Police	214.9	86	2,465	2,658	7.8	12.4	123	118	-4.1	0.5	559	892	59.6	4.2	2,123	1,946	-8.3	9.1	22.6	744	867	16.5	4.0	1,640	1,551	-5.4	7.2
3	Hillingdon	Metropolitan Police	255.7	105	4,094	4,766	16.4	18.6	207	268	29.5	1.0	472	645	36.7	2.5	2,580	2,340	-9.3	9.2	22.3	1,978	1,838	-7.1	7.2	3,503	3,396	-3.1	13.3
3	Hounslow	Metropolitan Police	213.0	88	5,436	5,798	6.7	27.2	245	279	13.9	1.3	717	1,042	45.3	4.9	2,068	1,843	-10.9	8.7	20.9	1,585	1,412	-10.9	6.6	3,520	3,696	5.0	17.4
3	Kensington & Chelsea	Metropolitan Police	190.3	96	3,314	3,063	-7.6	16.1	139	191	37.4	1.0	991	1,189	20.0	6.2	2,558	1,876	-26.7	9.9	19.5	1,481	1,102	-25.6	5.8	2,867	3,335	16.3	17.5
3	Kingston Upon Thames	Metropolitan Police	151.9	64	2,495	2,667	6.9	17.6	120	153	27.5	1.0	245	318	29.8	2.1	802	646	-19.5	4.3	10.1	463	389	-16.0	2.6	1,004	798	-20.5	5.3
3	Luton UA	Bedfordshire	183.1	74	2,235	2,311	3.4	12.6	159	172	8.2	0.9	390	606	55.4	3.3	1,397	1,766	26.4	9.6	23.9	2,081	1,845	-11.3	10.1	3,362	3,688	9.7	20.1
3	Merton	Metropolitan Police	189.9	82	2,932	3,153	7.5	16.6	118	187	58.5	1.0	397	634	59.7	3.3	1,074	1,141	6.2	6.0	13.9	907	1,006	10.9	5.3	1,522	1,458	-4.2	7.7
3	Reading UA	Thames Valley	147.7	64	1,589	1,872	17.8	12.7	120	132	10.0	0.9	547	768	40.4	5.2	1,887	1,933	2.4	13.1	30.2	1,712	1,399	-18.3	9.5	3,745	4,759	27.1	32.2
3	Redbridge	Metropolitan Police	233.6	93	3,753	3,721	-0.9	15.9	194	240	23.7	1.0	790	1,221	35.7	5.2	1,698	1,865	9.8	8.0	20.1	2,368	2,589	9.3	11.1	3,233	3,634	12.4	15.6
3	Richmond Upon Thames	Metropolitan Police	195.1	88	1,991	2,115	6.2	10.8	94	112	19.1	0.6	296	353	49.6	1.8	1,504	1,261	-16.2	6.5	14.3	610	645	5.7	3.3	1,395	1,576	13.0	8.1
3	Waltham Forest	Metropolitan Police	218.8	94	4,804	4,973	3.5	22.7	247	297	20.2	1.4	1,281	2,154	68.1	9.8	1,769	2,579	45.8	11.8	27.4	2,050	2,082	1.6	9.5	2,748	3,050	11.0	13.9
3	Wandsworth	Metropolitan Police	271.1	125	4,862	5,002	2.9	18.5	291	364	25.1	1.3	1,427	1,948	36.5	7.2	2,716	3,108	14.4	11.5	24.9	1,955	2,006	2.6	7.4	4,160	4,148	-0.3	15.3
3	Watford	Hertfordshire	81.9	35	703	732	4.1	8.9	55	36	-34.5	0.4	91	143	57.1	1.7	519	407	-21.6	5.0	11.6	500	423	-15.4	5.2	1,422	978	-31.2	11.9
4	Birmingham	West Midlands	1,010.4	404	19,854	23,137	16.5	22.9	1,061	1,362	28.4	1.3	6,835	7,915	15.8	7.8	13,770	14,314	4.0	14.2	35.4	12,021	11,012	-8.4	10.9	17,075	16,687	-2.3	16.5
4	Bradford	West Yorkshire	486.1	194	4,703	4,945	5.1	10.2	409	404	-1.2	0.8	716	1,353	89.0	2.8	6,381	8,321	30.4	17.1	42.9	4,755	7,328	54.1	15.1	8,186	9,961	21.7	20.5
4	City of Kingston upon Hull	Humberside	254.3	108	3,939	3,703	-6.0	14.6	281	295	5.0	1.2	635	676	6.5	2.7	5,085	4,886	-3.9	19.2	45.2	2,862	2,739	-4.3	10.8	6,075	6,770	11.4	26.6
4	Leeds	West Yorkshire	726.1	312	5,810	6,800	17.0	9.4	488	539	10.5	0.7	2,282	3,307	44.9	4.6	13,602	15,672	15.2	21.6	50.2	9,082	9,583	5.5	13.2	15,492	16,869	8.9	23.2
4	Leicester	Leicestershire	289.7	114	5,668	6,202	9.4	21.4	358	400	11.7	1.4	863	942	9.2	3.3	3,391	3,317	-2.2	11.5	29.1	1,968	2,094	6.4	7.2	5,381	5,680	5.6	19.6
4	Liverpool	Merseyside	457.3	187	7,163	7,152	-0.2	15.6	368	412	12.0	0.9	1,481	2,013	35.9	4.4	5,411	7,052	30.3	15.4	37.7	7,829	7,088	-9.5	15.5	6,819	7,243	6.2	15.8
4	Manchester	Greater Manchester	439.5	184	10,993	11,009	0.1	25.0	708	732	3.4	1.7	4,731	4,751	0.4	10.8	8,934	9,024	1.0	20.5	49.0	8,292	6,553	-21.0	14.9	10,507	10,071	-4.1	22.9
4	Middlesbrough	Cleveland	143.9	59	1,019	1,433	40.6	10.0	212	271	27.8	1.9	522	702	34.5	4.9	2,913	3,452	18.5	24.0	58.5	2,165	2,197	1.5	15.3	4,024	4,709	17.0	32.7
4	Newcastle Upon Tyne	Northumbria	270.5	118	3,293	3,748	13.8	13.9	227	275	21.1	1.0	430	424	-1.4	1.6	2,962	2,940	-0.7	10.9	24.9	1,708	1,730	1.3	6.4	2,735	2,579	-5.7	9.5
4	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	282.9	118	7,582	8,019	5.8	28.3	499	503	0.8	1.8	1,516	1,984	30.9	7.0	6,298	6,505	3.3	23.0	55.1	3,446	3,498	1.5	12.4	9,019	9,258	2.6	32.7
4	Sheffield	South Yorkshire	530.1	228	3,099	3,200	3.3	6.0	258	289	12.0	0.5	954	1,382	44.9	2.6	6,308	6,705	6.3	12.6	29.4	3,953	3,6						

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Robbery offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02
5	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	90.3	39	1,141	1,273	11.6	14.1	65	97	49.2	1.1	64	63	-1.6	0.7	710	586	-17.5	6.5	15.0	455	289	-36.5	3.2	982	1,161	18.2	12.9
5	Havant	Hampshire	118.7	50	1,327	1,248	-6.0	10.5	131	88	-32.8	0.7	55	45	-18.2	0.4	582	415	-28.7	3.5	8.3	610	723	18.5	6.1	1,041	1,112	6.8	9.4
5	High Peak	Derbyshire	90.1	38	809	865	6.9	9.6	31	43	38.7	0.5	40	27	-32.5	0.3	256	329	28.5	3.6	8.7	286	231	-19.2	2.6	779	547	-29.8	6.1
5	Kettering	Northamptonshire	83.9	35	538	703	30.7	8.4	19	31	63.2	0.4	43	68	58.1	0.8	418	401	-4.1	4.8	11.5	368	444	20.7	5.3	1,303	1,221	-6.3	14.6
5	Mansfield	Nottinghamshire	99.2	42	1,478	1,945	31.6	19.6	103	128	24.3	1.3	77	114	48.1	1.1	1,019	1,553	52.4	15.7	37.0	611	752	23.1	7.6	1,659	2,143	29.2	21.6
5	Medway	Kent	244.8	98	2,399	2,147	-10.5	8.8	168	203	20.8	0.8	183	209	14.2	0.9	1,376	1,206	-12.4	4.9	12.3	1,735	1,501	-13.5	6.1	2,847	2,294	-19.4	9.4
5	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Staffordshire	124.1	51	1,813	2,260	24.7	18.2	88	98	11.4	0.8	50	80	60.0	0.6	743	845	13.7	6.8	16.6	685	703	2.6	5.7	1,307	1,907	45.9	15.4
5	North East Derbyshire	Derbyshire	98.8	42	634	652	2.8	6.6	43	40	-7.0	0.4	19	18	-5.3	0.2	341	456	33.7	4.6	10.9	390	308	-21.0	3.1	1,036	1,023	-1.3	10.4
5	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	118.2	48	681	1,194	75.3	10.1	52	47	-9.6	0.4	78	102	30.8	0.9	816	905	10.9	7.7	18.9	742	707	-4.7	6.0	1,191	1,050	-11.8	8.9
5	Redditch	West Mercia	77.1	31	736	1,818	147.0	23.6	36	64	77.8	0.8	58	100	69.5	1.3	394	443	12.4	5.7	14.3	385	299	-22.3	3.9	410	570	39.0	7.4
5	Sefton	Merseyside	286.5	119	2,307	2,225	-3.6	7.8	148	130	-12.2	0.5	224	346	54.5	1.2	1,528	2,269	48.5	7.9	19.1	2,014	1,926	-4.4	6.7	1,852	2,009	8.5	7.0
5	Stockport	Greater Manchester	291.1	124	3,470	3,543	2.1	12.2	180	201	11.7	0.7	793	774	-2.4	2.7	3,897	3,502	-10.1	12.0	28.2	3,014	2,830	-6.1	9.7	5,152	4,480	-13.0	15.4
5	Swale	Kent	121.5	49	1,004	1,008	0.4	8.3	96	71	-26.0	0.6	61	60	-1.6	0.5	614	687	11.9	5.7	14.0	605	557	-7.9	4.6	1,372	1,229	-10.4	10.1
5	Swindon	Wiltshire	181.5	76	1,835	1,981	8.0	10.9	139	170	22.3	0.9	120	172	43.3	0.9	801	960	19.9	5.3	12.6	577	548	-5.0	3.0	1,697	1,796	5.8	9.9
5	Tamworth	Staffordshire	73.7	30	1,613	1,891	17.2	25.6	55	86	56.4	1.2	73	79	8.2	1.1	463	503	8.6	6.8	16.8	549	507	-7.7	6.9	720	710	-1.4	9.6
5	Telford & Wrekin	West Mercia	151.3	60	1,178	3,013	155.8	19.9	130	149	14.6	1.0	116	130	12.1	0.9	1,203	1,358	12.9	9.0	22.6	843	596	-29.3	3.9	1,959	1,808	-7.7	12.0
5	The Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	122.9	49	981	1,238	26.2	10.1	95	68	-28.4	0.6	42	36	-14.3	0.3	552	496	-10.1	4.0	10.1	728	652	-10.4	5.3	1,285	1,244	-3.2	10.1
5	Thurrock	Essex	135.8	55	1,066	1,216	14.1	9.0	75	70	-6.7	0.5	90	86	-4.4	0.6	451	563	24.8	4.1	10.2	1,460	1,831	25.4	13.5	1,935	2,129	10.0	15.7
5	Trafford	Greater Manchester	220.1	92	2,839	3,179	12.0	14.4	123	168	36.6	0.8	914	1,006	10.1	4.6	2,658	2,506	-5.7	11.4	27.2	2,348	2,090	-11.0	9.5	3,793	3,368	-11.2	15.3
5	Wakefield	West Yorkshire	320.4	134	2,412	2,632	9.1	8.2	215	222	3.3	0.7	146	175	19.9	0.5	3,272	3,454	5.6	10.8	25.8	1,763	2,045	16.0	6.4	4,600	4,121	-10.4	12.9
5	Warrington UA	Cheshire	190.8	81	1,158	1,162	0.3	6.1	93	83	-10.8	0.4	119	102	-14.3	0.5	984	1,203	22.3	6.3	14.9	1,280	1,107	-13.5	5.8	1,530	1,566	2.4	8.2
5	Wellingborough	Northamptonshire	69.3	29	763	716	-6.2	10.3	38	44	15.8	0.6	73	153	109.6	2.2	677	590	-12.9	8.5	20.3	347	502	44.7	7.2	664	694	4.5	10.0
5	West Lancashire	Lancashire	110.2	45	410	506	23.4	4.6	76	48	-36.8	0.4	31	70	125.8	0.6	383	591	54.3	5.4	13.1	546	577	5.7	5.2	706	872	23.5	7.9
5	Wigan	Greater Manchester	312.0	130	3,819	4,213	10.3	13.5	174	190	9.2	0.6	278	385	38.5	1.2	2,906	2,914	0.3	9.3	22.4	3,865	3,787	-2.0	12.1	3,041	3,199	5.2	10.3
5	Worcester	West Mercia	95.9	41	1,054	1,936	83.7	20.2	61	82	34.4	0.9	48	79	64.6	0.8	365	572	56.7	6.0	14.0	402	353	-12.2	3.7	753	912	21.1	9.5
5	Wrexham	North Wales	125.7	52	1,231	1,591	29.2	12.7	133	109	-18.0	0.9	45	51	13.3	0.4	432	597	38.2	4.7	11.5	553	636	15.0	5.1	1,521	1,802	18.5	14.3
5	Wyre Forest	West Mercia	96.0	40	732	1,785	143.9	18.6	53	82	54.7	0.9	48	66	37.5	0.7	464	534	15.1	5.6	13.4	390	399	2.3	4.2	721	944	30.9	9.8
6	Barking & Dagenham	Metropolitan Police	156.0	62	3,604	3,941	9.4	25.3	210	211	0.5	1.4	731	861	17.8	5.5	1,014	1,274	25.6	8.2	20.5	1,843	1,667	-9.5	10.7	1,822	1,757	-3.6	11.3
6	Barnsley	South Yorkshire	228.1	94	1,486	1,427	-4.0	6.3	83	79	-4.8	0.3	102	135	32.4	0.6	2,397	2,695	12.4	11.8	28.7	1,500	1,410	-6.0	6.2	2,433	2,857	17.4	12.5
6	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	70.1	30	1,019	1,002	-1.7	14.3	46	58	26.1	0.3	16	25	56.3	0.4	225	314	39.6	4.5	10.5	103	158	53.4	2.3	333	395	18.6	5.6
6	Blaenau Gwent	Gwent	71.2	29	2,237	1,672	-25.3	23.5	59	72	22.0	1.0	14	18	28.6	0.3	420	283	-32.6	4.0	9.8	468	404	-13.7	5.7	679	447	-34.2	6.3
6	Blyth Valley	Northumbria	80.7	34	744	674	-9.4	8.4	58	47	-19.0	0.6	52	58	11.5	0.7	388	515	32.7	6.4	15.1	240	200	-16.7	2.5	507	478	-5.7	5.9
6	Bolsover	Derbyshire	71.8	30	651	665	2.2	9.3	31	41	32.3	0.6	30	24	-20.0	0.3	411	472	14.8	6.6	15.7	361	409	13.3	5.7	1,052	1,156	9.9	16.1
6	Caerphilly	Gwent	170.5	68	4,959	2,680	-46.0	15.7	153	121	-20.9	0.7	45	35	-22.2	0.2	704	743	5.5	4.4	10.9	907	783	-13.7	4.6	1,257	1,185	-5.7	7.0
6	Chester-le-Street	Durham	57.7	25	443	472	6.5	8.2	23	32	39.1	0.6	23	22	-4.3	0.4	383	421	9.9	7.3	16.8	285	218	-23.5	3.8	357	414	16.0	7.2
6	Copeland	Cumbria	69.2	29	516	717	39.0	10.4	15	28	86.7	0.4	8	19	137.5	0.3	262	344	31.3	5.0	11.9	146	142	-2.7	2.1	376	431	14.6	6.2
6	Crawley	Sussex	97.5	40	2,022	1,522	-24.7	15.6	90	89	-1.1	0.9	121	111	-8.3	1.1	318	418	31.4	4.3	10.5	343	302	-12.0	3.1	1,187	1,426	20.1	14.6
6	Derwentside	Durham	87.2	37	843	945	12.1	10.8	40	56	40.0	0.6	18	25	38.9	0.3	268	439	63.8	5.0	11.9	424	304	-28.3	3.5	576	672	16.7	7.7
6	Doncaster	South Yorkshire	290.1	121	2,199	2,305	4.8	7.9	181	166	-8.3	0.6	269	300	11.5	1.0	3,469	4,221	21.7	14.5	34.9	1,936	1,630	-15.8	5.6	3,644	4,477	22.9	15.4
6	Easington	Durham	92.1	39	629	820	30.4	8.9	35	35	0.0	0.4	22	35	59.1	0.4	536	840	56.7	9.1	21.5	458	554	21.0	6.0	571	587	2.8	6.4
6	Gateshead	Northumbria	196.9	87	1,657	2,453	48.0	12.5	115	184	60.0	0.9	246	258	4.9	1.3	1,705	1,947	14.2	9.9	22.4	1,703	1,375	-19.3	7.0	2,766	2,239	-19.1	11.4
6	Harlow	Essex	76.6	32	879	1,028	17.0	13.4	68	72	5.9	0.9	54	79	46.3	1.0	248	369	48.8	4.8	11.5	373	405	8.6	5.3	511	775	51.7	10.1
6	Hartlepool	Cleveland	92.3	38	495	576	16.4	6.2	36	53	47.2	0.6	128	206	60.9	2.2	1,409	1,294	-8.2	14.0	34.1	661	814	23.1	8.8	1,467	1,184	-19.3	12.8
6	Merthyr Tydfil	South Wales	55.8	23	676	768	13.6	13.8	27	30	11.1	0.5	19	22	15.8	0.4	345	309	-10.4	5.5	13.4	769	825	7.3	14.8	670	785	17.2	14.1
6	Neath Port Talbot	South Wales	138.0	56	1,201	1,373</																							

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded		Violence against the person, change		Violence against the person, offences per 1,000 population		Sexual offences, offences recorded		Sexual offences, change		Sexual offences, per 1,000 population		Robbery, offences recorded		Robbery, change		Robbery, per 1,000 population		Burglary dwelling, offences recorded		Burglary dwelling, change		Burglary dwelling, per 1,000 population		Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded		Theft of a motor vehicle, change		Theft of a motor vehicle, per 1,000 population	
					00/01 ²	01/02	00/01 (%)	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	
6	Wear Valley	Durham	62.0	27	943	938	-0.5	15.1	14	32	128.6	0.5	18	21	16.7	0.3	458	425	-7.2	6.9	15.7	387	267	-31.0	4.3	518	466	-10.0	7.5					
6	Wirral	Merseyside	327.5	139	3,244	3,198	-1.4	9.8	222	257	15.8	0.8	320	356	11.3	1.1	2,852	2,469	-13.4	7.5	17.8	2,402	2,323	-3.3	7.1	2,394	2,578	7.7	7.9					
7	Amber Valley	Derbyshire	119.0	51	787	992	26.0	8.3	35	56	60.0	0.5	34	54	58.8	0.5	641	628	-2.0	5.3	12.3	348	432	24.1	3.6	1,290	1,419	10.0	11.9					
7	Ashford	Kent	103.7	43	933	908	-2.7	8.8	52	71	36.5	0.7	35	29	-17.1	0.3	567	465	-18.0	4.5	10.8	412	307	-25.5	3.0	921	627	-31.9	6.0					
7	Bassetlaw	Nottinghamshire	107.1	45	1,253	1,544	23.2	14.4	88	103	17.0	1.0	46	58	26.1	0.5	774	1,083	39.9	10.1	24.1	609	834	36.9	7.8	1,433	2,081	45.2	19.4					
7	Boston	Lincolnshire	54.5	23	363	481	32.5	8.8	35	38	8.6	0.7	16	21	31.3	0.4	272	283	4.0	5.2	12.3	152	143	-5.9	2.6	637	934	46.6	17.1					
7	Braintree	Essex	134.9	57	680	703	3.4	5.2	48	38	-20.8	0.3	21	31	47.6	0.2	358	337	-5.9	2.5	5.9	266	220	-17.3	1.6	751	624	-16.9	4.6					
7	Carrick	Devon & Cornwall	86.8	37	562	778	38.4	9.0	40	57	42.5	0.7	16	18	12.5	0.2	289	258	-10.7	3.0	7.0	184	165	-10.3	1.9	940	900	-4.3	10.4					
7	Chichester	Sussex	109.0	47	752	728	-3.2	6.7	110	47	-57.3	0.4	29	25	-13.8	0.2	367	391	6.5	3.6	8.3	248	235	-5.2	2.2	933	948	1.6	8.7					
7	Conwy	North Wales	112.7	48	806	1,087	34.9	9.6	43	60	39.5	0.5	30	16	-46.7	0.1	439	582	32.6	5.2	12.1	233	279	19.7	2.5	713	713	0.0	6.3					
7	Crewe & Nantwich	Cheshire	114.9	48	649	720	10.9	6.3	23	33	43.5	0.3	46	33	-28.3	0.3	822	734	-10.7	6.4	15.3	273	377	38.1	3.3	891	1,037	16.4	9.0					
7	Denbighshire	North Wales	91.8	38	985	1,199	21.7	13.1	56	70	25.0	0.8	32	42	31.3	0.5	622	457	-1.1	5.0	12.0	341	322	-5.6	3.5	975	942	-3.4	10.3					
7	East Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire	76.7	31	426	496	16.4	6.5	22	21	-4.5	0.3	23	25	8.7	0.3	324	282	-13.0	3.7	9.1	265	280	5.7	3.7	620	564	-9.0	7.4					
7	East Riding of Yorkshire	Humberside	318.9	133	1,774	2,328	31.2	7.3	128	171	33.6	0.5	91	115	26.4	0.4	1,261	1,421	12.7	4.5	10.7	900	940	4.4	2.9	2,439	2,769	13.5	8.7					
7	East Staffordshire	Staffordshire	103.7	42	2,081	2,272	9.2	21.9	111	122	9.9	1.2	96	121	26.0	1.2	613	636	3.8	6.1	15.1	332	298	-10.2	2.9	668	1,041	55.8	10.0					
7	Fenland	Cambridgeshire	82.6	35	788	896	13.7	10.9	52	80	53.8	1.0	23	32	39.1	0.4	285	320	12.3	3.9	9.1	340	361	6.2	4.4	583	970	66.4	11.7					
7	Flintshire	North Wales	148.3	59	1,047	1,617	54.4	10.9	83	101	21.7	0.7	38	48	26.3	0.3	423	455	7.6	3.1	7.7	474	446	-5.9	3.0	1,112	1,154	3.8	7.8					
7	Forest of Dean	Gloucestershire	78.5	32	535	474	-11.4	6.0	26	50	92.0	0.6	12	15	25.0	0.2	243	345	42.0	4.4	10.8	187	178	-4.8	2.3	590	583	-1.2	7.4					
7	Isle of Wight	Hampshire	129.4	56	1,262	1,286	1.9	9.9	77	106	37.7	0.8	26	20	-23.1	0.2	507	486	-4.1	3.8	8.7	196	253	29.1	2.0	533	576	8.1	4.4					
7	Kerrier	Devon & Cornwall	92.4	38	585	472	-19.3	5.1	56	81	44.6	0.9	11	13	18.2	0.1	233	183	-21.5	2.0	4.8	212	160	-24.5	1.7	908	782	-13.9	8.5					
7	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Norfolk	134.8	57	960	971	1.1	7.2	51	111	117.6	0.8	37	64	73.0	0.5	679	658	-3.1	4.9	11.5	438	424	-3.2	3.1	1,189	1,353	13.8	10.0					
7	Malvern Hills	West Mercia	74.0	31	304	538	77.0	7.3	54	44	-18.5	0.6	12	26	116.7	0.4	227	315	38.8	4.3	10.2	110	113	2.7	1.5	452	487	7.7	6.6					
7	Mendip	Avon & Somerset	101.3	41	800	924	15.5	9.1	37	47	27.0	0.5	181	25	-86.2	0.2	527	580	10.1	5.7	14.1	387	304	-21.4	3.0	843	1,079	28.0	10.6					
7	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	105.8	44	842	1,115	32.4	10.5	66	67	1.5	0.6	17	47	176.5	0.4	591	777	31.5	7.3	17.7	378	354	-6.3	3.3	861	882	2.4	8.3					
7	North Lincolnshire	Humberside	152.5	63	1,487	1,634	9.9	10.7	132	134	1.5	0.9	75	140	86.7	0.9	1,202	2,085	73.5	13.7	33.1	771	992	28.7	6.5	1,722	2,385	38.5	15.6					
7	Oswestry	West Mercia	35.2	15	390	485	24.4	13.8	29	20	-31.0	0.6	6	8	33.3	0.2	106	112	5.7	3.2	7.5	111	61	-45.0	1.7	246	182	-26.0	5.2					
7	Penwith	Devon & Cornwall	60.5	26	482	496	2.9	8.2	34	40	17.6	0.7	12	10	-16.7	0.2	233	257	10.3	4.3	9.9	114	137	20.2	2.3	707	702	-0.7	11.6					
7	Restormel	Devon & Cornwall	93.8	39	739	675	-8.7	7.2	36	46	27.8	0.5	20	25	25.0	0.3	420	347	-17.4	3.7	8.9	250	231	-7.6	2.5	988	902	-8.7	9.6					
7	Rother	Sussex	92.0	40	552	644	16.7	7.0	42	51	21.4	0.6	50	45	-10.0	0.5	475	437	-7.9	4.7	10.9	434	289	-33.4	3.1	1,012	892	-11.9	9.7					
7	Rushcliffe	Nottinghamshire	107.6	45	647	701	8.3	6.5	45	52	15.6	0.5	49	66	34.7	0.6	643	789	22.7	7.3	17.5	270	361	33.7	3.4	781	1,136	45.5	10.6					
7	Scarborough	North Yorkshire	108.3	48	926	1,017	9.8	9.4	83	68	-18.1	0.6	59	74	25.4	0.7	556	624	12.2	5.8	13.0	362	327	-9.7	3.0	727	911	25.3	8.4					
7	Sedgemoor	Avon & Somerset	105.6	45	898	1,015	13.0	9.6	42	61	45.2	0.6	34	46	35.3	0.4	825	731	-11.4	6.9	16.2	342	327	-4.4	3.1	1,033	1,165	12.8	11.0					
7	Shrewsbury & Atcham	West Mercia	98.7	41	782	1,498	91.6	15.2	42	81	92.9	0.8	15	31	106.7	0.3	268	398	48.5	4.0	9.7	250	184	-26.4	1.9	895	905	1.1	9.2					
7	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	82.3	33	452	447	-1.1	5.4	28	24	-14.3	0.3	13	26	100.0	0.3	416	456	9.6	5.5	13.8	261	216	-17.2	2.6	648	737	13.7	9.0					
7	Staffordshire Moorlands	Staffordshire	94.9	39	1,091	1,325	21.4	14.0	54	65	20.4	0.7	29	34	17.2	0.4	492	573	16.5	6.0	14.7	256	327	27.7	3.4	779	954	22.5	10.0					
7	Taunton Deane	Avon & Somerset	100.8	43	1,106	1,192	7.8	11.8	56	93	66.1	0.9	49	54	10.2	0.5	589	694	17.8	6.9	16.1	304	210	-30.9	2.1	1,105	1,398	26.5	13.9					
7	Teignbridge	Devon & Cornwall	121.4	52	569	576	1.2	4.7	83	62	-25.3	0.5	15	12	-20.0	0.1	397	605	52.4	5.0	11.6	221	214	-3.2	1.8	952	728	-23.5	6.0					
7	Tendring	Essex	136.9	61	774	1,044	34.9	7.6	82	79	-3.7	0.6	45	43	-4.4	0.3	396	413	4.3	3.0	6.8	390	379	-2.8	2.8	690	873	26.5	6.4					
7	Vale Royal	Cheshire	119.6	49	498	552	10.8	4.6	39	31	-20.5	0.3	38	33	-13.2	0.3	549	544	-0.9	4.5	11.1	438	423	-3.4	3.5	750	982	30.9	8.2					
7	Waveney	Suffolk	110.1	48	1,269	1,586	25.0	14.4	80	99	23.8	0.9	51	62	21.6	0.6	631	644	2.1	5.8	13.4	318	259	-18.6	2.4	756	638	-15.6	5.8					
7	Wyre	Lancashire	106.2	46	534	784	46.8	7.4	40	59	47.5	0.6	39	33	-15.4	0.3	525	512	-2.5	4.8	11.1	265	297	12.1	2.8	638	714	11.9	6.7					
8	Adur	Sussex	59.3	25	513	607	18.3	10.2	30	20	-33.3	0.3	28	35	25.0	0.6	297	221	-25.6	3.7	8.8	230	186	-19.1	3.1	633	505	-20.2	8.5					
8	Arun	Sussex	144.8	66	1,472	1,429	-2.9	9.9	85	106	24.7	0.7	49	81	65.3	0.6	716	687	-4.1	4.7	10.4	712	555	-22.1	3.8	1,251	1,126	-10.0	7.8					
8	Bath and North East Somerset	Avon & Somerset	170.2	72	1,198	1,640	36.9	9.6	85	82	-3.5	0.5	109	205	88.1	1.2	934	1,563	67.3	9.2	21.7	1,016	1,392	37.0	8.2	1,900	2,374	24.9	13.9					
8	Bedford	Bedfordshire	143.7	61	1,480	1,602	8.2	11.1	111	94	-15.3	0.7	162	216	33.3	1.5	778	925	18.9	6.4	15.2	765	902	17.9	6.3	1,963	2,482	26.4	17.3					
8	Bexley	Metropolitan Police	220.5	91	3,209	3,399	4.1	15.1	189	222	17.5	1.0	417	501	20.1	2.3	1,050	1,041	-0.9	4.7	11.4	1,780	1,784	0.2	8.1	2,235	2,029	-9.2	9.2					
8	Bournemouth	Dorset	163.4	72																														

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded			Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences, offences recorded				Robbery, offences recorded				Burglary dwelling, offences recorded				Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 00/01 ³	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02	
					00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)		00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)									
8	Chester	Cheshire	117.5	50	935	946	1.2	8.1	68	56	-17.6	0.5	74	71	-4.1	0.6	770	719	-6.6	6.1	14.4	469	528	12.6	4.5	1,245	1,370	10.0	11.7
8	Chiltern	Thames Valley	93.6	38	317	384	21.1	4.1	28	32	14.3	0.3	44	34	-22.7	0.4	376	356	-5.3	3.8	9.4	296	359	21.3	3.8	712	713	0.1	7.6
8	Christchurch	Dorset	44.7	20	211	234	10.9	5.2	12	19	58.3	0.4	12	5	-58.3	0.1	179	176	-1.7	3.9	8.8	111	83	-25.2	1.9	317	413	30.3	9.2
8	Colchester	Essex	159.9	66	1,150	1,559	35.6	9.7	91	114	25.3	0.7	46	56	21.7	0.4	440	424	-3.6	2.7	6.4	389	408	4.9	2.6	963	1,080	12.1	6.8
8	Congleton	Cheshire	89.1	36	300	286	-4.7	3.2	20	13	-35.0	0.1	19	18	-5.3	0.2	420	500	19.0	5.6	13.9	275	231	-16.0	2.6	555	699	25.9	7.8
8	Dacorum	Hertfordshire	137.5	58	514	561	9.1	4.1	50	44	-12.0	0.3	43	51	18.6	0.4	361	580	60.7	4.2	10.0	525	580	10.5	4.2	1,611	1,719	6.7	12.5
8	East Dorset	Dorset	84.6	37	168	215	28.0	2.5	21	25	19.0	0.3	7	4	-42.9	0.0	179	193	7.8	2.3	5.2	126	171	35.7	2.0	511	517	1.2	6.1
8	East Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire	128.3	52	379	449	18.5	3.5	29	46	58.6	0.4	22	15	-31.8	0.1	360	504	40.0	3.9	9.7	310	274	-11.6	2.1	643	718	11.7	5.6
8	Elmbridge	Surrey	134.8	56	754	660	-12.5	4.9	59	47	-20.3	0.3	35	58	65.7	0.4	553	413	-25.3	3.1	7.4	257	250	-2.7	1.9	701	654	-6.7	4.9
8	Epsom & Ewell	Surrey	71.6	29	614	492	-19.9	6.9	39	31	-20.5	0.4	83	70	-15.7	1.0	240	183	-23.8	2.6	6.3	249	178	-28.5	2.5	526	425	-19.2	5.9
8	Fareham	Hampshire	106.2	44	685	692	1.0	6.5	37	54	45.9	0.5	34	30	-11.8	0.3	338	281	-16.9	2.6	6.4	208	234	12.5	2.2	834	748	-10.3	7.0
8	Fyde	Lancashire	76.3	34	332	375	13.0	4.9	29	48	65.5	0.6	32	34	6.3	0.4	259	371	43.2	4.9	10.9	162	174	7.4	2.3	447	544	21.7	7.1
8	Gedling	Nottinghamshire	110.2	47	998	1,019	2.1	9.2	62	57	-8.1	0.5	165	206	24.8	1.9	785	910	15.9	8.3	19.4	514	591	15.0	5.4	1,591	1,885	18.5	17.1
8	Gloucester	Gloucestershire	109.9	46	1,694	1,535	-9.4	14.0	103	86	-16.5	0.8	220	319	45.0	2.9	762	878	15.2	8.0	19.1	536	456	-14.9	4.1	2,127	2,389	12.3	21.7
8	Guildford	Surrey	129.5	52	1,175	965	-17.9	7.4	114	100	-12.3	0.8	70	80	14.3	0.6	609	422	-30.7	3.3	8.1	556	461	-17.1	3.6	850	734	-13.6	5.7
8	Hart	Hampshire	87.4	35	387	345	-10.9	3.9	33	25	-24.2	0.3	14	27	92.9	0.3	130	221	70.0	2.5	6.3	185	163	-11.9	1.9	489	637	30.3	7.3
8	Havering	Metropolitan Police	230.9	95	2,787	3,225	15.7	14.0	158	173	9.5	0.7	392	549	40.1	2.4	897	1,109	23.6	4.8	11.7	1,842	1,883	2.2	8.2	2,143	2,374	10.8	10.3
8	Hinckley and Bosworth	Leicestershire	98.4	41	746	679	-9.0	6.9	25	64	156.0	0.7	30	34	13.3	0.3	632	586	-7.3	6.0	14.3	597	446	-25.3	4.5	862	767	-11.0	7.8
8	Lewes	Sussex	87.5	38	726	727	0.1	8.3	40	34	-15.0	0.4	39	40	2.6	0.5	411	287	-30.2	3.3	7.6	283	233	-17.7	2.7	839	743	-11.4	8.5
8	Lichfield	Staffordshire	93.8	38	995	1,070	7.5	11.4	58	55	-5.2	0.6	40	57	42.5	0.6	447	522	16.8	5.6	13.7	453	492	8.6	5.2	612	881	44.0	9.4
8	Macclesfield (Includes Wilmslow)	Cheshire	152.3	65	650	702	8.0	4.6	76	35	-53.9	0.2	73	76	4.1	0.5	960	1,205	25.5	7.9	18.5	420	427	1.7	2.8	1,220	1,440	18.0	9.5
8	Mid Sussex	Sussex	126.6	53	952	1,017	6.8	8.0	41	60	46.3	0.5	40	44	10.0	0.3	402	295	-26.6	2.3	5.6	297	220	-25.9	1.7	925	867	-6.3	6.8
8	Mole Valley	Surrey	79.9	34	455	493	8.4	6.2	44	37	-15.9	0.5	27	39	44.4	0.5	260	308	18.5	3.9	9.1	141	181	28.4	2.3	363	489	34.7	6.1
8	New Forest	Hampshire	172.3	75	1,019	1,056	3.6	6.1	78	85	9.0	0.5	29	31	6.9	0.2	479	554	15.7	3.2	7.4	291	348	19.6	2.0	1,568	1,267	-19.2	7.4
8	North Somerset	Avon & Somerset	191.1	80	1,687	1,877	11.3	9.8	68	105	54.0	0.5	91	131	44.0	0.7	1,219	1,475	21.0	7.7	18.4	671	752	12.1	3.9	2,305	2,552	10.7	13.4
8	Oadby & Wigston	Leicestershire	54.1	21	470	431	-8.3	8.0	30	24	-20.0	0.4	30	21	-30.0	0.4	233	221	-5.2	4.1	10.5	142	105	-26.1	1.9	308	332	7.8	6.1
8	Poole	Dorset	140.9	60	710	1,167	64.4	8.3	60	77	28.3	0.5	47	77	63.8	0.5	770	703	-8.7	5.0	11.7	737	686	-6.9	4.9	1,728	1,452	-16.0	10.3
8	Reigate and Banstead	Surrey	122.2	50	1,106	925	-16.4	7.6	83	53	-36.1	0.4	45	49	8.9	0.4	420	423	0.7	3.5	8.5	282	328	16.3	2.7	612	871	42.3	7.1
8	Rochford	Essex	79.2	32	363	417	14.9	5.3	22	36	63.6	0.5	10	14	40.0	0.2	169	155	-8.3	2.0	4.8	169	169	0.0	2.1	350	403	15.1	5.1
8	Runnymede	Surrey	76.9	32	455	415	-8.8	5.4	45	42	-6.7	0.5	27	29	7.4	0.4	315	285	-9.5	3.7	8.9	202	202	0.0	2.6	741	669	-9.7	8.7
8	Rushmoor	Hampshire	86.4	35	959	911	-5.0	10.5	65	79	21.5	0.9	31	42	35.5	0.5	166	236	42.2	2.7	6.7	356	277	-22.2	3.2	533	426	-20.1	4.9
8	Solihull	West Midlands	204.8	84	2,543	2,382	-6.3	11.6	107	126	17.8	0.6	467	663	42.0	3.2	1,765	1,815	2.8	8.9	21.6	1,522	1,377	-9.5	6.7	3,467	3,147	-9.2	15.4
8	South Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire	111.8	47	1,010	934	-7.5	8.4	66	58	-12.1	0.5	80	91	13.8	0.8	569	515	-9.5	4.6	11.0	701	677	-3.4	6.1	1,837	1,366	-25.6	12.2
8	Southend-on-Sea	Essex	176.9	78	1,414	1,444	2.1	8.2	135	139	3.0	0.8	148	217	46.6	1.2	1,042	752	-27.8	4.3	9.6	863	810	-6.1	4.6	1,814	1,818	0.2	10.3
8	Stafford	Staffordshire	126.2	51	1,552	1,820	17.3	14.4	59	84	42.4	0.7	60	65	8.3	0.5	610	708	16.1	5.6	13.9	401	301	-24.9	2.4	1,012	1,047	3.5	8.3
8	Surrey Heath	Surrey	85.7	34	489	500	2.2	5.8	33	38	15.2	0.4	18	29	61.1	0.3	305	240	-21.3	2.8	7.1	240	188	-21.7	2.2	505	378	-25.1	4.4
8	Sutton	Metropolitan Police	178.7	77	2,056	2,451	19.2	13.7	97	115	18.6	0.6	240	339	41.3	1.9	774	1,039	34.2	5.8	13.5	943	864	-8.4	4.8	1,441	1,890	31.2	10.6
8	Vale of White Horse	Thames Valley	116.0	46	562	587	4.4	5.1	64	36	-43.8	0.3	26	25	-3.8	0.2	357	324	-9.2	2.8	7.0	339	292	-13.9	2.5	572	536	-6.3	4.6
8	Warwick	Warwickshire	125.7	53	835	1,221	46.2	9.7	53	64	20.8	0.5	72	114	58.3	0.9	782	784	0.3	6.2	14.8	416	380	-8.7	3.0	1,442	1,544	7.1	12.3
8	Waverley	Surrey	115.8	47	612	486	-20.6	4.2	62	57	-8.1	0.5	21	27	28.6	0.2	311	315	1.3	2.7	6.7	198	299	51.0	2.6	439	471	7.3	4.1
8	Windsor & Maidenhead UA	Thames Valley	142.6	59	1,174	1,411	20.2	9.9	66	86	30.3	0.6	98	184	87.8	1.3	1,003	1,032	2.9	7.2	17.5	691	547	-20.8	3.8	3,382	2,501	-26.0	17.5
8	Woking	Surrey	93.8	40	794	663	-16.5	7.1	73	52	-28.8	0.6	57	43	-24.6	0.5	361	395	9.4	4.2	9.9	190	159	-16.3	1.7	553	448	-19.0	4.8
8	Wokingham UA	Thames Valley	146.0	57	446	494	10.8	3.4	31	56	80.6	0.4	107	142	32.7	1.0	813	777	-4.4	5.3	13.6	488	465	-4.7	3.2	1,800	1,990	10.6	13.6
8	Worthing	Sussex	101.9	47	1,309	1,459	11.5	14.3	59	82	39.0	0.8	98	62	-36.7	0.6	553	449	-18.8	4.4	9.6	441	405	-8.2	4.0	1,149	975	-15.1	9.6
8	Wycombe	Thames Valley	164.0	67	1,024	1,105	7.9	6.7	61	62	1.6	0.4	134	211	57.5	1.3	1,211	1,301	7.4	7.9	19.4	911	787	-13.6	4.8	1,984	2,036	2.6	12.4
8	York	North Yorkshire	179.3	76	1,507	1,656	9.9	9.2	60	103	71.7	0.6	70	130	85.7	0.7	1,791	2,299	28.4	12.8	30.3	919	931	1.3	5.2	2,135	2,708	26.8	15.1
9	Aylesbury Vale	Thames Valley	161.1	65	1,016	970	-4.5	6.0	68	57	-16.2	0.4	133	147	10.5	0.9	533	779	46.2	4.8	12.0	540	523	-3.1	3.2	2,076	1,925		

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded 00/01 ¹	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Robbery offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 00/01 ²	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 00/01 ³	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 00/01 ³	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population 01/02
9	Harborough	Leicestershire	77.5	32	454	435	-4.2	5.6	18	24	33.3	0.3	10	10	0.0	0.1	270	236	-12.6	3.0	7.4	223	194	-13.0	2.5	461	386	-16.3	5.0
9	Harrogate	North Yorkshire	153.6	64	1,004	1,159	15.4	7.5	68	65	-4.4	0.4	28	42	50.0	0.3	607	763	25.7	5.0	11.9	495	436	-11.9	2.8	717	698	-2.6	4.5
9	Horsham	Sussex	124.6	52	757	757	0.0	6.1	44	56	27.3	0.4	20	28	40.0	0.2	424	413	-2.6	3.3	7.9	181	218	20.4	1.7	746	834	11.8	6.7
9	Huntingdonshire	Cambridgeshire	158.8	65	1,140	1,330	16.7	8.4	93	101	8.6	0.6	49	55	12.2	0.3	617	733	18.8	4.6	11.3	399	458	14.8	2.9	1,387	1,432	3.2	9.0
9	Isles of Scilly	Devon & Cornwall	2.1	1	10	19	90.0	8.8	0	1	-	0.5	1	0	-100.0	0.0	2	5	150.0	2.3	5.0	3	2	-33.3	0.9	4	4	0.0	1.9
9	Kenet	Wiltshire	79.0	31	350	284	-18.9	3.6	21	18	-14.3	0.2	8	10	25.0	0.1	236	214	-9.3	2.7	6.9	130	94	-27.7	1.2	336	269	-19.9	3.4
9	Maldon	Essex	58.5	24	220	252	14.5	4.3	29	17	-41.4	0.3	4	4	0.0	0.1	122	111	-9.0	1.9	4.6	91	97	6.6	1.7	361	290	-19.7	5.0
9	Melton	Leicestershire	47.9	20	421	373	-11.4	7.8	29	32	10.3	0.7	7	13	85.7	0.3	152	141	-7.2	2.9	7.1	111	160	44.1	3.3	284	360	26.8	7.5
9	Mid Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire	127.2	52	576	566	-1.7	4.5	46	30	-34.8	0.2	31	44	41.9	0.3	402	478	18.9	3.8	9.2	567	449	-20.8	3.5	1,316	1,316	0.0	10.3
9	Monmouthshire	Gwent	87.4	36	1,593	982	-38.4	11.2	64	45	-29.7	0.5	11	6	-45.5	0.1	210	243	15.7	2.8	6.8	255	242	-5.1	2.8	588	472	-19.7	5.4
9	North Dorset	Dorset	62.8	26	266	296	11.3	4.7	18	23	27.8	0.4	7	9	28.6	0.1	216	251	16.2	4.0	9.7	79	122	54.4	1.9	360	364	1.1	5.8
9	North Kesteven	Lincolnshire	92.5	38	247	331	34.0	3.6	27	43	59.3	0.5	6	11	83.3	0.1	229	272	18.8	2.9	7.2	133	134	0.8	1.4	345	421	22.0	4.6
9	North Wiltshire	Wiltshire	125.6	51	585	529	-9.6	4.2	61	61	0.0	0.5	17	25	47.1	0.2	330	404	22.4	3.2	7.9	194	175	-9.8	1.4	587	559	-4.8	4.5
9	Purbeck	Dorset	46.8	20	196	285	45.4	6.1	12	22	83.3	0.5	5	10	100.0	0.2	96	124	29.2	2.6	6.2	128	142	10.9	3.0	491	435	-11.4	9.3
9	Ribble Valley	Lancashire	54.9	22	172	315	83.1	5.7	15	12	-20.0	0.2	7	7	0.0	0.1	151	181	19.9	3.3	8.2	114	97	-14.9	1.8	252	296	17.5	5.4
9	Richmondshire	North Yorkshire	51.3	20	219	235	7.3	4.6	16	25	56.3	0.5	3	2	-33.3	0.0	80	66	-17.5	1.3	3.3	94	75	-20.2	1.5	248	195	-21.4	3.8
9	Rutland	Leicestershire	37.8	15	197	178	-9.6	4.7	17	13	-23.5	0.3	5	4	-20.0	0.1	122	94	-23.0	2.5	6.3	63	45	-28.6	1.2	183	134	-26.8	3.5
9	Salisbury	Wiltshire	114.8	47	888	816	-8.1	7.1	66	74	12.1	0.6	22	45	104.5	0.4	349	477	36.7	4.2	10.1	181	185	2.2	1.6	686	698	1.7	6.1
9	Selby	North Yorkshire	72.8	30	502	620	23.5	8.5	16	33	106.3	0.5	12	15	25.0	0.2	328	386	17.7	5.3	12.9	262	225	-14.1	3.1	396	419	5.8	5.8
9	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	133.3	54	448	491	9.6	3.7	37	43	16.2	0.3	27	34	25.9	0.3	401	443	10.5	3.3	8.2	255	220	-13.7	1.7	633	747	18.0	5.6
9	South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	123.4	52	654	921	40.8	7.5	45	88	95.6	0.7	26	30	15.4	0.2	744	846	13.7	6.9	16.3	365	441	20.8	3.6	1,251	1,004	-19.7	8.1
9	South Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire	79.7	32	236	212	-10.2	2.7	10	30	200.0	0.4	14	10	-28.6	0.1	207	172	-16.9	2.2	5.4	257	198	-23.0	2.5	549	520	-5.3	6.5
9	South Oxfordshire	Thames Valley	128.4	51	526	594	12.9	4.6	34	40	17.6	0.4	18	57	216.7	0.4	689	533	-22.6	4.2	10.5	456	444	-2.6	3.5	1,214	1,300	7.1	10.1
9	South Somerset	Avon & Somerset	155.8	66	1,155	1,600	38.5	10.3	76	82	7.9	0.5	36	82	127.8	0.5	705	847	20.1	5.4	12.8	530	634	19.6	4.1	1,504	2,215	47.3	14.2
9	St. Edmundsbury	Suffolk	97.9	41	1,130	1,200	6.2	12.3	65	67	3.1	0.7	28	32	14.3	0.3	322	357	10.9	3.6	8.7	299	285	-4.7	2.9	555	686	23.6	7.0
9	Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwickshire	115.6	49	427	634	48.5	5.5	26	37	42.3	0.3	19	45	136.8	0.4	418	356	-14.8	3.1	7.3	311	293	-5.8	2.5	884	972	10.0	8.4
9	Stroud	Gloucestershire	109.6	45	689	675	-2.0	6.2	105	32	-68.5	0.3	9	28	211.1	0.3	549	564	2.7	5.1	12.5	306	292	-4.6	2.7	1,003	855	-14.8	7.8
9	Suffolk Coastal	Suffolk	122.6	52	789	831	5.3	6.8	38	64	66.4	0.5	11	17	54.5	0.1	195	246	26.2	2.0	4.7	128	153	19.5	1.2	519	648	24.9	5.3
9	Tandridge	Surrey	81.2	33	501	418	-16.6	5.1	30	26	-13.3	0.3	21	30	42.9	0.4	294	351	19.4	4.3	10.6	247	274	10.9	3.4	666	595	-10.7	7.3
9	Test Valley	Hampshire	113.0	46	817	866	6.0	7.7	101	57	-43.6	0.5	29	25	-13.8	0.2	353	353	0.0	3.1	7.7	278	222	-20.1	2.0	787	750	-4.7	6.6
9	Tunbridge Wells	Kent	103.5	43	570	476	-16.5	4.6	36	33	-8.3	0.3	73	66	-9.6	0.6	481	345	-28.3	3.3	8.0	411	301	-26.8	2.9	758	681	-10.2	6.6
9	Uttlesford	Essex	70.3	29	235	388	65.1	5.5	21	29	38.1	0.4	6	5	-16.7	0.1	190	183	-3.7	2.6	6.3	92	142	54.3	2.0	285	295	3.5	4.2
9	Wealden	Sussex	143.4	61	743	743	0.0	5.2	37	55	48.6	0.4	23	38	65.2	0.3	517	478	-7.5	3.3	7.8	392	362	-7.7	2.5	1,159	1,058	-8.7	7.4
9	West Berkshire UA	Thames Valley	144.3	59	654	786	20.2	5.4	48	51	6.3	0.4	47	56	19.1	0.4	427	386	-9.6	2.7	6.5	445	395	-11.2	2.7	1,488	1,427	-4.1	9.9
9	West Oxfordshire	Thames Valley	99.2	40	373	388	4.0	3.9	34	34	0.0	0.3	15	31	106.7	0.3	185	177	-4.3	1.8	4.4	172	160	-7.0	1.6	558	310	-44.4	3.1
9	West Wiltshire	Wiltshire	112.6	47	857	794	-7.4	7.1	47	58	23.4	0.5	26	29	11.5	0.3	371	344	-7.3	3.1	7.3	264	269	1.9	2.4	619	679	9.7	6.0
9	Wychavon	West Mercia	113.4	47	511	1,065	108.4	9.4	24	48	100.0	0.4	21	34	61.9	0.3	283	404	42.8	3.6	8.6	279	255	-8.6	2.2	636	763	20.0	6.7
10	Blackpool	Lancashire	150.7	65	1,878	2,309	22.9	15.3	174	184	5.7	1.2	298	442	48.3	2.9	1,716	1,832	6.8	12.2	28.2	958	1,115	16.4	7.4	1,569	1,639	4.5	10.9
10	Brighton & Hove	Sussex	259.9	120	4,324	4,504	4.2	17.3	229	221	-3.5	0.9	398	432	8.5	1.7	2,307	1,836	-20.4	7.1	15.3	2,071	1,497	-27.7	5.8	3,563	3,140	-11.9	12.1
10	Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	124.4	53	1,374	1,480	7.7	11.9	83	105	26.5	0.8	172	243	41.3	2.0	1,274	1,401	10.0	11.3	26.4	564	473	-16.1	3.8	1,419	1,758	23.9	14.1
10	Cardiff	South Wales	327.5	132	4,236	4,331	2.2	13.2	151	183	21.2	0.6	198	318	60.6	1.0	2,197	2,209	0.5	6.7	16.7	2,807	3,111	10.8	9.5	5,159	5,319	3.1	16.2
10	City of Bristol UA	Avon & Somerset	406.2	175	6,311	7,202	14.1	17.7	448	485	8.3	1.2	2,078	4,074	96.1	10.0	6,131	8,438	37.6	20.8	48.2	5,733	7,065	23.2	17.4	10,275	14,892	44.9	36.7
10	Coventry	West Midlands	301.9	125	5,660	6,561	15.9	21.7	260	303	16.5	1.0	992	1,046	5.4	3.5	3,819	3,278	-14.2	10.9	26.2	2,891	2,471	-14.5	8.2	4,454	4,115	-7.6	13.6
10	Derby	Derbyshire	236.3	98	3,576	3,681	2.9	15.6	212	261	23.1	1.1	525	706	34.5	3.0	2,839	2,656	-6.4	11.2	27.1	1,415	1,196	-15.5	5.1	3,691	4,181	13.3	17.7
10	Durham	Durham	92.0	37	919	1,028	11.9	11.2	45	57	26.7	0.6	25	48	92.0	0.5	409	463	13.2	5.0	12.5	412	373	-9.5	4.1	589	790	34.1	8.6
10	Eastbourne	Sussex	92.7	42	1,232	1,219	-1.1	13.2	112	82	-26.8	0.9	95	88	-7.4	0.9	641	642	0.2	6.9	15.3	406	352	-13					

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded	Violence against the person, offences recorded	Violence against the person change	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population	Sexual offences, offences recorded	Sexual offences, offences recorded	Sexual offences change	Sexual offences per 1,000 population	Robbery, offences recorded	Robbery, offences recorded	Robbery offences change	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded	Burglary dwelling change	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 population	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 households	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded	Theft of a motor vehicle change	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded	Theft from a vehicle change	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population
					00/01 ¹	01/02	00/01-01/02 (%)	01/02	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02	01/02 (%)	01/02	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	01/02	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	01/02	01/02	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	01/02	01/02
10	Peterborough UA	Cambridgeshire	156.5	66	2,325	2,705	16.3	17.3	169	196	16.0	1.3	265	301	13.6	1.9	1,520	1,542	1.4	9.9	23.4	1,227	1,287	4.9	8.2	3,842	4,471	16.4	28.6
10	Plymouth	Devon & Cornwall	254.2	106	3,157	3,324	5.3	13.1	262	220	-16.0	0.9	189	215	13.8	0.8	1,691	1,822	7.7	7.2	17.2	1,128	919	-18.5	3.6	4,206	3,668	-12.8	14.4
10	Portsmouth	Hampshire	189.1	78	3,348	3,001	-10.4	15.9	268	207	-22.8	1.1	175	212	21.1	1.1	1,306	1,211	-7.3	6.4	15.5	1,183	1,173	-0.8	6.2	2,416	2,501	3.5	13.2
10	Preston	Lancashire	135.7	56	1,346	2,318	72.2	17.1	89	122	37.1	0.9	260	359	38.1	2.6	1,297	1,508	16.3	11.1	26.9	797	857	7.5	6.3	2,341	2,716	16.0	20.0
10	Southampton	Hampshire	214.9	90	3,197	3,052	-4.5	14.2	348	376	8.0	1.7	258	289	12.0	1.3	1,112	1,241	11.6	5.8	13.8	1,606	1,689	5.2	7.9	3,409	3,526	3.4	16.4
10	Stoke-on-Trent	Staffordshire	249.0	102	5,591	6,280	12.3	25.2	292	327	12.0	1.3	341	397	16.4	1.6	3,176	3,093	-2.6	12.4	30.3	1,857	2,154	16.0	8.7	3,367	3,857	14.6	15.5
10	Swansea	South Wales	230.3	94	2,801	3,038	8.5	13.2	96	77	-19.8	0.3	118	108	-8.5	0.5	1,296	1,483	14.4	6.4	15.8	3,548	3,347	-5.7	14.5	3,747	3,587	-4.3	15.6
10	Thanet	Kent	127.6	56	1,560	1,543	-1.1	12.1	115	78	-32.2	0.6	108	96	-11.1	0.8	684	849	24.1	6.7	15.2	434	439	1.2	3.4	823	824	0.1	6.5
10	Torbay	Devon & Cornwall	126.1	54	1,359	1,408	3.6	11.2	93	104	11.8	0.8	60	72	20.0	0.6	1,264	1,014	-19.8	8.0	18.8	401	293	-26.9	2.3	1,416	1,352	-4.5	10.7
10	Weymouth & Portland	Dorset	62.9	27	637	708	11.1	11.3	56	67	19.6	1.1	33	28	-15.2	0.4	295	246	-16.6	3.9	9.1	187	179	-4.3	2.8	501	477	-4.8	7.6
11	Basinstoke & Deane	Hampshire	150.2	61	1,133	1,112	-1.9	7.4	89	124	39.3	0.8	62	48	-22.6	0.3	395	585	48.1	3.9	9.6	506	511	1.0	3.4	1,085	1,026	-5.4	6.8
11	Blaby	Leicestershire	88.2	35	552	551	-0.2	6.2	47	60	27.7	0.7	31	27	-12.9	0.3	551	401	-27.2	4.5	11.5	408	359	-12.0	4.1	776	962	24.0	10.9
11	Bromsgrove	West Mercia	84.9	35	351	1,004	186.0	11.8	22	44	100.0	0.5	49	81	65.3	1.0	598	646	8.0	7.6	18.5	423	376	-11.1	4.4	900	892	-0.9	10.5
11	Carlisle	Cumbria	101.9	44	1,111	1,603	44.3	15.7	44	34	-22.7	0.3	31	55	77.4	0.5	684	671	-1.9	6.6	15.3	424	369	-13.0	3.6	888	1,072	20.7	10.5
11	Dartford	Kent	85.9	35	691	692	0.1	8.1	25	31	24.0	0.4	118	110	-6.8	1.3	406	395	-2.7	4.6	11.3	843	737	-12.6	8.6	1,317	1,172	-11.0	13.6
11	Eastleigh	Hampshire	117.4	48	695	730	5.0	6.2	62	55	-11.3	0.5	18	26	44.4	0.2	287	404	40.8	3.4	8.4	379	370	-2.4	3.2	1,111	937	-15.7	8.0
11	Ellesmere Port & Neston	Cheshire	79.4	33	519	550	6.0	6.9	35	47	34.3	0.6	45	54	20.0	0.7	367	385	4.9	4.8	11.7	488	521	6.8	6.6	404	582	44.1	7.3
11	Epping Forest	Essex	120.8	51	668	722	8.1	6.0	50	50	0.0	0.4	73	129	76.7	1.1	507	721	42.2	6.0	14.1	617	597	-3.2	4.9	1,042	1,016	-2.5	8.4
11	Hertsmere	Hertfordshire	99.1	40	453	303	-33.1	3.1	33	22	-33.3	0.2	52	77	48.1	0.8	512	544	6.3	5.5	13.6	303	395	30.4	4.0	1,223	1,135	-7.2	11.5
11	Maidstone	Kent	142.2	58	1,068	981	-8.1	6.9	62	86	38.7	0.6	69	77	11.6	0.5	723	627	-13.3	4.4	10.8	798	625	-21.7	4.4	1,378	1,212	-12.0	8.5
11	North Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire	117.8	50	468	478	2.1	4.1	40	48	20.0	0.4	51	70	37.3	0.6	352	497	41.2	4.2	9.9	366	395	7.9	3.4	962	964	0.2	8.2
11	North Warwickshire	Warwickshire	61.8	25	272	338	24.3	5.5	20	33	65.0	0.5	27	55	103.7	0.9	258	347	34.5	5.6	13.9	358	378	5.6	6.1	807	1,093	35.4	17.7
11	North West Leicestershire	Leicestershire	86.8	36	800	867	8.4	10.0	52	60	15.4	0.7	25	24	-4.0	0.3	482	472	-2.1	5.4	13.1	444	391	-11.9	4.5	1,047	971	-7.3	11.2
11	Rugby	Warwickshire	88.5	37	470	758	61.3	8.6	30	18	-40.0	0.2	56	54	-3.6	0.6	598	654	9.4	7.4	17.7	419	360	-14.1	4.1	861	1,240	44.0	14.0
11	Sevenoaks	Kent	112.9	46	443	373	-15.8	3.3	20	24	20.0	0.2	45	48	6.7	0.4	426	413	-3.1	3.7	9.0	498	512	2.8	4.5	1,452	1,219	-16.0	10.8
11	Shepway	Kent	102.6	45	853	886	3.9	8.6	95	98	3.2	1.0	81	56	-30.9	0.5	559	510	-8.8	5.0	11.3	368	287	-22.0	2.8	869	576	-33.7	5.6
11	South Buckinghamshire	Thames Valley	64.4	26	259	333	28.6	5.2	21	26	23.8	0.4	53	99	86.8	1.5	833	903	8.4	14.0	34.7	440	400	-9.1	6.2	1,953	1,711	-12.4	26.6
11	South Gloucestershire	Avon & Somerset	247.9	101	1,869	1,819	-2.7	7.3	96	109	13.5	0.4	174	261	50.0	1.1	1,274	1,448	13.7	5.8	14.3	1,380	1,415	2.5	5.7	2,754	2,722	-1.2	11.0
11	South Ribble	Lancashire	104.9	43	563	831	47.6	7.9	49	50	2.0	0.5	40	69	72.5	0.7	392	477	21.7	4.5	11.1	239	286	19.7	2.7	568	788	38.7	7.5
11	South Staffordshire	Staffordshire	102.3	42	802	951	18.6	9.3	38	40	5.3	0.4	65	61	-6.2	0.6	487	563	15.6	5.5	13.4	557	484	-13.1	4.7	1,268	1,108	-12.6	10.8
11	Spelthorne	Surrey	89.1	38	950	829	-12.7	9.3	71	50	-29.6	0.6	52	75	44.2	0.8	413	319	-22.8	3.6	8.4	433	393	-9.2	4.4	879	784	-10.8	8.8
11	St. Albans	Hertfordshire	134.9	55	439	515	17.3	3.8	45	37	-17.8	0.3	74	67	-9.5	0.5	593	568	-4.2	4.2	10.3	429	425	-0.9	3.1	1,492	1,446	-3.1	10.7
11	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	76.2	32	384	374	-2.6	4.9	32	17	-46.9	0.2	18	21	16.7	0.3	308	399	29.5	5.2	12.5	165	185	12.1	2.4	718	684	-4.7	9.0
11	Three Rivers	Hertfordshire	90.4	37	215	220	2.3	2.4	11	12	9.1	0.1	32	42	31.3	0.5	392	403	2.8	4.5	10.9	286	250	-12.6	2.8	917	735	-19.8	8.1
11	Tonbridge & Malling	Kent	107.8	43	495	515	4.0	4.8	39	51	30.8	0.5	31	36	16.1	0.3	514	431	-16.1	4.0	10.0	467	440	-5.8	4.1	821	748	-8.9	6.9
11	Welwyn / Hatfield	Hertfordshire	96.2	39	475	500	5.3	5.2	48	60	25.0	0.6	43	89	107.0	0.9	493	707	43.4	7.3	18.1	393	421	7.1	4.4	1,067	1,188	11.3	12.3
11	Winchester	Hampshire	111.7	45	751	690	-8.1	6.2	48	50	4.2	0.4	33	19	-42.4	0.2	379	430	13.5	3.9	9.6	190	160	-15.8	1.4	709	689	-2.8	6.2
12	Allerdale	Cumbria	95.0	40	554	990	78.7	10.4	21	39	85.7	0.4	19	21	10.5	0.2	479	452	-5.6	4.8	11.3	251	240	-4.4	2.5	975	923	-5.3	9.7
12	Alnwick	Northumbria	31.7	13	176	148	-15.9	4.7	7	8	14.3	0.3	0	7	-	0.2	76	65	-14.5	2.0	5.0	62	43	-30.6	1.4	165	122	-26.1	3.8
12	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Northumbria	26.3	12	165	177	7.3	6.7	16	11	-31.3	0.4	1	3	200.0	0.1	65	56	-13.8	2.1	4.7	37	33	-10.8	1.3	83	113	36.1	4.3
12	Breckland	Norfolk	122.2	52	620	523	-15.6	4.3	43	55	27.9	0.5	17	17	0.0	0.1	335	281	-16.1	2.3	5.4	292	245	-16.1	2.0	995	1,052	5.7	8.6
12	Caradon	Devon & Cornwall	82.1	35	543	487	-10.3	5.9	40	23	-42.5	0.3	7	5	-28.6	0.1	210	210	0.0	2.6	6.0	130	135	3.8	1.6	755	524	-30.6	6.4
12	Carmarthenshire	Dyfed-Powys	169.1	69	2,243	2,435	8.6	14.4	108	129	19.4	0.8	8	11	37.5	0.1	284	318	12.0	1.9	4.6	468	477	1.9	2.8	486	548	12.8	3.2
12	Ceredigion	Dyfed-Powys	72.2	30	719	749	4.2	10.4	56	30	-46.4	0.4	3	4	33.3	0.1	97	91	-6.2	1.3	3.0	75	75	0.0	1.0	102	154	51.0	2.1
12	Cotswold	Gloucestershire	84.1	36	349	378	8.3	4.5	21	18	-14.3	0.2	7	14	100.0	0.2	356	385	8.1	4.6	10.7	151	138	-8.6	1.6	584	554	-5.1	6.6
12	Craven	North Yorkshire	52.3	22	288	418	45.1	8.0	17	11	-35.3	0.2	8	14	75.0	0.3	150	175	16.7	3.3	8.0	119	116						

Table 7.06 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

CDRP family	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships	Police force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person, offences recorded	Violence against the person, offences recorded	Violence against the person change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Violence against the person offences per 1,000 population	Sexual offences, offences recorded	Sexual offences, offences recorded	Sexual offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Sexual offences per 1,000 population	Robbery, offences recorded	Robbery, offences recorded	Robbery offences change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded	Burglary dwelling change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Burglary dwelling offences per 1,000 households	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded	Theft of a motor vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft of a motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded	Theft from a vehicle change 00/01-01/02 (%)	Theft from a vehicle offences per 1,000 population	
					00/01 ¹	01/02	01/02 (%)	01/02	00/01 ²	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ³	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ³	01/02	00/01 ³	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ³	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ³	01/02	00/01 ³	01/02	01/02 (%)	00/01 ³	01/02
12	North Norfolk	Norfolk	101.7	44	470	495	5.3	4.9	41	60	46.3	0.6	6	9	50.0	0.1	170	178	4.7	1.7	4.0	126	97	-23.0	1.0	379	399	5.3	3.9
12	North Shropshire	West Mercia	56.0	23	436	738	69.3	13.2	14	49	250.0	0.9	12	4	-66.7	0.1	217	180	-17.1	3.2	7.8	148	111	-25.0	2.0	357	318	-10.9	5.7
12	Pembrokeshire	Dyfed-Powys	114.7	47	1,245	1,154	-7.3	10.1	87	79	-9.2	0.7	9	6	-33.3	0.1	180	172	-4.4	1.5	3.7	133	117	-12.0	1.0	312	264	-15.4	2.3
12	Powys	Dyfed-Powys	126.8	52	1,217	1,188	-2.4	9.4	53	54	1.9	0.4	3	5	66.7	0.0	146	133	-8.9	1.0	2.6	185	174	-5.9	1.4	359	243	-32.3	1.9
12	Ryedale	North Yorkshire	48.8	20	210	225	7.1	4.6	10	13	30.0	0.3	5	2	-60.0	0.0	126	84	-33.3	1.7	4.2	82	79	-3.7	1.6	178	209	17.4	4.3
12	South Hams	Devon & Cornwall	81.9	35	294	370	25.9	4.5	25	34	36.0	0.4	1	6	500.0	0.1	218	206	-5.5	2.5	5.9	97	123	26.8	1.5	373	456	22.3	5.6
12	South Holland	Lincolnshire	75.2	32	246	425	72.8	5.7	34	27	-20.6	0.4	12	20	66.7	0.3	193	194	0.5	2.6	6.1	215	188	-12.6	2.5	317	420	32.5	5.6
12	South Lakeland	Cumbria	104.0	46	578	615	6.4	5.9	34	30	-11.8	0.3	15	14	-6.7	0.1	297	183	-38.4	1.8	4.0	150	126	-16.0	1.2	347	350	0.9	3.4
12	South Norfolk	Norfolk	110.4	47	426	459	7.7	4.2	33	32	-3.0	0.3	14	11	-21.4	0.1	286	382	33.6	3.5	8.1	169	152	-10.1	1.4	663	634	-4.4	5.7
12	South Shropshire	West Mercia	42.1	18	125	248	98.4	5.9	11	12	9.1	0.3	2	1	-50.0	0.0	83	90	8.4	2.1	5.0	75	63	-16.0	1.5	144	167	16.0	4.0
12	Teesdale	Durham	25.7	11	72	69	-4.2	2.7	7	2	-71.4	0.1	3	1	-66.7	0.0	38	43	13.2	1.7	3.9	37	28	-24.3	1.1	54	59	9.3	2.3
12	Torridge	Devon & Cornwall	56.8	23	289	262	-9.3	4.6	15	5	0.0	0.3	9	6	-33.3	0.1	237	124	-47.7	2.2	5.4	64	56	-12.5	1.0	402	287	-28.6	5.0
12	Tynedale	Northumbria	59.0	24	313	430	37.4	7.3	13	7	-46.2	0.1	4	11	175.0	0.2	134	128	-4.5	2.2	5.3	101	108	6.9	1.8	201	191	-5.0	3.2
12	West Devon	Devon & Cornwall	48.7	20	197	211	7.1	4.3	17	19	11.8	0.4	1	1	0.0	0.0	92	87	-5.4	1.8	4.4	41	38	-7.3	0.8	242	155	-36.0	3.2
12	West Dorset	Dorset	92.2	41	316	367	16.1	4.0	34	33	-2.9	0.4	9	17	88.9	0.2	330	334	1.2	3.6	8.1	151	157	4.0	1.7	557	697	25.1	7.6
12	West Lindsey	Lincolnshire	77.6	32	352	419	19.0	5.4	27	52	92.6	0.7	27	35	29.6	0.5	487	642	31.8	8.3	20.1	204	214	4.9	2.8	414	469	13.3	6.0
12	West Somerset	Avon & Somerset	32.7	14	352	417	18.5	12.7	22	31	40.9	0.9	13	11	-15.4	0.3	192	219	14.1	6.7	15.6	67	82	22.4	2.5	199	213	7.0	6.5
13	Blackburn with Darwen	Lancashire	138.1	54	1,753	1,999	14.0	14.5	88	124	40.9	0.9	155	182	17.4	1.3	1,341	1,495	11.5	10.8	27.7	603	543	-10.0	3.9	2,132	1,924	-9.8	13.9
13	Bolton	Greater Manchester	267.6	111	3,454	3,992	15.6	14.9	187	273	46.0	1.0	481	710	47.6	2.7	4,588	4,286	-6.6	16.0	38.6	2,783	2,926	5.1	10.9	4,208	4,902	16.5	18.3
13	Burnley	Lancashire	89.2	37	1,087	1,478	36.0	16.6	80	61	-23.8	0.7	99	79	-20.2	0.9	1,352	1,273	-5.8	14.3	34.4	458	375	-18.1	4.2	1,277	1,117	-12.5	12.5
13	Calderdale	West Yorkshire	193.7	83	1,482	1,715	15.7	8.9	145	134	-7.6	0.7	161	309	91.9	1.6	2,221	2,636	18.7	13.6	31.8	1,608	1,822	13.3	9.4	3,080	4,104	33.2	21.2
13	Corby	Northamptonshire	51.3	20	644	878	36.3	17.1	23	31	34.8	0.6	80	134	67.5	2.6	343	385	12.2	7.5	19.3	426	556	30.5	10.8	504	683	35.5	13.3
13	Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes)	Cheshire	120.8	49	872	863	-1.0	7.1	69	86	24.6	0.7	72	85	18.1	0.7	577	666	15.4	5.5	13.6	1,022	1,011	-1.1	8.4	993	1,144	15.2	9.5
13	Hyndburn	Lancashire	78.9	32	668	1,025	53.4	13.0	45	68	51.1	0.9	43	64	48.8	0.8	606	862	42.2	10.9	26.9	435	384	-11.7	4.9	890	660	-25.8	8.4
13	Kirklees	West Yorkshire	395.1	165	2,684	3,014	12.3	7.6	207	233	12.6	0.6	474	530	11.8	1.3	4,730	4,595	-2.9	11.6	27.8	2,963	3,079	3.9	7.8	6,459	6,617	2.4	16.7
13	Newport	Gwent	138.5	57	3,217	2,482	-22.8	17.9	105	117	11.4	0.8	149	137	-8.1	1.0	894	987	10.4	7.1	17.3	1,060	849	-19.9	6.1	1,801	1,699	-5.7	12.3
13	North East Lincolnshire	Humberide	155.2	65	1,861	2,054	10.4	13.2	153	207	35.3	1.3	198	251	26.8	1.6	2,230	2,596	16.4	16.7	39.9	1,500	1,798	19.9	11.6	3,146	2,885	-8.3	18.6
13	Oldham	Greater Manchester	218.1	90	3,857	4,176	8.3	19.1	169	166	-1.8	0.8	456	580	27.2	2.7	3,249	3,773	16.1	17.3	41.9	3,086	2,523	-18.2	11.6	2,971	3,296	10.9	15.1
13	Pendle	Lancashire	83.0	35	661	1,057	59.9	12.7	50	46	-8.0	0.6	60	68	13.3	0.8	801	761	-5.0	9.2	21.7	369	349	-5.4	4.2	908	888	-2.2	10.7
13	Rochdale	Greater Manchester	210.8	87	2,869	3,077	7.2	14.6	155	195	25.8	0.9	487	568	16.6	2.7	3,533	3,466	-1.9	16.4	39.8	3,642	3,170	-13.0	15.0	3,328	3,694	11.0	17.5
13	Rossendale	Lancashire	64.1	27	453	672	48.3	10.5	31	30	-3.2	0.5	40	41	2.5	0.6	460	606	31.7	9.5	22.4	402	319	-20.6	5.0	613	619	1.0	9.7
13	Salford	Greater Manchester	224.3	95	3,174	3,220	1.4	14.4	171	208	21.6	0.9	900	1,119	24.3	5.0	4,175	4,396	5.3	19.6	46.3	4,694	3,478	-25.9	15.5	4,716	4,372	-7.3	19.5
13	Sandwell	West Midlands	288.4	118	5,130	5,789	12.8	20.1	338	367	8.6	1.3	1,244	1,373	10.4	4.8	3,661	3,720	1.6	12.9	31.5	3,930	3,581	-8.9	12.4	4,021	4,250	5.7	14.7
13	Sunderland	Northumbria	289.5	120	3,092	4,047	30.9	14.0	168	172	2.4	0.6	274	323	17.9	1.1	3,017	2,982	-1.2	10.3	24.9	2,671	2,593	-2.9	9.0	3,023	3,362	11.2	11.6
13	Tameside	Greater Manchester	219.3	91	3,045	3,414	12.1	15.6	157	162	3.2	0.7	504	622	23.4	2.8	2,880	3,121	8.4	14.2	34.3	3,093	2,557	-17.3	11.7	2,864	2,707	-5.5	12.3

1. Percentage changes for CDRPs in Avon & Somerset, Lancashire, Kent, Durham, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, North Yorkshire, West Mercia, West Midlands, Suffolk, Dyfed-Powys, North Wales, South Wales and Staffordshire may be affected by the forces' move to the ACPO National Crime Recording Standard - see chapter 3 for full details.

2. Thanet CDRP has been re-allocated in to family 10 due to socio-economic changes in the area since the families were first constructed.

3. Violence against the person, class 1-8, 11-15, 37/1, 104, 105

Sexual offences, class 16-27, 73, 74

Robbery, class 34

Burglary Dwelling, class 28, 29

Theft of a motor vehicle, class 37/2, 48

Theft from a vehicle, class 45

4. Population estimates are based on mid-year 2000 LA estimates from the Office for National Statistics. Household estimates are mid-year 200 estimates from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the National Assembly for Wales.

5. Staffordshire, Cumbria and West Mercia police forces have revised their October 2000 to March 2001 figures since they were published in the Home Office recorded crime bulletin for the 12 months to March 2001 (issue 12/01).

Table 7.07 Basic Command Unit - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

BCU family	Basic Command Unit	Police Force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person, % change between 00/01-01/02	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences, % change between 00/01-01/02	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery % change between 00/01-01/02	Robbery per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling % change between 00/01-01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02
1	Bishopsgate	London, City of	0.7	0.3	307	385	25.4	542.4	4	22	450.0	31.0	29	24	-17.2	33.8	16	19	18.8	26.8	72.2	137	223	62.8	314.2	201	271	34.8	381.8
1	Camden	Metropolitan Police	188.6	81.5	5,327	5,473	2.7	29.0	318	416	30.8	2.2	1,906	2,439	28.0	12.9	2,935	3,216	9.6	17.1	39.4	2,033	2,127	4.6	11.3	5,835	6,837	17.2	36.2
1	City of Westminster	Metropolitan Police	220.8	86.3	8,483	8,734	3.0	39.5	517	772	49.3	3.5	2,397	2,763	15.3	12.5	2,528	2,524	-0.2	11.4	29.2	1,655	1,361	-17.8	6.2	4,592	5,137	11.9	23.3
1	Millgarth	West Yorkshire	36.4	13.0	1,396	1,444	3.4	39.7	64	97	51.6	2.7	747	1,132	51.5	31.1	1,448	1,892	30.7	52.0	145.8	1,406	1,358	-3.4	37.3	3,878	4,616	19.0	126.8
1	Newcastle Central	Northumbria	7.5	2.0	908	999	10.0	133.1	43	40	-7.0	5.3	114	96	-15.8	12.8	123	90	-26.8	12.0	45.3	183	112	-38.8	14.9	373	242	-35.1	32.2
1	Snowhill	London, City of	4.5	2.1	235	208	-11.5	46.2	6	11	83.3	2.4	24	22	-8.3	4.9	32	20	-37.5	4.4	9.4	115	158	37.4	35.1	211	240	13.7	53.3
2	Brent	Metropolitan Police	253.2	94.5	5,775	5,688	-1.5	22.5	339	334	-1.5	1.3	1,941	2,359	21.5	9.3	3,340	2,988	-10.5	11.8	31.6	1,714	1,592	-7.1	6.3	2,907	2,985	2.7	11.8
2	Central Leicestershire	Leicestershire	77.7	25.9	2,681	2,885	7.6	37.1	149	160	7.4	2.1	550	650	18.2	8.4	843	915	8.5	11.8	35.3	735	918	24.9	11.8	2,804	2,976	6.1	38.3
2	D1: Erdington, Aston, Nechells, Salfley, Ward End	West Midlands	101.9	35.7	2,466	2,596	5.3	25.5	116	155	33.6	1.5	831	943	13.5	9.3	1,578	1,485	-5.9	14.6	41.6	1,655	1,548	-6.5	15.2	1,978	2,019	2.1	19.8
2	E3: Acocks Green, Sparkhill, Sparkbrook, Edgbaston, Balsall Heath	West Midlands	102.1	33.9	1,840	2,107	14.5	20.6	92	107	16.3	1.0	698	870	24.6	8.5	1,256	1,272	1.3	12.5	37.5	1,170	1,112	-5.0	10.9	1,674	1,904	13.7	18.6
2	Ealing	Metropolitan Police	302.1	109.3	6,430	6,842	6.4	22.6	344	342	-0.6	1.1	1,510	2,264	49.9	7.5	3,033	3,041	0.3	10.1	27.8	2,597	2,619	0.8	8.7	5,141	4,748	-7.6	15.7
2	F1: Birmingham City Centre, Digbeth	West Midlands	23.6	5.8	2,711	2,915	7.5	123.3	123	158	28.5	6.7	1,359	1,451	6.8	61.4	272	175	-35.7	7.4	30.0	1,027	905	-11.9	38.3	3,141	2,724	-13.3	115.2
2	F3: Soho, Handsworth, Sandwell, Perry Barr, Aston (part)	West Midlands	100.7	33.4	2,222	2,494	12.2	24.8	109	129	18.3	1.3	1,149	1,396	21.5	13.9	1,437	1,463	1.8	14.5	43.8	994	868	-12.7	8.6	858	977	13.9	9.7
2	Greenwich	Metropolitan Police	215.1	85.2	6,308	6,257	-0.8	29.1	343	361	5.2	1.7	469	750	59.9	3.5	1,904	1,733	-9.0	8.1	20.3	2,443	2,572	5.3	12.0	2,913	2,779	-4.6	12.9
2	Hackney	Metropolitan Police	194.7	76.0	6,320	6,702	6.0	34.4	371	370	-0.3	1.9	2,275	3,009	32.3	15.5	3,130	3,111	-0.6	16.0	40.9	2,990	2,809	-6.1	14.4	5,104	4,802	-5.9	24.7
2	Haringey	Metropolitan Police	221.6	85.8	5,202	5,088	-2.2	23.0	431	492	14.2	2.2	2,340	2,626	12.2	11.9	3,027	3,835	26.7	17.3	44.7	2,720	2,697	-0.8	12.2	3,655	4,131	13.0	18.6
2	Islington	Metropolitan Police	179.0	74.8	5,443	5,667	4.1	31.7	264	347	31.4	1.9	1,511	1,659	9.8	9.3	2,645	2,966	12.1	16.6	39.7	2,447	2,573	5.1	14.4	4,499	4,584	1.9	25.6
2	Lambeth	Metropolitan Police	269.5	109.6	7,904	8,232	4.1	30.5	561	544	-3.0	2.0	4,691	6,465	37.8	24.0	4,748	5,414	14.0	20.1	49.4	2,862	3,054	6.7	11.3	4,793	5,932	23.8	22.0
2	Lewisham	Metropolitan Police	243.8	99.6	5,331	5,501	3.2	22.6	372	389	4.6	1.6	1,547	1,966	27.1	8.1	2,494	2,612	4.7	10.7	26.2	2,196	2,161	-1.6	8.9	2,240	2,371	5.8	9.7
2	Newham	Metropolitan Police	231.3	80.6	7,344	7,550	2.8	32.6	334	433	29.6	1.9	2,106	2,400	14.0	10.4	1,839	2,316	25.9	10.0	28.8	3,848	3,846	-0.1	16.6	5,176	5,211	0.7	22.5
2	Southwark	Metropolitan Police	232.0	97.3	7,442	7,760	4.3	33.5	444	438	-1.4	1.9	2,162	3,086	42.7	13.3	2,699	3,276	21.4	14.1	33.7	2,483	2,804	12.9	12.1	3,798	5,025	32.3	21.7
2	Tower Hamlets	Metropolitan Police	181.3	63.5	5,965	6,390	7.1	35.3	383	347	-9.4	1.9	1,757	2,117	20.5	11.7	1,878	1,900	1.2	10.5	29.9	2,466	2,225	-9.8	12.3	4,374	5,091	16.4	28.1
3	Barnet	Metropolitan Police	331.5	116.2	4,574	4,842	5.9	14.6	220	245	11.4	0.7	1,041	1,335	28.2	4.0	2,788	2,615	-6.2	7.9	22.5	1,542	1,447	-6.2	4.4	3,308	2,871	-13.2	8.7
3	Central Bristol	Avon & Somerset	111.1	44.5	2,753	2,982	8.3	26.8	246	222	-9.8	2.0	1,428	2,806	96.5	25.2	1,813	2,580	42.3	23.2	58.0	2,000	2,618	30.9	23.6	3,929	6,894	75.5	62.0
3	Croydon	Metropolitan Police	338.2	125.2	6,327	6,206	-1.9	18.3	392	384	-2.0	1.1	1,568	2,095	33.6	6.2	2,426	2,671	10.1	7.9	21.3	2,592	2,530	-2.4	7.5	3,115	3,161	1.5	9.3
3	Enfield	Metropolitan Police	264.9	102.1	4,798	5,077	5.8	19.2	256	296	15.6	1.1	1,163	1,292	11.1	4.9	2,137	2,800	31.0	10.6	27.4	1,928	2,133	10.6	8.1	3,264	3,003	-8.0	11.3
3	Hammersmith & Fulham	Metropolitan Police	157.5	70.8	4,365	4,283	-1.9	27.2	222	219	-1.4	1.4	911	1,343	47.4	8.5	2,170	2,008	-7.5	12.8	28.4	1,281	1,213	-5.3	7.7	4,430	4,805	8.5	30.5
3	Harrow	Metropolitan Police	211.3	75.7	2,465	2,658	7.8	12.6	123	118	-4.1	0.6	559	892	59.6	4.2	2,123	1,946	-8.3	9.2	25.7	892	744	-16.5	4.1	1,640	1,551	-5.4	7.3
3	Hillingdon	Metropolitan Police	251.2	91.3	4,094	4,766	16.4	19.0	207	268	29.5	1.1	472	645	36.7	2.6	2,580	2,340	-9.3	9.3	25.6	1,978	1,838	-7.1	7.3	3,503	3,396	-3.1	13.5
3	Hounslow	Metropolitan Police	211.6	80.2	5,436	5,798	6.7	27.4	245	279	13.9	1.3	717	1,042	45.3	4.9	2,068	1,843	-10.9	8.7	23.0	1,585	1,412	-10.9	6.7	3,520	3,696	5.0	17.5
3	Kensington & Chelsea	Metropolitan Police	169.9	70.7	3,314	3,063	-7.6	18.0	139	191	37.4	1.1	991	1,189	20.0	7.0	2,558	1,876	-26.7	11.0	26.5	1,481	1,102	-25.6	6.5	2,867	3,335	16.3	19.6
3	Kingston upon Thames	Metropolitan Police	147.3	55.8	2,495	2,667	6.9	18.1	120	153	27.5	1.0	245	318	29.8	2.2	802	646	-19.5	4.4	11.6	463	389	-16.0	2.6	1,004	798	-20.5	5.4
3	Luton	Bedfordshire	183.3	64.9	2,235	2,311	3.4	12.6	159	172	8.2	0.9	390	606	55.4	3.3	1,397	1,766	26.4	9.6	27.2	2,081	1,845	-11.3	10.1	3,362	3,688	9.7	20.1
3	Merton	Metropolitan Police	184.3	70.3	2,932	3,153	7.5	17.1	118	187	58.5	1.0	397	634	59.7	3.4	1,074	1,141	6.2	6.2	16.2	907	1,006	10.9	5.5	1,522	1,458	-4.2	7.9
3	Redbridge	Metropolitan Police	231.9	88.5	3,753	3,721	-0.9	16.0	194	240	23.7	1.0	900	1,221	35.7	5.3	1,698	1,865	9.8	8.0	21.1	2,368	2,589	9.3	11.2	3,233	3,634	12.4	15.7
3	Richmond upon Thames	Metropolitan Police	186.7	70.8	1,991	2,115	6.2	11.3	94	112	19.1	0.6	236	353	49.6	1.9	1,504	1,261	-16.2	6.8	17.8	610	645	5.7	3.5	1,395	1,576	13.0	8.4
3	Slough and District	Thames Valley	148.7	52.7	1,417	1,721	21.5	11.6	102	106	3.9	0.7	336	454	35.1	3.1	1,958	2,313	18.1	15.6	43.9	1,401	1,261	-10.0	8.5	3,810	5,925	0.8	39.8
3	Waltham Forest	Metropolitan Police	221.4	87.0	2,804	4,973	3.5	22.5	247	297	20.2	1.3	1,281	2,154	68.1	9.1	1,769	2,579	45.8	11.6	29.6	2,050	2,082	1.6	9.4	2,748	3,050	11.0	13.8
3	Wandsworth	Metropolitan Police	265.6	110.6	4,862	5,002	2.9	18.8	291	364	25.1	1.4	1,427	1,948	36.5	7.3													

Table 7.07 Basic Command Unit - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

BCU family	Basic Command Unit	Police Force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person, % change between 00/01-01/02	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences, % change between 00/01-01/02	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery % change between 00/01-01/02	Robbery per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling % change between 00/01-01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02
4	G1: Wolverhampton Town Centre, Wolverhampton West, Whitmoreanes, Tettenhall, Penn	West Midlands	114.3	44.1	2,795	2,948	5.5	25.8	138	150	8.7	1.3	451	565	25.3	4.9	1,229	1,324	7.7	11.6	30.0	1,124	971	-13.6	8.5	1,771	1,707	-3.6	14.9
4	G2: Wednesfield, Bilston, Gateshead East	West Midlands	127.3	50.4	3,280	2,864	-12.7	22.5	176	206	17.0	1.6	350	487	39.1	3.8	1,496	1,570	4.9	12.3	31.2	1,542	1,448	-6.1	11.4	1,985	1,842	-7.2	14.5
4	H2: Willenhall, Bloxwich, Brownhills, Darlaston	West Midlands	144.1	54.0	2,716	2,404	-11.5	16.7	117	95	-18.8	0.7	207	190	-8.2	1.3	1,389	1,180	-15.0	8.2	21.9	1,127	1,044	-7.4	7.2	1,771	1,550	-12.5	10.8
4	Gateshead East	Northumbria	98.3	41.9	989	1,787	80.7	18.2	79	123	55.7	1.3	152	177	16.4	1.8	1,057	1,282	21.3	13.0	30.6	824	718	-12.9	7.3	1,222	1,173	-4.0	11.9
4	K1: West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Tipton, Great Barr	West Midlands	148.3	57.9	2,544	2,753	8.2	18.6	154	160	3.9	1.1	569	602	5.8	4.1	1,917	1,857	-3.1	12.5	32.1	2,129	1,805	-15.2	12.2	2,308	2,069	-10.4	13.9
4	K2: Smethwick, Oldbury, Old Hill, Langley, Warley	West Midlands	142.2	55.5	2,586	3,036	17.4	21.4	184	207	12.5	1.5	675	771	14.2	5.4	1,744	1,863	6.8	13.1	33.6	1,801	1,776	-1.4	12.5	1,713	2,181	27.3	15.3
4	Keighley ³	West Yorkshire	135.7	51.0	1,309	1,193	-8.9	8.8	91	85	-6.6	0.6	75	208	177.3	1.5	1,710	2,270	32.7	16.7	44.5	834	1,594	91.1	11.7	2,091	2,475	18.4	18.2
4	Killingbeck	West Yorkshire	152.1	61.7	992	1,232	24.2	8.1	102	78	-23.5	0.5	356	437	22.8	2.9	2,813	3,299	17.3	21.7	53.5	1,668	2,013	20.7	13.2	2,170	2,249	3.6	14.8
4	Kingston upon Hull	Humberstone	261.8	104.2	3,939	3,703	-6.0	14.1	281	295	5.0	1.1	635	676	6.5	2.6	5,085	4,886	-3.9	18.7	46.9	2,862	2,739	-4.3	10.5	6,075	6,770	11.4	25.9
4	M3: Radford, Foleshill, Bell Green, Wyken	West Midlands	97.6	38.0	1,860	2,047	10.1	21.0	88	76	-13.6	0.8	262	273	4.2	2.8	1,338	1,218	-9.0	12.5	32.0	1,105	895	-19.0	9.2	1,486	1,290	-13.2	13.2
4	Middlesbrough	Cleveland	145.1	55.2	1,019	1,433	40.6	9.9	212	271	27.8	1.9	522	702	34.5	4.8	2,913	3,452	18.5	23.8	62.6	2,165	2,197	1.5	15.1	4,024	4,709	17.0	32.5
4	Newcastle East	Northumbria	74.3	31.5	639	709	11.0	9.5	52	58	11.5	0.8	87	74	-14.9	1.0	841	893	6.2	12.0	28.4	472	384	-18.6	5.2	577	587	1.7	7.9
4	Newcastle West	Northumbria	60.0	26.1	1,052	1,224	16.3	20.4	60	90	50.0	1.5	138	146	5.8	2.4	818	879	7.5	14.7	33.7	462	573	24.0	9.6	818	762	-6.8	12.7
4	North Liverpool ³	Merseyside	259.0	101.7	4,779	5,167	8.1	19.9	190	246	29.5	0.9	850	1,327	56.1	5.1	2,896	3,755	29.7	14.5	36.9	5,128	5,062	-1.3	19.5	4,321	5,175	19.8	20.0
4	North Manchester	Greater Manchester	133.8	56.0	5,152	5,169	0.3	38.6	280	340	21.4	2.5	1,569	1,901	21.2	14.2	2,782	2,804	0.8	21.0	50.1	3,891	3,168	-18.6	23.7	3,485	4,181	20.0	31.2
4	Nottingham ³	Nottinghamshire	263.5	110.7	7,582	8,019	5.8	30.4	499	503	0.8	1.9	1,516	1,984	30.9	7.5	6,298	6,505	3.3	24.7	58.8	3,446	3,498	1.5	13.3	9,019	9,258	2.6	35.1
4	Sheffield Central ³	South Yorkshire	116.7	48.2	1,632	1,617	-0.9	13.9	123	156	26.8	1.3	543	754	38.9	6.5	1,851	2,045	10.5	17.5	42.4	1,524	1,367	-10.3	11.7	2,839	3,378	19.0	29.0
4	South Liverpool ³	Merseyside	202.5	82.7	2,384	1,985	-16.7	9.8	178	166	-6.7	0.8	631	686	8.7	3.4	2,515	3,297	31.1	16.3	39.9	2,701	2,026	-25.0	10.0	2,498	2,068	-17.2	10.2
4	South Manchester	Greater Manchester	296.0	115.2	5,841	5,840	0.0	19.7	428	392	-8.4	1.3	3,162	2,850	-9.9	9.6	6,152	6,220	1.1	21.0	54.0	4,401	3,385	-23.1	11.4	7,022	5,890	-16.1	19.9
4	Sunderland City	Northumbria	94.3	38.2	1,574	2,292	45.6	24.3	68	76	11.8	0.8	169	196	16.0	2.1	1,331	1,239	-6.9	13.1	32.4	1,294	1,326	2.5	14.1	1,281	1,565	22.2	16.6
4	Sunderland West	Northumbria	91.2	36.1	646	827	28.0	9.1	44	42	-4.5	0.5	48	53	10.4	0.6	815	824	1.1	9.0	22.9	666	649	-2.6	7.1	409	591	44.5	6.5
4	Wallsend	Northumbria	84.3	35.7	450	475	5.6	5.6	79	60	-24.1	0.7	74	67	-9.5	0.8	602	506	-15.9	6.0	14.2	332	289	-13.0	3.4	619	570	-7.9	6.8
5	Alfreton	Derbyshire	238.3	92.1	1,703	2,090	22.7	8.8	96	128	33.3	0.5	73	124	69.9	0.5	1,219	1,393	14.3	3.8	15.1	914	976	6.8	4.1	2,779	2,904	4.5	12.2
5	Bridgton	South Wales	131.4	50.8	1,363	1,468	7.7	11.2	59	47	-20.3	0.4	20	41	105.0	0.3	485	500	3.1	3.8	9.8	1,047	925	-11.7	7.0	927	1,029	11.0	7.8
5	Bury	Greater Manchester	182.8	69.6	2,332	2,488	6.7	13.6	130	171	31.5	0.9	374	512	36.9	2.8	2,364	2,093	-11.5	11.5	30.1	2,447	2,055	-16.0	11.2	2,748	2,717	-1.1	14.9
5	Chesterfield	Derbyshire	255.8	102.5	2,262	2,405	6.3	9.4	137	166	21.2	0.6	115	133	15.7	0.5	1,285	1,769	37.7	6.9	17.3	1,152	1,082	-6.1	4.2	3,033	3,491	15.1	13.6
5	Darlington	Durham	101.4	40.3	721	1,022	41.7	10.1	33	46	39.4	0.5	84	106	26.2	1.0	719	1,001	39.2	9.9	24.8	584	533	-8.7	5.3	1,760	1,522	-13.5	15.0
5	Derby	Derbyshire	316.5	115.8	4,028	4,134	2.6	13.1	240	286	19.2	0.9	537	733	36.5	2.3	3,254	3,111	-4.4	9.8	26.9	1,673	1,414	-15.5	4.5	4,343	4,938	13.7	15.6
5	Durham	Durham	147.4	53.0	1,362	1,500	10.1	10.2	68	89	30.9	0.6	48	70	45.8	0.5	792	884	11.6	6.0	16.7	697	591	-15.2	4.0	946	1,204	27.3	8.2
5	Eastern	North Wales	275.9	103.3	2,278	3,208	40.8	11.6	216	212	-1.9	0.8	83	99	19.3	0.4	855	1,052	23.0	3.8	10.2	1,027	1,082	5.4	3.9	2,633	2,956	12.3	10.7
5	Eastern	Northamptonshire	117.4	44.7	1,136	1,112	-2.1	9.5	54	61	13.0	0.5	93	173	86.0	1.5	903	751	-16.8	6.4	16.8	516	695	34.7	5.9	1,018	1,036	1.8	8.8
5	Havant	Hampshire	144.4	55.7	1,429	1,353	-5.3	9.4	139	101	-47.7	0.3	645	482	-25.3	3.3	87	664	775	16.7	5.4	4.8	1,196	1,268	6.0	8.8			
5	Mansfield / Ashfield ³	Nottinghamshire	208.8	82.5	2,641	3,399	28.7	16.3	194	202	4.1	1.0	160	206	28.8	1.0	2,279	2,968	30.2	14.2	36.0	1,239	1,435	15.8	6.9	2,913	3,719	27.7	17.8
5	Northern	Cambridgeshire	169.9	65.6	2,391	2,810	17.5	16.5	176	202	14.8	1.2	272	305	12.1	1.8	1,563	1,599	2.3	9.4	24.4	1,262	1,328	5.2	7.8	4,037	4,617	14.4	27.2
5	Northern	Northamptonshire	157.4	58.3	1,235	1,681	36.1	10.7	48	66	37.5	0.4	125	207	65.6	1.3	855	907	6.1	5.8	15.5	887	1,087	22.5	6.9	2,070	2,126	2.7	13.5
5	Redditch	West Mercia	155.5	61.4	932	2,743	194.3	17.6	57	108	89.5	0.7	82	171	108.5	1.1	849	1,004	18.3	6.5	16.3	650	642	-1.2	4.1	1,095	1,347	23.0	8.7
5	Selton ³	Merseyside	287.7	112.7	2,307	2,225	-3.6	7.7	148	130	-12.2	0.5	224	346	54.5	1.2	1,528	2,269	48.5	7.9	20.1	2,014	1,926	-4.4	6.7	1,852	2,009	8.5	7.0
5	South Nottinghamshire ³	Nottinghamshire	314.8	125.5	2,557	2,488	-2.7	7.9	163	171	4.9	0.5	313	430	37.4	1.4	2,319	3,004	29.5	9.5	23.9	1,459	1,593	9.2	5.1	4,260	4,878	14.5	15.5
5	Southern	Lancashire	312.7	116.1	1,553	1,983	27.7	6.3	172	147	-14.5	0.5	104	203	95.2	0.6	1,267	1,848	45.9	5.9	15.9	1,195	1,276	6.8	4.1	2,100	2,532	20.6	8.1

Table 7.07 Basic Command Unit - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

BCU family	Basic Command Unit	Police Force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person, % change between 00/01-01/02	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences, % change between 00/01-01/02	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery % change between 00/01-01/02	Robbery per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling % change between 00/01-01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	
5	Weetwood	West Yorkshire	169.3	65.7	779	980	25.8	5.8	70	104	48.6	0.6	290	495	70.7	2.9	3,496	4,040	15.6	23.9	61.5	1,989	1,721	-13.5	10.2	3,157	3,217	1.9	19.0	
5	West Leicestershire	Leicestershire	220.9	83.2	2,209	2,251	1.9	10.2	144	235	63.2	1.1	144	167	16.0	0.8	2,166	2,051	-5.3	9.3	24.6	1,556	1,289	-17.2	5.8	2,650	2,650	0.0	12.0	
5	Wigan	Greater Manchester	310.5	117.8	3,819	4,213	10.3	13.6	174	190	9.2	0.6	278	385	38.5	1.2	2,906	2,914	0.3	9.4	24.7	3,865	3,787	-2.0	12.2	3,041	3,199	5.2	10.3	
6	Barking & Dagenham	Metropolitan Police	155.6	58.2	3,604	3,941	9.4	25.3	210	211	0.5	1.4	731	861	17.8	5.5	1,014	1,274	25.6	8.2	21.9	1,843	1,667	-9.5	10.7	1,822	1,757	-3.6	11.3	
6	Barnsley ³	South Yorkshire	228.1	87.3	1,486	1,427	-4.0	6.3	83	79	-4.8	0.3	102	135	32.4	0.6	2,397	2,695	12.4	11.8	30.9	1,500	1,410	-6.0	6.2	2,433	2,857	17.4	12.5	
6	Basildon	Essex	166.8	62.3	1,524	1,345	-11.7	8.1	101	111	9.9	0.7	114	160	40.4	1.0	752	801	6.5	4.8	12.8	1,196	1,505	25.8	9.0	2,355	2,134	-9.4	12.8	
6	Blaenau Gwent	Gwent	72.0	28.3	2,237	1,672	-25.3	23.2	59	72	22.0	1.0	14	18	28.6	0.2	420	283	-32.6	3.9	10.0	468	404	-13.7	5.6	679	447	-34.2	6.2	
6	Caerphilly	Gwent	169.6	64.1	4,959	2,680	-46.0	15.8	153	121	-20.9	0.7	45	35	-22.2	0.2	704	743	5.5	4.4	11.6	907	783	-13.7	4.6	1,257	1,185	-5.7	7.0	
6	Derwentside	Durham	88.2	35.0	843	945	12.1	10.7	40	56	40.0	0.6	18	25	38.9	0.3	268	439	63.8	5.0	12.6	424	304	-28.3	3.4	576	672	16.7	7.6	
6	Doncaster ²	South Yorkshire	290.5	112.9	2,199	2,305	4.8	7.9	181	166	-8.3	0.6	269	300	11.5	1.0	3,469	4,221	21.7	14.5	37.4	1,936	1,630	-15.8	5.6	3,644	4,477	22.9	15.4	
6	Easington	Durham	93.5	38.9	629	820	30.4	8.8	35	35	0.0	0.4	22	35	59.1	0.4	536	840	56.7	9.0	21.6	458	554	21.0	5.9	571	587	2.8	6.3	
6	Hartlepool	Cleveland	91.9	35.6	495	576	16.4	6.3	36	53	47.2	0.6	128	206	60.9	2.2	1,409	1,294	-8.2	14.1	36.4	661	814	23.1	8.9	1,467	1,184	-19.3	12.9	
6	Langbaurgh	Cleveland	138.3	57.0	692	806	16.5	5.8	49	72	46.9	0.5	99	72	-27.3	0.5	1,059	1,142	7.8	8.3	20.1	796	768	-3.5	5.6	1,407	1,338	-4.9	9.7	
6	Merthyr Tydfil	South Wales	57.0	23.1	676	768	13.6	13.5	27	30	11.1	0.5	19	22	15.8	0.4	345	309	-10.4	5.4	13.4	769	825	7.3	14.5	670	785	17.2	13.8	
6	Neath & Port Talbot	South Wales	138.8	45.6	1,201	1,373	14.3	9.9	44	37	-15.9	0.3	24	28	16.7	0.2	554	660	19.1	4.8	14.5	1,342	1,206	-10.1	8.7	860	913	4.0	6.6	
6	Rhondda Cynon Taff	South Wales	240.4	92.9	1,992	2,192	10.0	9.1	80	99	23.8	0.4	39	42	7.7	0.2	1,256	1,188	-5.4	4.9	12.8	1,778	1,491	-16.1	6.2	1,552	1,447	-6.8	6.0	
6	Rotherham ³	South Yorkshire	254.4	98.0	1,231	1,151	-6.5	4.5	102	71	-30.4	0.3	113	135	19.5	0.5	2,514	2,567	2.1	10.1	26.2	1,550	1,596	3.0	6.3	2,897	3,304	14.0	13.0	
6	Sedgefield	Durham	89.3	36.0	610	846	38.7	9.5	41	43	4.9	0.5	38	18	-52.6	0.2	390	391	0.3	4.4	10.9	364	319	-12.4	3.6	671	546	-18.6	6.1	
6	South East Northumberland	Northumbria	190.0	75.0	1,499	1,493	-0.4	7.9	113	113	0.0	0.6	80	72	-10.0	0.4	803	996	24.0	5.2	13.3	576	477	-17.2	2.5	1,349	1,396	3.5	7.3	
6	South Tyneside	Northumbria	154.6	64.2	1,483	1,687	13.8	10.9	98	103	5.1	0.7	168	129	-23.2	0.8	1,337	1,115	-16.6	7.2	17.4	1,014	743	-26.7	4.8	1,671	1,338	-19.9	8.7	
6	St Helens	Merseyside	178.4	68.9	1,795	1,913	6.6	10.7	153	125	-18.3	0.7	168	214	27.4	1.2	1,669	1,569	-6.0	8.8	22.8	1,923	1,650	-14.2	9.2	1,725	1,652	-4.2	9.3	
6	Stockton	Cleveland	181.0	67.8	738	748	1.4	4.1	57	54	-5.3	0.3	183	296	61.7	1.6	1,757	2,416	37.5	13.4	35.6	914	1,083	18.5	6.0	2,232	2,262	1.3	12.5	
6	Washington	Northumbria	106.9	40.3	872	928	6.4	8.7	56	54	-3.6	0.5	57	74	29.8	0.7	870	919	5.6	8.6	22.8	710	618	-13.0	5.8	1,334	1,207	-9.5	11.3	
6	Wear-Tees	Durham	88.0	33.7	1,015	1,007	-0.8	11.4	21	34	61.9	0.4	21	22	4.8	0.3	496	468	-5.6	5.3	13.9	424	295	-30.4	3.4	572	525	-8.2	6.0	
6	Wirral ³	Merseyside	327.1	131.7	3,244	3,198	-1.4	9.8	222	257	15.8	0.8	320	356	11.3	1.1	2,852	2,469	-13.4	7.5	18.7	2,402	2,323	-3.3	7.1	2,394	2,578	7.7	7.9	
7	Barrow and Kendal	Cumbria	173.6	70.8	1,597	1,617	1.3	9.3	80	88	10.0	0.5	31	39	25.8	0.2	522	497	-4.8	2.9	7.0	253	284	12.3	1.6	680	745	9.6	4.3	
7	Bassetlaw / Newark & Sherwood ³	Nottinghamshire	206.8	81.2	2,095	2,659	26.9	12.9	154	170	10.4	0.8	63	105	66.7	0.5	1,365	1,860	36.3	9.0	22.9	987	1,188	20.4	5.7	2,294	2,963	29.2	14.3	
7	Central	Northamptonshire	300.0	119.2	2,476	2,652	7.1	8.8	156	176	12.8	0.6	206	246	19.4	0.8	1,716	1,861	8.5	7.9	6.2	15.5	912	774	-15.1	2.6	3,749	3,755	0.2	12.5
7	Central	North Wales	198.7	77.2	1,791	2,286	27.6	11.5	99	130	31.3	0.7	62	58	-6.5	0.3	901	1,039	15.3	5.2	13.5	574	601	4.7	3.0	1,688	1,655	-2.0	8.3	
7	Crewe	Cheshire	114.4	41.2	649	720	10.9	6.3	23	33	43.5	0.3	46	33	-28.3	0.3	822	734	-10.7	6.4	17.8	273	377	38.1	3.3	891	1,037	16.4	9.1	
7	East Riding of Yorkshire	Humberside	312.8	116.4	1,774	2,328	31.2	7.4	128	171	33.6	0.5	91	115	26.4	0.4	1,261	1,421	12.7	4.5	12.2	900	940	4.4	3.0	2,439	2,769	13.5	8.9	
7	Eastern	Suffolk	229.4	88.6	2,058	2,417	17.4	10.5	118	163	38.1	0.7	62	79	27.4	0.3	826	890	7.7	3.9	10.0	446	412	-7.6	1.8	1,275	1,286	0.9	5.6	
7	Isle of Wight	Hampshire	127.0	51.7	1,262	1,286	1.9	10.1	77	106	37.7	0.8	26	20	-23.1	0.2	507	486	-4.1	3.8	9.4	196	253	29.1	2.0	533	576	8.1	4.5	
7	Kidderminster	West Mercia	125.7	46.2	955	2,043	113.9	16.3	54	106	96.3	0.8	38	76	100.0	0.6	547	692	26.5	5.5	15.0	449	502	11.8	4.0	1,213	1,184	-2.4	9.4	
7	North Lincolnshire	Humberside	152.3	59.1	1,487	1,634	9.9	10.7	132	134	1.5	0.9	75	140	86.7	0.9	1,202	2,085	73.5	13.7	35.3	771	992	28.7	6.5	1,722	2,385	38.5	15.7	
7	Senlac	Sussex	172.7	70.9	2,441	2,891	18.4	16.7	152	182	19.7	1.1	301	267	-11.3	1.5	1,556	1,517	-2.5	8.8	21.4	1,346	893	-33.7	5.2	3,195	2,786	-12.8	16.1	
7	Southern	Warwickshire	238.5	89.4	1,262	1,855	47.0	7.8	79	101	27.8	0.4	91	159	74.7	0.7	1,200	1,140	-5.0	4.8	12.8	727	673	-7.4	2.8	2,326	2,516	8.2	10.5	
7	Tendring	Essex	134.9	53.9	774	1,044	34.9	7.7	82	79	-3.7	0.6	45	43	-4.4	0.3	396	413	4.3	3.1	7.7	390	379	-2.8	2.8	690	873	26.5	6.5	
7	Torfaen and Monmouthshire	Gwent	176.4	66.6	3,785	2,351	-37.9	13.3	123	127	3.3	0.7	36	25	-30.6	0.1	562	549	-2.3	3.1	8.2	639	574	-10.2	3.3	1,298	1,078	-16.9	6.1	
7	West Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire	208.2	81.7	1,501	1,760	17.3	8.5	88	150	70.5	0.7	104	128	23.1	0.6	1,824	1,755	-3.8	8.4	21.5	666	645	-3.2	3.1	1,768	1,623	-8.2	7.8	
7	Worcester	West Mercia	262.5	94.5	1,447	3,472	139.9	13.2	90	169	87.8	0.6	79	139	75.9	0.5	865	1,250	44.5	4.8	13.2	139	807	683	-15.4	2.6	1,436	2,068	44.0	7.9
7	Wokington and Whitehaven	Cumbria	166.1	66.3	1,070	1,707	59.5	10.3	36	67	86.1	0.4	27	40	48.1	0.2	741	796	7.4	4.8	12.0	397	382	-3.8	2.3	1,351	1,354	0.2	8.2	
8	Bath and North East Somerset	Avon & Somerset	167.3	65.6	1,198	1,640	36.9	9.8	85	82	-3.5	0.5	109	205	88.1	1.2	934	1,563	67.3	9.3	23.8	1,016	1,392	37.0	8.3	1,900	2,374	24.9	14.2	
8	Bexley	Metropolitan Police	217.8	85.1	3,209	3,339	4.1	15.3	189	222	17.5	1.0	417	501	20.1	2.3	1,050	1,041	-0.9	4.8	12.2	1,780	1,784	0.2	8.2	2,235	2,029	-9.2	9.3	
8	Bournemouth	Dorset	165.5	68.3	1,402	1,721	22.8	10.4	108	169	56.5	1.0	185	184	-0.5	1.1	1,163	1,314	13.0	7.9	1									

Table 7.07 Basic Command Unit - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

BCU family	Basic Command Unit	Police Force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person, % change between 00/01-01/02	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences, % change between 00/01-01/02	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery % change between 00/01-01/02	Robbery per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling % change between 00/01-01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	
8	Havering	Metropolitan Police	228.3	89.2	2,787	3,225	15.7	14.1	158	173	9.5	0.8	392	549	40.1	2.4	897	1,109	23.6	4.9	12.4	1,842	1,883	2.2	8.2	2,143	2,374	10.8	10.4
8	Highdown	Sussex	210.4	87.2	2,113	2,402	13.7	11.4	116	128	10.3	0.6	127	126	-0.8	0.6	1,070	962	-10.1	4.6	11.0	901	780	-13.4	3.7	2,112	1,887	-10.7	9.0
8	J2: Halesowen, Stourbridge, Lye, Cradley, Kingswinford	West Midlands	179.8	69.2	1,649	1,976	19.8	11.0	88	90	2.3	0.5	217	385	77.4	2.1	1,320	1,402	6.2	7.8	20.3	1,213	1,084	-10.6	6.0	1,640	1,563	-4.7	8.7
8	L1: Solihull, Chelmsleywood, Shirley	West Midlands	205.6	76.5	2,543	2,382	-6.3	11.6	107	126	17.8	0.6	467	663	42.0	3.2	1,765	1,815	2.8	8.8	23.7	1,522	1,377	-9.5	6.7	3,467	3,147	-9.2	15.3
8	Macclesfield	Cheshire	153.1	60.7	650	702	8.0	4.6	76	35	-53.9	0.2	73	76	4.1	0.5	960	1,205	25.5	7.9	19.8	420	427	1.7	2.8	1,220	1,440	18.0	9.4
8	New Forest	Hampshire	171.0	66.1	1,019	1,056	3.6	6.2	78	85	9.0	0.5	29	31	6.9	0.2	479	554	15.7	3.2	8.4	291	348	19.6	2.0	1,568	1,267	-19.2	7.4
8	North East Hampshire	Hampshire	173.5	59.8	1,346	1,256	-6.7	7.2	98	104	6.1	0.6	45	69	53.3	0.4	296	457	54.4	2.6	7.6	541	440	-18.7	2.5	1,022	1,063	4.0	6.1
8	North Somerset	Avon & Somerset	188.7	70.8	1,687	1,877	11.3	9.9	68	105	54.4	0.6	91	131	44.0	0.7	1,219	1,475	21.0	7.8	20.8	671	752	12.1	4.0	2,305	2,552	10.7	13.5
8	North Staffs	Staffordshire	217.7	83.8	2,904	3,585	23.5	16.5	143	163	14.0	0.7	79	114	44.3	0.5	1,235	1,417	14.7	6.5	16.9	941	1,030	9.5	4.7	2,086	2,861	37.2	13.1
8	Northern	Lancashire	241.8	93.5	1,806	2,404	33.1	9.9	163	150	-8.0	0.6	127	129	1.6	0.5	1,393	1,365	-2.0	5.6	14.6	652	665	2.0	2.8	1,657	1,926	16.2	8.0
8	Poole	Dorset	156.1	59.0	750	1,214	61.9	7.8	63	82	30.2	0.5	49	80	63.3	0.5	817	718	-12.1	4.6	12.2	803	731	-9.0	4.7	1,823	1,533	-15.9	9.8
8	Rayleigh	Essex	161.7	61.6	707	912	29.0	5.6	49	73	49.0	0.5	30	43	43.3	0.3	381	348	-8.7	2.2	5.7	441	453	2.7	2.8	870	922	6.0	5.7
8	South Leicestershire	Leicestershire	223.6	81.2	1,893	1,835	-3.1	8.2	117	116	-0.9	0.5	100	83	-17.0	0.4	1,350	1,226	-9.2	5.5	15.1	770	708	-8.1	3.2	1,537	1,676	9.0	7.5
8	Southend	Essex	176.0	67.6	1,414	1,444	2.1	8.2	135	139	3.0	0.8	148	217	46.6	1.2	1,042	752	-27.8	4.3	11.1	863	810	-6.1	4.6	1,814	1,818	0.2	10.3
8	Sutton	Metropolitan Police	177.1	69.4	2,056	2,451	19.2	13.8	97	115	18.6	0.6	240	339	41.3	1.9	774	1,039	34.2	5.9	15.0	943	864	-8.4	4.9	1,441	1,890	31.2	10.7
8	Thames Forest	Thames Valley	251.2	88.6	1,858	2,193	18.0	8.7	108	146	35.2	0.6	152	237	55.9	0.9	1,346	1,284	-4.6	5.1	14.5	1,181	985	-16.6	3.9	2,564	3,616	-20.8	14.4
8	West Kent	Kent	198.7	76.2	979	1,036	5.8	5.2	66	102	54.5	0.5	93	54	-41.9	0.3	868	638	-26.5	3.2	8.4	665	492	-26.0	2.5	1,638	1,041	-36.4	5.2
8	West Surrey ³	Surrey	235.6	93.5	1,787	1,451	-18.8	6.2	176	157	-10.8	0.7	91	107	17.6	0.5	920	737	-19.9	3.1	7.9	754	760	0.8	3.2	1,289	1,205	-6.5	5.1
8	Western ³	Hertfordshire	285.3	111.9	1,418	1,513	6.7	5.3	122	92	-24.6	0.3	166	236	42.2	0.8	1,270	1,390	9.4	4.9	12.4	1,299	1,253	-3.5	4.4	3,962	3,432	-13.4	12.0
8	Western	Lancashire	226.2	91.8	2,210	2,684	21.4	11.9	203	232	14.3	1.0	330	476	44.2	2.1	1,975	2,203	11.5	9.7	24.0	1,120	1,289	15.1	5.7	2,016	2,183	8.3	9.7
8	Andover	Hampshire	64.9	22.5	683	694	1.6	10.7	63	50	-20.6	0.8	25	17	-32.0	0.3	246	224	-8.9	3.5	10.0	132	113	-14.4	1.7	391	419	7.2	6.5
9	Area 1: Caradon, Carrick, Penwith and Isles of Scilly, Kerrier, North Cornwall, Restormel ³	Devon & Cornwall	490.4	189.8	3,457	3,384	-2.1	6.9	233	288	23.6	0.6	78	79	1.3	0.2	1,574	1,457	-7.4	3.0	7.7	1,037	940	-9.4	1.9	4,896	4,262	-12.9	8.7
9	Area 3: South Hams, Teignbridge, West Devon, Torbay ³	Devon & Cornwall	370.1	145.8	2,419	2,565	6.0	6.9	218	219	0.5	0.6	77	91	18.2	0.2	1,971	1,912	-3.0	5.2	13.1	760	668	-12.1	1.8	2,983	2,691	-9.8	7.3
9	Area 4: East Devon, North Devon, Mid Devon, Torridge, Exeter ³	Devon & Cornwall	445.3	171.8	2,959	3,161	6.8	7.1	194	233	20.1	0.5	108	89	-17.6	0.2	1,776	1,731	-2.5	3.9	10.1	882	865	-1.9	1.9	4,253	3,536	-16.9	7.9
9	Aylesbury Vale	Thames Valley	157.9	55.0	1,016	970	-4.5	6.1	68	57	-16.2	0.4	133	147	10.5	0.9	533	779	46.2	4.9	14.2	540	523	-3.1	3.3	2,076	1,925	-7.3	12.2
9	Braintree	Essex	199.2	71.6	915	969	5.9	4.9	69	63	-8.7	0.3	27	35	29.6	0.2	548	519	-5.3	2.6	7.3	358	347	-3.1	1.7	1,036	897	-13.4	4.5
9	Buxton	Derbyshire	159.5	60.7	1,243	1,317	6.0	8.3	54	71	31.5	0.4	48	39	-18.8	0.2	399	475	19.0	3.0	7.8	438	360	-17.8	2.3	1,405	1,138	-19.0	7.1
9	Central	Cambridgeshire	230.8	81.9	1,887	2,158	14.4	9.4	139	177	27.3	0.8	65	85	30.8	0.4	878	1,022	16.4	4.4	12.5	721	791	9.7	3.4	1,823	2,298	26.1	10.0
9	Central Hampshire	Hampshire	167.4	58.8	1,195	1,083	-9.4	6.5	75	104	38.7	0.6	41	36	-12.2	0.2	505	521	3.2	3.1	8.9	231	235	1.7	1.4	753	720	-4.4	4.3
9	Chippenham (C)	Wiltshire	232.4	85.6	1,442	1,323	-8.3	5.7	108	119	10.2	0.5	43	54	25.6	0.2	701	748	6.7	3.2	8.7	458	444	-3.1	1.9	1,206	1,238	2.7	5.3
9	Cotswold and Stroud	Gloucestershire	186.6	69.3	1,014	1,033	1.9	5.5	125	49	-60.8	0.3	15	36	140.0	0.2	879	918	4.4	4.9	13.2	442	416	-5.9	2.2	1,522	1,349	-11.4	7.2
9	East Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire	179.5	69.9	1,217	1,527	25.5	8.5	96	118	22.9	0.7	43	68	58.1	0.4	939	941	0.2	5.2	13.5	495	547	10.5	3.0	1,351	1,626	20.4	9.1
9	Eastern	Dorset	203.5	78.7	818	948	15.9	4.7	61	77	26.2	0.4	33	23	-30.3	0.1	633	678	7.1	3.3	8.6	393	434	10.4	2.1	1,626	1,585	-2.5	7.8
9	Eastern	Norfolk	239.2	91.2	1,725	1,875	8.7	7.8	114	167	46.5	0.7	70	74	5.7	0.3	972	868	-10.7	3.6	9.5	638	445	-30.3	1.9	1,608	1,749	8.8	7.3
9	Eastern	North Yorkshire	242.6	94.8	1,390	1,536	10.5	6.3	113	109	-3.5	0.4	65	88	35.4	0.4	933	1,065	14.1	4.4	11.2	609	566	-7.1	2.3	1,362	1,564	14.8	6.4
9	Northern Oxfordshire	Thames Valley	232.0	79.8	1,291	1,413	9.5	6.1	73	67	-8.2	0.3	42	73	73.8	0.3	572	611	6.8	2.6	7.7	740	759	2.6	3.3	1,797	1,514	-15.7	6.5
9	Salisbury (A)	Wiltshire	193.4	67.7	1,238	1,100	-11.1	5.7	87	92	5.7	0.5	30	55	83.3	0.3	585	691	18.1	3.6	10.2	311	279	-10.3	1.4	1,022	967	-5.4	5.0
9	Shrewsbury	West Mercia	224.1	84.2	1,571	2,928	86.4	13.1	108	160	48.1	0.7	68	44	-35.3	0.2	997	769	-22.9	3.4	9.1	785	411	-47.6	1.8	1,903	1,558	-18.1	7.0
9	Somerset East	Avon & Somerset	252.8	94.9	1,955	2,524	29.1	10.0	113	129	14.2	0.5	217	107	-50.7	0.4	1,232	1,427	15.8	5.6	15.0	917	938	2.3	3.7	2,347	3,294	40.3	13.0
9	Somerset West	Avon & Somerset	236.5	91.2	2,356	2,624	11.4	11.1	120	185	54.2	0.8	96	111	15.6	0.5	1,606	1,644	2.4	7.0	18.0	713	619	-13.2	2.6	2,			

Table 7.07 Basic Command Unit - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

BCU family	Basic Command Unit	Police Force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person ⁵ , offences recorded 00/01	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person, % change between 00/01-01/02	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences, % change between 00/01-01/02	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery % change between 00/01-01/02	Robbery per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling % change between 00/01-01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	
9	Western	Northamptonshire	145.2	49.5	659	656	-0.5	4.5	32	58	81.3	0.4	36	32	-11.1	0.2	449	438	-2.4	3.0	8.8	537	490	-8.8	3.4	1,264	1,260	-0.3	8.7	
9	Western	Suffolk	248.3	87.6	2,027	2,325	14.7	9.4	129	138	7.0	0.6	48	61	27.1	0.2	637	725	13.8	2.9	8.3	632	603	-4.6	2.4	1,482	1,921	29.6	7.7	
9	Western	Sussex	164.4	65.4	1,588	1,448	-8.8	8.8	152	115	-24.3	0.7	54	60	11.1	0.4	670	670	0.0	4.1	10.2	616	496	-19.5	3.0	1,493	1,376	-7.8	8.4	
10	Area 2: Plymouth	Devon & Cornwall	253.0	98.2	3,157	3,324	5.3	13.1	262	220	-16.0	0.9	189	215	13.8	0.8	1,691	1,822	7.7	7.2	18.6	1,128	919	-18.5	3.6	4,206	3,668	-12.8	14.5	
10	Brighton	Sussex	161.7	65.4	3,256	3,388	4.1	21.0	175	165	-5.7	1.0	327	344	5.2	2.1	1,502	1,220	-18.8	7.5	18.6	1,544	1,119	-27.5	6.9	2,512	2,362	-6.0	14.6	
10	Cardiff	South Wales	320.9	112.4	4,236	4,331	2.2	13.5	151	183	21.2	0.6	198	318	60.6	1.0	2,197	2,209	0.5	6.9	19.6	2,807	3,111	10.8	9.7	5,159	5,319	3.1	16.6	
10	Central	Lancashire	135.0	50.3	1,346	2,318	72.2	17.2	89	122	37.1	0.9	260	359	38.1	2.7	1,297	1,508	16.3	11.2	30.0	359	797	857	7.5	6.3	2,341	2,716	16.0	20.1
10	Chapeltown	West Yorkshire	104.5	39.6	728	812	11.5	7.8	81	86	6.2	0.8	530	679	28.1	6.5	1,989	2,340	17.6	22.4	59.1	1,337	995	-25.6	9.5	1,938	1,820	-6.1	17.4	
10	D2: Sutton Coldfield, Castle Vale, Kingstanding	West Midlands	175.0	70.9	2,226	2,321	4.3	13.3	69	146	111.6	0.8	459	457	-0.4	2.6	2,062	2,469	19.7	14.1	34.8	1,436	1,454	1.3	8.3	2,329	2,372	1.8	13.6	
10	Gateshead West	Northumbria	100.6	41.0	668	666	-0.3	6.6	36	61	69.4	0.6	94	81	-13.8	0.8	647	665	2.8	6.6	16.2	879	657	-25.3	6.5	1,543	1,066	-30.9	10.6	
10	Gosport	Hampshire	76.7	29.4	814	842	3.4	11.0	72	70	-2.8	0.9	19	38	100.0	0.5	513	488	-4.9	6.4	16.6	240	217	-9.6	2.8	900	770	-14.4	10.0	
10	H1: Walsall North and South, Walsall Town Centre, Aldridge, Hove and Shoreham	West Midlands Sussex	117.0 129.1	44.0 53.0	2,603 1,413	2,570 1,489	-1.3 5.4	22.0 11.5	110 70	138 68	25.5 -2.9	1.2 0.5	287 94	344 105	19.9 11.7	2.9 0.8	1,215 998	1,262 732	3.9 -26.7	10.8 5.7	28.7 13.8	951 641	1,056 483	11.0 -24.6	9.0 3.7	1,961 1,412	1,796 1,069	-8.4 -24.3	15.3 8.3	
10	J1: Brierly Hill, Dudley, Sedgeley, Gornal	West Midlands	131.7	49.4	2,204	2,115	-4.0	16.1	126	148	17.5	1.1	301	354	17.6	2.7	1,329	1,354	1.9	10.3	27.4	1,432	1,341	-6.4	10.2	1,449	1,582	9.2	12.0	
10	Knowsley	Merseyside	154.6	56.4	1,346	1,547	14.9	10.0	91	94	3.3	0.6	212	226	6.6	1.5	1,054	988	-6.3	6.4	17.5	1,989	2,094	5.3	13.5	1,419	1,419	-0.8	9.2	
10	Milton Keynes	Thames Valley	203.2	67.5	2,060	2,387	15.9	11.7	159	168	5.7	0.8	199	286	43.7	1.4	1,202	1,222	1.7	6.0	18.1	1,528	1,411	-7.7	6.9	2,394	2,960	23.6	14.6	
10	Newcastle North	Northumbria	142.1	57.3	720	842	16.9	5.9	74	88	18.9	0.6	93	109	17.2	0.8	1,219	1,101	-9.7	7.7	19.2	625	668	6.9	4.7	1,003	1,002	-0.1	7.1	
10	North Bristol	Avon & Somerset	150.7	58.8	1,904	1,883	-1.1	12.5	114	128	12.3	0.8	334	759	127.2	5.0	2,489	3,298	32.5	21.9	56.1	1,784	2,122	18.9	14.1	3,062	3,992	30.4	26.5	
10	Northampton	Northamptonshire	195.8	71.6	2,146	2,307	7.5	11.8	137	155	13.1	0.8	350	465	32.9	2.4	1,482	1,742	17.5	8.9	24.3	1,782	1,486	-16.6	7.6	3,366	3,155	-6.3	16.1	
10	Oxford	Thames Valley	144.1	45.7	1,946	2,006	3.1	13.9	109	134	22.9	0.9	343	361	5.2	2.5	1,590	1,298	-18.4	9.0	28.4	1,264	994	-21.4	6.9	2,550	2,255	-11.6	15.7	
10	Portsmouth	Hampshire	189.9	73.5	3,348	3,001	-10.4	15.8	268	207	-22.8	1.1	175	212	21.1	1.1	1,306	1,211	-7.3	6.4	16.5	1,183	1,173	-0.8	6.2	2,416	2,501	3.5	13.2	
10	Sheffield North	South Yorkshire	216.7	85.0	814	862	5.9	4.0	71	69	-2.8	0.3	186	292	57.0	1.3	2,670	2,438	-8.7	11.3	28.7	1,252	1,219	-2.6	5.6	3,072	3,309	7.7	15.3	
10	Sheffield South	South Yorkshire	197.8	79.1	653	721	10.4	3.6	64	64	0.0	0.3	225	336	49.3	1.7	1,787	2,222	24.3	11.2	28.1	1,177	1,072	-8.9	5.4	2,585	3,102	20.0	15.7	
10	South Bristol	Avon & Somerset	140.4	55.3	1,654	2,337	41.3	16.6	88	135	53.4	1.0	316	509	61.1	3.6	1,829	2,560	40.0	18.2	46.3	1,949	2,325	19.3	16.6	3,284	4,006	22.0	28.5	
10	Southampton	Hampshire	223.5	84.2	3,228	3,071	-4.9	13.7	355	378	6.5	1.7	261	292	11.9	1.3	1,129	1,247	10.5	5.6	14.8	1,669	1,718	2.9	7.7	3,546	3,605	1.7	16.1	
10	Stoke-on-Trent	Staffordshire	251.5	98.3	5,591	6,280	12.3	25.0	289	327	13.1	1.3	341	397	16.4	1.6	3,176	3,093	-2.6	12.3	31.5	3,957	2,154	-16.0	8.6	3,367	3,857	14.6	15.3	
10	Swansea	South Wales	229.5	98.1	2,801	3,038	8.5	13.2	96	77	-19.8	0.3	118	108	-8.5	0.5	1,296	1,483	14.4	6.5	15.1	3,548	3,347	-5.7	14.6	3,747	3,587	-4.3	15.6	
10	Thanet ³	Kent	126.7	52.2	1,566	1,545	-1.3	12.2	118	80	-32.2	0.6	108	96	-11.1	0.8	684	849	24.1	6.7	16.3	435	440	1.1	3.5	825	824	-0.1	6.5	
10	Tynemouth	Northumbria	101.8	41.5	810	954	17.8	9.4	53	96	81.1	0.9	102	92	-9.8	0.9	646	492	-23.8	4.8	11.9	455	438	-3.7	4.3	1,017	650	-36.1	6.4	
11	Basingstoke	Hampshire	147.9	54.5	1,133	1,112	-1.9	7.5	89	124	39.3	0.8	62	48	-22.6	0.3	395	585	48.1	4.0	10.7	506	511	1.0	3.5	1,085	1,026	-5.4	6.9	
11	Bedford	Bedfordshire	176.9	65.0	1,745	1,846	5.8	10.4	137	108	-21.2	0.6	178	229	28.7	1.3	926	1,087	17.4	6.1	16.7	1,034	1,094	5.8	6.2	2,420	2,844	17.5	16.1	
11	Central ³	Hertfordshire	307.3	120.8	1,335	1,318	-1.3	4.3	127	119	-6.3	0.4	168	233	38.7	0.8	1,591	1,819	14.3	5.9	15.1	1,113	1,241	11.5	4.0	3,791	3,769	-0.6	12.3	
11	Central	North Yorkshire	248.6	96.2	2,014	2,276	13.0	9.2	76	136	78.9	0.5	82	145	76.8	0.6	2,120	2,685	26.7	10.8	27.9	1,184	1,156	-2.4	4.7	2,530	3,127	23.6	12.6	
11	Chester and Ellesmere Port	Cheshire	198.7	78.1	1,454	1,496	2.9	7.5	103	119	12.5	0.6	113	125	5.0	0.6	1,138	1,104	-3.0	5.6	14.1	1,257	1,049	-9.6	5.3	1,649	1,952	18.4	9.8	
11	Dunstable	Bedfordshire	196.4	70.8	1,321	1,256	-4.9	6.4	86	74	-14.0	0.4	95	122	28.4	0.6	823	831	1.0	4.2	11.7	999	934	-6.5	4.8	2,696	2,320	-13.9	11.8	
11	East Leicestershire	Leicestershire	210.6	76.0	2,043	2,194	7.4	10.4	129	119	-7.8	0.6	201	178	-11.4	0.8	1,192	956	-19.8	4.5	12.6	603	678	12.4	3.2	1,613	1,630	1.1	7.7	
11	Eastern ³	Hertfordshire	384.9	150.2	1,732	1,882	8.7	4.9	148	170	14.9	0.4	174	214	23.0	0.6	1,340	1,744	30.1	4.5	11.6	1,384	1,413	2.1	3.7	3,341	3,259	-2.5	8.5	
11	Eastleigh	Hampshire	151.6	55.1	798	883	10.7	5.8	93	60	-35.5	0.4	19	31	63.2	0.2	377	527	39.8	3.5	9.6	462	450	-2.6	3.0	1,370	1,189	-13.2	7.8	
11	Forest	Sussex	218.3	77.5	2,268	2,162	-4.7	9.9	121	137	13.2	0.6	137	146	6.6	0.7	733	829	13.1	3.8	10.7	504	501	-0.6	2.3	1,592	1,773	11.4	8.1	
11	Harlow	Essex	267.0	103.5	1,865	2,095	12.3	7.8	142	155	9.2	0.6	156	234	50.0	0.9	959	1,333	39.0	5.0	12.9	1,226	1,267	3.3	4.7	2,073	2,485	19.9	9.3	
11	Maidstone	Kent	182.6	66.3	1,300	1,018	-21.7	5.6	78	95	21.8	0.5	90	104	15.6	0.6	997	789	-20.9	4.3	11.9	1,039	782	-24.7	4.3	1,774	1,651	-6.9	9.0	
11	North Kent	Kent	225.3	84.6	1,645	1,957	19.0	8.7	83	156	88.0	0.7	224	239	6.7	1.1	1,272	1,231	-3.2	5.5	14.5	1,906	1,670	-12.4	7.4	3,417	2,806	-17.9	12.5	
11	North Leicestershire	Leicestershire	195.9	69.4	1,858	2,039	9.7	10.4	112	123	9.8	0.6	72	88	22.2	0.4	1,249	1,374	10.0	7.0	19.8	1,070	1,007	-5.9	5.1	2,862	2,797	-2.3	14.3	
11	North Surrey ³	Surrey	271.5	108.7	2,318	1,981	-14.5	7.3	169	128	-24.3	0.5	170	203	19.4	0.7	1,206	915	-24.1	3.4	8.4	939	821	-12.6	3.0	2,106	1,863	-11.5	6.9	
11	North West Surrey ³	Surrey	237.6	91.6	1,738	1,578	-9.2	6.6	151	132	-12.6	0.																		

Table 7.07 Basic Command Unit - Recorded crime for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

BCU family	Basic Command Unit	Police Force	Population thousands	Households thousands	Violence against the person ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Violence against the person, offences recorded 01/02	Violence against the person, % change between 00/01-01/02	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 01/02	Sexual offences ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Sexual offences, offences recorded 01/02	Sexual offences, % change between 00/01-01/02	Sexual offences per 1,000 population 01/02	Robbery ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Robbery, offences recorded 01/02	Robbery % change between 00/01-01/02	Robbery per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Burglary dwelling, offences recorded 01/02	Burglary dwelling % change between 00/01-01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 population 01/02	Burglary dwelling per 1,000 households 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ⁶ , offences recorded 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, offences recorded 01/02	Theft from a vehicle % change between 00/01-01/02	Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population 01/02
12	Hereford	West Mercia	167.9	63.4	1,389	2,512	80.8	15.0	83	96	15.7	0.6	36	78	116.7	0.5	625	759	21.4	4.5	12.0	484	366	-24.4	2.2	1,611	1,398	-13.2	8.3
12	North Northumberland	Northumbria	57.0	23.4	339	325	-4.1	5.7	23	19	-17.4	0.3	1	10	900.0	0.2	138	121	-12.3	2.1	5.2	99	76	-23.2	1.3	245	231	-5.7	4.1
12	Pembrokeshire ³	Dyfed Powys	116.3	44.4	1,245	1,154	-7.0	9.9	87	79	-9.2	0.7	9	6	-33.3	0.1	180	172	-4.4	1.5	3.9	133	117	-12.0	1.0	312	264	-15.4	2.3
12	Powys ³	Dyfed Powys	112.5	32.9	1,102	1,188	7.8	10.6	48	54	12.5	0.5	3	5	66.7	0.0	126	133	5.6	1.2	4.0	134	174	29.9	1.5	326	243	-25.5	2.2
12	South West Northumberland	Northumbria	62.6	23.8	313	429	37.1	6.8	13	7	-46.2	0.1	4	11	175.0	0.2	134	128	-4.5	2.0	5.4	101	109	7.9	1.7	201	191	-5.0	3.0
12	Western	North Wales	182.8	67.6	1,289	1,884	46.2	10.3	87	139	59.8	0.8	18	37	105.6	0.2	422	342	-19.0	1.9	5.1	302	307	1.7	1.7	962	1,109	15.3	6.1
13	Bolton	Greater Manchester	267.5	102.0	3,454	3,992	15.6	14.9	187	273	46.0	1.0	481	710	47.6	2.7	4,588	4,286	-6.6	16.0	42.0	2,783	2,926	5.1	10.9	4,208	4,902	16.5	18.3
13	Calderdale ³	West Yorkshire	192.9	77.6	1,482	1,715	15.7	8.9	145	134	-7.6	0.7	161	309	91.9	1.6	2,221	2,636	18.7	13.7	34.0	1,608	1,822	13.3	9.4	3,080	4,104	33.2	21.3
13	Dewsbury	West Yorkshire	172.1	63.0	1,146	1,317	14.9	7.7	92	114	23.9	0.7	149	200	34.2	1.2	2,047	2,342	14.4	13.6	37.2	1,337	1,712	28.0	9.9	2,434	2,781	14.3	16.2
13	Eastern	Lancashire	272.6	101.6	2,593	3,339	28.8	12.2	148	204	37.8	0.7	205	253	23.4	0.9	2,098	2,538	21.0	9.3	25.0	1,152	1,024	-11.1	3.8	3,274	2,880	-12.0	10.6
13	Halton	Cheshire	121.7	45.9	872	863	-1.0	7.1	69	86	24.6	0.7	72	85	18.1	0.7	576	666	15.6	5.5	14.5	1,022	1,011	-1.1	8.3	993	1,144	15.2	9.4
13	Holbeck	West Yorkshire	148.5	57.2	1,020	1,337	31.1	9.0	105	97	-7.6	0.7	204	356	74.5	2.4	1,873	2,186	16.7	14.7	38.2	1,609	2,278	41.6	15.3	2,641	3,126	18.4	21.0
13	Huddersfield	West Yorkshire	218.8	84.7	1,538	1,697	10.3	7.8	115	119	3.5	0.5	325	330	1.5	1.5	2,683	2,253	-16.0	10.3	26.6	1,626	1,367	-15.9	6.2	4,025	3,836	-4.7	17.5
13	M1: Coundon, Hillfields, Tile Hill, Coventry City Centre	West Midlands	89.9	35.7	2,181	2,666	22.2	29.7	101	125	23.8	1.4	458	442	-3.5	4.9	939	750	-20.1	8.3	21.0	868	654	-24.7	7.3	1,529	1,408	-7.9	15.7
13	M2: Fletchamstead, Stivichall, Willenhall - Coventry, Stoke	West Midlands	116.8	44.5	1,619	1,848	14.1	15.8	71	102	43.7	0.9	272	331	21.7	2.8	1,542	1,310	-15.0	11.2	29.4	918	922	0.4	7.9	1,439	1,417	-1.5	12.1
13	Medway	Kent	243.0	91.6	2,430	1,619	-33.4	6.7	197	141	-28.4	0.6	183	166	-9.3	0.7	1,394	1,015	-27.2	4.2	11.1	1,775	1,178	-33.6	4.8	2,899	1,867	-35.6	7.7
13	Newport	Gwent	139.2	52.7	3,217	2,482	-22.8	17.8	105	117	11.4	0.8	149	137	-8.1	1.0	894	987	10.4	7.1	18.7	1,060	849	-19.9	6.1	1,801	1,699	-5.7	12.2
13	North East Lincolnshire	Humberstone	156.2	62.4	1,861	2,054	10.4	13.1	153	207	35.3	1.3	198	251	26.8	1.6	2,230	2,596	16.4	16.6	41.6	1,500	1,798	19.9	11.5	3,146	2,885	-8.3	18.5
13	Oldham	Greater Manchester	219.2	85.3	3,857	4,176	8.3	19.0	169	166	-1.8	0.8	456	580	27.2	2.6	3,249	3,773	16.1	17.2	44.2	3,086	2,523	-18.2	11.5	2,971	3,296	10.9	15.0
13	Pennine	Lancashire	238.6	95.8	2,202	3,207	45.6	13.4	161	137	-14.9	0.6	198	188	-5.1	0.8	2,613	2,640	1.0	11.1	27.6	1,229	1,043	-15.1	4.4	2,798	2,624	-6.2	11.0
13	Pudsey	West Yorkshire	116.6	46.3	895	995	11.2	8.5	66	77	16.7	0.7	155	208	34.2	1.8	1,983	1,915	-3.4	16.4	41.3	1,073	1,218	13.5	10.4	1,708	1,841	7.8	15.8
13	Rochdale	Greater Manchester	208.2	79.3	2,869	3,077	7.2	14.8	155	195	25.8	0.9	487	568	16.6	2.7	3,533	3,466	-1.9	16.6	43.7	3,642	3,170	-13.0	15.2	3,328	3,694	11.0	17.7
13	Salford	Greater Manchester	225.9	92.4	3,174	3,220	1.4	14.3	171	208	21.6	0.9	900	1,119	24.3	5.0	4,175	4,396	5.3	19.5	47.6	4,694	3,478	-25.9	15.4	4,716	4,372	-7.3	19.4
13	Tameside	Greater Manchester	220.4	86.9	3,045	3,414	12.1	15.5	157	162	3.2	0.7	504	622	23.4	2.8	2,880	3,121	8.4	14.2	35.9	3,093	2,557	-17.3	11.6	2,864	2,707	-5.5	12.3
14	Gatwick	Sussex	0.0	n/a	511	117	-77.1	n/a	13	8	-38.5	n/a	4	3	-25.0	n/a	9	2	-77.8	n/a	n/a	20	19	-5.0	n/a	341	487	42.8	n/a
14	Heathrow	Metropolitan Police	0.0	n/a	325	344	5.8	n/a	22	33	50.0	n/a	6	16	166.7	n/a	0	0	0.0	n/a	n/a	60	42	-30.0	n/a	364	429	17.9	n/a
14	Stansted Airport	Essex	0.0	n/a	137	122	-10.9	n/a	1	4	300.0	n/a	0	1	-	n/a	2	1	-50.0	n/a	n/a	14	15	7.1	n/a	52	22	-57.7	n/a

1. Population figures are 1998 ward-level estimates from the Office of National Statistics (Neighbourhood Statistics site), aggregated and apportioned where necessary by Newcastle University Geography Dept onto BCU boundaries applicable at 1 April 2002. Household data are derived directly from the 1991 census.

2. Caution needs to be taken when considering crime rates of city centre areas, due to the very small population and household levels in these areas. The very high reported crime rates in city centres are partly due to the use of small resident population and household figures as the denominator of the crime rate. The 'transient' population that migrates into these areas on a daily basis, either for work or leisure, will not be reflected in the resident population figures. Changes in population estimates between years must also be borne in mind when comparing changes in crime rates.

3. Some BCU boundaries have changed since the last published Home Office recorded crime bulletin for 00/01 (issue 12/01). These BCUs have been allocated to families on the new boundary configurations. Crime data for 2000/01 has been adjusted to reflect the new boundary configuration, for comparative purposes.

4. Airport BCUs do not have a population attributed to them.

5. Percentage changes for BCUs in Avon & Somerset, Lancashire, Kent, Durham, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, North Yorkshire, West Mercia, West Midlands, Suffolk, Dyfed-Powys, North Wales, South Wales and Staffordshire may be affected by the forces' move to the ACPO National Crime Recording Standard - see chapter 3 for full details.

6. Violence against the person, class 1-8, 11-15, 37/1, 104, 105
 Sexual offences, class 16-27, 73, 74
 Robbery, class 34
 Burglary Dwelling, class 28, 29
 Theft of a motor vehicle, class 37/2, 48
 Theft from a vehicle, class 45

7. Cumbria and West Mercia police forces have updated some of their October 2000 to March 2001 figures since they were published in the Home Office recorded crime bulletin for the 12 months to March 2001 (issue 12/01)

Table 8.01 Recorded crime: annual detection rates by police force area and region, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Police force area and region	Recorded crime				
	1997/98 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/2000 ³	2000/01	2001/02
Cleveland	23	23	22	21	20
Durham	30	33	32	34	33
Northumbria	26	30	31	31	31
North East Region	26	29	29	29	29
Cheshire	34	37	31	30	26
Cumbria	41	44	39	34	32
Greater Manchester	20	25	23	22	21
Lancashire	29	34	29	27	26
Merseyside	31	31	26	28	24
North West Region	26	29	26	25	23
Humberside	21	22	19	21	20
North Yorkshire	26	33	31	30	26
South Yorkshire	32	32	25	25	23
West Yorkshire	27	27	25	23	19
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	27	28	24	24	21
Derbyshire	26	31	28	26	25
Leicestershire	34	34	30	28	28
Lincolnshire	46	40	28	25	27
Northamptonshire	35	33	33	33	31
Nottinghamshire	26	25	21	20	18
East Midlands Region	31	31	27	25	24
Staffordshire	34	32	22	23	24
Warwickshire	29	26	22	22	25
West Mercia	27	34	29	27	29
West Midlands	25	30	27	28	29
West Midlands Region	28	31	26	27	28
Bedfordshire	35	33	25	27	25
Cambridgeshire	28	29	25	24	22
Essex ⁴	28	29	30	26	26
Hertfordshire ⁴	33	34	27	24	24
Norfolk	36	37	30	26	25
Suffolk	39	41	36	35	33
East of England Region	32	33	29	26	26
London, City of	28	33	32	27	34
Metropolitan Police ⁴	25	22	16	15	14
London Region	25	22	16	15	14
Hampshire	30	35	32	29	29
Kent	31	34	33	28	28
Surrey ⁴	35	40	32	28	25
Sussex	26	25	25	23	25
Thames Valley	25	25	20	22	24
South East Region	28	30	27	25	26
Avon and Somerset	26	24	22	22	14
Devon and Cornwall	34	36	35	34	32
Dorset	30	31	26	25	27
Gloucestershire	26	31	30	31	30
Wiltshire	32	38	33	30	30
South West Region	29	31	28	27	23
Dyfed Powys	62	69	65	63	64
Gwent	51	55	53	57	55
North Wales	36	43	36	31	28
South Wales	36	39	31	32	33
Wales	41	46	40	41	39
ENGLAND AND WALES	28	29	25	24	23
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	29	31	28	27	26

1. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under prior to March 1998.

2. Percentage detected using the expanded coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

3. Revised detections guidance was implemented on 1 April 1999.

4. Forces affected by boundary changes in April 2000.

5. Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

Table 8.02 Recorded crime: detection rates by method of detection by police force area and region 2001/02

Police force area and region	Numbers and percentages		Recorded crime				
	Total offences detected	Percentage of offences detected	Charge or summons	Method of detection	TIC ¹ (previously recorded)	TIC ¹ (not previously recorded)	Other ²
Cleveland	14,723	20	16	2	1	0	1
Durham	16,396	33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northumbria	43,768	31	20	7	3	0	2
North East Region	74,887	29	18	5	2	0	2
Cheshire	18,157	26	19	4	1	1	2
Cumbria	12,115	32	21	5	1	0	5
Greater Manchester	79,552	21	12	3	1	0	5
Lancashire	35,948	26	19	4	1	0	1
Merseyside	35,947	24	17	3	1	0	3
North West Region	181,719	23	15	3	1	0	4
Humberside	23,306	20	12	3	1	1	3
North Yorkshire	15,344	26	17	4	1	0	3
South Yorkshire	31,597	23	18	4	1	0	1
West Yorkshire	57,694	19	13	2	2	0	2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	127,941	21	14	3	2	0	2
Derbyshire	22,204	25	15	5	2	0	3
Leicestershire	25,099	28	17	3	3	0	5
Lincolnshire	13,588	27	19	1	1	0	6
Northamptonshire	18,878	31	14	5	5	0	7
Nottinghamshire	28,048	18	13	3	1	0	1
East Midlands Region	107,817	24	15	3	2	0	4
Staffordshire	27,754	24	14	4	1	0	5
Warwickshire	10,585	25	12	5	2	1	5
West Mercia	30,011	29	14	6	2	1	6
West Midlands	107,456	29	18	4	2	0	5
West Midlands Region	175,806	28	16	4	2	0	5
Bedfordshire	12,890	25	12	6	3	0	4
Cambridgeshire	15,625	22	12	3	1	0	6
Essex	29,567	26	14	4	2	0	6
Hertfordshire	16,362	24	14	4	2	0	3
Norfolk	14,720	25	17	4	1	0	2
Suffolk	16,426	33	16	6	2	0	9
East of England Region	105,590	26	14	4	2	0	5
London, City of	3,414	34	22	7	0	2	2
Metropolitan Police	148,827	14	9	3	1	0	2
London Region	152,241	14	9	3	1	0	2
Hampshire	40,052	29	18	6	1	0	5
Kent	33,903	28	16	6	2	0	5
Surrey ³	15,455	25	11	6	1	0	6
Sussex	34,428	25	13	5	1	0	7
Thames Valley	48,196	24	12	4	4	0	5
South East Region	172,034	26	14	5	2	0	5
Avon and Somerset	25,632	14	9	2	3	0	0
Devon and Cornwall	31,963	32	16	6	3	0	6
Dorset	14,567	27	15	3	5	0	4
Gloucestershire	15,110	30	14	5	6	0	4
Wiltshire	11,745	30	18	5	2	1	4
South West Region	99,017	23	13	4	3	0	3
Dyfed Powys	15,393	64	33	16	2	1	13
Gwent	26,011	55	30	8	6	2	10
North Wales	14,934	28	18	5	1	0	4
South Wales	38,006	33	22	4	2	0	5
Wales	94,344	39	23	6	3	1	6
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,291,396	23	14	4	2	0	4
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	1,139,155	26	15	4	2	0	4

1. TIC = Taken into consideration by the court.

2. Other includes no further action where, for example, an offender dies before proceedings or it is decided that no useful purpose is served in proceeding with charge.

3. Method of detection figures estimated from part-year data.

4. Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

n/a Indicates that these data have not been provided

Table 8.03 Recorded crime: detection rate by offence group and police force area and region 2001/02

Police force area and region	Percentages										Recorded crime	
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	Vehicle crime ¹	
Cleveland	20	64	82	18	11	20	28	10	99	94	7	
Durham	33	83	66	36	18	25	67	15	100	92	12	
Northumbria	31	74	50	32	15	26	54	15	99	87	12	
North East Region	29	75	61	26	14	24	47	14	99	89	10	
Cheshire	26	81	80	32	12	20	46	12	99	94	9	
Cumbria	32	76	72	42	15	25	61	16	98	88	11	
Greater Manchester	21	66	57	14	8	15	29	11	97	74	7	
Lancashire	26	62	51	24	15	20	35	13	98	80	10	
Merseyside	24	64	55	19	12	19	28	10	95	76	7	
North West Region	23	66	58	17	10	17	33	12	97	78	8	
Humberside	20	64	37	17	8	17	43	11	90	66	7	
North Yorkshire	26	78	67	29	9	19	53	14	92	88	8	
South Yorkshire	23	83	68	24	10	19	49	11	99	92	6	
West Yorkshire	19	75	63	20	12	14	24	10	98	86	7	
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	21	74	58	21	11	16	35	11	96	85	7	
Derbyshire	25	70	61	24	14	17	30	14	86	76	9	
Leicestershire	28	62	43	21	14	22	46	15	96	83	15	
Lincolnshire	27	74	63	32	13	22	46	15	96	77	11	
Northamptonshire	31	86	68	32	15	26	38	17	99	86	18	
Nottinghamshire	18	49	44	16	9	13	15	11	92	65	5	
East Midlands Region	24	63	52	21	12	18	31	14	93	75	10	
Staffordshire	24	53	44	22	11	17	24	12	94	65	8	
Warwickshire	25	75	56	30	15	18	32	14	95	82	10	
West Mercia	29	63	50	28	12	21	51	15	97	78	10	
West Midlands	29	70	53	21	15	20	29	15	98	66	11	
West Midlands Region	28	66	51	21	14	19	31	15	97	68	11	
Bedfordshire	25	66	40	17	11	19	24	17	95	73	11	
Cambridgeshire	22	73	50	22	14	14	27	12	98	75	7	
Essex	26	79	50	25	13	19	28	14	95	67	10	
Hertfordshire	24	80	68	31	11	20	38	12	99	80	11	
Norfolk	25	71	47	24	11	17	47	15	96	82	9	
Suffolk	33	77	48	40	13	23	44	19	94	78	12	
East of England Region	26	75	50	24	12	18	33	14	96	75	10	
London, City of	34	60	55	17	30	20	61	31	95	77	24	
Metropolitan Police	14	26	32	11	10	9	10	8	84	43	5	
London Region	14	26	32	11	10	9	11	8	84	43	5	
Hampshire	29	77	60	30	15	20	46	16	98	79	10	
Kent	28	71	59	27	13	23	35	17	97	76	12	
Surrey	25	68	43	32	11	15	32	14	95	63	8	
Sussex	25	71	47	27	11	16	26	15	96	75	8	
Thames Valley	24	70	41	26	17	18	26	14	97	76	10	
South East Region	26	72	51	27	14	18	31	15	97	75	10	
Avon and Somerset	14	29	31	10	10	11	26	9	95	56	6	
Devon and Cornwall	32	75	60	34	13	21	52	18	97	78	10	
Dorset	27	71	49	19	15	17	41	15	95	72	8	
Gloucestershire	30	78	62	26	18	22	41	17	99	81	12	
Wiltshire	30	73	50	32	15	22	47	16	101	82	12	
South West Region	23	56	47	15	13	16	38	14	97	72	8	
Dyfed Powys	64	95	92	81	36	45	84	37	99	98	31	
Gwent	55	91	91	58	35	48	70	31	100	96	37	
North Wales	28	66	50	34	12	21	49	12	95	84	9	
South Wales	33	83	81	42	16	23	52	16	99	92	13	
Wales	39	83	77	45	20	29	59	20	99	93	17	
ENGLAND AND WALES	23	58	49	17	12	17	28	13	94	71	9	
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	26	69	55	21	12	19	35	14	97	77	9	

1. Vehicle crime comprises of theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference and tampering, criminal damage to a vehicle and racially aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle.

2. Offences detected in current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year, so some percentages may exceed 100.

3. Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

Table 8.04 Recorded crime: detection rates by individual offence 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentages		Recorded crime							
		Number of offences		Change in number of offences	% change in offences	Detections 2000/01 ⁽¹⁾		Detections 2001/02 ⁽¹⁾	
		2000/01	2001/02			Number of detections	Detection rate %	Number of detections	Detection rate %
1	Murder								
4.1	Manslaughter	850	886	36	4	766	90	768	87
4.2	Infanticide								
2	Attempted murder	708	858	150	21	571	81	628	73
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder	14,064	13,648	-416	-3	8,130	58	7,759	57
4.3	Child destruction	2	0	-2	-100	1	50	0	-
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving	335	371	36	11	323	96	346	93
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs								
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	35	36	1	3	34	97	27	75
5	Wounding or other act endangering life	15,662	16,537	875	6	9,890	63	9,758	59
6	Endangering railway passenger	10	14	4	40	7	70	10	71
	More serious offences	31,666	32,350	684	2	19,722	62	19,296	60
7	Endangering life at sea	0	4	4	..	0	..	2	50
8A	Other wounding	195,925	208,586	12,661	6	115,885	59	115,700	55
8D	Racially-aggravated other wounding	3,176	3,473	297	9	1,439	45	1,391	40
8B	Possession of weapons	24,552	28,740	4,188	17	22,512	92	26,116	91
8C	Harassment	93,832	96,691	2,859	3	69,969	75	67,528	70
8E	Racially-aggravated harassment	12,468	14,986	2,518	20	5,295	42	6,059	40
11	Cruelty to or neglect of children	2,558	3,048	490	19	2,019	79	2,169	71
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years	48	49	1	2	32	67	36	73
13	Child abduction	546	583	37	7	295	54	290	50
14	Procuring illegal abortion	4	6	2	50	1	25	4	67
15	Concealment of birth	9	3	-6	-67	4	44	2	67
104	Assault on a constable	28,000	30,010	2,010	7	27,587	99	29,390	98
105A	Common assault	203,427	226,451	23,024	11	103,547	51	108,385	48
105B	Racially-aggravated common assault	4,711	5,174	463	10	1,668	35	1,707	33
	Less serious offences	569,256	617,804	48,548	9	350,253	62	358,779	58
	Total violence against the person	600,922	650,154	49,232	8	369,975	62	378,075	58

Table 8.04 Recorded crime: detection rates by individual offence 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentages		Recorded crime							
		Number of offences		Change in number of offences	% change in offences	Detections 2000/01 ⁽¹⁾		Detections 2001/02 ⁽¹⁾	
		2000/01	2001/02			Number of detections	Detection rate %	Number of detections	Detection rate %
16	Buggery	401	354	-47	-12	291	73	224	63
17	Indecent assault on a male	3,530	3,613	83	2	2,117	60	1,947	54
18	Gross indecency between males	167	163	-4	-2	121	72	103	63
19A	Rape of a female	7,929	9,008	1,079	14	3,664	46	3,723	41
19B	Rape of a male	664	735	71	11	328	49	342	47
20	Indecent assault on a female	20,301	21,765	1,464	7	10,136	50	9,869	45
21	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13	155	170	15	10	97	63	91	54
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	1,237	1,336	99	8	801	65	806	60
23	Incest	80	93	13	16	53	66	51	55
24	Procuration	129	130	1	1	90	70	86	66
25	Abduction	262	263	1	0	88	34	79	30
26	Bigamy	80	74	-6	-8	44	55	44	59
27	Soliciting or importuning by a man	1,028	1,648	620	60	977	95	1,624	99
73	Abuse of position of trust ²	12	408	396	..	7	58	360	88
74	Gross indecency with a child	1,336	1,665	329	25	887	66	1,030	62
	Total sexual offences	37,311	41,425	4,114	11	19,701	53	20,379	49
34A	Robbery of business property	12,394	13,197	803	6	3,105	25	3,567	27
34B	Robbery of personal property	82,760	108,178	25,418	31	13,891	17	16,632	15
	Total robbery	95,154	121,375	26,221	28	16,996	18	20,199	17
	Total violent crime	733,387	812,954	79,567	11	406,672	55	418,653	51
28	Burglary in a dwelling	399,927	426,872	26,945	7	55,928	14	59,590	14
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	3,057	3,489	432	14	1,346	44	1,361	39
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	432,540	447,562	15,022	3	43,626	10	45,937	10
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	503	612	109	22	174	35	186	30
	Total burglary	836,027	878,535	42,508	5	101,074	12	107,074	12

Table 8.04 Recorded crime: detection rates by individual offence 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentages					Recorded crime				
Offence	Number of offences		Change in number of offences	% change in offences	Detections 2000/01 ⁽¹⁾		Detections 2001/02 ⁽¹⁾		
	2000/01	2001/02			Number of detections	Detection rate %	Number of detections	Detection rate %	
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	10,759	11,792	1,033	10	5,314	49	5,581	47
39	Theft from the person of another	87,332	114,630	27,298	31	4,890	6	5,843	5
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	43,045	46,823	3,778	9	11,654	27	11,862	25
41	Theft by an employee	17,487	17,165	-322	-2	11,144	64	10,768	63
42	Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	6,890	9,632	2,742	40	630	9	599	6
43	Abstracting electricity	1,451	1,340	-111	-8	1,175	81	1,083	81
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	108,509	102,814	-5,695	-5	5,236	5	4,629	5
45	Theft from a vehicle	629,651	655,127	25,476	4	35,527	6	37,673	6
46	Theft from shops	293,080	306,308	13,228	5	191,347	65	195,247	64
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	18,619	19,533	914	5	3,334	18	2,876	15
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	328,037	316,404	-11,633	-4	40,199	12	40,925	13
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	518,573	566,017	47,444	9	40,450	8	39,014	7
54	Handling stolen goods	19,243	18,720	-523	-3	18,175	94	17,260	92
126	Vehicle interference and tampering	62,696	80,750	18,054	29	4,523	7	5,148	6
	Total theft and handling stolen goods	2,145,372	2,267,055	121,683	6	373,598	17	378,508	17
51	Fraud by company director	152	141	-11	-7	121	80	147	104
52	False accounting	1,043	1,086	43	4	872	84	779	72
53A	Cheque and credit card fraud	148,252	153,281	5,029	3	42,824	29	44,177	29
53B	Other frauds	155,647	147,207	-8,440	-5	36,895	24	31,121	21
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	10	16	6	60	6	60	16	100
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	821	761	-60	-7	577	70	518	68
61	Other forgery	6,225	6,886	661	11	4,298	69	4,384	64
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud	7,174	8,021	847	12	6,597	92	7,275	91
	Total fraud and forgery	319,324	317,399	-1,925	-1	92,190	29	88,417	28
56	Arson	52,818	60,472	7,654	14	4,395	8	4,817	8
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	238,896	268,988	30,092	13	39,172	16	39,786	15
58E	Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling	1,765	2,223	458	26	251	14	239	11
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	166,960	178,246	11,286	7	26,247	16	25,793	14
58F	Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	985	1,543	558	57	298	30	360	23
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	378,903	419,757	40,854	11	39,007	10	40,110	10
58G	Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle	1,399	1,885	486	35	261	19	329	17
58D	Other criminal damage	113,628	126,211	12,583	11	24,303	21	24,032	19
58H	Racially-aggravated other criminal damage	612	829	217	35	182	30	206	25
59	Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	4,121	4,316	195	5	2,457	60	2,371	55
	Total criminal damage	960,087	1,064,470	104,383	11	136,573	14	138,043	13
	Total property crime	4,260,810	4,527,459	266,649	6	703,435	17	712,042	16
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	19,820	19,583	-237	-1	18,749	95	18,259	93
92B	Possession of controlled drugs	92,716	100,944	8,228	9	88,585	96	95,143	94
92C	Other drug offences	922	805	-117	-13	849	92	746	93
	Total drug offences	113,458	121,332	7,874	7	108,183	95	114,148	94

Table 8.04 Recorded crime: detection rates by individual offence 2000/01 and 2001/02

Numbers and percentages		Recorded crime							
		Number of offences		Change in number of offences	% change in offences	Detections 2000/01 ⁽¹⁾		Detections 2001/02 ⁽¹⁾	
		2000/01	2001/02			Number of detections	Detection rate %	Number of detections	Detection rate %
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	4,634	5,058	424	9	4,113	89	4,332	86
35	Blackmail	1,086	1,080	-6	-1	446	41	389	36
36	Kidnapping	2,404	2,795	391	16	1,367	57	1,410	50
62	High Treason and other offences against Treason Acts	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
63	Treason felony	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
64	Riot	2	12	10	500	2	100	6	50
65	Violent disorder	2,753	2,596	-157	-6	2,261	82	2,083	80
66	Other offences against the State or public order	17,834	18,689	855	5	14,258	80	14,540	78
67	Perjury	183	144	-39	-21	132	72	104	72
68	Libel	2	3	1	50	0	..	0	..
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries	27	17	-10	-37	33	122	15	88
76	Aiding suicide	10	4	-6	-60	11	110	3	75
78	Immigration offences	262	333	71	27	233	89	305	92
79	Perverting the course of justice	9,763	10,248	485	5	8,186	84	8,319	81
80	Absconding from lawful custody	1,389	1,354	-35	-3	1,237	89	1,340	99
81	Firearms Acts offences	3,531	3,205	-326	-9	3,197	91	2,765	86
82	Customs and Revenue offences	116	128	12	10	106	91	122	95
83	Bail offences	107	132	25	23	103	96	123	93
84	Trade descriptions, etc.	192	173	-19	-10	170	89	165	95
85	Health and Safety offences	5	5	0	0	5	100	6	120
86	Obscene publications etc.	665	856	191	29	608	91	733	86
87	Protection from eviction	71	57	-14	-20	25	35	13	23
89	Adulteration of food	94	118	24	26	87	93	106	90
90	Knives Act 1997 offences	51	58	7	14	47	92	55	95
91	Public health offences	10	16	6	60	6	60	7	44
94	Planning laws	5	2	-3	-60	3	60	0	0
99	Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	4,058	3,888	-170	-4	2,232	55	1,936	50
139	Indecent exposure	8,647	8,187	-460	-5	1,994	23	1,824	22
802	Dangerous driving	5,287	6,179	892	17	4,953	94	5,852	95
	Total other offences	63,188	65,337	2,149	3	45,815	73	46,553	71
	Total recorded crime	5,170,843	5,527,082	356,239	7	1,264,105	24	1,291,396	23

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

2. These offences were added to the series on 1 January 2001.

3. Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02'.

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

																				Recorded crime		
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence	Violence	Violence	Violence	Robbery ¹ , detections	Robbery,	Robbery,	Robbery,	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary	Theft of a	Theft of a	Theft of a	Theft of a	Theft from	Theft from	Theft from	Theft from
			against the person ¹ , detections	against the person, det. rate	against the person, detections	against the person, det. rate		det. rate	det. rate	det. rate	dwelling ¹ , detections	dwelling, det. rate	dwelling, detections	dwelling, det. rate	motor vehicle ¹ , detections	motor vehicle, det. rate	motor vehicle, detections	motor vehicle, det. rate	a vehicle ¹ , detections	a vehicle, det. rate	a vehicle, detections	a vehicle, det. rate
1	Bishopsgate	London, City of	178	58.0%	242	62.9%	9	31.0%	5	20.8%	2	12.5%	11	57.9%	67	48.9%	128	57.4%	6	3.0%	11	4.1%
1	Camden	Metropolitan Police	1,556	29.2%	1,536	28.1%	289	15.2%	262	10.7%	330	11.2%	394	12.3%	209	10.3%	221	10.4%	151	2.6%	93	1.4%
1	City of Westminster	Metropolitan Police	2,744	32.3%	2,461	28.2%	222	9.3%	285	10.3%	224	8.9%	185	7.3%	165	10.0%	140	10.3%	123	2.7%	106	2.1%
1	Millgarth	West Yorkshire	905	64.8%	845	58.5%	121	16.2%	176	15.5%	123	8.5%	240	12.7%	154	11.0%	162	11.9%	179	4.6%	164	3.6%
1	Newcastle Central	Northumbria	640	70.5%	716	71.7%	37	32.5%	48	50.0%	11	8.9%	28	31.1%	14	7.7%	24	21.4%	38	10.2%	28	11.6%
1	Snowhill	London, City of	132	56.2%	115	55.3%	13	54.2%	3	13.6%	14	43.8%	2	10.0%	35	30.4%	59	37.3%	20	9.5%	18	7.5%
2	Brent	Metropolitan Police	1,247	21.6%	1,578	27.7%	159	8.2%	174	7.4%	224	6.7%	334	11.2%	138	8.1%	121	7.6%	51	1.8%	65	2.2%
2	Central Leicestershire	Leicestershire	1,734	64.7%	1,628	56.4%	104	18.9%	110	16.9%	132	15.7%	93	10.2%	189	25.7%	232	25.3%	503	17.9%	825	27.7%
2	D1: Erdington, Aston, Nechells, Sattley, Ward End	West Midlands	1,748	70.9%	1,846	71.1%	166	20.0%	171	18.1%	253	16.0%	246	16.6%	218	13.2%	201	13.0%	120	6.1%	85	4.2%
2	E3: Acocks Green, Sparkhill, Sparkbrook, Edgbaston, Balsall Heath	West Midlands	1,260	68.5%	1,367	64.9%	106	15.2%	129	14.8%	239	19.0%	257	20.2%	117	10.0%	126	11.3%	54	3.2%	127	6.7%
2	Ealing	Metropolitan Police	2,417	37.6%	2,617	38.2%	184	12.2%	292	12.9%	243	8.0%	250	8.2%	206	7.9%	246	9.4%	90	1.8%	66	1.4%
2	F1: Birmingham City Centre, Digbeth	West Midlands	1,464	54.0%	1,759	60.3%	216	15.9%	264	18.2%	18	6.6%	15	8.6%	120	11.7%	139	15.4%	292	9.3%	127	4.7%
2	F3: Soho, Handsworth, Sandwell, Perry Barr, Aston (part)	West Midlands	1,473	66.3%	1,831	73.4%	163	14.2%	204	14.6%	140	9.7%	158	10.8%	94	9.5%	114	13.1%	47	5.5%	42	4.3%
2	Greenwich	Metropolitan Police	1,748	27.7%	1,464	23.4%	86	18.3%	126	16.8%	292	15.3%	157	9.1%	252	10.3%	243	9.4%	107	3.7%	57	2.1%
2	Hackney	Metropolitan Police	1,700	26.9%	2,017	30.1%	285	12.5%	333	11.1%	520	16.6%	321	10.3%	235	7.9%	270	9.6%	83	1.6%	117	2.4%
2	Haringey	Metropolitan Police	2,676	51.4%	1,804	35.5%	360	15.4%	332	12.6%	315	10.4%	356	9.3%	288	10.6%	327	12.1%	102	2.8%	114	2.8%
2	Islington	Metropolitan Police	2,267	41.6%	2,033	35.9%	171	11.3%	164	9.9%	383	14.5%	293	9.9%	289	9.6%	293	9.6%	89	2.0%	83	1.8%
2	Lambeth	Metropolitan Police	1,368	17.3%	1,381	16.8%	265	5.6%	436	6.7%	282	5.9%	340	6.3%	266	9.3%	257	8.4%	94	2.0%	98	1.7%
2	Lewisham	Metropolitan Police	1,459	27.4%	1,320	24.0%	360	23.3%	385	19.6%	558	22.4%	345	13.2%	314	14.3%	225	10.4%	89	4.0%	43	1.8%
2	Newham	Metropolitan Police	2,017	27.5%	1,836	24.3%	239	11.3%	215	9.0%	113	6.1%	170	7.3%	257	6.7%	345	9.0%	96	1.9%	168	3.2%
2	Southwark	Metropolitan Police	1,600	21.5%	1,581	20.4%	240	11.1%	465	15.1%	246	9.1%	410	12.5%	215	8.7%	207	7.4%	79	2.1%	116	2.3%
2	Tower Hamlets	Metropolitan Police	1,544	25.9%	1,309	20.5%	147	8.4%	178	8.4%	283	15.1%	255	13.4%	198	8.0%	190	8.5%	81	1.9%	74	1.5%
3	Barnet	Metropolitan Police	1,871	40.9%	1,277	26.4%	130	12.5%	178	13.3%	259	9.3%	401	15.3%	156	10.1%	145	10.0%	57	1.7%	69	2.4%
3	Central Bristol	Avon & Somerset	1,071	38.9%	678	22.7%	149	10.4%	218	7.8%	188	10.4%	222	8.6%	197	9.9%	319	12.2%	262	6.7%	142	2.1%
3	Croydon	Metropolitan Police	1,893	29.9%	1,430	23.0%	235	15.0%	259	12.4%	215	8.9%	259	9.7%	210	8.1%	215	8.5%	69	2.2%	50	1.6%
3	Enfield	Metropolitan Police	1,313	27.4%	1,042	20.5%	132	11.3%	176	13.6%	351	16.4%	208	7.4%	148	7.7%	190	8.9%	57	1.7%	76	2.5%
3	Hammersmith & Fulham	Metropolitan Police	1,376	31.5%	1,232	28.8%	99	10.9%	125	9.3%	180	8.3%	237	11.8%	152	11.9%	138	11.4%	94	2.1%	117	2.4%
3	Harrow	Metropolitan Police	747	30.3%	642	24.2%	85	15.2%	109	12.2%	130	6.1%	125	6.4%	79	10.6%	81	9.3%	56	3.4%	25	1.6%
3	Hillingdon	Metropolitan Police	933	22.8%	1,000	21.0%	40	8.5%	53	8.2%	134	5.2%	200	8.5%	167	8.4%	130	7.1%	56	1.6%	45	1.3%
3	Hounslow	Metropolitan Police	986	18.1%	1,000	17.2%	111	15.5%	132	12.7%	165	8.0%	150	8.1%	156	9.8%	138	9.8%	52	1.5%	53	1.4%
3	Kensington & Chelsea	Metropolitan Police	1,124	33.9%	1,391	45.4%	102	10.3%	138	11.6%	217	8.5%	168	9.0%	154	10.6%	105	9.5%	51	1.8%	50	1.5%
3	Kingston upon Thames	Metropolitan Police	556	22.3%	642	24.1%	53	21.6%	52	16.4%	94	11.7%	61	9.4%	34	7.3%	39	10.0%	24	2.4%	19	2.4%
3	Luton	Bedfordshire	1,190	53.2%	1,403	60.7%	54	13.8%	70	11.6%	177	12.7%	142	8.0%	365	17.5%	455	24.7%	272	8.1%	122	3.3%
3	Merton	Metropolitan Police	647	22.1%	631	20.0%	53	13.4%	100	15.8%	69	6.4%	116	10.2%	74	8.2%	92	9.1%	80	5.3%	38	2.6%
3	Redbridge	Metropolitan Police	762	20.3%	765	20.6%	97	10.8%	102	8.4%	98	5.8%	106	5.7%	155	6.5%	185	7.1%	63	1.9%	56	1.5%
3	Richmond upon Thames	Metropolitan Police	480	24.1%	547	25.9%	47	19.9%	60	17.0%	79	5.3%	111	8.8%	50	8.2%	60	9.3%	42	3.0%	41	2.6%
3	Slough and District	Thames Valley	887	62.6%	1,133	65.8%	55	16.4%	86	18.9%	437	22.3%	440	19.0%	111	7.9%	191	15.1%	170	2.9%	245	4.1%
3	Waltham Forest	Metropolitan Police	1,578	32.8%	1,334	26.8%	192	15.0%	187	8.7%	198	11.2%	208	8.1%	157	7.7%	178	8.5%	59	2.1%	64	2.1%
3	Wandsworth	Metropolitan Police	1,061	21.8%	1,021	20.4%	148	10.4%	265	13.6%	184	6.8%	259	8.3%	162	8.3%	210	10.5%	94	2.3%	93	2.2%
4	Bradford North ³	West Yorkshire	1,101	83.9%	1,029	67.3%	48	18.2%	70	16.4%	355	15.4%	231	8.1%	253	13.7%	244	8.9%	160	5.7%	73	2.1%
4	Bradford South ³	West Yorkshire	1,615	77.6%	1,674	75.3%	80	21.2%	111	15.4%	407	17.2%	241	7.5%	295	14.2%	286	9.8%	206	6.2%	144	3.5%
4	D3: Stetchford, Shard end, Bordesley Green, Bromford, Sheldon	West Midlands	2,096	79.6%	2,219	72.0%	134	21.4%	171	21.5%	360	20.5%	358	18.9%	241	12.9%	224	11.7%	177	7.3%	108	4.4%

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

		Recorded crime																				
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence against the person ¹ , detections 00/01	Violence against the person, det. rate 00/01	Violence against the person, detections 01/02	Violence against the person, det. rate 01/02	Robbery ¹ , detections 00/01	Robbery, det. rate 00/01	Robbery, detections 01/02	Robbery, det. rate 01/02	Burglary dwelling ¹ , detections 00/01	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 00/01	Burglary dwelling, detections 01/02	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 01/02
4	E1: Bourneville, Bartley Green, Longbridge, Selly Oak, Frankley, Northfield	West Midlands	1,351	70.0%	2,027	68.6%	109	24.3%	116	22.3%	337	14.5%	561	24.6%	226	14.9%	269	21.6%	89	5.3%	123	8.5%
4	E2: Kings Heath, Billesley, Kings Norton	West Midlands	1,030	65.1%	1,222	56.8%	90	17.5%	142	21.5%	228	14.4%	318	19.6%	145	11.3%	196	18.6%	52	3.2%	87	6.5%
4	F2: Soho, Winson Green, Harbourne, Ladywood, Quinton	West Midlands	1,787	79.6%	1,942	77.2%	154	20.5%	156	19.0%	211	14.0%	330	20.0%	161	15.1%	249	27.4%	108	7.8%	97	6.7%
4	G1: Wolverhampton Town Centre, Wolverhampton West, Whitmoreanes, Tettenhall, Penn	West Midlands	2,019	72.2%	2,048	69.5%	91	20.2%	132	23.4%	198	16.1%	277	20.9%	216	19.2%	179	18.4%	105	5.9%	225	13.2%
4	G2: Wednesfield, Bilston, Gateshead East	West Midlands	2,332	71.1%	2,143	74.8%	103	29.4%	96	19.7%	329	22.0%	291	18.5%	278	18.0%	259	17.9%	215	10.8%	136	7.4%
4	H2: Willenhall, Bloxwich, Brownhills, Darlaston	West Midlands	2,170	79.9%	1,867	77.7%	55	26.6%	65	34.2%	309	22.2%	313	26.5%	183	16.2%	190	18.2%	166	9.4%	140	9.0%
4	Gateshead East	Northumbria	806	81.5%	1,204	67.4%	50	32.9%	44	24.9%	153	14.5%	142	11.1%	107	13.0%	93	13.0%	80	6.5%	152	13.0%
4	K1: West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Tipton, Great Barr	West Midlands	1,848	72.6%	1,919	69.7%	132	23.2%	137	22.8%	198	10.3%	222	12.0%	235	11.0%	337	18.7%	89	3.9%	180	8.7%
4	K2: Smethwick, Oldbury, Old Hill, Langley, Warley	West Midlands	1,909	73.8%	2,023	66.6%	142	21.0%	199	25.8%	178	10.2%	432	23.2%	177	9.8%	218	12.3%	75	4.4%	102	4.7%
4	Keighley ³	West Yorkshire	1,121	85.6%	884	74.1%	26	34.7%	39	18.8%	222	13.0%	215	9.5%	147	17.6%	167	10.5%	57	2.7%	68	2.7%
4	Killingbeck	West Yorkshire	800	80.6%	932	75.6%	59	16.6%	89	20.4%	456	16.2%	344	10.4%	208	12.5%	216	10.7%	73	3.4%	69	3.1%
4	Kingston upon Hull	Humburside	2,502	63.5%	2,411	65.1%	115	18.1%	112	16.6%	477	9.4%	427	8.7%	282	9.9%	289	10.6%	163	2.7%	198	2.9%
4	M3: Radford, Foleshill, Bell Green, Wyken	West Midlands	1,335	71.8%	1,436	70.2%	59	22.5%	63	23.1%	160	12.0%	150	12.3%	177	16.0%	185	20.7%	165	11.1%	78	6.0%
4	Middlesbrough	Cleveland	528	51.8%	834	58.2%	57	10.9%	111	15.8%	189	6.5%	313	9.1%	185	8.5%	216	9.8%	90	2.2%	120	2.5%
4	Newcastle East	Northumbria	536	83.9%	570	80.4%	26	29.9%	23	31.1%	233	27.7%	235	26.3%	91	19.3%	87	22.7%	66	11.4%	146	24.9%
4	Newcastle West	Northumbria	823	78.2%	888	72.5%	48	34.8%	41	28.1%	113	13.8%	100	11.4%	82	17.7%	80	14.0%	68	8.3%	59	7.7%
4	North Liverpool ³	Merseyside	3,045	63.7%	2,767	53.6%	155	18.2%	192	14.5%	447	15.4%	368	9.8%	643	12.5%	438	8.7%	224	5.2%	115	2.2%
4	North Manchester	Greater Manchester	3,200	62.1%	3,110	60.2%	164	10.5%	217	11.4%	277	10.0%	190	6.8%	343	8.8%	288	9.1%	122	3.5%	124	3.0%
4	Nottingham ³	Nottinghamshire	3,661	48.3%	3,463	43.2%	245	16.2%	253	12.8%	781	12.4%	566	8.7%	313	9.1%	297	8.5%	194	2.2%	187	2.0%
4	Sheffield Central ³	South Yorkshire	1,317	80.7%	1,228	75.9%	137	25.2%	147	19.5%	338	18.3%	312	15.3%	212	13.9%	146	10.7%	150	5.3%	122	3.6%
4	South Liverpool ³	Merseyside	1,853	77.7%	1,321	66.5%	145	23.0%	137	20.0%	512	20.4%	571	17.3%	302	11.2%	175	8.6%	116	4.6%	39	1.9%
4	South Manchester	Greater Manchester	3,651	62.5%	3,375	57.8%	358	11.3%	342	12.0%	339	5.5%	441	7.1%	396	9.0%	348	10.3%	133	1.9%	138	2.3%
4	Sunderland City	Northumbria	1,198	76.1%	1,389	60.6%	41	24.3%	67	34.2%	238	17.9%	225	18.2%	111	8.6%	137	10.3%	37	2.9%	85	5.4%
4	Sunderland West	Northumbria	579	89.6%	646	78.1%	9	18.8%	16	30.2%	136	16.7%	113	13.7%	79	11.9%	87	13.4%	31	7.6%	90	15.2%
4	Wallsend	Northumbria	363	80.7%	405	85.3%	23	31.1%	14	20.9%	93	15.4%	102	20.2%	54	16.3%	42	14.5%	62	10.0%	44	7.7%
5	Alfreton	Derbyshire	1,383	81.2%	1,529	73.2%	20	27.4%	40	32.3%	190	15.6%	258	18.5%	128	14.0%	97	9.9%	122	4.4%	89	3.1%
5	Bridgend	South Wales	1,213	89.0%	1,213	82.6%	15	75.0%	25	61.0%	101	20.8%	115	23.0%	245	23.4%	220	23.8%	113	12.2%	84	8.2%
5	Bury	Greater Manchester	1,816	77.9%	1,835	73.8%	59	15.8%	78	15.2%	201	8.5%	148	7.1%	188	7.7%	191	9.3%	80	2.9%	78	2.9%
5	Chesterfield	Derbyshire	1,591	70.3%	1,730	71.9%	37	32.2%	49	36.8%	234	18.2%	333	18.8%	123	10.7%	148	13.7%	128	4.2%	362	10.4%
5	Darlington	Durham	645	89.5%	819	80.1%	25	29.8%	20	18.9%	88	12.2%	220	22.0%	108	18.5%	118	22.1%	103	5.9%	207	13.6%
5	Derby	Derbyshire	2,675	66.4%	2,590	62.7%	112	20.9%	141	19.2%	469	14.4%	723	23.2%	227	13.6%	201	14.2%	108	2.5%	253	5.1%
5	Durham	Durham	1,152	84.6%	1,236	82.4%	20	41.7%	35	50.0%	139	17.6%	159	18.0%	94	13.5%	62	10.5%	122	12.9%	85	7.1%
5	Eastern	North Wales	1,838	80.7%	2,068	64.5%	36	43.4%	31	31.3%	232	27.1%	153	14.5%	158	15.4%	160	14.8%	83	3.2%	164	5.5%
5	Eastern	Northamptonshire	1,075	94.6%	990	89.0%	34	36.6%	66	38.2%	225	24.9%	154	20.5%	100	19.4%	214	30.8%	250	24.6%	128	12.4%
5	Havant	Hampshire	972	68.0%	969	71.6%	22	38.6%	15	31.9%	130	20.2%	81	16.8%	117	17.6%	126	16.3%	67	5.6%	61	4.8%
5	Mansfield / Ashfield ³	Nottinghamshire	1,612	61.0%	1,719	50.6%	38	23.8%	57	27.7%	385	16.9%	428	14.4%	146	11.8%	129	9.0%	101	3.5%	155	4.2%
5	Northern	Cambridgeshire	1,601	67.0%	1,932	68.8%	57	16.1%	49	18.7%	316	19.8%	316	19.8%	164	13.0%	163	12.3%	319	7.9%	141	3.1%
5	Northern	Northamptonshire	1,012	81.9%	1,357	80.7%	54	43.2%	64	30.9%	163	19.1%	163	18.0%	374	42.2%	329	30.3%	342	16.5%	481	22.6%

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

		Recorded crime																				
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence against the person ¹ , detections	Violence against the person, det. rate	Violence against the person, detections	Violence against the person, det. rate	Robbery ¹ , detections	Robbery, det. rate	Robbery, detections	Robbery, det. rate	Burglary dwelling ¹ , detections	Burglary dwelling, det. rate	Burglary dwelling, detections	Burglary dwelling, det. rate	Theft of a motor vehicle ¹ , detections	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate	Theft of a motor vehicle, detections	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate	Theft from a vehicle ¹ , detections	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate	Theft from a vehicle, detections	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate
			00/01	00/01	01/02	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02	00/01	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02	00/01	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02
5	Redditch	West Mercia	750	80.5%	1,644	59.9%	32	39.0%	37	21.6%	156	18.4%	289	28.8%	117	18.0%	88	13.7%	83	7.6%	104	7.7%
5	Sefton ³	Merseyside	1,696	73.5%	1,526	68.6%	51	22.8%	64	18.5%	285	18.7%	288	12.7%	222	11.0%	318	16.5%	101	5.5%	62	3.1%
5	South Nottinghamshire ³	Nottinghamshire	1,470	57.5%	1,372	55.1%	68	21.7%	106	24.7%	301	13.0%	320	10.7%	156	10.7%	163	10.2%	207	4.9%	94	1.9%
5	Southern	Lancashire	1,166	75.1%	1,330	67.1%	47	45.2%	35	17.2%	197	15.5%	274	14.8%	180	15.1%	190	14.9%	160	7.6%	222	8.8%
5	Stockport	Greater Manchester	2,381	68.6%	2,496	70.4%	145	18.3%	128	16.5%	305	7.8%	657	18.8%	453	15.0%	313	11.1%	329	6.4%	248	5.5%
5	Swale	Kent	786	78.0%	808	78.8%	20	32.8%	17	23.6%	77	12.5%	108	16.0%	96	15.8%	106	19.2%	74	5.4%	57	5.3%
5	Swindon (D)	Wiltshire	1,208	65.8%	1,360	68.7%	30	25.0%	46	26.7%	116	14.5%	192	20.0%	111	19.2%	91	16.6%	122	7.2%	230	12.8%
5	Telford	West Mercia	1,142	75.8%	1,967	59.0%	32	26.7%	42	30.4%	124	11.6%	198	12.9%	125	13.8%	88	12.0%	74	3.9%	60	2.8%
5	Thurrock	Essex	804	75.4%	888	73.0%	22	24.4%	23	26.7%	96	21.3%	93	16.5%	166	11.4%	350	19.1%	50	2.6%	82	3.9%
5	Trafford	Greater Manchester	1,956	68.9%	2,030	63.9%	136	14.9%	158	15.7%	308	11.8%	141	5.6%	209	8.9%	244	11.7%	96	2.5%	97	2.9%
5	Vale of Glamorgan	South Wales	816	83.2%	1,061	85.7%	27	64.3%	19	52.8%	128	23.2%	154	31.0%	161	22.1%	164	25.2%	261	20.3%	152	12.2%
5	Wakefield ³	West Yorkshire	2,058	85.3%	2,052	78.0%	43	29.5%	56	32.0%	686	21.0%	526	15.2%	270	15.3%	286	14.0%	483	10.5%	193	4.7%
5	Warrington	Cheshire	964	83.2%	893	76.9%	39	32.8%	32	31.4%	209	21.2%	197	16.4%	166	13.0%	179	16.2%	229	15.0%	166	10.6%
5	Weetwood	West Yorkshire	594	76.3%	744	75.9%	61	21.0%	103	20.8%	524	15.0%	573	14.2%	305	15.3%	169	9.8%	200	6.3%	95	3.0%
5	West Leicestershire	Leicestershire	1,502	68.0%	1,337	59.4%	46	31.9%	45	26.9%	314	14.5%	307	15.0%	329	21.1%	259	20.1%	245	9.2%	204	7.7%
5	Wigan	Greater Manchester	2,725	71.4%	2,887	68.5%	60	21.6%	64	16.6%	232	8.0%	308	10.6%	341	8.8%	385	10.2%	91	3.0%	93	2.9%
6	Barking & Dagenham	Metropolitan Police	712	19.8%	794	20.1%	101	13.8%	108	12.5%	79	7.8%	86	6.8%	141	7.7%	158	9.5%	57	3.1%	33	1.9%
6	Barnsley ³	South Yorkshire	1,309	88.1%	1,223	85.7%	38	37.3%	42	31.1%	288	12.0%	382	14.2%	151	10.1%	132	9.4%	120	4.9%	95	3.3%
6	Basildon	Essex	1,106	72.6%	889	66.1%	38	33.3%	35	21.9%	119	15.8%	125	15.6%	210	17.6%	218	14.5%	109	4.6%	106	5.0%
6	Blaenau Gwent	Gwent	2,159	96.5%	1,583	94.7%	11	78.6%	11	61.1%	188	44.8%	98	34.6%	192	41.0%	145	35.9%	130	19.1%	77	17.2%
6	Caerphilly	Gwent	4,757	95.9%	2,458	91.7%	23	51.1%	19	54.3%	308	43.8%	226	30.4%	230	25.4%	300	38.3%	183	14.6%	367	31.0%
6	Derwentside	Durham	826	98.0%	774	81.9%	9	50.0%	11	44.0%	36	13.4%	55	12.5%	43	10.1%	48	15.8%	50	8.7%	48	7.1%
6	Doncaster ³	South Yorkshire	1,876	85.3%	1,983	86.0%	99	36.8%	109	36.3%	442	12.7%	529	12.5%	238	12.3%	209	12.8%	187	5.1%	184	4.1%
6	Easington	Durham	600	95.4%	689	84.0%	11	50.0%	16	45.7%	140	26.1%	210	25.0%	57	12.4%	76	13.7%	60	10.5%	67	11.4%
6	Hartlepool	Cleveland	345	69.7%	353	61.3%	33	25.8%	36	17.5%	140	9.9%	136	10.5%	55	8.3%	95	11.7%	91	6.2%	72	6.1%
6	Langbaourgh	Cleveland	549	79.3%	573	71.1%	32	32.3%	29	40.3%	222	21.0%	279	24.4%	139	17.5%	157	20.4%	98	7.0%	130	9.7%
6	Merthyr Tydfil	South Wales	599	88.6%	673	87.6%	9	47.4%	18	81.8%	117	33.9%	96	31.1%	135	17.6%	137	16.6%	50	7.5%	45	5.7%
6	Neath & Port Talbot	South Wales	1,101	91.7%	1,173	85.4%	16	66.7%	13	46.4%	113	20.4%	129	19.5%	233	17.4%	312	25.9%	108	12.3%	77	8.4%
6	Rhondda Cynon Taff	South Wales	1,751	87.9%	1,770	80.7%	24	61.5%	22	52.4%	245	19.5%	288	24.2%	317	17.8%	424	28.4%	187	12.0%	112	7.7%
6	Rotherham ³	South Yorkshire	1,101	89.4%	108	9.4%	44	38.9%	44	32.6%	433	17.2%	451	17.6%	238	15.4%	194	12.2%	185	6.4%	218	6.6%
6	Sedgefield	Durham	522	85.6%	690	81.6%	25	65.8%	10	55.6%	53	13.6%	76	19.4%	60	16.5%	52	16.3%	37	5.5%	33	6.0%
6	South East Northumberland	Northumbria	1,292	86.2%	1,197	80.2%	28	35.0%	16	22.2%	144	17.9%	174	17.5%	73	12.7%	98	20.5%	199	14.8%	171	12.2%
6	South Tyneside	Northumbria	1,116	75.3%	1,150	68.2%	43	25.6%	38	29.5%	186	13.9%	119	10.7%	100	9.9%	88	11.8%	97	5.8%	53	4.0%
6	St Helens	Merseyside	1,325	73.8%	1,317	68.8%	45	26.8%	76	35.5%	239	14.3%	266	17.0%	201	10.5%	179	10.8%	73	4.2%	81	4.9%
6	Stockton	Cleveland	545	73.8%	510	68.2%	37	20.2%	55	18.6%	274	15.6%	295	12.2%	97	10.6%	89	8.2%	109	4.9%	91	4.0%
6	Washington	Northumbria	712	81.7%	742	80.0%	15	26.3%	21	28.4%	87	10.0%	152	16.5%	123	17.3%	84	13.6%	178	13.3%	181	15.0%
6	Wear-Tees	Durham	955	94.1%	834	82.8%	6	28.6%	7	31.8%	74	14.9%	99	21.2%	60	14.2%	61	20.7%	38	6.6%	56	10.7%
6	Wirral ³	Merseyside	2,364	72.9%	2,214	69.2%	76	23.8%	83	23.3%	463	16.2%	441	17.9%	384	16.0%	339	14.6%	196	8.2%	106	4.1%
7	Barrow and Kendal	Cumbria	1,333	83.5%	1,447	89.5%	8	25.8%	15	38.5%	112	21.5%	121	24.3%	67	26.5%	115	40.5%	57	8.4%	96	12.9%
7	Bassetlaw / Newark & Sherwood ³	Nottinghamshire	1,328	63.4%	1,582	59.5%	22	34.9%	30	28.6%	207	15.2%	292	15.7%	140	14.2%	112	9.4%	99	4.3%	178	6.0%
7	Central	Norfolk	1,745	70.5%	1,755	66.2%	50	24.3%	58	23.6%	212	12.4%	264	14.3%	138	15.1%	115	14.9%	136	3.6%	182	4.8%
7	Central	North Wales	1,505	84.0%	1,517	66.4%	18	29.0%	18	31.0%	187	20.8%	164	15.8%	105	18.3%	114	19.0%	108	6.4%	56	3.4%
7	Crewe	Cheshire	612	94.3%	636	88.3%	20	43.5%	12	36.4%	152	18.5%	105	14.3%	32	11.7%	56	14.9%	62	7.0%	41	4.0%
7	East Riding of Yorkshire	Humberside	1,424	80.3%	1,603	68.9%	21	23.1%	23	20.0%	147	11.7%	164	11.5%	130	14.4%	138	14.7%	99	4.1%	127	4.6%
7	Eastern	Suffolk	1,649	80.1%	1,966	81.3%	26	41.9%	31	39.2%	107	13.0%	146	16.4%	97	21.7%	109	26.5%	63	4.9%	149	11.6%
7	Isle of Wight	Hampshire	907	71.9%	1,102	85.7%	12	46.2%	8	40.0%	96	18.9%	95	19.5%	66	33.7%	79	31.2%	51	9.6%	39	6.8%
7	Kidderminster	West Mercia	747	78.2%	1,136	55.6%	9	23.7%	24	31.6%	159	29.1%	161	23.3%	80	17.8%	79	15.7%	87	7.2%	107	9.0%
7	North Lincolnshire	Humberside	1,146	77.1%	1,091	66.8%	24	32.0%	19	13.6%	180	15.0%	378	18.1%	105	13.6%	135	13.6%	210	12.2%	181	7.6%
7	Senlac	Sussex	1,276	52.3%	2,205	76.3%	46	15.3%	55	20.6%	170	10.9%	150	9.9%	142	10.5%	139	15.6%	77	2.4%	58	2.1%
7	Southern	Warwickshire	884	70.0%	1,313	70.8%	25	27.5%	43	27.0%	198	16.5%	311	27.3%	171	23.5%	155	23.0%	199	8.6%	150	6.0%
7	Tendring	Essex	625	80.7%	881	84.4%	4	8.9%	14	32.6%	96	24.2%	83	20.1%	93	23.8%	101	26.6%	51	7.4%	95	10.9%
7	Torfean and Monmouthshire	Gwent	3,704	97.9%	2,127	90.5%	27	75.0%	19	76.0%	297	52.8%	254	46.3%	221	34.6%	474	82.6%	373	28.7%	445	41.3%
7	West Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire	1,107	73.8%	1,372	78.0%	32	30.8%	43	33.6%	193	10.6%	313	17.8%	92	13.8%	114	17.7%	133	7.5%	117	7.2%
7	Worcester	West Mercia	1,058	73.1%	2,269	65.4%	30	38.0%	41	29.5%	131	15.1%	193	15.4%	141	17.5%	158	23.1%	150	10.4%	95	4.6%

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

		Recorded crime																				
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence against the person ¹ , detections 00/01	Violence against the person, det. rate 00/01	Violence against the person, detections 01/02	Violence against the person, det. rate 01/02	Robbery ¹ , detections 00/01	Robbery, det. rate 00/01	Robbery, detections 01/02	Robbery, det. rate 01/02	Burglary dwelling ¹ , detections 00/01	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 00/01	Burglary dwelling, detections 01/02	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 01/02
7	Workington and Whitehaven	Cumbria	862	80.6%	1,250	73.2%	10	37.0%	18	45.0%	99	13.4%	138	17.3%	77	19.4%	89	23.3%	48	3.6%	43	3.2%
8	Bath and North East Somerset	Avon & Somerset	770	64.3%	489	29.8%	31	28.4%	50	24.4%	215	23.0%	215	13.8%	97	9.5%	166	11.9%	32	1.7%	62	2.6%
8	Bexley	Metropolitan Police	598	18.6%	728	21.8%	41	9.8%	81	16.2%	199	19.0%	77	7.4%	143	8.0%	115	6.4%	60	2.7%	36	1.8%
8	Bournemouth	Dorset	780	55.6%	1,129	65.6%	31	16.8%	25	13.6%	206	17.7%	270	20.5%	115	10.9%	91	9.5%	108	4.4%	115	4.0%
8	Bromley	Metropolitan Police	716	18.8%	886	23.1%	101	14.7%	143	15.6%	175	9.6%	103	5.6%	148	7.2%	149	6.9%	33	1.1%	44	1.2%
8	Canterbury	Kent	939	76.0%	854	66.6%	24	31.6%	33	22.3%	120	21.6%	196	22.3%	62	12.0%	215	20.3%	90	10.1%	221	11.0%
8	Chase	Staffordshire	1,987	52.4%	2,584	57.7%	50	29.9%	38	19.4%	233	14.4%	341	17.8%	169	12.5%	175	15.1%	141	4.5%	159	5.4%
8	Chelmsford	Essex	943	83.6%	1,015	85.3%	12	27.3%	21	46.7%	83	17.8%	100	22.6%	62	12.7%	96	19.6%	86	7.6%	38	3.8%
8	Cheltenham and Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	1,306	75.8%	1,212	74.4%	37	32.7%	42	34.4%	264	24.0%	257	21.2%	128	18.0%	121	15.9%	178	7.9%	364	19.0%
8	Chiltern Vale	Thames Valley	908	63.2%	1,088	66.7%	39	19.7%	90	31.3%	148	7.9%	268	13.7%	188	13.5%	177	13.2%	145	4.3%	149	4.5%
8	Colchester	Essex	913	79.4%	1,357	87.0%	15	32.6%	16	28.6%	129	29.3%	92	21.7%	82	21.1%	82	20.1%	58	6.0%	169	15.6%
8	Congleton and Vale Royal	Cheshire	718	90.0%	710	84.7%	25	43.9%	29	56.9%	228	23.5%	247	23.7%	93	13.0%	115	17.6%	57	4.4%	189	11.2%
8	East Downs	Sussex	1,476	65.3%	1,555	69.5%	50	33.3%	32	20.6%	248	18.9%	201	16.6%	123	13.4%	118	14.9%	86	3.1%	72	2.6%
8	East Surrey ³	Surrey	1,441	69.9%	1,312	71.5%	27	29.0%	38	32.2%	103	10.6%	150	13.9%	89	13.3%	108	13.8%	71	4.3%	59	3.0%
8	Fareham	Hampshire	391	50.4%	744	94.1%	14	40.0%	10	32.3%	56	14.0%	121	35.6%	58	22.7%	72	26.4%	140	13.6%	71	7.5%
8	Forest and Gloucester	Gloucestershire	1,842	81.4%	1,594	78.4%	80	34.0%	80	23.5%	309	29.9%	310	24.6%	207	27.9%	112	17.2%	339	12.1%	254	8.3%
8	Havering	Metropolitan Police	945	33.9%	1,144	35.5%	59	15.1%	63	11.5%	40	4.5%	63	5.7%	107	5.8%	134	7.1%	26	1.2%	42	1.8%
8	Highdown	Sussex	1,207	57.1%	1,683	70.1%	17	13.4%	57	45.2%	113	10.6%	188	19.5%	98	10.9%	167	21.4%	57	2.7%	160	8.5%
8	J2: Halesowen, Stourbridge, Lye, Cradley, Kingswinford	West Midlands	1,347	81.7%	1,427	72.2%	44	20.3%	128	33.2%	394	29.8%	245	17.5%	216	17.8%	196	18.1%	135	8.2%	159	10.2%
8	L1: Solihull, Chelmsleywood, Shirley	West Midlands	1,841	72.4%	1,696	71.2%	145	31.0%	130	19.6%	256	14.5%	425	23.4%	259	17.0%	302	21.9%	339	9.8%	293	9.3%
8	Macclesfield	Cheshire	592	91.1%	581	82.8%	29	39.7%	25	32.9%	234	24.4%	273	22.7%	62	14.8%	69	16.2%	34	2.8%	46	3.2%
8	New Forest	Hampshire	761	74.7%	960	90.9%	11	37.9%	13	41.9%	58	12.1%	82	14.8%	47	16.2%	59	17.0%	45	2.9%	48	3.8%
8	North East Hampshire	Hampshire	907	67.4%	997	79.4%	20	44.4%	29	42.0%	67	22.6%	159	34.8%	65	12.0%	86	19.5%	42	4.1%	31	2.9%
8	North Somerset	Avon & Somerset	933	55.3%	528	28.1%	24	26.4%	30	22.9%	318	26.1%	176	11.9%	141	21.0%	113	15.0%	108	4.7%	471	18.5%
8	North Staffs	Staffordshire	1,274	43.9%	1,917	53.5%	25	31.6%	25	21.9%	97	7.9%	159	11.2%	75	8.0%	121	11.7%	65	3.1%	150	5.2%
8	Northern	Lancashire	1,214	67.2%	1,472	61.2%	44	34.6%	25	19.4%	254	18.2%	213	15.6%	128	19.6%	128	19.2%	99	6.0%	163	8.5%
8	Poole	Dorset	502	66.9%	868	71.5%	8	16.3%	18	22.5%	99	12.1%	134	18.7%	75	9.3%	104	14.2%	64	3.5%	51	3.3%
8	Rayleigh	Essex	562	79.5%	718	78.7%	10	33.3%	5	11.6%	64	16.8%	88	25.3%	73	16.6%	88	19.4%	38	4.4%	107	11.6%
8	South Leicestershire	Leicestershire	1,381	73.0%	1,162	63.3%	32	32.0%	25	30.1%	182	13.5%	175	14.3%	166	21.6%	127	17.9%	133	8.7%	157	9.4%
8	Southend	Essex	1,200	84.9%	1,238	85.7%	25	16.9%	63	29.0%	223	21.4%	148	19.7%	156	18.1%	192	23.7%	129	7.1%	137	7.5%
8	Sutton	Metropolitan Police	691	33.6%	707	28.8%	48	20.0%	64	18.9%	58	7.5%	105	10.1%	77	8.2%	63	7.3%	38	2.6%	44	2.3%
8	Thames Forest	Thames Valley	1,293	69.6%	1,437	65.5%	33	21.7%	74	31.2%	185	13.7%	223	17.4%	180	15.2%	143	14.5%	333	7.3%	457	12.6%
8	West Kent	Kent	778	79.5%	788	76.1%	22	23.7%	18	33.3%	104	12.0%	77	12.1%	67	10.1%	71	14.4%	69	4.2%	65	6.2%
8	West Surrey ³	Surrey	1,375	76.9%	999	68.8%	38	41.8%	37	34.6%	137	14.9%	88	11.9%	124	16.4%	128	16.8%	63	4.9%	50	4.1%
8	Western ³	Hertfordshire	1,037	73.1%	1,346	89.0%	49	29.5%	90	38.1%	245	19.3%	203	14.6%	219	16.9%	266	21.2%	208	5.2%	306	8.9%
8	Western	Lancashire	1,485	67.2%	1,599	59.6%	46	13.9%	104	21.8%	367	18.6%	434	19.7%	149	13.3%	206	16.0%	159	7.9%	93	4.3%
9	Andover	Hampshire	544	79.6%	542	78.1%	9	36.0%	8	47.1%	42	17.1%	39	17.4%	26	19.7%	29	25.7%	35	9.0%	37	8.8%
9	Area 1: Caradon, Carrick, Penwith and Isles of Scilly, Kerrier, North Cornwall, Restormel ³	Devon & Cornwall	3,126	90.4%	2,559	75.6%	38	48.7%	29	36.7%	268	17.0%	257	17.6%	231	22.3%	220	23.4%	310	6.3%	244	5.7%
9	Area 3: South Hams, Teignbridge, West Devon, Torbay ³	Devon & Cornwall	2,130	88.1%	1,841	71.8%	27	35.1%	35	38.5%	374	19.0%	247	12.9%	198	26.1%	169	25.3%	208	7.0%	231	8.6%
9	Area 4: East Devon, North Devon, Mid Devon, Torrridge, Exeter ³	Devon & Cornwall	2,663	90.0%	2,500	79.1%	55	50.9%	38	42.7%	322	18.1%	367	21.2%	216	24.5%	194	22.4%	267	6.3%	283	8.0%
9	Aylesbury Vale	Thames Valley	738	72.6%	701	72.3%	58	43.6%	33	22.4%	93	17.4%	127	16.3%	121	22.4%	130	24.9%	292	14.1%	78	4.1%
9	Braintree	Essex	777	84.9%	852	87.9%	10	37.0%	11	31.4%	60	10.9%	86	16.6%	56	15.6%	64	18.4%	46	4.4%	60	6.7%
9	Buxton	Derbyshire	1,052	84.6%	1,071	81.3%	20	41.7%	20	51.3%	103	25.8%	118	24.8%	131	29.9%	71	19.7%	199	14.2%	103	9.1%
9	Central	Cambridgeshire	1,528	81.0%	1,694	78.5%	22	33.8%	26	30.6%	208	23.7%	263	25.7%	130	18.0%	108	13.7%	86	4.7%	185	8.1%

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

		Recorded crime																				
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence against the person ¹ , detections	Violence against the person, det. rate	Violence against the person, detections	Violence against the person, det. rate	Robbery ¹ , detections	Robbery, det. rate	Robbery, detections	Robbery, det. rate	Burglary dwelling ¹ , detections	Burglary dwelling, det. rate	Burglary dwelling, detections	Burglary dwelling, det. rate	Theft of a motor vehicle ¹ , detections	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate	Theft of a motor vehicle, detections	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate	Theft from a vehicle ¹ , detections	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate	Theft from a vehicle, detections	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate
			00/01	00/01	01/02	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02	00/01	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02	00/01	01/02	00/01	01/02	00/01	01/02	00/01	00/01	01/02	01/02
9	Central Hampshire	Hampshire	986	82.5%	852	78.7%	23	56.1%	17	47.2%	74	14.7%	111	21.3%	50	21.6%	41	17.4%	37	4.9%	47	6.5%
9	Chippenham (C)	Wiltshire	1,088	75.5%	928	70.1%	15	34.9%	16	29.6%	73	10.4%	98	13.1%	100	21.8%	103	23.2%	79	6.6%	123	9.9%
9	Cotswold and Stroud	Gloucestershire	861	84.9%	862	83.4%	6	40.0%	8	22.2%	155	17.6%	250	27.2%	98	22.2%	72	17.3%	123	8.1%	100	7.4%
9	East Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire	983	80.8%	1,160	76.0%	23	53.5%	21	30.9%	131	14.0%	136	14.5%	69	13.9%	92	16.8%	97	7.2%	119	7.3%
9	Eastern	Dorset	520	63.6%	700	73.8%	9	27.3%	6	26.1%	65	10.3%	106	15.6%	42	10.7%	55	12.7%	51	3.1%	73	4.6%
9	Eastern	Norfolk	1,239	71.8%	1,396	74.5%	24	34.3%	14	18.9%	160	16.5%	132	15.2%	113	17.7%	92	20.7%	104	6.5%	167	9.5%
9	Eastern	North Yorkshire	1,202	86.5%	1,199	78.1%	23	35.4%	31	35.2%	168	18.0%	140	13.1%	97	15.9%	98	17.3%	84	6.2%	67	4.3%
9	Northern Oxfordshire	Thames Valley	1,020	79.0%	1,117	79.1%	20	47.6%	36	49.3%	122	21.3%	119	19.5%	168	22.7%	197	26.0%	176	9.8%	100	6.6%
9	Salisbury (A)	Wiltshire	925	74.7%	933	84.8%	11	36.7%	29	52.7%	78	13.3%	144	20.8%	70	22.5%	49	17.6%	66	6.5%	86	8.9%
9	Shrewsbury	West Mercia	1,211	77.1%	2,156	73.6%	25	36.8%	14	31.8%	148	14.8%	82	10.7%	87	11.1%	75	18.2%	81	4.3%	154	9.9%
9	Somerset East	Avon & Somerset	1,128	57.7%	696	27.6%	22	10.1%	25	23.4%	297	24.1%	284	19.9%	90	9.8%	85	9.1%	99	4.2%	83	2.5%
9	Somerset West	Avon & Somerset	1,492	63.3%	1,099	41.9%	33	34.4%	19	17.1%	137	8.5%	202	12.3%	101	14.2%	73	11.8%	70	3.0%	78	2.8%
9	South Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire	757	73.7%	1,017	66.7%	17	38.6%	17	30.9%	145	13.9%	228	19.7%	68	10.7%	157	22.7%	59	3.4%	177	10.7%
9	Southern	Cambridgeshire	1,573	73.6%	1,723	72.5%	57	28.2%	71	24.6%	384	20.7%	375	18.3%	165	16.6%	126	15.3%	106	4.2%	99	3.4%
9	Southern Oxfordshire	Thames Valley	806	74.1%	899	76.1%	20	45.5%	26	31.7%	165	15.8%	344	40.1%	135	17.0%	166	22.6%	102	5.7%	154	8.4%
9	Weald	Kent	958	84.4%	1,122	74.8%	14	31.1%	22	33.3%	100	14.4%	130	17.6%	61	10.8%	82	15.3%	41	3.5%	54	5.6%
9	Weald	Sussex	1,076	77.7%	1,252	85.6%	22	46.8%	13	24.1%	70	10.8%	64	13.5%	73	16.3%	67	18.6%	84	5.8%	66	5.0%
9	West Berkshire	Thames Valley	591	90.4%	650	82.7%	18	38.3%	24	42.9%	103	24.1%	70	18.1%	89	20.0%	65	16.5%	111	7.5%	101	7.1%
9	Western	Dorset	779	78.8%	848	75.6%	11	26.2%	15	31.9%	102	15.3%	89	14.0%	60	16.6%	56	14.8%	81	6.9%	84	6.5%
9	Western	Norfolk	1,238	78.6%	1,107	74.1%	11	20.4%	25	30.9%	146	14.4%	167	17.8%	106	14.5%	96	14.3%	114	5.2%	165	6.9%
9	Western	North Yorkshire	1,287	86.1%	1,413	78.0%	12	30.8%	16	27.6%	85	10.2%	141	14.0%	102	14.4%	100	15.9%	62	5.2%	98	8.7%
9	Western	Northamptonshire	551	83.6%	642	97.9%	12	33.3%	13	40.6%	89	19.8%	76	17.4%	80	14.9%	92	18.8%	117	9.3%	87	6.9%
9	Western	Suffolk	1,615	79.7%	1,800	77.4%	28	58.3%	34	55.7%	172	27.0%	135	18.6%	103	16.3%	114	18.9%	115	7.8%	228	11.9%
9	Western	Sussex	1,052	66.2%	1,028	71.0%	22	40.7%	27	45.0%	107	16.0%	117	17.5%	135	21.9%	103	20.8%	103	6.9%	97	7.0%
10	Area 2: Plymouth	Devon & Cornwall	2,648	83.9%	2,370	71.3%	59	31.2%	58	27.0%	150	8.9%	234	12.8%	186	16.5%	123	13.4%	261	6.2%	149	4.1%
10	Brighton	Sussex	1,901	58.4%	2,173	64.1%	66	20.2%	76	22.1%	281	18.7%	129	10.6%	205	13.3%	188	16.8%	187	7.4%	91	3.9%
10	Cardiff	South Wales	3,530	83.3%	3,360	77.6%	69	34.8%	119	37.4%	340	15.5%	379	17.2%	349	12.4%	494	15.9%	229	4.4%	447	8.4%
10	Central	Lancashire	1,014	75.3%	1,306	56.3%	66	25.4%	107	29.8%	232	17.9%	287	19.0%	151	18.9%	159	18.6%	164	7.0%	183	6.7%
10	Chapelton	West Yorkshire	582	79.9%	572	70.4%	107	20.2%	156	23.0%	179	9.0%	288	12.3%	164	12.3%	148	14.9%	82	4.2%	37	2.0%
10	D2: Sutton Coldfield, Castle Vale, Kingstanding	West Midlands	1,662	74.7%	1,767	76.1%	121	26.4%	106	23.2%	286	13.9%	300	12.2%	179	12.5%	201	13.8%	118	5.1%	273	11.5%
10	Gateshead West	Northumbria	552	82.6%	560	84.1%	17	18.1%	40	49.4%	69	10.7%	144	21.7%	90	10.2%	92	14.0%	140	9.1%	87	8.2%
10	Gosport	Hampshire	576	70.8%	719	85.4%	9	47.4%	15	39.5%	112	21.8%	120	24.6%	53	22.1%	41	18.9%	61	6.8%	49	6.4%
10	H1: Walsall North and South, Walsall Town Centre, Aldridge	West Midlands	1,998	76.8%	1,823	70.9%	76	26.5%	84	24.4%	211	17.4%	251	19.9%	132	13.9%	259	24.5%	127	6.5%	160	8.9%
10	Hove and Shoreham	Sussex	950	67.2%	1,026	68.9%	29	30.9%	30	28.6%	113	11.3%	131	17.9%	84	13.1%	52	10.8%	45	3.2%	34	3.2%
10	J1: Briery Hill, Dudley, Sedgely, Gornal	West Midlands	1,777	80.6%	1,586	75.0%	67	22.3%	83	23.4%	284	21.4%	227	16.8%	276	19.3%	289	21.6%	125	8.6%	190	12.0%
10	Knowsley	Merseyside	1,028	76.4%	1,059	68.5%	41	19.3%	33	14.6%	138	13.1%	153	15.5%	251	12.6%	206	9.8%	43	3.0%	52	3.7%
10	Milton Keynes	Thames Valley	1,594	77.4%	1,722	72.1%	46	23.1%	73	25.5%	226	18.8%	248	20.3%	387	25.3%	384	27.2%	138	5.8%	492	16.6%
10	Newcastle North	Northumbria	641	89.0%	674	80.0%	23	24.7%	35	32.1%	128	10.5%	187	17.0%	82	13.1%	101	15.1%	127	12.7%	85	8.5%
10	North Bristol	Avon & Somerset	747	39.2%	470	25.0%	68	20.4%	74	9.7%	301	12.1%	227	6.9%	296	16.6%	250	11.8%	394	12.9%	152	3.8%
10	Northampton	Northamptonshire	1,852	86.3%	1,966	85.2%	102	29.1%	137	29.5%	293	19.8%	212	12.2%	485	27.2%	392	26.4%	506	15.0%	522	16.5%
10	Oxford	Thames Valley	1,434	73.7%	1,462	72.9%	104	30.3%	109	30.2%	409	25.7%	414	31.9%	259	20.5%	217	21.8%	410	16.1%	789	35.0%
10	Portsmouth	Hampshire	2,284	68.2%	2,041	68.0%	43	24.6%	41	19.3%	192	14.7%	252	20.8%	214	18.1%	230	19.6%	167	6.9%	144	5.8%
10	Sheffield North	South Yorkshire	628	77.1%	666	77.3%	40	21.5%	59	20.2%	235	8.8%	202	8.3%	124	9.9%	120	9.8%	70	2.3%	80	2.4%
10	Sheffield South	South Yorkshire	515	78.9%	590	81.8%	51	22.7%	62	18.5%	196	11.0%	189	8.5%	105	8.9%	81	7.6%	68	2.6%	67	2.2%
10	South Bristol	Avon & Somerset	988	59.7%	578	24.7%	43	13.6%	49	9.6%	180	9.8%	215	8.4%	239	12.3%	284	12.2%	86	2.6%	128	3.2%
10	Southampton	Hampshire	2,038	63.1%	2,089	68.0%	68	26.1%	79	27.1%	161	14.3%	171	13.7%	204	12.2%	234	13.6%	150	4.2%	109	3.0%
10	Stoke-on-Trent	Staffordshire	2,807	50.2%	3,065	48.8%	68	19.9%	87	21.9%	343	10.8%	351	11.3%	189	10.2%	277	12.9%	131	3.9%	143	3.7%
10	Swansea	South Wales	2,453	87.6%	2,660	87.6%	49	41.5%	33	30.6%	227	17.5%	207	14.0%	520	14.7%	442	13.2%	186	5.0%	232	6.5%
10	Thanet ³	Kent	1,111	70.9%	1,000	64.7%	38	35.2%	23	24.0%	175	25.6%	179	21.1%	96	22.1%	116	26.4%	63	7.6%	44	5.3%
10	Tynemouth	Northumbria	686	84.7%	783	82.1%	37	36.3%	29	31.5%	128	19.8%	87	17.7%	67	14.7%	72	16.4%	144	14.2%	116	17.8%

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

		Recorded crime																				
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence against the person ¹ , detections 00/01	Violence against the person, det. rate 00/01	Violence against the person, detections 01/02	Violence against the person, det. rate 01/02	Robbery ¹ , detections 00/01	Robbery, det. rate 00/01	Robbery, detections 01/02	Robbery, det. rate 01/02	Burglary dwelling ¹ , detections 00/01	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 00/01	Burglary dwelling, detections 01/02	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 01/02
11	Basingstoke	Hampshire	859	75.8%	867	78.0%	18	29.0%	14	29.2%	80	20.3%	77	13.2%	106	20.9%	73	14.3%	67	6.2%	49	4.8%
11	Bedford	Bedfordshire	1,241	71.1%	1,265	68.5%	64	36.0%	53	23.1%	166	17.9%	242	22.3%	234	22.6%	206	18.8%	233	9.6%	246	8.6%
11	Central ³	Hertfordshire	1,002	75.1%	1,032	78.3%	63	37.5%	73	31.3%	268	16.8%	246	13.5%	214	19.2%	236	19.0%	256	6.8%	437	11.6%
11	Central	North Yorkshire	1,826	90.7%	1,758	77.2%	26	31.7%	37	25.5%	283	13.3%	182	6.8%	144	12.2%	119	10.3%	101	4.0%	155	5.0%
11	Chester and Ellesmere Port	Cheshire	1,253	86.2%	1,159	77.5%	50	42.0%	27	21.6%	203	17.8%	282	25.5%	101	10.6%	114	10.9%	40	2.4%	59	3.0%
11	Dunstable	Bedfordshire	1,268	96.0%	882	70.2%	32	33.7%	38	31.1%	172	20.9%	131	15.8%	281	28.1%	163	17.5%	312	11.6%	58	2.5%
11	East Leicestershire	Leicestershire	1,438	70.4%	1,545	70.4%	75	37.3%	42	23.6%	138	11.6%	172	18.0%	89	14.8%	136	20.1%	115	7.1%	153	9.4%
11	Eastern ³	Hertfordshire	1,281	74.0%	1,383	73.5%	60	34.5%	51	23.8%	153	11.4%	138	7.9%	222	16.0%	258	18.3%	361	10.8%	275	8.4%
11	Eastleigh	Hampshire	467	58.5%	725	82.1%	6	31.6%	13	41.9%	48	12.7%	83	15.7%	70	15.2%	88	19.6%	110	8.0%	77	6.5%
11	Forest	Sussex	1,357	59.8%	1,562	72.2%	32	23.4%	47	32.2%	83	11.3%	98	11.8%	66	13.1%	55	11.0%	72	4.5%	202	11.4%
11	Harlow	Essex	1,269	68.0%	1,445	69.0%	45	28.8%	38	16.2%	102	10.6%	134	10.1%	144	11.7%	178	14.0%	102	4.9%	63	2.5%
11	Maidstone	Kent	995	76.5%	758	74.5%	26	28.9%	45	43.3%	192	19.3%	78	9.9%	184	17.7%	158	20.2%	166	9.4%	140	8.5%
11	North Kent	Kent	1,111	67.5%	1,290	65.9%	51	22.8%	59	24.7%	156	12.3%	210	17.1%	315	16.5%	310	18.6%	255	7.5%	270	9.6%
11	North Leicestershire	Leicestershire	1,240	66.7%	1,269	62.2%	33	45.8%	19	21.6%	170	13.6%	242	17.6%	145	13.6%	189	18.8%	190	6.6%	354	12.7%
11	North Surrey ³	Surrey	1,442	62.2%	1,341	67.7%	49	28.8%	69	34.0%	123	10.2%	94	10.3%	106	11.3%	107	13.0%	67	3.2%	47	2.5%
11	North West Surrey ³	Surrey	1,236	71.1%	1,025	65.0%	49	48.0%	23	22.8%	145	14.8%	115	12.5%	89	14.1%	81	14.8%	58	3.2%	65	4.3%
11	Northern	Warwickshire	1,159	81.4%	1,780	77.7%	46	28.6%	67	31.8%	268	16.0%	419	22.0%	224	14.7%	227	15.7%	123	4.3%	262	7.7%
11	Reading and Wokingham	Thames Valley	1,221	60.1%	1,429	60.6%	141	21.6%	198	21.8%	300	11.2%	443	16.4%	245	11.2%	266	14.4%	170	3.1%	265	3.9%
11	South East Kent	Kent	1,215	66.6%	973	74.2%	35	29.2%	22	37.9%	163	16.6%	94	12.8%	120	15.9%	94	17.8%	133	8.9%	74	6.6%
11	South Gloucester	Avon & Somerset	1,054	56.4%	593	32.6%	30	17.2%	45	17.2%	259	20.3%	173	11.9%	233	16.9%	140	9.9%	216	7.8%	213	7.8%
11	Southern	Suffolk	1,767	76.5%	1,927	73.8%	25	37.3%	52	34.9%	161	21.9%	184	22.1%	110	16.0%	162	23.9%	88	5.0%	127	6.3%
11	Trent Valley	Staffordshire	2,819	60.1%	2,906	55.5%	51	24.4%	66	25.7%	184	12.1%	350	21.1%	129	9.7%	180	13.9%	85	4.3%	98	3.7%
12	Carlisle and Penrith	Cumbria	1,067	72.4%	1,404	69.3%	15	41.7%	28	43.1%	76	9.8%	118	14.5%	107	21.8%	96	21.2%	97	9.0%	68	5.4%
12	Carmarthenshire ³	Dyfed Powys	2,379	92.8%	2,370	97.3%	4	66.7%	11	100.0%	129	40.3%	128	40.3%	152	28.8%	210	44.0%	119	22.5%	126	23.0%
12	Ceredigion ³	Dyfed Powys	510	92.4%	693	92.5%	3	75.0%	4	100.0%	35	42.7%	42	46.2%	28	42.4%	44	58.7%	20	21.5%	38	24.7%
12	Hereford	West Mercia	1,087	78.3%	1,463	58.2%	17	47.2%	23	29.5%	150	24.0%	150	19.8%	94	19.4%	90	24.6%	92	5.7%	72	5.2%
12	North Northumberland	Northumbria	328	96.8%	301	92.6%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	22	15.9%	22	18.2%	23	23.2%	18	23.7%	27	11.0%	19	8.2%
12	Pembrokeshire ³	Dyfed Powys	1,160	96.1%	1,063	92.1%	10	100.0%	4	66.7%	78	43.6%	72	41.9%	61	45.5%	54	46.2%	79	25.3%	69	26.1%
12	Powys ³	Dyfed Powys	1,061	96.3%	1,150	96.8%	4	133.3%	2	40.0%	43	34.1%	51	38.3%	35	26.1%	69	39.7%	56	17.2%	44	18.1%
12	South West Northumberland	Northumbria	264	84.3%	362	84.4%	1	25.0%	5	45.5%	18	13.4%	16	12.5%	18	17.8%	26	23.9%	15	7.5%	9	4.7%
12	Western	North Wales	1,147	89.0%	1,289	68.4%	9	50.0%	16	43.2%	92	21.8%	66	19.3%	89	27.4%	84	27.4%	73	7.6%	90	8.1%
13	Bolton	Greater Manchester	2,492	72.1%	2,632	65.9%	136	28.3%	145	20.4%	299	6.5%	327	7.6%	362	13.0%	357	12.2%	173	4.1%	190	3.9%
13	Calderdale ³	West Yorkshire	1,262	85.2%	1,248	72.8%	63	39.1%	87	28.2%	271	12.2%	257	9.7%	219	13.6%	249	13.7%	122	4.0%	198	4.8%
13	Dewsbury	West Yorkshire	939	81.9%	1,078	81.9%	37	24.8%	57	28.5%	484	23.6%	620	26.5%	238	17.8%	306	17.9%	324	13.3%	259	9.3%
13	Eastern	Lancashire	1,726	66.6%	2,042	61.2%	57	27.8%	76	30.0%	319	15.2%	553	21.8%	200	17.4%	182	17.8%	162	4.9%	243	8.4%
13	Halton	Cheshire	709	81.3%	704	81.6%	27	37.5%	27	31.8%	85	14.8%	72	10.8%	107	10.5%	113	11.2%	30	3.0%	45	3.9%
13	Holbeck	West Yorkshire	855	83.8%	1,052	78.7%	72	35.3%	58	16.3%	374	20.0%	384	17.6%	308	19.1%	276	12.1%	193	7.3%	72	2.3%
13	Huddersfield	West Yorkshire	1,381	89.8%	1,389	81.9%	109	33.5%	102	30.9%	743	27.7%	940	41.7%	379	23.3%	199	14.6%	441	11.0%	432	11.3%
13	M1: Coundon, Hillfields, Tile Hill, Coventry City Centre	West Midlands	1,519	69.6%	1,812	68.0%	108	23.6%	114	25.8%	163	17.4%	125	16.7%	138	15.9%	150	22.9%	90	5.9%	117	8.3%
13	M2: Fletchamstead, Stivichall, Willenhall - Coventry, Stoke	West Midlands	1,195	73.8%	1,331	72.0%	77	28.3%	76	23.0%	163	10.6%	161	12.3%	168	18.3%	204	22.1%	93	6.5%	107	7.6%
13	Medway	Kent	1,704	70.1%	1,097	67.8%	33	18.0%	30	18.1%	354	25.4%	154	12.5%	383	21.6%	236	20.0%	293	10.1%	147	7.9%
13	Newport	Gwent	2,946	91.6%	2,187	88.1%	63	42.3%	75	54.7%	329	36.8%	394	39.9%	378	35.7%	546	64.3%	590	32.8%	755	44.4%
13	North East Lincolnshire	Humberside	1,197	64.3%	1,119	54.5%	43	21.7%	47	18.7%	303	13.6%	168	6.5%	175	11.7%	189	10.5%	149	4.7%	77	2.7%
13	Oldham	Greater Manchester	2,921	75.7%	2,876	68.9%	87	19.1%	104	17.9%	293	9.0%	350	9.3%	289	9.4%	279	11.1%	80	2.7%	107	3.2%
13	Pennine	Lancashire	1,722	78.2%	2,138	66.7%	49	24.7%	41	21.8%	351	13.4%	436	16.5%	162	13.2%	141	13.5%	152	5.4%	209	8.0%
13	Pudsey	West Yorkshire	755	84.4%	797	80.1%	35	22.6%	48	23.1%	424	21.4%	195	10.2%	133	12.4%	156	12.8%	86	5.0%	81	4.4%
13	Rochdale	Greater Manchester	2,068	72.1%	2,056	66.8%	93	19.1%	87	15.3%	247	7.0%	257	7.0%	340	9.3%	295	9.3%	94	2.8%	133	3.6%
13	Salford	Greater Manchester	2,264	71.3%	2,197	68.2%	117	13.0%	138	12.3%	335	8.0%	215	4.9%	338	7.2%	263	7.6%	157	3.3%	122	2.8%
13	Tameside	Greater Manchester	2,115	69.5%	2,307	67.6%	72	14.3%	96	15.4%	268	9.3%	242	7.8%	314	10.2%	271	10.6%	116	4.1%	111	4.1%
14	Gatwick	Sussex	483	94.5%	93	79.5%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	22.2%	2	100.0%	4	20.0%	5	26.3%	17	5.0%	23	4.7%

Table 8.05 Basic Command Unit - Detections recorded for six key offences 2000/01 to 2001/02

		Recorded crime																				
Family	Basic Command Unit	Police force	Violence against the person ¹ , detections 00/01	Violence against the person, det. rate 00/01	Violence against the person, detections 01/02	Violence against the person, det. rate 01/02	Robbery ¹ , detections 00/01	Robbery, det. rate 00/01	Robbery, detections 01/02	Robbery, det. rate 01/02	Burglary dwelling ¹ , detections 00/01	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 00/01	Burglary dwelling, detections 01/02	Burglary dwelling, det. rate 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft of a motor vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft of a motor vehicle, det. rate 01/02	Theft from a vehicle ¹ , detections 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 00/01	Theft from a vehicle, detections 01/02	Theft from a vehicle, det. rate 01/02
14	Heathrow	Metropolitan Police	176	54.2%	146	42.4%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-	11	18.3%	7	16.7%	11	3.0%	56	13.1%
14	Stansted Airport	Essex	130	94.9%	108	88.5%	0	-	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	28.6%	7	46.7%	5	9.6%	2	9.1%
England and Wales total²			369,692	61.5%	377,149	58.0%	16,993	17.9%	20,197	16.6%	57,247	14.2%	60,919	14.2%	45,496	13.4%	46,494	14.2%	35,524	5.6%	37,615	5.7%

1. Violence against the person, class 1-8, 11-15, 37/1, 104, 105
Sexual offences, class 16-27, 73, 74
Robbery, class 34
Burglary Dwelling, class 28, 29
Theft of a motor vehicle, class 37/2, 48
Theft from a vehicle, class 45

2. The England and Wales totals may not tally exactly with those used elsewhere in this bulletin. This is due to a variety of reasons, mainly related to the procedures used to calculate the BCU figures.

3. Some BCU boundaries have changed since the last published Home Office recorded crime bulletin for 00/01 (issue 12/01). These BCUs have been allocated to families based on the current boundary configurations. Crime data for 2000/01 has been adjusted to reflect the current boundary configurations for comparative purposes.

Table 9.01 Beliefs about the change in the national crime rate over the previous two years 1996 to 2001/02

Percentages					BCS
	1996	1998	2000	2001	2001/2
Lot more	46	30	33	25	30
Little more	29	29	34	31	34
Same	21	32	28	36	30
Little or lot less	4	10	6	8	6
<i>Unweighted N</i>	8,235	7,248	9,369	2,190	8,136

1. Source 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

2. Note that estimates for 1996 to 2001 vary from those previously published due to revisions to the weighting of the data (see 'calibration weighting' in Glossary).

Table 9.02 Beliefs about the change in the local crime rate over the previous two years 1992 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS						
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2001/02
Lot more	35	24	24	17	20	19	21
Little more	33	40	31	29	30	30	29
Same	27	28	35	37	36	39	39
Little or lot less	5	8	10	17	14	12	10
<i>Unweighted N</i>	<i>7,986</i>	<i>12,714</i>	<i>7,297</i>	<i>5,988</i>	<i>7,816</i>	<i>1,796</i>	<i>6,763</i>

1. Source 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2001/02 BCS.

2. 1992, 1994 and 1996 based on respondents who had been living in their area for more than two years. From 1998 onwards based on those who had been living in their area for three years or more.

Table 9.03 Trends in worry about crime 1984 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS								
	1984	1988	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2001/02
Burglary									
Very worried	23	19	19	26	22	19	19	16	15
Fairly worried	35	37	37	39	39	39	38	36	36
Not very worried	33	34	34	28	31	34	35	37	38
Not at all worried	10	11	10	7	8	8	8	11	11
<i>Unweighted N</i>	11,014	10,370	10,044	14,502	7,973	14,925	19,388	8,964	32,738
Mugging									
Very worried	20	20	18	21	19	17	17	15	15
Fairly worried	22	25	25	27	27	27	27	26	26
Not very worried	39	39	39	38	38	40	42	42	42
Not at all worried	19	16	18	14	15	15	14	17	18
<i>Unweighted N</i>	10,976	10,307	9,993	14,440	7,933	14,880	19,309	8,939	32,640
Physical attack									
Very worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18	18	16	15
Fairly worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	25	24	24
Not very worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	39	39	38
Not at all worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	18	21	22
<i>Unweighted N</i>						14,887	19,332	8,937	32,656
Racially motivated assault									
Very worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	8	7	8	7	7
Fairly worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	10	9	9	9	9
Not very worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	30	27	31	29	29
Not at all worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	52	57	53	55	55
<i>Unweighted N</i>				12,735	6,955	13,275	17,453	7,193	26,445
Being insulted or pestered in public place									
Very worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	9	9	9
Fairly worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	n/a	n/a	23	23	22
Not very worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	n/a	n/a	44	41	41
Not at all worried	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	n/a	n/a	24	27	28
<i>Unweighted N</i>				14,359			19,296	8,925	32,627
Rape (women only)²									
Very worried	30	34	30	*	32	31	29	27	25
Fairly worried	18	21	21	*	21	21	21	18	20
Not very worried	34	31	32	*	31	32	33	35	34
Not at all worried	18	14	18	*	17	17	17	21	22
<i>Unweighted N</i>	5,708	5,415	5,451		4,305	8,360	10,420	4,857	17,861
Theft of a car³									
Very worried	n/a	20	24	28	25	22	21	18	17
Fairly worried	n/a	31	34	34	36	35	36	34	34
Not very worried	n/a	35	30	28	30	33	33	35	36
Not at all worried	n/a	14	12	10	10	11	11	13	14
<i>Unweighted N</i>		7,029	4,089	9,632	5,245	10,177	14,124	6,532	23,521
Theft from a car³									
Very worried	n/a	17	21	22	20	17	16	16	15
Fairly worried	n/a	32	35	36	37	36	37	35	34
Not very worried	n/a	37	31	32	33	35	36	36	37
Not at all worried	n/a	14	13	10	10	11	12	14	15
<i>Unweighted N</i>		7,027	4,086	9,616	5,235	10,159	14,093	6,517	23,492

1. Source 1984 to 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Prior to the 1998 BCS only asked of female respondents.

3. Based on car owners only.

4. 'n/a' indicates that the question was not asked in that particular sweep.

5. '**' indicates that the results for the question on rape in the 1994 BCS are not comparable to other sweeps.

Table 9.04 Worry about crime and personal safety, by personal characteristics 2001/02

Percentages	% feeling very worried about:							BCS
	Burglary	Mugging	Physical attack	Rape	Insulted or pestered	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	% feeling very unsafe: Walking alone in area after dark
Men	13	9	7	5	5	16	15	5
16 - 29	13	10	9	8	4	19	17	3
30 - 59	13	8	7	5	5	16	15	3
60 or older	12	10	6	2	4	13	11	10
Women	18	20	23	25	12	18	15	20
16 - 29	18	22	30	34	14	23	18	14
30 - 59	18	19	23	25	12	17	14	16
60 or older	17	22	19	18	11	17	12	34
Health								
Very good or good	14	13	14	16	7	16	14	10
Fair	18	19	18	17	11	19	16	20
Very bad or bad	26	27	25	21	16	29	25	33
Disability/illness								
Limiting disability/illness	21	21	19	17	11	22	19	25
Non limiting disability/illness	14	15	15	17	8	16	14	12
No disability or illness	14	13	14	16	8	16	14	10
Household income³								
Less than £5,000	23	24	22	21	14	23	21	26
£5,000 less than £10,000	20	21	19	19	11	21	16	22
£10,000 less than £20,000	17	16	17	18	10	20	16	14
£20,000 less than £30,000	14	12	14	16	7	17	14	9
£30,000 or more	9	8	9	11	5	13	12	5
Tenure								
Owner occupiers	13	13	13	15	7	15	13	11
Social renters	24	25	24	23	14	29	24	24
Private renters	13	13	15	17	8	17	16	10
Social class								
Professional	7	5	5	6	2	9	8	3
Managerial	10	10	11	12	6	13	12	9
Skilled – non manual	15	15	18	19	10	17	14	15
Skilled – manual	16	13	12	12	7	19	17	10
Partly skilled	20	20	21	22	11	22	17	16
Unskilled	22	26	24	25	13	25	21	23
ALL ADULTS	15	15	15	16	9	17	15	13

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

3. The 2001 BCS sweep introduced additional prompts on equivalent monthly as well as annual income. This means that crime risks broken down by household income may not be directly comparable with past sweeps.

Table 9.05 Worry about crime and personal safety, by experiences of crime 2001/02

	<i>% feeling very worried about:</i>							<i>% feeling very unsafe:</i>		BCS
	Burglary	Mugging	Physical attack	Rape	Insulted or pestered	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night	
Victim in the last year of:										
Burglary	29	19	20	19	13	22	23	20		4
Motor-vehicle crime	18	15	17	18	11	30	28	11		1
Violence	23	28	25	23	19	33	25	19		4
Any BCS crime	19	17	18	19	11	25	23	13		2
Not a victim	14	14	14	15	8	14	11	12		1
ALL ADULTS	15	15	15	16	9	17	15	13		1

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.
 2. Based on car owners only.

Table 9.06 Worry about crime and personal safety, by perceptions of risk 2001/02

	Percentages							BCS	
	<i>% feeling very worried about:</i>							<i>% feeling very unsafe:</i>	
	Burglary	Mugging	Physical attack	Rape	Insulted or pestered	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night
Think it is very/fairly likely will in the next year be a victim of:									
Burglary	29	23	22	22	13	25	24	20	3
Mugging or robbery	29	35	33	32	22	32	29	27	3
Stranger assault	27	31	32	30	20	29	27	25	4
Theft of a car	21	18	20	21	12	30	25	16	2
Theft from a car	20	17	18	20	11	27	27	14	2
ALL ADULTS	15	15	15	16	9	17	15	13	1

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

Table 9.07 Worry about crime and personal safety, by type of area 2001/02

	Percentages							BCS	
	<i>% feeling very worried about:</i>							<i>% feeling very unsafe:</i>	
	Burglary	Mugging	Physical attack	Rape	Insulted or pestered	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Walking alone in area after dark	Alone in home at night
Area type									
Inner-city	23	24	23	22	14	24	23	20	2
Urban	16	16	16	17	9	19	16	13	1
Rural	9	8	10	11	5	11	9	8	1
Council estate									
Council estate	22	21	20	21	12	25	21	19	2
Non-council estate	14	13	14	15	8	16	13	11	1
Level of physical disorder (interviewer)³									
High	27	25	24	24	16	30	28	21	3
Low	14	14	15	16	8	16	14	12	1
Level of disorder (respondent)⁴									
High	34	32	33	31	23	39	36	27	4
Low	12	12	13	14	6	14	12	10	1
Type of area									
People help each other	11	12	12	14	6	12	10	13	1
People go their own way	18	17	17	18	10	21	18	17	2
Mixture	12	11	12	12	6	12	11	11	1
ALL ADULTS	15	15	15	16	9	17	15	13	1

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

3. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition. High disorder areas are those where the interviewer considered two or three of these to be very or fairly common.

4. Based upon respondent's perception of how much of a problem the following were in their area (a) teenagers hanging around, (b) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property and (c) people using or dealing in drugs.

Table 9.08 Perceptions of the risk of victimisation 2001/02

Percentages	BCS				
	Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	<i>Unweighted N</i>
How likely respondents think the following will happen to them in the next year					
Home being burgled	3	19	57	21	7,660
Theft of a car ²	5	25	54	16	5,841
Theft from a car ²	6	27	50	17	5,858
Being mugged and robbed	2	13	59	27	7,681
Being physically attacked by a stranger	2	11	58	29	7,687

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

Table 9.09 Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by personal characteristics 2001/02

Percentages	BCS				
<i>% saying very/fairly likely they will be a victim in next year:</i>	Burglary	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Mugging/Robbery	Stranger attack
Men	22	31	36	13	13
16 - 29	17	25	32	12	15
30 - 59	23	34	40	13	13
60 or older	22	27	29	15	12
Women	23	29	30	16	13
16 - 29	20	24	29	18	15
30 - 59	25	32	32	16	14
60 or older	20	27	24	16	11
Health					
Very good or good	21	29	32	13	12
Fair	26	35	38	18	16
Very bad or bad	26	35	36	24	19
Disability/illness					
Limiting disability/illness	25	33	35	17	16
Non limiting disability/illness	22	35	37	19	17
No disability or illness	21	29	32	14	12
Household income³					
Less than £5,000	26	40	39	21	18
£5,000 less than £10,000	26	35	34	20	17
£10,000 less than £20,000	24	33	36	17	15
£20,000 less than £30,000	22	32	35	11	12
£30,000 or more	21	28	32	11	11
Tenure					
Owner occupier	21	30	32	13	12
Social renter	27	37	42	24	19
Private renter	21	27	31	12	11
Social class					
Professional	19	29	29	6	7
Managerial	20	28	33	15	11
Skilled – non manual	22	29	30	14	12
Skilled – manual	24	34	37	14	15
Partly skilled	24	33	34	17	16
Unskilled	29	38	38	21	18
ALL ADULTS	22	30	33	15	13

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

3. The 2001 BCS sweep introduced additional prompts on equivalent monthly as well as annual income. This means that crime risks broken down by household income may not be directly comparable with past sweeps.

Table 9.10 Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by experiences of crime 2001/02

Percentages	BCS				
<i>% saying very/fairly likely they will be a victim in next year:</i>	Burglary	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Mugging/Robbery	Stranger attack
Victim in the last year of:					
Burglary	46	43	43	20	18
Motor-vehicle crime	28	48	54	18	14
Violence ³	41	34	43	39	48
Any BCS crime	29	40	46	19	18
Not a victim	20	26	28	13	11
ALL ADULTS	22	30	33	15	13

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

3. Figures for victims in the last year of violence should be treated with caution due to the small number of incidents.

Table 9.11 Perceptions of the risk of victimisation, by type of area 2001/02

Percentages	BCS				
<i>% saying very/fairly likely they will be a victim in next year:</i>	Burglary	Theft of a car ²	Theft from a car ²	Mugging/Robbery	Stranger attack
Area type					
Inner-city	31	46	49	30	23
Urban	22	32	34	15	14
Rural	17	22	26	8	7
Council estate	29	40	41	20	17
Non-council estate	21	28	32	14	12
Level of physical disorder (interviewer)³					
High	30	45	43	23	22
Low	21	29	32	14	12
Type of area					
People help each other	19	26	29	11	9
People go their own way	25	35	38	18	17
Mixture	21	29	31	13	13
ALL ADULTS	22	30	33	15	13

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based on car owners only.

3. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition. High disorder areas are those where the interviewer considered two or three of these to be very or fairly common.

Table 9.12 Percentage of respondents perceiving high levels of disorder 2001/02

Percentages	BCS
	High disorder³
Affluent suburbs and rural areas	7
Wealthy achievers, suburban areas	7
Affluent greys, rural communities	4
Prosperous pensioners, retirement areas	11
Affluent family areas	14
Affluent executives, family areas	11
Well-off workers, family areas	15
Mature home-owning areas	18
Comfortable middle agers	13
Skilled workers	24
New home-owning areas	25
New home owners, mature communities	22
White collar, better-off multi-ethnic areas	30
Affluent urban areas	24
Affluent urbanites, town and city	20
Prosperous professionals, metropolitan	18
Better-off executives, inner-city areas	31
Council estates and low income areas	37
Older people, less prosperous	28
Council estates, better off homes	35
Council estates, high unemployment	44
Council estates, greatest hardship	42
Multi-ethnic, low income areas	54
ENGLAND AND WALES	21

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Area classification based on ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods, CACI Ltd).

3. See Appendix 2 Glossary of terms: BVPI 122 for definition of 'high' disorder.

Table 9.13 Trends in disorder perceived to be a 'very' or 'fairly' big problem 1992 to 2001/02

Percentages	BCS						
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2001/02
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	8	8	8	9	9	10
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20	26	24	27	32	31	32
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	26	26	28	30	32	32
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	26	29	24	26	32	34	35
People being attacked/harassed because of their race/colour	3	5	5	5	8	9	9
People using or dealing drugs	14	22	21	25	33	30	31
People being drunk or rowdy in public places ²	-	-	-	-	-	22	22

1. Source 1992 to 2001/02 BCS.

2. The question relating to people being drunk or rowdy in public places was only introduced in the 2001 BCS.

Table 9.14 Experience of antisocial behaviour by type of area 2001/02

Percentages	BCS						
<i>% saying very/fairly big problem in their area:</i>	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	Teenagers hanging around on the streets	Rubbish or litter lying around	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	People being attacked/harassed because of their race/colour	People using or dealing drugs	People being drunk or rowdy in public places
Area type							
Inner-city	18	45	50	53	20	49	31
Urban	11	36	34	37	9	33	24
Rural	4	16	16	18	3	16	12
Council estate	16	48	47	52	12	47	29
Non-council estate	9	28	28	30	8	27	20
Level of physical disorder (interviewer)²							
High	23	56	66	66	21	57	42
Low	9	30	28	31	7	28	20
Type of area							
People help each other	5	24	24	24	5	22	14
People go their own way	14	38	37	42	12	37	28
Mixture	8	33	30	32	7	31	22
ALL ADULTS	10	32	32	35	9	31	22

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.

2. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition. High disorder areas are those where the interviewer considered two or three of these to be very or fairly common.

Appendix 2 Glossary of terms

ACORN - ('A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods') used in the British Crime Survey (BCS), which classifies households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. ACORN was developed by CACI Ltd., through the use of cluster analysis of variables from the 1991 Census. ACORN is most useful in determining the social environment in which households are located. Although there are a total of 54 ACORN types, the 17-group breakdown has been used in this report (the 17 groups are constructed from the 54 types). (Further information about ACORN is available from CACI Ltd., CACI House, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, London W14 8TS.)

Acquaintance violence - A component of the BCS **violence typology**. It comprises woundings and common assault in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight.

Arson - Deliberately setting fire to property including buildings and vehicles. For vehicle crime, if a vehicle is stolen and later found deliberately burnt out by the same offender, one crime of theft of a vehicle is recorded by the police and in the BCS. If there is evidence that someone unconnected with the theft committed the arson, then an offence of arson is recorded by the police in addition to the theft. For the BCS, only an offence of theft of a vehicle would be recorded as in practice it would often not be possible to establish that the arson was committed by someone unconnected with the theft.

Attempted burglary - Burglary where there is clear evidence that the offender made a physical attempt to gain entry to a building but was unsuccessful. Attempted burglary figures are collected by the police as a supplementary data collection.

Attempted vehicle theft - See **vehicle crime**.

Basic Command Units (BCUs) - These broadly equate to former police divisions or districts. There are currently 290 BCUs in England and Wales and recorded crime figures for six key offences are published.

Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) - These are a suite of indicators developed for monitoring the performance of local authorities and police authorities. There are three indicators directly based on BCS data. These are BVPIs 120 (level of crime), 121 (fear of crime) and 122 (feelings of public safety). The BCS can generate indicator values at police force area level, but finer breakdowns are not available (e.g. to **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership** level). For consistency with the national indicator on fear of crime, those who give a 'don't know' response or refuse to answer questions on worry about crime are excluded from the calculation BVPI 121 and 122.

BVPI 120 is made up of two components:

- the estimated risk of an adult being a victim once or more in the previous 12 months of a personal crime (excluding sexual offences);
- the estimated risk of a household being a victim once or more in the previous 12 months of a household crime.

BVPI 121 consists of three components:

- a measure based on a 'worry about burglary' question;
- a measure based on two questions on 'worry about vehicle crime';
- a measure based on four questions on 'worry about violence'.

The BVPI 121 component for burglary is the percentage of respondents who say they are 'very worried' about having their home broken into and something stolen.

The BVPI 121 component for vehicle crime is based on two questions on worry about 'having your car stolen' and 'having things stolen from your car'. It uses a scale which scores answers to the questions as follows: 'very worried' = 2; 'fairly worried' = 1; 'not very worried' and 'not at all worried' = 0. Scores for individual respondents were calculated by summing the scores across each question, these ranging from 0 to 4. The percentage for BVPI 121 is based on vehicle owners who score 3 or 4 on this scale.

The BVPI 121 component for violence is based on a scale constructed from questions on worry about mugging, rape, physical attack by a stranger and racially motivated assault. The same coding system for question responses has been used as for the vehicle crime questions. Once results from the four questions are combined the scale ranges from 0 (i.e. all responses are either 'not very worried' or 'not at all worried') to 8 (i.e. all responses are 'very worried'). The percentage for BVPI 121 is based on respondents who score 4 or more on this scale.

BVPI 122 consists of one indicator based on a scale constructed from questions on problems due to teenagers hanging around, vandalism, racial attacks, drug dealing and people being drunk or rowdy. It is based on a scale which scores answers to the questions as follows; 'very big problem' = 3, 'fairly big problem' = 2, 'not a very big problem' = 1 and 'not a problem at all' = 0. The maximum score for the five questions is 15 and the BVPI 122 percentage is based on those who score 8 or more on this scale. This disorder scale can only be calculated for the 2001 BCS sweep onwards as the question on people being drunk or rowdy was only introduced in 2001.

Bicycle theft - Thefts of pedal cycles. This does not include every bicycle theft, as some may be stolen during the course of another offence (e.g. burglary where other items are stolen) and are therefore classified as such by the police and in the BCS. The BCS covers thefts of bicycles belonging to the respondent or any other member of the household.

Burglary - An offence of burglary is recorded by the police if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. Figures on recorded crime are provided separately for burglaries that occur in domestic properties and those which occur in commercial or other properties. In making comparisons with police recorded crime, **burglary with no loss** is used in the BCS comparisons as a proxy for attempted burglary, though there will be some instances with no loss where entry has been gained. Attempted burglaries figures are collected by the police as a supplementary data collection. The BCS covers domestic burglary only, but it is possible to differentiate between attempted burglaries and burglaries with entry. Burglary does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window, or by entering the property under false pretences (e.g.

impersonating a meter reader). Burglary does not cover theft by a person who is entitled to be there at the time of the offence (see **theft in a dwelling**). The dwelling is a house, flat or any connected outhouse or garage. Common areas (e.g. hallways) are also included if usually secure. See also: **attempted burglary, burglary-no loss, burglary with entry, burglary with loss, domestic burglary** and **theft in a dwelling**.

Burglary-no loss - Police recorded crime figures do not distinguish between burglary with entry and attempted burglary, only between burglary with loss and burglary with no loss. Burglary-no loss includes attempted entry to a property and cases where a property was entered but nothing was stolen. This is used when comparing the BCS and recorded crime figures. Attempted burglaries figures are collected by the police as a supplementary data collection. With effect from 1 April 2002, value of property stolen will not be collected via the police recorded crime collection so no BCS comparisons on value of property stolen will be possible.

Burglary with entry - This term is used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered, regardless of whether something was stolen or not.

Burglary with loss - This term is used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered and something was stolen.

Calibration weighting - The Office for National Statistics (ONS) recommended, as part of a review of BCS methodology, that the calibration weighting method be adopted in the BCS. The weighting is designed to make adjustment for known differentials in response rates between different age by gender subgroups and households with different age and gender composition. For example a 24 year-old male living alone may be less likely to respond to the survey than one living with a young partner and a child. The procedure therefore gives different weights to different household types based on their age/sex composition in such a way that the weighted distribution of individuals in the responding households matches the known distribution in the population as a whole.

The weights are generated using an algorithm (CALMAR) that minimises the differences between the weights implied by sampling and the final weights subject to the weighted data meeting the population controls. Calibration weights for BCS sweeps back to 1996 have been generated for both household and individual weights. They are based on calibrating on population estimates provided by ONS. The effects of applying these new weights are generally low for household crime, but are more important for estimates of personal crime, where young respondents generally have much higher crime victimisation rates than average but also lower response rates to the survey. For household crime for the **2001/02 interview sample** applying calibration weights increases all household crime by one per cent, personal crime by six per cent, violence by six per cent and all BCS crime by three per cent. These percentage changes differ between BCS sweeps, but the crime trends since the 1996 sweep are not altered to any great extent by this new system of weighting.

The calibration weighting method is now used on the General Household Survey (ONS), the Expenditure and Food Survey (ONS and DEFRA), the Family Resources Survey (DWP) and the household files from the Labour Force Survey (ONS). It is also being developed for the National Travel Survey (DfT). The method is also used on the 2000 ONS UK Time Use Survey and a number of other ad hoc surveys. A report giving full technical details of the effects of the application of calibration weighting is planned for later this year. This report will also give details

of the assessment of the other effects of the change in BCS methodology, including the move from a previous calendar year recall period to a previous 12 months recall.

Work undertaken thus far by Professor Peter Lynn (Professor of Survey Methodology in the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex) has indicated that the change in BCS methodology may, for some household offences, have *improved* recall of offences (i.e. may have increased the household crime count). For crimes against the person, such as violence, no adjustments have been indicated as these appear to be quite readily recollected by victims. A full report of work to investigate changes in the BCS methodology is planned to appear later in the year.

Common assault - In the BCS, an assault (or attempted assault) where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but the incident did not result in an injury, or the injury was negligible (e.g. a black eye). This definition is the same as that used for police recorded crime between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2002. However, from 1 April 2002 where battery results in injury, this will be recorded by the police as 'other wounding' providing the injury amounts to no more than grazes, scratches, abrasions, minor bruising, swellings, reddening of the skin, superficial cuts, or a 'black eye'. BCS does not measure assaults against those aged under 16 years old and those not living in private households, this being a caveat on all personal crimes. Assault on a constable is a separate category within recorded crimes, however such incidences are not treated separately for the BCS and would fall within the BCS common assault category. For comparison, police recorded crime figures quoted in the text and charts include assault on a constable. The BCS, by its nature, cannot include homicide.

Comparable subset of crimes - 77 per cent of BCS offences reported via interviews in the **2001/02 interview sample** fall into categories which can be compared with crimes recorded under the new police coverage of offences adopted from 1 April 1998. The new comparable subset includes common assaults (and assaults on a constable), and vehicle interference and tampering. As with the old comparable subset, the new comparable subset is used to observe differences between police and BCS figures (see also **old comparable subset of crime**).

Comparable violence - This comprises wounding, robbery and common assault – the violent crimes measured by the BCS which can now be compared with violent crimes recorded by the police. It excludes the small category of snatch theft that is not separately identified in police recorded crime figures but is part of the police recorded crime category of theft from the person (see also **old comparable violence**).

Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) - The mode of interview changed in the 1994 BCS from a paper-based questionnaire to CAPI, whereby the interviewer enters responses to the questionnaire into a laptop computer. The questionnaire is a computer program that specifies the questions, range and structure of permissible answers and instructions for navigating through the questionnaire.

Confidence interval - A term used in the BCS, also referred to as margin of error. The range of values between which the population parameter is estimated to lie. Surveys produce statistics, which are estimates of the real figure for the population under study. These estimates are always surrounded by a margin of error of plus or minus a given range. A 95 per cent confidence interval is the range within which one would expect the true value to lie in one out of every 20 times solely due to chance variation; a 90 per cent confidence interval relates to a one in 10

chance of the true value lying outside the range. Confidence intervals can also be constructed for changes in estimates between BCS sweeps. If a change is outside a range set by a 95 per cent confidence interval then one judges the change to be 'statistically significant at the five per cent level'; if a change is outside a 90 per cent confidence interval it is 'statistically significant at the 10 per cent level'. In this bulletin a 10 per cent significance level has been applied. See also the definition of **statistical significance**.

Counting rules - Instructions issued to the police by the Home Office on how the police should count and classify crime. Recorded crime figures in this bulletin are based on the counting rules that came into force on 1 April 1998. The latest version was introduced on 1 April 2002 following revisions to take account of the ACPO **National Crime Recording Standard**. A copy of these rules is available on the Home Office website.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) - Set up under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and are broadly Local Authority Areas. They include representatives from police, health, probation and other local agencies and provide strategies for reducing crime in the area. There are currently 376 CDRPs in England and Wales.

Criminal damage - Criminal damage results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Separate recorded crime figures exist for criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle and other criminal damage. Combined figures are also published for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage. In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as vandalism. As for burglary the BCS only includes private households. See also: **vandalism** and **vehicle vandalism**.

Detections - Previously known as clear ups. Detailed information on the way the police are able to show a crime as 'detected' is contained in Section H of the counting rules. A copy of the rules is available on the Home Office website.

Domestic burglary - The BCS only covers domestic burglary, and police recorded crime covers both commercial and domestic burglary.

Domestic violence - A component of the BCS **violence typology**. It includes all violent incidents, excluding mugging, which involve partners, ex-partners, household members or other relatives. A computerised self-completion module was included in the 1996 BCS to improve estimates of domestic violence (Mirrlees-Black, 1999) and a similar module was included in the 2001 BCS questionnaire (results are in preparation). See also: **acquaintance violence**, **mugging** and **stranger violence**. Figures on recorded crime do not identify offences of domestic violence since it is not a legal category. Such offences would be recorded in accordance with any injuries sustained i.e. common assault.

Fraud - Dishonestly deceiving to obtain either property or a pecuniary advantage. Recorded crime statistics are collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; cheque and credit card fraud; other frauds; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery; vehicle/driver document fraud. Fraud is not covered by the BCS because there are practical difficulties with respondents not necessarily being aware that they are

victims of fraud or mistakenly assuming that they are a victim. Fraud is also mainly a crime against commercial organisations.

Government Office Region (GOR) - An administrative division of England and Wales. *Merseyside* has now been merged into the *North West* region. See also **ONS harmonised variables**.

Homicide - Comprises the recorded crimes of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. The published figures do not separately identify between these categories since at the time an offence is recorded by the police the circumstances surrounding the offence may not necessarily be known. Whether an offence is murder or manslaughter may be decided once an offender has been apprehended and appeared in court. The BCS, by its nature (i.e. being reliant on victim interviews), cannot include homicide.

Household crimes - For household offences reported in the BCS, all members of the household can be regarded as victims, so the respondent answers on behalf of the whole household. The offence categories concerned are: bicycle theft; burglary; theft in a dwelling; other household theft; thefts of and from vehicles; and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

Household structure - A grouping of households in the BCS is on the basis of size, age of head of household, and number of children. Households are divided into those where the head of household is aged over 60, and those where the head of household is aged 16 to 59. The latter group is subdivided into the following categories:

- one adult aged less than 60, and one or more children (under 16). Note this does not necessarily denote a lone *parent* family, as the adult may be related to the child in a sibling or grandparent relationship;
- more than one adult with one or more children (under 16);
- more than one adult with no children (under 16).

Incidence rates - The number of crimes experienced per household or adult in the BCS. See also **prevalence rates**.

Impact offences - In this volume, these are the crimes which were identified in *An initial analysis of police recorded crime data to end of March 2001 to establish the effects of the introduction of the ACPO National Crime Recording Standard* as those crimes which appeared to be most affected by the introduction of the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard. See Simmons (2001) for details.

Inner-city areas - Inner-city areas are defined in the BCS at the sampling stage as those postcode sectors with high population density, low owner-occupation and low proportions of professionals. See Hales *et al.* (2000), for full details.

2001/02 interview sample - This is the sample on which latest BCS results are based. It consists of all respondents interviewed by the BCS in the 2001/02 financial year who were asked to recall their experience of crime in the previous 12 months.

Metropolitan forces - For recorded crime purposes, the Metropolitan police force areas are taken to be the Metropolitan Police Service, City of London, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Northumbria.

Mugging - This is a component of the BCS **violence typology**. It is a popular rather than a legal term, comprising robbery, attempted robbery, and snatch theft from the person. The BCS does not cover muggings against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Police recorded crime does not separately record the small category of snatch theft, this being part of the police recorded crime category of theft from the person.

National Crime Recording Standard - Instigated by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), with Home Office support, it aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in the recording of crime and to take a more victim-orientated approach to crime recording. Although some forces adopted the Standard early, it was officially introduced across England and Wales on 1 April 2002. A copy is attached as an Annex to the counting rules, which is available on the Home Office website.

Non-commercial vehicle-related thefts - The BCS only covers vehicle-related thefts against private households. Police recorded crime does not separately identify whether a theft is a non-commercial vehicle-related theft, but estimates of the proportion of these are provided by the police in order to enable comparisons between BCS and recorded crime figures.

Old comparable subset of crimes - 64 per cent of offences reported via interviews in the **2001/02 interview sample** fall into the old comparable subset. This is the subset used, for BCS sweeps up to and including the 1998 sweep, to make comparisons with police figures. This excludes common assaults, 'other household theft' and 'other theft of personal property'. Various adjustments are made to the recorded crime categories to maximise comparability with the BCS. Comparable crime is used to compare trends in police and BCS figures, and to identify the amount of crime that is not reported to the police and not recorded by them. Trends for 'old comparable' police recorded crime have been extended to cover the last two sweeps of the survey by applying adjustments to take account of changes in police counting rules.

Old comparable violence - This comprises wounding and robbery – these are the violent crimes in the **old comparable subset** used for comparing BCS violence and police recorded violence back to the first BCS sweep.

Old methodology sample - This sample was used to generate BCS estimates of levels of crime in 2000 (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2000). This sample used precisely the same methodology that applied for previous BCS sweeps, with respondents asked to recall crime incidents in the previous *calendar* year (see **Type A interviews** and **recall period**).

ONS harmonised variables - The Office for National Statistics has constructed core variables and variable categories which are becoming widely used in Government Surveys (including the BCS) to provide comparable measures.

The harmonised variables used in this publication are:

Age breakdown (short) - 16 to 24; 25 to 44; 45 to 64; 65 to 74; 75+.

Employment status:

- Economically inactive – includes respondents of working age (16 to 64 for men and 16 to 59 for women) who are retired; going to school or college full time; looking after home/family; are temporarily or permanently sick; or doing something else.
- Employed – includes people doing paid work in the last week; working on a government supported training scheme; or doing unpaid work for own/family business.
- Unemployed – actively seeking work, or waiting to take up work.

GOR – Government Office Regions: North East; North West (Merseyside has now been merged into the North West region); Yorkshire and Humberside; East Midlands; West Midlands; Eastern; London; South East; South West and Wales.

Household accommodation type:

- House or bungalow - detached, semi-detached, terraced.
- Flat or maisonette - purpose-built block, non-purpose built (including bedsits) and all flats and maisonettes.

Living arrangements:

- Persons living as a couple - married, cohabiting (includes same-sex couples).
- Persons not living as a couple - single, separated, divorced and widowed.

Tenure:

- Owners - households who own their homes outright, or are buying with a mortgage (includes shared owners, who own part of the equity and pay part of the mortgage/rent).
- Social rented sector tenants - households renting from a council, housing association or other social rented sector.
- Rented privately – households privately renting unfurnished or furnished property. This includes tenants whose accommodation comes with their job, even if their landlord is a housing association or local authority.

Other household theft - A BCS category of household offences covering thefts and attempted thefts from domestic garages, outhouses, sheds, etc. not directly linked to the dwelling, as well as thefts from both inside and outside a dwelling (excluding thefts of milk bottles from the doorstep). In principle, it could be in the comparable subset, but the number of offences is small and therefore changes over time are unreliable. This category is not in either the **comparable subset** or **old comparable subset**. The recorded crime category of **theft in a dwelling** is included within this category.

Other theft of personal property - A BCS offence category referring to theft of personal property away from the home (e.g. handbags from offices), where there was no direct contact between the offender and victim. Only the respondent can be the victim of this crime category. This category is not in the **old comparable subset** or **comparable subset**.

Personal crimes - For personal offences, the respondent reports only on his/her experience to the BCS. This applies to the following offence categories: assault; sexual offences; robbery; theft from the person; and other personal theft. Information is also collected on threats, though not reported in this publication as few meet the criteria of an offence. The BCS does not cover personal crimes against those aged under 16 or not living in private households.

Physical disorder - Two measures are used in the BCS. The first is based on the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter, and (c) homes in poor condition in the area. The interviewer had to make their own assessment as to whether each of these problems was very or fairly common, not very common or not at all common. For each, very and fairly common was scored as 1 and not very and not at all as 0. A scale was then constructed by summing the scores for each case. The scale ranged from 0 to 3, with high disorder areas being those with a score of 2 or 3. The second measure is based on the respondent's perception of local problems is also used, for the definition of this measure see **BVPI 122**.

Postcode Address File (PAF) - This has been used as the sampling frame for the BCS since 1992. It is a listing of all postal delivery points in the country, with almost all households having one delivery point or letterbox. BCS sampling methods take account of the fact that a delivery point may correspond to more than one household such as a house with one front door, converted into flats.

Prevalence rates - Prevalence rates show the percentage of the BCS sample who were victim of an offence once or more during the year. Unlike BCS **incidence rates** they only take account of whether a household or person was a victim of a specific crime once or more in the recall period, but not of the number of times victimised.

Racially or religiously aggravated offences - Used in recorded crime, racially aggravated offences are legally defined under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 28). The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (section 39) added the religiously aggravated aspect. Racially or religiously aggravated offences cannot be separately identified in police recorded crime. BCS respondents are asked whether they thought the incident was racially motivated.

Recall period - This is the time over which BCS respondents are asked to report offences they had experienced. Other information about victims and their experiences is usually derived from incidents occurring during the full recall period. Under the new arrangements for continuous sampling the BCS is moving to a recall period relating to the previous 12 months (**Type B interviews**). All those in the **2001/02 interview sample** had **Type B interviews**. For the results for 2000 reported in Kershaw *et al.* (2001), that related to **Type A interviews**, the recall period was between 1 January 2000 and the date of the interview. Most of the Type A interviews took place between January and April 2001.

Recorded crime - Police recorded crime is those crimes which are recorded by the police and which are notified to the Home Office. All indictable and triable-either-way offences are included together with certain closely associated summary offences. Attempts are also included. A full list is included in Appendix 3 of the annual command paper 'Criminal Statistics, England and Wales'.

Repeat victimisation - In the BCS, the recurrence of the same crime against those who have already been victimised once in the year.

Robbery - An incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. Recorded crime offences are distinguished between robbery of personal property and business property. Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. If the use or threat of force is not there, an offence of theft from the person is recorded (this would be classified in the BCS as **snatch theft**, which together with **robbery** comprises the BCS **mugging** category). The BCS excludes robberies against those not living in private households and those aged under 16. If a BCS respondent is assaulted or threatened in the course of a robbery of a business this would be coded as robbery or attempted robbery. A robbery would also be recorded if the BCS respondent was also a victim of theft in the course of the robbery or if the business is the respondent's business and they are a sole trader.

Rural areas - Defined in the BCS as those areas falling into Acorn types 1 to 9 and 27 (CACI Ltd.). See also: **ACORN**.

Sampling error - A sample, as used in the BCS, is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn. As such, the sample may produce estimates which differ from the figures which would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of the error depends on the sample size, the size of the estimate, and the design of the survey. It can be computed and used to construct **confidence intervals**. The error is also taken into account in tests of **statistical significance**. Sampling error is to be distinguished from confidence interval (or margin of error).

Sexual offences - There are 14 separate offences included in the recorded crime sexual offences group including the offences of rape, attempted rape and indecent assault. Due to the small number of these picked up by the BCS, results are too unreliable to report. The 1994 BCS, however, included a computerised self-completion component on sexual victimisation to improve estimates (Percy and Mayhew, 1997). Woundings with a sexual nature are included in **wounding**.

Snatch theft - Incidents reported to the BCS where an offender snatches property away from the victim and the victim was clearly aware of the incident as it happened. The BCS does not cover snatch theft against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Snatch theft is included within the recorded crime category of theft from the person and is not separately identifiable in police recorded crime figures. See also **stealth thefts**, which are thefts from the person in which the victim was *not* aware of what was happening and are included as such in the recorded crime figures.

Statistical significance - Because the BCS estimates are subject to **sampling error**, changes in estimates between sweeps of the survey may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which changes are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In this publication tests at the 10 per cent and five per cent significance levels have been applied (the levels at which there is a one in 10 or one in 20 chance of incorrectly identifying a difference solely due to chance variation).

Stealth theft - Thefts from the person which involve no force and where – unlike **snatch theft** – the victim was not aware of what was happening at the time. The BCS does not cover stealth theft against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Stealth theft is included as part of the recorded crime theft from a person category and cannot be separately identified from snatch theft.

Stranger violence - A component of the BCS **violence typology**, it includes common assaults and woundings, in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way.

Theft from the person - Theft (including attempts) of a purse, wallet, cash etc. directly from the person of the victim, but *without* physical force or the threat of it. One BCS component of theft from the person is **snatch theft** which is added to **robbery** to create a category of **mugging**. The other is **stealth theft**. Theft from the person exists as a separate police recorded crime category.

Theft in a dwelling - This BCS classification includes thefts committed *inside* a home by someone who is entitled to be there at the time of the offence (e.g. party guests, workmen, etc.). They are included in **other household thefts**.

Type A and Type B interviews - Close to half the BCS interviews conducted in the first six months of 2001 were Type A interviews and the remainder were Type B. **Type A** interviews used the **old BCS methodology** and the traditional **recall period**, while Type B were part of the new continuous sampling design. For **Type B** interviews the new recall period relates to the previous 12 months and respondents are further assisted in determining the date of any incident by the use of a calendar. The most recent results reported here are all based on **Type B** interviews that took place during the 2001/02 financial year (see **2001/02 interview sample**).

Urban areas - All **ACORN** types used in the BCS which are not classified as **rural** or **inner-city**.

Vandalism - In the BCS this is intentional and malicious damage to household property and equates to the recorded crime category of criminal damage. Vandalism shown in the BCS ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres) are not included. Where criminal damage occurs in combination with burglary, robbery or violent offences, these take precedence in offence coding. The BCS produces estimates both for vandalism to the home and other property and against vehicles. Vandalism to the home and other property involves intentional or malicious damage to, for example, doors, windows, fences, plants and shrubs etc. It also includes incidents involving arson. See **vehicle vandalism** for details of what this covers.

Vehicles - In the BCS these cover cars, vans, motorcycles, scooters, mopeds etc. either owned or regularly used by anyone in the household, including company cars. Vehicles used solely for business purposes such as lorries or work vans, however, are excluded. See also **vehicle crime**.

Vehicle crime - Recorded vehicle crimes include offences of theft of or from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking (AVT), vehicle interference and tampering and criminal damage to a vehicle. **Theft of a vehicle** includes offences of theft of a vehicle and aggravated vehicle taking. Attempted thefts of a vehicle are collected by the police as a supplementary data collection. **Theft from a vehicle** includes attempts if there is evidence of intent to commit theft from a vehicle. If such evidence does not exist then an offence of vehicle interference or tampering is recorded. Offences of **vehicle interference and tampering** and **criminal damage to a vehicle**

are also included. The government has set a five-year **vehicle crime target** for reducing recorded vehicle crime by 30 per cent. For this target, only offences of theft of and from a vehicle are included (together with AVT and attempts). The BCS focusses on a category called **vehicle-related thefts** that covers three categories: (i) theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle (where the vehicle is driven away illegally, whether or not it is recovered), (ii) theft from motor vehicles (i.e. theft of parts, accessories and contents) and (iii) attempts. No distinction is made between attempted thefts *of* and attempted thefts *from* motor vehicles, as it is often very difficult to ascertain the offender's intention. If parts or contents are stolen as well as the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft *of* a motor vehicle. The BCS only covers vehicle-related thefts against private households. Police recorded crime does not separately identify whether a theft is a **non-commercial vehicle-related theft** but estimates of the proportion of these are provided by the police in order to enable comparisons between BCS and police recorded crime figures.

Vehicle interference and tampering - This includes recorded crime offences where there is evidence of intent to commit either theft of or from a vehicle or taking without consent (TWOC), but there is either (i) no evidence of intent to commit one of these three offences specifically, or (ii) there is evidence of intent to commit TWOC (TWOC is a summary offence but under the provisions of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, it is not legally valid to have an attempted summary offence). BCS cannot separately identify this category. In comparisons with the BCS it is included in the attempted vehicle theft category but in some instances could be viewed as criminal damage or even a nuisance.

Vehicle vandalism - Includes in the BCS any intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle such as scratching a coin down the side of a car, or denting a car roof. It does not, however, include causing deliberate damage to a car by fire. These incidents are recorded as arson and therefore included in vandalism to other property. The BCS only covers vehicle vandalism against private households. Recorded crime includes all vehicle vandalism under the offence classification of criminal damage to a motor vehicle.

Violence typology - This includes BCS offences in which the nature of the offence is such that the offender had some physical contact with the victim: wounding, common assault, robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft. These offences form the BCS violence typology comprising: **mugging, domestic, acquaintance** and **stranger** violence.

Violent crime - The combination of offences recorded in the violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offence groups for recorded crime. As for other personal crimes, the BCS does not cover violent crime against those aged under 16 or against those not living in private households. The coverage of BCS violence consists of **common assault, wounding, robbery** and **snatch theft**. This is a generally more restricted category than violence as measured by police recorded crime, but does include the category of snatch theft that would not be included in the police figures.

Weighted data - Raw data from the BCS are adjusted in various ways at the data processing stage to correct for imbalances introduced in sampling and by the design of the interview.

Wounding - There are two types of wounding classifications used for recorded crime. The more serious are those offences committed with intent to do grievous bodily harm and are classified as 'wounding or other act endangering life'. Those of assault occasioning actual bodily harm are

classified in the other 'wounding' category. The definition in the BCS is similar, wounding is a category of comparable violence that includes serious 'wounding' involving intentionally inflicted severe injuries, and 'other wounding', involving less serious injury or severe injuries inflicted unintentionally.

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