

Crime in England and Wales 2001/2002: Supplementary Volume

Editors: Claire Flood-Page and Joanna Taylor

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*The views expressed in this report are those of the authors,
not necessarily those of the Home Office (nor do they reflect Government Policy).*

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Preface

In July 2002 the Home Office published the first report in a new annual series '*Crime in England and Wales 2001/02*'. This brought together information from police-recorded crime statistics and the British Crime Survey (BCS) to give a better picture of crime than can be obtained from either series alone. However, we recognise that combining two major publications into one meant that it was necessary to publish some of the more detailed information previously included in the two separate volumes elsewhere. Part 1 of the supplementary volume addresses this and also reports on some other sources of crime data.

Chapter 1 draws on information provided by the police on every case initially recorded as a homicide in England and Wales. It includes information about the victim, any suspect(s) and the outcome of any prosecution.

Chapter 2 reports information about crimes where firearms were used, either to injure or, mostly, to threaten the victims. Mostly the analysis differentiates between crimes involving air weapons (three-quarters of which were criminal damage offences) and other types of firearms (the majority of which were robbery or violence against the person). It is not possible to know what proportion of these were lawfully owned but it is believed that the majority of firearms offences involve illegally held firearms.

Chapter 3 of this report builds on the earlier volume to provide a detailed picture of the key crime types from the BCS – violence, burglary and vehicle crime. In Chapter 4, the authors present information from a range of sources to create a fuller picture of the nature and extent of fraud and forgery than can be gained from official statistics alone. Chapter 5 uses information from the BCS to describe the extent and nature of disorder and anti-social behaviour.

Police-recorded crime only includes information reported to and recorded by the 43 local police forces. However, there are a number of other agencies and bodies who have a remit to investigate and prosecute crime. Chapter 6 reports crime recorded by the British Transport Police, the Ministry of Defence Police and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary (UKAEA) to give a fuller picture of crime.

Part 2 of the report includes information on policing and the public (Chapter 7) and on public confidence in the criminal justice system (Chapter 8). These chapters are based on questions in the BCS and were previously published as two separate research findings (Sims and Myhill, 2001 and Mirrlees-Black, 2001 respectively).

Part 3 presents statistics on firearms certificates issued (Chapter 9). As stated above, it is believed that the majority of firearms offences involve illegally held firearms, but the number of illegally held firearms is unknown.

Last year was the first time that the Home Office produced a joint publication on crime statistics. This supplementary volume was produced in response to feedback we received about that publication. We hope to continue to improve our presentation of crime statistics over the next few years, and would be pleased to receive any comments and further suggestions on our approach.

Claire Flood-Page and Joanna Taylor

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1.Homicide

KEY FINDINGS

- There were 858 deaths initially recorded as homicides in England and Wales based on cases recorded by the police in 2001/02. This is an increase of one per cent on 2000/01.
- Seventy per cent of homicide victims were male. Since 1991, male homicides have increased by 73 per cent while female homicides have remained quite stable.
- The most common method of killing at 32 per cent involved a sharp instrument.
- Firearms were used in 12 per cent of homicides, an increase of 32 per cent (23 cases) on 2000/01.
- Female victims were more likely to have been killed by someone they knew: Seventy-two per cent of victims knew the main suspect compared to 40 per cent of male victims. Sixty-eight per cent of victims aged under 16 knew the main suspect.
- Overall the risk of being a victim of homicide was 16 per million population. The risk was greatest for children under one (46 per million population) and lowest for children aged between 5 and 16 (4 per million population).

Coverage

The term 'homicide' covers the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Murder and manslaughter are common law offences, which have never been defined by statute, although they have been modified by statute. Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without any malice either expressed or implied. A particular category is 'Section 2' manslaughter which refers to the provisions of section 2 of the Homicide Act 1957, which allowed for the defence of diminished responsibility. The Infanticide Act of 1922 (amended 1938) created the offence of infanticide in the case of a woman who caused the death of a child under twelve months while 'the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effects of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child'.

OFFENCES INITIALLY RECORDED AS HOMICIDE

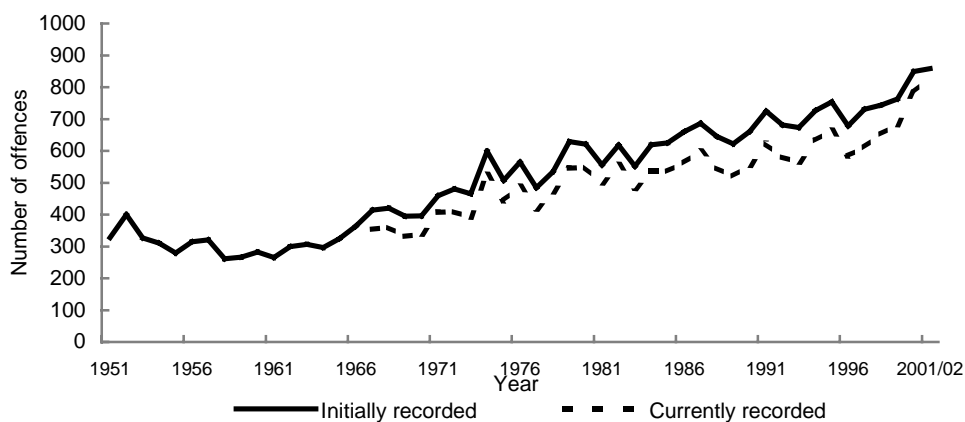
Homicide offences are shown in the tables according to the year in which the police initially recorded the offence as homicide. This is not necessarily the year in which the incident took place, or the year in which any court decision was made. The data refer to the position as at 8 October 2002 when recording closed down for the purpose of analysis. Subsequent court hearings or other information received will change the figures given.

In 2001/02, 858 deaths were initially recorded as homicide, an increase of 1 per cent on the previous year. This is the smallest increase since 1996. Where the police initially record an offence as homicide, it remains so classified unless the police or the courts decide later that no

offence of homicide took place. Because of differences in recording practice with respect to 'no crimes', data from the homicide index do not necessarily agree with the recorded crime data.

Of the 858 offences first recorded in 2001/02, 26 were no longer recorded as homicides by 8 October 2002. Court proceedings had resulted in findings of guilt in respect of 270 victims and proceedings were pending for a further 358. The suspects responsible for the deaths of 29 victims had committed suicide or died. No suspects had been identified in connection with 168 victims including nine cases where the original suspects were acquitted.

Figure 1.1 Offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1951 to 2001/02



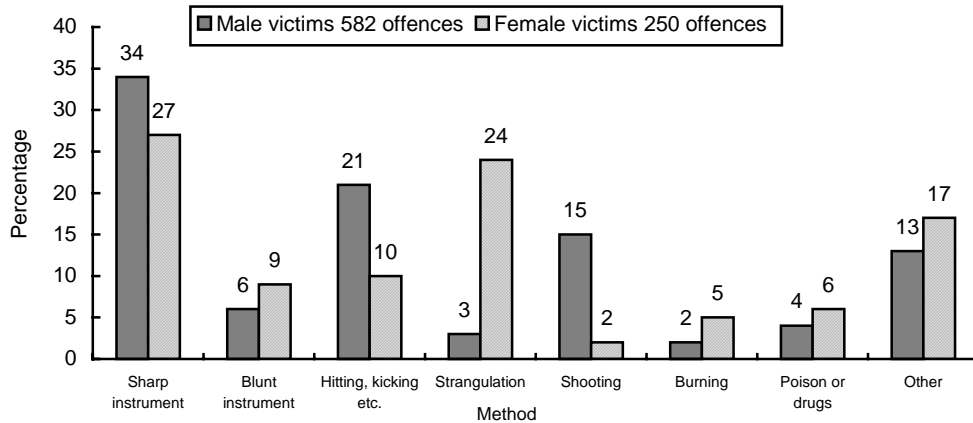
VICTIMS

In 1991, just over half the victims of all currently recorded homicides were male. The proportion has gradually increased over the years and in 2001/02 over two-thirds of homicide victims were male.

Method of killing

As in previous years the most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument. Thirty-two per cent of all victims were killed by this method i.e. 34 per cent of male victims and 27 per cent of female victims. The second most common method used against males involved hitting or kicking (21%) whereas females were much more likely to be strangled or asphyxiated (24%). Similarly, a higher proportion of males were shot and 2001/02 saw an increase of 41 per cent in the number of male victims of shootings. Overall, the number of shootings has risen by 23 compared to the previous year, an increase of 32 per cent.

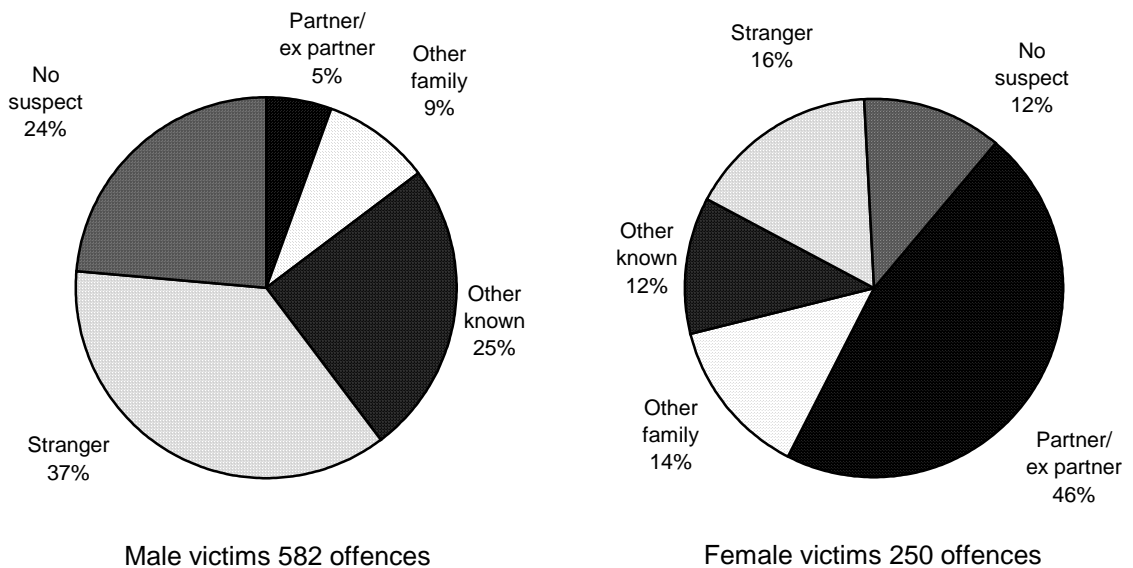
Figure 1.2 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim



Relationship between victims and suspect

Most (72%) female victims knew the main or only suspect at the time of the offence. Nearly half (46%) of female victims were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover. By comparison, 40 per cent of male victims knew the main or only suspect and only five per cent were killed by their partner or ex-partner. Men were more likely than women to be killed by a stranger; in 37 per cent of male homicides, the suspect was a stranger compared to 16 per cent of female homicides. No suspect had been identified for a fifth of homicide victims when data collection closed on 8 October 2002 for the purpose of analysis.

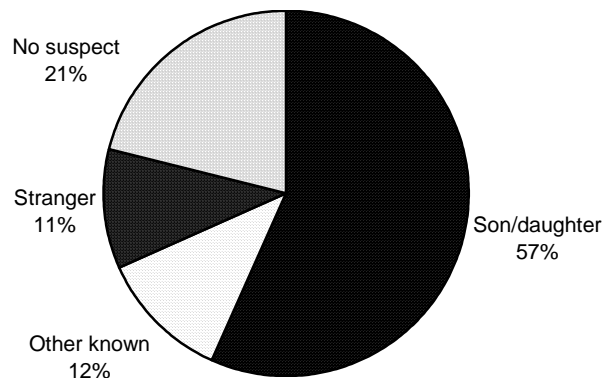
Figure 1.3 All victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect



Victims under 16 years of age

In 2001/02, there were a total of 76 victims under 16 years of age, a decrease of 24 per cent on the previous year. Forty-three of these victims were killed by their parents and a further nine were the victims of suspects known to them. Only eight of the victims were known to have been killed by strangers and as of 8 October 2002 there were no suspects for 16 of the victims.

**Figure 1.4 Victims under 16 years of age, by relationship of victim to suspect
76 offences**



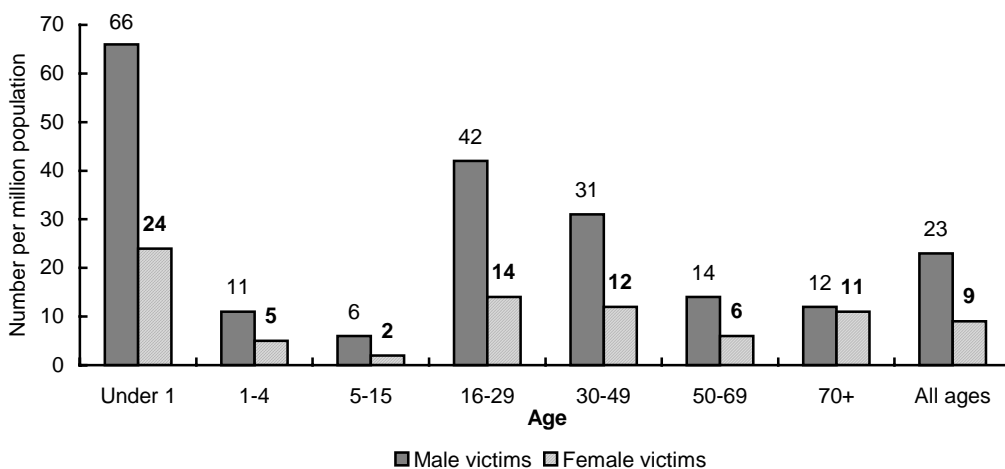
Circumstances of the homicides

A quarrel, revenge or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 40 per cent of homicides in 2001/02. Where the suspect (or suspects) was known to the victim, over half the homicides resulted from a quarrel, an act of revenge or a loss of temper whereas when the suspect was unknown to the victim this was the circumstance for just over a quarter of the homicides. About seven per cent of homicides occurred during robberies or burglaries and four per cent were attributed to suspects with no apparent motive who appeared to be mentally disturbed.

Risks for different age groups

As in previous years, those children under one year were most at risk of homicide at 46 per million population in 2001/02. This is the lowest rate for four years but as numbers are small, considerable year-on-year variation is to be expected. The second most at risk group were aged 16 - 29 years. For male victims the rate was 42 per million population and female victims 14 per million population.

Figure 1.5 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by age of victim



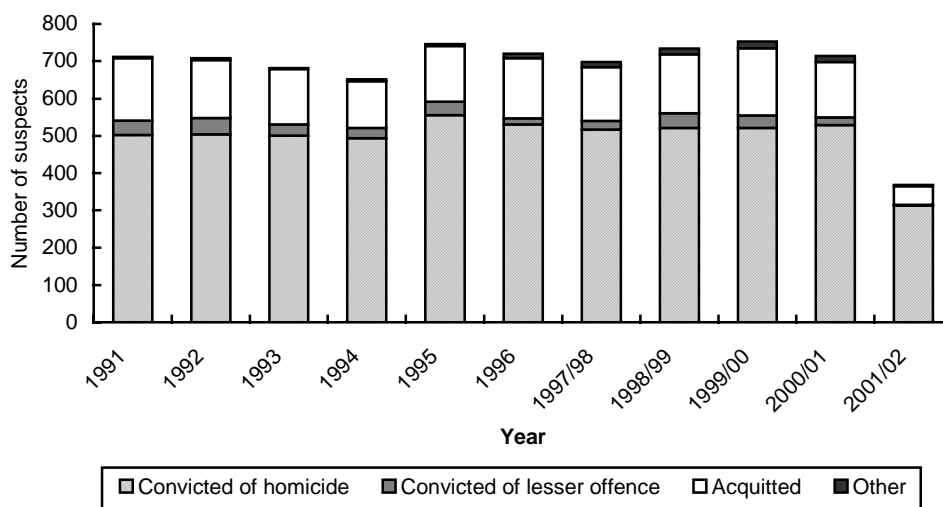
SUSPECTS

A suspect in a homicide case is defined as (i) a person who has been arrested in respect of an offence initially classified as homicide and has been charged with homicide or (ii) a person who is suspected by the police of having committed the offence but is known to have died or committed suicide prior to arrest. More than one suspect may be tried for one offence and sometimes no suspect is ever brought to trial. Hence the number of suspects is not the same as the number of offences.

By 8 October 2002, at least one suspect had been identified in 664 of the currently recorded homicides (80% of the total) of which 125 involved more than one suspect. In total there were 874 suspects. Twelve per cent (105) of suspects were under 18 years of age. Court proceedings had concluded for 368 suspects and 462 had court proceedings pending against them. Of the remaining 44 suspects, 23 had either died or committed suicide. For 21 suspects, no proceedings took place or they were tried for a lesser offence.

For those suspects where proceedings had concluded 335 were male (includes three charges of corporate manslaughter) and 33 female. Forty three per cent of males indicted were convicted of murder, 41 per cent were convicted of manslaughter and 14 per cent were acquitted. For females indicted, 21 per cent were convicted of murder, 67 per cent of manslaughter and 12 per cent were acquitted. More complete data from recent years are a better guide to the outcome of court proceedings. Too much importance should not be placed on year 2001/02 when more than half of suspects had not been before the courts at the time of this analysis. Between 1991 and 2000/01 approximately three-quarters of suspects indicted for homicide were found guilty of homicide and around 22 per cent were acquitted.

Figure 1.6 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings 1991-2001/02



Previous homicide convictions

There were no known convictions for homicides recorded in 2001/02 where the suspect had been convicted of a homicide on a previous occasion. There was one such suspect convicted of a homicide recorded in the previous year (2000/01). Among those who had been convicted of homicides which took place between 1991 and 2001/02, 35 had previously been convicted of homicide, 13 of which were convictions for murder. Eight were still serving a custodial sentence when they were convicted of their subsequent offence. The data include all previous homicide convictions (where known) wherever they took place but the second offence must have occurred in England and Wales to be included in this analysis.

**Table 1.01 Offences ¹ initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification ²
England and Wales 1951 to 2001/02**

Numbers and rates per million population				Recorded crime
Year	Number of offences initially recorded as homicide	Number of offences no longer recorded as homicide	Number of offences currently recorded as homicide	Offences currently recorded as homicide per million population
1951	328	..	..	..
1952	400	..	..	..
1953	327	..	..	..
1954	311	..	..	..
1955	279	..	..	..
1956	315	..	..	..
1957	321	..	..	..
1958	261	..	..	..
1959	266	..	..	..
1960	282	..	..	..
1961	265	..	..	..
1962	299	..	..	..
1963	307	..	..	..
1964	296	..	..	..
1965	325	..	..	..
1966	364	..	..	..
1967	414	60	354	7.3
1968	420	60	360	7.4
1969	395	63	332	6.8
1970	396	57	339	7.0
1971	459	52	407	8.3
1972	480	71	409	8.3
1973	465	74	391	8.0
1974	599	73	526	10.7
1975	508	65	443	9.0
1976	565	77	488	9.9
1977	484	66	418	8.5
1978	535	64	471	9.6
1979	629	83	546	11.1
1980	621	72	549	11.1
1981	556	57	499	10.1
1982	618	61	557	11.2
1983	552	70	482	9.7
1984	619	82	537	10.8
1985	625	89	536	10.7
1986	660	97	563	11.2
1987	686	87	599	11.9
1988	645	98	547	10.9
1989	622	101	521	10.3
1990	661	106	555	10.9
1991	725	102	623	12.3
1992	681	100	581	11.4
1993	673	108	565	11.1
1994	727	95	632	12.4
1995	754	90	664	13.0
1996	678	94	584	11.4
1997	735	124	611	11.9
1997/98	731	120	611	11.9
1998/99	744	92	652	12.6
1999/00	763	81	682	13.2
2000/01	849	66	783	15.1
2001/02	858	26	832	16.0

1. A separate offence is recorded for each victim of homicide, so that in an incident in which several people are killed, the number of homicides counted is the total number of persons killed.

2. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

Table 1.02 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Outcome												
Offences initially recorded as homicide	725	681	673	727	754	678	735	731	744	763	849	858
Offences no longer recorded as homicide ¹	102	100	108	95	90	94	124	120	92	81	66	26
Offences currently recorded as homicide ¹												
Decided at court to be homicide:												
Murder	182	191	210	218	252	227	216	207	225	241	233	133
Sec 2 Manslaughter	84	84	66	74	58	50	46	49	40	25	20	6
Other Manslaughter	205	182	180	188	195	172	182	188	212	186	267	131
Infanticide	5	6	5	2	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	-
Total	476	463	461	482	508	453	447	448	484	453	525	270
Court decision pending	-	-	-	3	1	10	13	20	35	48	102	358
Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:												
Suspect found by the court to be insane	2	6	1	5	3	1	4	6	5	6	3	-
Suspect died	7	1	4	1	10	9	3	3	3	4	6	4
Suspect committed suicide	52	40	30	42	41	35	36	30	36	33	33	25
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	12	7	9	14	15	21	25	24	18	45	11	7
Total	73	54	44	62	69	66	68	63	62	88	53	36
Currently no suspect:												
All suspects acquitted	38	27	23	29	34	20	29	25	22	36	31	9
No suspects charged	36	37	37	56	52	35	54	55	49	57	72	159
Total	74	64	60	85	86	55	83	80	71	93	103	168
Total offences currently recorded as homicide	623	581	565	632	664	584	611	611	652	682	783	832

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

**Table 1.03 Offences currently ¹ recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim
England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02**

Apparent method	Recorded crime											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Male victims												
Sharp instrument	144	148	122	159	185	139	133	137	152	153	156	198
Blunt instrument	31	32	37	33	48	49	49	48	41	44	50	35
Hitting, kicking, etc	75	73	67	62	89	63	76	79	75	81	86	124
Strangulation ²	22	21	27	28	25	20	10	12	30	20	84	20
Shooting ³	32	38	51	49	55	38	52	45	42	52	64	90
Explosion	1	3	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	-
Burning	9	11	7	22	16	13	15	15	13	9	8	14
Drowning	2	6	4	8	1	4	7	5	3	3	6	7
Poison or drugs	7	7	7	6	9	15	12	12	24	20	24	23
Motor vehicle ⁴	7	6	6	4	4	2	11	12	11	10	10	16
Other	5	2	9	3	9	29	24	26	28	27	44	26
Not known	1	1	3	3	3	-	6	9	14	28	18	29
Total	336	348	343	377	445	374	396	401	435	450	550	582
Female victims												
Sharp instrument	73	70	60	72	59	58	67	65	50	60	59	67
Blunt instrument	31	18	29	22	30	19	23	21	24	26	25	22
Hitting, kicking, etc	41	44	30	32	17	17	23	24	13	14	16	24
Strangulation ²	72	58	62	76	58	57	54	49	50	36	65	59
Shooting ³	18	14	20	14	11	9	6	7	4	9	9	6
Explosion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Burning	24	10	7	17	17	11	14	13	19	4	9	13
Drowning	6	8	2	5	2	5	-	1	3	3	1	5
Poison or drugs	12	4	2	11	7	13	5	6	23	33	13	15
Motor vehicle ⁴	6	3	3	1	2	-	1	1	3	2	9	5
Other	3	2	5	1	10	15	14	13	17	19	18	16
Not known	1	1	2	4	6	6	8	10	11	25	9	17
Total	287	233	222	255	219	210	215	210	217	232	233	250
Total victims												
Sharp instrument	217	218	182	231	244	197	200	202	202	213	215	265
Blunt instrument	62	50	66	55	78	68	72	69	65	70	75	57
Hitting, kicking, etc	116	117	97	94	106	80	99	103	88	95	102	148
Strangulation ²	94	79	89	104	83	77	64	61	80	56	149	79
Shooting ³	50	52	71	63	66	47	58	52	46	61	73	96
Explosion	1	4	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	-	1
Burning	33	21	14	39	33	24	29	28	32	13	17	27
Drowning	8	14	6	13	3	9	7	6	6	6	7	12
Poison or drugs	19	11	9	17	16	28	17	18	47	53	37	38
Motor vehicle ⁴	13	9	9	5	6	2	12	13	14	12	19	21
Other	8	4	14	4	19	44	38	39	45	46	62	42
Not known	2	2	5	7	9	6	14	19	25	53	27	46
Total	623	581	565	632	664	584	611	611	652	682	783	832

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Including asphyxiation. Year 2000/01 includes 58 Chinese nationals who collectively suffocated in a lorry en route into the UK.

3. These figures may not agree with those in Chapter 4 because (a) the firearms figures include cases where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) homicide figures include shooting by crossbows and are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

4. Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.

Table 1.04 Homicides currently ¹ recorded for victims under 16 years by relationship of victim to principal suspect England and Wales 1991 - 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Male victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	24	27	24	17	29	34	31	27	32	30	47	31
Other family/friend/acquaintance	7	4	6	7	9	5	9	8	8	3	5	6
Total known	31	31	30	24	38	39	40	35	40	33	52	37
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	5	2	4	3	5	2	7	5	4	4	5	5
No suspect	3	0	1	3	1	2	4	2	5	3	3	14
Total not known	8	2	5	6	6	4	11	7	9	7	8	19
TOTAL	39	33	35	30	44	43	51	42	49	40	60	56
Female victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	39	24	25	36	23	24	19	17	25	19	34	12
Other family/friend/acquaintance	8	4	5	4	7	7	8	7	10	1	2	3
Total known	47	28	30	40	30	31	27	24	35	20	36	15
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	5	2	3	4	3	5	0	0	2	6	4	3
No suspect	2	5	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	1	0	2
Total not known	7	7	4	6	6	6	4	5	3	7	4	5
TOTAL	54	35	34	46	36	37	31	29	38	27	40	20
All victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	63	51	49	53	52	58	50	44	57	49	81	43
Other family/friend/acquaintance	15	8	11	11	16	12	17	15	18	4	7	9
Total known	78	59	60	64	68	70	67	59	75	53	88	52
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	10	4	7	7	8	7	7	5	6	10	9	8
No suspect	5	5	2	5	4	3	8	7	6	4	3	16
Total not known	15	9	9	12	12	10	15	12	12	14	12	24
TOTAL	93	68	69	76	80	80	82	71	87	67	100	76

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.

Table 1.04 (continued)

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Male victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	62	82	69	57	66	79	61	64	65	75	78	55
Other family/friend/acquaintance	18	12	17	23	20	12	18	19	16	8	8	11
Total known	79	94	86	80	86	91	78	83	82	83	87	66
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	13	6	11	10	11	5	14	12	8	10	8	9
No suspect	8	0	3	10	2	5	8	5	10	8	5	25
Total not known	21	6	14	20	14	9	22	17	18	18	13	34
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	72	69	74	78	64	65	61	59	66	70	85	60
Other family/friend/acquaintance	15	11	15	9	19	19	26	24	26	4	5	15
Total known	87	80	88	87	83	84	87	83	92	74	90	75
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	9	6	9	9	8	14	0	0	5	22	10	15
No suspect	4	14	3	4	8	3	13	17	3	4	0	10
Total not known	13	20	12	13	17	16	13	17	8	26	10	25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	68	75	71	70	65	73	61	62	66	73	81	57
Other family/friend/acquaintance	16	12	16	14	20	15	21	21	21	6	7	12
Total known	84	87	87	84	85	88	82	83	86	79	88	68
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	11	6	10	9	10	9	9	7	7	15	9	11
No suspect	5	7	3	7	5	4	10	10	7	6	3	21
Total not known	16	13	13	16	15	13	18	17	14	21	12	32
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.

Table 1.05 Homicides currently ¹ recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect England and Wales 1991 - 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Male victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	24	27	24	19	31	34	32	29	35	32	49	33
Parent	13	7	11	7	15	9	6	7	8	9	8	8
Partner/ex-partner	28	31	18	33	38	24	31	31	28	24	25	32
Other family/friend/acquaintance	131	147	136	143	158	137	145	155	177	156	163	158
Total known	196	212	189	202	242	204	214	222	248	221	245	231
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	96	93	115	112	139	130	117	118	133	155	215	213
No suspect	44	43	39	63	64	40	65	61	54	74	90	138
Total not known	140	136	154	175	203	170	182	179	187	229	305	351
TOTAL	336	348	343	377	445	374	396	401	435	450	550	582
Female victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	42	26	29	39	24	25	19	18	27	19	38	13
Parent	9	6	11	14	9	7	19	13	7	6	5	12
Partner/ex-partner	122	106	93	97	93	94	99	100	76	88	102	116
Other family/friend/acquaintance	51	53	52	49	44	35	34	34	48	31	32	38
Total known	224	191	185	199	170	161	171	165	158	144	177	179
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	36	26	21	33	27	34	26	26	42	69	43	41
No suspect	27	16	16	23	22	15	18	19	17	19	13	30
Total not known	63	42	37	56	49	49	44	45	59	88	56	71
TOTAL	287	233	222	255	219	210	215	210	217	232	233	250
All victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	66	53	53	58	55	59	51	47	62	51	87	46
Parent	22	13	22	21	24	16	25	20	15	15	13	20
Partner/ex-partner	150	137	111	130	131	118	130	131	104	112	127	148
Other family/friend/acquaintance	182	200	188	192	202	172	179	189	225	187	195	196
Total known	420	403	374	401	412	365	385	387	406	365	422	410
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	132	119	136	145	166	164	143	144	175	224	258	254
No suspect	71	59	55	86	86	55	83	80	71	93	103	168
Total not known	203	178	191	231	252	219	226	224	246	317	361	422
TOTAL	623	581	565	632	664	584	611	611	652	682	783	832

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.

Table 1.05 (continued)

	<i>Percentages</i>										Recorded crime	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Male victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	7	8	7	5	7	9	8	7	8	7	9	6
Parent	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Partner/ex-partner	8	9	5	9	9	6	8	8	6	5	5	5
Other family/friend/acquaintance	39	42	40	38	36	37	37	39	41	35	30	27
Total known	58	61	55	54	54	55	54	55	57	49	45	40
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	29	27	34	30	31	35	30	29	31	34	39	37
No suspect	13	12	11	17	14	11	16	15	12	16	16	24
Total not known	42	39	45	46	46	45	46	45	43	51	55	60
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	15	11	13	15	11	12	9	9	12	8	16	5
Parent	3	3	5	5	4	3	9	6	3	3	2	5
Partner/ex-partner	43	45	42	38	42	45	46	48	35	38	44	46
Other family/friend/acquaintance	18	23	23	19	20	17	16	16	22	13	14	15
Total known	78	82	83	78	78	77	80	79	73	62	76	72
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	13	11	9	13	12	16	12	12	19	30	18	16
No suspect	9	7	7	9	10	7	8	9	8	8	6	12
Total not known	22	18	17	22	22	23	20	21	27	38	24	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All victims												
Victim acquainted with suspect												
Son or daughter	11	9	9	9	8	10	8	8	10	7	11	6
Parent	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	2
Partner/ex-partner	24	24	20	21	20	20	21	21	16	16	16	18
Other family/friend/acquaintance	29	34	33	30	30	29	29	31	35	27	25	24
Total known	67	69	66	63	62	63	63	63	62	54	54	49
Victim not acquainted with suspect												
Stranger ²	21	20	24	23	25	28	23	24	27	33	33	31
No suspect	11	10	10	14	13	9	14	13	11	14	13	20
Total not known	33	31	34	37	38	38	37	37	38	46	46	51
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.

Table 1.06 Offences currently¹ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	
Apparent circumstances ²	Acquaintance												
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	285	292	215	229	275	251	246	253	253	177	223	222	
In furtherance of theft or gain	18	12	16	13	19	12	15	11	14	7	8	12	
Attributed to acts of terrorism ^{4,5}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	4	1	5	3	2	-	4	4	4	2	-	5	
The result of offences of arson	5	1	3	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	2	4	
Other circumstances ⁷	27	32	40	41	25	34	35	36	31	43	61	61	
Not known:													
Suspect committed suicide ⁸	49	36	30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	18	11	31	38	29	27	34	30	22	18	13	21	
Other ⁹	14	18	34	33	52	35	50	52	81	117	115	85	
Total	420	403	374	401	412	365	385	387	406	365	422	410	
	Stranger ³												
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	73	60	51	57	84	77	62	65	74	69	82	113	
In furtherance of theft or gain	25	30	25	34	35	26	35	32	29	26	81	46	
Attributed to acts of terrorism ^{4,5}	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁶	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	3	-	4	6	10	9	10	8	2	6	10	11	
The result of offences of arson	1	2	2	2	6	4	2	2	-	3	4	6	
Other circumstances ⁷	18	13	15	18	22	20	33	32	46	53	47	64	
Not known:													
Suspect committed suicide ⁸	3	3	-	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	1	1	3	8	10	9	8	9	6	4	3	11	
Other ⁹	75	63	86	101	84	72	75	75	89	151	132	171	
Total	203	178	191	231	252	219	226	224	246	317	361	422	
	All relationships ³												
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	358	352	266	286	359	328	308	318	327	246	305	335	
In furtherance of theft or gain	43	42	41	47	54	38	50	43	43	33	89	58	
Attributed to acts of terrorism ^{4,5}	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁶	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	7	1	9	9	12	9	14	12	6	8	10	16	
The result of offences of arson	6	3	5	8	16	10	3	3	1	4	6	10	
Other circumstances ⁷	45	45	55	59	47	54	68	68	77	96	108	125	
Not known:													
Suspect committed suicide ⁸	52	39	30	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	19	12	34	46	39	36	42	39	28	22	16	32	
Other ⁹	89	81	120	134	136	107	125	127	170	268	247	256	
Total	623	581	565	632	664	584	611	611	652	682	783	832	

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available

2. In a very small number of cases, the circumstances of a homicide could be classified in more than one row in the table and an assessment has been made of the principal circumstances, against which the offence is shown.

3. Including cases where there is no suspect.

4. Offences 'attributed to acts of terrorism' include all bombings and political assassinations so attributed even where there is no individual suspect and also other homicides where there are strong grounds for believing that the killers were terrorists.

5. Of which, attributed to acts of terrorism connected with Northern Ireland

1991	1992	1993	1996	1999/00
1	5	3	2	-

6. Homicides 'while resisting or avoiding arrest' only include cases where a police officer or a person actively assisting a police officer was killed. Cases in which an innocent bystander was killed during an arrest, or where it is thought that a member of the public may have been killed while attempting to apprehend the killer for some offence when no police officer was present, are included in 'other circumstances'.

7. It is not possible to show separately offences committed in the course of furtherance of a sexual attack as there is often insufficient information available.

8. Prior to 1995, if a suspect committed suicide the circumstances were automatically classified as unknown. For 1995 on, apparent circumstances have been coded, where known.

9. Where no suspect has been found it is not always possible to establish the circumstances in which a homicide was committed or the reason for its commission.

Table 1.07 Offences currently ¹ recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers		Recorded crime											
Age	Sex	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 ²	2001/02
Under 1 year	Male	16	15	15	9	9	17	22	19	21	19	26	20
	Female	12	12	12	15	8	10	10	10	19	14	24	7
	Total	28	27	27	24	17	27	32	29	40	33	50	27
1 and under 5 years	Male	13	11	13	9	13	11	11	7	15	7	15	14
	Female	24	10	14	15	6	9	9	9	7	4	6	6
	Total	37	21	27	24	19	20	20	16	22	11	21	20
5 and under 16 years	Male	10	7	7	12	22	15	18	16	13	14	19	22
	Female	18	13	8	16	22	18	12	10	12	9	10	7
	Total	28	20	15	28	44	33	30	26	25	23	29	29
16 and under 30 years	Male	109	106	110	113	132	129	123	118	133	149	159	191
	Female	78	56	67	86	56	56	49	56	49	49	64	62
	Total	187	162	177	199	188	185	172	174	182	198	223	253
30 and under 50 years	Male	117	137	134	156	172	136	153	163	160	182	200	230
	Female	96	88	73	69	71	77	75	73	57	77	81	93
	Total	213	225	207	225	243	213	228	236	217	259	281	323
50 and under 70 years	Male	58	57	50	59	85	53	54	64	72	60	58	77
	Female	30	31	21	30	33	23	28	28	37	33	20	36
	Total	88	88	71	89	118	76	82	92	109	93	78	113
70 years and over	Male	13	15	14	19	12	13	15	14	21	19	18	28
	Female	29	23	27	24	23	17	32	24	36	46	24	39
	Total	42	38	41	43	35	30	47	38	57	65	42	67
Total all ages	Male	336	348	343	377	445	374	396	401	435	450	550	582
	%	54	60	61	60	67	64	65	66	67	66	70	70
	Female	287	233	222	255	219	210	215	210	217	232	233	250
	%	46	40	39	40	33	36	35	34	33	34	30	30
	TOTAL	623	581	565	632	664	584	611	611	652	682	783	832
Rates per million population													
Under 1 year	Male	45	42	44	26	27	52	66	57	65	60	84	66
	Female	35	35	37	46	25	32	32	32	62	46	82	24
	Total	40	39	40	36	26	43	50	45	64	53	83	46
1 and under 5 years	Male	9	8	9	6	9	8	8	5	11	5	12	11
	Female	18	7	10	11	5	7	7	7	6	3	5	5
	Total	14	8	10	9	7	7	8	6	8	4	8	8
5 and under 16 years	Male	3	2	2	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	5	6
	Female	5	4	2	5	6	5	3	3	3	2	3	2
	Total	4	3	2	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	4
16 and under 30 years	Male	20	20	21	23	27	27	26	25	29	32	35	42
	Female	15	11	13	17	12	12	10	12	11	11	14	14
	Total	17	15	17	20	19	19	18	18	20	21	25	28
30 and under 50 years	Male	17	20	19	22	24	19	21	22	22	25	27	31
	Female	14	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	12
	Total	15	16	15	16	17	14	16	16	15	17	19	21
50 and under 70 years	Male	12	11	10	12	17	10	10	12	13	11	10	14
	Female	6	6	4	6	6	4	5	5	7	6	3	6
	Total	9	9	7	9	11	7	8	9	10	8	7	10
70 years and over	Male	6	7	6	9	5	6	7	6	9	8	8	12
	Female	8	6	7	7	6	5	9	7	10	13	7	11
	Total	7	7	7	7	6	5	8	6	10	11	7	11
Total all ages	Male	14	14	14	15	18	15	16	16	17	18	22	23
	Female	11	9	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	TOTAL	12	11	11	12	13	11	12	12	13	13	15	16

1. As for 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.
2. For the year 2000/01 there were 59 victims (55 male and 4 female) age not known.

Table 1.08 Suspects convicted of homicide ¹ by type of homicide England and Wales 1965 to 2001/02

Numbers		Recorded crime				
Year offence initially recorded	Total indicted for homicide	Convicted of homicide				
		Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	Infanticide
1965	247	205	57	47	84	17
1966	303	254	72	51	109	22
1967	346	251	64	47	122	18
1968	374	272	76	50	120	26
1969	367	271	78	58	122	13
1970	386	299	99	65	120	15
1971	418	327	91	72	146	18
1972	450	337	85	85	150	17
1973	427	321	83	77	152	9
1974	537	424	125	96	188	15
1975	503	383	99	77	203	4
1976	530	394	108	92	188	6
1977	457	362	116	94	146	6
1978	529	424	137	90	189	8
1979	595	475	169	109	190	7
1980	537	423	140	88	186	9
1981	543	448	167	87	187	7
1982	525	441	161	102	172	6
1983	523	417	153	80	174	10
1984	579	451	171	77	201	2
1985	595	457	166	76	207	8
1986	662	506	208	84	211	3
1987	677	515	216	78	220	1
1988	642	493	189	74	222	8
1989	633	458	198	83	176	1
1990	625	443	186	70	183	4
1991	711	502	197	76	224	5
1992	708	504	215	78	205	6
1993	681	501	224	62	210	5
1994	652	494	230	70	191	3
1995	746	556	276	53	224	3
1996	720	531	258	50	219	4
1997	700	506	248	46	209	3
1997/98	698	517	234	48	231	4
1998/99	734	521	250	40	224	7
1999/00	753	521	277	24	219	1
2000/01	714	529	262	20	242	5
2001/02 ²	368	313	152	6	155	-

1. As for 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In addition there were 462 suspects in 2001/02 for whom court proceedings were not completed by 8 October 2002.

Table 1.09 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings ¹ England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Indictment and outcome												
Male suspects												
Indictment ²												
Murder	560	559	528	509	599	546	525	500	541	584	517	282
Manslaughter ³	74	56	84	74	71	95	99	112	99	103	113	53
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	634	615	612	583	670	641	624	612	640	687	630	335
Outcome:												
Not convicted of homicide ⁴												
Not tried - count to remain on file ⁵	1	-	1	-	3	9	7	7	8	9	9	2
Found unfit to plead	-	2	-	5	1	-	1	2	-	3	1	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	4	4	2	1	-
Convicted of lesser offence	33	37	25	25	27	15	22	19	31	31	20	2
Acquitted on all counts	154	135	129	111	133	138	141	125	125	160	129	46
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1
Total	190	176	156	141	164	162	175	157	170	207	161	51
Convicted of homicide:												
Murder	187	197	216	210	267	244	236	222	235	266	244	145
Sec. 2 manslaughter	62	68	49	61	43	41	34	37	34	18	17	3
Other manslaughter	195	174	191	171	196	194	179	196	201	196	208	136
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	444	439	456	442	506	479	449	455	470	480	469	284
Total	634	615	612	583	670	641	624	612	640	687	630	335
Female suspects												
Indictment ²												
Murder	69	74	57	59	65	67	57	57	75	55	60	28
Manslaughter	6	16	10	10	10	10	19	28	15	11	23	5
Infanticide	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	-
Total	77	93	69	69	76	79	76	86	94	66	84	33
Outcome:												
Not convicted of homicide ⁴												
Not tried - count to remain on file ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	-
Found unfit to plead	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted of lesser offence	6	7	5	2	9	1	4	4	9	3	1	-
Acquitted on all counts	13	20	19	15	16	23	15	19	32	20	19	4
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	28	24	17	26	27	19	24	43	25	24	4
Convicted of homicide:												
Murder	10	18	8	20	9	14	12	12	15	11	18	7
Sec. 2 manslaughter	14	10	13	9	10	9	12	11	6	6	3	3
Other manslaughter	29	31	19	20	28	25	30	35	23	23	34	19
Infanticide	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	-
Total	58	65	45	52	50	52	57	62	51	41	60	29
Total	77	93	69	69	76	79	76	86	94	66	84	33

Table 1.09 (continued)

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	Indictment and outcome	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
All suspects												
Indictment ²												
Murder	629	633	585	568	664	613	582	557	616	639	577	310
Manslaughter	80	72	94	84	81	105	118	140	114	114	136	58
Infanticide	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	-
Total	711	708	681	652	746	720	700	698	734	753	714	368
Outcome:												
Not convicted of homicide ⁴												
Not tried - count to remain on file ⁵	1	-	1	-	3	11	7	8	9	10	12	2
Found unfit to plead	-	2	-	5	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	0
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	2	3	1	-	1	-	3	4	4	2	1	0
Convicted of lesser offence	39	44	30	27	36	16	26	23	40	34	21	2
Acquitted on all counts	167	155	148	126	149	161	156	144	157	180	148	50
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1
Total	209	204	180	158	190	189	194	181	213	232	185	55
Convicted of homicide:												
Murder	197	215	224	230	276	258	248	234	250	277	262	152
Sec. 2 manslaughter	76	78	62	70	53	50	46	48	40	24	20	6
Other manslaughter	224	205	210	191	224	219	209	231	224	219	242	155
Infanticide	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	-
Total	502	504	501	494	556	531	506	517	521	521	529	313
Total	711	708	681	652	746	720	700	698	734	753	714	368

1. As for 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In addition there were 462 suspects in 2001/02, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 8 October 2002.

3. In 2000/01, 3 corporate manslaughter were included.

4. The offences for which these persons were indicted may nevertheless remain currently recorded as homicide.

5. This usually implies that the suspect has been dealt with for some less serious offence.

Table 1.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence ¹ England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Sentence ²	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Male suspects													
Murder													
Life imprisonment ³	187	197	216	210	267	244	236	222	235	266	244	145	
Section 2 manslaughter													
Immediate imprisonment ⁴													
Life ³	12	7	4	8	6	7	1	2	5	2	-	-	
Over 10 years (excluding life)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 4 and up to 10 years	11	19	6	7	6	10	5	8	3	4	6	-	
4 years and under	3	7	4	6	4	3	4	2	-	2	1	1	
Fully suspended sentence	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	26	28	26	34	17	16	21	23	22	7	4	1	
Hospital Order	3	2	3	3	8	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	
Probation/Supervision	5	5	4	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	
Other sentence	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	62	68	49	61	43	41	34	37	34	18	17	3	
Other manslaughter													
Immediate imprisonment ⁴													
Life ³	6	1	6	8	7	3	7	7	8	14	8	8	
Over 10 years (excluding life)	1	3	2	3	7	5	5	6	7	4	4	4	
Over 4 and up to 10 years	83	90	99	84	89	112	93	87	85	87	98	58	
4 years and under	92	70	77	68	84	63	61	80	84	75	88	52	
Fully suspended sentence	7	3	4	3	3	3	4	7	5	1	2	3	
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	6	3	1	
Hospital Order	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	
Probation/Supervision	5	5	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	7	2	3	
Other sentence	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	
Total	195	174	191	171	196	194	179	196	201	196	208	136	
Infanticide													
Immediate imprisonment ⁴													
4 years and under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital/Restriction Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probation/Supervision	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	444	439	456	442	506	479	449	455	470	480	469	284	

Table 1.10 (continued)

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	Sentence ²	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Female suspects												
Murder												
Life imprisonment ³	10	18	8	20	9	14	12	12	15	11	18	7
Section 2 manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment ⁴												
Life ³	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
4 years and under	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	5	4	7	3	2	7	5	6	2	-	-	-
Hospital Order	-	2	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Probation/Supervision	7	1	3	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	1	-
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	10	13	9	10	9	12	11	6	6	3	3
Other manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment ⁴												
Life ³	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	4	14	9	5	8	7	7	9	5	-	10	6
4 years and under	7	6	5	9	16	12	12	14	7	12	16	6
Fully suspended sentence	4	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	1
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Hospital Order	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Probation/Supervision	12	7	4	4	2	3	9	10	7	8	3	5
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	31	19	20	28	25	30	35	23	23	34	19
Infanticide												
Immediate imprisonment ⁴												
4 years and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	-
Total	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	-
Total	58	65	45	52	50	52	57	62	51	41	60	29

Table 1.10 (continued)

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Sentence ²	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
All suspects													
Murder													
Life imprisonment ³		197	215	224	230	276	258	248	234	250	277	262	152
Section 2 manslaughter													
Immediate imprisonment ⁴													
Life ³		13	7	4	8	6	8	1	2	6	3	-	1
Over 10 years (excluding life)		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		12	19	7	7	7	10	6	9	3	4	7	-
4 years and under		3	10	4	9	4	3	4	2	1	3	2	2
Fully suspended sentence		1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		31	32	33	37	19	23	26	29	24	7	4	1
Hospital Order		3	4	5	4	11	5	3	2	1	2	3	2
Probation/Supervision		12	6	7	4	4	1	5	4	4	5	2	-
Other sentence		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		76	78	62	70	53	50	46	48	40	24	20	6
Other manslaughter													
Immediate imprisonment ⁴													
Life ³		8	1	6	9	7	3	8	8	9	16	8	9
Over 10 years (excluding life)		1	4	2	3	7	6	5	6	7	4	5	4
Over 4 and up to 10 years		87	104	108	89	97	119	100	96	90	87	108	64
4 years and under		99	76	82	77	100	75	73	94	91	87	104	58
Fully suspended sentence		11	6	5	4	3	5	5	8	7	1	2	4
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	6	7	4	1
Hospital Order		1	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	2	6	6
Probation/Supervision		17	12	7	8	6	7	15	15	12	15	5	8
Other sentence		-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Total		224	205	210	191	224	219	209	231	224	219	242	155
Infanticide													
Immediate imprisonment ⁴													
4 years and under		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	-
Total		5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	-
Total		502	504	501	494	556	531	506	517	521	521	529	313

1. As at 8 October 2002 figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. The results of appeals, apart from those occurring since the beginning of 1997, have been taken into account in compiling this table.

3. Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under s.53(1) Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and custody for life.

4. Including detention under s.53(2) Children and Young Persons Act 1933, partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

Table 1.11 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions¹ England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	
Year offence initially recorded													
Total number convicted of homicide	502	504	501	494	556	531	506	517	521	521	529	313	
Number previously convicted of homicide:													
While serving sentence for homicide	4	7 ²	4	3 ³	6	1	1 ²	1 ²	1	6 ^{2 4}	1	-	
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	2	6	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.
2. In addition, one suspect of an offence who committed suicide had previously been convicted of homicide.
3. In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.
4. In addition, one suspect of an offence who died had previously been convicted of homicide

Table 1.12 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide¹ England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Numbers	Recorded crime			
	Total	Homicide offence of previous conviction		
		Murder	Section 2 Manslaughter	Other Manslaughter
Homicide offence of latest conviction				
Murder	26	11	2	13
Section 2 manslaughter	5	1	1	3
Other manslaughter	4	1 ³	-	3
Total	35	13 ²	3 ^{2 4}	19 ²

1. As at 8 October 2002; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.
2. In addition, for 3 suspects who committed suicide one had previously been convicted for murder, one for Section 2 manslaughter and one for other manslaughter.
3. In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.
4. In addition, one suspect who died had previously been convicted of Section 2 manslaughter.

2. Recorded crimes involving firearms

KEY FINDINGS

- Overall, firearms (including air weapons) were used in 0.4 per cent of all recorded crimes. The proportion excluding air weapons was 0.18 per cent.
- Firearms other than air weapons were reported to have been used in 9,974 recorded crimes in 2001/02. This was a 35 per cent increase over the previous year.
- Air weapons were used in 12,340 recorded crimes, a rise of 21 per cent compared to 2000/01. Three-quarters (77%) of recorded crimes involving air weapons were of criminal damage.
- There were 97 fatalities and 558 serious injuries resulting from crimes that involved firearms (including air weapons) in 2001/02.
- Handguns were used in 5,871 recorded crimes, an increase of 46 per cent on the previous year. Seventy per cent of robberies in which a firearm was present involved a handgun.
- The number of firearm robberies increased by a third (34%) between 2000-01 and 2001/02. Currently, the number of firearm robberies is the highest since 1993. However, the proportion of robberies involving firearms (including air weapons) has remained between four and five per cent for the last five years.
- Weapons were fired in only 24 per cent of firearm crimes (excluding those involving air weapons). In most of the cases (84%) where a handgun was present, it was used as a threat and was not fired or used as a blunt instrument.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at crimes recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used. In this context, 'used' means being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat. One cannot always be certain if the crime involved a real firearm. Unless a weapon is either fired or recovered after a crime, there is no way of knowing if it was real or an imitation (or whether it was loaded or unloaded). The categorisation of firearms will often depend on descriptions by victims or witnesses. Some crimes involve imitation weapons or 'supposed' firearms (i.e. something concealed which was presumed to be a firearm).

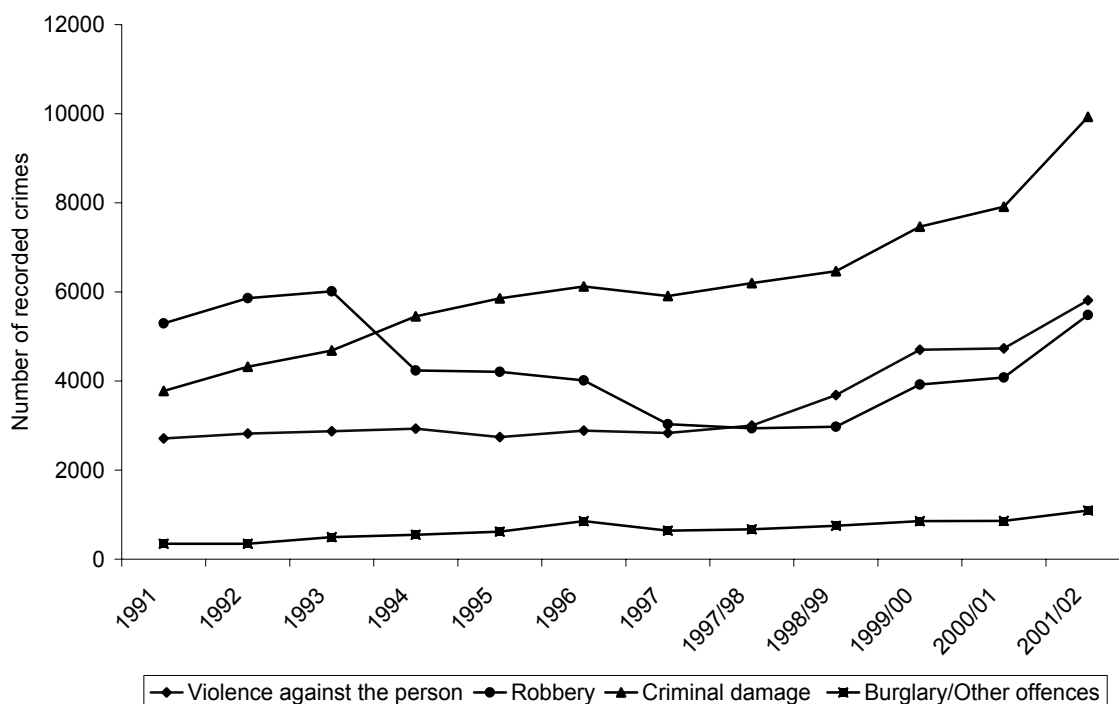
Changes in the counting rules for recorded crime after 1 April 1998 affected both the methods of counting and the coverage for recorded crime and had the effect of inflating the number of crimes recorded. For some offence groups - homicide, violence against the person endangering life, robbery, and burglary - there was likely to be little effect on numbers of firearm crimes recorded. However, the figures may have been more affected for more minor violence and criminal damage. This would have a particular impact on the number of air weapon crimes.

Similarly, the early adoption of the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) by some police forces during 2001-02 will have increased the number of crimes recorded. Again, it was not possible to accurately assess the effect of this change on firearm crimes. This change inflated the number of violence against the person, criminal damage and 'other' offences but had little effect on the number of robberies (see table 3b, 'Crime in England and Wales 2001-02', Home Office Statistical Bulletin 7/02). Many firearm offences are amongst the less serious categories, for example criminal damage involving an airgun, and these types of offences are amongst those most likely to have been affected by the new crime recording standards. However, the more serious crimes are not expected to be as greatly affected by the latest recording changes.

ALL FIREARMS

Overall, firearms were used in 22,314 recorded offences in England and Wales in 2001/02. This is an increase of 27 per cent compared to 2000/01 (Table 2.03). Just over half (55%) of these offences involved air weapons. Criminal damage made up 44 per cent of recorded crimes where firearms were used (Table 2.01). Violence against the person accounted for 26 per cent of the total and robbery for a further quarter. The rise in the number of offences has occurred across all offence types (Figure 2.1). The increase has been greatest for robbery and more serious violence against the person (Table 2.01).

Figure 2.1 Crimes in which firearms were reported to have been used: criminal damage, robbery, violence against the person, and burglary/other crimes. 1991 to 2001/02



AIR WEAPON CRIMES

There were 12,340 crimes involving air weapons in 2001-02, a 21 per cent increase on the number in 2000-01. Three-quarters (77%) of air weapon crimes were criminal damage (Table 2.04).

CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS OTHER THAN AIR WEAPONS

There were 9,974 recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons. This was an increase of 35 per cent compared to 2000/01 (Table 2a). Half (53%) were robbery offences and a further third (35%) were violence against the person (Figure 2.2). Violence against the person includes homicide which made up one per cent of all crimes involving firearms other than air weapons.

Figure 2.2 Firearm offences by offence group as a percentage of firearm crime (not including air weapons), England and Wales 2001/02

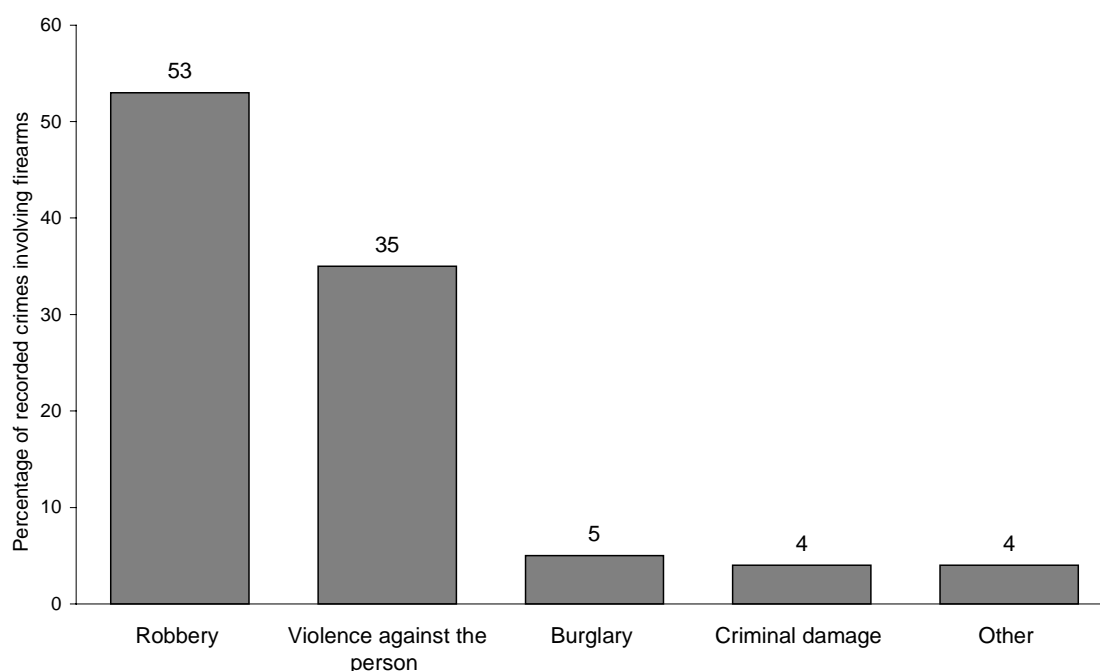


Table 2a shows figures for firearms crimes other than those involving air weapons between 1997/98 and 2001/02. Between 2000/01 and 2001/02 there have been increases in the number of recorded crimes involving firearms in all types of offence groups: violence against the person (37%), robbery (34%), burglary (33%) criminal damage (54%) and 'other' offences (29%).

Table 2a Crimes involving firearms (other than air weapons) by offence group, 1997/98 – 2001/02

Year	Recorded crime					
	All crimes	Violence against the person	Robbery	Burglary	Criminal damage	Other
1997/98	4,903	1,463	2,836	284	98	222
1998/99	5,209	1,746	2,890	238	104	231
1999/00	6,843	2,264	3,831	309	135	304
2000/01	7,362	2,517	3,965	346	240	294
2001/02	9,974	3,444	5,323	459	369	379

The type of firearms used

In non-air weapon crimes, firearms identified as handguns were used most often, in 59 per cent of offences (Figure 2.3). Imitation weapons were used in 12 per cent, and shotguns (both long-barrelled and sawn-off) in seven per cent, of offences involving non-air weapon firearms (Table 2.04). The number of offences involving imitation weapons was up 55 per cent on the previous year.

Figure 2.4 shows the use of firearms of different types between 1991 and 2001/02 (including air weapons). Shotgun crimes have remained at less than half of their 1993 level (Table 2.03).

Figure 2.3 Types of weapon used in non-air weapon firearm crimes , England and Wales 2001/02

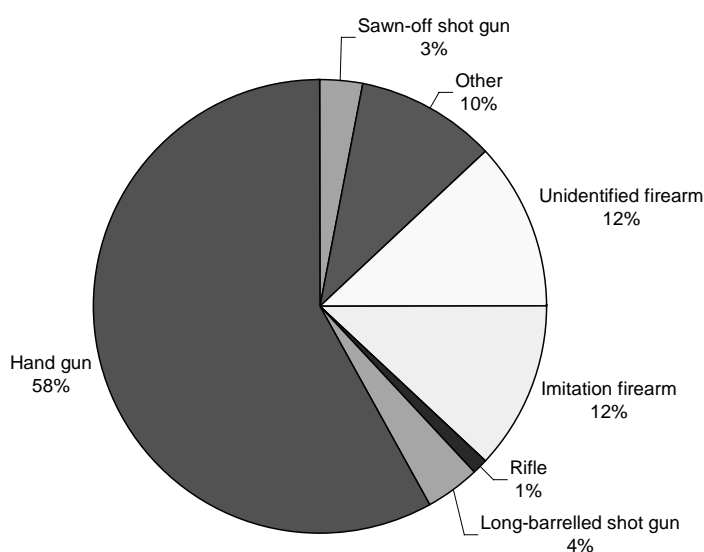
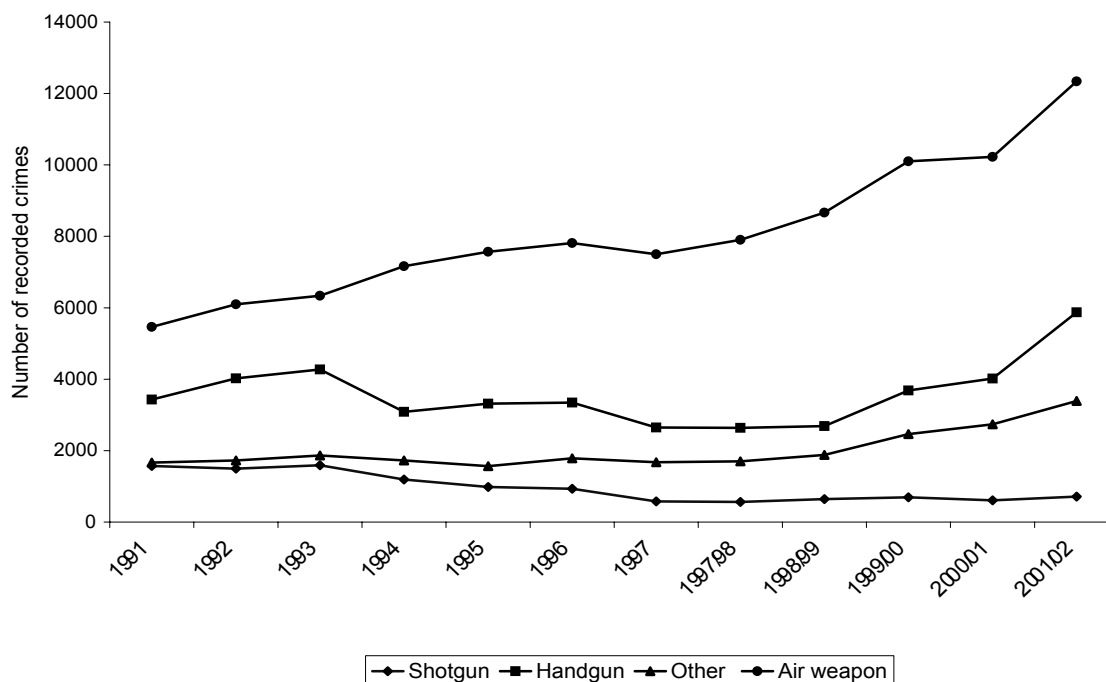


Figure 2.4 Firearm crimes, by type of principal weapon. 1990-2001/02



THE PROPORTION OF RECORDED CRIMES IN WHICH FIREARMS ARE USED

Firearms are used in a very small proportion of *all* recorded crimes. Including air weapons, firearms were used in 0.40 per cent of all recorded crimes in 2001/02. Firearms other than air weapons were used in 0.18 per cent of all recorded crimes (Table 2.02).

The use of firearms (including air weapons) differs across crime type. Proportionately, firearms are used most in homicides: 11 per cent of crimes *initially* recorded as homicide involved firearms¹. The proportion of other serious offences of violence against the person involving a firearm increased from 2.7 per cent 2000/01 to 3.5 per cent in 2001/02. The proportion of robberies in which firearms were used was 4.5 per cent, similar to the previous five years.

HOW FIREARMS WERE USED

As well as being fired, firearms can be used to threaten, or as a blunt instrument (Table 2b). Air weapons were nearly always fired in the crimes in which they were involved (95% of crimes), although they usually only caused property damage (Table 2.05). In contrast, other firearms were more often used as a threat or, occasionally, as a blunt instrument. After air weapons, rifles and other firearms (including CS gas) were most likely to be fired, followed by shotguns. Handguns were least likely to be fired.

¹ It is recognised that this percentage differs to that cited in Chapter 1 (12 per cent), this is due to the difference in numbers initially and currently recorded as homicides (see Chapter 1 for more information).

Table 2b Crimes in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused

Percentage	Recorded crime				
	% fired	% Not Fired 1	Of those fired		
			% Fatal or serious injury	% Slight injury	% No injury
Shotguns	29	71	35	10	56
Handguns	11	89	42	10	48
Rifles/other 2	47	53	7	59	34
Air weapons	95	5	1	15	84

Note:

1. Includes incidents in which firearms were used as a blunt instrument to cause injury (see Table 2.5).
2. Starting guns, imitation weapons, supposed/ type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

INJURIES IN CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS

In 2001/02, 17 per cent of crimes involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (3,767 offences) (Table 2.07). Air weapons caused the largest number of injuries, although the injury was slight in over 91 per cent of these cases (Table 2.8).

In crimes involving other firearms, 19 per cent caused injury, a similar figure to the previous year. Injuries were often more serious than with air weapon crimes: one per cent of these crimes resulted in a fatality (95 offences) and four per cent in serious injury (392 offences). In terms of *all* firearm crimes, whether or not they caused injury or involved air weapons, fatal or serious injury resulted in 2.9 per cent of crimes (655 offences).

The dangerousness of different types of firearms

In 2001/02, crimes involving shotguns, handguns, and other non-air weapons caused injury in 16 per cent, 11 per cent and 32 per cent of incidents respectively (Tables 2.03 and 2.07). However, a better assessment of the extent to which different types of guns cause injury needs to take account of how often each type of weapon is fired. Table 2b (above) shows, by type of firearm, the proportion which were fired and not fired, and the proportion which caused injury *if they were fired* (fuller figures are in Table 2.06). Handguns were more likely to cause serious injury if they were fired than shotguns or rifles (42% of cases resulted in death or serious injury). However, they were less likely to be fired in the offences in which they were used.

Injuries to police officers

No police officers were seriously injured on duty by firearms during 2001/02. Ten officers had slight injuries. There have been no fatal injuries to police officers by a firearm since 1995 (Table 2c).

Table 2c Crimes recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm

Year	Number of Crimes		Recorded crime	
	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury ¹	Slight injury
1991	7	-	5	2
1992	10	1 ²	3	6
1993	10	1	3	6
1994	21	-	12	9
1995	15	1	9	5
1996	9	-	4	5
1997	6	-	2	4
1997/98	6	-	3	3
1998/99	11	-	-	11
1999/00	10	-	-	10
2000/01	7	-	5	2
2001/02	10	-	-	10

Note:

1. A serious injury is one that required a stay in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.
2. Special constable.

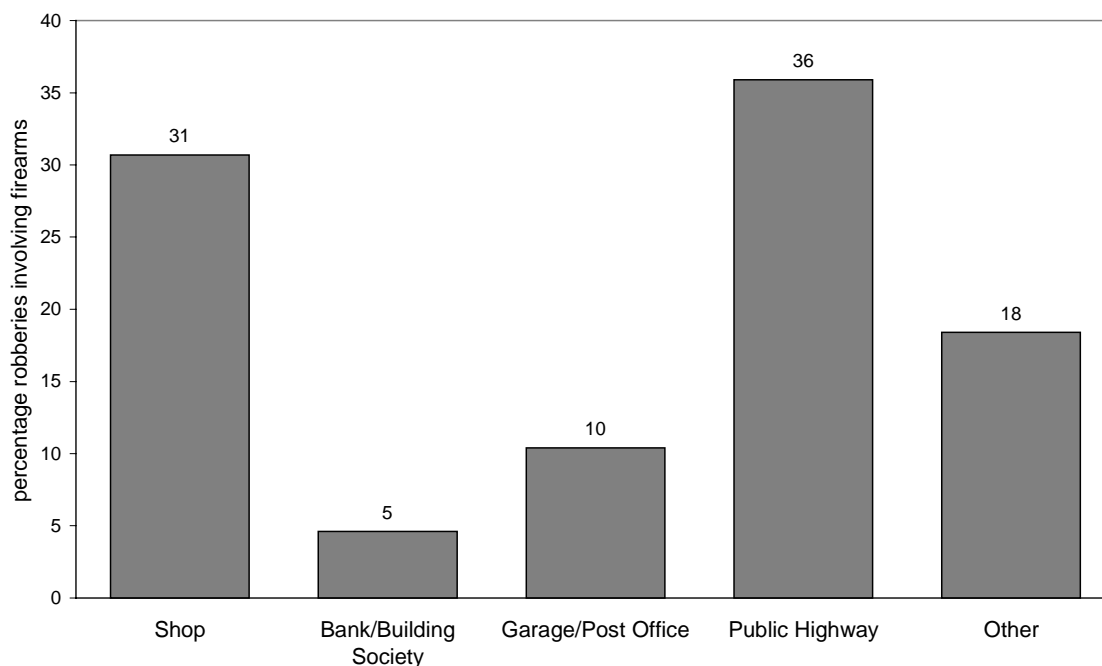
ROBBERIES

Robberies in which firearms were involved rose by 34 per cent in 2001/02, compared to a four per cent rise in the previous year. However, firearms were reported to have been used in 4.5 per cent of all robberies in 2001/02, a much lower figure than in 1991 (11.7 per cent). Table 2.02 shows details.

The location of firearm robberies

The highest proportion of robberies were committed in shops and on public highways, followed by other premises or open space. (Figure 2.5) Firearm crimes on public highways have risen by 47 per cent in the last year: these include attacks on security vans and street robberies (Table 2.09). Other increases have been seen in the number of firearm robberies in shops (27% increase), in other premises or open space (29% increase) and residential locations (74% increase). There were a total of 290 robberies involving a firearm committed in residential locations in 2001/02. These represented five per cent of all the robberies that involved a firearm (less than a quarter of one per cent of all recorded robberies). Robberies targeted at post offices and garages rose by 21 and 20 per cent respectively from last year. The number of robberies in banks rose by 27 per cent, but they fell in building societies by nine per cent compared to the previous year. However, the total number of firearm robberies in banks and building societies is considerably lower than in 1991 (250 compared to 1,395 in 1991).

Figure 2.5 The location of firearm robberies in 2001/02: percentage of all firearm robberies



The types of firearms involved in robberies

Firearms described as handguns featured in 70 per cent of robberies involving firearms, and sawn-off or long-barrelled shotguns in six per cent. Ten per cent of incidents involved unidentified firearms (i.e. a firearm not actually seen, or not identified as to type). Air weapons featured in only three per cent of firearm robberies in 2001/02 (Table 2.09). Research suggests that the proportion of real guns used in robberies may be only about half the estimate obtained from the police (Morrison and O'Donnell, 1994).

MISAPPROPRIATED FIREARMS

Because of their potential for subsequent use in crime, there is concern about the number of firearms that are misappropriated. ('Misappropriated firearms' are defined as those stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly. For simplicity, they are referred to as 'stolen' hereafter). During 2001/02, 2,910 firearms were recorded by the police as being stolen (Table 2.11). Air weapons accounted for over half of the thefts.

The introduction of a new statistical return in 1995 altered the base of counting from the number of *crimes* involving firearm theft, to the number of *firearms* stolen. Compared to 2000/01, the overall number of weapons stolen in 2001/02 was up by 13 per cent, but the only categories of firearm which showed an increase in the numbers stolen were air weapons and imitation weapons. All the other main categories of firearms showed a reduction in weapons stolen (Table 2.11).

FIREARMS ACTS OFFENCES IN 2001

Two thousand six hundred people were found guilty or cautioned for indictable crimes under the Firearms Acts in 2001 and a further 780 for summary offences (Table 2.13). The four most common indictable offences were possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition, possessing firearms with intent

to cause fear of violence, possessing a shotgun without a certificate, and possessing firearms or ammunition without a certificate. These accounted for 80 per cent of all indictable offences under the Firearms Acts.

There was little change between 2000 and 2001 in the total number of findings of guilt or cautions for indictable offences under the Firearms Acts (Table 2.13). The number of convictions and cautions for summary offences under the Firearms Acts fell by 21 per cent (from 991 to 780 offences).

REFERENCES

Morrison, S. and O'Donnell, I. (1994). *Armed Robbery: a study in London*. Occasional Paper No. 15. Oxford: Centre for Criminological Research, University of Oxford.

Table 2.01 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used, by offence group

Number of offences						Recorded Crime			
Year	All offences ⁽¹⁾	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
1991	12,129	8,352	55	861	1,795	5,296	176	169	3,777
1992	13,341	9,023	56	868	1,895	5,859	182	163	4,318
1993	14,067	9,382	74	1,058	1,743	6,012	237	258	4,685
1994	13,167	7,717	66	1,074	1,790	4,239	259	289	5,450
1995	13,434	7,577	70	894	1,779	4,206	279	349	5,857
1996	13,876	7,753	49	810	2,027	4,013	300	554	6,123
1997	12,410	6,504	59	628	2,148	3,029	316	324	5,906
1997/98	12,805	6,608	54	696	2,250	2,938	333	337	6,197
1998/99(1)	13,874	7,408	49	724	2,910	2,973	319	433	6,466
1999/00	16,946	9,481	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	528	7,465
2000/01	17,589	9,675	73	830	3,831	4,081	378	482	7,914
2001/02(2)	22,314	12,386	97	1,108	4,605	5,484	481	611	9,928

1. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98.
2. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02.

Table 2.02 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used, as a percentage of all notifiable offences in particular offence groups

Year	Percentages				Recorded Crime	
	All offences	Violence against the person			Robbery	Criminal damage
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other		
1991	0.2	7.6	5.9	1.0	11.7	0.6
1992	0.2	8.2	5.1	1.0	11.1	0.6
1993	0.3	11.0	6.1	0.9	10.4	0.7
1994	0.3	9.1	5.7	0.9	7.1	0.8
1995	0.3	9.4	4.9	0.9	6.2	0.8
1996	0.3	7.2	3.7	0.9	5.4	0.8
1997	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.8	0.8
1997/98	0.3	7.2	3.0	1.0	4.7	0.8
1998/99(1)	0.3	6.5	2.8	0.6	4.4	0.7
1999/00	0.3	8.1	2.6	0.7	4.7	0.8
2000/01	0.3	8.6	2.7	0.7	4.3	0.8
2001/02(2)	0.4	10.9	3.5	0.7	4.5	0.9

Notes

1. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98.
2. Numbers of some recorded crimes may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02.

Table 2.03 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon

Year	Number of offences				Recorded Crime	
	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1991	12,129	6,665	1,569	3,430	1,666	5,464
1992	13,341	7,243	1,494	4,023	1,726	6,098
1993	14,067	7,730	1,592	4,273	1,865	6,337
1994	13,167	6,002	1,190	3,087	1,725	7,165
1995	13,434	5,866	984	3,318	1,564	7,568
1996	13,876	6,063	933	3,347	1,783	7,813
1997	12,410	4,904	580	2,648	1,676	7,506
1997/98	12,805	4,903	565	2,636	1,702	7,902
1998/99(1)	13,874	5,209	642	2,687	1,880	8,665
1999/00	16,946	6,843	693	3,685	2,465	10,103
2000/01	17,589	7,362	607	4,019	2,736	10,227
2001/02(2)	22,314	9,974	711	5,871	3,392	12,340

Notes

1. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98.
2. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02.

Table 2.04 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon, 2001/02

Principal weapon	Number of offences					Recorded Crime			
	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide ⁽¹⁾	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	380	338	20	84	67	143	13	11	42
Sawn-off shotgun	331	326	1	62	35	201	16	11	5
Handgun	5,871	5,847	59	588	808	3,841	332	219	24
Rifle	64	51	1	10	17	16	3	4	13
Imitation firearm	1,201	1,114	0	88	685	277	31	33	87
Unidentified firearm	1,176	989	12	171	179	549	35	43	187
Other firearm	951	940	2	42	513	296	29	58	11
All weapons excluding air weapon	9,974	9,605	95	1,045	2,304	5,323	459	379	369
Air weapon	12,340	2,781	2	63	2,301	161	22	232	9,559
Total	22,314	12,386	97	1,108	4,605	5,484	481	611	9,928

Note

1. These figures may not agree with those in the homicide chapter because (a) in this table, cases are included where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) the homicide figures are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

Table 2.05 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by how involved and principal weapon, 2001/02

Principal weapon	Number of offences(1)				Recorded Crime	
	Total	Fired causing injury	Fired causing property damage only	Fired, no injury or property damage	Used as a blunt instrument	Used as a threat
Shotgun	711	90	97	16	20	488
Handgun	5,871	332	76	225	314	4,924
Rifle	64	9	15	3	5	32
Imitation firearm	1,201	193	90	89	28	801
Unidentified firearm	1,176	113	214	65	13	771
Other firearm	951	729	13	47	8	154
All weapons excluding air weapon	9,974	1,466	505	445	388	7,170
Air weapon	12,340	1,890	9,554	305	19	572
Total	22,314	3,356	10,059	750	407	7,742

Note

1. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02

Table 2.06 Injury caused in offences in which firearms were used in England and Wales by type of firearm and whether fired, 2001/02

Principal weapon		Number of offences ⁽¹⁾ and percentages					Recorded Crime	
		Total	Fired			Total	Not fired ⁽³⁾	
			Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽²⁾	Slight injury	No injury		
Shotgun	Number	711	21	49	20	113	203	508
	% of fired		10%	24%	10%	56%	100%	
	% of all offences						29%	71%
Rifle/other	Number	3,392	15	97	932	536	1,580	1,812
	% of fired		1%	6%	59%	34%	100%	
	% of all offences						47%	53%
Handgun	Number	5,871	59	207	66	301	633	5,238
	% of fired		9%	33%	10%	48%	100%	
	% of all offences						11%	89%
Air weapon	Number	12,340	2	164	1,724	9,859	11,749	591
	% of fired		0.02%	1%	15%	84%	100%	
	% of all offences						95%	5%
Total	Number	22,314	97	517	2,742	10,809	14,165	8,149
	% of fired		0.7%	4%	19%	76%	100%	
	% of all						63%	37%

Note

1. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02
2. A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.
3. Includes some injuries caused when firearm used as a blunt instrument or a threat.

Table 2.07 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have caused injury⁽¹⁾ by type of principal weapon

Year	Number of offences			Recorded Crime		
	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1991	2,132	503	188	230	85	1,629
1992	2,319	597	183	290	124	1,722
1993	2,348	770	219	393	158	1,578
1994	2,241	650	179	317	154	1,591
1995	2,056	646	146	299	201	1,410
1996	1,981	769	104	279	386	1,212
1997	1,972	778	71	314	393	1,194
1997/98	2,074	804	74	317	413	1,270
1998/99 ⁽²⁾	2,378	864	73	239	552	1,514
1999/00	3,172	1,195	100	352	743	1,977
2000/01	3,189	1,368	77	396	895	1,821
2001/02 ⁽³⁾	3,767	1,858	111	648	1,099	1,909

Note

1. By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.
2. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98.
3. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02

Table 2.08

Crimes Recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have caused injury⁽¹⁾ by degree of injury and type of principal weapon

Type of weapon	Recorded Crime			
	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽²⁾	Slight injury
Shotgun	111	21	55	35
Handgun	648	59	235	354
Other weapon excluding air weapon	1,099	15	102	982
All weapons excluding air weapon	1,858	95	392	1,371
Air weapon	1,909	2	166	1,741
All weapons	3,767	97	558	3,112

Note

1. By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.
2. A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

Table 2.09 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in England and Wales which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon

Year	Recorded Crime									
	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Long-barrelled shotgun	Sawn-off shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Imitation firearm	Unidentified firearm	Other firearm	Air weapon
1991	5,296	5,140	381	650	2,988	28	314	735	44	156
1992	5,859	5,708	407	605	3,568	20	276	779	53	151
1993	6,012	5,881	440	603	3,670	20	236	875	37	131
1994	4,239	4,124	278	386	2,479	16	203	680	82	115
1995	4,206	4,094	245	299	2,647	14	169	644	76	112
1996	4,013	3,932	237	247	2,575	11	178	538	146	81
1997	3,029	2,930	121	178	1,854	10	186	460	121	99
1997/98	2,939	2,836	98	168	1,811	9	190	447	113	103
1998/99	2,973	2,890	138	193	1,814	4	163	419	159	83
1999/00	3,922	3,831	138	217	2,561	12	228	432	243	91
2000/01	4,081	3,965	98	199	2,700	13	222	485	248	116
2001/02	5,484	5,323	143	201	3,841	16	277	549	296	161

Note

1. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1.4.02

Table 2.10 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by location of offence

Number of robberies							Recorded Crime		
Year	Total	Shop, stall etc.	Garage, service station	Post office	Bank	Building society	Residential	Public highway	Other premises or open space
1991	5,296	1,451	508	362	471	924	127	636	817
1992	5,859	1,632	578	464	584	696	212	773	920
1993	6,012	1,711	452	554	498	607	233	940	1,017
1994	4,239	1,106	292	342	288	336	178	1,001	696
1995	4,206	1,193	331	392	240	281	176	930	663
1996	4,013	1,267	309	385	159	144	178	984	587
1997	3,029	933	208	290	134	111	103	832	418
1997/98	2,939	928	188	276	123	91	119	800	414
1998/99	2,973	998	198	282	129	95	109	741	421
1999/00	3,922	1,425	213	315	113	81	152	1,120	503
2000/01	4,081	1,323	219	257	132	90	166	1,337	557
2001/02	5,484	1,683	262	310	168	82	290	1,970	719

Table 2.11 Firearms misappropriated⁽¹⁾ in crimes recorded by the police, by type of weapon, England and Wales 1991 to 2001/02

Year	Recorded Crime								Number of offences ⁽²⁾	
	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other		
1991	2,500	1,179	600	206	141	51	238	85		
1992	2,750	1,404	590	282	139	49	230	56		
1993	3,190	1,571	622	347	209	68	311	62		
1994	2,830	1,476	554	270	130	68	259	73		
1995 ⁽³⁾	3,915	1,980	728	398	232	73	416	88		
1996	3,679	1,942	624	294	201	88	457	73		
1997	2,912	1,451	539	305	193	57	273	94		
1997/98	2,885	1,453	524	270	155	55	346	82		
1998/99	2,711	1,520	395	242	179	48	228	99		
1999/00	3,002	1,677	447	219	200	62	312	85		
2000/01	2,585	1,471	431	167	172	50	192	102		
2001/02	2,910	1,684	420	79	139	45	472	71		

Note

1. Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.
2. For the years 1987 to 1994, more than one firearm may have been misappropriated in each offence.
3. From 1995, the figures relate to the number of firearms misappropriated.

Table 2.12 Firearms misappropriated⁽¹⁾ in crimes recorded by the police by type of weapon and location, 2001/02

Number of offences		Recorded Crime						
Location	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
Residential	1,776	961	326	45	94	23	289	38
Office	25	13	0	0	3	0	2	7
Factory	52	48	3	0	0	0	0	1
Store	184	141	9	8	2	2	21	1
Goods vehicle	25	17	4	0	4	0	0	0
Private car	163	90	35	3	10	2	17	6
School	25	3	1	0	3	10	8	0
Military establishment	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Gun club	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	1
Other premises	647	406	42	21	18	8	135	17
Total	2,910	1,684	420	79	139	45	472	71

(1) Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

Table 2.13 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997, by type of offence. England and Wales

Number of persons Offence	Court Data						Cautioning ⁽¹⁾ rate (2001) %
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Indictable offences							
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life or injure property	207	240	225	111	79	73	18
Using firearms with intent to resist arrest	15	9	9	10	8	7	14
Possessing firearms at time of committing, or being arrested for, an offence	61	77	84	70	95	81	23
Possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence or resist arrest	82	71	86	62	78	77	8
Possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence	188	223	295	449	465	560	32
Possessing firearms or ammunition without certificate (Section 1) ⁽²⁾	647	705	484	411	365	280	42
Shortening a shotgun	24	14	8	2	2	4	25
Possessing shotgun without certificate	700	609	425	239	336	346	67
Selling firearms to person without a certificate	18	29	20	16	9	6	100
Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition	1,002	1,053	1,303	1,038	891	899	16
Carrying loaded firearm in public place	151	174	180	133	114	117	44
Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime	152	151	157	143	138	116	4
Other indictable offence	34	43	37	40	25	34	44
Total indictable offences	3,281	3,398	3,313	2,724	2,605	2,600	30
Summary offences							
Non-compliance with condition of firearms certificate (Section 1) ⁽²⁾	98	91	59	50	36	21	43
Carrying loaded air weapon in public place	575	540	589	458	383	360	50
Trespassing with firearm on land	154	139	137	95	83	74	53
Person under 17 acquiring firearm subject to control under Section 1	28	27	16	16	8	7	57
Making false statement in order to procure grant or renewal of firearm or shotgun certificate	100	71	46	20	19	19	74
Non-compliance with condition of shotgun certificate	189	189	107	124	129	75	47
Person under 14 having an air weapon or ammunition	82	60	50	66	61	27	89
Person under 17 having an air weapon in a public place	301	297	284	251	202	146	68
Other summary offence	123	107	113	91	70	51	53
Total summary offences	1,650	1,521	1,401	1,171	991	780	55
All offences	4,931	4,919	4,714	3,895	3,596	3,380	36

Note:

1. Proportion of those found guilty or cautioned who were cautioned.

2. Section 1 includes all firearms except shot guns and air weapons as defined in Section 1(3)(a) and 1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968.

3. Nature of burglary, vehicle and violent crime

INTRODUCTION

This chapter draws together findings from the British Crime Survey (BCS) to give a more detailed picture of burglary, vehicle and violent crime from BCS interviews conducted in the 2001/02 financial year. It expands on the information in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/2002' (Home Office Statistical Bulletin 07/02) and so should be read alongside the earlier publication.

The first part of the chapter looks at the nature of **burglary** of domestic dwellings in England and Wales. It examines when burglaries occur, how offenders gain or try to gain entry to the home, levels of contact between burglars and victims, and types of damage caused in burglaries. It also looks at the financial impact that burglaries have upon victims and at trends in home security.

The second section sets out findings about **vehicle-related theft**: their timing, location and the method of entry used. It also considers trends in the adoption of vehicle security measures and compares security measures on cars that were the subject of thefts with other cars. It explores the rates of recovery and the cost of thefts to victims.

The final section presents more detailed information about incidents of **violent crime**. This includes the timing and location of different types of violent incidents, offenders' characteristics, the use of weapons, and the emotional impact of violence.

THE NATURE OF BURGLARY

Burglary risks

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. However, the BCS has consistently shown that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary varies considerably across households with different characteristics and situated in different localities. In 2001/02, households where the head of household was young (aged between 16 and 24), and single parent households were at particular risk.

Domestic burglary includes:

- *Burglary with entry* – incidents in which the offender *entered* the dwelling as a trespasser with the *intention* of committing theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. The offender must have entered the property but need not have carried out his/her intention.
- *Attempted burglary* – incidents in which there is clear evidence that the offender *tried* to enter the dwelling as a trespasser but failed.

Burglary does not necessarily entail the theft (or attempted theft) of property or involve forced entry (for example, it may be through an open window or involve the use of false pretences).

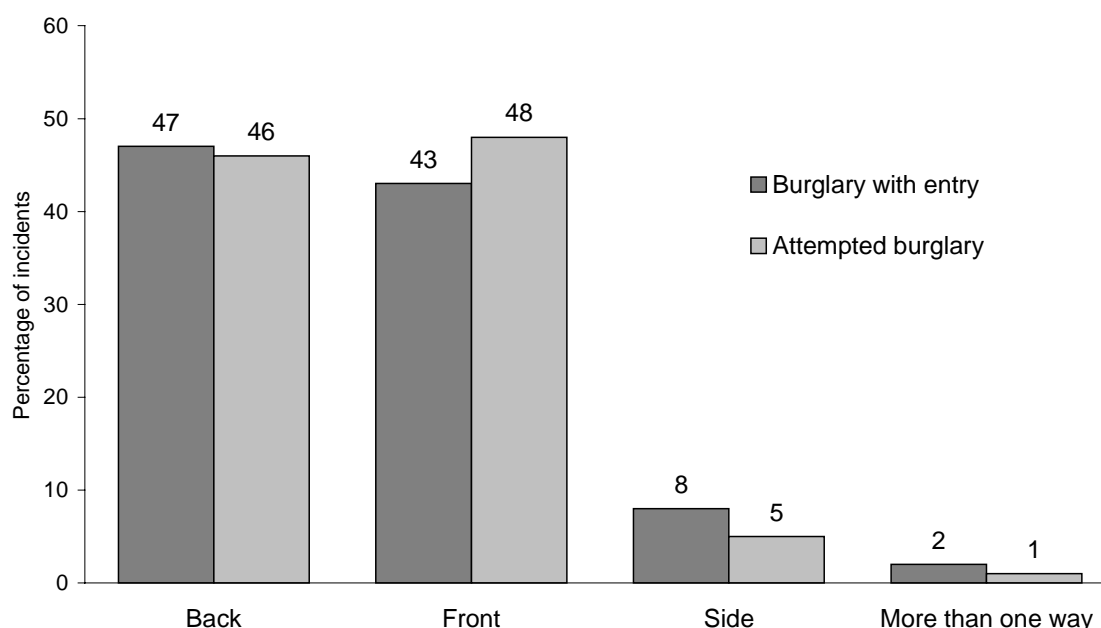
When do burglaries occur?

- A third of burglaries (34%) occurred at the weekend (Table 3.01).
- Burglaries were more likely to have taken place during the evening¹ or night¹ (58%) than during the day. This is particularly so during the weekend when 69 per cent of burglaries took place at evening or night.
- Daytime burglaries were more likely to take place during the afternoon¹ than the morning¹, with afternoon burglaries being more likely during the week than at the weekend.

Point of entry in burglaries

- Burglars gained or tried to gain entry from the front of a dwelling in 45 per cent of incidents. In 46 per cent they approached the rear.

Figure 3.1 Point of entry in burglaries



Method of entry in burglaries

- Burglars were most likely to target doors (67% of all burglaries), usually by forcing a lock (29%), or through an unlocked door (15%). Forcing window locks and breaking door panels or windows were methods of entry each used in just over a tenth of burglaries (Table 3a).

1. Morning, afternoon, evening and night periods referred to are all six-hour periods.

- In just under a third (30%) of burglaries with entry, the burglar gained access through an unlocked door or an open window. As one would expect, for attempts, a smaller proportion tried to gain entry through an insecure door or window (8%).
- The offender used false pretences to gain or try to gain access to the home in four per cent of burglaries with entry and in ten per cent of attempted burglaries.
- Burglar entry through an unlocked door, by false pretences and using a key for a door together make up a quarter of all burglaries.

Table 3a Method of entry in burglaries

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
Door	67	67	68
Forced lock	29	20	43
Broke/cut panel of door	12	11	14
Door was not locked	15	21	4
False pretences ³	6	4	10
They had a key	4	5	2
Pushed past person who opened the door	6	7	4
Other method	2	2	2
Window	31	33	28
Forced window lock/catch	14	14	14
Broke/cut glass	11	12	10
Window open/could be pushed open	7	9	4
Other method	1	1	0
Other	2	3	2

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'.
2. Percentages sum to more than 100 as more than one response was allowed.
3. Percentages published for previous years have been based on a different definition of false pretences.
4. '0' indicates less than 0.5%.

Contact with offender(s)

- Someone was at home in just over half of all burglaries (54%). Not surprisingly, it was less likely that someone was at home in a successful burglary than an attempted burglary (Table 3b).
- In a quarter (25%) of all burglaries someone was at home and *unaware* of what was happening, while in a further 29 per cent someone was at home and *aware*.
- As might be expected, the proportion of incidents in which someone was at home and *aware* of what was happening was higher in attempts (40%) than successful burglaries (21%). Within the category of attempted burglary, the home was occupied, someone was aware of

the burglary *and* saw the offender in 27 per cent of incidents. This was probably because the person in the home disturbed the burglar before entry was gained.

- For burglaries as a whole, the great majority (89%) did not involve the use of either violence or threats. However, for burglaries that occurred where someone was aware of the burglary, violence or threats were used in 23 per cent of attempted burglaries and in 58 per cent of burglaries where entry was gained.

Table 3b Contact with offenders in burglaries

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
Type of contact			
No-one at home	46	50	41
Someone at home	54	50	60
Unaware	25	29	20
Aware but did not see offender	7	2	13
Aware and did see offender	22	19	27
Threats or force used (including all types of contact)			
Violence used	7	10	2
Violence or threats used ²	11	14	7
Neither used	89	86	93
Threats or force used (those at home and aware and saw offender)			
Violence used	25	42	7
Violence or threats used ²	41	58	23
Neither used	59	42	77

Notes:

1. Source: 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'.
2. Incidents involving violence only, threats only or both. This will include incidents captured in 'Violence used'.

Types of damage caused by burglary

- About half (51%) of burglaries measured in the 2001/02 BCS involved some form of property damage (Table 3c).
- Attempted burglaries were more likely to involve damage than successful burglaries.
- For burglaries where some damage to property occurred, the most common form of damage was to an outside door (41%). This was higher, however, for attempted burglaries (47%) than those where entry was successful (36%).

- Other forms of damage experienced were breaking a window (32%) and damage to a door lock (28%), both of these being higher for burglaries where the offender successfully gained entry to the premises.
- Soiling and graffiti were rare, each occurring in less than one per cent of all burglaries.

Table 3c Damage in burglary

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
Some form of damage caused	51	48	56
Type of damage ⁴ :			
Broke a window	32	40	23
Broke/damage to an outside door	41	36	47
Damage to door lock	28	29	26
Graffiti	2	1	3
Soiling	2	3	2
Damaged furniture/furnishings	7	12	1
Fire damage	-	-	-
Other	14	14	14

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'.
2. Excludes garage/shed/outbuildings.
3. '-' indicates there are no incidents in this category.
4. Percentages under 'Type of damage' are based on burglaries where some form of damage was caused.

Costs of damage caused by burglary

- Two-thirds of burglaries involved no costs, or damage costing less than £50 (67%).
- The gross cost of damage averaged £186 for all burglaries (compared with £138 for burglaries experienced in 1999). Average costs were higher for burglaries with entry (£233) than attempts (£117).
- The BCS estimates from its 2001/02 interviews that the cost of damage from burglaries amounts to £184 million.¹ This estimate provides an indication of costs rather than precise figures.

² These estimates are derived by multiplying the average gross cost figures by the total number of incidents from the 2001/02 BCS interviews.

Figure 3.2 Costs of damage caused by burglary



- Although the BCS provides a measure of the direct financial costs which arise from burglary, it does not measure all costs resulting from the crime. For example, it excludes the cost of home contents insurance policies and of installing security devices as well as the costs borne by the criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute crime and deal with offenders and the loss of income of imprisoned burglars. It should also be remembered that estimates are not precise for several reasons. Firstly, all estimates are based upon victims' willingness and ability to provide accurate cost information. Secondly, the survey estimates are subject to sampling error. Further information on the costs of crimes can be found in Home Office Research Study 217, 'The economic and social costs of crime' (Brand and Price, 2000).

Trends in home security

- Half (52%) of all households interviewed in 2001/02 had either an external or internal security light which operated on a timer or sensor, 38 per cent had security chains or bolts and 27 per cent had a burglar alarm. Three-quarters of households had window locks or double or deadlocks. Bars or grilles on windows and dummy burglar alarms were less common (Table 3d).
- The proportion of households owning most types of security devices has increased between 1994 and 2001/02 (Table 3d). For example, the proportion of households with security lights increased from 32 per cent to 52 per cent and those with burglar alarms increased from 18 per cent to 27 per cent. The proportion of households with double or deadlocks and window locks also increased. Exceptions to this trend are window bars or grilles, where ownership has tended to decrease and use of dummy alarms, which remain at a very low level.

Table 3d Trends in home security 1994 to 2001/2 BCS

Percentages	BCS				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/2
Burglar alarm ³	18	20	24	25	27
Dummy alarm ³	NA	NA	3	3	3
Double/deadlocks ⁷	70	70	72	75	75
Security chains/bolts ^{4,7}	NA	NA	58	48	38
Window locks ⁷	62	68	71	75	79
Light timers/sensors ⁵	32	39	48	49	52
Internal	NA	NA	23	24	25
External	NA	NA	38	40	42
Window bars/grilles	7	9	8	7	6

Notes:

1. Source 1994 to 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'.
2. Surveys in which specific questions were not asked are represented by 'NA'.
3. In 1994 and 1996 respondents were only asked if they had a burglar alarm. From 1998 respondents were also asked if they had a dummy alarm box. In 2000 and 2001/2 the question on real burglar alarms specified that the alarm must be real and not a dummy, whereas in 1998 this was not the case.
4. These results are not directly comparable as the question in 2001/2 specified only chains and not bolts, whereas questions in previous years specified chains or bolts. In addition, the question in the 2000 BCS specified external doors and the 1998 and 2001/2 questions did not. The 2001/2 question specified chains on the inside of doors and the 1998 and 2000 questions did not.
5. In 1998, 2000 and 2001/2 there were separate questions for inside and outside security lights. In previous sweeps this distinction was not made.
6. Note that estimates for 1996 to 2000 vary from those previously published due to revisions to the weighting of the data.
7. On at least some windows/doors.

Reasons for making improvements to home security

- 30 per cent of respondents said that they had made improvements to their home security either because their own home had been burgled or because their had been an increase in burglaries in the local area (Table 3e).
- 24 per cent gave the reason that the security improvements were part of general improvements made to the home.

Table 3e Reasons for improving home security

Percentages	BCS
Done as part of general improvements to the house	24
Own home was burgled	16
General increase in burglaries in local area	14
Decision taken by landlord/person responsible for accommodation	8
Home was going to be left empty (e.g. going on holiday)	7
Neighbour's home was burgled	6
To reduce insurance premiums	6
Friend's/relative's home was burgled	5
Advice in leaflets, papers, or on TV, radio or internet	5
Advice from police/crime prevention officer	4
Adverts/contacted by commercial businesses selling security devices	1
Other reason (specify)	16
<i>Unweighted N</i>	624

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Based on those who had made improvements to their home security in the year preceding the interview. Excludes 'don't knows' and 'none of these'/no particular reasons' answers.
2. Percentages sum to more than 100 as more than one response was allowed.

THE NATURE OF VEHICLE-RELATED THEFT

Vehicle-related theft risks

The risk of a vehicle-owning household being a victim of vehicle-related theft (one or more times) in the 2001/02 BCS was 11 per cent (down from 20 per cent in the 1996 BCS (which covered crime in 1995)). 60 per cent of all vehicle-related thefts were thefts from vehicles, 13 per cent were thefts of vehicles and 27 per cent were attempts.

Those households in high disorder areas, those where the head of household was between 16 and 24 years old, those in flats or maisonettes, those in inner-city areas and those with a single parent were among the highest risk demographic groups. Risk assessment also needs to take account of the characteristics of vehicles themselves. The Car Theft Index (CTI)³ shows that newer cars, with their improved security measures, are significantly more resistant to theft.

The BCS covers theft and attempted theft of vehicles (where the vehicle itself was the target) and from vehicles (where the target was property in the vehicle or component parts of it)⁴. Vehicles within the scope of the BCS are non-commercial cars, vans, motorbikes, scooters and mopeds.

³ The Car Theft Index 2002, published by the Home Office, is based on Police and DVLA records and estimates the risk of theft per thousand vehicles on the road for each make and model of car in Great Britain in 2001, by year of registration.

⁴ Attempts are not split out by theft of and theft from due to the difficulty of establishing intent.

Timing and location of vehicle theft

- Around three-quarters of vehicle-related thefts occurred in the evening or at night (Table 3f). Looking at the day of the week that thefts occurred, there was a fairly even likelihood of them occurring at the weekend or during the week when the length of the period is taken into account⁵. A higher proportion of thefts of vehicles occurred at the weekend compared with the proportion of thefts from vehicles or attempts.
- There appears to be little difference between thefts of vehicles and thefts from vehicles in the time of day at which the crimes occur.

Table 3f Timing of vehicle-related thefts

Percentages	BCS			
	All vehicle thefts	Thefts of vehicles	Thefts from vehicles	Attempted thefts
During the week	72	65	75	68
At the weekend	28	35	25	32
<i>Unweighted N</i>	2770	363	1671	736
Day	24	25	25	21
- Morning	5	7	5	4
- Afternoon	13	15	14	12
- Morning/ Afternoon	5	3	6	5
Night	76	75	75	79
- Evening	26	23	26	28
- Night	40	43	38	42
- Evening/ Night	11	9	11	10
<i>Unweighted N</i>	2763	362	1675	726

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS (covering 12 months prior to interview). Excludes 'don't knows'
2. 'All vehicle thefts' includes thefts of, from and attempts.
3. Weekend is from Friday 6 p.m. to Monday 6 a.m.
4. Morning is 6am to noon, Afternoon is noon to 6pm, Evening is 6pm to midnight and Night is midnight to 6am.

- A consistent finding of the BCS is that most vehicle-related thefts occur in the area around the home. The street outside the home is where the highest volume of incidents occur, with around 40 per cent of offences of each type (theft of, theft from and attempted theft) reported to have occurred there in the 2001/02 sweep.
- The proportion of vehicle-related thefts⁶ that take place in non-work car parks has fallen from 17 per cent of all thefts in the 1998 BCS to 13 per cent in the 2001/02 sweep. Although the BCS cannot establish reasons for this fall, it is possible that the Secured Car Park Scheme⁷

⁵ 'Weekend' is defined as 6pm on Friday to 6am on Monday in the BCS.

⁶ 'All vehicle-related thefts' in this section refers to thefts of and from vehicles and attempts.

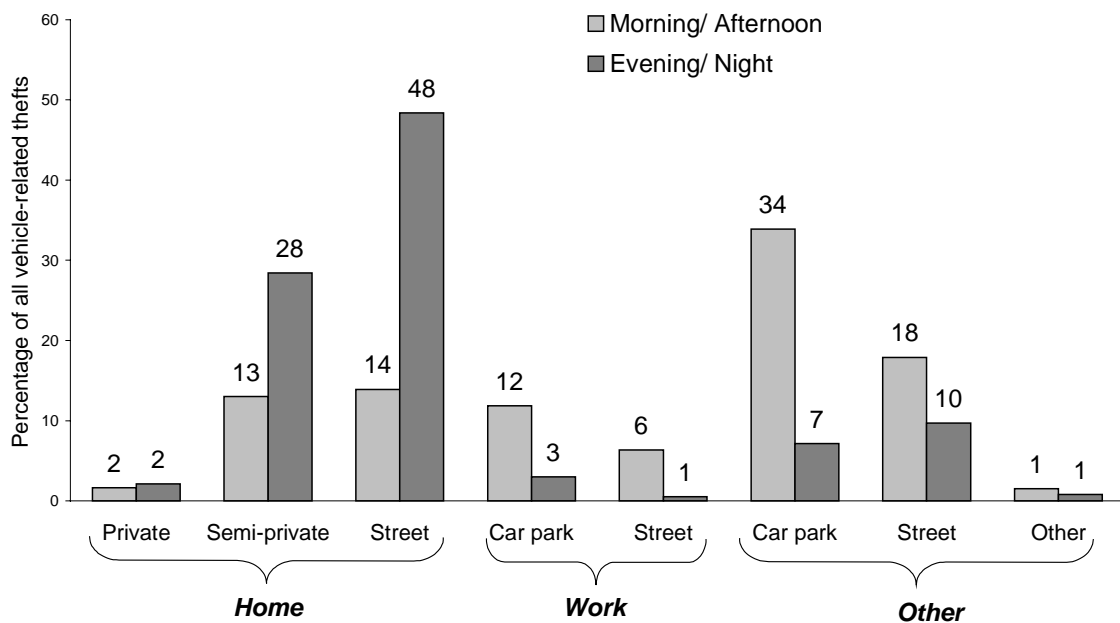
⁷ More information about this scheme can be found at <http://www.securedcarparks.com/>

aimed at theft hotspots has had an impact. There has been little change in the proportion of thefts from other locations (see Table 3.05).

In assessing the relative risk of particular locations, it is important to take account of the length of time that vehicles are there. Analysis based on data from the 1994 BCS by Clarke and Mayhew (1996) found that, once the length of time spent there was controlled for, vehicles parked in car parks were at considerably higher risk than when parked in a street outside the home.

- Figure 3.3 shows that nearly half of thefts of vehicles that took place during the day were from car parks (at work or elsewhere). Conversely, almost half of thefts that took place in the evening or at night were from the street outside the home (with a further 30 per cent in other areas around the home).

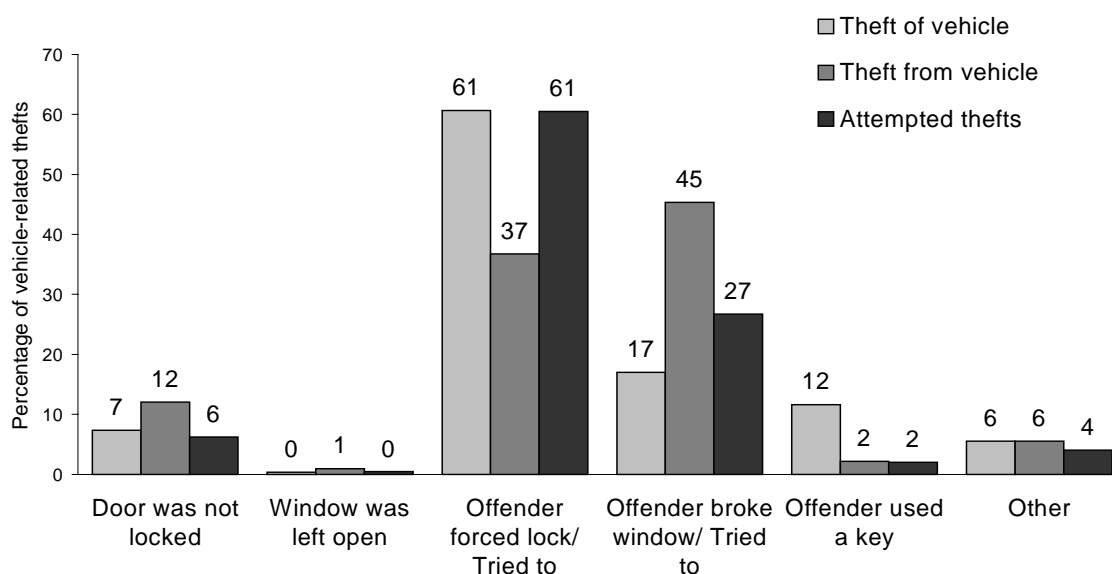
Figure 3.3 Location and timing of vehicle-related thefts



Method of entry

- For thefts from vehicles, the most frequent method of entry was breaking a window, whereas for thefts of vehicles it was by forcing a lock (Figure 3.4).⁸ (Forcing a lock was also most common for theft attempts, although it should be considered that it is likely to be damage caused that meant the victim knew an attempt had been made.)

Figure 3.4 Method of entry in vehicle-related thefts



- There has been a change in the prevalence of the various methods of entry in recent years (see Table 3.06) that may reflect a shift in tactics on the part of offenders in response to increasingly effective security measures (discussed below). The proportionally greater use of keys in thefts of vehicles compared with other offences follows a rise in that method from seven per cent in the 1998 BCS. There has been a corresponding decline in the proportion of entries through the forcing of a lock with this offence (from 66 per cent in the 1998 sweep). A decline in this method was even more marked for attempts (from 80 per cent in the 1998 sweep), although there the corresponding rise was in the breaking of windows (from 12 per cent in the 1998 sweep). The picture is complicated when looking at thefts from vehicles which have seen a rise in the proportion of entries through the forcing of a lock (from 32 per cent in the 1998 sweep). One possibility is that better immobilisers are resulting in offenders failing to complete thefts of vehicles.

Security measures

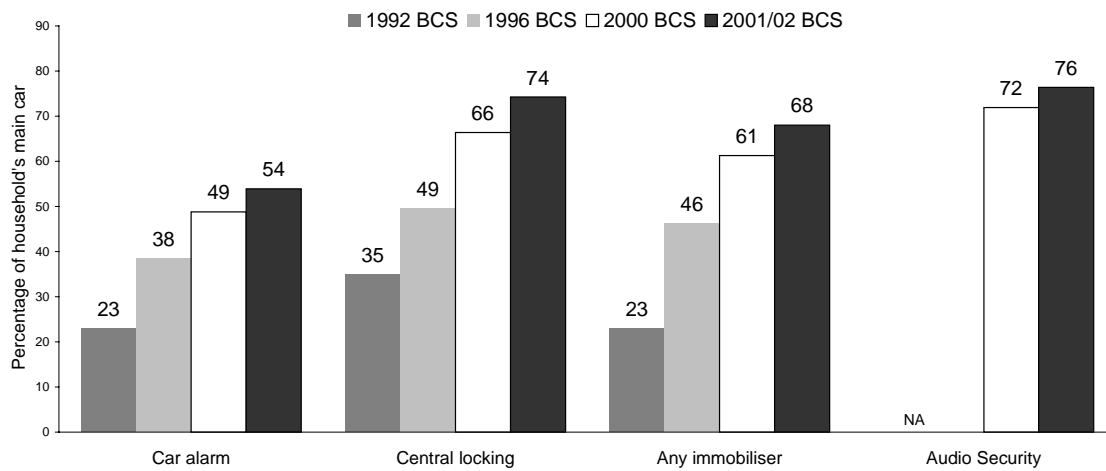
- The proportion of vehicles fitted with security measures has increased markedly over the past decade (Figure 3.5) and this is likely to have contributed to the decrease in vehicle-related

⁸ Excluded from the analysis presented here is a relatively high 22 per cent of victims of thefts of vehicles who did not know what method of entry had been used (the figure was three per cent for thefts from vehicles).

theft in recent years. Central locking was reported to be fitted in 74 per cent of vehicles in the 2001/02 BCS, up from 66 per cent in 2000 and 35 per cent in the 1992 sweep. Electronic immobilisers also saw a large increase to 52 per cent in the 2001/02 sweep from 43 per cent in the 2000 sweep.⁹

- Older vehicles continue to make up the bulk of those stolen, with only one percent being less than a year old, 12 per cent being one to five years old and the remaining 87 per cent being over five years old.

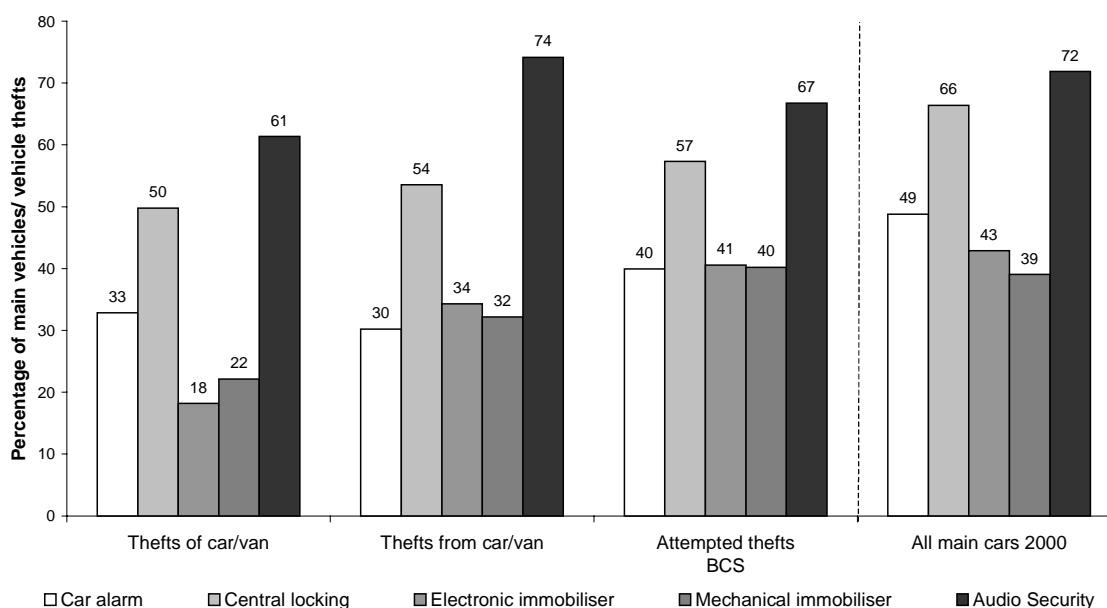
Figure 3.5 Trends in vehicle security precautions



- Comparing security measures on vehicles that have been subject to a theft offence with the general level of security measures is revealing. Figure 3.6 below compares theft incidents from the 2001/02 BCS with measures that main household vehicles were reported to be fitted with at the time of BCS interviews in 2001 (this is the most comparable period of reference as 2001/02 interviews refer to crimes in the previous 12 months).

⁹ When considering trends, it should be noted that Figure 3.5 presents data across uneven time periods with the period between 2000 and 2001/02 BCS being relatively shorter.

Figure 3.6 Security precautions on all main cars/vans and those subject to theft



- Vehicles that were stolen were much less likely than vehicles in general to have a fitted immobiliser, a car alarm or central locking. For example, just 18 per cent of vehicles that were stolen had an electronic immobiliser compared to 49 per cent of all cars.
- Where thefts from vehicles had occurred, it was also the case that car alarms and central locking were less likely to be fitted in these vehicles than vehicles in general. Although the proportion of vehicles in this category with audio security is slightly higher than in general, this does not indicate that the measure is ineffective. The proportion of these incidents where the item stolen was a car radio was 24 per cent in the 2001/02 BCS, which is below the 1998 BCS level of 28 per cent. (The proportion of thefts of vehicles where the car radio was also stolen has continued to fall from 22 per cent in the 1998 sweep to 11 per cent based on interviews in 2001/02.)
- Vehicles that were subject to an attempted (i.e. failed) theft had higher levels of security than vehicles that were actually stolen, probably indicating that the measures are successful in preventing the completion of a crime.

Recovery and costs

- Around 60 per cent of stolen vehicles were recovered. This proportion has remained relatively stable between the 1996 and 2001/02 sweeps of the BCS (Table 3.09).
- The rate of recovery without damage has risen to 13 per cent in 2001/02 interviews from six per cent in the 2000, and ten per cent in the 1998 BCS. The corresponding fall has been in those cars that were write-offs (rather than those with slight to extensive damage).

- The average gross value of vehicles stolen was £2,397 according to 2001/02 interviews (although some of this value may have been recouped if the vehicle was recovered). The average value of other property stolen in the same incident was £1,173 (Table 3.10). The average loss from thefts from vehicles where the vehicle itself was not stolen was £271.

THE NATURE OF VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crime risks

The risk of being a victim of violent crime (once or more) for those interviewed by the BCS in the 2001/02 financial year was four per cent.

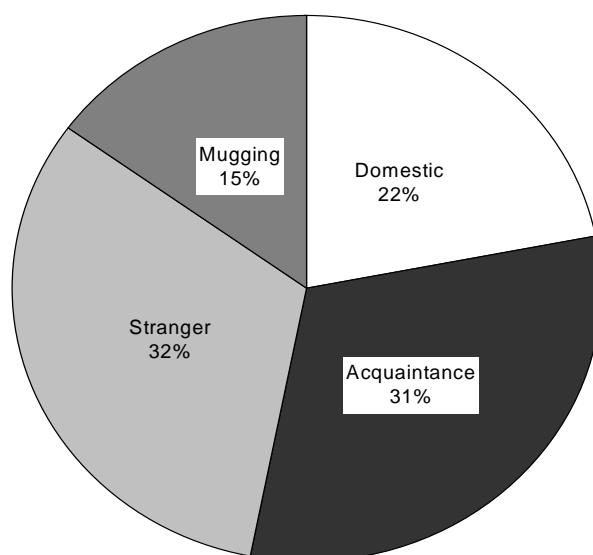
Young men aged 16 to 24 were most at risk, with 16 per cent experiencing violence in the recall period. The risk of experiencing acquaintance violence (for those aged 16 and over) was 1.3 per cent and for stranger violence a comparable 1.6 per cent. For mugging the risk was 0.8 per cent and the chance of being a victim of domestic violence 0.6 per cent.

Violent crime measured by the BCS can be classified into four sub-groups: domestic, mugging, stranger and acquaintance violence:

- **Domestic violence** – 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).
- **Mugging** – this 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 those not living in private households.
- **Stranger violence** – includes common assaults and woundings, in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way.
- **Acquaintance violence** – comprises woundings and common assault in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight.

Figure 3.7 shows that two-thirds of violent incidents involved either stranger or acquaintance violence.

Figure 3.7 Nature of violent incidents



Timing and location

- Overall, just over half (56%) of violent incidents occurred during the week (Table 3.11). Hence, taking into account the length of time involved, violent incidents were more likely to take place at the weekend. The exception to this is instances of mugging, 70 per cent of which occurred during the week.
- Around two-thirds of violent incidents took place at night (63%). Again, the exception was mugging, more than half of which took place during the day. Daytime incidents were more likely to take place in the afternoon than the morning, particularly so for mugging (Table 3.11).
- Overall, the home is the most common location of violent incidents. This is because the vast majority of domestic violence incidents take place in the home (Table 3g).
- The most common location for mugging is on the street, although a fifth of muggings took place around the home (see note 3 of Table 3g for definition of 'around the home'). The most common place for stranger violence is in a pub or club (38%) and for acquaintance violence in the street (25%), closely followed by a pub or club.

Table 3g Location of violent incidents

Percentages	BCS				
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance
Around the home ³	27	75	22	5	16
Around work ⁴	8	3	1	8	16
Street ⁵	24	6	49	25	25
Pub or club ⁶	21	3	8	38	23
Transport ⁷	4	-	8	7	2
Other location	15	13	12	16	17
<i>Unweighted N</i>	<i>1440</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>442</i>

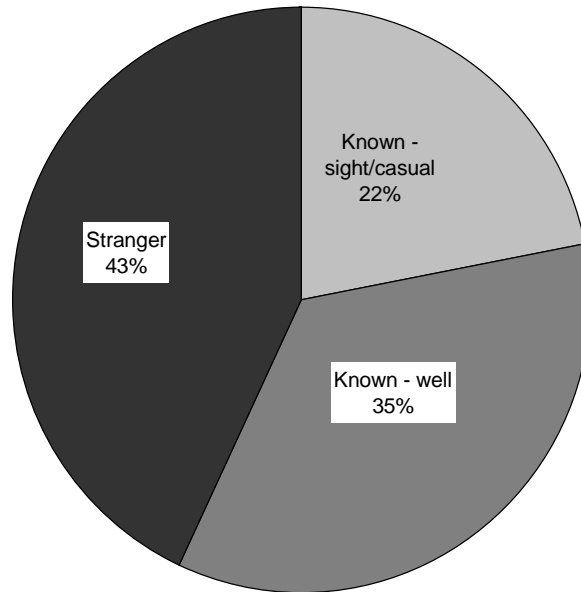
Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews (covering crime in the 12 months prior to interview).
2. Excludes 'don't knows'.
3. Includes home premises, whether inside/outside or garage/shed, home car park or nearby street to home.
4. Includes work premises, whether inside/outside or work garage/car parks.
5. Includes streets near work/college/sports ground/public entertainment/train or tube stations etc., subway, park/open spaces, waste grounds, and street markets.
6. Includes pub/club premises, whether inside or nearby street/car parks.
7. Includes train/tube/bus stations, airports; in 2000 'transport' category includes travelling in a car or in a taxi.
8. '-' indicates there were no incidents in this category.

Relationship between victim and offender(s)

- Overall, the victim knew the offender in more than half of incidents (Figure 3.8).
- However, the offender was a stranger in 78 per cent of incidents of mugging. In 11 per cent of mugging cases the victim knew the offender well. In cases of acquaintance violence, the offender was well known to the victim in over one-third of incidents (37%) (Table 3.12).

Figure 3.8 Victim/offender relationship in violent incidents



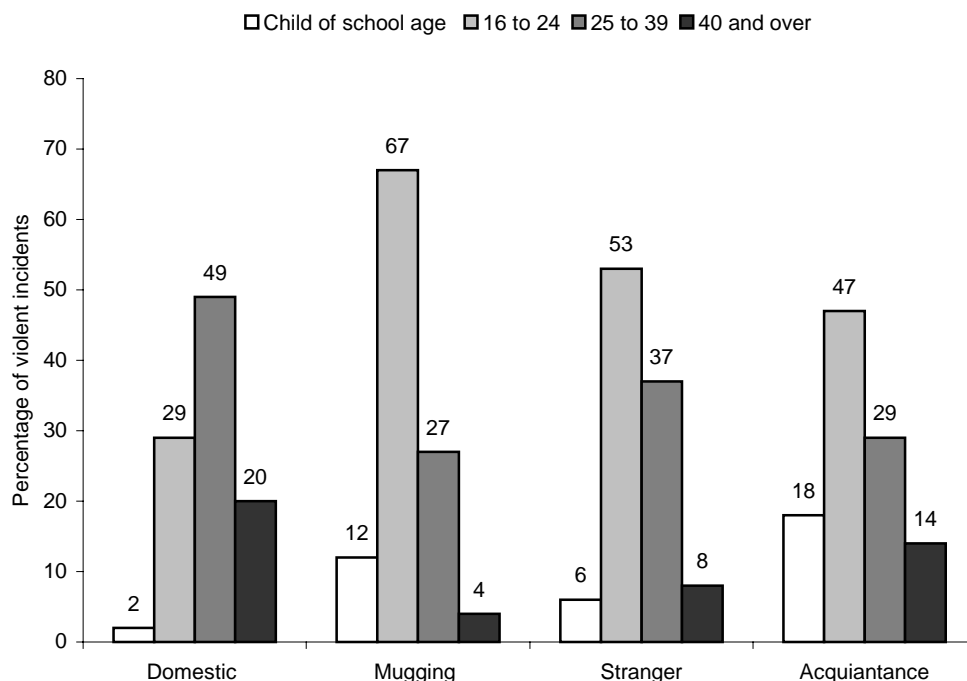
Number of offender(s)

- Nearly two-thirds of violent incidents (63%) involved one offender. However, this figure is skewed by the fact that nearly all domestic violence incidents involved one offender. (Table 3.13)
- Only 38 per cent of mugging incidents involved just one offender. A fifth (22%) of muggings involved four or more offenders.
- There were four or more offenders involved in more than a quarter of stranger (27%) and acquaintance (26%) incidents.

Age and gender of offender(s)

- In four-fifths of violent incidents the perpetrator/s were male (80%). Eight per cent of cases involved perpetrators of both sexes (Table 3.13).

Figure 3.9 Age of offender(s) in violent incidents



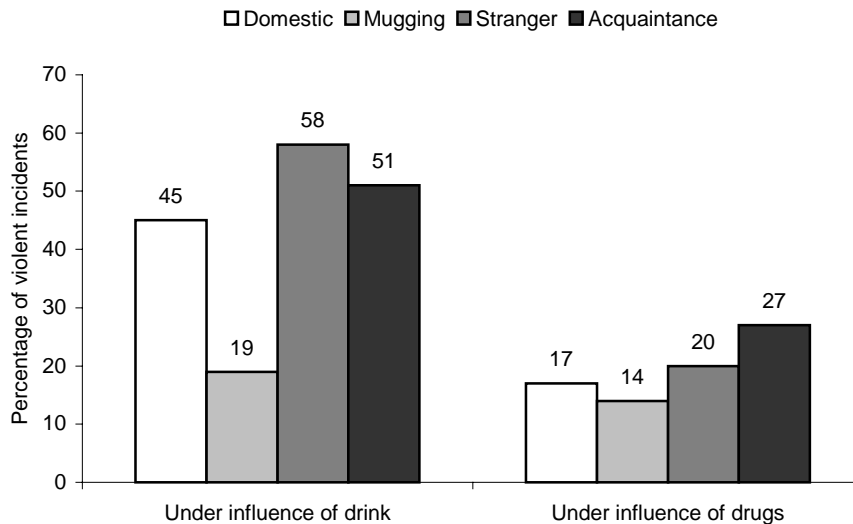
- Victims were asked to estimate the age of the offenders. Where this was possible, victims judged that there was an offender of school age in ten per cent of violent incidents. This rose to 18 per cent for acquaintance violence.
- An offender aged between 16 and 24 was involved in nearly half (48%) of violent incidents overall. Two-thirds of mugging incidents involved an offender estimated to be in this age bracket.
- Offenders involved in domestic violence tended to be older than those in other types of violence: 69 per cent of incidents involved an offender aged over 25 compared to less than half of offenders in other types of violence.

Influence of alcohol and drugs

- Victims believed offenders to be under the influence of alcohol in almost half (47%) of violent incidents and under the influence of drugs in 21 per cent of cases (Table 3.14).
- The offender was most likely to be judged under the influence of alcohol in incidents of stranger violence, echoing the finding that these incidents were most likely to take place in or around a pub or club. Victims believed that the offender was under the influence of alcohol in less than a fifth (19%) of mugging incidents.
- The offender was judged to be under the influence of drugs in over one quarter (27%) of incidents of acquaintance violence and 20 per cent of stranger incidents. However, it should

be noted that a high proportion of victims said that they 'did not know' if this was the case, particularly in incidents of mugging and stranger violence.

Figure 3.10 Whether offender/s under the influence of drink or drugs in violent incidents



Use of weapons

- Three-quarters of violent incidents did not involve the use of a weapon (Table 3h). Incidents of mugging were most likely to involve a weapon and domestic violence least likely. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 07/02 indicated that in half of violent incidents no injury is sustained.
- The most common weapons were knives and hitting implements, followed by glasses or bottles. Domestic incidents had the highest use of hitting implements, and a knife was used in 15 per cent of mugging incidents.
- The most used weapon in stranger incidents was a glass or bottle (used in 9% of incidents). Again, this reflects the fact that that most common location for occurrence of stranger violence is around a pub or club.
- Overall, firearms were only used in one per cent of violent incidents. However, this rose to three per cent of acquaintance violence, perhaps indicating a degree of pre-meditation in some such instances. Chapter 2 discusses the use of firearms in crime in more detail.

Table 3h Use of weapons in violent incidents

Percentages	BCS				
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance
No weapon used	76	81	66	77	75
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1347	241	223	458	425
Knife	7	7	15	5	5
Hitting implement ²	7	11	5	5	6
Glass/bottle	6	2	4	9	7
Stabbing implement	1	3	-	-	1
Firearm	1	0	1	1	3
Stones	1	-	2	1	1
Syringe	0	-	0	-	0
Other	3	2	5	3	5
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1349	241	224	459	425

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews. Excludes 'don't knows'.
2. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.
3. More than one response was allowed.
4. '-' indicates there were no incidents in this category.
5. '0' indicates less than 0.5%.

Emotional impact of violence

- Almost four-fifths of victims were emotionally affected by the incident (79%), with 27 per cent very much affected and 24 per cent 'quite a lot'. A further 28 per cent were affected 'just a little' (Table 3i).
- Victims of domestic violence were most likely to be emotionally affected (95%). Victims were very much affected in 50 per cent of domestic violence incidents, compared to only 16 per cent of stranger violence incidents. In over a quarter of incidents of acquaintance and stranger violence the victim was not emotionally affected.
- The most common reaction to violence was anger (55%). Shock, fear, loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable were also fairly common experiences.

Table 3i Emotional impact of violence

Percentages	BCS				
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance
Respondent was emotionally affected	79	95	79	74	72
Type of emotional response²					
<i>Respondent experienced:</i>					
Anger	55	63	62	49	51
Shock	38	43	44	37	32
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	26	40	31	17	21
Fear	23	40	29	17	15
Crying/tears	20	56	16	6	11
Difficulty sleeping	15	32	13	6	13
Depression	15	39	10	7	7
Anxiety or panic attacks	13	27	15	6	8
Annoyance	8	6	5	9	9
Other	3	5	2	2	1
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1363	243	228	466	426
Degree of emotional upset					
Respondent not affected	21	5	21	26	28
<i>Respondent was affected:</i>					
Very much	27	50	29	16	20
Quite a lot	24	28	31	20	23
Just a little	28	18	19	38	30
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1361	242	228	465	426

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews (covering crime in the 12 months prior to interview).
2. Excludes 'don't knows'.

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Table 3.01 When burglaries occurred

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
During the week	66	62	71
At the weekend	34	38	29
<i>Unweighted N</i>	763	456	307
Day	42	48	33
Morning	9	10	8
Afternoon	25	31	15
Morning/afternoon ²	9	7	11
Night	58	52	67
Evening	29	30	27
Night	25	18	35
Evening/night	4	4	4
<i>Unweighted N</i>	748	451	297

Notes:

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

2. Weekend is from Friday 6pm to Monday 6am

Table 3.02 Point of entry in burglaries

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
Back	46	47	46
Front	45	43	48
Side	7	8	5
More than one way	2	2	1
<i>Unweighted N</i>	917	579	338

Note:

1. Source 2001/2 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'.

Table 3.03 Costs of items damaged in burglaries

Percentages	BCS		
	All burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary
<i>Value of property damaged:</i>			
Less than £50	67	63	73
£50 to £99	9	10	8
£100 to £249	10	12	8
£250 to £499	6	6	5
£500 to £999	3	3	4
£1,000 to £4,999	4	5	1
£5,000 or more	1	1	1
Mean cost	£186	£233	£117
<i>Unweighted N</i>	969	571	398

Note:

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

Table 3.04 Location of vehicle-related thefts (1992, 1996, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS											
	All vehicle thefts			Thefts of vehicles			Thefts from vehicles			Attempted thefts		
	1998	2000	2001/02	1998	2000	2001/02	1998	2000	2001/02	1998	2000	2001/02
Home												
- Private	1	2	2	4	5	3	1	1	2	1	3	3
- Semi-private	23	26	25	25	26	24	21	24	24	24	28	27
- Street	39	37	41	35	33	40	38	37	41	43	36	41
Work												
- Car park	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	5
- Street	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Other												
- Car park	17	17	13	14	18	12	18	17	14	17	17	12
- Street	13	11	11	15	12	12	14	12	11	10	9	11
- Other	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Unweighted N</i>	2444	2509	3079	305	331	421	1474	1507	1850	665	671	808

Notes:

1. Source 1998, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'
2. 'All vehicle thefts' includes thefts of, from and attempts
3. '0' indicates less than 0.5%

Table 3.05 Location of vehicle-related thefts, by time

Percentages	BCS	
	Morning / Afternoon	Evening / Night
Home		
- Private	2	2
- Semi-private	13	28
- Street	14	48
Work		
- Car park	12	3
- Street	6	1
Other		
- Car park	34	7
- Street	18	10
- Other	1	1
<i>Unweighted N</i>	695	2056

Note:

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

Table 3.06 Method of entry (1992, 1996, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS											
	Theft of and from vehicles			Theft of vehicles			Theft from vehicles			Attempted thefts		
	1998	2000	2001/02	1998	2000	2001/02	1998	2000	2001-2	1998	2000	2001/02
Door was not locked	10	8	11	3	3	7	12	9	12	2	2	6
Window was left open	1	1	1	-	1	0	1	1	1	-	-	0
Offender forced lock/tried to	38	41	41	66	66	61	32	36	37	80	68	61
Offender broke window/tried to	44	41	40	16	13	17	49	47	45	12	18	27
Offender used a key	4	2	4	7	8	12	4	1	2	1	1	2
Other	5	10	6	8	11	6	4	9	6	5	11	4
<i>Unweighted N</i>	862	947	1216	156	183	215	704	763	1001	266	370	507

Notes:

1. Source 1998, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'
2. 'Theft of and from' excludes attempted thefts
3. Wording 'tried to' applies to attempted theft question
4. Question wording is 'Tried to force lock' and 'Tried to break window' for attempts
5. '0' indicates less than 0.5%
6. Totals sum to more than 100% as more than one method may have been used during incidents
7. '-' indicates there were no incidents in this category.

Table 3.07 Vehicle security precautions (1992, 1996, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS			
	1992	1996	2000	2001/02
Car alarm	23	38	49	54
Central locking	35	49	66	74
<i>Unweighted N</i>	3,382	5,372	3,636	3,060
Any immobiliser	23	46	61	68
- Electronic	n/a	n/a	43	52
- Mechanical	n/a	n/a	39	41
<i>Unweighted N</i>	3,376	5,372	3,636	3,060
Tracking device	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Window security etching	n/a	n/a	n/a	54
<i>Unweighted N</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,060
Audio security	n/a	n/a	72	76
- Removable stereo	n/a	n/a	41	42
- Security pin number	n/a	n/a	54	60
<i>Unweighted N</i>	n/a	n/a	3,501	2,945

Notes:

1. Source 1992, 1996, 2000, 2001/02 BCS. Excludes 'don't knows'.
2. Base is households with car/ light van owning households.
3. Base is households with car/ light van with radio/cassette/CD.
4. Respondents could have more than one security measure.

Table 3.08 Security precautions for vehicles involved in theft

Percentages				BCS
	Thefts of and from	Thefts of car/van	Thefts from car/van	Attempted thefts
Car alarm	31	33	30	40
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,156	235	921	404
Central locking	53	50	54	57
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,163	236	927	403
Any immobiliser	46	33	50	60
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,139	236	903	397
Electronic	31	18	34	41
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,127	234	893	391
Mechanical	30	22	32	40
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,155	237	918	399
Tracking device	1	1	1	0
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,155	237	918	405
Window security etching	58	62	58	63
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,021	205	816	366
Audio security	72	61	74	67
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,047	201	846	361
Removable stereo	51	37	54	43
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,073	208	865	365
Security pin number	42	37	44	43
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1,016	200	816	362

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS (covering 12 months prior to interview).
2. Base is car or light van owning households
3. Base is car/ van radio owning households
4. Respondents could have more than one security measure
5. Excludes 'don't knows'
6. 'Thefts of and from' excludes attempted thefts
7. '0' indicates less than 0.5%.

Table 3.09 Recovery of stolen vehicles (1996, 1998, 2000 and 2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS			
	1996	1998	2000	2001/02
Recovered	61	61	58	60
<i>Unweighted N</i>	329	224	252	325
Damage	n/a	90	94	87
Write off/beyond repair	n/a	28	32	25
Extensive damage	n/a	27	25	25
Moderate/slight damage	n/a	36	37	36
No damage	n/a	10	6	13
<i>Unweighted N</i>	n/a	139	142	185

Note:

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

Table 3.10 Estimated cost of vehicle related thefts

Percentages/ £s	Theft of vehicle		Theft from vehicle		BCS
	Vehicle	Other property	Other property	Damage	
under £50	11	39	40	59	
£50-99	1	9	14	10	
£100-499	17	34	33	23	
£500-999	16	8	6	5	
£1000-4999	42	6	6	3	
£5000-9999	8	-	1	0	
£10000-14999	1	1	-	-	
£15000 plus	4	3	-	0	
Mean Cost	2,397	1,173	271	147	
<i>Unweighted N</i>	344	116	1643	1645	

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS (covering 12 months prior to interview).
2. Excludes 'don't knows'
3. '0' indicates less than 0.5%
4. '-' indicates there were no incidents in this category.

Table 3.11 When violent incidents occurred

	Percentages					BCS
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	
During the week	56	61	70	44	58	
At the weekend ³	44	39	30	56	42	
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1351	234	227	467	423	
Day	37	34	53	27	41	
Morning	9	10	11	7	9	
Afternoon	23	19	38	16	26	
Morning/afternoon ⁴	4	6	4	3	5	
Night	63	66	47	73	59	
Evening	45	47	36	47	47	
Night	17	16	9	26	11	
Evening/night ⁵	2	3	2	1	1	
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1358	237	228	467	426	

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews (covering crime in the 12 months prior to interview).
2. Excludes don't knows.
3. Weekend is from Friday 6pm to Monday 6am.
4. Victim unsure if morning or afternoon.
5. Victim unsure if evening or night.

Table 3.12 Victim/offender relationship in violent incidents

	Percentages					BCS
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	
Stranger	43	-	78	100	-	
Sight/casual	22	3	12	-	63	
Known well	35	97	11	-	37	
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1442	253	235	512	442	

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews.
2. '-' indicates there were no incidents in this category.

Table 3.13 Offender characteristics in violent incidents

Percentages	BCS				
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance
Sex of offenders					
Male	80	78	86	85	73
Female	13	21	7	8	14
People of both sexes	8	1	7	7	13
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1338	243	218	451	426
Age of offenders					
Child of school age	10	2	12	6	18
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1336	243	219	450	424
16 to 24	48	29	67	53	47
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1338	243	219	451	425
25 to 39	36	49	27	37	29
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1338	243	219	451	425
40 and over	12	20	4	8	14
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1336	243	219	450	424
Number of offenders					
One	63	98	38	52	58
Two	11	1	27	11	11
Three	6	0	14	10	4
Four or more	20	1	22	27	26
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1336	243	219	450	424

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews.
2. 'Don't know' responses excluded.
3. 0 indicates less than 0.5%.
4. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one offender could be involved.

Table 3.14 Whether offender/s under the influence of drink or drugs in violent incidents

Percentages	BCS				
	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance
Under influence of drink					
Yes	47	45	19	58	51
No	44	49	62	31	43
Don't know	9	5	18	10	6
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1341	243	219	453	426
Under influence of drugs					
Yes	21	17	14	20	27
No	56	74	55	42	58
Don't know	23	9	31	38	15
<i>Unweighted N</i>	1341	243	219	453	426

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews.
2. Not asked if offender identified as under school age. There was one incident of stranger violence where the offender was said to be under school age.

4. Fraud

KEY FINDINGS

- Fraud and forgery offences accounted for six per cent of all recorded crime offences in 2001/02.
- Recorded crime statistics show cheque and credit card fraud has reduced by 12 per cent between 1999/00 and 2001/02.
- Private sector data indicate that the value of plastic card fraud has risen by 30 per cent and payment fraud by two-thirds between 2000 and 2001. The rise in plastic card fraud was due to increases in the use of counterfeit cards and the fraudulent use of card details, rather than through the misuse of stolen cards.
- The major types of fraud are benefits fraud, which is estimated at £2 billion per year, and Customs and Excise fraud, for which the latest estimate was between £6.4 and £7.3 billion.
- Community sentences are the most common sentences for offenders convicted of indictable fraud. The use of this type of sentence has increased by one per cent per year over the last five years, to its current level of 44 per cent of persons sentenced.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter draws together data on the extent and type of fraud and forgery, both from police recorded crime and non-police sources. In doing so, it is apparent that the 'shortfall' between the level of fraud recorded by the police and that which can be found from other data providers is considerable (see Simmons, 2000; Levi and Handley, 1998).

Whilst these data provide an important indication of the *trends* in fraud within different series, it is important to qualify that the purpose here is not to estimate an overall level of the value of fraud. Indeed, the series presented in this chapter are only those for which data were readily available, therefore attempts to sum the different series will provide only a partial account of the value of fraud in any given year.¹ For more information on the cost of fraud, see National Economic Research Associates (2000).

In July last year, The Law Commission (2002) recommended that a single offence be created for fraud. The Home Office is currently considering how to improve and rationalise the police recording of fraud.

¹ A number of methodological difficulties in quantifying different aspects of fraud have been highlighted, see Doig and Levi (2001) and Levi and Handley (2002).

POLICE RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS

Fraud and forgery (317,399 offences) accounted for six per cent of all recorded crime (5,527,082 offences) in 2001/02. The offences of fraud and forgery that are recorded by the police in crime statistics are:

- fraud by a company director
- false accounting
- cheque and credit card fraud
- other fraud
- bankruptcy and insolvency offences
- forgery or use of false drug prescription
- other forgery
- vehicle/driver document fraud

Cheque and credit card fraud (48 per cent) and other fraud (46 per cent) were the major constituents of recorded fraud and forgery in 2001/02, accounting for 300,488 offences.

Figure 4.1 shows the trends in the above categories since 1991.² In 1998, Home Office counting rules changed to record separate offences for multiple victims of related incidents.

- Since 1999/00, the number of cheque and credit card frauds recorded by the police has fallen by 12 per cent, whereas other frauds rose by one per cent.

Analysis of recorded offences in three metropolitan police force areas in 2001/02³ showed that two offences accounted for the overwhelming majority of other fraud. Across the three forces, 79 per cent of all other fraud offences were 'making off without payment', and 18 per cent 'obtaining property by deception'. The former category will include petrol station 'drive-offs' (e.g. non-payment for petrol at the pump) although in some cases such offences may be recorded as other thefts.

Table 4a shows the major fraud and forgery offences recorded by police force area and region for 2001/02. The pattern of recorded fraud and forgery offences varies considerably between force areas. For example, 18 per cent of recorded fraud offences in Cleveland were for cheque and credit card fraud, compared to 73 per cent in Dorset. Conversely, other fraud accounted for 23 per cent of all fraud offences recorded in Dorset, and 79 per cent in Cleveland.

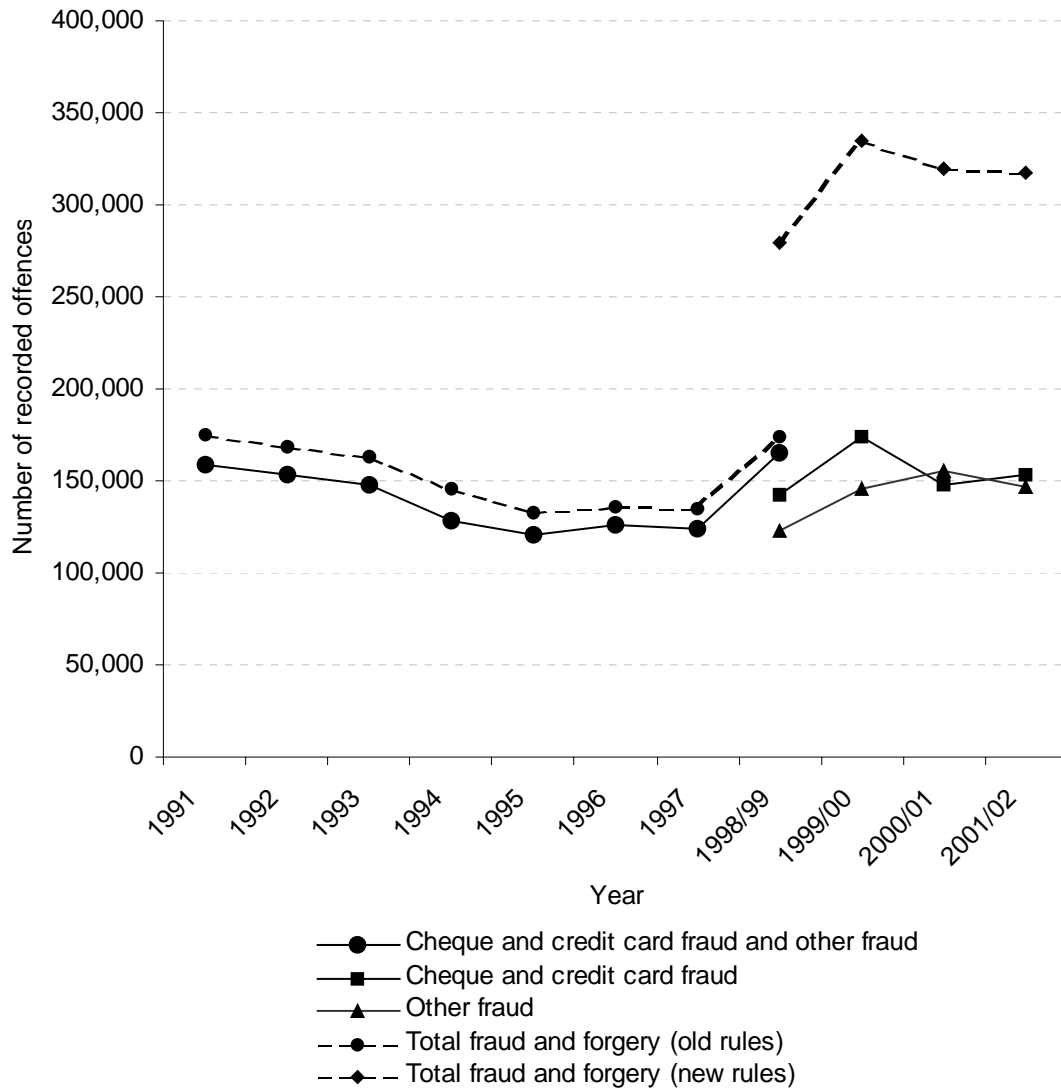
Table 4a gives a strong indication that the number of fraud offences recorded by police force areas is closely related to the recording practices of each force. In addition, if bank and credit card centres are based in a police force area, this is likely to have some effect. Comparing the police force regions, there was little variation in the number of fraud and forgery offences as a proportion of all offences (typically between four and six per cent of all offences), except for the

² Prior to the Home Office counting rule changes on April 1, 1998, cheque and credit card offences and other fraud offences were recorded together.

³ Greater Manchester, West Midlands and West Yorkshire accounted for 20 per cent of all other fraud offences.

London region where the proportion was highest at eight per cent (including 15 per cent for the City of London).

Figure 4.1 Police recorded fraud and forgery offences 1991 to 2001/02



Overall, the number of fraudulent cheque and plastic card transactions recorded by other agencies, shows that the police record only a small proportion of the total amount of fraud occurring (see below).

Table 4a Recorded fraud and forgery offences by police force area and region 2001/02

Police force area and region	Total offences	Total fraud and forgery as a percentage of all offences	Total fraud and forgery offences	Cheque and credit card fraud offences as a percentage of total fraud and forgery offences	Other fraud offences as a percentage of total fraud and forgery offences
Cleveland	72,003	4	3,075	18	79
Durham	50,175	3	1,446	41	45
Northumbria	139,130	3	4,835	35	58
North East Region	261,308	4	9,356	30	63
Cheshire	70,990	3	2,477	37	55
Cumbria	37,324	3	1,129	32	57
Greater Manchester	380,801	4	15,705	50	44
Lancashire	137,760	5	6,338	49	45
Merseyside	150,934	4	5,380	28	67
North West Region	777,809	4	31,029	44	50
Humberside	117,463	4	4,374	25	67
North Yorkshire	59,149	4	2,506	41	52
South Yorkshire	134,764	4	4,981	33	59
West Yorkshire	298,847	4	13,075	31	66
Yorkshire and Humber Region	610,223	4	24,936	32	63
Derbyshire	89,841	5	4,719	37	56
Leicestershire	88,535	6	5,351	31	57
Lincolnshire	49,797	4	1,968	32	58
Northamptonshire	60,485	7	4,028	69	26
Nottinghamshire	159,240	6	8,920	26	72
East Midlands Region	447,898	6	24,986	36	57
Staffordshire	117,274	5	5,867	39	54
Warwickshire	42,211	5	2,182	59	37
West Mercia	102,149	4	4,501	43	54
West Midlands	372,257	7	26,119	39	55
West Midlands Region	633,891	6	38,669	41	54
Bedfordshire	52,239	7	3,469	45	50
Cambridgeshire	69,559	4	3,075	43	53
Essex	113,150	6	6,711	34	60
Hertfordshire	67,437	5	3,475	54	40
Norfolk	58,954	5	2,674	22	65
Suffolk	50,492	5	2,428	38	45
East of England Region	411,831	5	21,832	39	53
City of London	10,098	15	1,469	64	25
Metropolitan Police	1,057,360	8	87,873	66	31
London Region	1,067,458	8	89,342	66	31
Hampshire	135,961	4	6,008	28	61
Kent	120,155	5	5,924	26	68
Surrey	61,970	8	4,671	61	35
Sussex	135,110	6	7,978	49	45
Thames Valley	196,980	8	15,677	47	49
South East Region	650,176	6	40,258	43	51
Avon and Somerset	178,991	6	10,094	42	54
Devon and Cornwall	101,425	5	5,560	67	24
Dorset	54,951	10	5,487	73	23
Gloucestershire	50,467	7	3,528	59	37
Wiltshire	38,889	5	2,088	49	43
South West Region	424,723	6	26,757	56	38
Dyfed-Powys	24,003	5	1,254	27	59
Gwent	46,938	5	2,272	34	54
North Wales	54,116	4	1,918	37	50
South Wales	116,708	4	4,790	46	44
Wales	241,765	4	10,234	39	49
ENGLAND AND WALES	5,527,082	6	317,399	48	46
ENGLAND AND WALES (Excluding London Region)	4,459,624	5	228,057	41	53

FRAUD DATA FROM NON-POLICE SOURCES

This section draws together data from non-police sources to describe the trends, extent and type of fraud occurring in both the public and private sector. The main series are shown in Table 4b. The data presented have been collected by the organisations concerned using a variety of methods – some are based on estimations of the overall level of a particular type of fraud, others are based on figures for cases where fraud has been detected. In general, readers are advised to refer back to the agencies providing the data for more information on each individual series.

In interpreting all these series, it is often not clear whether an increase is due to a changing level of resources committed to identifying fraud by a particular agency, or a *real* increase in the amount committed. Fraud is likely to be particularly affected by the level of resources applied to its investigation, both in encouraging the reporting and recording of complaints and in revealing the fuller extent and seriousness of individual cases.

Public sector fraud

Benefits fraud

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) collects information on benefits fraud. The value of fraud for every type of benefit is not routinely estimated, therefore the level of total benefit fraud is not annually made available. Table 4c shows a one-off estimate of total benefit fraud provided by the DWP in 2002. 'Other benefits' fraud includes seven other benefits. In 1997/98, in a one-off study by the Audit Commission (1999), Housing Benefit fraud was estimated to be £562 million.

Levels of fraudulent claims for Jobseeker's Allowance and Income Support are published annually by the DWP. Data for 1997/98 to 2000/01 are shown in Table 4b. Over this period, Jobseeker's Allowance fraud has fallen by a third (from £302 million to £201 million) and Income Support fraud has fallen by four per cent (from £596 million to £573 million). As a proportion of all spending on these benefits, fraudulent claims for Jobseeker's Allowance has fallen from eight per cent in 1997/98 to seven per cent in 2000/01. Fraudulent claims for Income Support have fallen from five per cent of all spending on this benefit in 1997/98 to four per cent in 2000/01.

Table 4c Estimate of total benefit fraud losses each year

Type of benefit	Value (£ million)
Income Support	573
Jobseeker's Allowance	201
Incapacity Benefit	19
Other benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Retirement Pensions, Invalid Care Allowance, Child Benefit, Housing Benefit) – rounded	1,100
Estimate for unmeasured benefits – rounded	190
Total estimated fraud losses – rounded	2,000

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, cited in House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts (2002)

Table 4b Volume and/or value of fraud from non-police sources

Fraud in the public sector	Type	Financial Years										United Kingdom (1)																								
		1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02																								
Value in millions, volume in numbers																																				
Benefit fraud (2)																																				
Jobseeker's Allowance - estimated	Value												302	291	266	201																				
	Volume														120,000	86,000																				
Income Support - estimated	Value												596	549	559	573																				
	Volume														216,000	204,000																				
Total benefit fraud - estimated (3)	Value																2,000																			
Local authority fraud (4)																																				
Benefits - detected	Value	16	20	27	40	55	68	78	95	92	95																									
	Volume	..	52,000	..	110,000	161,026	206,000	230,724	229,000	150,441	112,000																									
Non-benefits - detected	Value	4	5	8	6	14	8	11	10	8	10																									
	Volume	..	1,600	..	2,200	2,984	2,000	2,188	2,000	1,059	1,600																									
Civil Service employee fraud - detected (5)	Value	..	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1																								
	Volume	..	302	352	408	480	626	639	580	566	539	597																								
NHS fraud - detected (6)	Value	..	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	6																									
	Volume	..	332	328	350	279	243	252	368	346	300																									
Customs & Excise and VAT fraud - estimated (7)	Value											6,400 - 7,300																								
Serious fraud - investigated (8) (public and private sector)	Value	5,300	6,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,200	1,400	1,380	1,630	1,750																								
	Volume	60	57	48	50	70	82	78	65	81	70	75																								
Retail Price Index (9)	Index	135	139	141	145	150	154	159	164	166	171	174																								
Fraud in the private sector																																				
													Calendar Years																							
													1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		Q1-Q3 2002	
Plastic card fraud - detected (10)	Value	166	165	130	97	83	97	122	135	188	317	411	314																							
	Volume	182,022	207,358	185,904	162,270	155,549	166,744	237,189	274,592	395,591	550,095	697,339	460,802																							
Payment fraud - detected (11)	Value	20	25	26	27	34	26	32	45	75	61																							
	Volume	12,605	10,416	10,314	10,941	11,438	12,965	14,244	17,623	25,003	21,745																							
Retail Price Index (9)	Index	134	138	141	144	149	153	157	163	165	170	173	177																							

Notes

1. United Kingdom – England(E), Northern Ireland(NI), Scotland(S) and Wales(W) – unless otherwise stated.
2. Benefits data are taken from the Department for Work and Pensions *Fraud and Error in Claims for Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance* series and (3) below. (E,S,W).
3. House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts (2002).
4. Local authority fraud data from 1991/92 to 1998/99 are taken from the Audit Commission *Protecting the Public Purse* series. Subsequent data are cited in Audit Commission (2002). (E, W).
5. Civil Service data are taken from HM Treasury annual fraud reports. Since only a half of government departments generally complete non-nil returns for fraud, and the same departments don't necessarily provide data every year, there may be some inconsistency over time. There was one exceptional item of £1,038,000 in 1998/99.
6. NHS data for 1992/93 to 1997/98 are from the Audit Commission *Protecting the Public Purse: Ensuring probity in NHS* series. Subsequent data are cited in Audit Commission (2002). The series primarily relates to fraudulent activity *within* the NHS (i.e. it does not include patient fraud). (E, W).
7. Data are reproduced from HM Customs and Excise Annual Report 2000/01.
8. Data are from the Serious Fraud Office annual reports from 1991/92 onwards. These figures refer to the number of on-going cases and the aggregate value of alleged sums at risk at the end of each year. For a case to be submitted to the SFO, the sum at risk should be in excess of £1 million. Prior to 1993/94, this threshold was £5 million. For other criteria, consult the annual report. The SFO figures may include some double counting because they relate to cases under investigation and some of these take years to come to trial. (E,W,NI).
9. Retail Price Index All Items (January 1987=100) is taken from the ONS website www.ons.gov.uk. The calendar year series shown in the table is a Home Office-calculated January to December monthly average, and the financial year series shown is the monthly average for April to March of the relevant years. These series are included as a guide for comparison purposes.
10. Data for 1991 to 2001 are from the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS) *Fraud in Focus* and *2002 Plastic Card Fraud Losses* monthly data supplied to APACS members. 2002 data relates to part year figures to quarter 3 (January to September). The series includes lost or stolen and mail non-receipt categories, counterfeit cards, application fraud, fraudulent use of card details and other. Detected plastic fraud costs were adjusted for the first time in 2001 to produce a gross figure including charge-backs to retailers. This was backdated to 2000, thus resulting in a minor adjustment to value figures. The pre-1998, 1998 and 1999 figures are compatible, but the 1999 to 2000 change reflects an overstatement due to the move from net/gross to fully gross. The data on volume of cases include the fraudulent use of credit and charge cards and debit cards only. The number of fraudulent cases of guaranteed cheque fraud are not available. Fraudulent cases often involve more than one transaction, hence the total number of fraudulent transactions is considerably higher than the figure for fraudulent cases (see text).
11. Data are from the British Bankers' Association (BBA) *Combined member banks' general fraud yearly losses 1993-2001* which is available to members. 2002 data relates to part year figures to quarter 3 (January to September). A number of banks submitting statistics have merged since 1997. Banks operate their own internal fraud reporting processes (for example, minimum value 'floors') which impact on the returns to the BBA. Whilst the BBA indicates that these issues should not greatly affect the trends in the overall series, they do suggest the post-1997 data are the most reliable. Value data are funds that have been paid away minus recoverable losses ('actual losses'). Volume data exclude cases with nil losses.
'..' - The data were not obtainable.
Estimates of fraud may be 'detected' or 'estimated' or 'investigated'. Detected fraud differs from estimated fraud in that detected fraud is actually measured and reported by the organisation involved, whereas estimation involves the organisation making current year estimates of unreported or unmeasured fraud, in some cases including sampling.

Local authority fraud

Detected benefits fraud (primarily Housing Benefits) rose from £55 million in 1995/96 to £95 million in 1998/99 and has remained at a similar level since. Detected non-benefits fraud in local authorities has remained in the region of £10 million per year for the last six years (Audit Commission, 2002). Unlike the estimates for benefit fraud, statistics on detected frauds will represent only those frauds that come to the attention of the authorities and their level may vary in response to the resources applied to address the problem rather than necessarily reflecting variation in actual levels of fraud.

The largest component parts of non-benefit local authority fraud relate to pensions and payroll, misallocation of resources and payments to contractors. Fraud on student awards has decreased to less than £1 million per year.

Civil service employee fraud

The value of reported civil service employee fraud⁴ has remained in the region of £2 to £3 million throughout most of the 1990s. The last two years have seen some reduction, reaching a low of £1.4 million in 2001/02. Theft of assets (31 per cent in value terms in 2001/02) and instrument of payment received on false documentation (47 per cent) are the most common types of civil service fraud, though there is considerable variation between years.

National Health Service (NHS) fraud

Table 4b shows data collected by the Audit Commission on detected cases of fraud against the NHS. These data primarily describe the extent of fraud committed by or within the NHS, particularly fraudulent payments to General Practitioners (GPs), pharmacists, opticians and dentists.

- While the number of cases detected has risen from 243 in 1996/97 to 300 in 2000/01, the total value of these cases has quadrupled from £1.4 million to £5.9 million.
- This equates to the average value per case having risen from just under £6,000 in 1996/97 to almost £20,000 in 2000/2001.

The Audit Commission report that the upward trend may in part be a reflection of the success of audited bodies and their auditors in detecting fraud. Another clear factor is the establishment of the NHS Counter Fraud Service in 1998 (Department of Health, 2002).

Reports from the NHS Counter Fraud Service (CFS) indicate that the data collected by the Audit Commission are low in comparison to the level of fraud committed by patients. Whilst actual data are patchy, the CFS reports that fraud committed by patients requiring pharmaceutical products has reduced substantially between 1998/99 and 1999/00 from £117 million to £69 million. Between 1999/00 and 2000/01, fraud committed by patients requiring dental products reduced by

⁴ Includes fraudulent encashment of payable instrument, travel and subsistence, misappropriation of cash, and instrument of payment received on false documentation. It also includes theft of assets, false claims for hours worked, works services projects and other/miscellaneous.

a quarter from £40 million to £30 million (Department of Health, 2002). These reductions are likely to be at least partly attributable to the introduction of proof of exemption checks (started by pharmacists in April 1999 and dentists in November 2000, and subsequently opticians in February 2001) and the establishment of pharmaceutical and dental fraud teams by the CFS.

The CFS has also established baseline estimates of the sums 'at risk'⁵ of contractor fraud. At the time of writing two figures were available: the level of dental contractor fraud was estimated at nearly £60 million in 1999/2000, and optical contractor fraud at £21 million (National Audit Office, 2002).

Customs and Excise fraud

Estimates of the level of Customs and Excise fraud are not routinely published. The information that is released is often a reflection of the Customs and Excise operational activities to detect fraud, which themselves reflect government priorities and policies. It is therefore difficult to establish a 'real' level of the value and volume of this type of fraud. Table 4d shows data that are available on the different types of Customs and Excise fraud. The latest information available indicates that the total value of Customs and Excise fraud is between £6.4 and £7.3 billion.

- Tobacco fraud has doubled from £1.7 billion in 1998 to £3.5 billion in 2000/01.
- Tobacco and VAT missing trader fraud⁶ are the most common types of fraud in value terms, accounting for over half and one third of all fraud respectively.

Table 4d Customs estimates of fraud

Type of fraud	£ billion	Period (latest available figures)
Total cigarette smuggling plus cross-channel smuggling of hand-rolling tobacco	3.5	2000/01
Alcohol	0.75	1999/00
Hydrocarbon oils (GB Diesel)	0.45	2000
VAT missing trader fraud	1.7 – 2.6	2000/01
Total	6.4 – 7.3	

Source: HM Customs and Excise (2002)

Private Sector Fraud

In Table 4b, data are shown for plastic card fraud, payments fraud and fraud investigated by the Serious Fraud Office. Information on plastic card fraud is collated by the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS) and information on payment fraud is produced by the British Bankers Association (BBA).

⁵ The 'at risk' figures are not necessarily frauds, rather the value of sums involved where it was not possible to establish that no risk existed (National Audit Office, 2002).

⁶ Customs first became concerned about the growth of this type of fraud in 1999.

Plastic card fraud

Overall plastic card fraud losses in the UK halved from 1991 to 1995 but have risen continually to the end of the decade. The value of cases rose by 30 per cent between 2000 and 2001, reaching a total value of £411 million in 2001. The volume of cases increased by 27 per cent over the same period, to a total of 697,000 cases in 2001⁷. APACS report that the fall in the early 1990s was attributable to a range of partnership prevention initiatives. Thereafter, the increase in card fraud has been attributed to high levels of organised crime and increases in the overall number and usage of payment cards (APACS, 2002).

- The proportion of plastic card fraud committed on lost or stolen cards is decreasing (from nearly 50 per cent of all card fraud in 1998 to 28 per cent in 2001). However, the overall value of this type of fraud is still increasing, reaching £114 million in 2001.
- Counterfeit fraud⁸ and fraudulent use of card details (card-not-present fraud)⁹ are both increasing substantially. In 2001 they accounted for 39 per cent and 23 per cent of all plastic card fraud respectively.
- 'Identity theft'¹⁰ cost an estimated £12 million in 2001.
- In 2001, 33 per cent of losses on UK-issued cards occurred overseas, with 'cross-border' losses accounting for £138 million.

By 2005, the banking industry anticipates that new technology will eliminate over half of the predicted level of plastic card fraud in the UK (APACS, 2002, Press Release). New methods of preventing plastic card fraud will include the introduction of microchips into payment cards to help authentication and the use of PIN codes in place of signatures. The proportion of plastic card fraud accounted for by cross-border fraud is also expected to increase as domestic controls are enhanced.

Payment fraud

Overall fraud reported to the BBA has increased considerably since 1997. From 2000 to 2001 the overall value of fraud in this sector increased by two-thirds to £75 million, and the number of cases increased by over 40 per cent to 25,000 cases (excluding nil-loss cases).

- The largest single type of other banking fraud is forged cheques¹¹, accounting for about 30 per cent of all successful fraudulent cases (7,606) and just under a quarter of actual losses (£17.5 million) in 2001.

⁷ The data on volume of cases exclude fraudulent cases of guaranteed cheque fraud. Fraudulent cases often involve more than one transaction, hence the total number of fraudulent plastic card transactions is considerably higher than the figure for fraudulent cases.

⁸ A counterfeit card is either one that has been printed, embossed or encoded without permission from the issuer (this includes the 'skimming' of a valid card), or one that has been validly issued then altered or recoded.

⁹ Most of this crime occurs through telephone or mail order, and to a lesser extent through the internet. Card details are typically obtained from a discarded receipt or are copied from a card without the owner's knowledge.

¹⁰ Identity theft can be perpetrated by an offender opening an account using stolen or false documents (application fraud) or by the taking-over of an existing account after acquiring sufficient knowledge of the victim to persuade a card issuer to re-direct financial mail (account take-over fraud).

- The withdrawal of uncleared effects¹² accounted for a quarter of all successful fraudulent transactions and just over a fifth of initial losses in 2001. There were around 50 per cent more incidences of forged cheques and withdrawal against uncleared effects in 2001 than the previous year.
- Forged transfer authority¹³ fraud more than doubled from 1,466 cases in 2000 to 3,476 cases in 2001; one seventh of all payment fraud.

A crude comparison of the number of transactions recorded by the financial sector with police data shows the extent of under-recording in the recorded crime statistics. In 2001 APACS recorded a total of 4.2 million transactions of plastic card fraud in the UK (see footnote 7). In 2001/02, the police in England and Wales recorded 153,281 cheque and credit card offences. APACS alone (excluding data on payment frauds from the BBA¹⁴) therefore record over 27 times more offences than the police do, although this difference is distorted slightly by the greater geographical coverage of APACS.

Insurance fraud

The Association of British Insurers (ABI) Crime and Fraud Prevention Bureau produced a series of Non-Life Insurance surveys during the 1990s, and have produced more recent estimates (ABI, 2001)¹⁵.

- Estimated fraud increased each year, mainly between 1997 (£595 million) and 1998 (£645 million), reaching £650 million in 1999. ABI (2001) estimates that £1 billion worth of fraudulent claims are submitted to insurers each year on personal lines general insurance alone.
- In 1999, motor insurance (41 per cent), household insurance (26 per cent) and personal accident/other classes of business insurance (26 per cent) were the largest types of insurance fraud. ABI (2001) estimates that 10 per cent of the total value of personal motor claims and 15 per cent of the total value of household claims are fraudulent.
- Inflated claims accounted for nearly 40 per cent of fraudulent cases in 1999. In a 2000 attitude survey¹⁶, two-thirds of the population thought that people would exaggerate an insurance claim if they could get away with it.

¹¹ Forged cheques are genuine cheques / drafts which have (usually) been stolen in blank from customers and completed by fraudsters. Counterfeit cheques are cheques / drafts which have been manufactured / printed by the fraudster.

¹² Fraud incidents resulting from attempts to abuse the clearing cycle, including 'crossfiring'.

¹³ This includes forged letters of authority and/or standard bank forms and Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS); standard/urgent foreign transfers and inter account transfers. They are reported by the bank effecting the payment/transfer only.

¹⁴ In 2001, the BBA recorded 56,187 fraudulent cases (including nil-loss cases). This is not the same as the number of fraudulent *transactions*; therefore this figure has been excluded from the comparison with police data.

¹⁵ The ABI has expressed reservations about the quality of the data for the 1997 to 1999 surveys, and in 2001 produced better estimates based on the best-in-industry data sharing and claims handling techniques.

¹⁶ commissioned by Royal and Sun Alliance (2000).

Internet fraud

There is a general consensus that fraud on the internet is increasing and has the potential to increase further (NCIS, 1999). In the UK, APACS reports that currently card fraud on the internet is low; estimated losses remain modest at around £12 million, around three per cent of total card fraud losses (APACS, 2002). However, data from the Experian survey (2001) identified that 52 per cent of UK online retailers acknowledged that internet fraud was a problem for their organisation and 55 per cent said that it was a growing problem.

In the US an Internet Fraud Watch (IFW) project was established by the National Consumers' League (NCL) in 1996¹⁷, which allowed consumers located around the globe to report incidents of internet fraud. The number of complaints to the IFW has grown substantially, with auction fraud accounting for an increasing proportion of all cases. Other frauds, particularly Nigerian letter frauds (a type of advanced fee fraud) are also growing (a position reiterated in the UK, see NCIS, 2001). In 1998, a survey of live cases in UK police forces identified a large number of cases of advanced fee/investment and computer fraud (Doig and Levi, 2001).

Fraud investigated by the Serious Fraud Office (SFO)

The Serious Fraud Office (SFO) selects cases of fraud for investigation which meet a number of criteria, including the value at risk, the level of public interest and the requirement for specialist investigative skills. The activities of the SFO are constrained by its budget and therefore the numbers of cases investigated are not wholly a measure of the overall level of serious fraud occurring. However, a number of observations are relevant:

- The aggregate value of alleged frauds investigated by the SFO has risen by a quarter since 1999/00 (£1.38 billion to £1.75 billion in 2001/02) despite the number of cases having dropped from 81 to 75¹⁸.
- Investors were the victims in over 40 per cent of SFO fraud investigations in 2001/02.
- The proportion of cases accepted by the SFO that come from the police rather than other investigative agencies has been rising (30 per cent in 1997/98 to 53 per cent in 2001/02), but in absolute numbers, this still represents a small proportion of police fraud cases.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FRAUD OFFENCES

Table 4e shows the number of proceedings for indictable fraud offences and the number of offenders found guilty in England and Wales from 1997 to 2001. Whilst it is not meaningful to calculate the latter as a proportion of the former¹⁹, the difference between the number of proceedings and those found guilty indicates a general level of *attrition*. Across all fraud offences

¹⁷ See www.fraud.org.uk

¹⁸ These figures refer to the number of on-going cases and aggregate value of alleged sums at risk at the end of each year.

¹⁹ Whilst a proportion of defendants will have had proceedings initiated and the outcome of proceedings established within the same year, others will not. Hence, for some offence types the number of persons found guilty exceeds the numbers for whom proceedings were begun in a given calendar year. Therefore, it is not possible to establish the exact rate of 'attrition' between proceedings begun and the number found guilty.

the number of offenders found guilty in any one year is approximately 70 per cent of the number against whom proceedings were initiated. The exception is for offences of conspiracy to defraud (these tend to include the more complex cases), for which the number of offenders found guilty is approximately 40 per cent of the number proceeded against.

Table 4e Defendants proceeded against and found guilty of indictable fraud offences, England and Wales 1997 to 2001²⁰

Fraud offence		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
False accounting	Proceeded against	1,095	1,871	1,872	1,389	1,090
	Found guilty	1,109	1,691	1,617	1,163	865
Obtaining property by deception	Proceeded against	14,388	16,018	16,164	14,782	13,283
	Found guilty	9,978	11,438	11,478	10,540	9,438
Conspiracy to defraud	Proceeded against	1,119	1,175	1,174	1,022	1,215
	Found guilty	500	466	420	428	446
Obtaining services by deception	Proceeded against	1,316	1,352	1,312	1,192	1,197
	Found guilty	926	975	1,030	876	877
Making off without payment	Proceeded against	1,617	1,769	1,987	1,987	1,930
	Found guilty	1,064	1,254	1,436	1,410	1,322
Dishonest representation for obtaining benefit etc.	Proceeded against	1	264	857	1,543	2,160
	Found guilty	1	242	706	1,353	1,945
Other offences	Proceeded against	1,208	1,430	1,469	1,500	1,382
	Found guilty	1,019	1,133	1,101	1,098	999
All offences	Proceeded against	20,744	23,879	24,835	23,415	22,257
	Found guilty	14,597	17,199	17,788	16,868	15,892

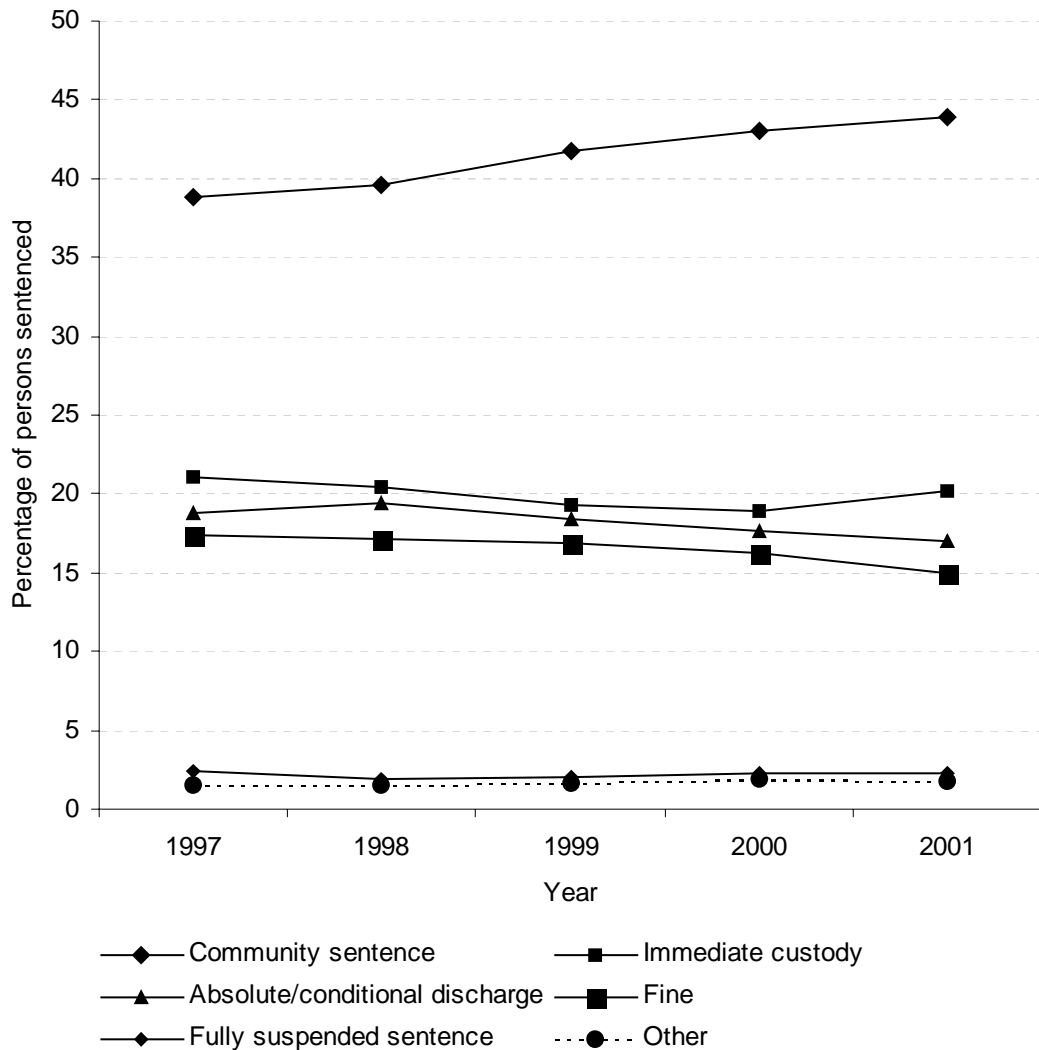
Sentencing

Figure 4.2 shows the trends in sentencing of offenders convicted of indictable fraud offences in England and Wales from 1997 to 2001.

- Community sentences are the most common sentences accounting for 44 per cent of all persons sentenced in 2001. The use of this type of sentence has been increasing by approximately one per cent a year over the last five years.
- Over the same period, one in five persons convicted of a fraud offence have received an immediate custodial sentence.

²⁰ These data are on the principal offence basis.

Figure 4.2 Proportion of fraud offenders by sentence, England and Wales 1997 to 2001

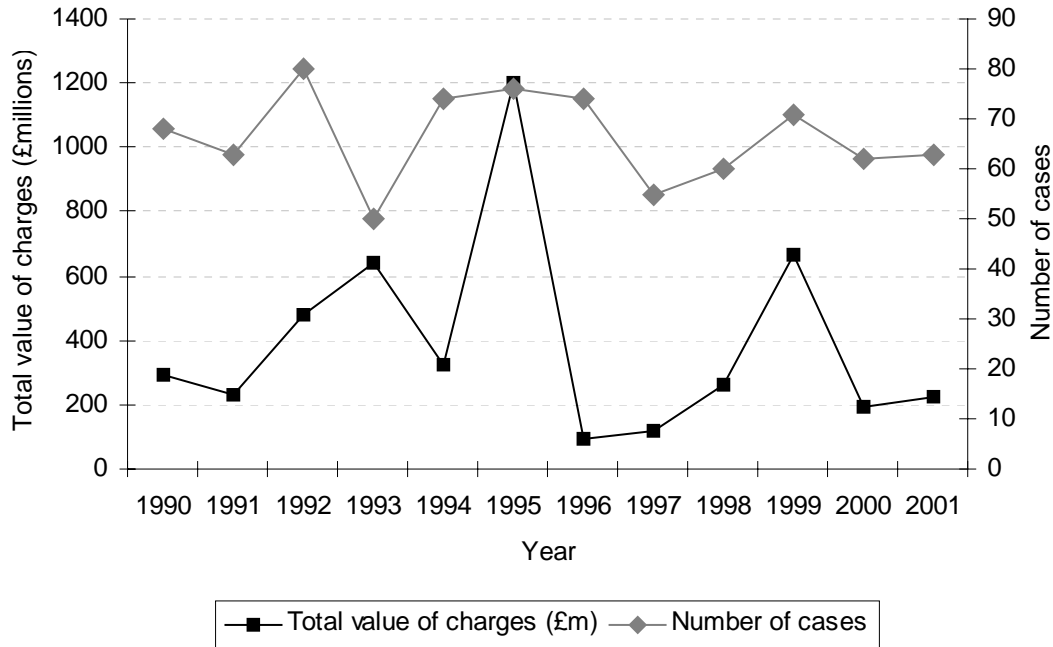


Convictions in high-value cases

Data on the volume of major fraud cases (each of a value over £100,000) that reach the Crown Court in the UK and result in a conviction are collected by KPMG. Figure 4.3 shows the number and value of such cases recorded in the KPMG Fraud Barometer.

Whilst over the last decade the number of high value cases successfully prosecuted in the UK has remained between 50 and 80 the value of these cases has fluctuated greatly. KPMG (2002) report large increases in the value of frauds on their Barometer in the first half of 2002, compared to the previous two years. However, these figures are boosted by the high value of a relatively small number of cases, particularly in the financial sector and the public sector (specifically Customs and Excise). Over half of the overall value of fraud and just under one third of the cases in the first six months of 2002 were counted from the London and the South East region.

Figure 4.3 Number and value of fraud cases over the value of £100,000 resulting in conviction in UK Crown Courts, 1990 to 2001



Source: KPMG (2002)

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5. Antisocial behaviour and disorder

KEY FINDINGS

- For England and Wales as a whole vandalism, teenagers hanging around, rubbish and people using or dealing drugs were the local disorders mentioned most by respondents.
- The percentage of people perceiving problems of disorder (noisy neighbours, teenagers hanging around, vandalism, rubbish lying around, racial attacks and people using or dealing drugs) to be a very or fairly big problem increased between the 1996 sweep of the BCS and 2001/02.
- Overall, six per cent of respondents said that disorder had a great impact on their lives and 25 per cent, a moderate impact. Those who were most likely to say it had a great impact were people from minority ethnic groups, women aged 25-64, the economically inactive, those classed as unskilled and those with a household income less than £10,000 a year.
- Fifteen per cent of men and 14 per cent of women experienced insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour. Young people were the most likely to experience this type of behaviour.
- The main reasons reported for insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour were to embarrass, humiliate or annoy (mentioned by 26% of victims) or to frighten (mentioned by 24% of victims).

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents results from the British Crime Survey on perceptions and experiences of disorder and insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour in England and Wales.

Box 5.1 BCS respondent questionnaire coverage

This chapter reports on two sets of questions. The first focuses on problems in the respondent's local area. Local area is defined as within a 15-minute walk of the respondent's home. The questions cover:

- Perceptions of levels of eight forms of social and physical disorder (see box 5.2).
- The respondent's perception of the biggest problem disorder.
- The effect of disorder on respondent's quality of life.

The second set of questions cover:

- Have you been insulted, pestered or intimidated?
- How many times has this happened?
- Why do you think it happened?

The terms antisocial behaviour and disorder are often used inter-changeably. The Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 defined antisocial behaviour as acting '*in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household (as the defendant)*'. The Home Office has the aim of reducing antisocial behaviour, and in November 2002 announced the establishment of a new antisocial behaviour unit to tackle the problem of antisocial behaviour and those problems associated with it.

DISORDER

Respondents were asked how much of a problem they considered various disorders to be in their area (see Box 5.2). Respondents coded each problem disorder individually as "very big problem", "fairly big problem", "not a very big problem" or "not a problem at all". A disorder scale that combined the answers to five of the problem questions (teenagers hanging around, vandalism, racial attacks, drug dealing and people being drunk or rowdy) was constructed. This disorder scale can be used to classify respondents as perceiving high, medium or low levels of disorder and is used as Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 122 (see Glossary for more details).

Box 5.2 Types of disorder covered in 2001/02 BCS

1. Noisy neighbours or loud parties
2. Teenagers hanging around on the streets
3. People sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places
4. Rubbish or litter lying around
5. Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property
6. People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion
7. People using or dealing drugs
8. People being drunk or rowdy in public places

In addition to respondents' perceptions of disorder, the BCS also records levels of physical disorder. Physical disorder is ascertained via an interviewer assessment form. Interviewers record how commonplace rubbish, vandalism and homes in poor condition are in the immediate area at each property they visit. The interviewers' observations on each form of disorder are combined to produce a physical disorder scale. The scale rates levels of physical disorder as high, medium or low. Table 5a compares respondent perceptions of disorder with physical disorder as recorded by the interviewer.

Comparing the interviewer and respondent disorder scales suggests a relatively high level of agreement for respondents perceiving low or medium disorder but not for respondents perceiving high disorder. In areas where respondents perceived low disorder, approximately two-thirds of interviewers also rated the level of physical disorder as low. In comparison, only a little over a fifth of interviewers recorded high physical disorder in areas respondents perceived as having high levels of disorder. Roughly a half of respondents and interviewers rated areas as low disorder throughout England and Wales. Respondents perceived a higher proportion of neighbourhoods as high disorder areas than interviewers.

Table 5a Perceived disorder by physical disorder (2001/2 BCS)

Percentages	BCS		
	Level of physical disorder (interviewer) ²		
Level of perceived disorder (respondent) ³	Low	Medium	High
Low	65	31	4
Medium	43	47	10
High	28	50	22

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

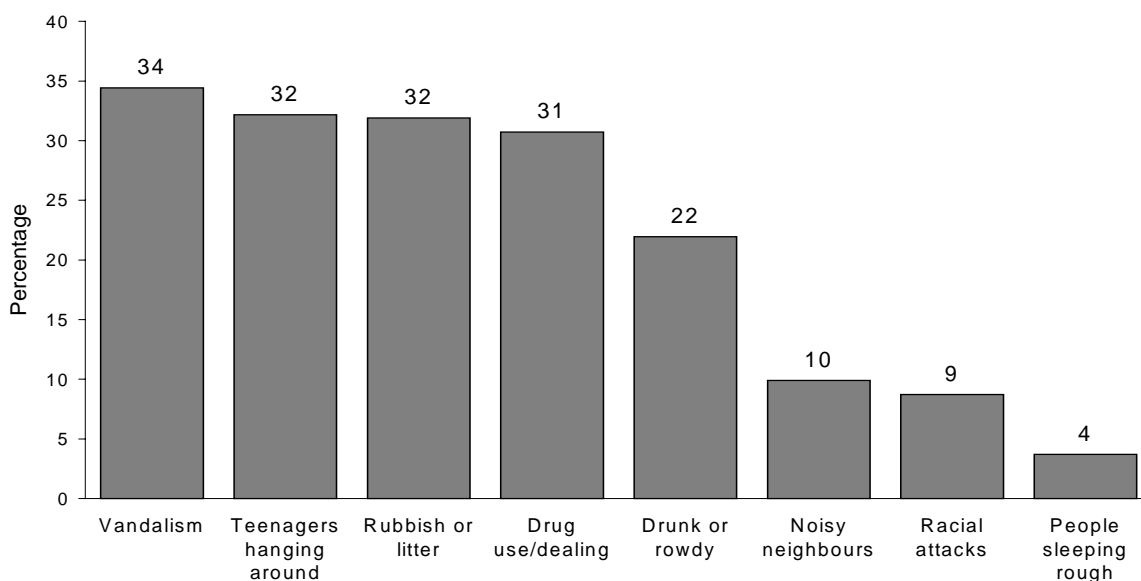
2. Based on the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter and (c) homes in poor condition. High disorder areas are those where the interviewer considered two or three of these to be very or fairly common.

3. 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, (c) people using or dealing drugs, (d) people being drunk or rowdy in public places and (e) people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion .

LEVELS OF PERCEIVED LOCAL DISORDER IN 2001/02

- For England and Wales as a whole vandalism, teenagers hanging around, rubbish and people using or dealing drugs were considered the biggest local problem disorders (Figure 5.1). People sleeping rough was the least common disorder with only four per cent of respondents identifying it as a very or fairly big problem in their local area. These results are consistent with findings from the 2000 BCS (Budd and Sims, 2001).

Figure 5.1 Respondents perceiving disorder to be a very or fairly big problem



- When asked which disorder was the *biggest* problem in their area, of those that said there were problems in their area, 28 per cent of respondents cited 'teenagers hanging around' as the biggest problem (Table 5.01). Eight per cent of respondents were unable to choose a single disorder.
- 'Teenagers hanging around' was seen as the biggest problem in inner city, urban and rural areas (Table 5.02). As might be expected people using or dealing drugs were seen more commonly as the biggest problem by respondents living in inner city areas than those living in urban or rural areas.

TRENDS IN PERCEIVED LOCAL DISORDER

For those disorder indicators that have been asked about since the 1996 BCS, the percentage of people perceiving them to be a very or fairly big problem increased between the 1996 sweep of the BCS and 2001/02 (Table 5b).

Table 5b Trends in disorder perceived to be a 'very' or 'fairly' big problem (1996 to 2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS				
	1996	1998	2000	2001	2001/02
Noisy neighbours	8	8	9	9	10
Teenagers hanging around	24	27	32	31	32
Rubbish or litter lying around	26	28	30	32	32
Vandalism	24	26	32	34	34
Racial attacks	5	5	8	9	9
People using or dealing drugs	21	25	33	30	31

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

2. Only six disorders are included as 'drunks' and 'sleeping rough' are not included in all 5 sweeps.

HIGH PERCEIVED LOCAL DISORDER

Respondents will be making subjective judgements when deciding whether a particular form of disorder is a problem in their local area (Table 5.03). The respondent disorder scale (BVPI 122) has been used as a summary measure of the extent of disorder in respondents' local areas.

- For both men and women respondents' perceptions decrease with age. More specifically, 30 per cent of men aged 16 to 24 reported high levels of disorder in their local area compared to only seven per cent of men aged 75 and above. The corresponding figures for women are 34 and eight per cent respectively.
- Thirty-nine per cent of Asian adults perceived high disorder in their local area, compared to only 19 per cent of white respondents. Those from mixed, black and Chinese or other cultural backgrounds recorded similar levels at 33 per cent, 32 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

- Respondents in employment (21%) were less likely to perceive high levels of disorder than those unemployed (25%) or economically inactive¹ (27%). High perceived disorder was also more common among people belonging to social class V. (unskilled manual) than among people belonging to social class I. (professional and managerial).
- Social renters (35%) were more likely to perceive high disorder levels than private renters (23%) and owner occupiers (17%).
- However, it must be noted that these differences in perceived disorder may be due to the types of places people live in, rather than the socio-economic factors mentioned above.

IMPACT OF DISORDER ON QUALITY OF LIFE

Following the individual disorder questions respondents were asked “how much is your own quality of life affected by these sorts of problems, on a scale from one to ten, where one is no effect and ten is total effect on your quality of life?” Responses were then grouped into three categories: one to three being ‘no or minimal effect’, four to seven ‘moderate effect’ and eight to ten being classified as a ‘great effect’.

- Overall 69 per cent reported the impact on their quality of life as none or minimal, 25 per cent said it had a moderate impact and six per cent of respondents reported a great impact on their quality of life (Table 5.04).
- Groups of people most likely to report a great effect were women (7%), the economically inactive (9%), those classed as unskilled (9%), social renters (11%) and those with a household income of less than £10,000.
- Ten per cent of black respondents said that disorder had a great effect on their quality of life, double that of the white respondents (5%).
- Respondents most likely to report no or a minimal effect were men and women aged 75 or over (83%), those in professional or managerial occupations (74%), and those with a household income of £30,000 or more per annum (75%).

Table 5.05 shows the percentage of respondents perceiving high levels of disorder in their local area and the percentage saying disorder has a great effect on their quality of life by type of area (see Glossary for ACORN definition).

- Throughout England and Wales 20 per cent of respondents perceived high disorder in their local area. Respondents living in council estates and low income areas were more likely to perceive high disorder than respondents in affluent suburbs and rural areas were. They were also more likely to report overall disorder as having a great effect on their quality of life.

¹ Economically inactive respondents are defined as those unable to work.

- Of the 20 per cent of respondents perceiving high disorder in their local area, approximately a fifth also said that disorder had a great effect on their quality of life (final column Table 5.05).

Table 5.06 shows the biggest form of local disorder perceived by respondents by the effect of overall local disorder on their quality of life.

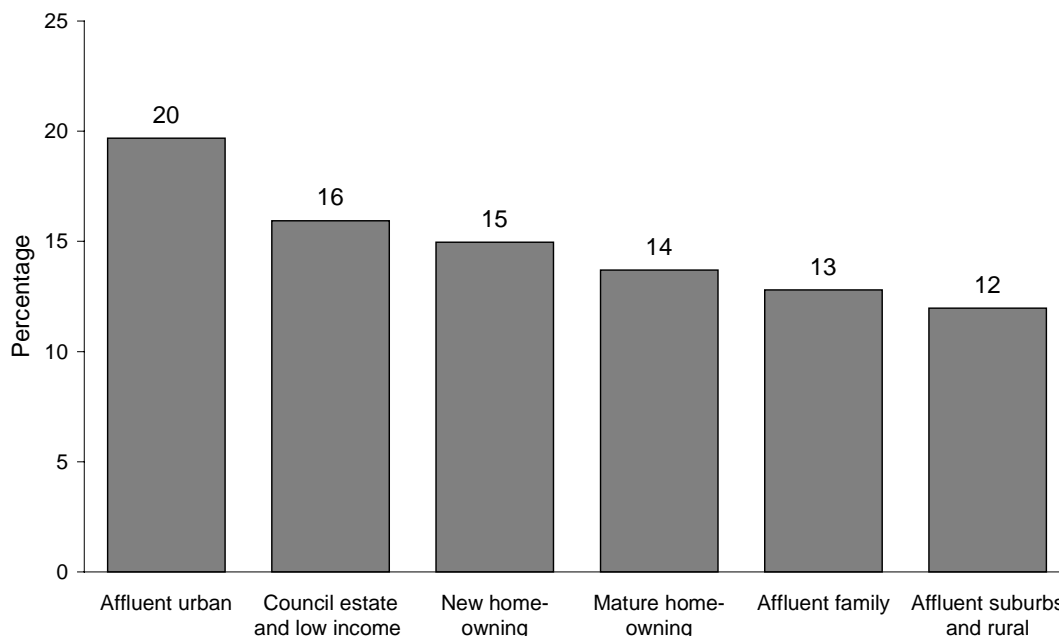
- Among respondents citing noisy neighbours as the biggest problem in their area, 18 per cent said that overall disorder had a great effect on their quality of life. However, among people citing drunks as the biggest local problem, only three per cent said their quality of life was greatly affected by disorder. These findings suggest that of all the individual disorders noisy neighbours, racial attacks and people dealing or using drugs have the greatest effect on residents' quality of life.

INSULTING, PESTERING AND INTIMIDATING BEHAVIOUR

As in the 2000 BCS, the 2001/02 sweep asked "including anything you have already talked about [in the last year], have you been insulted, pestered or intimidated in any way by anybody who is not a member of your household?"

- Fifteen per cent of men and 14 per cent of women had been insulted, pestered or intimidated.
- As in the 2000 BCS the young were most likely to experience insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour. Respondents aged 75 and over were least likely to experience this type of behaviour. It must be noted that these findings are likely to reflect the areas in which these groups tend to live, and the degree to which their lives take them outside their homes.
- Respondents with household incomes of under £5,000 were most likely to experience insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour (23%).
- Experience of insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour by type of area ranged from 12 per cent in affluent suburbs and rural areas to 20 per cent in affluent urban areas (Figure 5.2).
- Some of these findings are at odds with those on perceptions of disorder. This could be partly because perceptions of disorder concern the locality where people live, whereas insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour can be experienced in a variety of places – for instance at work or while pursuing leisure activities. Also, different groups may have different views as to what constitutes insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour.

Figure 5.2 Experiences of insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour by type of area



The most common reasons for insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour were to embarrass, humiliate or annoy (26%), to frighten the victim (24%) and the offender being drunk (19%). Insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour as a result of the offender's racist attitude decreased slightly from five per cent in the 2000 BCS to three per cent in the 2001/02 sweep (Table 5c).

Table 5c Reasons for being insulted, pestered or intimidated (2001/02 BCS)

Percentage	BCS
<u>% saying why incident happened:</u>	
To embarrass, humiliate or annoy	26
To frighten victim	24
Offender was drunk	19
Other	13
Don't know why	9
To get money	8
Related to traffic accident	4
Disliked victim	4
Due to offender's racist attitude	3
Offender provoked	3
Due to offender's sexual perversion/ sexist attitude	2
Because victim was elderly	1
Because victim was disabled	1
<u>Due to offender's homophobic attitude</u>	<u>1</u>

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Don't knows excluded.

2. More than one response was permitted.

LINK BETWEEN PERCEIVED LEVEL OF DISORDER AND CONCERN ABOUT CRIME

Table 5d sets out the relationship between fear of burglary, car and violent crimes (measured here using BVPI 121 – see Glossary for more details) by respondent level of perceived disorder.

Table 5d BVPI 121 by perceived level of disorder (2001/02 BCS)

Percentage	BCS		
	Level of perceived disorder (respondent)		
% with high levels of worry about:	low	medium	high
Burglary	34	25	40
Car crime	36	27	37
Violent crime	34	27	39

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

2. See Appendix 2 Glossary of terms: BVPI 122 for definitions of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' disorder.

- The distribution of respondents reporting high, medium and low levels of disorder, given they had high levels of worry about crime, was consistent across all three BVPI 121 indicators (burglary, car crime and violent crime).
- People with a high level of worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime appear to be evenly spread across areas where respondents believe there to be both low and high levels of disorder. It may also be the case that people who tend to worry about crime choose to move to areas where there is less visible evidence of crime.

REFERENCES

Budd, T. and Sims, L. (2001). *Antisocial behaviour and disorder: findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey*. Research Findings No. 145. London: Home Office.

Table 5.01 Biggest disorder problem in respondent's local area (2001/02 BCS)

Percentage	BCS
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	28
Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage	17
Rubbish or litter	16
People using or dealing drugs	16
Can't choose one	8
People being drunk or rowdy	7
Noisy neighbours	6
People being attacked/harrassed because of their race	2
People sleeping rough	1

Notes:

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

2. Not asked of people who said these types of disorder were not a problem at all (22%).

Table 5.02 Biggest problem in area by area type (2001/02 BCS)

Percentage	BCS		
	Inner-city	Urban	Rural
Noisy neighbours	6	6	6
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	25	30	25
People sleeping rough	1	0	0
Rubbish or litter	15	15	18
Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage	17	17	20
People being attacked/harrassed because of their race	4	2	1
People using or dealing drugs	23	16	11
People being drunk or rowdy	4	7	9
Can't choose one	5	7	10

Note:

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

2. 0 indicates less than 0.5%.

3. Not asked of people who said these types of disorder were not a problem at all (22%).

Table 5.03 Percentage of people perceiving high levels of disorder in their local area (2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	High perceived disorder ³	High perceived disorder ³	BCS
Men			
16-24	30	Education level	
25-44	22	A-level and above	18
45-64	19	Below A-level	23
65-74	12	No qualifications	21
75+	7		
Women		Social class	
16-24	34	Professional/ managerial	15
25-44	23	Skilled non-manual	21
45-64	19	Skilled manual	22
65-74	13	Partly skilled manual	24
75+	8	Unskilled manual	28
Ethnic group		Tenure	
White	19	Owner occupiers	17
Mixed	33	Social renters	35
Asian	39	Private renters	23
Black	32		
Chinese or other	28		
Employment status		Household income²	
In employment	21	Less than £5,000	28
Unemployed	25	£5, 000 less than £10,000	23
Economically inactive	27	£10, 000 less than £20, 000	24
		£20, 000 less than £30, 000	21
		£30, 000 or more	16
		England and Wales	20

Notes:

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

2. 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.

3. 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. Also see Appendix 2 Glossary of terms for definition of high disorder.

Table 5.04 Overall effect of disorder on quality of life by demographic variables (2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS		
	no or minimal effect	moderate effect	great effect
Men	71	24	5
16-24	69	27	4
25-44	69	24	6
45-64	71	24	5
65-74	75	21	4
75+	83	14	3
Women	68	26	7
16-24	62	34	4
25-44	65	27	8
45-64	65	27	8
65-74	73	22	5
75+	83	13	4
Ethnic group			
White	71	24	5
Mixed	60	34	6
Asian	54	37	9
Black	58	33	10
Chinese or other	53	40	7
Employment status			
In employment	69	25	5
Unemployed	67	29	4
Economically inactive	62	28	9
Education level			
A-level and above	72	24	5
Below A-level	68	26	6
No qualifications	69	24	7
Social Class			
Professional/ managerial	74	22	5
Skilled non-manual	68	26	6
Skilled manual	69	25	6
Partly skilled manual	66	26	7
Unskilled manual	65	27	9
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	73	23	5
Social renters	57	32	11
Private renters	68	26	6
Household income²			
Less than £5,000	61	30	9
£5, 000 less than £10,000	66	26	8
£10, 000 less than £20, 000	65	28	7
£20, 000 less than £30, 000	67	28	5
£30, 000 or more	75	20	4
England and Wales	69	25	6

Notes:

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

2. 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 5.05 High levels of perceived disorder and great overall effect on quality of life by type of area (2001/02 BCS)

Percentages	BCS		
	High disorder ³	Great effect	Great effect given high disorder ³
Affluent suburbs and rural areas	7	2	14
Wealthy achievers, suburban areas	7	2	12
Affluent greys, rural communities	4	2	13
Prosperous pensioners, retirement areas	11	4	19
Affluent family areas	14	3	13
Affluent executives, family areas	11	3	14
Well-off workers, family areas	15	4	13
Mature home-owning areas	18	4	14
Comfortable middle-agers	13	3	13
Skilled workers	24	6	15
New home-owning areas	24	7	16
New home owners, mature communities	22	6	16
White collar, better-off multi-ethnic areas	30	9	17
Affluent urban areas	24	9	23
Affluent urbanites, town and city	19	8	20
Prosperous professionals, metropolitan	18	6	16
Better-off executives, inner-city areas	31	12	29
Council estates and low income areas	37	11	21
Older people, less prosperous	27	7	13
Council estates, better-off homes	35	10	21
Council estates, high unemployment	44	13	25
Council estates, greatest hardship	42	13	28
Multi-ethnic, low income areas	54	15	23
England and Wales	20	6	18

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.
2. Area classification based on ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods, CACI Ltd).
3. See Glossary for BVPI 122 definition of 'high' disorder.

Table 5.06 Biggest problem in local area by effect of disorder on quality of life (2001/02 BCS)

Percentage	BCS		
	No or minimal effect	Moderate effect	Great effect
Noisy neighbours	40	42	18
Teenagers	60	33	7
Sleeping rough	54	41	5
Rubbish	69	26	5
Vandalism	56	37	7
Racial attacks	41	46	13
Drugs	54	33	12
Drunk	71	27	3
Can't choose one	91	8	2

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.
2. Not asked of people who said these types of disorder were not a problem at all (22%).

Table 5.07 Experience of insulting, pestering or intimidating behaviour (2001/2002 BCS)

Percentages	BCS
	Insulted, pestered or intimidated
Men	15
16-24	27
25-44	16
45-64	11
65-74	8
75+	4
Women	14
16-24	20
25-44	19
45-64	13
65 and older	6
75+	3
Employment status	
Employed	17
Unemployed	17
Inactive	17
Household income	
Under 5,000	23
5,000 to 10,000	18
10,000 to 20,000	17
20,000 to 30,000	16
30,000 and over	18
Education level	
A-level and above	20
Below A-level	16
No qualifications	12
Social class	
Professional	18
Skilled non-manual	20
Skilled manual	14
Partly skilled manual	15
Unskilled manual	15
Armed forces	10
Tenure	
Owner occupiers	15
Social renters	20
Private renters	22

Note:

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

6. Crimes recorded by the British Transport Police, the Ministry of Defence Police and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary

KEY FINDINGS

- There were 70,167 offences recorded by the British Transport Police in 2001/02, an increase of six per cent on the previous year. Seventeen per cent of these were detected.
- More than half (58%) of the crimes recorded by the BTP were theft. There were 8,788 offences of violence against the person.
- The Ministry of Defence Police recorded 7,279 crimes in 2001/02, a decrease of three per cent from 2000/01. The overall detection rate was 42 per cent.
- The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary recorded 102 crimes in 2001/02. Eleven offences were detected. The majority of offences (71) were 'other theft'.

The British Transport Police (BTP), the Ministry of Defence Police (MDP) and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary (UKAEAC) all supply information on recorded crimes to the Home Office. This information was not included in the latest crime report 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/2002' which gives statistics for the 43 local forces in England and Wales as most recently defined by Section 1 of the Police Act 1996.

The statistics provided by these three forces in this chapter are compiled in accordance with Home Office 'Counting Rules for Recorded Crime: Instructions for Police Forces'.

Numbers of crimes recorded by the police are influenced by changes both in the reporting of crime and in the rules and practice for recording crimes. None of the figures in this chapter are affected by the recent introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which may have impacted on the recording of crime generally. Further details on this can be found in 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/2002'.

BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE (BTP)

The BTP is the national police force for the railways throughout England, Scotland and Wales. They also police the London Underground and a number of local transport systems. They are wholly funded by the rail industry. BTP's jurisdiction was extended in the Anti-Terrorism, Crime

and Security Act 2001 to allow BTP officers to act outside the railways when asked for assistance by a local police officer, or in urgent and immediate circumstances. BTP's sponsor department is the Department for Transport.

The following figures relate to offences recorded by the BTP in England and Wales only.

- In 2001/02 the BTP recorded 70,167 offences. This was an increase of 3,738 offences - or six per cent - over the previous year. The overall detection rate was 17 per cent compared with 20 per cent the previous year.
- There were 8,788 offences of violence against the person recorded, an increase of six per cent over the previous year. Within this total, there were 1,395 offences of other wounding and 3,004 common assaults. There were 1,978 offences of harassment and 1,368 offences of endangering a railway passenger, an increase of nearly two-thirds on the previous year. The increase in offences of endangering railway passengers in 2001/02 is due to the under-reporting of this type of offence in previous years and the introduction of a more rigorous audit procedure.
- BTP recorded 639 sexual offences, an increase of 77 offences over the previous year. Just over a third (34%) were detected.
- There were 3,354 offences of robbery recorded compared with 2,648 in the previous period. Nearly a fifth (19%) of robberies were detected.
- Thefts were up by 1,729 offences (an increase of 4%) to 40,577 offences. Eight per cent of theft offences were detected.
- Within this, thefts of a motor vehicle were down by 238 offences to 1,738 whilst thefts from a vehicle showed an increase of 252 offences. Much of this increase is the result of a rise in thefts from vehicles in station car parks.
- Nearly 45 per cent of all theft offences were recorded in the 'other theft' offence classification.
- Fraud and forgery fell by 446 to 1,612 offences. Nearly three-quarters of these offences were cheque and credit card fraud. Just over half (55%) of all fraud and forgery offences were detected.
- Criminal damage showed an increase from 9,668 to 11,030 offences in 2001/02. Ten per cent of all criminal damage offences were detected.
- There were 1,814 drug offences recorded in 2001/02. This represented a fall of four per cent (79 offences) from the previous year. The vast majority (97%) were offences of possession of a controlled drug.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE POLICE (MDP)

The MDP is a national civilian police force, which provides policing and armed security services within the areas of jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence, which is broadly limited to MOD land and property as set out in The Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987. The Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 extended the MDP's jurisdiction to allow MDP officers to act outside MOD land when asked for assistance by a local police officer, or in urgent and immediate circumstances. MDP's sponsor department is the Ministry of Defence.

- In 2001/02, the MDP recorded 7,279 offences. This is a fall of three per cent (217 offences) compared to the previous year. The overall detection rate was 42 per cent.
- Overall, there were 666 offences of violent crime recorded, down by 11 offences from the previous period. Eighty per cent of violent crimes were detected.
- There were 560 recorded offences of violence against the person, a decrease of eight offences from the previous year. Within this total, there were 153 offences of other wounding, 206 common assaults and 115 offences of harassment.
- MDP recorded 99 sexual offences, just two more than in the previous year. Sixty per cent were detected. Seven offences of robbery were recorded compared with 12 in the previous period. None of these were detected.
- Total burglaries fell from 752 offences in 2000/01 to 639 in 2001/02, a fall of 15 per cent. Within this category, burglary in a dwelling fell by 102 to 286 offences. Fifteen per cent were detected.
- Thefts were down by 510 offences (down 13 per cent) to 3,270 offences. The overall detection rate was 27 per cent.
- Fraud and forgery rose by 257 to 1,293 offences. Three-quarters (75%) of these were detected.
- Criminal damage showed a decrease from 1,029 offences to 928 offences in 2001/02. Fourteen per cent of criminal damage offences were cleared up.

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY CONSTABULARY (UKAEAC)

The UKAEAC is a national police force employed by UKAEA and set up by the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1954. It has a statutory remit to protect nuclear material on licensed civil nuclear sites and in transit. Costs are borne by operators in proportion to the services they receive.

UKAEAC have full constabulary powers on civil nuclear sites, and by virtue of the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, within a radius of 5km of those sites. They also have powers to secure trans-shipment points on private property at ports or airports in preparation for the receipt

or despatch of nuclear material. The Constabulary is authorised to deploy armed police officers to protect nuclear material. UKAEAC's sponsor department is the Department of Trade and Industry.

- In 2001/02, the UKAEAC recorded 102 offences around the same level as the previous year but less than half the number in each of the preceding three years.
- Of the 102 offences recorded in 2001/02, 71 were offences of 'other theft'. There were only two violent crimes recorded by the Constabulary.
- A total of eleven offences were detected - a rate of 11 per cent.

Table 6a Recorded crime - 1997/1998 to 2001/2002⁽¹⁾

Year	Number of offences (rounded)			Recorded crime
	Total	British Transport Police	Ministry of Defence	UKAEA
1997/1998	64,840	58,880	5,740	220
1998/1999	72,920	65,850	6,820	250
1999/2000	79,300	71,660	7,440	200
2000/2001	74,040	66,430	7,500	110
2001/2002	77,550	70,170	7,280	100

Note:

1. Numbers of crimes recorded by the police are influenced by changes both in the reporting of crime and in the rules and practice for recording crimes.

7. Policing and the public

KEY FINDINGS

- Three-quarters (75%) of people in the 2001/02 BCS interviews felt that the police in their local area did a good job. Levels of confidence in the police remained virtually unchanged throughout the 1990s but have fallen since the 1998 BCS. Victims of crime and those who were stopped on foot by the police in the last year were less likely than others to say that the police do a very or a fairly good job.
- Three quarters of respondents (74%) personally view the police with respect or great respect, although only 26 per cent believe that police are viewed with respect by society.
- Just under one-third (30%) of respondents contacted the police in the last year and a fifth (22%) were contacted by the police.
- Eleven per cent of respondents were stopped by the police while in a car or on a motorcycle, and two per cent while on foot. Young men aged 16 to 24 were particularly likely to be stopped by the police.
- In 58 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about, victims were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police handled the matter.
- Respondents rated responding to emergency calls and detecting and arresting offenders as the most important aspects of police work.
- Burglary, drug dealing and sex crimes are the three types of crime that respondents were most likely to say should be police priorities.

The 2001/02 British Crime Survey, as in previous sweeps, asks respondents about their contacts with the police, their assessment of police performance and new additional questions about their views of the police. Victims of crimes the police came to know about are asked about the service they received from the police.

RATING OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The majority of the public (75%) felt that the police in their local area did a good job¹. However, attitudes towards the police varied across different social groups. In particular, people in professional or managerial occupations and in households earning over £30,000 a year were more likely to say that their local police did a good job than those in lower social classes or lower income households. Respondents living in rural areas were also more likely to hold favourable

¹ In addition to rating of the local police, the British Crime Survey asks about attitudes towards the police generally at a national level. See Chapter 8 for more information.

views about the police. People living in council areas, inner-city areas or social rented sector accommodation had the lowest levels of confidence in their local police (Table 7.01).

Box 7.1 Census classification of minority ethnic groups

The 2001/02 BCS included for the first time the same question on self-classification ethnicity as the 2001 Census. Here the 16-point Census classification is combined into the following groups:

White	}	British Irish Other White Background	Black or Black British	}	Caribbean African Other Black Background
Mixed	}	White and Black Caribbean White and Black African White and Asian Any Other Mixed Background	Asian or Asian British	}	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other Asian Background

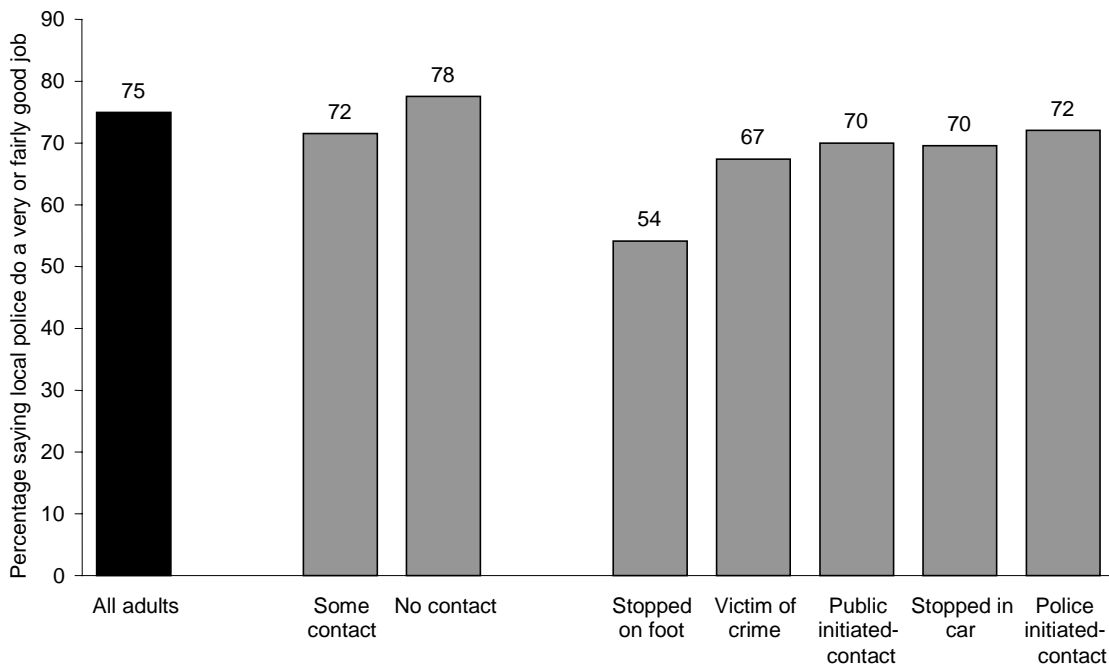
Chinese or other ethnic group.

Respondents were asked to make a choice from a card to identify their cultural background. Adopting the Census definition, however, means ethnic group is not comparable to previous sweeps of the BCS.

Rating of the local police differs slightly by minority ethnic group: 77 per cent of black respondents and 80 per cent of Chinese or other respondents thought their local police do a good or very good job compared to 74 per cent of white respondents. However, only 63 per cent of people from a mixed ethnic background thought their local police did a good or very good job.

Attitudes towards the police are influenced by personal experience. Those who had contact with the police during the previous year were less likely to say their local police did a good job (72%), compared to those that had no contact with the police (78%). Ratings were particularly low among those who were stopped on foot by the police, only 54 per cent of whom thought they did a good job. Seventy per cent of those stopped while in a car said that the police did a very or fairly good job (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 Rating of the local police by type of contact

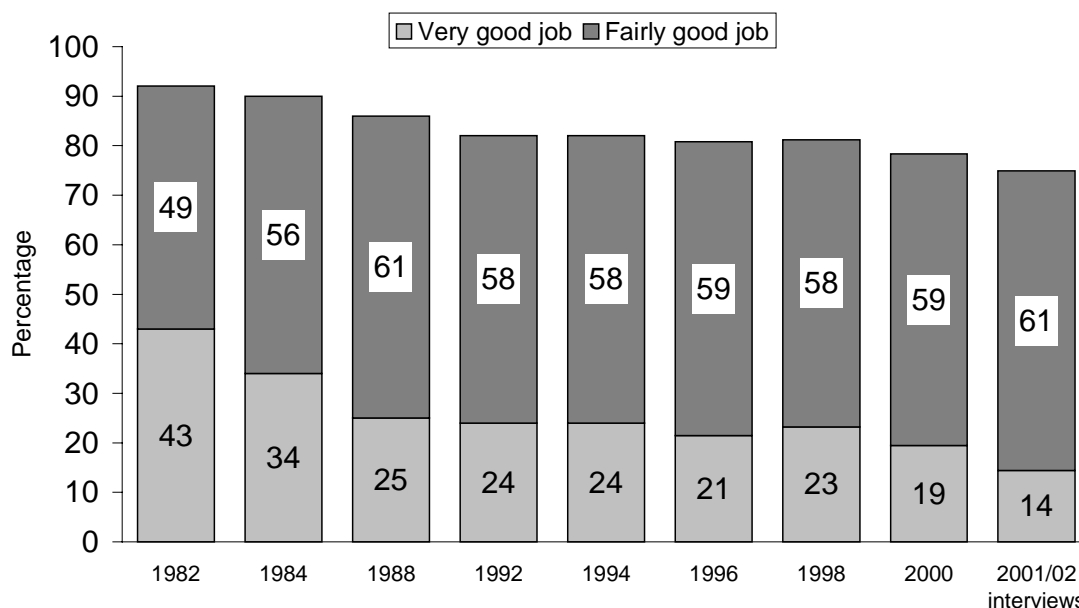


Respondents who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months rated their local police lower than non-victims: 67 per cent of victims said that their local police do a very or fairly good job compared to 78 per cent of those who had not been a victim of crime.

Trends

The percentage of respondents saying that the police did a very or fairly good job decreased from 78 per cent in 2000 to 75 per cent in 2001/02 BCS interviews. The proportion expressing confidence in the police remained stable between 1992 and 1998 but has fallen since the 1998 survey (Figure 7.2). The proportion of people saying their local police do a very good job decreased from 19 per cent to 14 per cent. The fall in public confidence in the police has been reflected across all age groups for both men and women (Table 7.01).

Figure 7.2 Trend in public confidence in the police



Views about the police

The 2001/02 British Crime Survey included a new set of questions which asked respondents about their personal views of the police and how they believe the police are viewed by society today.

Three-quarters of respondents (74%) said that they personally view the police with respect or great respect. Only four per cent viewed the police with disrespect². However, in general, people believe that the rest of society views the police less favourably than they do. When asked how they think the police are viewed by society today, only 26 per cent said that the police are viewed with respect by society today. A third (33%) believe that society views the police with disrespect and 41 per cent believe that the police are not viewed with either respect or disrespect by society.

Two-thirds (67%) of respondents said they would feel supportive if a family member or close friend was interested in joining the police and 14 per cent would feel enthusiastic³. Despite 34 per cent of people saying they would feel concerned about their safety, only five per cent said they would disapprove.

PUBLIC CONTACTS WITH THE POLICE

Forty-three per cent of adults had at least one type of contact with the police in the previous year. This is less than the proportion in the 2000 BCS (49%) (Table 7.02). Just over a fifth (22%) had some form of police-initiated contact, most often being stopped in a vehicle. Thirty per cent of respondents had initiated some form of contact with the police, most often to report a crime.

² The remaining 22 per cent felt neither respect nor disrespect towards the police.

³ Respondents were asked to choose from a list, which words or phrases best matched how they would feel if a member of their family or a close friend was interested in joining the police. More than one answer was allowed.

Levels of contact with the police have decreased or remained the same across most types of contact.

Just over a third (39%) of respondents use the Internet. Among people using the Internet, 54 per cent said they would use the Internet to report a crime, provide or request information if the service was available.

Being stopped by the police

Two per cent of adults reported having been stopped by the police while on foot and 11 per cent had been stopped in a vehicle. The proportion stopped on foot has remained relatively constant throughout the 1990s (Sims and Myhill, 2001), although the proportion stopped while in a vehicle has decreased. Young men aged 16 to 24 were particularly likely to be stopped by the police: nearly a third of young males (31%) said they had been stopped while in a vehicle and 17 per cent while on foot (Table 7.03)⁴.

VICTIMS' CONTACT WITH THE POLICE

The departments, agencies and services that make up the criminal justice system (CJS) have a Public Service Agreement target to improve confidence in the CJS. This includes increasing victim satisfaction with the police as measured by the BCS. See Chapter 8 for more information.

The BCS indicates that many victims of crime do not report the incident to the police. An estimated 42 per cent of crimes measured in the 2001/02 BCS interviews were reported to, or came to the attention of the police (Simmons and colleagues, 2002). Victims whose cases were handled by the police were asked a series of questions about the type of contact they had with the police and how well they felt the police responded.

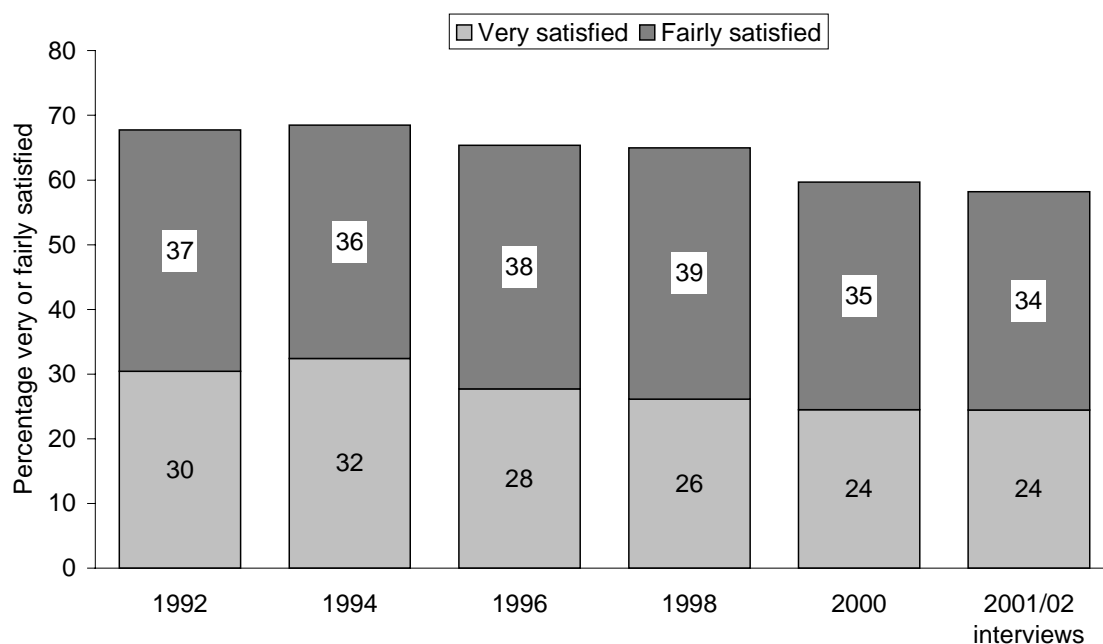
Overall satisfaction

- In 58 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about, victims were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police handled the matter (Table 7.04).
- Women who had been a victim of crime were more likely to be satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter for all age groups compared to men (Table 7.05). Men aged 16-24 years were the least likely to be satisfied with the way in which the police dealt with the matter.
- Victims of burglary and theft from the person were more likely to say that they were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police dealt with their case than victims of other types of offences. Victims of mugging and acquaintance violence were the least likely to report that they were satisfied with the service they received from the police.

Victims' satisfaction with the way the police dealt with the matter has been gradually decreasing since the 1994 BCS (Figure 7.3).

⁴ It is not possible to provide results for the proportion of men stopped by police for different ethnic groups, because the numbers in the BCS are too small for reliable analysis.

Figure 7.3 Trend in victim satisfaction with police response



Notes:

1. Results from 1996 onwards differ from those previously published because of new calibrated weights (see Glossary for details).
2. Excludes 'don't knows' and 'too early to say' responses.

Contact with the police

Victims had face-to-face contact with the police in nearly two-thirds (65%) of cases that the police came to know about.

- Victims of burglary were most likely to have face-to-face contact (83%), particularly burglaries in which something was stolen.
- 62 per cent of victims who had face-to-face contact with the police were very or fairly satisfied compared to half (50%) of victims that did not have such contact.

Aspects of police performance

Victims reported satisfaction with the way in which the police dealt with an incident is influenced by the outcome of the investigation. Three-quarters (76%) of victims were very or fairly satisfied with the police handling of the case if charges were brought, compared to 46 per cent if the police knew who the offender was but brought no charges. Satisfaction levels were also higher if the police recovered all or some of the victim's property (67% of victims said that they were very or fairly satisfied in these cases compared to 58% of victims overall).

In addition to overall satisfaction with the way the police dealt with an incident, victims are asked about aspects of the police's performance (Table 7.04).

- In most cases (71%) the victim did not have to wait or only waited for a reasonable amount of time for the police.
- Sixty-three per cent of victims said the police had shown enough interest.
- Fifty-seven per cent of victims felt the police had put enough effort into dealing with the matter.
- However, only 31 per cent of all victims felt they had been kept well informed by the police. These results remained relatively unchanged from the results from the 2000 BCS⁵.

ANNOYANCE WITH POLICE BEHAVIOUR

Just under a fifth (19%) of adults interviewed could recall being really annoyed with a police officer during the previous five years⁶. However, black people and people from a mixed ethnic background were more likely to have been really annoyed with police behaviour in the previous five years (24% and 35% respectively).

Of those people that were really annoyed with the way a police officer behaved towards them or someone they knew, 43 per cent said this was due to the police officer's manner being unfriendly, rude, arrogant or over casual. A third (32%) were really annoyed because the police behaved unreasonably or were unfriendly and 24 per cent said the police did not do enough or did nothing.

Racist language or behaviour was given as the reason for being really annoyed by three per cent of respondents. However, ten per cent of Asian people and eight per cent of black people who had been really annoyed with police behaviour in the last five years said this was due to racist language or behaviour.

Complaints against the police

Of those people who were really annoyed with the police, eight per cent made a complaint (2% of all those interviewed). The main reason for not making a complaint was that the respondent saw no benefit in doing so (67%). Only one per cent of respondents said they did not make a complaint because they could not understand the complaints' procedure. Among those who made a complaint, only 29 per cent were very or fairly satisfied with the way in which it was handled by the police.

⁵ Results from the 2000 BCS reported here may differ to those previously published due to new calibrated weights (see Glossary).

⁶ Respondents were asked if they had been really annoyed about the way a police officer behaved towards them or someone they knew, or about the way the police handled a matter in which they were involved.

POLICING PRIORITIES

Respondents were asked about the order of priority they believe different aspects of police work should be given⁷.

- Thirty-nine per cent think that the police's main priority should be responding to emergency calls and 31 per cent believe it should be detecting and arresting offenders. Patrolling on foot was considered to be the most important priority for the police by 16 per cent of people (Table 7.06).
- Respondents were also asked which different types of crime should be given priority by their local police. Over half said that burglary (55%) and drug dealing (52%) should be in the top three crimes that the police prioritised. Forty per cent said that the police should place priority on tackling sex crime (Table 7.07).

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Sims, L. and Myhill, A. (2001). *Policing and the public: Findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey*. Research Findings No. 136. London: Home Office.

⁷ Respondents were asked which three of the following crimes the police should give priority to: burglary, sex crimes/ sexual assault, drug dealing, muggings/street robberies, assault, racial attacks/abuse, domestic violence, taking drugs, vehicles being stolen/joyriding, some other crime, none of these, or all of these.

Table 7.01 Public confidence in the police

Percentage saying local police do a very/fairly good job				BCS	
	2000	2001/02 interviews		2000	2001/02 interviews
Men	78	73			
16-24	75	70	Area type		
25-44	79	74	Inner-city	73	68
45-64	76	73	Urban	78	74
65-74	80	72	Rural	83	80
75+	81	79			
			Council areas	68	66
Women	79	77	Non-council areas	81	77
16-24	69	74			
25-44	80	79			
45-64	80	74	Government Office Region		
65-74	79	76	North East	78	75
75+	84	78	North West	75	71
			Yorkshire & Humberside	75	75
Health			East Midlands	77	73
Very good or good	80	77	West Midlands	75	73
Fair	72	71	South West	84	78
Very bad or bad	71	64	Eastern	83	76
			London	81	78
Disability/illness			South East	81	78
Limiting disability/illness	74	71	Wales	72	70
Non-limiting disability/illness	78	73			
No disability/illness	80	76	London	81	78
			Elsewhere	78	74
Household income					
Less than £5,000	76	72	Social class		
£5000 less than £10,000	76	72	Professional and managerial	82	80
£10,000 less than £20,000	77	74	Skilled non-manual	78	76
£20,000 less than £30,000	80	76	Skilled manual	76	70
£30,000 or more	83	80	Semi-skilled	69	71
			Unskilled	71	72
Tenure					
Owners	80	77			
Social rented sector	71	67	All adults	78	75
Private rented sector	79	77			

Notes:

1. Source 2000 BCS and 2001/02 BCS interviews
2. Results for 2000 may differ from those previously published, due to new calibration weights (see Glossary).
3. It is not possible to provide 2000 BCS results by ethnic group due to changes in the definition of ethnic groups.

Table 7.02 Contacts with the police in 12 months prior to interview²

Percentages

	2000	2001/02 interviews
Any police-initiated contact	26	22
Stopped while in a vehicle (as driver or passenger)	12	11
Returning missing property; dealing with ringing alarms; asking information about a crime or other reason	11	9
Required to show documents, or give a statement	3	2
To investigate a disturbance, traffic accident or offence; search a home; make an arrest; or to ask to move on	3	3
Stopped and questioned whilst on foot	3	2
Any public-initiated contact	35	30
To report a crime	15	13
To report a suspicious person/circumstance; a disturbance or nuisance or other problem (including alarms)	12	10
To report an accident or emergency, missing person/property; or give information	12	9
To ask for advice or information (including directions)	4	3
For a social chat	2	1
Any contact with the police	49	43

Notes:

1. Source: 2000 BCS and 2001/02 BCS interviews. Excludes don't knows.

2. 2001/02 results refer to contact with the police in the twelve months prior to interview. 2000 BCS results refer to contact with police from the first January 1999 to the date of the interview.

Table 7.04 Assessment of police performance, by offence type

	Percentages										BCS
	No or reasonable length of wait		Showed enough interest		Showed enough effort		Kept very or fairly well informed		Very or fairly satisfied overall		
	2000	2001/02	2000	2001/02	2000	2001/02	2000	2001/02	2000	2001/02	
Burglary	78	74	70	71	65	66	38	40	66	64	
Attempts	82	62	79	64	72	60	40	34	72	64	
Attempts and no loss	77	66	74	66	71	60	38	34	67	61	
With entry	76	78	67	75	62	68	38	43	63	64	
With loss	79	79	68	76	60	70	38	45	64	67	
All vehicle thefts	72	73	61	59	54	55	28	29	59	57	
Theft of vehicle	79	80	61	66	53	60	45	46	57	61	
Theft from vehicle	72	70	61	55	54	52	25	25	61	55	
Attempts of and from	67	72	60	62	54	58	20	19	59	60	
Vandalism	59	63	49	58	42	51	20	23	53	50	
Vehicle vandalism	75	69	63	60	52	53	23	23	56	53	
Other vandalism	48	58	39	56	35	49	19	24	51	48	
Bicycle theft	78	74	66	65	58	59	32	29	61	64	
Other household theft	73	62	67	60	57	56	26	27	59	54	
Theft from the person	76	84	66	70	64	63	34	27	76	66	
All BCS violence	71	70	69	65	60	57	41	41	56	56	
Domestic	70	78	67	73	58	70	42	49	57	69	
Acquaintance	66	62	64	56	67	48	47	29	60	48	
Stranger	76	79	71	66	54	62	34	44	52	61	
Mugging	76	64	79	66	59	51	34	44	56	45	
All BCS crime	72	71	63	63	57	57	32	31	60	58	

Notes:

1. Source 2000 BCS and 2001/02 BCS interviews.
1. Based on incidents the police came to know about.
2. Figures for the 2000 BCS differ to those previously published due to the new calibration weights (see Glossary) and the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals.
3. Results for violent crimes should be treated with caution due to the relatively small number of incidents.

Table 7.05 Victims' satisfaction with the way the police dealt with the matter

Percentages very or fairly satisfied		BCS	
Men	56	Tenure	
16-24	48	Owners	60
25-44	57	Social rented sector	51
45-64	56	Private rented sector	59
65-74	60		
75+	69	Area type	
		Inner-city	57
Women	60	Urban	59
16-24	57	Rural	58
25-44	58		
45-64	63	Council areas	56
65-74	67	Non-council areas	59
75+	74		
		Government Office Region	
Health		North East	64
Very good or good	59	North West	61
Fair	58	Yorkshire & Humberside	57
Very bad or bad	52	East Midlands	60
		West Midlands	54
Disability/illness		South West	60
Limiting disability/illness	56	Eastern	61
Non limiting disability/illness	61	London	57
No disability/illness	58	South East	54
		Wales	57
Household income			
Less than £5,000	53	London	57
£5,000 less than £10,000	60	Elsewhere	58
£10,000 less than £20,000	54		
£20,000 less than £30,000	61	Social class	
£30,000 or more	60	Professional and managerial	59
		Skilled non-manual	61
Ethnic group		Skilled manual	55
White	59	Semi-skilled	54
Mixed	NA	Unskilled	57
Asian or Asian British	60		
Black or Black British	47	All adults	58
Chinese or other	NA		

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews.
2. 'NA' indicates results not available due to the numbers being too small for reliable analysis.

Table 7.06 Beliefs about the importance of different aspects of police work

	BCS		
	Most important	Second most important	Third most important
Responding to emergency calls	39	26	13
Detecting and arresting offenders	31	29	13
Patrolling on foot	16	14	20
Working with schools and young people	5	8	13
Crime prevention advice	3	4	6
Helping supporting victims	2	8	15
Patrolling in cars	2	5	10
Using CCTV	2	4	7
Policing traffic	0	1	3
<i>Unweighted n</i>	<i>4018</i>	<i>4004</i>	<i>3970</i>

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews.
2. '0' indicates less than 0.5%.

Table 7.07 Attitudes towards the types of crime local police should give priority to tackling

	BCS		
	Three main priorities	Highest	Second highest
Burglary	55	21	20
Drug dealing	52	26	17
Sex crimes/sexual attacks	40	22	12
Vehicles being stolen/joyriding	35	7	12
Muggings/street robbery	34	9	14
Assault	20	4	9
Taking drugs	20	3	8
Racial attacks/abuse	10	2	3
Domestic violence	10	2	3
Some other crime	5	2	1
"None of these" (unprompted)	1	1	-
"All should be a priority" (unprompted)	1	1	-
<i>Unweighted n</i>	<i>4016</i>	<i>3969</i>	<i>3680</i>

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews.
2. The responses of 'none' and 'all' of the crimes listed were not given to respondents as possible answers and only recorded as such if they were given unprompted by respondents.
3. '-' indicates no responses for this category.

8. Confidence in the criminal justice system

KEY FINDINGS

- Three-quarters (76%) of adults were very or fairly confident that the criminal justice system (CJS) respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly. Apart from that, overall confidence in the criminal justice system was not generally high.
- A higher proportion of minority ethnic groups were confident in most aspects of the criminal justice system than white people.
- Just under half (47%) of people believed that the police do a good or excellent job. There has been a marked drop in ratings of the police since 1996.
- A higher proportion of younger people than older people were confident in the criminal justice system.
- Having been a victim of crime which was reported to the police, or having experience of the court system was related to a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system.

The departments, agencies and services that make up the criminal justice system (CJS) have a Public Service Agreement target to improve public confidence in the CJS, including increasing that of ethnic minorities, and increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims and witnesses, whilst respecting the rights of defendants.¹

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. Questions on confidence were first included in the 2000 sweep, for which interviews took part predominantly in the first quarter of 2000 (see Mirrlees-Black, 2001).²

LEVELS OF CONFIDENCE

The 2001/02 BCS assessed public confidence in six aspects of the system including two new questions on reducing crime and dealing with young people (Figure 8.1).

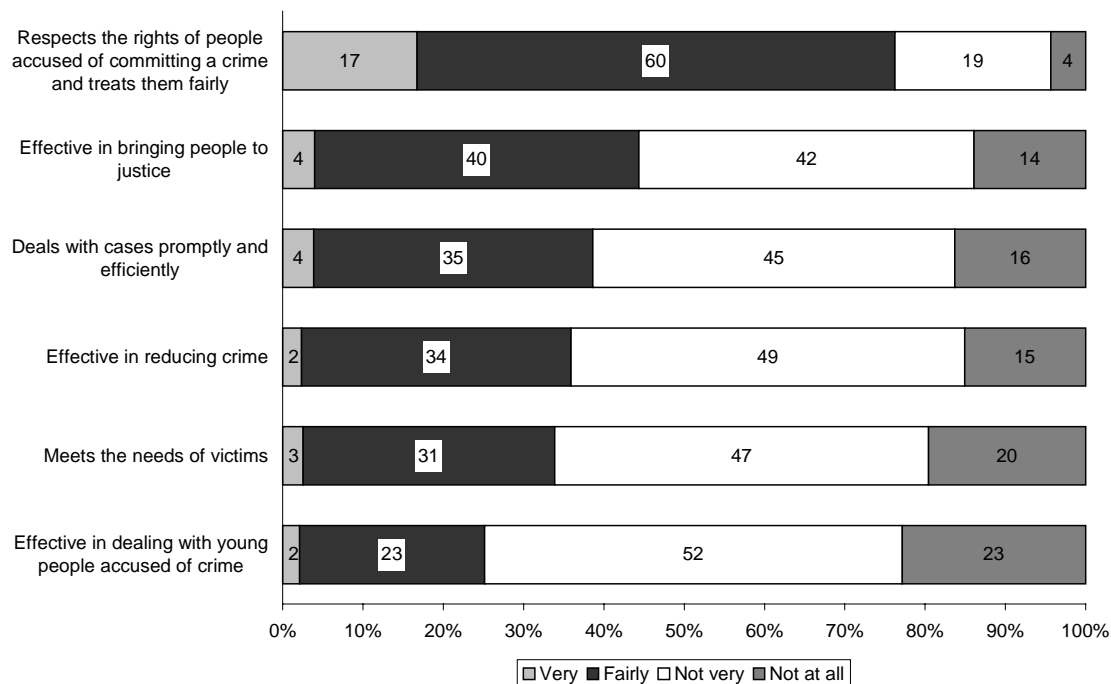
- Three-quarters (76%) of adults were very or fairly confident that the criminal justice system (CJS) respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly. Apart from this, confidence in the system was not generally high.

¹ BCS results presented here cover public confidence in the CJS. Satisfaction of victims is explored in Chapter 7. For information on satisfaction of witnesses please see Whitehead (2001).

² The new survey design means that data on the confidence indicators are not comparable with previous sweeps of the BCS. This is because the four existing questions relating to confidence have been brought forward in the questionnaire. In the 2001/02 BCS two new indicators were introduced - one to measure whether the CJS is effective in reducing crime, and another to measure whether the CJS is effective in dealing with young people accused of crime.

- Less than half of adults believed it was effective in bringing people to justice (44%) or dealing with cases promptly and efficiently (39%).
- Around a third were confident the CJS is effective in reducing crime (36%) or meeting the needs of victims (34%).
- Only a quarter of adults (25%) believed the CJS was very or fairly effective in dealing with young people accused of crime.

Figure 8.1 Confidence in the criminal justice system

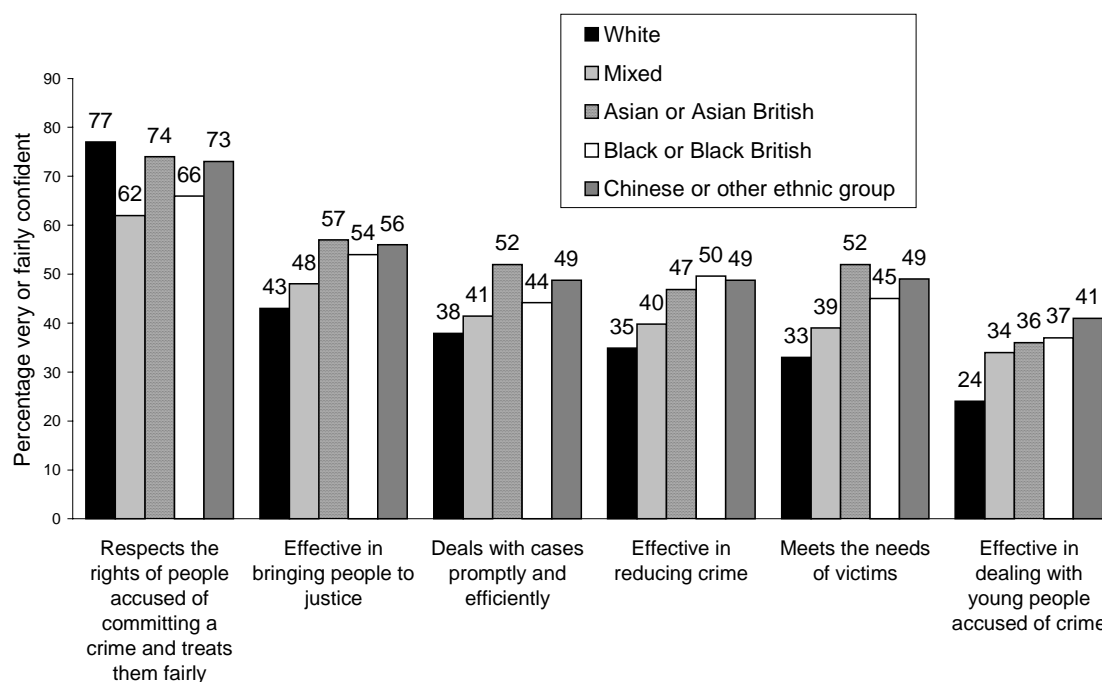


MINORITY ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

The Public Service Agreement target explicitly includes improving the confidence of minority ethnic communities.³ A higher proportion of adults from minority ethnic groups than white adults were confident in all measures of confidence, apart from respecting the rights of people accused and treating them fairly, where the figures were fairly high across all ethnic groups. A higher proportion of Asian adults than white adults were confident in some aspects of the system. For instance, over half (52%) of Asian respondents were confident that the system meets the needs of victims of crime and deals with cases promptly and efficiently, compared to less than 40 per cent (33% and 38% respectively) of white people. Among minority ethnic groups, people from a mixed race tended to show the lowest proportions with confidence in the system. These findings may reflect variations in cultural expectations of the system, as well as the effects of direct and indirect experience.

³ See Chapter 7, Box 7.1 for definitions of the Census groups.

Figure 8.2 Confidence in the criminal justice system by minority ethnic group



CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In forming judgements about the criminal justice system, people will be influenced by a wide range of factors. Many people have had some direct experience of the system during their lifetime, as victims of crime reported to the police (52%), as suspects appearing in court (8%), or through attending court for some other reason, for instance as a witness or spectator (22%) or juror (10%).

Victims of crime who have reported to the police had a low level of confidence on five of the six measures (Table 8a).

Experience of the court system, as a witness, spectator or juror is also related to lower levels of confidence, particularly as regards the system's efficiency and reducing crime. Proportions with confidence in relation to these two aspects are even lower among those who have been in court as a witness or spectator in the last two years. However, recent court experience was linked with increased levels of confidence that the system is effective in dealing with young people accused of crime.

People who have been in court accused of committing crime show low proportions with confidence in respect of all six measures. This is especially the case in respect to the treatment of people accused of crime and in bringing people to justice. People who had contact with the probation service had lower levels of confidence about the system respecting the rights of those accused. Those who showed the highest proportions with confidence that the system respects the rights of and treats fairly people accused of committing a crime, were people who had been a juror at some point during their lifetime.

Table 8a Confidence in the criminal justice system of those who have had contact at some point

	Respects the rights of and treats fairly people accused of committing a crime	Effective in bringing people to justice	Effective in reducing crime	Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	Meets the needs of victims	Effective in dealing with young people accused of crime
	Percentage very or fairly confident					
In last two years⁽²⁾						
Victim of crime reported to police (20%)	78	35	28	31	28	18
Been in court as witness or spectator (4%)	74	38	22	26	27	28
Ever:						
Victim of crime reported to police (52%)	78	38	29	32	28	19
Been in court as witness or spectator (22%)	75	36	25	30	26	19
Been in court as a juror (10%)	80	37	25	32	25	16
Been in court as person accused of crime (8%)	69	31	25	29	25	19
Had contact with probation service (8%)	70	39	27	27	24	20
ALL	76	44	36	39	34	25

Notes:

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

2. Numbers who had some types of contact in the last two years were insufficient for robust analysis.

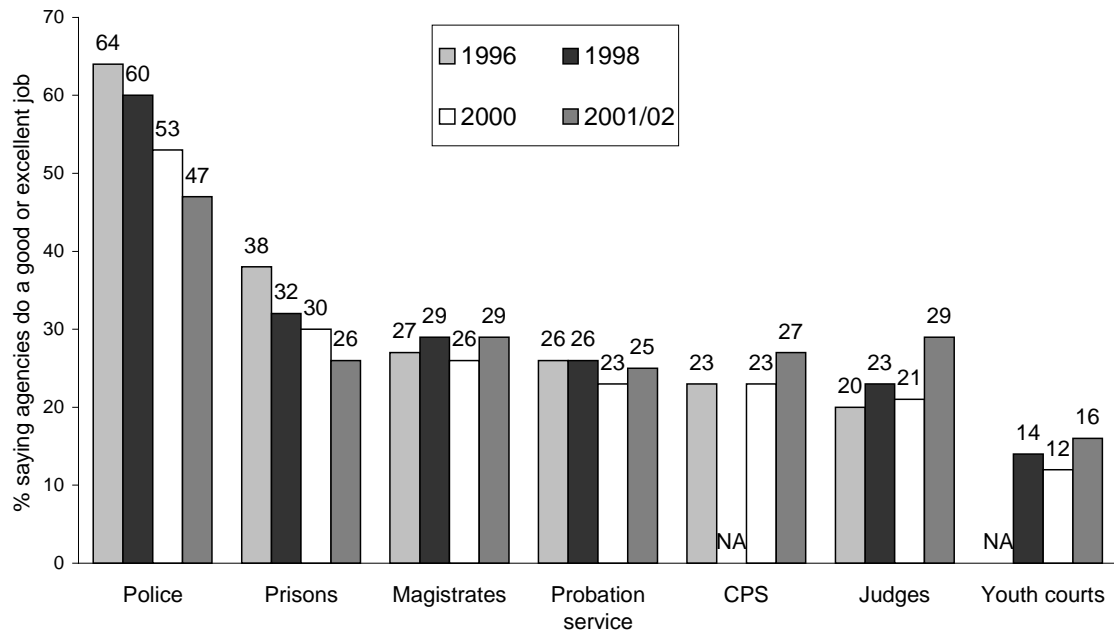
RATINGS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

To assess public confidence in some of the individual agencies of the criminal justice system, the 2001/02 BCS also repeated questions from previous sweeps on how good a job the different professions are doing.

Although they still receive the highest ratings, the police have suffered a marked drop in confidence since 1996, with only just under half (47%) of people now believing they do a good or excellent job compared with, for example, 64 per cent in 1996 (Figure 8.3). The BCS also includes another measure of confidence in the *local* police (see Chapter 7). Ratings for the local

police have fallen less since 2000 than ratings for the police generally. This could well be because the options for rating local performance are slightly different. In particular, they do not include an 'excellent' option.

Figure 8.3 Criminal justice agencies doing a good or excellent job⁴



There has also been a steady decline in how the prisons are rated, although this is less marked than the results for the police. Just over a quarter (26%) believed the prisons are doing an excellent or good job (down from 38% in 1996). Youth courts emerge with the lowest rating.

Minority ethnic ratings of the criminal justice system agencies were better than those of white people (Table 8.01). Particularly high were the ratings of Asian people and Chinese or other. Among minority ethnic groups, people from a mixed race were less likely to think that the police are doing a good job.

Where is confidence highest and lowest?

The proportion of adults who said that the CJS respects the rights of and treats fairly those accused of committing a crime showed little variation with age. On the other measures however, compared with other age groups, a substantially higher proportion of young men and women (aged 16 to 24) expressed confidence, and the differences were particularly marked between this youngest age group and those aged 45 or older (Table 8.02).

⁴ Excludes don't knows (Percentage of don't know responses ranged from under 1% to 19%)

ATTITUDES TO CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Giving people access to accurate information about crime and the criminal justice system is essential to securing confidence in the system. Previous sweeps of the BCS (Hough and Roberts, 1998; Mattinson and Mirrlees-Black, 2000 and Mirrlees-Black, 2001) have shown that those with the lowest knowledge of crime and sentencing practice are the most critical of the system. Recent research by Chapman *et al.* (2002) demonstrated how providing information on crime and sentencing leads to improved confidence in at least some aspects of the criminal justice system.

It has been reported in previous sweeps of the BCS (Hough and Roberts 1998; Mattinson and Mirrlees-Black, 2000) that the public tends to overestimate the crime problem in England and Wales. BCS respondents were asked whether they think the level of crime in the country as a whole had changed over the past two years. Sixty-four per cent believed that the national crime rate had increased by a lot or a little (Simmons and colleagues, 2002). During this period, recorded crime rose slightly and BCS showed an overall decline. Also over four-fifths (84%) of respondents thought 30 per cent or more of crime was violent. However, only 22 per cent of BCS crimes were classified as violent (Simmons and colleagues, 2002).

Public awareness of the use of immediate custody for the offences of burglary and rape has remained poor since the questions were first introduced in 1996. For example, in 2001 74 per cent of males aged 21 or over convicted of burglary were sentenced to immediate custody. However, the majority of respondents put the figure at below 45 per cent (Table 8.05). Similarly, 98 per cent of males aged 21 or over convicted of rape in 2001 were sentenced to immediate custody. Over half of respondents, however, put the figure at below 60 per cent.

To compare the public's sentencing preferences to those of the court, two real crimes were described, and respondents were asked to select the sentence (or sentences) they thought the offender *actually* received, and which sentence(s) they thought the offender *should* have received. The details of the first scenario was presented on a show card as follows:

A man aged 23 pleaded guilty to the burglary of a cottage belonging to an elderly man whilst he was out during the day. The offender, who had two previous convictions for burglary, took a video worth £150 and a television, which he left damaged near the scene of the crime.

For this offence the offender would be sentenced to a minimum of three years immediate custody under the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 as it was his third conviction for burglary,⁵ unless the court considers this to be unjust given the circumstances.

When asked what sentence they thought the offender received, almost a third (30%) of respondents thought a prison sentence, a fifth thought a suspended prison sentence and a quarter thought a community service order (Table 8b). However, a far higher proportion of respondents (65%) thought that the offender *should* have received a custodial sentence.

⁵ This assumes that all three convictions for burglary were since the introduction of Section 4 of the Act.

Given that the public has a particularly punitive response to persistent offenders (Mattinson and Mirrlees-Black, 2000), it might be expected that the introduction of mandatory sentencing for burglars would promote confidence. Respondents were asked whether they were aware that third time adult burglars get a minimum prison sentence of three years. Thirteen per cent said they were aware of the measure. Whether they had heard of it or not, 21 per cent said it gave them a lot more confidence, 40 per cent a little more confidence and 31 per cent said it made no difference.

The details of the violence scenario were also presented on a showcard as follows:

A man aged 21 pleaded guilty to assaulting a stranger. An argument started when the offender pushed his way into a taxi queue. When another man tried to calm the offender down, the offender hit the victim in the face, fracturing his nose. The offender did not have any previous convictions for violence.

The offender in this case was sentenced to six months imprisonment. This was reduced to four months at the Court of Appeal.

When the violence scenario was described, only eight per cent of respondents thought the offender received a prison sentence. Respondents were more likely to think the offender was sentenced with a fine (27%), having to pay compensation (23%) and community service (23%). In terms of what sentence respondents thought the offender *should* have received, the most common preference (30%) was to ask the offender to pay compensation to the victim, with community service equal second with prison (23%).

Table 8b Sentence respondents thought the offender actually received, and what they thought the offender should have received

Percentages	Burglary scenario		Violence scenario		BCS
	Thought they received	Should have received	Thought they received	Should have received	
Conditional discharge	4	1	16	6	
Have to pay compensation	10	18	23	30	
Fine	15	8	27	21	
Probation	13	4	14	11	
Community service order	25	11	23	23	
Electronic tagging	3	6	1	2	
Suspended prison sentence	21	12	17	20	
Prison sentence	30	65	8	23	
Other	0	1	1	1	

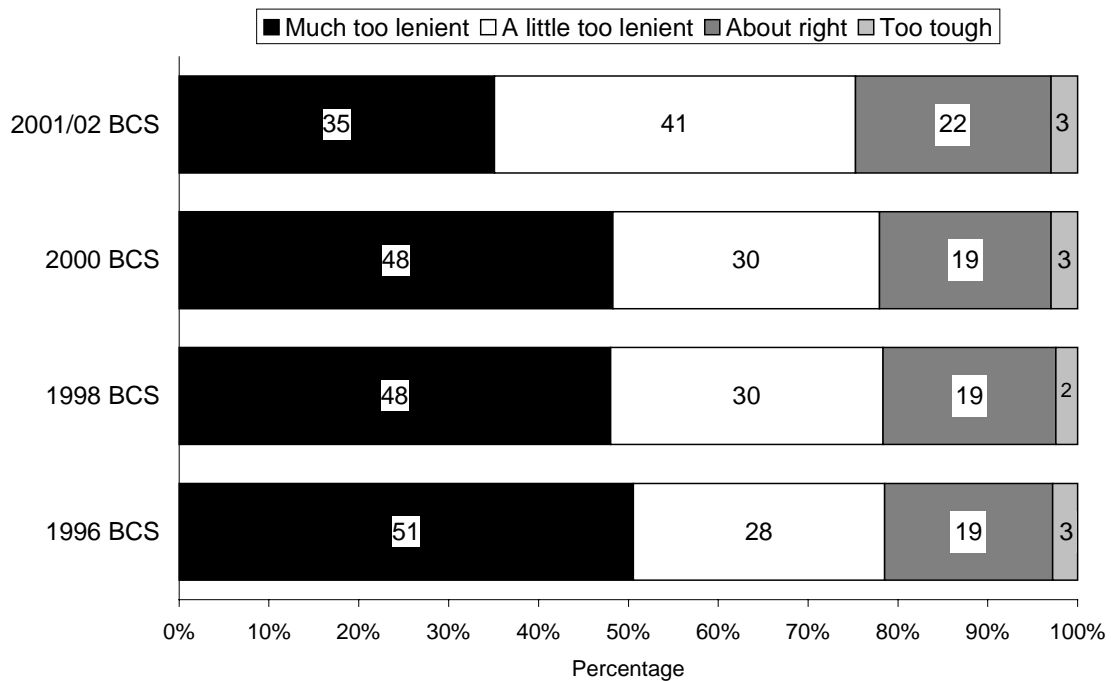
Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews. Excludes don't knows.
2. Columns sum to more than 100 as more than one response was allowed.
3. 0 indicated less than 0.5%.
4. The possible sentences were shown as a list for respondents to choose from.

Although a higher proportion of respondents thought that a prison sentence should have been given in both these scenarios, it is interesting to note that they tended to give a similar sentence length for what they believed the sentence length was and what they thought it should be.

Given that the public still underestimates current sentencing practice, it is no surprise that around three-quarters (76%) continue to believe that current sentencing practice is too lenient (Figure 8.4). There is however a marked decrease in the proportion describing current practice as 'far too lenient' down 13 percentage points compared with the 2000 BCS. A similar proportion (74%) thinks that the police and courts treat juvenile offenders too leniently. This figure has remained stable in recent sweeps.

Figure 8.4 Opinion on sentences handed down by the courts



BCS respondents were also asked to specify from a prompted list the main cause of crime in Britain today (Table 8.06). Just over a third believed that drugs are the main cause, and a quarter blamed lack of discipline from parents as the route to criminal behaviour. One in ten respondents thought that too lenient sentencing was the main cause of crime today (making it the third highest factor). This came above factors such as unemployment or too few police.

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Table 8.01 Criminal justice agencies doing a good or excellent job, by minority ethnic group

Percentages	BCS						
	Police	Prisons	Magistrates	Probation	CPS	Judges	Youth Court
White	47	26	28	24	27	28	15
Mixed	38	24	32	29	30	34	18
Asian or Asian British	47	34	43	36	41	44	29
Black or Black British	47	26	36	29	37	37	24
Chinese or other minority ethnic group	54	36	45	35	40	45	30

Note:

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

Table 8.02 Confidence in the criminal justice system and satisfaction with the police, by personal and household characteristics

Percentages							BCS
	Respects the rights of and treats fairly people accused of committing a crime	Effective in bringing people to justice	Effective in reducing crime	Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	Meets the needs of victims	Effective in dealing with young people accused of crime	How good a job are the police doing?
	% very or fairly confident					% excellent or good	
Men	78	42	34	37	31	23	44
16-24	74	57	51	49	50	41	45
25-44	78	44	34	39	33	22	44
45-64	78	34	28	31	24	18	42
65-74	78	35	27	31	22	18	47
75 or older	76	42	33	36	27	20	52
Women	75	46	38	40	36	27	50
16-24	72	58	48	45	51	43	48
25-44	76	50	39	43	41	28	49
45-64	75	41	33	36	28	22	47
65-74	77	40	35	37	28	24	55
75 or older	77	45	39	41	34	24	61
Health							
Very good or good	77	46	37	40	35	26	48
Fair	73	40	33	35	29	22	45
Very bad or bad	72	35	29	33	27	19	44
Disability/illness							
Limiting disability/illness	74	37	31	33	27	21	47
Non limiting disability/illness	77	41	33	37	27	22	47
No disability/illness	77	46	37	40	36	26	48
Household income⁽²⁾							
Less than £5,000	72	49	42	46	38	31	51
£5000 less than £10,000	75	42	37	40	31	25	51
£10,000 less than £20,000	78	43	36	38	32	23	48
£20,000 less than £30,000	78	43	33	39	33	22	47
£30,000 or more	79	44	34	36	33	23	46
Tenure							
Owner occupiers	78	43	34	37	32	23	47
Social renters	72	45	39	42	36	27	47
Private renters	76	53	32	45	43	32	50
Social class							
Professional	78	44	34	34	30	23	46
Managerial	78	42	31	34	31	21	46
Skilled - non-manual	76	45	36	39	34	26	50
Skilled - manual	76	42	35	39	32	23	45
Semi-skilled	74	45	37	42	35	27	46
Unskilled	76	45	39	43	36.5	29	49
All adults	76	44	36	39	34	25	47

Notes:

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

2. From January 2001 the BCS question on income 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 8.03 Confidence in the criminal justice system and satisfaction with the police, by type of area

Percentages	BCS						
	Respects the rights of and treats fairly people accused of committing a crime	Effective in bringing people to justice	Effective in reducing crime	Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	Meets the needs of victims	Effective in dealing with young people accused of crime	How good a job are the police doing?
	% very or fairly confident						% excellent or good
Area type							
Inner-city	71	46	38	41	38	28	48
Urban	76	44	36	38	34	25	47
Rural	78	44	35	37	32	24	50
Council area	73	43	36	40	35	26	46
Non-council area	77	45	36	38	34	25	48
GOR							
North East	77	46	41	45	34	26	51
North West	76	43	34	40	32	25	45
Yorkshire & Humberside	78	41	32	37	31	22	45
East Midlands	78	43	34	38	34	23	47
West Midlands	76	42	35	36	32	25	47
South West	79	45	37	39	34	26	49
Eastern	76	44	34	37	34	25	47
London	73	47	39	40	39	27	49
South East	76	46	36	38	33	24	48
Wales	78	46	39	38	34	26	49
London	73	47	39	40	39	27	49
Elsewhere	77	44	35	38	33	25	47
All adults	76	44	36	39	34	25	47

Note:

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

Table 8.04 Confidence in the criminal justice system and satisfaction with the police, by police force area

Percentages	BCS						
	Respects the rights of and treats fairly people accused of committing a crime	Effective in bringing people to justice	Effective in reducing crime	Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	Meets the needs of victims	Effective in dealing with young people accused of crime	How good a job are the police doing?
	% very or fairly confident						% excellent or good
North East Region	77	46	41	45	34	26	51
Cleveland	80	34	32	36	25	24	39
Durham	80	45	40	48	32	23	49
Northumbria	75	50	45	47	38	27	56
North West Region	76	43	34	40	32	25	45
Cheshire	77	47	37	43	36	26	46
Cumbria	77	45	36	42	29	27	40
Greater Manchester	77	41	33	38	33	26	44
Lancashire	76	41	35	40	32	25	46
Merseyside	75	44	34	38	29	24	47
Yorkshire & the Humber Region	78	41	32	37	31	22	45
Humberside	79	38	27	30	29	17	43
North Yorkshire	80	45	36	43	29	24	47
South Yorkshire	71	38	31	36	30	21	45
West Yorkshire	81	44	34	39	34	23	46
East Midlands Region	78	43	34	38	34	23	47
Derbyshire	80	49	39	43	36	24	50
Leicestershire	78	47	35	39	37	27	51
Lincolnshire	78	41	35	39	35	27	45
Northamptonshire	79	43	35	40	31	20	45
Nottinghamshire	74	36	27	33	30	16	42
West Midlands Region	76	42	35	36	32	25	47
Staffordshire	75	39	33	37	30	24	46
Warwickshire	81	48	39	44	35	28	52
West Mercia	78	46	34	36	32	23	50
West Midlands	73	42	35	35	32	26	46
East of England Region	76	44	34	37	34	25	47
Bedfordshire	75	47	31	38	34	25	47
Cambridgeshire	78	41	35	37	33	25	43
Essex	79	46	36	39	36	27	47
Hertfordshire	67	40	33	35	29	24	49
Norfolk	77	42	32	36	33	24	45
Suffolk	81	47	35	36	36	26	50
London Region	73	47	39	40	39	27	49
Metropolitan /City of London	73	47	39	40	39	27	49
South East Region	76	46	36	38	33	24	48
Hampshire	79	49	38	40	36	28	51
Kent	78	42	35	33	26	21	45
Surrey	79	50	38	41	35	26	53
Sussex	70	46	37	36	34	24	46
Thames Valley	74	44	35	39	32	24	45
South West Region	79	45	37	39	34	26	49
Avon and Somerset	78	43	35	40	35	26	46
Devon and Cornwall	79	48	40	40	33	26	51
Dorset	83	44	37	37	30	27	51
Gloucestershire	76	42	35	38	36	25	46
Wiltshire	81	48	40	40	35	26	50
Wales	78	46	39	38	34	26	49
Dyfed Powys	77	57	46	41	41	35	53
Gwent	81	49	38	40	37	26	49
North Wales	78	47	41	44	33	30	50
South Wales	77	41	36	34	29	22	47
All adults	76	44	36	39	34	25	47

Note:

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

Table 8.05 Perceptions of sentencing practice: estimates of courts' (magistrates' courts and the Crown Court) use of immediate custody

Percentages	BCS		
	Rape	Burglary (men)	Burglary (women)
Large underestimate	53	62	44
<i>Rape: 0% to 59%</i>			
<i>Burglary (men): 0% to 44%</i>			
<i>Burglary (women): 0% to 24%</i>			
Small underestimate	25	25	32
<i>Rape: 60% to 84%</i>			
<i>Burglary (men): 45% to 64%</i>			
<i>Burglary (women): 25% to 44%</i>			
Accurate	22	11	18
<i>Rape: 85% to 100%</i>			
<i>Burglary (men): 65% to 85%</i>			
<i>Burglary (women): 45% to 65%</i>			
Overestimate	-	3	6
<i>Rape: not applicable</i>			
<i>Burglary (men): 86% to 100%</i>			
<i>Burglary (women): 66% to 100%</i>			
Total	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.
2. The question: Out of every 100 men [for rape] / 100 men/women [for burglary] aged 21 or over who are convicted of [rape/burglary] how many do you think are sent to prison?
3. In 2001 98% of males aged 21 or over found guilty of rape were sentenced to immediate custody.
4. In 2001 74% of men aged 21 or over found guilty of burglary in a dwelling were sentenced to immediate custody.
5. In 2001 54% of women aged 21 or over found guilty of burglary in a dwelling were sentenced to immediate custody.

Table 8.06 Opinions of the main cause of crime in Britain today

Percentages	BCS
Drugs	34
Lack of discipline from parents	26
Too lenient sentencing	10
Poverty	6
Unemployment	6
Breakdown of family	5
Too few police	4
Lack of discipline from school	3
Alcohol	3
Not one main cause	2
None of the above	0

Notes:

1. Source 2001/02 BCS. Excludes don't knows.
2. '0' indicates less than 0.5%.

9. Firearm Certificates

KEY FINDINGS

- There were 119,560 firearm certificates on issue at the end of 2001, a decrease of five per cent on the figure at the end of 2000.
- However, the number of firearms covered by certificates on issue was 301,000, an increase of one per cent on those covered in 2000.
- There were 577,171 shotgun certificates on issue at the end of 2001, four per cent less than at the end of 2000.
- Shotgun certificates on issue covered 1,307,576 shotguns, one per cent down from 2000.
- One per cent of applications for firearm certificates and just over one and a half per cent of applications for shotgun certificates were refused.
- There were 1,956 registered dealers in firearms at the end of 2001, six per cent fewer than in 2000.
- Nearly three-quarters of firearms (as opposed to shotguns) were rifles.

INTRODUCTION

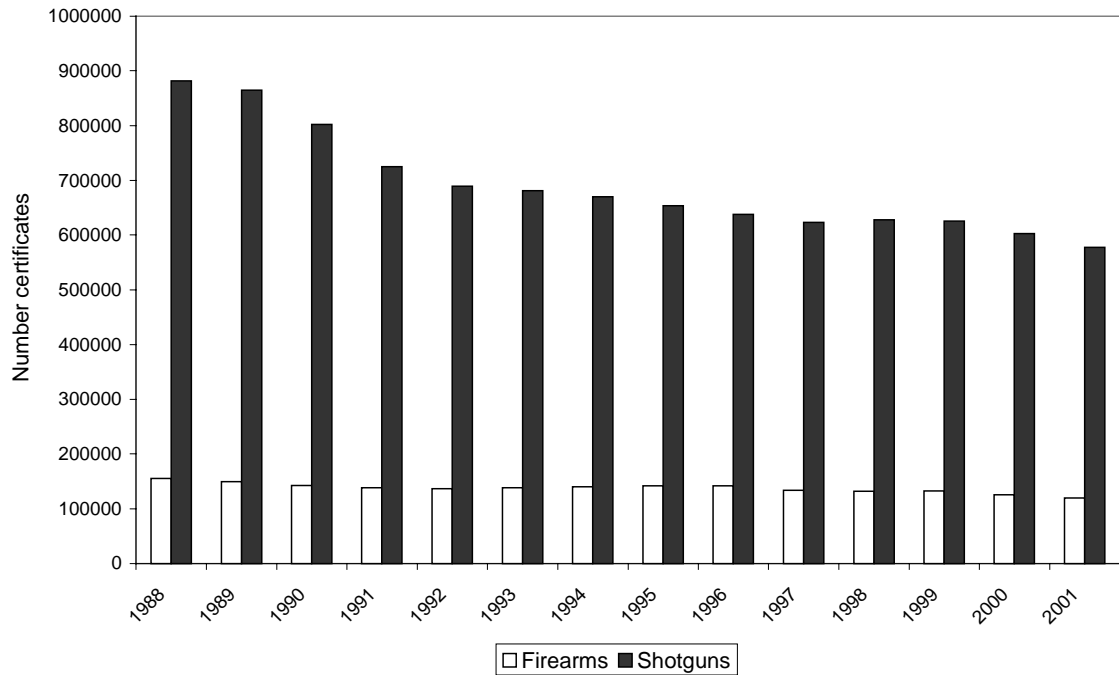
This chapter presents information on firearm and shotgun certificates issued under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997, and details of firearm dealers. Statistics on persons found guilty or cautioned for offences under these Acts are included in Chapter 4 of this volume. Further details of the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997 are given in the notes at the end of this chapter.

FIREARM CERTIFICATES

Number of certificates on issue

At the end of 2001 there were 119,560 firearm certificates on issue, a decrease of five per cent compared to the end of 2000 (Table 9.01, Figure 9.1). The number of certificates now stands at the lowest level on record. This fall results from legislation banning handguns of more than .22 calibre from 1 July 1997 and further legislation that banned smaller calibre handguns (up to and including .22 calibre) from 1 February 1998 (see paragraph 9 in the notes at the end of the chapter). Figures by police force area are given in Table 9.03.

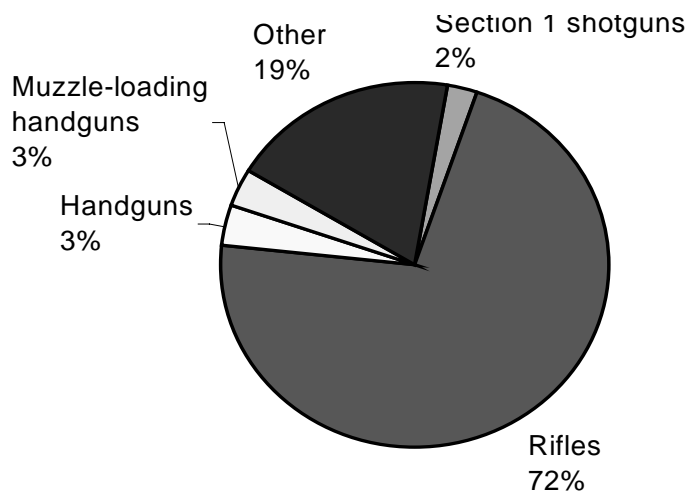
Figure 9.1 Firearm and shotgun certificates on issue



Weapons covered by the certificates

The certificates on issue at the end of 2001 covered 301,000 firearms¹, an increase of one per cent compared to the previous year. The number of firearms covered by certificates has remained relatively static since 1997. The 2001 figure is 28 per cent lower than in 1996. Thirty-six out of the total of 43 police forces were able to provide information about the different types of firearm covered by the certificates in force (Figure 9.2). Nearly three-quarters of certificates covered rifles.

Figure 9.2 Types of firearms covered by certificates as at December 2001



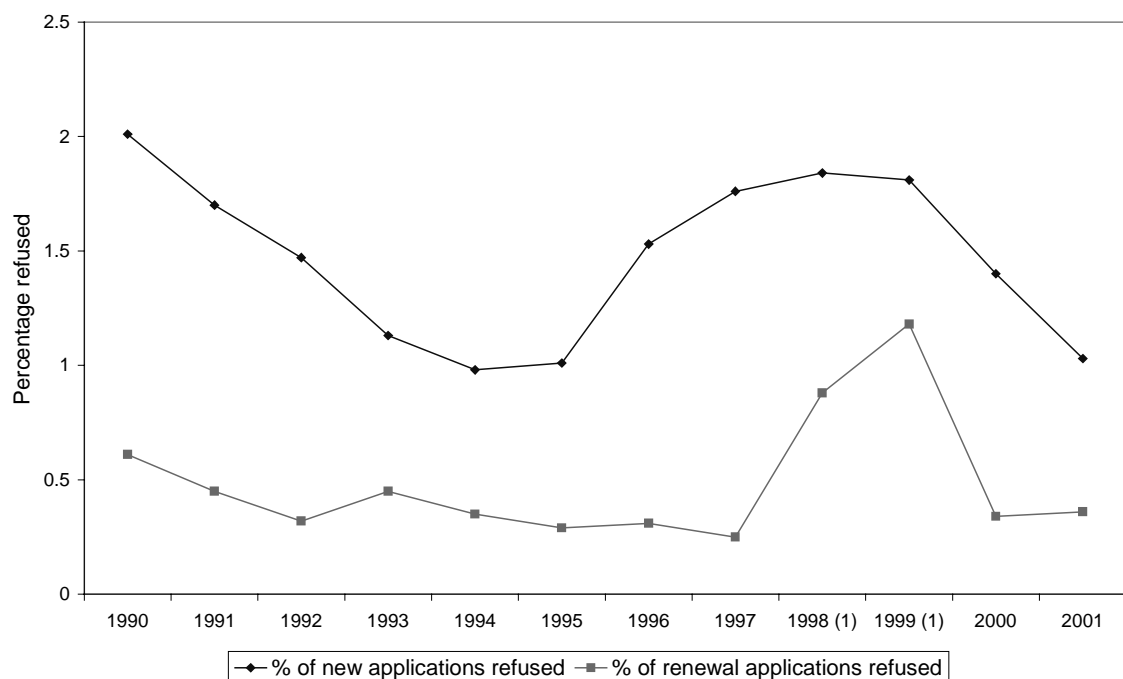
¹ The firearms covered by the certificates on issue are not necessarily those actually possessed. For some police forces the figures include firearms authorised for possession but not yet acquired.

New applications and renewals

In 2001, 7,120 new firearm certificates were granted. This was an increase of 21 per cent on 2000 and 42 per cent since 1999. Just over one per cent of applications for new firearm certificates were refused in 2001, down from just under one and a half per cent in 2000.

31,257 applications for renewal of a firearm certificate were granted in 2001, compared with 26,182 during 2000. Of applications for renewal of firearm certificates, just under a half of one per cent were refused in 2001. Figure 9.3 below shows the trend between 1990 and 1999 in the percentage of both new applications and renewals of firearms certificates that were refused.

Figure 9.3 Percentage of new and renewal applications for firearm certificates that are refused



Note

1. The number of renewal applications was very low in these years and so the percentage of these that were refused is less likely to be representative of trends than in other years.

Variations and revocations of certificates

Simple one-for-one variations of firearm certificates are handled without charge. The number and type of firearms held on certificate may also be varied on application although a fee is payable for this. During 2001, 3,591 such paid applications for variation of firearm certificates were granted, which is three per cent of the number of certificates on issue at the end of the year.

Certificates can be revoked if the Chief Officer of Police is satisfied that the holder is no longer fitted to be entrusted with firearms. In 2001, 309 firearm certificates were revoked, just over a quarter of one per cent of the number on issue. This is a similar proportion to 2000.

SHOTGUN CERTIFICATES

Number of certificates on issue

The total number of shotgun certificates on issue was 577,171 at the end of 2001. This was four per cent fewer than in 2000. The number of certificates on issue peaked in 1988 (at 882,000) and has fallen by more than a third since then (Table 9.02). Details for each police force are given in Table 9.04. Shotgun certificates in force covered 1,307,576 shotguns, down one per cent from the end of 2000.

New applications, renewals and revocations

During 2001, there were 22,710 new shotgun certificates granted, up 24 per cent on the previous year. There was a 15 per cent increase in the number of shotgun certificates renewed in 2001 as compared to 2000, but a reduction of 16 per cent as compared to 1996 (there is now a five year cycle in renewing licences). The reduction as compared to 1996 has coincided with revised procedures for the renewal of shotgun certificates, which now include additional checks being made, including home visits. Just over one and a half per cent of new applications for shotgun certificates were refused during 2001. The proportion of the shotgun renewals that were refused in 2001 was 0.2 per cent.

During 2001, 810 shotgun certificates were revoked, 0.14 per cent of the number of certificates on issue at the end of the year.

FIREARMS DEALERS

There are currently 1,956 registered firearm dealers in England and Wales. The number of registered dealers has fallen in recent years. There was little change between 1991 and 1997. However, the number of registered dealers dropped sharply in 1998, and has continued to fall. Details for each police force are given in Table 9.05.

Table 9a Firearm dealers: applications for registration and renewal, granted and refused; dealers registered at 31 December.

England and Wales - Numbers (2)

Year	Applications for registration from dealers				Dealers Registered at 31 December
	Previously unregistered		Previously registered		
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	
1991	166	14	- (1)	- (1)	2,560
1992	184	3	1,900	11	2,380
1993	161	13	140	1	2,440
1994	165	7	120	1	2,520
1995	193	10	1,760	13	2,470
1996	149	14	240	2	2,490
1997	102	5	80	2	2,400
1998	120	6	1,360	18	2,180
1999	172	3	182	1	2,090
2000	133	0	186	2	2,070
2001	249	3	1,150	9	1,960

Notes:

1. The extension of the period of the certificates from 1 year to 3 years in 1989 means that no applications were received from dealers who were previously registered.
2. Some figures have been rounded.

VISITORS' PERMITS (SEE NOTES, PARAGRAPH 9)

During 2001 there were 1,078 applications granted on behalf of individuals for visitors' firearms permits (down 24% on 2000), and 115 group applications (down 25%) covering a further 556 persons (down 36%). In addition, visitors' shotgun permits were granted for 2,526 individuals (down 13% on 2000) and 585 groups (down 7%), covering 2,736 persons (down 12%). Compared with 2000, the number of weapons covered by visitors' firearms permits decreased by 23 per cent, from 3,503 to 2,709. Weapons covered by visitors' shotgun permits decreased by 11 per cent (10,665 to 9,507).

Table 9b **Visitors' permits: applications granted for individuals and groups, England and Wales**

Numbers (rounded)

Year	On behalf of individuals	Group applications		Total	Total
		Number granted	Persons covered	Persons covered	Weapons Covered
Firearms					
1993	800	170	1,540	2,340	4,420
1994	990	130	1,000	1,990	3,830
1995	960	150	1,000	1,960	3,700
1996	1,210	170	1,190	2,400	4,890
1997	1,170	160	930	2,100	3,500
1998	1,380	170	970	2,350	3,300
1999	1,200	150	720	1,920	2,350
2000	1,410	150	870	2,280	3,500
2001	1,080	120	560	1,630	2,710
Shotguns					
1993	2,530	480	2,740	5,270	8,760
1994	2,760	510	2,940	5,700	9,560
1995	2,850	500	3,000	5,850	10,200
1996	3,820	550	3,300	7,120	10,900
1997	3,380	570	3,190	6,570	11,800
1998	3,560	570	3,580	7,140	11,600
1999	3,430	640	2,990	6,420	10,370
2000	2,860	630	3,130	5,990	10,570
2001	2,530	580	2,740	5,260	9,510

**EUROPEAN FIREARMS PASSES AND ARTICLE 7 AUTHORITIES
(SEE NOTES, PARAGRAPH 10)**

Details of the issue of European Firearms Passes (EFPs) are given in Table 9.08, with details of Article 7 Authorities (A7as) in table 9.09. The police began to issue these in January 1993. By the end of 2001, some 8,804 EFPs were on issue, compared with 7,338 at the end of 2000. During 2001, 21 applications for A7as were granted to certificate holders, compared to the 15 applications granted in 2000.

NOTES - FIREARMS CERTIFICATE STATISTICS

Availability of statistics

1. The previous publication on firearm certificates was Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/01. Statistics on offenders found guilty or cautioned under the Firearms Acts are included in Chapter 4 of this bulletin, as are statistics on recorded crimes in which firearms were reported to have been used or misappropriated.

Accuracy of the statistics

2. The statistics in this bulletin are compiled by each police force and included in an annual aggregate return to the Home Office. They are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

Regulations on the issue of firearm and shotgun certificates

3. All persons acquiring or in possession of a firearm or shotgun must have a certificate issued by the Chief Police Officer for the police force area in which the person lives, unless they were otherwise exempt. Persons sentenced to any form of custody for a period of three years or more are prohibited from possessing firearms for life. Those sentenced to three months or more but less than three years are subject to a five-year prohibition from the date of their release.

4. For weapons covered by Section 1 of the 1968 Firearms Act (as amended), which include rifles, large magazine smooth bore guns, muzzle-loading revolvers and specially dangerous air rifles, the Chief Police Officer must be satisfied that an applicant has good reason for wanting a weapon, is fit to be entrusted with it, and that public safety or the peace will not be endangered. The certificate lists the number, type and serial number of each weapon held and any conditions attaching (a standard condition is that weapons and ammunition are held in a secure place when not in use).

5. Shotgun certificates, covered by Section 2 of the 1968 Act and Section 2 of the 1988 Act, permit the holder to possess any number of shotguns. These can include pump-action and self-loading weapons that have a magazine that is incapable of holding more than two cartridges, but excluding large magazine smooth bore guns. Apart from the general prohibitions applying to all types of firearm, applications may not be granted or renewed if a Chief Police Officer has reason to believe that the applicant is prohibited by the Firearms Acts from possessing a shotgun or if he is satisfied that the applicant does not have a good reason for possessing, purchasing or acquiring one. Nor may applications be granted or renewed unless the Chief Police Officer is satisfied that the applicant can be permitted to possess a shotgun without danger to public safety or to the peace (Section 3 of the 1988 Act). The certificate specifies the description of the shotguns including, if known, the identification numbers of the guns.

6. Certain types of weapons (e.g. machine guns) are prohibited under Section 5 of the Act as amended by Section 1 of the 1988 Act; their possession can only be granted by the Secretary of State after careful enquiries by the police.

7. The Firearms (Period of Certificate) Order 1994 came into effect on 1 January 1995. The Order extends the life of all firearm and shotgun certificates granted or renewed after that date to five years. Some renewals occur because the person has moved residence to a different police force area. To

alter the number and type of weapons held on a firearm certificate, an application for a variation must be made to the Chief Police Officer. The expiry date of a shotgun certificate can be aligned with the holder's firearm certificate (Section 11 of the 1988 Act). In 1989, forces began recording the number of weapons for both firearm and shotgun certificates on their computer systems.

8. Section 13 of the 1988 Act increased the registration period for dealers from one to three years. The grounds for refusal of new applications for registration were extended and a register of transactions must be retained for at least five years.

9. The conditions for exemptions from holding a firearm certificate were revised in Sections 15 to 19 of the 1988 Act. Visitors' permits were introduced which allow the holder to possess a firearm or shotgun without holding a certificate. Permits are in force for a period not exceeding twelve months. Group applications may be made for up to 20 persons (section 17 of the 1988 Act).

10. Each EC state was required to amend its firearms legislation to meet the requirements of the 1991 EC Weapons Directive. In the UK these changes were made by means of the Firearms Acts (Amendment) Regulations 1992. The Regulations made provision for the police to issue two new documents to British residents: the European Firearms Pass (EFP) and the Article 7 Authority (A7a).

(a) The EFP is broadly speaking a passport for firearms. EC residents travelling to shoot in another EC state will need an EFP issued by their State of residence. There is only one criterion for the issue of an EFP to a British resident. The applicant *must* possess a valid firearm or shotgun certificate. The EFP does not replace the certificate.

(b) Article 7 of the Weapons Directive requires any shooter in the EC wanting to purchase firearms of certain types outside his or her State of residence to have the prior authority of their own State. The issue of these authorities is at the discretion of the Chief Police Officer. If the shooter does not hold an appropriate firearm certificate, the firearm cannot be brought back to the UK, even if an A7a has been granted.

11. Following the shooting incident in Dunblane, Scotland, in March 1996, changes to the existing firearms legislation were introduced to increase public safety. The resulting Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997 banned all handguns over .22 calibre with effect from 1 October 1997. A hand-in exercise took place between 1 July and 30 September 1997 which resulted in 110,382 of these larger calibre handguns being surrendered in England and Wales, while 24,620 smaller calibre handguns were handed in voluntarily in anticipation of further legislation. The Firearms (Amendment)(No.2) Act 1997 came into effect from 1 March 1998 banning all handguns of .22 calibre and under, having been preceded by a further hand-in period between 1 February and 28 February which resulted in a further 18,170 small calibre handguns being surrendered. Certain types of handgun remain exempt including muzzle-loading guns, firearms used for the humane killing of animals, flare pistols, vintage pistols held as war trophies or collectors items, etc.

Table 9.01 Firearm certificates: applications for grant and renewal, granted and and refused; certificates on issue at 31 December, England and Wales

Numbers (rounded)

Year	Applications (1)				Firearm certificates on issue at 31 December	Number of firearms covered by certificates on issue at 31 December (2)
	Grant of new firearm certificate		Renewal of firearm certificate			
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
1968	..	..	..	..	216,300	..
1971	..	..	..	..	190,600	..
1974	..	..	..	..	185,900	..
1979	..	..	..	..	169,600	..
1980	..	..	..	..	168,000	..
1981	..	..	..	..	164,900	..
1982	..	..	..	..	162,700	..
1983	10,500	230	43,400 (3)	200	159,800	..
1984	11,400	220	43,700 (3)	180	160,300	..
1985	11,700	220	44,200 (3)	150	160,400	..
1986	12,100	260	43,600 (3)	240	160,300	..
1987	11,500	230	42,600 (3)	280	159,000	..
1988	10,100	240	41,400 (3)	410	155,400	..
1989	10,800	260	40,500	300	149,400	..
1990	11,200	230	38,700	240	142,500	..
1991	10,100	180	38,400	170	138,600	..
1992	10,600	160	38,500	120	136,800	..
1993	10,900	120	37,300	170	138,400	..
1994	11,700	120	37,900	130	140,200	..
1995	10,900	110	38,500	110	141,700	413,600
1996	10,200	160	38,100	120	141,900	418,300
1997	6,800	120	32,800	80	133,600	305,000
1998	5,900	110	1,600 (4)	10	131,900	295,000
1999	5,000	90	250 (4)	3	132,300	296,400
2000	5,900	80	26,200	90	125,400	296,800
2001	7,100	80	31,300	110	119,600	301,000

(1) Information is provided in the 1999 and 2000 Firearms Certificates tables on applications for variation of a firearm certificate in most police force areas.

(2) Full returns for all police forces available only from 1995.

(3) Includes estimates made centrally for a small number of forces.

(4) The extension of the period of the certificates from 3 years to 5 years in 1995 meant that no renewals were due in 1998 and 1999. Those shown are delayed applications from 1997.

Table 9.02 Shotgun certificates: applications for grant and renewal, granted and and refused; certificates on issue at 31 December, England and Wales

Numbers (rounded)

Year	Applications (1)				Shotgun certificates on issue at 31 December	Number of shotguns covered by certificates on issue at 31 December (2)
	Grant of new shotgun certificate		Renewal of shotgun certificate			
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
1971	..	..	..	..	715,500	..
1974	..	..	..	..	767,000	..
1979	..	..	..	..	782,100	..
1980	..	..	..	..	781,900	..
1981	..	..	..	..	785,200	..
1982	..	..	..	..	780,600	..
1983	46,600	500	233,700 (1)	170	783,400	..
1984	55,600	580	233,000 (1)	150	798,400	..
1985	60,500	690	232,900 (1)	170	819,300 (3)	..
1986	64,100	810	239,900 (1)	160	841,000	..
1987	65,000	960	246,300 (1)	230	861,300	..
1988	56,800	980	245,000 (1)	340	882,000 (3)	..
1989	47,500	970	226,200	330	865,100	..
1990	37,800	550	213,500	650 (1)	802,300	..
1991	35,500	540	208,700	450	724,600 (4)	..
1992	33,000	530	197,200	240	689,200	..
1993	31,100	450	195,800	190	681,100	..
1994	32,200	440	201,400	140	670,000	..
1995	24,800	360	195,900	130	653,800	1,325,800
1996	25,800	500	193,100	230	638,000	1,335,000
1997	20,800	380	174,500	170	623,100	1,343,900
1998	16,900	380	6,600 (5)	60	627,600	1,343,100
1999	15,600	440	2,500 (5)	10	625,700	1,327,800
2000	18,200	350	141,300	280	602,500	1,320,900
2001	22,700	370	162,400	310	577,200	1,307,600

(1) Includes estimates made centrally for a small number of forces.

(2) Full returns for all police forces available only from 1995.

(3) Records of shotgun certificates were computerised by the Metropolitan Police in 1985 and Thames Valley in 1988 bringing to light previous under-recording of these figures by up to 7000 in each force.

(4) Reductions of about 9,000 certificates in Essex, 6,000 certificates in Kent and 2,000 in West Mercia have occurred in 1991 due to previous over-recording in these forces' figures.

(5) The extension of the period of the certificates from 3 years to 5 years in 1995 meant that no renewals were due in 1998 and 1999. These are delayed applications from 1997.

Table 9.03 Firearm certificates: applications for grant, renewal and variation, and revocations, 2001; certificates on issue on 31 December 2001 by police force area, England and Wales

Police force area	Applications						Revocations	Firearm certificates on issue at 31 December	Number of firearms covered by certificates in force at 31 December	Average number of firearms per certificate
	Grant of new certificate		Renewal of certificate		Variation of certificate					
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused				
Avon and Somerset	266	3	1,295	3	125	-	11	4,533	12,051	2.7
Bedfordshire	88	-	284	-	98	-	1	1,293	3,387	2.6
Cambridgeshire	159	1	695	2	62	-	5	2,392	5,661	2.4
Cheshire	134	-	743	-	42	-	3	2,227	5,432	2.4
Cleveland	46	-	199	-	28	-	-	735	1,781	2.4
Cumbria	153	-	760	-	73	-	5	2,993	6,924	2.3
Derbyshire	122	-	554	-	90	2	3	2,295	5,942	2.6
Devon and Cornwall	710	2	1,941	1	189	2	9	7,820	16,879	2.2
Dorset	176	1	775	1	14	-	1	2,671	5,679	2.1
Durham	120	3	492	1	31	-	4	2,000	4,896	2.4
Essex	216	-	929	3	12	-	3	3,754	10,712	2.9
Gloucestershire	165	3	620	2	55	2	1	2,261	5,474	2.4
Greater Manchester	108	2	466	-	64	-	6	1,719	5,079	3.0
Hampshire	179	7	1,235	14	48	1	12	4,455	12,072	2.7
Hertfordshire	135	-	443	-	13	-	3	1,774	4,930	2.8
Humberside	130	4	698	1	124	3	6	2,492	4,433	1.8
Kent	254	3	982	3	151	-	3	3,655	9,176	2.5
Lancashire	159	4	674	13	85	-	13	2,316	6,209	2.7
Leicestershire	140	-	401	2	35	1	2	1,607	4,084	2.5
Lincolnshire	164	8	916	-	122	-	6	3,313	8,365	2.5
London, City of	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	19	250	13.2
Merseyside	44	-	276	2	25	1	3	950	2,652	2.8
Metropolitan Police	313	4	1,141	13	172	2	129	4,767	13,797	2.9
Norfolk	186	1	951	2	75	1	7	3,290	9,085	2.8
Northamptonshire	104	1	563	1	59	-	3	2,093	5,545	2.6
Northumbria	152	3	879	1	82	-	6	3,260	7,524	2.3
North Yorkshire	219	-	1,282	-	106	-	4	5,272	11,161	2.1
Nottinghamshire	158	5	384	2	108	-	2	1,595	5,103	3.2
South Yorkshire	95	-	373	2	60	1	2	1,473	3,881	2.6
Staffordshire	126	-	598	4	170	1	3	2,194	5,973	2.7
Suffolk	178	1	1,003	3	96	2	5	3,393	6,473	1.9
Surrey	146	1	669	2	69	-	12	2,578	8,311	3.2
Sussex	248	2	1,454	5	183	-	6	5,241	14,992	2.9
Thames Valley	285	3	1,567	8	300 (1)	-	5	5,919	16,521	2.8
Warwickshire	93	-	461	1	60	-	-	1,680	4,256	2.5
West Mercia	273	3	785	5	181	12	3	5,363	13,576	2.5
West Midlands	78	1	464	2	46	1	6	1,579	4,719	3.0
West Yorkshire	169	3	609	-	84	6	1	2,368	6,201	2.6
Wiltshire	243	1	606	-	56	-	4	2,584	6,457	2.5
Dyfed-Powys	182	4	919	9	28	-	5	2,958	4,847	1.6
Gwent	37	-	154	1	41	-	4	898	2,375	2.6
North Wales	107	1	585	2	100 (1)	-	2	2,230	3,895	1.7
South Wales	60	-	427	2	29	-	-	1,551	4,240	2.7
All forces	7,120	75	31,257	113	3,591	38	309	119,560	301,000	2.5

(1) Estimate

Table 9.04

Shotgun certificates: applications for grant and revocations, 2001; certificates on issue on 31 December 2001 by police force area, England and Wales

Numbers

Police force area	Applications				Revocations	Shotgun certificates on issue at 31 December	Number of shotguns covered by certificates in force at 31 December	Average number of shotguns per certificate
	Grant of new certificate		Renewal of certificate					
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused				
Avon and Somerset	586	6	5,879	11	35	20,239	47,024	2.3
Bedfordshire	289	2	1,763	-	3	6,676	15,223	2.3
Cambridgeshire	610	4	3,872	5	10	13,370	32,253	2.4
Cheshire	584	3	4,031	5	11	12,202	27,252	2.2
Cleveland	93	2	688	-	1	2,374	5,087	2.1
Cumbria	184	1	2,949	-	6	9,938	21,514	2.2
Derbyshire	422	4	3,145	2	13	11,533	28,622	2.5
Devon and Cornwall	1,590	11	8,862	14	24	32,080	71,387	2.2
Dorset	359	6	3,049	-	7	10,572	24,226	2.3
Durham	256	6	1,634	6	10	5,993	12,782	2.1
Essex	899	2	5,060	6	10	20,267	46,005	2.3
Gloucestershire	376	11	3,244	6	7	10,991	25,245	2.3
Greater Manchester	330	5	2,323	1	11	8,504	19,539	2.3
Hampshire	733	32	5,869	18	28	21,335	49,012	2.3
Hertfordshire	399	2	2,608	2	16	10,504	24,395	2.3
Humberside	307	16	2,890	7	23	9,949	25,375	2.6
Kent	1,091	26	5,433	6	13	20,984	38,583	1.8
Lancashire	586	15	3,712	38	14	11,480	26,680	2.3
Leicestershire	530	4	2,745	14	14	10,662	27,048	2.5
Lincolnshire	432	36	4,656	-	17	15,378	40,025	2.6
London, City of	-	-	8	-	-	26	66	2.5
Merseyside	122	6	1,071	5	6	3,768	7,567	2.0
Metropolitan Police	1,738	40	6,678	41	210	26,940	53,532	2.0
Norfolk	835	11	6,185	2	34	20,536	53,869	2.6
Northamptonshire	297	6	2,625	6	10	9,307	21,802	2.3
Northumbria	286	7	2,751	1	22	8,799	20,805	2.4
North Yorkshire	539	2	4,695	2	9	17,996	37,754	2.1
Nottinghamshire	395	6	2,318	13	13	8,787	22,295	2.5
South Yorkshire	478	18	1,912	4	9	7,931	16,704	2.1
Staffordshire	397	6	3,869	11	22	13,345	31,124	2.3
Suffolk	669	2	4,899	4	17	17,048	41,117	2.4
Surrey	563	4	3,450	4	20	12,579	28,158	2.2
Sussex	702	6	5,486	7	21	20,914	47,436	2.3
Thames Valley	1,044	11	7,819	6	23	27,849	64,820	2.3
Warwickshire	264	-	2,588	1	4	8,868	19,842	2.2
West Mercia	1,125	17	9,840	6	34	29,349	65,633	2.2
West Midlands	353	8	2,822	6	14	9,426	19,731	2.1
West Yorkshire	409	2	2,965	4	5	10,400	23,023	2.2
Wiltshire	517	2	2,914	1	5	11,792	27,945	2.4
Dyfed-Powys	683	13	5,495	30	35	18,103	35,704	2.0
Gwent	164	2	1,297	3	10	6,427	14,071	2.2
North Wales	299	5	3,662	2	9	13,308	28,503	2.1
South Wales	175	2	2,607	6	5	8,642	18,798	2.2
Total	22,710	370	162,368	306	810	577,171	1,307,576	2.3

Table 9.05 Firearms dealers: applications for registration and removals from register, 2001; dealers registered at 31 December 2001 by police force area, England and Wales

Numbers

Police force area	New applications for registration from dealers		Applications for new certificates from registered dealers		Dealers removed from register	Dealers registered at 31 December
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
Avon and Somerset	3	-	40	-	14	60
Bedfordshire	1	-	12	-	1	13
Cambridgeshire	5	-	16	-	7	34
Cheshire	2	-	14	-	5	25
Cleveland	1	-	9	-	-	9
Cumbria	1	-	21	-	4	30
Derbyshire	2	-	28	-	3	40
Devon and Cornwall	6	-	61	-	9	101
Dorset	2	-	16	-	7	40
Durham	2	-	9	-	-	13
Essex	8	-	65	-	15	102
Gloucestershire	1	-	18	-	4	26
Greater Manchester	3	-	23	-	2	37
Hampshire	7	1	30	-	6	57
Hertfordshire	46	-	-	-	1	54
Humberside	2	-	20	-	5	35
Kent	6	-	34	-	10	66
Lancashire	25	-	-	-	26	33
Leicestershire	1	-	21	-	3	28
Lincolnshire	3	-	-	-	-	48
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merseyside	-	-	13	-	2	11
Metropolitan Police	47	1	90	2	56	152
Norfolk	4	-	27	-	1	37
Northamptonshire	3	-	17	-	3	26
Northumbria	2	-	19	-	3	29
North Yorkshire	3	-	26	-	4	42
Nottinghamshire	3	1	24	1	1	34
South Yorkshire	-	-	15	-	-	25
Staffordshire	1	-	21	2	5	36
Suffolk	3	-	24	-	1	44
Surrey	14	-	53	-	13	92
Sussex	5	-	59	2	11	88
Thames Valley	8	-	94	-	5	128
Warwickshire	1	-	19	-	10	27
West Mercia	3	-	62	1	6	87
West Midlands	8	-	44	-	11	65
West Yorkshire	1	-	24	1	9	35
Wiltshire	9	-	25	-	7	63
Dyfed-Powys	1	-	15	-	2	24
Gwent	2	-	8	-	1	12
North Wales	-	-	17	-	6	22
South Wales	4	-	17	-	8	25
Total	249	3	1,150	9	287	1,956

Table 9.06 Visitors' firearm permits: applications for groups and individuals, persons and weapons covered by police force area, England and Wales 2001

Numbers								
Police force area	New applications					Weapons covered by new applications	Variation applications	
	On behalf of individuals		Group applications		Persons covered by group applications		Granted	Refused
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused				
Avon and Somerset	34	-	4	-	38	81	-	-
Bedfordshire	3	-	1	-	2	3	-	-
Cambridgeshire	8	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Cheshire	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Cleveland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	15	-	-	-	-	53	-	-
Derbyshire	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	11	-	1	-	3	19	-	-
Dorset	140	-	4	-	16	157	-	-
Durham	13	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Essex	1	-	1	-	2	5	-	-
Gloucestershire	9	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Greater Manchester	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hampshire	110	-	-	-	-	171	3	-
Hertfordshire	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Humberside	13	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Kent	23	-	3	-	16	23	-	-
Lancashire	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Leicestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincolnshire	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	18	-	1	-	2	21	-	-
Norfolk	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Northamptonshire	6	-	7	-	21	30	-	-
Northumbria	11	-	9	-	24	44	-	-
North Yorkshire	13	-	1	-	4	17	-	-
Nottinghamshire	2	-	1	-	2	14	-	-
South Yorkshire	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Staffordshire	7	-	4	-	9	18	-	-
Suffolk	36	-	16	-	50	103	-	-
Surrey	320	-	46	-	326	1,286	-	-
Sussex	51	-	-	-	-	71	-	-
Thames Valley	41	-	8	-	20	78	-	-
Warwickshire	6	-	1	-	2	8	-	-
West Mercia	5	-	5	-	15	35	-	-
West Midlands	49	-	-	-	-	209	17	-
West Yorkshire	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Wiltshire	78	-	-	-	-	121	-	-
Dyfed-Powys	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	-
Gwent	8	-	-	-	-	8	2	-
North Wales	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
South Wales	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total	1,078	-	115	-	556	2,709	22	-

Table 9.07 Visitors' shotgun permits: applications for groups and individuals, persons and weapons covered by police force area, England and Wales 2001

Numbers								
Police force area	New applications					Weapons covered by new applications	Variation applications	
	On behalf of individuals		Group applications		Persons covered by group applications		Granted	Refused
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused				
Avon and Somerset	114	-	5	-	63	362	-	-
Bedfordshire	15	-	26	-	96	164	-	-
Cambridgeshire	12	-	3	-	9	26	-	-
Cheshire	11	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Cleveland	1	-	1	-	4	6	-	-
Cumbria	78	-	1	-	6	173	-	-
Derbyshire	33	-	-	-	-	56	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	73	-	22	-	87	319	-	-
Dorset	103	-	4	-	22	209	-	-
Durham	45	-	1	-	7	125	-	-
Essex	16	-	16	-	52	82	-	-
Gloucestershire	79	-	2	-	16	161	-	-
Greater Manchester	12	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Hampshire	259	1	21	-	177	905	12	-
Hertfordshire	47	-	-	-	-	89	-	-
Humberside	83	-	-	-	-	141	-	-
Kent	33	-	39	-	280	556	-	-
Lancashire	19	-	-	-	-	58	-	-
Leicestershire	50	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Lincolnshire	16	-	7	-	31	74	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	5	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Metropolitan Police	313	-	6	-	21	733	-	-
Norfolk	40	-	17	-	111	217	1	-
Northamptonshire	14	-	9	-	31	87	-	-
Northumbria	33	-	30	-	128	225	-	-
North Yorkshire	49	-	59	-	247	578	-	-
Nottinghamshire	5	-	1	-	2	17	-	-
South Yorkshire	4	-	1	-	5	21	-	-
Staffordshire	10	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Suffolk	52	-	63	-	250	418	-	-
Surrey	97	-	51	-	211	528	-	-
Sussex	193	-	1	-	7	417	-	-
Thames Valley	219	-	141	-	536	1,304	-	-
Warwickshire	15	-	3	-	12	69	-	-
West Mercia	51	-	31	-	185	346	-	-
West Midlands	33	-	-	-	-	58	11	-
West Yorkshire	15	-	1	-	5	40	-	-
Wiltshire	195	-	3	-	36	504	-	-
Dyfed-Powys	9	-	12	-	47	85	-	-
Gwent	57	-	-	-	-	120	10	-
North Wales	15	-	8	-	52	98	-	-
South Wales	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Total	2,526	1	585	-	2,736	9,507	34	-

Table 9.08 European firearm passes: applications for grant, renewal and variation, and cancellations, 2001; passes on issue at 31 December 2001 by police force area, England and Wales

Numbers

Police force area	Applications			Cancellations	Passes on issue at 31 December
	Grant of new certificate	Renewal of certificate	Variation of certificate		
Avon and Somerset	93	5	-	1	155
Bedfordshire	30	6	-	-	77
Cambridgeshire	49	6	-	12	159
Cheshire	42	-	-	2	67
Cleveland	3	-	-	-	16
Cumbria	8	3	2	10	36
Derbyshire	54	22	-	16	157
Devon and Cornwall	54	68	-	72	315
Dorset	30	8	-	-	153
Durham	21	-	-	2	27
Essex	113	14	-	30	254
Gloucestershire	36	31	-	26	198
Greater Manchester	38	3	-	10	94
Hampshire	87	80	17	20	691
Hertfordshire	83	8	-	4	154
Humberside	31	15	-	25	78
Kent	150	30	-	34	440
Lancashire	64	-	-	7	88
Leicestershire	50	6	-	14	111
Lincolnshire	16	-	-	-	16
London, City of	-	1	-	-	1
Merseyside	5	5	-	-	33
Metropolitan Police	594	33	-	39	1,063
Norfolk	23	25	1	3	170
Northamptonshire	38	15	-	7	157
Northumbria	18	20	3	8	93
North Yorkshire	47	4	-	8	131
Nottinghamshire	30	4	-	2	45
South Yorkshire	31	2	-	7	97
Staffordshire	31	22	-	16	169
Suffolk	32	9	-	-	102
Surrey	99	92	76	26	519
Sussex	102	24	-	35	683
Thames Valley	269	40	-	201	811
Warwickshire	27	49	16	11	168
West Mercia	45	73	13	75	280
West Midlands	42	17	1	13	242
West Yorkshire	24	7	-	7	174
Wiltshire	86	15	-	10	217
Dyfed-Powys	29	-	-	-	27
Gwent	28	4	-	15	86
North Wales	20	-	-	31	169
South Wales	27	3	-	3	81
Total	2,699	769	129	802	8,804

Table 9.09 Article 7 authorities: applications for grant, granted and refused; variations; cancellations by police force area, England and Wales 2001

Numbers

Police force area	Applications								Variations	Cancellations
	By certificate holders		By non-certificate holders		For possession outside UK		For ammunition only			
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
Avon and Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	4	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	3
Devon and Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hertfordshire	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincolnshire	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thames Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwickshire	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Mercia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiltshire	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
Dyfed-Powys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gwent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	-	1	-	14	-	2	-	-	5

Glossary

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.)

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.

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 (core sample). 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.

Census classification of minority ethnic groups – Results from the 2001/02 BCS combine the 16 point Census classification into the five groups, White, Black, Asian, mixed and Chinese or other (see box 7.1 in Chapter 7 for more information). Respondents were asked to make a choice from a card to identify their cultural background. Adopting the census definition, however, means ethnic group is not comparable to previous sweeps of the BCS. Post-stratification weighting was applied (based on the Labour Force Survey) to individuals from minority ethnic groups to allow for differential response rates (white respondents were weighted using calibration weighting). These weights may be updated in the future when full 2001 Census results become available, which may effect the figures presented here.

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.

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.

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**.

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.

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. See Bolling *et al.* (2002) for full details.

Old methodology sample - This sample was used to generate BCS estimates of levels of crime in 2000 (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2001). 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**). See Bolling *et al.* (2002) for full details.

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.

Government Office Regions (GOR): 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.

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.

Physical disorder (interviewer's assessment) - 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 are recorded. 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.

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.

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.

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).

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**.

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.

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 (see also **calibration weighting** and **Census classification of minority ethnic groups**). The weights for January to March 2002 have now been finalised.¹

REFERENCES

Bolling, K., Clemens, S., Phelps, A. and Smith, P. (2002). *2001 British Crime Survey Technical Report (England and Wales)*. London: BMRB Social Research.

Kershaw C., Chivite-Matthews, N., Thomas, C. and Aust, R. (2001). *The 2001 British Crime Survey, First Results, England and Wales*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/01. London: Home Office.

1. Final weights are calculated taking into account the response rate, which is based on interviews issued during that quarter.