

**Suzy Lamplugh Trust**

**Report on Violent Crime Statistics  
2005-2006**

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## Chapter 1

## Guide to the Statistics

- This report uses statistics from the British Crime Survey: 'Crime in England and Wales', police recorded crime figures, Reform figures and the 'Offending crime and justice survey.'

### 'Crime in England and Wales 2005/2006'

- This report is an amalgamation of the police recorded crime figures and the survey results from the British Crime Survey.
- The annual publication is compiled by the Home Office's independent Research Development & Statistics Directorate (RDS)

### What is the British Crime Survey?

- The British Crime Survey was first conducted in 1981 and is produced annually since 2001 by the Home Office. It is an annual survey of about 40,000 people.
- It asks people aged 16 and over, living in private households whether they have been a victim of certain crimes over the course of the previous 12 months. The main offences covered are: vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related thefts (including bicycles), other household thefts, theft from the person, common assault, wounding and robbery.
- The BCS is regarded as the most reliable indicator of long-term crime trends because it asks people about their actual experiences of crime. It's also useful for gauging public feeling because it measures how much people fear crime and how they try to avoid it. The BCS gives a more complete estimate of crime, because it asks people about their *actual experiences* - thus covering crimes that do not get reported to or recorded by the police. It is also not affected by changes in how police record crime.

## **Police recorded Crime figures**

- An important indicator of police workload, police recorded crime figures provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, and can also be used to analyse local crime patterns.
- Police recorded crime figures do not provide the most accurate measure of crime, as they are susceptible to people's reluctance to report some types of crime (such as sexual offences, or those they consider too trivial), and to changes in the way police have been asked to record crime

## **Why use the BCS?**

- With a total sample size of approximately 48,000 interviews for the most recent 2005/06 survey, the BCS is considered the most authoritative source for the assessment of crime levels in England and Wales.
- While it does not claim to count all crimes that occur in England and Wales, it does provide a consistent measure of trends from one year to the next.
- Both criminological and policing communities respect it as an authoritative and reliable measure of trends.

The BCS also promotes a more victim-orientated approach to recording:

- It helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this helps in the planning of crime prevention programmes;
- It looks at people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take to avoid it; and
- It looks at people's attitudes to the Criminal Justice System, including the police and the courts.

## Reform Urban Rankings

- *Reform* is an independent, non-party think tank whose mission is to set out a better way to deliver public services and economic prosperity.
- Reform believes that the current reports on crime statistics are not sufficient to give a definitive understanding of the levels of crime in England and Wales: “Accurate, relevant and easily intelligible local data on crime would put pressure on police forces to improve. At present, however, such data is not available...”
- The tables are presented with crime rates split into cities as these are understandable geographical units and they have the highest levels of crime.
- The Reform report was inspired by a similar American project which had a marked effect on local police agencies. The Prosecutor of Camden County, New Jersey, the city with highest crime in the last two years, has commented that the publication of the rankings “helped to coalesce the Camden Police Department, an array of law enforcement agencies at the county, state and federal levels, the Camden community and its neighbours to focus on the crime problem with new vigour and to find solutions.”
- The cities included in the report all have a population of over 100,000.
- The data was collected using the police recorded crimes figures and in the table showing the totals for specific crimes the freedom of information act was used to obtain the relevant figures.
- The crimes covered were: murder, rape, assault, burglary, robbery, car crime and gun crime. These were chosen to allow accurate comparisons and to follow the precedent set by the American edition.
- These results have been used by Reform to suggest that current methods of compiling statistics of crime is insufficient and that there needs to be more access to comparative tables so that local police forces can be held accountable for the levels of crime.

## **Crime and Young People (OCJS)**

- These statistics are taken from the 2005 'Offending, Crime and Justice Survey' It focuses on levels and trends in youth offending, anti-social behavior and victimisation among young people aged from 10 to 25 living in the general household population in England and Wales. The survey does not cover young people living in institutions, including prisons, or the homeless, and thus omits some high offending groups.
- The definition of personal victimisation is consistent with the British Crime Survey. Victimisation covered by the OCJS is less detailed than in the BCS, and uses questions adjusted in light of the OCJS feasibility studies to be suitable for asking younger respondents. Additionally the context of the questions is different within the two surveys. Hence, it is not possible to draw direct comparisons between the OCJS and the BCS of measures of victimisation because of the differences in methodology both in terms of design and context.

## Chapter 2

## Summary

### Violent Crime

- The number of violent crimes experienced by adults remained stable between 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS interviews. All BCS violence has fallen by 43% since 1995 with the biggest drop in domestic violence which is down by 64%
- The latest BCS results estimated that there were 2.4 million violent incidents against adults in England and Wales, based on incidents reported to the 2005/06 survey.
- 29% of all violence occurred on the streets where 54% of muggings, 32% of stranger violence and 26% of stranger violence took place
- More men were victims of violent crime in 2005/2006 than women (62%-38%) the only crime where there were more female victims were in cases of domestic violence.
- 44% of assailants were noticeably drunk and 23% were noticeably on drugs
- Young men, aged 16 to 24, were most at risk of being a victim of violent crime in 2005/06; 12.6 per cent experienced a violent crime of some sort in the year prior to their BCS interview.

### Crime by Region

- In 2005/2006 the London region had the worst recorded crime rates per 1,000 of the population for every category except for criminal damage and burglary and the worst overall recorded crime rate at 134 recorded crimes per 1,000 of the population. However, these rates are inflated by the size of the resident population relative to the visiting population
- The region with the highest burglary rates was Yorkshire and Humber with 16 per 1,000 of the population.

- The region with the most cases of criminal damage was the north west with 29 cases per 1,000 population.
- The eastern region and the south west region had the least amount of total recorded crimes per 1,000 of the population, both at 86.
- Overall from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006 the total recorded crime rates went down or stayed the same for all regions except Yorkshire and Humber which went up by 1%. The biggest change was in the East Midlands region which saw total recorded crime rates fall by 4%
- The North East region saw the biggest rise in violent crime at 10% whilst the eastern region saw violent crime drop by 5%
- The British Crime Survey reported that there were 2,420,000 cases of violent crime in 2005/2006. The region with the most cases was the south east with 440,000 and the regions with the least amount of cases were Wales and the North East both with 106,000.

## **Intimate Violence**

In 2005/2006 –

- 28% of women and 17.5% of men had experienced partner abuse (non-sexual) at least once since they were sixteen
- 12% of women and 8.6% of men had experienced family abuse (non-sexual) at least once since they were sixteen
- 23.9% of women and 3.6% of men had experienced any form of sexual abuse at least once since they were sixteen.
- 23% of women and 13.3% of men had experienced stalking at least once since they were sixteen.
- Women were more likely than men to have experienced intimate violence across all four types of abuse since the age of 16. 21.7% of women had experienced some form of intimate violence compared 10.7% of men.

## Homicide

- There were 766 deaths initially recorded as homicides in England and Wales based on cases recorded by the police in 2005/06. This is a decrease of nine per cent since 2004/05.
- Sixty-seven per cent of homicide victims were male.
- There were 50 shooting victims in 2005/06 compared to 75 in 2004/05.
- Female victims were more likely to be killed by someone they knew: 54 per cent of female victims knew the main suspect compared to 38 per cent of male victims. Sixty-seven per cent of victims aged under 16 knew the main suspect.
- Overall, the risk of being a victim of homicide was 14 deaths per million population. Children under one year old were the most at risk age group, at 38 deaths per million population.
- In 2005/06, 219 men (44% of all male victims) and 83 women (33% of all female victims) were known to have been killed by strangers.
- In 2005/06, there were at least 55 (7%) victims under 16 years of age, a decrease of five per cent on the previous year (2004/05).
- A quarrel, revenge or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 31% of homicides in 2005/06.
- 7% of homicides were due to acts of terrorism and can be attributed to the 7th July London bombings. 5% of homicides occurred during robberies or burglaries. A further 3% were attributed to irrational acts.

## Reform Urban Rankings

- There is a dramatic variation between the best and worst performers. At 115.5 crimes per 1,000 population, Nottingham had almost four times the level of crime as the safest towns in the rankings: Southend, which recorded 30.9 crimes per 1,000 population, and Poole, with 32.7 crimes per 1,000 populations.
- There is also a dramatic variation between towns of similar size. Nottingham, Wolverhampton and Reading all have populations of around 250,000 (249,584, 251,462 and 232,662 respectively). However Nottingham has a crime rate of 111.5 crimes per 1,000 population; whereas Wolverhampton has a crime rate of 49.5 crimes per 1000 and Reading has a crime rate of 43.4 crimes per 1,000.
- Nottingham had the highest number of murders per 100,000 population, followed by St Helens. Brighton and Hove and Cambridge had no murders in 2005.
- Nottingham had the highest levels of vehicle crime per 1,000 population, followed by Manchester. Ashford and Eastbourne had the lowest.
- Portsmouth had the highest number of rapes per 10,000 population, followed by Peterborough. Exeter and Swansea had the lowest.
- Leicester had the highest number of assaults per 1,000 population, followed by Bradford. Southend and York had the lowest.
- Stockport had the highest number of burglaries per 1,000 population, followed by Leeds and Nottingham. Norwich had the lowest rate.
- Manchester had the highest number of robberies per 1,000 population, followed by Nottingham. Ashford and Poole had the lowest.
- Bradford had the highest number of gun crimes per 10,000 population, followed by Leeds. Dudley and St Helens had the lowest.

## Crime and Young People

- Just over a quarter (27%) of young people aged from 10 to 25 had been a victim of either personal theft or of assault in the last 12 months.
- 10- to 15-year-olds were more likely to have been a victim than 16- to 25-year-olds (31% versus 25%).
- The most common forms of victimisation for both age groups (10- to 15-year-olds and 16- to 25-year-olds) were assault without injury (11%) and other personal thefts (9%). Both forms were more common among 10- to 15-year-olds.
- Males were significantly more likely than females to have been a victim of a personal crime in the last 12 months (32% versus 22%)
- Thirteen per cent of young people had experienced at least one personal theft (robbery, theft from the person, other personal thefts) in the last 12 months. The most common type of personal thefts was other personal thefts (where there is no direct contact between the victim and offender) at 9%.
- The items stolen and the location of the thefts were strongly related to the age of the victim. Incidents against 10- to 15-year-olds were more likely to involve the theft of stationery and sports equipment and to have occurred at school compared with incidents against 16- to 25-year-olds. Those aged between 16 and 25 were more likely than 10- to 15-year-olds to have money, mobile phone and cards (including credit and debit cards) stolen and the most commonly mentioned locations were at a pub/bar/nightclub, in the street and at home.
- Those aged between 10 and 15 were significantly more likely than those aged from 16 to 25 to have been victims of assault without injury (14% versus 10%). This reflects higher victimisation levels among 12- to 13-year-olds (17%) and lower levels among 24- to 25-year-olds (4%).
- Males aged from 10 to 15 were significantly more likely than males aged from 16 to 25 to have been a victim of assault without injury (18% and 13% respectively). The pattern was similar for females.

## Chapter 3

## Violent Crime

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Except where stated figures for sexual offences and homicides are not included in these tables please see Chapter 2 - Homicide and intimate violence

### 3a. Violent Crime Numbers and Percentage Change.

BCS 1981-2005/2006

	2005/2006 (000s)	2004/2005 (000s)	2003/2004 (000s)	2002/2003 (000s)	2001/2002 (000s)	1999 (000s)	1997 (000s)
<b>Offences</b>							
Common Assault	1,490	1,488	1,657	1,702	1,724	2,325	2,455
Wounding	547	577	656	709	648	651	804
Robbery	311	255	283	303	356	407	334
Snatch Theft	72	92	117	88	74	57	83
<b>According to BCS Typology<sup>2</sup></b>							
Domestic Violence	357	401	447	506	626	775	814
Aquaintance violence	817	828	906	949	862	1,227	1,642
Stranger	863	836	960	956	883	954	784
Mugging	382	347	400	391	430	464	417
<b>All BCS Violence</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,676</b>

	1995 (000s)	1993 (000s)	1991 (000s) <sup>1</sup>	1987 (000s)	1983 (000s)	1981 (000s)
<b>Offences</b>						
Common Assault	2,923	2,525	1,751	1,490	1,429	1,403
Wounding	914	755	624	568	424	508
Robbery	339	235	182	179	145	164
Snatch Theft	80	85	79	56	62	85
<b>According to BCS Typology<sup>2</sup></b>						
Domestic Violence	989	1,166	534	443	287	292
Aquaintance violence	1,816	1,308	1,043	775	641	774
Stranger	1,004	803	797	844	865	844
Mugging	419	320	259	229	208	250
<b>All BCS Violence</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,160</b>

### Percentage Change (3a continued)

	% change 1995 to 2005/06	% change 1997 to 2005/06	% change 1999 to 2005/06	% change 2001/02 to 2005/06	% change 2002/03 to 2005/06	% change 2003/04 to 2005/06	% change 2004/05 to 2005/06
<b>Offences</b>							
Common Assault	-49%	-39	-36	-14	-12	-10	0
Wounding	-40%	-32	-16	-16	-23	-17	-5
Robbery	-8%	-7	-24	-13	3	10	22
<b>According to BCS Typology<sup>2</sup></b>							
Domestic Violence	-64%	-56	-54	-43	-29	-20	-11
Acquaintance violence	-55%	-50	-33	-5	-14	-10	-1
Stranger	-14%	10	-10	-2	-10	-10	3
Mugging	-9%	-8	-18	-11	-2	-4	10
<b>All BCS Violence</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>0</b>

1. The 1991 estimates for domestic, acquaintance and stranger violence and mugging were calculated based on the estimate for all BCS violence. Estimates for these individual categories could not be calculated using their individual incidence rates because the data used for calculating these rates were not collected in the 1992 BCS (which measured crime in 1991).

2. Violent crime as measured by the BCS is divided into a typology of four groupings, based on the relationship between the victim and suspect: **Domestic violence** - all violent incidents, except mugging, which involve partners, ex-partners or other relatives. **Mugging** - robbery, attempted robbery, and snatch theft from person. **Stranger violence** - common assaults and woundings in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way. **Acquaintance violence** - common assaults and woundings in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight.

For example: in 2005/2006 there were 357,000 occurrences of domestic violence, in 1997 there were 814,000 occurrences of domestic violence. In 2005/06 there were 56% less domestic violence offences than there were in 1997.

### 3b. Location and Time the Violent Incidents occurred

#### Percentages

#### Location

(BCS 2005/2006)

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Common Assault
Around the home <sup>1</sup>	25%	80%	15%	7%	22%	27%	17%	26%
Around work <sup>2</sup>	12%	0%	1%	13%	20%	12%	1%	14%
Street <sup>3</sup>	29%	5%	54%	32%	26%	23%	55%	25%
Pub or club <sup>4</sup>	17%	5%	7%	28%	16%	25%	8%	17%
Transport	6%	1%	11%	11%	2%	3%	8%	6%
Other location	11%	9%	11%	9%	14%	10%	11%	11%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>955</i>

#### Time

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Common Assault
During the week	53%	64%	48%	46%	56%	49%	45%	55%
At the weekend <sup>5</sup>	47%	36%	52%	54%	44%	51%	55%	45%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,564</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>909</i>
<b>Day<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>40%</b>
Morning	9%	12%	11%	9%	7%	9%	10%	9%
Afternoon	27%	21%	34%	21%	31%	23%	34%	26%
Morning/afternoon <sup>7</sup>	4%	8%	1%	4%	4%	2%	77%	6%
<b>Night<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Evening	47%	48%	43%	46%	51%	48%	42%	48%
Night	12%	9%	11%	20%	6%	17%	13%	11%
Evening/night <sup>9</sup>	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,573</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>913</i>

1. Includes home premises, whether inside/outside or garage/shed, home car park or nearby street to home.
2. Includes work premises, whether inside/outside or work garage/car parks.
3. Includes streets near work/college/sports ground/public entertainment/train or tube stations etc. subway, park/open spaces, waste grounds, and street markets.
4. Includes pub/club premises, whether inside or nearby street/car parks.
5. Weekend is from Friday 6pm to Monday 6am.
6. Morning is from 6am to noon. Afternoon is from noon to 6pm.
7. Victim unsure if morning or afternoon.
8. Evening is from 6pm to midnight. Night is midnight to 6am.
9. Victim unsure if evening or night.

For example: 25% of all violent crimes occur in the home, 80% of domestic violence occurs around the home and 15% of muggings occur around the home. 60% of violence occurs at night as does 59% of all domestic violence.

Crime in England and Wales 2005/06: Supplementary Tables: Nature of burglary, theft, criminal damage, vehicle and violent crime.

[http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0506\\_tables\\_bvv.html](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0506_tables_bvv.html)

### 3c. Numbers and Percentages of Victims of Violent Crime by Gender

BCS 2005/2006

	Number of incidents (000s)		Percentage of incidents by Violence Type <sup>1</sup>		Percentage of incidents by gender	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Type of crime</b>						
Wounding	337	212	23%	23%	61%	39%
Robbery	223	89	15%	10%	71%	29%
Common Assault	901	591	60%	64%	60%	40%
Snatch Theft	32	39	4%	4%	... <sup>2</sup>	...
All Violent Crime	<b>1,492</b>	<b>931</b>			<b>62%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>BCS Typology</b>						
Domestic Violence	72	285	5%	31%	20%	80%
Acquaintance violence	255	128	17%	14%	67%	33%
Stranger	670	196	45%	21%	77%	23%
Mugging <sup>6</sup>	496	323	33%	35%	61%	39%
All Violent Crime	<b>1,492</b>	<b>931</b>			<b>62%</b>	<b>38%</b>

1. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

2. The percentage for incidents of snatch theft according to gender were unavailable

For example, in 2005 to 2006 there were 72,000 male victims of domestic violence. This made up 5% of the total violent crime figures for men and constituted 20% of all domestic violence offences.

Source: "Crime In England and Wales"

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf>

### 3d. Use of weapons in violent crime

#### Percentages

BCS 2005/06

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Common Assault
Weapon used	22%	14%	15%	24%	25%	23%	19%	22%
No weapon used	78%	86%	83%	74%	75%	76%	79%	77%
Not able to say anything about offender	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Knife	7%	6%	11%	6%	6%	6%	13%	6%
Hitting implement <sup>1</sup>	7%	7%	2%	8%	8%	10%	2%	7%
Glass/bottle	4%	2%	1%	6%	4%	5%	1%	4%
Stabbing implement	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Firearm	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Stones	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	3%
Syringe	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other	5%	2%	0%	6%	8%	6%	0%	6%

1. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

2. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one response was allowed.

For example, In 23% of cases of wounding a weapon was used, in 6% of cases of wounding a knife was used, in 10% of cases a hitting implement was used and in 5% of cases a glass or bottle was used. In terms of all violence a weapon was used in 22% of cases.

### 3e. The percentage of offenders under the influence of drink or drugs<sup>1</sup>

#### Percentages

BCS 2005/2006

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Common assault
<b>Under influence of drink</b>								
Yes	44%	46%	21%	54%	44%	57%	24%	45%
No	47%	53%	59%	34%	53%	36%	57%	49%
Don't know	8%	1%	20%	12%	3%	8%	19%	6%
<b>Under influence of drugs</b>								
Yes	23%	12%	24%	20%	30%	24%	28%	22%
No	53%	83%	44%	44%	51%	47%	39%	57%
Don't know	25%	6%	32%	37%	19%	29%	33%	22%

1. Question not asked if offender identified as being under 16 years of age.

For example, 46% of offenders in cases of domestic violence were under the influence of alcohol and 12% were under the influence of drugs. In cases of wounding 57% of offenders were under the influence of alcohol and 24% were under the influence of drugs.

Source: 'Crime in England and Wales 2005/2006'

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf>

### 3f. Victims of Violent Crime by age and social status

Percentage of Victims Once or More

BCS 2005/2006

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Unweighted Base
<b>Men</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	0.2%	0.9%	2.1%	1.4%	21,378
16-24	<b>12.6%</b>	0.3%	3.0%	6.5%	4.2%	1,744
25-34	<b>5.5%</b>	0.2%	1.1%	2.9%	1.5%	2,972
35-44	<b>3.9%</b>	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.3%	4,288
45-54	<b>3.1%</b>	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	1.2%	3,480
55-64	<b>1.1%</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3,819
65-74	<b>0.5%</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	2,882
75+	<b>0.3%</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	2,193
<b>Women</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	26,351
16-24	<b>7.0%</b>	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2,135
25-34	<b>2.8%</b>	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	3,857
35-44	<b>3.0%</b>	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	4,950
45-54	<b>2.2%</b>	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	3,960
55-64	<b>1.0%</b>	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	4,374
65-74	<b>0.5%</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	3,518
75+	<b>0.4%</b>	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3,557
<b>Ethnic group</b>						
White	<b>3.3%</b>	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%	44,902
Non-white	<b>3.8%</b>	0.4%	1.4%	1.5%	0.8%	2,820
<b>Marital status</b>						

Married	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	23,100
Cohabiting	3.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.0%	3,844
Single	7.8%	0.7%	2.0%	3.4%	2.5%	9,336
Separated	5.5%	2.3%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	1,444
Divorced	4.8%	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.9%	4,239
Widowed	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	5,755
<b>Respondents' employment status<sup>1</sup></b>						
In employment	3.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	1.2%	25,210
Unemployed	6.6%	0.7%	0.6%	2.7%	3.3%	726
Economically inactive	4.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	7,467
<b>Highest qualification</b>						
None	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	14,770
O level/GCSE	4.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.7%	9,069
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	3.9%	0.4%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	7,893
Degree or diploma	3.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.6%	0.8%	13,649
Other	3.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	2,236
<b>Disability/illness</b>						
No disability/illness	3.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	34,443
Non-limiting disability/illness	3.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	4,007
Limiting disability/illness	2.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	9,190
<b>Hours out of home on an average weekday</b>						
Less than 3 hours	1.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	14,218
3 hours less than 7 hours	3.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	12,745

7 hours or longer	4.4%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	1.4%	20,671
<b>Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month</b>						
None	2.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	23,395
Less than three times a week	3.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.0%	12,940
More often	5.6%	0.6%	1.0%	2.7%	1.8%	11,389
<b>Household income</b>						
Less than £5,000	3.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2,941
£5,000 less than £10,000	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	5,818
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	8,701
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	6,201
£30,000 or more	3.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%	0.9%	13,552
<b>Area type<sup>2</sup></b>						
Rural	2.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%	11,765
Urban	3.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.1%	35,964
<b>ACORN category<sup>3</sup></b>						
Wealthy Achievers	2.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	12,941
Urban Prosperity	3.9%	0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	0.6%	4,055
Comfortably Off	3.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	15,737
Moderate Means	4.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	1.6%	6,449
Hard Pressed	4.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	8,445
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>47,729</b>

1. Based on men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

2. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in bulletins prior to 2004/05.

3. 'A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods', developed by CACI Ltd., classifies households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. See Glossary for further details.

For Example: Out of the total number of people surveyed (47,729) 21,378 were male of these 4.3% had been a victim of any violent crime at least once. 0.2% of all males had been a victim of domestic violence, 0.9% had been the victim of mugging, 2.1% had been the victim of stranger violence and 1.4% had been the victim of acquaintance violence. Another example is that of those surveyed who visit a pub or wine bar less than three times (but more than none) per week 3.4% had been a victim of violent crime at least once, 0.5% had been a victim of domestic violence, 0.7% had been a victim of a mugging, 1.5% had been the victim of stranger violence and 1% had been the victim of acquaintance violence.

Source: 'Crime in England and Wales 2005/2006'

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf>

### 3g. Victim Offender Relationship in Violent Crime

#### Percentages

BCS 2005/2006

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Common Assault
Not known	46%	0%	76%	100%	0%	37%	74%	43%
Sight/casual	23%	2%	16%	0%	60%	25%	17%	25%
Known well	30%	98%	8%	0%	40%	38%	9%	33%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

For example, for 46% of all violence the offender was not known by the victim, for 8% of muggings the victim knew the offender well and for 25% of common assaults the victim knew the offender casually (i.e knew them by sight, only knew their name, had met them briefly before etc)

### 3h. Offender Characteristics in violent crime

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Common Assault
<b>Sex of offenders</b>								
Male	78%	79%	89%	79%	72%	79%	87%	75%
Female	14%	20%	5%	10%	18%	13%	6%	16%
People of both sexes	9%	1%	6%	11%	10%	8%	7%	9%
<b>Age of offenders</b>								
Under school age	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
School age	13%	6%	11%	10%	21%	13%	12%	14%
Aged between 16 and 24	50%	28%	72%	56%	45%	46%	73%	46%
Aged 25 to 39	32%	37%	17%	35%	34%	44%	17%	32%
Aged 40 or older	12%	29%	4%	8%	11%	8%	5%	15%
<b>Number of offenders</b>								
One	56%	98%	37%	46%	55%	56%	32%	60%
Two	13%	1%	25%	16%	12%	7%	25%	13%
Three	9%	0%	14%	8%	12%	17%	16%	5%
Four or more	22%	0%	24%	31%	22%	21%	27%	22%

1. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one offender could be involved.

For example, 72% of all muggings were committed by someone aged between 16 and 24, 89% were committed by a male offender and in 24% of muggings there were four or more offenders.

Source: 'Crime in England and Wales 2005/2006'

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf>

### 3j. Emotional Impact of Violent Crime

#### Percentages

BCS 2005/2006

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance
<b>Respondent was emotionally affected</b>	88%	96%	89%	85%	88%
<b>Degree of emotional upset</b>					
Respondent was affected:					
Very much	30%	51%	35%	23%	27%
Quite a lot	26%	30%	24%	22%	30%
Just a little	32%	15%	30%	40%	31%
Respondent not affected	12%	4%	11%	15%	12%
<b>Type of emotional response</b>					
<b>respondent experienced<sup>1</sup>:</b>					
Anger	55%	53%	56%	52%	58%
Annoyance	38%	30%	41%	41%	37%
Shock	42%	47%	51%	41%	37%
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	27%	34%	29%	22%	27%
Fear	28%	44%	26%	21%	27%
Difficulty sleeping	14%	26%	14%	9%	13%
Anxiety or panic attacks	13%	27%	15%	8%	12%
Crying/tears	18%	53%	14%	10%	12%
Depression	13%	34%	14%	8%	9%
Other	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%
Respondent not affected	12%	4%	11%	15%	12%

1. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one response was allowed.

## 3j. Continued

	Wounding	Robbery	Common Assault
<b>Respondent was emotionally affected</b>	91%	88%	87%
<b>Degree of emotional upset</b>			
Respondent was affected:			
Very much	41%	37%	25%
Quite a lot	29%	22%	26%
Just a little	20%	29%	36%
Respondent not affected	9%	12%	13%
<b>Type of emotional response</b>			
<b>respondent experienced<sup>1</sup>:</b>			
Anger	65%	55%	51%
Annoyance	34%	38%	38%
Shock	50%	52%	37%
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	33%	33%	24%
Fear	34%	29%	26%
Difficulty sleeping	22%	17%	11%
Anxiety or panic attacks	17%	17%	12%
Crying/tears	25%	17%	17%
Depression	21%	16%	10%
Other	0%	1%	2%
Respondent not affected	9%	12%	13%

For example, 88% of victims of all forms of violence were emotionally affected to some degree. 30% were very much affected. Of people who were emotionally affected, 55% were angry, 38% were annoyed and 42% were shocked.

Source: 'Crime in England and Wales 2005/2006' <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf>

### 3k. Police Recorded Crime<sup>1</sup> by Region and Wales 2005/06

Numbers and Rates

	Total Recorded Crime Numbers <sup>2</sup>	Recorded Crime Rates per 1,000 population					
		Total recorded Crime	Total Violent Crime <sup>3</sup>	Burglary	Theft and handling of stolen goods	Theft of and from vehicles	Criminal damage
London Region	992,557	134	34	14	55	19	17
North West Region	783,638	115	24	14	38	15	29
South East Region	728,618	90	19	10	33	11	20
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	596,905	118	24	16	41	16	28
West Midlands Region	521,179	98	23	13	32	12	21
Eastern Region	471,681	86	17	10	32	11	20
East Midlands Region	436,812	102	21	13	37	13	23
South West Region	433,376	86	19	10	31	10	19
Wales	258,309	87	19	9	31	13	22
North East Region	257,053	101	20	12	33	12	28
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>5,480,128</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>

### 3I. Percentage Change in Police Recorded Crime be Region and Wales, 2004/05 to 2005/06

	Total recorded Crime % Change	Recorded Crime Rates per 1,000 population % Change				
		Total Violent Crime	Burglary	Theft and handling of stolen goods <sup>4</sup>	Theft of and from vehicles	Criminal damage
North East Region	0	10	-9	-3	-3	-2
North West Region	0	1	-6	-1	0	2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	1	9	-5	0	-6	-1
East Midlands Region	-4	0	-14	-5	-6	1
West Midlands Region	-2	0	-5	-4	-7	0
Eastern Region	-2	-5	-3	0	-1	-2
London Region	-3	0	2	-3	1	-10
South East Region	0	5	-2	-1	-2	0
South West Region	-3	-1	-11	-4	-8	1
Wales	-3	-1	-10	-5	-3	0
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>

For Example: In the North East region there was total of 257,053 offences recorded, this is 101 crimes per 1,000 of the population. This breaks down to 20 violent crimes (per 1,000 people), 12 burglaries, 33 counts of theft and handling of stolen goods, 12 counts of theft of and from vehicles and 28 offences of criminal damage (all per 1,000 people). There was no percentage change for the total recorded crime numbers in the North East from 04/05 to 05/06. However the violent crime rates per 1,000 of the population went up by 10%, burglary went down by 9%, theft and handling of stolen goods also went down by 3% and criminal damage went down by 2%.

### 3m. BCS incidents of Crime by region and Wales

Numbers and Rates

2005/06

	Burglary		All Vehicle Thefts <sup>5</sup>		All Violent Crime <sup>5</sup>	
	No. of incidents (000s) <sup>6</sup>	Rate per 10,000 households	No. of incidents (000s)	Rate per 10,000 households	No. of incidents (000s)	Rate per 10,000 households
North East Region <sup>7</sup>	38	346	67	618	106	515
North West Region	105	365	225	786	316	578
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	74	348	170	803	250	617
East Midlands Region	62	347	131	740	200	578
West Midlands Region	74	336	162	741	263	617
Eastern Region	62	271	150	654	231	523
London Region	133	411	306	946	298	498
South East Region	77	226	242	714	440	673
South West Region	57	267	139	649	187	456
Wales	32	261	86	711	106	446
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1731</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>561</b>

### 3n. BCS incidents of household and personal crime by region and Wales

Percentages, Numbers and Rates<sup>8</sup>

2005/06

	Household Crime <sup>5</sup>			Personal Crime <sup>5</sup>		
	% of people a victim at least once	No of incidents (000s)	Rate per 10,000 households	% of people a victim at least once	No. of incidents (000s)	Rate per 10,000 adults
North East Region	19%	351	3,221	6%	168	814
North West Region	19%	875	3,053	6%	506	924
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	20%	685	3,241	6%	394	973
East Midlands Region	19%	566	3,186	6%	310	897
West Midlands Region	18%	655	2,992	7%	435	1,021
Eastern Region	16%	615	2,675	6%	363	823
London Region	19%	978	3,023	8%	668	1,116
South East Region	17%	918	2,702	7%	736	1,128
South West Region	16%	594	2,776	5%	325	790
Wales	16%	330	2,713	5%	177	743
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>6,792</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>956</b>

For example: In the Eastern Region there were 62,000 burglaries with a rate 271 per 10,000 households, there were 150,000 vehicle thefts with a rate of 654 per 10,000 households and there were 231,000 violent crimes committed with a rate of 523 per 10,000 households.

#### Notes

- 1The listed recorded crime offences are main offence groups. For more detail on what offences are contained under these groupings, see the main glossary.
- 2.Total recorded crime offences include: violent crime, burglary, theft and handling stolen goods, theft of and from vehicles, criminal damage, drug and other offences.
3. Total violent crime includes offences recorded in violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery .
4. Theft of and from vehicles is included within the more general category of theft and handling stolen goods.
5. 'All vehicle theft', 'Violent crime', and 'BCS household crime' and 'BCS personal crime' are main BCS offence groups. For more information please see the main glossary.
6. Numbers of incidents at a regional level will not sum to the total for England and Wales. This is due to differences in the population and household estimates used to calculate the

numbers of crimes. The latest available estimates were used: regional population estimates are mid-2004 based; national population estimates are mid-2004 based projections; regional household estimates are mid-2003 based; national household estimates are mid-2003 based projections.

7. BCS incidents are geographically located in the area where the respondent lives rather than at the precise location of the incident.

8. Rates for household crime (including burglary and vehicle crime) are calculated per 10,000 households. Rates for personal crime (including violent crime) are calculated per 10,000 adults.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/london06.pdf>

### 3p. Metropolitan Police Service

#### Offences<sup>1</sup> by borough, Financial Year 2005-6

Numbers - Recorded Crime

Ranked by Grand Total

Borough	Violence Against the Person							Violence Against the Person Total
	Murder	GBH	ABH	Common Assault	Offensive Weapon	Harassment	Other Violence	
Westminster	8	316	3,153	2,519	463	2,517	469	9,445
Lambeth	7	292	3,708	2,251	566	1,597	570	8,991
Camden	21	211	2,454	2,029	198	1,936	521	7,370
Southwark	7	360	3,741	2,096	398	1,774	689	9,065
Newham	12	249	3,417	1,932	343	1,946	523	8,422
Islington	2	228	2,559	1,382	257	2,066	508	7,002
Ealing	8	192	3,189	2,081	221	1,752	435	7,878
Hackney	6	256	2,704	2,199	414	1,343	549	7,471
Brent	10	192	3,043	1,918	315	2,263	512	8,253
Haringey	4	234	3,019	1,347	368	1,425	525	6,922
Barnet	4	116	2,357	1,639	125	1,922	230	6,393
Tower Hamlets	0	256	2,782	1,725	249	1,967	476	7,455
Croydon	10	187	3,069	2,299	225	1,704	269	7,763
Lewisham	9	164	3,870	1,828	266	1,889	437	8,463
Greenwich	4	194	2,863	2,336	241	1,786	289	7,713
Bromley	2	111	2,683	1,155	107	1,302	139	5,499
Waltham Forest	7	191	2,653	1,670	259	1,763	288	6,831
Wandsworth	5	155	2,484	1,641	175	1,386	293	6,139
Hillingdon	3	152	2,752	1,073	148	1,826	307	6,261

Enfield	5	144	1,719	1,911	209	1,055	213	<b>5,256</b>
Hounslow	4	131	2,396	1,581	151	1,704	467	<b>6,434</b>
Hammersmith & Fulham	2	142	1,832	1,144	190	1,469	262	<b>5,041</b>
Kensington & Chelsea	4	64	1,255	1,002	120	776	104	<b>3,325</b>
Redbridge	6	102	1,907	813	166	700	282	<b>3,976</b>
Barking & Dagenham	4	143	2,441	1,191	153	1,190	166	<b>5,288</b>
Havering	2	161	1,847	1,041	100	853	168	<b>4,172</b>
Bexley	3	119	1,887	1,130	145	959	130	<b>4,373</b>
Merton	3	71	1,659	853	175	737	166	<b>3,664</b>
Harrow	2	84	1,112	958	91	600	181	<b>3,028</b>
Sutton	0	100	1,311	836	104	660	150	<b>3,161</b>
Kingston upon Thames	2	68	1,712	740	94	493	131	<b>3,240</b>
Richmond Upon Thames	2	50	1,082	595	74	441	101	<b>2,345</b>
Heathrow Airport	0	2	62	181	286	78	16	<b>625</b>
<b>Total</b>	168	5,437	78,722	49,096	7,396	45,879	10,566	<b>197,264</b>

Borough	Sexual Offences			Robbery			Burglary	
	Rape	Other Sexual	Sexual Offences Total	Personal Property	Business Property	Robbery Total	Burglary in a Dwelling	Burglary in Other Buildings
Westminster	102	636	<b>738</b>	1,518	59	<b>1,577</b>	1,692	2,466
Lambeth	139	438	<b>577</b>	2,759	239	<b>2,998</b>	2,834	1,050
Camden	67	392	<b>459</b>	1,212	48	<b>1,260</b>	2,511	1,597
Southwark	126	331	<b>457</b>	2,791	190	<b>2,981</b>	2,439	1,704
Newham	112	277	<b>389</b>	2,310	191	<b>2,501</b>	2,680	1,432
Islington	76	270	<b>346</b>	1,307	105	<b>1,412</b>	2,278	1,405
Ealing	101	225	<b>326</b>	1,886	126	<b>2,012</b>	3,277	1,722
Hackney	136	327	<b>463</b>	1,778	78	<b>1,856</b>	2,467	1,080

Brent	97	222	<b>319</b>	2,247	108	<b>2,355</b>	2,557	1,347
Haringey	110	314	<b>424</b>	1,919	105	<b>2,024</b>	2,851	990
Barnet	70	239	<b>309</b>	1,131	95	<b>1,226</b>	2,794	1,569
Tower Hamlets	85	316	<b>401</b>	1,604	71	<b>1,675</b>	2,108	1,359
Croydon	113	239	<b>352</b>	1,711	134	<b>1,845</b>	2,291	1,291
Lewisham	85	295	<b>380</b>	2,161	143	<b>2,304</b>	2,309	1,215
Greenwich	120	250	<b>370</b>	1,145	84	<b>1,229</b>	1,952	1,257
Bromley	54	239	<b>293</b>	816	85	<b>901</b>	2,113	1,813
Waltham Forest	84	194	<b>278</b>	2,273	119	<b>2,392</b>	1,962	1,169
Wandsworth	61	267	<b>328</b>	1,565	103	<b>1,668</b>	2,154	954
Hillingdon	45	257	<b>302</b>	784	92	<b>876</b>	1,847	1,290
Enfield	72	221	<b>293</b>	1,354	100	<b>1,454</b>	2,433	1,411
Hounslow	71	213	<b>284</b>	783	58	<b>841</b>	1,848	1,134
Hammersmith & Fulham	56	167	<b>223</b>	1,244	41	<b>1,285</b>	2,240	812
Kensington & Chelsea	42	169	<b>211</b>	876	30	<b>906</b>	1,559	885
Redbridge	46	161	<b>207</b>	1,249	80	<b>1,329</b>	2,237	1,045
Barking & Dagenham	66	192	<b>258</b>	695	80	<b>775</b>	1,119	802
Havering	49	164	<b>213</b>	393	66	<b>459</b>	1,091	1,362
Bexley	36	163	<b>199</b>	421	52	<b>473</b>	1,207	1,159
Merton	39	165	<b>204</b>	587	38	<b>625</b>	1,024	772
Harrow	37	119	<b>156</b>	828	34	<b>862</b>	1,614	832
Sutton	39	151	<b>190</b>	387	24	<b>411</b>	669	811
Kingston upon Thames	42	134	<b>176</b>	316	21	<b>337</b>	626	562
Richmond Upon Thames	20	119	<b>139</b>	424	31	<b>455</b>	1,391	1,004
Heathrow Airport	0	29	<b>29</b>	7	0	<b>7</b>	0	35
<b>Total</b>	2,398	7,895	<b>10,293</b>	42,481	2,830	<b>45,311</b>	64,174	39,336

Borough	Burglary	Theft and Handling						
	Burglary Total	Theft/Taking of M/V <sup>2</sup>	Theft From M/V	M/V Interference & Tampering	Theft From Shops	Snatches	Picking Pockets, etc	Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles
Westminster	4,158	931	3,289	41	4,346	1,189	5,745	1,453
Lambeth	3,884	1,368	3,250	79	924	1,289	1,271	1,196
Camden	4,108	1,086	3,626	12	1,470	666	2,466	1,521
Southwark	4,143	1,554	3,918	115	1,122	939	749	1,191
Newham	4,112	2,311	4,679	197	1,112	897	671	336
Islington	3,683	1,196	4,668	123	1,027	713	1,859	1,821
Ealing	4,999	2,004	4,504	65	1,420	583	498	584
Hackney	3,547	1,749	3,637	112	686	699	1,504	1,111
Brent	3,904	1,577	3,246	40	942	706	732	326
Haringey	3,841	1,902	3,090	97	1,433	631	1,354	405
Barnet	4,363	1,994	4,320	292	2,099	288	708	398
Tower Hamlets	3,467	1,570	3,642	73	728	578	825	1,307
Croydon	3,582	1,788	2,699	289	1,597	389	649	325
Lewisham	3,524	1,759	2,413	37	1,086	537	651	492
Greenwich	3,209	1,611	2,498	240	1,435	404	286	451
Bromley	3,926	1,556	3,287	279	1,726	173	515	225
Waltham Forest	3,131	1,643	3,155	206	1,092	456	644	271
Wandsworth	3,108	1,249	3,087	64	1,366	502	677	1,346
Hillingdon	3,137	1,481	3,035	5	1,412	243	470	367
Enfield	3,844	1,801	2,496	199	1,084	348	415	226
Hounslow	2,982	1,203	3,032	147	1,173	309	277	613
Hammersmith & Fulham	3,052	779	3,273	60	1,080	710	614	1,017

Kensington & Chelsea	2,444	772	2,330	10	1,699	605	1,194	919
Redbridge	3,282	1,575	2,874	266	1,164	328	353	203
Barking & Dagenham	1,921	1,412	1,883	89	680	176	239	220
Havering	2,453	1,457	2,761	110	1,285	114	555	178
Bexley	2,366	1,057	1,756	187	985	74	144	133
Merton	1,796	819	1,476	18	997	125	244	530
Harrow	2,446	636	2,162	37	709	172	508	140
Sutton	1,480	774	1,568	71	1,048	74	179	307
Kingston upon Thames	1,188	336	938	47	1,152	81	352	859
Richmond Upon Thames	2,395	478	1,462	73	640	72	179	765
Heathrow Airport	35	35	255	0	321	13	67	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,510</b>	<b>43,463</b>	<b>94,309</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>41,040</b>	<b>15,083</b>	<b>27,594</b>	<b>21,238</b>

Borough	Theft and Handling			Criminal Damage				
	Other Theft	Handling Stolen Goods	Theft and Handling Total	Criminal Damage To a Dwelling	Criminal Damage To Other Bldg	Criminal Damage To M/V	Other Criminal Damage	Criminal Damage Total
Westminster	26,607	275	43,876	639	773	1,207	628	3,247
Lambeth	6,508	105	15,990	1,744	483	2,013	529	4,769
Camden	10,329	134	21,310	1,072	595	1,566	490	3,723
Southwark	6,351	74	16,013	1,226	507	1,554	605	3,892
Newham	4,274	46	14,523	1,383	414	2,011	478	4,286
Islington	6,598	64	18,069	1,088	449	1,912	468	3,917
Ealing	3,780	38	13,476	1,262	621	2,333	600	4,816
Hackney	4,891	113	14,502	1,125	328	1,457	389	3,299
Brent	3,744	58	11,371	975	403	1,770	462	3,610
Haringey	4,451	129	13,492	1,130	429	1,837	465	3,861

Barnet	5,062	39	<b>15,200</b>	1,003	493	2,269	645	<b>4,410</b>
Tower Hamlets	5,005	68	<b>13,796</b>	1,101	457	1,679	483	<b>3,720</b>
Croydon	4,239	42	<b>12,017</b>	1,411	646	2,312	710	<b>5,079</b>
Lewisham	3,714	55	<b>10,744</b>	1,511	442	2,089	520	<b>4,562</b>
Greenwich	3,325	47	<b>10,297</b>	1,799	558	2,298	740	<b>5,395</b>
Bromley	3,245	32	<b>11,038</b>	1,216	926	3,081	1,018	<b>6,241</b>
Waltham Forest	2,991	66	<b>10,524</b>	1,000	481	1,759	431	<b>3,671</b>
Wandsworth	3,882	53	<b>12,226</b>	1,015	446	1,587	461	<b>3,509</b>
Hillingdon	2,644	30	<b>9,687</b>	1,048	729	2,632	894	<b>5,303</b>
Enfield	3,066	68	<b>9,703</b>	1,151	435	1,844	516	<b>3,946</b>
Hounslow	2,946	24	<b>9,724</b>	937	469	1,886	612	<b>3,904</b>
Hammersmith & Fulham	4,043	94	<b>11,670</b>	783	323	1,122	264	<b>2,492</b>
Kensington & Chelsea	6,221	40	<b>13,790</b>	465	240	828	256	<b>1,789</b>
Redbridge	3,257	45	<b>10,065</b>	695	372	1,395	330	<b>2,792</b>
Barking & Dagenham	2,454	41	<b>7,194</b>	1,098	429	1,871	555	<b>3,953</b>
Havering	2,258	24	<b>8,742</b>	699	596	1,647	596	<b>3,538</b>
Bexley	1,764	36	<b>6,136</b>	980	761	2,155	786	<b>4,682</b>
Merton	2,523	18	<b>6,750</b>	644	375	1,201	447	<b>2,667</b>
Harrow	2,466	19	<b>6,849</b>	469	321	1,162	270	<b>2,222</b>
Sutton	2,065	30	<b>6,116</b>	627	571	1,416	556	<b>3,170</b>
Kingston upon Thames	2,364	14	<b>6,143</b>	454	443	1,456	432	<b>2,785</b>
Richmond Upon Thames	1,945	26	<b>5,640</b>	483	648	1,259	630	<b>3,020</b>
Heathrow Airport	2,972	49	<b>3,714</b>	3	13	94	20	<b>130</b>
<b>Total</b>	151,984	1,996	<b>400,387</b>	32,236	16,176	56,702	17,286	<b>122,400</b>

Borough	Drugs				Other Notifiable Offences <sup>3</sup>			Grand Total
	Drug Trafficking	Possession Of Drugs	Other Drug Offences	Drugs Total	Going Equipped	Other Notifiable	Other Notifiable Offences Total	
Westminster	264	3,627	41	3,932	113	771	884	67,857
Lambeth	332	2,625	23	2,980	61	473	534	40,723
Camden	327	1,389	21	1,737	37	280	317	40,284
Southwark	323	2,122	13	2,458	37	549	586	39,595
Newham	368	1,645	3	2,016	17	316	333	36,582
Islington	167	1,190	4	1,361	53	246	299	36,089
Ealing	152	1,374	6	1,532	30	426	456	35,495
Hackney	310	1,805	10	2,125	42	310	352	33,615
Brent	255	2,835	4	3,094	18	303	321	33,227
Haringey	443	1,784	5	2,232	39	390	429	33,225
Barnet	65	682	3	750	17	199	216	32,867
Tower Hamlets	136	1,272	6	1,414	34	404	438	32,366
Croydon	139	905	4	1,048	6	267	273	31,959
Lewisham	209	1,151	5	1,365	11	311	322	31,664
Greenwich	145	1,064	5	1,214	17	251	268	29,695
Bromley	171	590	1	762	9	164	173	28,833
Waltham Forest	144	1,321	3	1,468	14	280	294	28,589
Wandsworth	110	1,151	2	1,263	25	275	300	28,541
Hillingdon	95	1,320	5	1,420	9	210	219	27,205
Enfield	102	1,062	7	1,171	12	266	278	25,945
Hounslow	124	693	0	817	13	233	246	25,232
Hammersmith & Fulham	60	851	3	914	31	211	242	24,919

Kensington & Chelsea	187	771	10	<b>968</b>	36	146	<b>182</b>	<b>23,615</b>
Redbridge	119	718	1	<b>838</b>	12	230	<b>242</b>	<b>22,731</b>
Barking & Dagenham	73	569	5	<b>647</b>	14	212	<b>226</b>	<b>20,262</b>
Havering	75	429	1	<b>505</b>	14	140	<b>154</b>	<b>20,236</b>
Bexley	57	452	3	<b>512</b>	9	185	<b>194</b>	<b>18,935</b>
Merton	56	385	3	<b>444</b>	13	164	<b>177</b>	<b>16,327</b>
Harrow	36	466	0	<b>502</b>	5	138	<b>143</b>	<b>16,208</b>
Sutton	23	403	2	<b>428</b>	5	120	<b>125</b>	<b>15,081</b>
Kingston upon Thames	84	340	1	<b>425</b>	8	86	<b>94</b>	<b>14,388</b>
Richmond Upon Thames	25	264	0	<b>289</b>	12	79	<b>91</b>	<b>14,374</b>
Heathrow Airport	8	41	1	<b>50</b>	7	545	<b>552</b>	<b>5,142</b>
<b>Total</b>	5,184	37,296	201	<b>42,681</b>	780	9,180	<b>9,960</b>	<b>931,806</b>

### 3q. Offences by Borough<sup>1</sup> Financial Year 2004/5

Numbers - Recorded Crime

(Ranked by Grand Total)

Borough	Violence Against the Person							Violence Against the Person Total
	Murder	GBH	ABH	Common Assault	Offensive Weapon	Harassment	Other Violence	
Westminster	5	304	2,805	3,317	816	2,623	584	<b>10,454</b>
Lambeth	10	298	2,808	3,383	517	1,979	818	<b>9,813</b>
Camden	8	220	2,264	2,484	274	1,942	464	<b>7,656</b>
Southwark	9	274	3,398	2,727	438	1,789	703	<b>9,338</b>
Islington	7	200	2,335	2,019	292	2,158	606	<b>7,617</b>
Hackney	9	231	2,261	2,556	468	1,281	483	<b>7,289</b>
Ealing	8	237	2,638	2,815	215	1,601	495	<b>8,009</b>
Barnet	3	132	2,351	1,972	155	2,291	279	<b>7,183</b>
Tower Hamlets	6	228	1,958	2,906	325	2,050	422	<b>7,895</b>
Newham	9	252	3,105	2,313	336	1,401	561	<b>7,977</b>
Haringey	10	208	2,318	1,705	361	1,222	502	<b>6,326</b>
Brent	17	204	3,041	2,492	282	2,367	732	<b>9,135</b>
Croydon	10	227	2,947	2,878	282	1,767	493	<b>8,604</b>
Lewisham	5	174	2,627	2,647	366	1,504	535	<b>7,858</b>
Greenwich	8	177	2,216	3,071	226	1,792	380	<b>7,870</b>
Wandsworth	4	140	2,020	1,917	234	1,246	337	<b>5,898</b>
Bromley	3	112	2,313	1,657	146	1,341	190	<b>5,762</b>
Waltham Forest	3	155	1,702	2,358	313	1,444	266	<b>6,241</b>
Hillingdon	1	159	2,236	1,675	134	1,407	309	<b>5,921</b>
Hammersmith & Fulham	3	149	1,218	1,708	205	1,027	312	<b>4,622</b>
Enfield	10	119	1,581	2,117	218	862	283	<b>5,190</b>

Hounslow	5	111	1,680	2,594	147	1,700	535	<b>6,772</b>
Kensington & Chelsea	9	61	1,006	1,282	123	673	118	<b>3,272</b>
Redbridge	4	159	1,458	1,647	149	914	359	<b>4,690</b>
Havering	0	99	1,274	1,715	155	771	177	<b>4,191</b>
Barking & Dagenham	8	132	2,034	1,634	184	1,008	224	<b>5,224</b>
Bexley	2	96	1,471	1,361	124	833	242	<b>4,129</b>
Harrow	0	78	996	1,065	105	614	183	<b>3,041</b>
Merton	0	99	1,367	1,185	154	836	159	<b>3,800</b>
Sutton	1	95	1,087	1,302	93	855	122	<b>3,555</b>
Richmond Upon Thames	3	58	926	682	77	631	193	<b>2,570</b>
Kingston upon Thames	2	66	1,417	1,064	83	750	138	<b>3,520</b>
Heathrow Airport	0	0	81	208	103	96	16	<b>504</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>64,939</b>	<b>66,456</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>44,775</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>201,926</b>

**3q. Continued**

Borough	Sexual Offences			Robbery			Burglary	
	Rape	Other Sexual	Sexual Offences Total	Personal Property	Business Property	Robbery Total	Burglary in a Dwelling	Burglary in Other Buildings
Westminster	113	659	<b>772</b>	1,439	66	<b>1,505</b>	1,886	2,611
Lambeth	146	456	<b>602</b>	2,922	99	<b>3,021</b>	3,105	1,045
Camden	68	467	<b>535</b>	1,277	38	<b>1,315</b>	2,391	1,780
Southwark	126	353	<b>479</b>	2,277	129	<b>2,406</b>	2,694	1,717
Islington	93	275	<b>368</b>	1,161	83	<b>1,244</b>	2,451	1,230
Hackney	132	322	<b>454</b>	1,854	72	<b>1,926</b>	2,733	1,164
Ealing	77	311	<b>388</b>	1,476	89	<b>1,565</b>	2,824	1,526
Barnet	84	295	<b>379</b>	1,132	79	<b>1,211</b>	2,689	1,356
Tower Hamlets	85	325	<b>410</b>	1,346	111	<b>1,457</b>	1,699	1,371

Newham	151	298	<b>449</b>	1,765	174	<b>1,939</b>	1,942	1,468
Haringey	99	324	<b>423</b>	1,365	65	<b>1,430</b>	3,184	900
Brent	99	199	<b>298</b>	2,015	69	<b>2,084</b>	2,805	1,182
Croydon	90	321	<b>411</b>	1,418	78	<b>1,496</b>	2,145	1,085
Lewisham	96	311	<b>407</b>	1,684	99	<b>1,783</b>	2,611	1,167
Greenwich	99	253	<b>352</b>	1,096	76	<b>1,172</b>	1,806	1,164
Wandsworth	64	269	<b>333</b>	1,407	68	<b>1,475</b>	2,675	941
Bromley	57	251	<b>308</b>	657	72	<b>729</b>	1,917	1,859
Waltham Forest	55	184	<b>239</b>	1,714	82	<b>1,796</b>	1,838	1,306
Hillingdon	52	216	<b>268</b>	542	51	<b>593</b>	2,056	1,087
Hammersmith & Fulham	63	163	<b>226</b>	1,340	46	<b>1,386</b>	2,214	809
Enfield	74	173	<b>247</b>	1,064	79	<b>1,143</b>	2,251	1,277
Hounslow	75	217	<b>292</b>	664	48	<b>712</b>	1,889	1,080
Kensington & Chelsea	36	282	<b>318</b>	761	31	<b>792</b>	1,680	900
Redbridge	72	209	<b>281</b>	1,168	73	<b>1,241</b>	1,811	1,247
Havering	30	129	<b>159</b>	351	91	<b>442</b>	903	1,412
Barking & Dagenham	74	170	<b>244</b>	661	78	<b>739</b>	1,159	1,016
Bexley	48	207	<b>255</b>	373	29	<b>402</b>	983	1,003
Harrow	50	143	<b>193</b>	669	30	<b>699</b>	1,492	686
Merton	45	171	<b>216</b>	419	40	<b>459</b>	974	790
Sutton	31	139	<b>170</b>	203	28	<b>231</b>	701	728
Richmond Upon Thames	22	152	<b>174</b>	344	32	<b>376</b>	1,120	897
Kingston upon Thames	37	144	<b>181</b>	238	19	<b>257</b>	456	528
Heathrow Airport	3	30	<b>33</b>	5	2	<b>7</b>	0	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>36,807</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>39,033</b>	<b>63,084</b>	<b>38,390</b>

## 3q. Continued

Borough	Burglary	Theft and Handling						
	Burglary Total	Theft/Taking of M/V	Theft From M/V	M/V Interference & Tampering	Theft From Shops	Snatches	Picking Pockets, etc	Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles
Westminster	4,497	1,086	3,467	29	4,070	1,083	7,206	1,347
Lambeth	4,150	1,651	3,349	50	1,004	1,282	1,221	952
Camden	4,171	1,287	3,795	23	1,437	613	1,886	1,337
Southwark	4,411	2,359	3,605	242	1,084	771	918	1,070
Islington	3,681	1,340	3,678	29	1,006	769	1,622	1,745
Hackney	3,897	1,814	3,640	72	557	858	1,207	980
Ealing	4,350	2,340	4,546	16	1,395	671	454	571
Barnet	4,045	2,106	3,490	280	1,999	281	684	341
Tower Hamlets	3,070	1,843	3,437	34	755	595	694	1,156
Newham	3,410	2,202	3,853	26	1,060	848	660	312
Haringey	4,084	2,089	2,907	73	1,278	576	1,553	339
Brent	3,987	1,616	2,653	69	916	703	690	325
Croydon	3,230	1,891	2,644	192	1,614	413	489	294
Lewisham	3,778	1,875	2,071	26	1,242	428	734	346
Greenwich	2,970	1,880	2,235	21	1,451	316	289	275
Wandsworth	3,616	1,259	2,867	44	1,408	458	541	1,217
Bromley	3,776	1,547	2,606	147	1,774	179	422	284
Waltham Forest	3,144	1,590	3,098	17	990	599	739	227
Hillingdon	3,143	1,558	3,254	16	1,357	216	294	251
Hammersmith & Fulham	3,023	925	3,605	49	1,030	818	699	1,085
Enfield	3,528	1,995	2,861	270	1,089	347	381	214
Hounslow	2,969	1,534	2,859	158	1,096	291	211	528

Kensington & Chelsea	2,580	872	2,439	16	1,715	551	1,255	877
Redbridge	3,058	1,808	3,053	25	1,065	315	324	141
Havering	2,315	1,527	1,999	32	1,221	129	445	181
Barking & Dagenham	2,175	1,610	1,540	25	619	175	287	215
Bexley	1,986	1,179	1,406	164	918	106	113	144
Harrow	2,178	728	2,177	70	671	207	213	133
Merton	1,764	869	1,224	143	862	138	181	503
Sutton	1,429	779	1,577	20	912	54	153	263
Richmond Upon Thames	2,017	448	1,269	70	648	91	88	878
Kingston upon Thames	984	386	800	51	1,222	100	348	784
Heathrow Airport	58	33	160	1	299	9	56	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,474</b>	<b>48,026</b>	<b>88,164</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>39,764</b>	<b>14,990</b>	<b>27,057</b>	<b>19,317</b>

**3q. Continued**

Borough	Theft and Handling			Criminal Damage				
	Other Theft	Handling Stolen Goods	Theft and Handling Total	Criminal Damage To a Dwelling	Criminal Damage To Other Bldg	Criminal Damage To M/V	Other Criminal Damage	Criminal Damage Total
Westminster	29,741	334	48,363	818	914	1,524	669	3,925
Lambeth	7,723	169	17,401	1,975	558	2,379	567	5,479
Camden	12,151	131	22,660	1,138	668	1,759	488	4,053
Southwark	6,737	135	16,921	1,889	670	2,248	607	5,414
Islington	7,549	84	17,822	1,356	523	1,970	453	4,302
Hackney	5,521	113	14,762	1,534	428	1,739	385	4,086
Ealing	3,854	47	13,894	1,404	654	2,073	548	4,679
Barnet	6,334	42	15,557	1,197	641	2,142	710	4,690
Tower Hamlets	6,703	85	15,302	1,466	611	1,895	455	4,427
Newham	4,509	126	13,596	1,491	403	2,084	472	4,450

Haringey	4,906	102	<b>13,823</b>	1,496	471	2,021	405	<b>4,393</b>
Brent	4,128	59	<b>11,159</b>	1,182	489	1,735	515	<b>3,921</b>
Croydon	3,987	41	<b>11,565</b>	1,626	866	2,271	711	<b>5,474</b>
Lewisham	4,177	82	<b>10,981</b>	1,519	495	2,118	511	<b>4,643</b>
Greenwich	3,712	50	<b>10,229</b>	2,202	613	2,070	665	<b>5,550</b>
Wandsworth	4,937	57	<b>12,788</b>	1,255	551	1,891	523	<b>4,220</b>
Bromley	3,394	37	<b>10,390</b>	1,651	998	2,905	1,073	<b>6,627</b>
Waltham Forest	3,615	67	<b>10,942</b>	1,160	523	1,988	374	<b>4,045</b>
Hillingdon	2,910	27	<b>9,883</b>	1,201	841	2,660	796	<b>5,498</b>
Hammersmith & Fulham	4,501	66	<b>12,778</b>	886	413	1,378	273	<b>2,950</b>
Enfield	3,577	59	<b>10,793</b>	1,199	546	2,044	489	<b>4,278</b>
Hounslow	3,042	36	<b>9,755</b>	1,106	529	2,142	637	<b>4,414</b>
Kensington & Chelsea	7,195	49	<b>14,969</b>	556	316	963	264	<b>2,099</b>
Redbridge	3,588	28	<b>10,347</b>	802	519	1,803	472	<b>3,596</b>
Havering	2,152	26	<b>7,712</b>	751	767	2,121	623	<b>4,262</b>
Barking & Dagenham	2,170	50	<b>6,691</b>	1,231	464	1,721	458	<b>3,874</b>
Bexley	1,515	45	<b>5,590</b>	1,073	778	2,147	722	<b>4,720</b>
Harrow	2,689	36	<b>6,924</b>	582	367	1,397	298	<b>2,644</b>
Merton	2,480	23	<b>6,423</b>	762	531	1,164	439	<b>2,896</b>
Sutton	2,058	27	<b>5,843</b>	885	708	1,533	778	<b>3,904</b>
Richmond Upon Thames	2,498	13	<b>6,003</b>	614	688	1,303	629	<b>3,234</b>
Kingston upon Thames	2,592	8	<b>6,291</b>	534	604	1,221	476	<b>2,835</b>
Heathrow Airport	3,521	26	<b>4,107</b>	5	21	53	23	<b>102</b>
<b>Total</b>	170,166	2,280	<b>412,264</b>	38,546	19,168	60,462	17,508	<b>135,684</b>

## 3q. Continued

Borough	Drugs				Other Notifiable Offences <sup>3</sup>			Grand Total
	Drug Trafficking	Possession Of Drugs	Other Drug Offences	Drugs Total	Going Equipped	Other Notifiable	Other Notifiable Offences Total	
Westminster	380	3,252	41	3,673	128	859	987	74,176
Lambeth	329	2,366	33	2,728	63	455	518	43,712
Camden	339	1,176	32	1,547	61	264	325	42,262
Southwark	222	1,375	11	1,608	47	426	473	41,050
Islington	291	796	7	1,094	36	304	340	36,468
Hackney	290	1,802	13	2,105	38	273	311	34,830
Ealing	109	1,005	3	1,117	40	424	464	34,466
Barnet	80	724	4	808	32	265	297	34,170
Tower Hamlets	126	968	5	1,099	47	329	376	34,036
Newham	179	945	10	1,134	33	336	369	33,324
Haringey	453	1,271	4	1,728	20	442	462	32,669
Brent	93	1,203	2	1,298	28	428	456	32,338
Croydon	97	680	5	782	18	303	321	31,883
Lewisham	326	1,081	13	1,420	25	339	364	31,234
Greenwich	150	781	6	937	20	400	420	29,500
Wandsworth	83	727	8	818	37	275	312	29,460
Bromley	174	542	8	724	24	204	228	28,544
Waltham Forest	48	886	3	937	6	252	258	27,602
Hillingdon	64	544	6	614	10	223	233	26,153
Hammersmith & Fulham	92	771	9	872	41	238	279	26,136
Enfield	70	478	5	553	20	324	344	26,076
Hounslow	165	472	6	643	21	258	279	25,836





#### 4a. Offences initially recorded by the Police as Homicide by current classification <sup>1</sup>

Numbers and rates per million population

Year	Number of offences initially recorded as homicide <sup>2</sup>	Number of offences no longer recorded as homicide <sup>2</sup>	Number of offences currently recorded as homicide <sup>2</sup>	Offences currently recorded as homicide per million
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

England and Wales 1954-2005/6 (recorded crime)

Year	Number of offences initially recorded as homicide <sup>2</sup>	Number of offences no longer recorded as homicide <sup>2</sup>	Number of offences currently recorded as homicide <sup>2</sup>	Offences currently recorded as homicide per million
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	97	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	752	90	662	13
1996	678	93	585	11.4

1970	396	57	339	7
1971	459	52	407	8.3
1972	480	71	409	8.3
1973	465	74	391	8
1974	599	73	526	10.7
1975	508	65	443	9
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

1997	734	125	609	11.9
1997/98	729	121	608	11.8
1998/99	745	99	646	12.5
1999/00	763	88	675	13
2000/01	849	78	771	14.9
2001/02	861	58	803	15.4
2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	1046	94	952	18.2
2003/04	856	68	788	14.9
2004/05	838	45	793	14.9
2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	766	20	746	14

1. As at 9 October 2006; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information

2. Homicides initially recorded relate to offences recorded by the police. If all suspects for a homicide are subsequently acquitted or convicted for lesser offences, then the homicide is no longer included in the currently recorded total. Currently recorded figures for the latest year are subject to downward revisions in the future as further court outcomes come to light.

3. Includes 172 victims of Dr Harold Shipman.

4. Includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings.

.. Data not available

For example: 1978 there were 535 offences that were initially recorded as homicide, 64 of which are no longer recorded as homicides. Out of the offences which are currently recorded as homicides for 1078 there were 9.6 homicides per 1 million of the population.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb0207.pdf>

**4b. Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect**

Recorded Crime - Numbers

England and Wales 1995 - 2005/06

Apparent Circumstances <sup>2</sup>	Acquaintance										
	1996	1997	1997/1998	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	251	245	252	249	176	221	221	192	212	216	156
In furtherance of theft or gain	12	15	11	14	7	7	15	11	20	14	14
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whist resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	-	5	3	4	2	-	6	-	2	2	1
The result of offences of arson	6	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	7	6	4
Other circumstances	34	35	36	31	43	61	58	54	27	56	40
Not Known - Irrational Act <sup>6</sup>	27	34	30	22	18	13	21	29	26	26	14
Not Known - Other <sup>7</sup>	36	49	51	79	116	111	83	113	106	104	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>324</b>

**Stranger<sup>3</sup>**

Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	77	62	65	73	69	81	109	93	96	93	72
In furtherance of theft or gain	27	35	32	30	26	82	48	36	30	28	22
Attributed to acts of terrorism	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	52
Whist resisting or avoiding arrest	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	2
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	9	9	9	2	6	10	10	5	8	7	6
The result of offences of arson	4	2	2	-	3	4	6	9	5	18	6

Other circumstances	21	32	30	46	49	48	55	234	78	55	41
Not Known - Irrational Act	9	8	9	6	4	2	11	13	14	10	11
Not Known - Other	70	76	76	89	150	127	157	158	146	156	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>422</b>

### All Relationships<sup>3</sup>

Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	328	307	317	322	245	302	330	285	308	309	228
In furtherance of theft or gain	39	50	43	44	33	89	63	47	50	42	36
Attributed to acts of terrorism	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	52
Whist resisting or avoiding arrest	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	2
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	9	14	12	6	8	10	15	5	10	9	7
The result of offences of arson	10	3	3	1	4	6	10	10	12	24	10
Other circumstances	55	67	66	77	92	109	113	288	115	111	81
Not Known - Irrational Act	36	42	39	28	22	15	32	42	40	36	25
Not Known - Other	106	125	127	168	266	238	240	271	252	260	305
<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>746</b>

1. As at 9 October 2006; 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. Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings.

For example, in 1996 there 6 homicides recorded as result of arson committed by an acquaintance and 4 committed by a stranger. In 2005/2006 there were 156 homicides recorded as a result of a quarrel, revenge or loss of temper committed by an acquaintance and 72 committed by a stranger.

5. 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'.

6. Principal apparent circumstance was considered to be an 'irrational act carried out by apparently insane or disturbed suspect'. Only one circumstance per case can be recorded; these figures do not include all those homicides where a suspect has mental health problems (e.g. principal apparent circumstance could be recorded on the database as arson).

7. 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.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb0207.pdf>

#### 4c. Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim (England and Wales 1995 to 2005/2006)

Recorded Crime - numbers

Age	Sex	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Under 1 year	Male	9	17	22	19	19	18	25	11	13	19	12	14
	Female	8	10	10	10	18	13	23	5	17	8	11	10
	<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>
1 and under 5 years	Male	13	11	11	7	13	1	14	15	14	9	9	6
	Female	6	9	9	9	7	4	6	5	12	9	7	5
	<i>Total</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>11</i>
5 and under 16 years	Male	22	15	18	16	13	14	19	20	9	16	9	10
	Female	22	18	12	10	12	9	10	7	24	11	10	10
	<i>Total</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
16 and Under 30 years	Male	131	129	122	117	133	149	160	183	155	172	192	163
	Female	56	56	49	55	49	49	62	64	59	55	60	73
	<i>Total</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>236</i>
30 and under 50 years	Male	171	136	153	163	158	182	195	225	214	234	200	188
	Female	71	77	74	72	57	76	83	92	83	70	72	89
	<i>Total</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>277</i>
50 and under 70 years	Male	85	53	54	64	73	60	57	76	73	86	95	67
	Female	33	23	28	28	37	32	19	35	60	45	36	29
	<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>96</i>
70 years and over	Male	12	14	15	14	21	18	17	26	63	22	32	26
	Female	23	17	32	24	36	44	23	39	156	32	31	21
	<i>Total</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>47</i>

<b>Total all ages</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>498</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>248</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>746</b>

1. As at 9 October 2006; 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 58 victims (54 male and 4 female) age not known.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb0207.pdf>

#### 4d. Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by region

Recorded Crime numbers and rates per million

England and Wales 2004/05 and 2005/06

Police Force Area	Total number of offences, 2004/05	Total number of offences, 2005/06	Offences per million population 2005/06
<b>North East Region</b>			
Cleveland	6	5	9
Durham	2	8	13.4
Northumbria	15	16	11.4
<b>North West Region</b>			
Cheshire	9	15	15.1
Cumbria	8	3	6
Gtr Manchester	57	51	20
Lancashire	29	14	9.7
Merseyside	45	27	19.7
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>			
Humberside	13	11	12.3
North Yorkshire	12	5	6.5
South Yorkshire	16	21	16.3
West Yorkshire	41	34	16
<b>East Midlands Region</b>			
Derbyshire	8	5	5.1
Leicestershire	8	6	6.3
Lincolnshire	2	4	5.9
Northamptonshire	3	10	15.3
Nottinghamshire	20	15	14.4

Police Force Area	Total number of offences, 2004/05	Total number of offences, 2005/06	Offences per million population 2005/06
<b>West Midlands Region</b>			
Staffordshire	5	13	12.3
Warwickshire	4	8	15
West Mercia	11	6	5.1
West Midlands	65	50	19.3
<b>East of England Region</b>			
Bedfordshire	7	9	15.4
Cambridgeshire	12	10	13.4
Essex	11	21	12.8
Hertfordshire	11	10	9.5
Norfolk	2	12	14.6
Suffolk	5	6	8.7
<b>London Region</b>	182	177 <sup>2</sup>	23.5
<b>South East Region</b>			
Hampshire	14	10	5.5
Kent	14	15	9.3
Surrey	10	11	10.2
Sussex	20	15	9.9
Thames Valley	25	23	10.8

Police Force Area	Total number of offences, 2004/05	Total number of offences, 2005/06	Offences per million population 2005/06
Avon and Somerset	15	9	5.9
Devon And Cornwall	26	17	10.4
Dorset	6	2	2.8
Gloucestershire	8	2	3.5
Wiltshire	6	7	11.1
<b>Wales</b>			
Dtfd-Powys	4	3	5.9
Gwent	10	5	9
North Wales	13	6	8.9
South Wales	13	7	5.7
<b>British Transport Police<sup>3</sup></b>	0	42	
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>England and Wales (excluding London region)</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>12.4</b>

1. As at 9 October 2006; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

3. BTP initially recorded ten homicides for 2004/05, full details of which were unavailable at 9 October 2006.

For Example: In Leicestershire there were 8 homicides in 2004/2005, this went down to 6 in 2005/2006. This equates to 6.3 homicides per million people (for 05/06).

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb0207.pdf>

## Chapter 5

## Intimate Violence

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### 5a. Prevalence of intimate violence according to gender and BCS Typology<sup>1</sup>

Percentage victims once or more

(2005/2006)

	2005/2006				2004/2005			
	Since 16		Last 12 months		Since 16		Last 12 months	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Any Partner Abuse</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Any Family Abuse</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Partner Abuse - non sexual<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Threat or force	21%	10.7%	3.5%	1.9%	20.5%	10.9%	3.3%	2.1%
Force	19%	10.4%	3.0%	1.8%	18.9%	10.6%	2.7%	2.0%
-minor	15%	4.4%	2.4%	0.8%	14.7%	4.8%	1.9%	1.0%
-severe	14%	8.7%	1.8%	1.3%	13.9%	8.8%	1.8%	1.6%
<b>Family Abuse - non sexual<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Threat or force	7%	5.1%	1.9%	1.0%	7.5%	5.4%	1.7%	1.0%
Force	6%	4.5%	1.5%	0.9%	6.5%	5.0%	1.4%	0.9%
-minor	4%	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	4.2%	2.2%	0.8%	0.2%
-severe	5%	3.3%	1.0%	0.6%	4.3%	3.8%	0.9%	0.7%
<b>Any sexual assault including attempts</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Serious sexual assaults including attempts	5.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	5.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%
Serious sexual assaults excluding attempts	4.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	4.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Rape 2003 including attempts <sup>1</sup>	5.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	5.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Rape 2003 excluding attempts	3.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	3.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%

Assault by penetration 2003 including attempts	2.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Assault by penetration 2003 excluding attempts	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Less Serious Sexual Assaults	22.8%	3.4%	2.9%	0.5%	22.3%	3.1%	2.6%	0.5%
<b>Stalking<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	<i>13480</i>	<i>11271</i>	<i>13301</i>	<i>11158</i>	<i>13038</i>	<i>10546</i>	<i>12510</i>	<i>10294</i>

1. The British Crime Survey splits intimate violence into four different categories: family abuse (non-sexual), partner abuse (non-sexual), Sexual Assault and Stalking.
2. Non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a current or former partner.
3. Non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a family member other than a partner.
4. Indecent Exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), by any person including a partner or family member.
5. Two or more incidents - causing distress, fear or alarm - of obscene/threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person including a partner or family member.

For Example 12% of all women have been the victim of family abuse (non-sexual) at least once, 28% have been a victim of partner abuse (non-sexual) and 23.9% of all women have been the victim of any kind of sexual assault including attempts.

5b. Percentage of adults victims of intimate violence by type in last year, by personal and household characteristics

2005/2006

	Partner Abuse (non sexual)		Family Abuse (Non Sexual)		Sexual Assault		Stalking	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age Group</b>								
16-19	8.8%	4.5%	10.50%	5.90%	11.40%	1.30%	13.60%	8.20%
20-24	8.7%	8.5%	2.50%	3.40%	5.60%	1.20%	11.50%	7.50%
25-34	6.5%	4.3%	2.60%	2%	3.30%	0.80%	8.90%	6.80%
35-44	5.5%	3.7%	2.80%	1.10%	1.90%	0.20%	9.10%	7.80%
45-54	3.6%	3.0%	1.90%	0.80%	1.20%	0.30%	7.30%	7%
55-59	2.7%	0.9%	1.40%	0.80%	1%	0%	5%	5.50%
<b>Ethnic Background</b>								
White	5.70%	4.10%	3.20%	2%	3.30%	0.50%	9%	7.40%
Other	6%	2.70%	2.50%	0.60%	4.90%	0.10%	10.10%	5.40%
Asian	4%	3.30%	2.30%	2.10%	2%	0.80%	9.70%	4.30%
Black	4.80%	2.80%	2.60%	1%	2.70%	1.80%	4.80%	8.20%
<b>Health</b>								
Good	5.10%	3.90%	2.70%	1.80%	3.10%	0.60%	8.40%	6.70%
Fair	8.70%	5.10%	5.50%	2.30%	4.80%	0.70%	11.40%	8.70%
Bad	11.30%	3.80%	5.90%	4.30%	3.60%	0.60%	16%	12.40%

<b>Disability/illness</b>								
no disability/illness	5.40%	4%	2.90%	1.80%	3.20%	0.60%	8.40%	6.70%
non-limiting disability/ illness	5.90%	4%	4.40%	2.90%	2.20%	0.20%	9.80%	10.30%
limiting disability/ illness	7.40%	4.70%	4.10%	2.50%	4.30%	0.50%	13.20%	9.30%
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Married	3.30%	2.50%	1.50%	0.80%	1%	0.10%	5.70%	6.20%
Cohabiting	5.80%	5.50%	2.90%	1.90%	3.20%	0.60%	9%	7.90%
Single	8.30%	5.20%	5.70%	3.50%	7.60%	1.20%	12.90%	7.70%
Separated	16.40%	12.30%	5.80%	3.50%	3.70%	0.50%	15.30%	8.40%
Divorced	9.30%	6.80%	4.10%	2.40%	2.90%	1.50%	15.80%	14%
Widowed	3.80%	1.90%	2%		1.70%		6.90%	4.30%
<b>Qualifications Achieved</b>								
None	5.70%	3.60%	3.30%	1.80%	2.20%	0.40%	7.10%	6.30%
O-level/GCSE	6.70%	4.90%	3.80%	3.40%	2.70%	0.60%	8.20%	7.60%
Apprenticeship or A/AS Level	5.50%	4.60%	3.40%	2.20%	5.90%	0.60%	11.10%	6.90%
Degree or diploma	5%	3.10%	2.50%	0.90%	3.10%	0.60%	9.20%	7.60%
Other	4.80%	4.60%	2.40%	1.40%	0.90%	0.20%	9.70%	7.10%





No children	4.70%	4%	2.50%	1.70%	3.60%	0.70%	8.20%	7.40%
One or more children	6.90%	4%	3.90%	2.30%	2.90%	0.40%	9.90%	6.90%
<b>Total Household Income</b>								
Less than £10,000 (or none)	11.40%	4.40%	6.30%	2.70%	5.10%	1.40%	13.10%	8.10%
£10,000 to £19,1000	8.20%	5.30%	3.80%	3.10%	3.20%	0.60%	11.50%	7.70%
£20,000 or over	4.20%	3.70%	2%	1.40%	2.50%	0.40%	8%	7.10%
<b>Tenure</b>								
Owners	4%	3.30%	2.30%	1.70%	2.10%	0.50%	7.70%	7%
Social Rented Sector	11.40%	6.80%	6.40%	4%	4.80%	0.60%	13.30%	7.80%
Private Rented Sector	7.90%	5.10%	3.50%	1.80%	7.20%	1%	10.60%	7.70%
<b>Area Type</b>								
Urban	5.90%	4%	3.30%	1.90%	3.50%	0.70%	9.20%	7.30%
Rural	4.50%	4.10%	2.40%	1.90%	2.40%	0.20%	7.90%	6.90%
All	5.70%	4%	3.10%	1.90%	3.30%	0.60%	8.90%	7.20%

#### Notes

1. The bases given are correct for non-sexual partner violence. The bases for the other measures presented will be similar though not identical to these due to different rates of 'don't know' responses and refusals to the relevant questions.

2. Based on men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

For example 5.9% of men aged between 16-19 were victims of family abuse in the last year, 4.3% of men with bad health were victims of family abuse and 0.8% of married men were victims of family abuse.

## Chapter 6

## Reform - Urban Rankings

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#### Tables

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6b. Total Recorded Offences 2005 for Seven Crime Categories by Size of City/Town

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**6a. Reform<sup>1</sup> - Urban Crime Rankings 2006 - all selected crimes<sup>2</sup>**

Ranking	City	Police Force Area	Population	Total Selected Crimes	Number of Survey crimes per 1,000 <sup>3</sup>
1	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire Police	249,584	28,837	115.54
2	Leeds	West Yorkshire Police	443,247	47,524	107.22
3	Stockport	Greater Manchester Police	136,082	13,666	100.42
4	Bradford	West Yorkshire Police	293,717	29,489	100.4
5	Manchester	Greater Manchester Police	394,269	38,920	98.71
6	Oldham	Greater Manchester Police	103,544	9,741	94.08
7	Bolton	Greater Manchester Police	139,403	12,625	90.56
8	Rotherham	South Yorkshire Police	123,205	11,063	89.79
9	Sheffield	South Yorkshire Police	439,866	34,634	78.74
10	St.Helens	Merseyside Police	102,629	8,024	78.18
11	Bristol	Avon and Somerset Police	420,556	31,417	74.7
12	Hull	Humberside Police	301,416	22,234	73.77
13	Middlesborough	Cleveland Constabulary	142,691	10,341	72.47
14	Peterborough	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	136,292	9,737	71.44
15	Newport	Gwent Constabulary	117,262	8,000	68.22
16	Walsall	West Midlands Police	170,994	11,395	66.64
17	Northampton	Northamptonshire Police	189,474	12,544	66.2
18	Cardiff	South Wales Constabulary	292,150	19,146	65.53

19	Swansea	South Wales Constabulary	169,880	10,784	63.48
20	Newcastle	Northumbria Police	189,863	11,985	63.12
21	Liverpool	Merseyside Police	469,017	29,423	62.73
22	Leicester	Leicestershire Constabulary	330,574	20,396	61.7
23	Plymouth	Devon and Cornwall Police	243,795	14,998	61.52
24	Sutton Coldfield	West Midlands Police	105,542	6,492	61.51
25	Slough	Thames Valley Police	131,465	7,762	59.04
26	Luton	Bedfordshire Police	185,543	10,920	58.85
27	Derby	Derbyshire Police	229,407	13,341	58.15
28	Blackpool	Lancashire Police	142,283	8,228	57.83
29	London	Metropolitan Police Force	7,428,000	428,783	57.73
30	Exeter	Devon and Cornwall Police	106,772	6,070	56.85
31	Sunderland	Northumbria Police	177,739	9,894	55.67
32	Portsmouth	Hampshire Constabulary	187,056	10,115	54.07
33	Dudley	West Midlands Police	194,919	10,535	54.05
34	Stoke	Staffordshire Police	259,252	13,737	52.99
35	Southampton	Hampshire Constabulary	234,224	12,268	52.38
36	Brighton and Hove	Sussex Police	206,628	10,809	52.31
37	Telford	West Mercia Police	138,241	7,135	51.61
38	Gloucester	Glostershire Constabulary	126,276	6,347	50.26
39	Wolverhampton	West Midlands Police	251,462	12,349	49.11
40	West Bromwich	West Midlands Police	136,940	6,688	48.84
41	Milton Keynes	Thames Valley Police	184,506	8,974	48.64

42	York	North Yorkshire Police	137,505	6,607	48.05
43	Bournemouth	Dorset Police	167,527	8,033	47.95
44	Coventry	West Midlands Police	303,475	13,975	46.05
45	Reading	Thames Valley Police	232,662	10,086	43.35
46	Oxford	Thames Valley Police	143,016	6,177	43.19
47	Norwich	Norfolk Constabulary	174,047	7,421	42.64
48	Ipswich	Suffolk Constabulary	138,718	5,541	39.94
49	Birmingham	West Midlands Police	970,892	38,663	39.82
50	Cambridge	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	116,143	4,535	39.05
51	Crawley	Sussex Police	100,547	3,661	36.41
52	Eastbourne	Sussex Police	106,562	3,865	36.27
53	Colchester	Essex Police	104,390	3,539	33.9
54	Poole	Dorset Police	144,800	4,737	32.71
55	Southend	Essex Police	160,257	4,953	30.91

1 Reform is an independent, non-party think tank whose mission is to set out a better way to deliver public services and economic prosperity for more information please see the file 'Guide to the Statistics'.

2 These are murder, rape, assault, burglary, robbery, car crime and gun crime. These were chosen to allow accurate comparisons and to follow the precedent set by the American edition. These offences were deemed to be readily understandable and popularly associated with the main types of crime perceived as a threat to one's property or person.

For the full report see: <http://www.reform.co.uk/filestore/pdf/Urban%20crime%20rankings,%20Reform,%202006.pdf>

**6b.Total Recorded Offences January-December 2005 for Seven Crime Categories by Size of City/Town**

	City	Police Force Area	Murder	Rape	Assault	Burglary	Robbery	Vehicle Crime	Gun Crime	Totals
1a	<i>London Boroughs</i>	<i>Metropolitan Police Force</i>	156	2,679	137,419	104,358	43,311	135,969	3,902	427,794
1b	<i>City of London</i>	<i>City of London Police Force</i>	2	6	346	363	32	239	1	989
1	London	Metropolitan Police Force	158	2,685	137,765	104,721	43,343	136,208	3,903	428,783
2	Birmingham	West Midlands Police	19	350	13,432	9,023	3,796	11,962	81	38,663
3	Liverpool	Merseyside Police	10	165	9,572	7,857	1,755	9,985	79	29,423
4	Leeds	West Yorkshire Police	19	263	12,165	17,954	1,486	15,085	552	47,524
5	Sheffield	South Yorkshire Police	11	128	7,486	8,972	782	17,207	48	34,634
6	Bristol	Avon & Somerset Police	6	177	8,576	9,194	1,542	11,821	101	31,417
7	Manchester	Greater Manchester Police	12	211	8,162	11,324	3,462	15,634	115	38,920
8	Leicester	Leicestershire Constabulary	3	152	10,218	4,531	1,001	4,423	68	20,396
9	Coventry	West Midlands Police	7	114	4,996	3,810	732	4,292	24	13,975
10	Hull	Humberside Police	7	131	6,449	7,551	677	7,217	202	22,234
11	Bradford	West Yorkshire Police	8	161	9,068	9,693	626	9,569	368	29,493
12	Cardiff	South Wales Canstabulary	5	65	3,737	4,571	315	10,417	36	19,146
13	Stoke	Staffordshire Police	2	114	5,448	3,880	346	3,768	179	13,737
14	Wolverhampton	West Midlands Police	4	91	3,836	3,902	995	3,502	19	12,349
15	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire Police	13	144	7,265	9,567	1,600	10,058	190	28,837
16	Plymouth	Devon & Cornwall Police	2	106	5,101	2,640	196	6,907	46	14,998
17	Southampton	Hampshire Constabulary	3	128	4,837	3,115	319	3,830	36	12,268
18	Reading	Thames Valley Police	3	53	2,533	3,252	277	3,923	45	10,086

19	Derby	Derbyshire Constabulary	4	107	5,052	3,766	524	3,744	144	13,341
20	Brighton and Hove	Sussex Police	0	117	4,428	3,105	416	2,723	20	10,809
21	Dudley	West Midlands Police	3	56	3,315	3,073	533	3,550	5	10,535
22	Newcastle	Northumbria Police	6	97	3,580	4,347	339	3,566	50	11,985
23	Northampton	Northamptonshire Police	2	66	3,198	4,299	611	4,174	194	12,544
24	Portsmouth	Hampshire Constabulary	3	123	4,183	2,266	248	3,276	16	10,115
25	Luton	Bedfordshire Police	4	108	3,220	2,818	829	3,868	73	10,920
26	Milton Keynes	Tahmes Valley Police	3	45	2,933	2,502	278	3,162	51	8,974
27	Sunderland	Northumbria Police	3	62	3,649	3,108	264	2,775	33	9,894
28	Norwich	Norfolk Constabulary	3	64	2,494	1,167	113	3,570	10	7,421
29	Walsall	West Midlands Police	5	96	3,668	3,347	457	3,811	11	11,395
30	Swansea	South Wales Constabulary	1	33	2,697	3,164	111	4,761	17	10,784
31	Bournemouth	Dorset Police	2	64	3,214	2,063	165	2,502	23	8,033
32	Southend	Essex Police	5	47	657	1,892	293	1,955	104	4,953
33	Swindon	Wiltshire Police	2	66	1,862	1,736	196	*	18	3,880
34	Poole	Dorset Police	1	53	1,692	1,221	44	1,719	7	4,737
35	Oxford	Thames Valley Police	2	53	1,987	1,951	287	1,874	23	6,177
36	Middlesbrough	Cleveland Constabulary	1	82	2,355	3,439	378	4,079	7	10,341
37	Blackpool	Lancashire Police	4	61	3,931	2,133	181	1,847	71	8,228
38	Bolton	Greater Manchester Police	4	47	3,082	4,456	319	4,705	12	12,625
39	Ipswich	Suffolk Constabulary	3	42	2,116	1,623	145	1,597	15	5,541
40	Telford	West Mercia Police	1	30	2,563	2,188	103	2,118	*	7,003
41	York	North Yorkshire Police	1	41	703	2,742	125	2,988	7	6,607

42	West Bromwich	West Midlands Police	2	41	1,756	2,149	386	2,949	5	7,288
43	Peterborough	Cambridgeshire Police	2	85	2,686	2,839	277	3,812	36	9,737
44	Stockport	Greater Manchester Police	3	48	2,283	5,608	652	5,042	30	13,666
45	Slough	Thames Valley Police	2	50	1,755	2,381	286	3,246	42	7,762
46	Gloicester	Glocestershire Police	1	47	2,172	1,927	297	1,869	34	6,347
47	Rotherham	South Yorkshire Police	4	62	3,760	3,622	112	3,488	15	11,063
48	Newport	Gwent Constabulary	1	33	2,685	1,848	229	3,190	14	8,000
49	Campridge	Cambridgeshire Police	0	44	1,382	1,543	158	1,379	29	4,535
50	Exeter	Devon & Cornwall Police	1	15	1,851	1,307	69	2,792	35	6,070
51	Eastbourne	Sussex Police	3	43	1,776	984	109	945	5	3,865
52	Sutton Coldfield	West Midlands Police	1	42	1,652	1,942	457	2,376	22	6,492
53	Colchester	Essex Police	2	53	653	1,276	118	1,374	63	3,539
54	Oldham	Greater Manchester Police	2	52	1,821	3,665	372	3,844	15	9,771
55	Ashford	Kent County Constabulary	3	39	1,245	1,253	61	882	*	3,483
56	St. Helens	Merseyside Police	5	48	3,110	2,285	132	2,442	2	8,024
57	Crawley	Sussex Police	2	35	1,387	919	135	1,177	6	3,661
	Total		396	7,638	365,238	328,900	74,354	400,089	7,859	

\* The Police forces for these areas did not provide the data requested by Reform for these specific offences. These towns are included here but are missing from the overall crime rankings (the previous table) to ensure statistical integrity.

For Example, Hull is the 10th largest city and there were a total of 22,234 selected crimes. This includes 7 murders, 131 rapes, 6,449 assaults, 7,551 burglaries, 677 robberies, 7,217 occurrences of vehicle crime and 202 occurrences of gun crime.

<http://www.reform.co.uk/filestore/pdf/Urban%20crime%20rankings,%20Reform,%202006.pdf>

## Chapter 7

### Contents

## Crime and Young People

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## 7a: Percentage of young people aged from 10 to 25 who were victims once or more in the last 12 months, by age.

Offending Crime and Justice Survey 2005<sup>1</sup>

	Age Groups										
	10-11.	12-13.	14-15.	16-17.	18-19.	20-21.	22-23.	24-25.	10-15.	16-25.	10-25.
<b>Any Personal Victimization<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>*25%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Any Personal Theft</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>*11%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Robbery	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Theft from the person	6%	6%	5%	6%	4%	4%	2%	2%	6%	*4%	4%
Other Personal Thefts	10%	13%	11%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	11%	*7%	9%
<b>Any Assault</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>*16%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Assault (no injury)	12%	17%	14%	10%	13%	11%	11%	4%	14%	*10%	11%
Assault (with injury)	14%	10%	10%	9%	11%	10%	8%	9%	11%	10%	10%

### Notes

1 This survey focuses on levels and trends in youth offending, anti-social behaviour and victimisation among young people aged from 10 to 25 living in the general household population in England and Wales.

2 Crimes included in the definition of personal victimisation are robbery, theft from the person, other personal thefts, assault with injury and assault without injury.



## Notes

1. Based on incidents against 10- to 25-year-olds who were victimised in the last 12 months.
2. Someone else's home includes home of perpetrator
3. Public place includes restaurant/café, cinema/museum, sports centre and youth club

For example: 38% of thefts from the person occur at school or college, the most common place for assault without injury to occur is at school or college (34%) and the most common place for a robbery to occur is on the street (51%)

Source: The 2005 Offending Crime and Justice Survey <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1706.pdf>

## 7d: Where the Incident took place by Age of Victim<sup>1</sup>

2005 OCJS Percentages

	Theft from the person		Other Personal Thefts		Assault with injury		Assault without Injury	
	10 to 15	16 to 25	10 to 15	16 to 25	10 to 15	16 to 25	10 to 15	16 to 25
Home	5%	1%	19%	20%	3%	13%	7%	8%
Someone else's home <sup>2</sup>	-	5%	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	6%
School/college	63%	15%	62%	13%	61%	5%	68%	9%
Work	-	6%	-	13%	-	8%	-	6%
Pub/bar/night club	1%	28%	-	15%	1%	32%	1%	28%
Public place <sup>3</sup>	5%	7%	5%	5%	2%	5%	2%	3%
Shop/shopping centre	3%	7%	3%	4%	2%	2%	-	3%
On the street	13%	12%	3%	10%	17%	25%	11%	24%
Car park	-	-	-	2%	<1%	<1%	-	1%
Park/other open space	10%	2%	5%	1%	6%	2%	6%	5%
On public transport	-	7%	-	3%	1%	<1%	1%	2%
At station	-	5%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	<1%
Other	-	6%	-	6%	-	1%	1%	4%

## Notes

1. Based on incidents against 10- to 25-year-olds who were victimised in the last 12 months.
2. Someone else's home includes home of perpetrator
3. Public place includes restaurant/café, cinema/museum, sports centre and youth club

For example: In the 10-15 age group 61% of assault with injury occurred in school or college (the most common place) but for 16-25 year olds only 5% of common assaults occurred in school or college whilst 32% occurred in a pub, bar or night club and 25% occurred on the street.

Source: The 2005 Offending Crime and Justice Survey <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1706.pdf>

## 7e: Relationship between victim and perpetrator(s) where known by age of victim<sup>1</sup>

2005 OCJS Percentages<sup>2</sup>

Perpetrator	Assault with Injury			Assault without injury		
	10 to 15	16 to 25	10 to 25	10 to 15	16 to 25	10 to 25
Partner of Victim	1%	20%	9%	<1%	7%	3%
Sibling	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	4%
Parent of Victim	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Other Relative	<1%	2%	1%	-	3%	1%
Friend of Victim	32%	22%	28%	34%	24%	30%
Pupil	60%	17%	40%	60%	24%	45%
Neighbour	4%	2%	3%	<1%	7%	3%
Someone seen around	11%	22%	16%	8%	24%	15%
Someone at work	-	7%	3%	1%	4%	2%
Teacher	<1%	-	<1%	1%	-	<1%
Another friend/relative <sup>3</sup>	<1%	2%	1%	-	6%	2%
Other	1%	6%	4%	1%	2%	2%

### Notes

1. Based on incidents against 10- to 25-year-olds who were victimised in the last 12 months and who knew their perpetrator(s) in some way.

2. More than one response could be given.

3. Another friend/relative includes a friend/relative of another friend/relative

For example: The most common perpetrator for victims of assault with injury aged between 10 and 15 was a pupil at 60% whilst the least common perpetrators were teachers and other friends or relatives which are both less than 1%.

Source: The 2005 Offending Crime and Justice Survey

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1706.pdf>

## 7f: Items Stolen<sup>1</sup>

Percentage<sup>2</sup> OCJS 2005

	Robbery	Theft From the Person	Other Personal Thefts
Money	50%	34%	26%
Creit/debit Cards	7%	15%	55
Mobile Phone	50%	34%	20%
Electrical Items	4%	3%	6%
Jewellery	6%	4%	7%
Bicycle	15%	1%	14%
Stationery	3%	11%	13%
Sports Equipment	1%	6%	3%
Item of Clothing	4%	4%	8%
Bag	3%	4%	1%
Purse/Wallet	2%	5%	1%
Other	1%	16%	17%

### Notes:

1. Based on incidents where something was stolen in the last 12 months aged from 10 to 25.
2. Percentages may not add up to 100% as more than one response could be given.

For example: In 50% of robberies money and/or a mobile phone was stolen and mobile phones and money were also most common items to taken as teft form the person at 34% each.

Source: The 2005 Offending Crime and Justice Survey <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1706.pdf>

## 7g: Threats and Violence Used<sup>1</sup>

Percentage<sup>2</sup> 2005 OCJS

	Robbery	Assault with Injury	Assault Without Injury
<b>Threats Used</b>			
Threat to hurt you	60%	37%	36%
Threat to kill you	9%	8%	5%
Threat to hurt people you knew	4%	6%	6%
Threat to damage something	4%	6%	1%
Rude/swore/called you names	18%	23%	28%
Not Sepecified	21%	43%	42%
<b>Violence Used</b>			
Grabbed, Pushed or pulled	36%	39%	35%
Punched, slapped or hit	31%	63%	35%
Kicked	7%	29%	8%
Knifed or stabbed	1%	3%	-
Hit with an object or weapon	3%	8%	4%
Scratched	1%	9%	2%
Not Specified	34%	10%	31%

### Notes

1. Based on respondents aged from 10 to 25 who were victimised in the last 12 months.
2. Percentages may not add up to 100% as more than one response could be given.

For example: Threats to hurt you were used in 60% of robberies and the most common form of violence used during the commission of a robbery was grabbing, pushing or pulling at 36%.

Source: The 2005 Offending Crime and Justice Survey  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1706.pdf>

## 7h: How upset were the victims and did they think it was a crime<sup>1</sup>

Percentages 2005 OCJS

	Robbery	Theft from the person	Other personal thefts	Assault with injury	Assault without injury
<b>How Upset</b>					
Very/fairly	69%	63%	68%	58%	41%
Not Very	27%	27%	25%	29%	34%
Not at all	5%	10%	7%	13%	25%
<b>Was it a crime?</b>					
A Crime	69%	57%	57%	36%	21%
Wrong but not a crime	16%	25%	27%	31%	33%
Something that happens	15%	18%	16%	32%	46%

### Notes

1. Based on incidents against young people aged from 10 to 25 who were victimised in the last 12 months.

## 7i: Who the Incidents Came to the Attention Of<sup>1</sup>

Percentages<sup>2</sup> 2005 OCJS

	Robbery	Theft from the person	Other personal thefts	Assault with injury	Assault without injury
No-one	15%	20%	23%	10%	20%
Police	28%	13%	20%	24%	16%
Teacher	8%	21%	17%	18%	13%
Colleagues	1%	6%	12%	10%	9%
Partner	8%	13%	8%	14%	7%
Parents	61%	37%	46%	46%	36%
Other relatives	18%	5%	12%	12%	8%
Friends	49%	40%	44%	50%	50%
Neighbours	3%	<1%	3%	5%	1%
Other	1%	2%	6%	2%	3%

1. Based on incidents against young people aged from 10 to 25 who were victimised in the last 12 months.

2. More than one response could be given.



## Chapter 8

## Notes on the Statistics

### The British Crime Survey and Police Recorded Crime

- The Home Office report 'Crime in England and Wales' is the the most comprehensive analysis of crime in Britain. It combines the results of a survey carried out in 40,000 households and the police recorded crime figures.
- There have been criticisms over the government's method in collecting the information and then using it as evidence for policy and the categories and the definitions that are used for recording crime both for the police and the British Crime Survey.
- A report in the Daily Telegraph in September 2006 states that "Responsibility for publishing crime statistics should be taken out of the hands of Home Office ministers and their officials" and instead be run by the office of national statistics.
- This was highlighted in a report commissioned by the Office of National statistics. This showed that public trust in home office crime statistics had been eroded "partly by political manipulation of the timing and context of the release of statistics."
- This has led to accusations that the government has deliberately presented confusing and sometimes conflicting statistics (especially when comparing the BCS figures and Police recorded crime figures) so that it can 'spin' them in the desired way at the time and cherry pick from the two different methods.
- The report concluded that the home office figures "were not fit for purpose as a means of managing performance" of efforts to tackle crime especially at a local level.

For more information please see:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/core/Content/displayPrintable.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/09/05/ncrime05.xml&site=5&page=0>

- The Statistics Commission produced a report on the home office crime statistics in September 2006. It urges the home office to untangle policymaking from the compilation and publication of crime statistics.
- The numbers will never be believed, it says, as long as "the same ministers, advisers and senior officials are directly involved both in publishing the figures and in setting out the government's position".
- Crime recorded by the police should be more transparent and the BCS overhauled and moved to the Office for National Statistics.
- Police figures also have their shortcomings, starting with the fact that they miss all unreported crimes. Many that are reported are poorly defined.

For further information please see the Economist September 2006 or The Statistics Commission Report 'Crime Statistics: User Perspectives' [http://www.statscom.org.uk/uploads/files/reports/Crime\\_Statistics\\_Review-final.pdf](http://www.statscom.org.uk/uploads/files/reports/Crime_Statistics_Review-final.pdf)

People are particularly concerned about violent crime, for example- but half of all crimes that the police categorise as violent do not end in injury. The report suggests reclassifying these oxymoronic offences-which would mean tidying up oddities such as bigamy and "concealment of birth" as well as the much more prevalent "common assault" and "harassment", which sound worse than they are

- The second most common criticism of the home office figures is that it includes within the category of violent crime, offences that do not incur any physical injury.
- The Sun reported in November 2006 that these offences were included in the broad category violence against the person as a way to boost public confidence in the governments' method and the police as it would show that violent crime has dropped.
- However this tactic has been widely criticised as misleading the public into thinking that violent crime had dropped.

- The Statistics Commission also believes that a reclassification of certain offences that do not end in physical injury would make the statistics easier for the public to understand.

For further information please see: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/article/0,,2-2006530680,00.html>

## **Reform - Urban Ranking**

Reforms Urban Rankings have been used by the think tank to suggest that current methods of compiling statistics of crime is insufficient and that there needs to be more access to comparative tables so that local police forces can be held accountable for the levels of crime.

These statistics have been disputed, Chief Supt Marcus Beale, Divisional Commander for Nottingham City claims that the research was based on flawed figures.

"It was based on a Nottingham population of 250,000, when in fact the proper population is 275,000. When you're dividing crimes by these two numbers there's quite a difference. If you had used the same crime figures based on a population of 275,000, we'd be better off than Leeds."

Nottingham City Council, Councillor Jon Collins, called for the table to be withdrawn, saying that its findings were fundamentally flawed.

"There are lies, damn lies and statistics. How can we possibly be the most dangerous city in the country when, for example, there are ten times as many murders in London, according to this report, than in Nottingham?"

"The description as the UK's most dangerous city does not describe the Nottingham that I or the vast majority of people who live and work here recognise. We are proud of our city, and feel safe in it."

For further information please see:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2006/05/23/ncrime123.xml> or

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/article/0,,2-2006230618,00.html>

Also see summary or media response to this report at

<http://www.reform.co.uk/website/pressroom/mediasummaryarchive.aspx?o=531>

## Chapter 9

## Glossary

### Acorn:

'A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods' developed by CACI Ltd, classifies households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. Acorn is most useful in determining the social environment in which households are located. The main acorn groups are as follows:

- *Wealthy Achievers* – wealthy executives, affluent older people and well-off families
- *Urban Prosperity* – prosperous professionals, young urban professionals and students living in town and city areas
- *Comfortably off* – young couples, secure families, older couples living in the suburbs and pensioners
- *Moderate means* – Asian communities, post-industrial families and skilled manual workers
- *Hard pressed* – low-income families, residents in council areas, people living in high rise and inner-city estates.

### Acquaintance Violence:

A component of the BCS violence typology. It comprises wounding and common assault in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight. It does not include domestic violence.

### Burglary (BCS):

The BCS covers domestic burglary only, but it is possible to differentiate between attempted burglaries and burglaries with entry. BCS burglary can be classified as: **attempted burglary; burglary with no loss (including attempts); burglary with entry; burglary with loss.**

### Burglary (police recorded crime):

This includes: burglary in a dwelling, aggravated burglary in a dwelling, burglary in a building other than a dwelling, aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling. An offence of burglary is recorded by the police if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. Burglary does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window, or by entering the property under false pretences (e.g. impersonating an official). Burglary does not cover theft by a

person who is entitled to be in the dwelling at the time of the offence. The dwelling is a house, flat or any connected outhouse or garage. Common areas (e.g. hallways) are not included.

### **Calibration weighting:**

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) recommended, as part of a review of BCS methodology, that the calibration weighting method be adopted in the BCS. The weighting is designed to make adjustment for known differentials in response rates between different age by sex subgroups and households with different age and sex composition. For example, a household containing a 24-year-old male living alone may be less likely to respond to the survey than a household containing a 24-year-old male 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 years back to 1996 have been generated for both household and individual weights. They are based on calibrating on **population figures** 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. However, crime trends since the 1996 survey have not been altered to any great extent by the introduction of calibration weighting. The calibration weighting method is used on the Labour Force Survey (ONS), the General Household Survey (ONS), the Expenditure and Food Survey (ONS and DEFRA), the Family Resources Survey (DWP) and the Family and Children's Survey (DWP).

### **Common assault:**

In the BCS, a common assault (or attempted assault) is one where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but the incident did not result in an injury, or the injury was negligible (e.g. a black eye). This definition is the same as that used for police recorded crime between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2002. However, from 1 April 2002 where battery results in injury, this is recorded by the police as 'other wounding' providing the injury amounts to no more than grazes, scratches, abrasions, minor bruising, swellings, reddening of the skin, superficial cuts, or a black eye. In this report, BCS common assault includes minor injury except where explicitly stated. Assault on a constable is a separate category within recorded crime; however, such incidents are not treated separately for the BCS and would fall within the BCS common assault category. The police recorded

crime figures quoted in the text and charts include assault on a constable. (Note: this category of crime with the BCS and Police recorded crime is very contentious and the fact that even when common assault leads to know physical injury it is still recorded under the umbrella heading violent crime has been criticised by many people. Please see the file 'notes on statistics' for further information.)

### **Comparable subset of crimes:**

A set of offences that are covered by both the BCS and police recorded crime. Various adjustments are made to the recorded crime categories to maximize comparability with the BCS. Comparable crime is used to compare trends in police and BCS figures, and to identify the amount of crime that is not reported to the police and not recorded by them. The comparable subset includes common assaults (and assaults on a constable), and vehicle interference and tampering. Seventy-eight per cent of BCS offences reported via interviews in the **2005/06 interview sample** fall into categories that can be compared with crimes recorded under the new police coverage of offences adopted from 1 April 1998. With the introduction of new police counting rules in 1998/99, the 'old' comparable subset which was used in, up to and including the 1998 BCS was up-dated as it excluded **common assaults, other household theft and other theft of personal property**. Trends for 'old comparable' police recorded crime have been continued to the 2005/06 BCS by applying adjustments to take account of changes in police counting rules. Sixty-five per cent of offences reported via interviews in the **2005/06 interview sample** fall into the old comparable subset.

### **Comparable violence:**

This comprises wounding, robbery and common assault – the violent crimes measured by the BCS which, since 1998, can be compared with violent crimes recorded by the police. It excludes the small category of snatch theft that is not separately identified in police recorded crime figures but is part of the police recorded crime category of theft from the person (see also **old comparable violence**).

### **Counting rules:**

Instructions issued to the police by the Home Office on how the police should count and classify crime. Recorded crime figures in this publication are based on the counting rules that came into force on 1 April 1998. These rules were up-dated following the introduction on 1 April 2002 of the ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers) **National Crime Recording Standard**. A copy of the latest counting rules is available on the Home Office website.

**Criminal damage (BCS):**

Criminal damage results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Separate recorded crime figures exist for criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle and other criminal damage. Combined figures are also published for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage. In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as vandalism; that is any intentional damage done to the property belonging to the respondent, or to their home or vehicle. As in the case of burglary, the BCS only includes vandalism of private households. See also: **vandalism** and **vehicle vandalism**.

**Criminal Damage (police recorded crime):**

This includes: arson (not all malicious fires that the police record are included here. If the owner of the property set alight is wounded, then a crime of violence is recorded. If a stolen vehicle is subsequently burnt out, it is recorded as a vehicle theft.), criminal damage to a dwelling, criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling, criminal damage to a vehicle, other criminal damage and threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage. (For full list of recorded offences please see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf> appendix 2).

**Domestic violence:**

A component of the BCS **violence typology**. It includes all violent incidents, excluding mugging, which involve partners, ex-partners, household members or other relatives. A computerised self-completion module was included in the 1996 and 2001 BCS to improve estimates of domestic violence (Mirrlees-Black, 1999; Walby and Allen, 2004) and a similar module was included in the 2004/05 BCS (Finney, 2006) and 2005/06 survey. See also: **acquaintance violence**, **mugging** and **stranger violence**. Figures on recorded crime do not identify offences of domestic violence since it is not a legal definition. Such offences would be recorded in accordance with any injuries sustained i.e. other wounding.

**Drug Offences (police recorded crime):**

This includes: trafficking in controlled drugs, possession of controlled drugs, other drug offences, possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) and possession of controlled drugs (cannabis).

**Fraud and Forgery (police recorded crime):**

This includes: fraud by company director, false accounting, cheque and credit card fraud, other fraud (i.e. unauthorized access to a computer, making off without payment), bankruptcy and insolvency offences, forgery or false use of drug prescription and vehicle/driver document fraud. (For full list of recorded offences please see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf> appendix 2).

**Homicide:**

Comprises the recorded crimes of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. The published figures do not separately identify between these categories since at the time an offence is recorded by the police the circumstances surrounding the offence may not necessarily be known. Whether an offence is murder or manslaughter may be decided once an offender has been apprehended and appeared in court. The BCS, by its nature (i.e. being reliant on victim interviews), cannot include homicide.

**Household crimes:**

For household offences reported in the BCS, all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Therefore the respondent answers on behalf of the whole household in the offence categories of: bicycle theft; burglary; theft in a dwelling; other household theft; thefts of and from vehicles; and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

**Household structure:**

The classification of households in the BCS is on the basis of size, age of household reference person, and number of children. Households are divided into those where the household reference person is aged over 60 and those where the household reference person is aged 16 to 59. The latter group is subdivided into the following categories:

- one adult aged less than 60, and one or more children (under 16). Note this does not necessarily denote a lone *parent* family, as the adult may be a sibling or grandparent of the child;
- more than one adult with one or more children (under 16);

- One or more adults with no children (under 16).

#### **Intimate Violence - BCS Typology:**

- **Partner abuse (non-sexual):** non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a current or former partner.
- **Family abuse (non-sexual):** non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/ mother or other relative).
- **Sexual assault:** indecent exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), by any person including a partner or family member.
- **Stalking:** two or more incidents – causing distress, fear or alarm – of obscene/threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person including a partner or family member

#### **Main Offence Groups (police recorded crime):**

These are the main categories for police recorded crime (for offence subgroups please see the individual glossary entries)

- Violence against the person
- Sexual Offences
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Theft and Handling of Stolen Goods
- Fraud and Forgery
- Criminal Damage
- Drug Offences
- Other Offences

#### **Mugging:**

This is a component of the BCS **violence typology**. It is a popular rather than a legal term, comprising robbery, attempted robbery, and snatch theft from the person. The BCS does not cover muggings against those aged

under 16 or not living in private households. Police recorded crime does not separately record the small category of snatch theft, this being part of the police recorded crime category of theft from the person.

**National Crime Recording Standard:**

Instigated by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), with Home Office support, it aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in the recording of crime and to take a more victim-orientated approach to crime recording. Although some forces adopted the Standard early, it was officially introduced across England and Wales on 1 April 2002. A copy is attached as Annex A to the Home Office Counting Rules, which are available on the Home Office website.

**Offending Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS):**

The survey, covering people living in private households, was first conducted in 2003 and repeated annually until 2006. The main aim of the survey is to examine the extent of offending, anti-social behaviour and drug use among the household population, particularly among young people aged from 10 to 25. The survey covers offences against households, individuals and businesses. In addition to 'mainstream' offences such as burglary, shoplifting and assault, it also covers fraud and technology offences. It also covers levels of personal victimisation for young people. Only the personal victimisation figures are included in worksheet 4 'Crime and Young People'. For further information please see: [http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offending\\_survey.html](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offending_survey.html)

**Other Notifiable Offences (police recorded crime):**

This includes: going equipped for stealing, blackmail, kidnapping, high treason, treason felony, riot, violent disorder, other offences against the state and public order, perjury, libel, betting gaming and lotteries, aiding suicide, immigration act offences, perverting the course of justice, absconding from lawful custody, firearms acts offences, customs & excise and inland revenue offences, bail offences, trade description offences, health and safety offences, obscene publications, protection from eviction, adulteration of food, knives act 1997 offences, planning laws, disclosure, obstructing, false or misleading statements, other indictable or triable-either-way offences and dangerous driving. (For full list of recorded offences please see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf> appendix 2).

### **Personal crimes:**

For personal offences, the respondent reports only on his/her experience to the BCS. This applies to the following offence categories: assault; sexual offences; robbery; theft from the person; and other personal theft. Information is also collected on threats, though not reported in this publication as few meet the criteria of an offence. The BCS does not cover personal crimes against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. In the BCS data presented in this volume 'all personal crime' excludes sexual offences, the number of sexual offences picked up by the survey is too small to give reliable estimates and these figures are not provided in this publication.

### **Personal Victimization (OCJS):**

Victimization covered by the OCJS is less detailed than in the BCS, and uses questions adjusted in light of the OCJS feasibility studies to be suitable for asking younger respondents. Additionally the context of the questions is different within the two surveys. Hence, it is not possible to draw direct comparisons between the OCJS and the BCS of measures of victimisation because of the differences in methodology both in terms of design and context. The crime categories included in personal victimisation are: **personal thefts, assaults, robbery, assault resulting in injury, theft from the person, assault without injury and other personal thefts**

### **Population figures:**

The BCS uses population figures in the calibration weighting and in calculating the estimates of numbers of crimes. Following the 2001 Census, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) issued revised estimates of population involving the total numbers of people and the distribution by age and sex. Calibration weighting for the 2005/06 BCS and previous years has been calculated using population distributions, which have not fully incorporated the Census revisions. For the calculation of the numbers of crimes, population figures based on Census-revised mid-year estimates have been used for figures up to and including 2003/04 and Census-revised population projections have been used for 2004/05 and for 2005/06. Figures relating to the estimated numbers of adults in the population were supplied by the ONS and household estimates were supplied by the Department for Communities and Local Government. Some of the tables in this volume use population figures with recorded crime figures to calculate the number of crimes per 1,000 population. The population figures used are mid-2004 population estimates provided by the ONS.

### **Prevalence rates:**

Prevalence rates show the percentage of the BCS sample who were victims of an offence once or more during the year. Unlike BCS **incidence rates** they only take account of whether a household or person was a victim of a specific crime once or more in the recall period, but not of the number of times victimised.

**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.

**Robbery (BCS):**

An incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. Recorded crime offences are distinguished between robbery of personal property and business property. Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. If there is no use or threat of force an offence of theft from the person is recorded (this would be classified in the BCS as **snatch theft**, which together with **robbery** comprises the BCS **mugging** category). The BCS excludes robberies against those not living in private households and those aged under 16.

**Robbery (police recorded crime):**

This includes: robbery of business property and robbery of personal property. Key elements of the offence of robbery are stealing and the use of force immediately before doing so, and in order to do so. Any injuries resulting from this force are not recorded as additional offences of violence.

**Rural and Urban area Classification:**

The National Statistics rural and urban area classification 2004 has been used in this report.

- Rural areas are those classified as 'small town and fringe – sparse', 'village – sparse', 'hamlet and isolated dwelling – sparse', 'small town and fringe – less sparse', 'village – less sparse' and 'hamlet and isolated dwellings – less sparse'.
- Urban areas are those classified as 'urban – sparse' and 'urban – less sparse'. More information is available via the National Statistics website at

**Sample size:**

In the 2005/06 BCS the overall achieved core sample size was 47,796 and the response rate for calendar year 2005 was 75 per cent. The 2005/06 survey was designed to achieve a minimum of around 1000 core sample interviews in each police force area (PFA).

**Sexual offences (BCS):**

Prior to May 2004 there were 15 separate offences included in the recorded crime sexual offences group including the offences of rape and indecent assault. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 in May 2004 introduced several new offences and repealed some of those which were previously in the series. Full details are provided in Appendix 2. Due to the small number of sexual offences picked up by the BCS the figures are too unreliable to report. The 1994 BCS, however, included a computerised self-completion component on sexual victimisation to improve estimates and similar modules were included in the 1998 and 2000 BCS, the 2001, 2004/05 and the 2005/06 BCS. Wounding with a sexual nature are included in **wounding**.

**Sexual offences (police recorded crime):**

These include: sexual assault, rape ( both of these are split into age and gender groups), familial sexual offences (previously incest), exploitation of prostitution, bigamy, soliciting of women by men, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, abuse of position of trust, sexual grooming and trafficking for sexual exploitation. (For full list of recorded offences please see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf> appendix 2).

**Snatch theft:**

Incidents reported to the BCS where an offender snatches property away from the victim and the victim was clearly aware of the incident as it happened. The BCS does not cover snatch theft against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Snatch theft is included within the recorded crime category of theft from the person and is not separately identifiable in police recorded crime figures. See also **stealth thefts**, which are thefts from the person in which the victim was *not* aware of what was happening and are included as such in the recorded crime figures.

**Statistical significance:**

Because the BCS estimates are subject to **sampling error**, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In this publication tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance), unless otherwise stated.

**Stranger violence:**

A component of the BCS **violence typology**, it includes **common assaults** and **wounding**, in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way.

**Stealth theft:**

Thefts from the person which involve no force and where – unlike **snatch theft** – the victim was not aware of what was happening at the time. The BCS does not cover stealth theft against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Stealth theft is included as part of the recorded crime theft from the person category and cannot be separately identified from snatch theft.

**Theft from the person;**

Theft (including attempts) of a purse, wallet, cash etc. directly from the person of the victim, but *without* physical force or the threat of it. One BCS component of theft from the person is **snatch theft**, which is added to **robbery** to create a category of **mugging**. The other is **stealth theft**. Theft from the person exists as a separate police recorded crime category.

**Theft and Handling Stolen Goods (police recorded crime):**

All the offences listed here, unless shown otherwise, form the legal offence of theft which is defined as a person dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. The offences include: aggravated vehicle taking, proceeds of crime, theft from the person of another (includes snatch theft but if this involves the use or threat of force then it is recorded as robbery) theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter, theft by an employee, theft or unauthorized taking of mail, theft or unauthorized taking of a pedal cycle, theft from a vehicle, theft from a shop, theft from an automatic machine or meter, theft or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, other theft or unauthorized taking, handling stolen goods

and vehicle interference and tampering. (For full list of recorded offences please see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf> appendix 2).

### **Violence typology:**

This includes BCS offences in which the nature of the offence is such that the offender had some physical contact with the victim: wounding, common assault, robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft. Violent crime is divided into a typology of four groupings, based on the relationship between the victim and suspect.

- **Domestic violence** - all violent incidents, except mugging, which involve partners, ex-partners or other relatives.
- **Mugging** - robbery, attempted robbery, and snatch theft from person.
- **Stranger violence** - common assaults and woundings in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way.
- **Acquaintance violence** – common assaults and woundings in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight.

### **Violence against the person (police recorded crime):**

This includes, homicide, attempted murder, threat or conspiracy to murder, causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, causing or allowing the death of a child or vulnerable person, more serious wounding or other act endangering life, less serious wounding, possession of weapons, harassment, common assault and racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding, harassment or common assault. (For full list of recorded offences please see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206.pdf> appendix 2).

### **Violent crime (BCS):**

The combination of offences recorded in the violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offence groups for recorded crime. As for other personal crimes, the BCS does not cover violent crime against those aged under 16 or against those not living in private households. The coverage of BCS violence consists of **common assault, wounding, robbery** and **snatch theft**. **Sexual offences** are not included in the BCS violent crime figures presented in this publication, because of the small number of offences the survey picks up. This is a

generally a more restricted category than violence as measured by police recorded crime, but does include the category of snatch theft that would not be included in the police figures.

**Weighted data:**

Two types of weighting are used to ensure full representation of the BCS sample. First, the raw data are weighted to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection. These include: the individual's chance of participation being inversely proportional to the number of adults living in the household; the over-sampling of smaller police force areas and the selection of multi-household addresses. Second, **calibration weighting** is used to adjust for differential non-response.

**Wounding:**

There are two types of wounding classifications used for recorded crime. The more serious are those offences committed with intent to do grievous bodily harm and are classified as 'wounding or other act endangering life'. Those of assault occasioning actual bodily harm are classified in the 'other wounding' category. The definition in the BCS is similar: wounding is a category of comparable violence that includes 'serious wounding' involving intentionally inflicted severe injuries, and 'other wounding', involving less serious injury or severe injuries inflicted unintentionally, classified as 'wounding or other act endangering life'. Those of assault occasioning actual bodily harm are classified in the 'other wounding' category. The definition in the BCS is similar: wounding is a category of comparable violence that includes 'serious wounding' involving intentionally inflicted severe injuries, and 'other wounding', involving less serious injury or severe injuries inflicted unintentionally.

## Chapter 10

## References

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