

Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly Update to December 2005

Mark Bangs and Maya Kara

27 April 2006

Home Office Statistical Bulletin 06/06

Main points

- The risk of being a victim of crime, at 23 per cent, remained the lowest level recorded by the BCS since it began in 1981.
- The number of crimes recorded by the police remained stable for the period October to December 2005 compared with the same period a year earlier.
- BCS interviews in the year to December 2005 showed violent crime to be stable compared with the previous year. Recorded violent crime for October to December 2005 also remained broadly stable compared with the same period in 2004. Changes in recording practices account for most of the change within categories with a small genuine fall in more serious violence.
- The BCS showed statistically significant falls in domestic burglary (11%) and vehicle thefts (9%) compared with interviews in the year to December 2004. Domestic burglaries recorded by the police fell by four per cent for the period October to December 2005 compared with the same period in 2004.
- In the year to December 2005, there were a provisional 10,878 firearm offences, a decrease of three per cent compared with the previous year.
- The BCS showed levels of perceived anti-social behaviour remained stable compared with the previous year. Levels of worry about burglary and violent crime increased by one per cent, while worry about car crime remained stable.
- Levels of confidence in aspects of the Criminal Justice System and confidence in local police have improved compared with the previous year.

The Research, Development and Statistics Directorate exists to improve policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.

Statistical Bulletins are produced by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. For further copies contact:

www.homeoffice.gov.uk/ids

© Crown copyright 2006

ISSN 1358-510X

This document presents the most recent figures on crime levels, from two different sources: the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime. Both data sets represent the most up-to-date information, but they cover different time periods. The BCS results are from interviews conducted in the period January 2005 to December 2005; police recorded crime refers to the October to December 2005 quarter. See **Coverage** section for further detail.

Levels of crime

BCS interviews during the 12 months ending December 2005 showed a total of 10.8 million BCS crimes committed against adults living in private households. This was the same level as for the preceding 12 month period.

The overall level of crime recorded by the police in October to December 2005 was stable compared with the same period in the previous year (Figure 2).

The risk of being a victim of crime remains the lowest recorded by the BCS since the survey began in 1981, with just over 23 per cent of the population interviewed in the year to December 2005 being victimised.

Table 1: Number of crimes and risk of being a victim based on British Crime Survey interviews in the 12 months to December 2005 compared with the previous 12 months

	Interviews in Jan 2004 to Dec 2004	Interviews in Jan 2005 to Dec 2005	% change ⁽¹⁾	BCS Statistically significant change? ⁽²⁾
Number of crimes (000s)				
All household crime	6,691	6,671	0	
All household acquisitive ⁽³⁾	4,251	4,028	-5	**
Domestic burglary	808	720	-11	**
All vehicle thefts	1,884	1,718	-9	**
All personal crime	4,119	4,149	1	
All personal acquisitive ⁽⁴⁾	1,996	2,017	1	
BCS violence	2,462	2,502	2	
With injury	1,284	1,317	3	
With no injury	1,178	1,184	1	
All BCS crime	10,811	10,821	0	NA
Percentage risk of being a victim once or more ⁽⁵⁾				
All household crime	18.5	17.9		
Domestic burglary	2.9	2.5		**
All vehicle thefts ⁽⁶⁾	8.5	7.5		**
All personal crime	6.6	6.4		
BCS violence	3.7	3.4		*
With injury	2.0	1.9		
With no injury	1.9	1.7		**
All BCS crime	24.2	23.3		*

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

2. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a single asterisk for significance at 10% level, or a double at the 5% level (two tail tests). Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in all BCS crime. See Notes for an explanation of statistical significance.

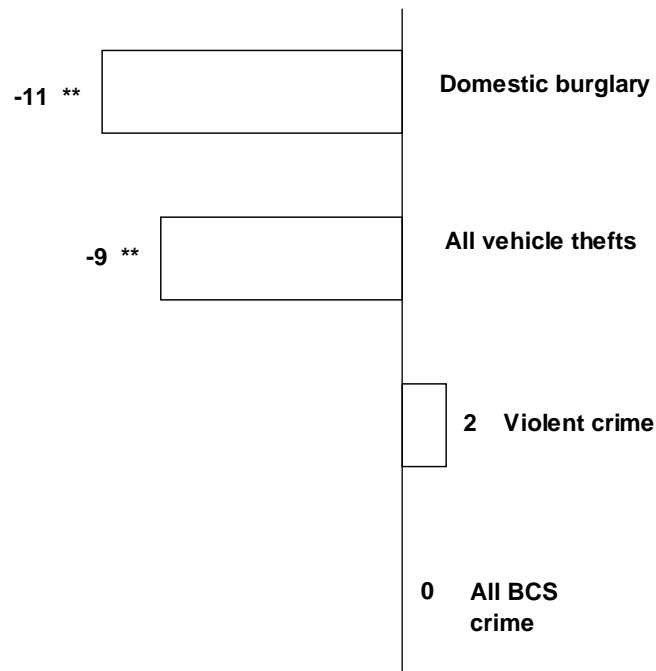
3. All household acquisitive comprises: burglary, vehicle theft, bike theft and other household theft.

4. All personal acquisitive comprises: robbery, theft from the person and other thefts of personal property.

5. A discrepancy may appear between trends in incidence rates (total numbers of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more) due to repeat victimisation.

6. Results for 'all vehicle thefts' are based only on households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle. It includes thefts of vehicles, thefts from vehicles and attempts of and from vehicles.

Figure 1: Percentage change in the main crime types according to BCS interviews in the 12 months to December 2005 compared with a year earlier, England and Wales



1. A percentage change of less than 0.5% is shown as 0
2. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a single asterisk for significance at 10% level, or a double at the 5% level (two tail tests).

Figure 2: Percentage change in recorded crime, October to December 2005 compared with the same quarter a year earlier, England and Wales



BCS interviews in the 12 months to December 2005 showed levels of violent crime to be stable; the apparent two per cent increase in violent crime and three per cent increase in violent crimes involving an injury were not statistically significant. As previously, nearly half of all violent offences did not involve any injury to the victim (47%¹ of BCS violence and 46%² of police recorded violence against the person involved no injury).

The level of violence against the person³ recorded by the police rose by one per cent in October to December 2005 compared with the same period in the previous year. Within this category, other violence against the person offences with injury rose by six per cent and those with no injury⁴ fell by three per cent over this period. Following a data audit three forces reviewed their recording of common assault. This led to changes in recording practices within these forces to exclude cases of violence with minor injury from the common assault category in line with national crime recording standards. Almost two-thirds of the increase in 'other offences against the person – with injury' reported for October to December 2005 is accounted for by these forces. The reduction in recorded common assault in these forces is also a significant factor contributing to the fall in 'other offences against the person – without injury'.

More serious violence against the person recorded by the police from October to December 2005 fell by 12 per cent compared with the same period in 2004, with threats to kill accounting for just over 90 per cent of this overall reduction. A clarification in the rules for recording threats to kill from April 2005, aimed at preventing over-recording, is likely to have contributed significantly to this fall. The remainder of the overall reduction in serious violence is largely accounted for by a two per cent fall in serious wounding.

In 2004, the Audit Commission published their assessment of crime recording⁵ and concluded that the quality of recording by the police has improved considerably. Their report also showed that while most forces are improving and making progress and the majority are compliant, or close to fully compliant, with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), a few still have further to go to meet the standards.

According to the 2004/05 BCS the rate of victims' reporting of crimes to the police has remained broadly stable since 1997, while the rate of recording of crimes by the police has been increasing, especially in the last three years as a result of the introduction of the NCRS. However, the pattern is slightly different for violent crime. There is evidence that reporting and recording of violent incidents has increased in recent years (see Chapter 3 in Nicholas *et al.*, 2005). This is partly due to the continuing effect of the introduction of the NCRS, changes in police priorities and changes in crime reporting levels (although offset to an extent by the fall in threats to kill explained above).

1 From January 2005 to December 2005.

2 The actual percentage may be higher in practice as some offences classified under 'more serious violence against the person', such as threats or conspiracy to murder, may not involve an injury.

3 This definition does not cover sexual offences or robbery.

4 Other violence against the person without injury includes common assault, harassment and possession of weapons.

5 Audit Commission, Crime Recording – Improving the Quality of Crime Records in Police Authorities and Forces in England and Wales, December 2004.

Local policing activity and priorities also affect the levels of recorded violent crime. Where the police are proactive in addressing low-level violence, anti-social behaviour and other types of crime, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and therefore included in the recorded crime number. The British Crime Survey suggests that only a quarter of violent crimes end up in the police figures, very often because victims themselves feel the crime is too trivial or they prefer to deal with the matter themselves (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005). The figures for more serious violence, and in particular serious woundings, will tend to provide a more reliable measure of trends in violence than the police statistics.

Both BCS and recorded crime showed continued falls in domestic burglary. The BCS showed an 11 per cent fall in number of burglaries reported by those interviewed during the 12 months to December 2005 compared with a year earlier. Recorded crime figures showed a fall of four per cent for October to December 2005 compared with the same quarter in 2004.

The BCS showed that there were 9 per cent fewer vehicle thefts amongst households interviewed in the 12 months to December 2005 compared with the previous year. Police recorded crime showed that vehicle thefts for October to December 2005 were stable compared with the same period in 2004.

Recorded robbery figures showed a six per cent rise in October to December 2005 compared with a year earlier. For the previous two quarters increases, as compared with the quarter a year earlier, were recorded at 11 per cent and four per cent for the quarters ending 30th September and 30th June respectively. There was also a three per cent rise in recorded sexual offences in October to December 2005 compared with a year earlier. The number of robberies and sexual offences picked up by the BCS are too small to provide reliable estimates of trends.

Table A on page 10 provides a detailed breakdown of changes in police recorded crime compared with the same period a year earlier.

Longer-term crime trends

Police recorded crime and the British Crime Survey (BCS) are complementary series, which together provide a better picture of long-term trends in crime than could be obtained from either series alone. Such comparisons are only available since 1981 and are calculated for each financial year. Consequently, Figures 3 and 4 show trends up until the year ending March 2005.

- BCS crimes rose steadily in the decade from 1981 and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. BCS crime has fallen in each BCS survey since 1995 (Figure 3).
- Recorded crime increased during most of the 1980s and reached a peak in 1992 (Figure 4). Recorded crime then fell each year until 1998/99 when there was a change in Home Office Counting Rules. There was then a general increase to another peak in 2003/04, although trends in recorded crime should be interpreted with caution due to the introduction of NCRS (see Simmons *et al.*, 2003).

For more information on longer-term BCS crime and recorded crime trends see Nicholas *et al.* (2005).

Figure 3: Trends in all BCS crime, 1981 to 2004/05

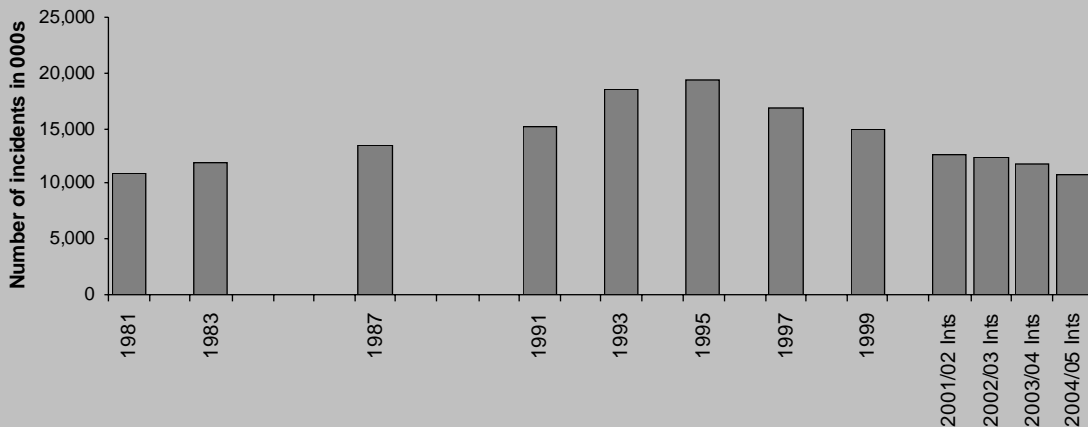
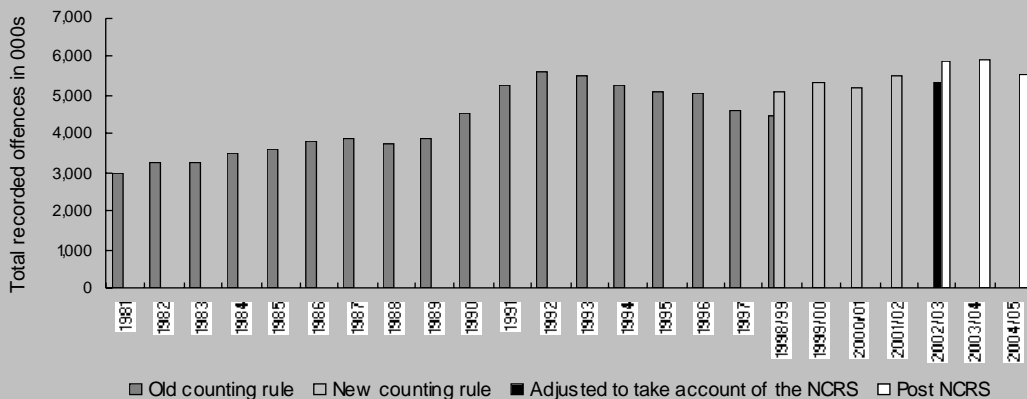


Figure 4: Trends in recorded crime, 1981 to 2004/05



Firearm offences

Provisional statistics are available for recorded crimes in the first three quarters of 2005/06 involving firearms other than air weapons. Firearms are taken to be involved in an offence if they are fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used in a threat.

In the 12 months to December 2005 there were a provisional 10,878 firearm offences. This was a decrease of 313 offences, or three per cent, compared to the 12 months ending December 2004.

Table 2 Firearms (excluding air weapons): Level of injury in England and Wales January to December 2004 and January to December 2005

Nature of injury	Year ending Dec 04	Year ending Dec 05	% change
Fatal injuries	73	51	-30
Serious injuries	390	473	21
Slight injuries	3,118	3,421	10
Threats	5,973	5,218	-13
No injuries	1,637	1,715	5
Total	11,191	10,878	-3

Fatal injuries fell from 73 to 51 in the year to December 2005, but there were increases in offences causing other injuries. Serious injuries were up by 21 per cent. The ten per cent rise in slight injuries is largely accounted for by the use of imitation weapons.

Table 3 Firearms: type of weapon in England and Wales January to December 2004 and January to December 2005

Weapon type	Year ending Dec 04	Year ending Dec 05	% change
Shotgun	621	615	-1
Handgun	4,548	4,614	1
Rifle ⁽¹⁾	49	73	49
Imitation firearm	3,351	3,119	-7
Unidentified firearm	1,449	1,354	-7
Other firearm ⁽²⁾	1,173	1,103	-6
Total	11,191	10,878	-3

1. Because of the small number of offences involving rifles the percentage change should be treated with caution.

2. Other firearms include CS gas, disguised firearms, machine guns, pepper spray, stun guns and other specified weapons (majority are paintball guns).

There were 4,614 offences where handguns were used in the year to December 2005, an increase of 66 offences (1.4 per cent) compared to the year ending December 2004. Imitation weapons were used in 3,119 offences a decrease of 232 offences or seven per cent. Imitation handguns, which are converted to fire bullets like handguns, are counted as handguns.

Public perceptions

BCS interviews during the 12 months to December 2005 show that the proportion of adults with a high level of worry about violent crime and burglary increased compared with the previous year (Table 4). Worry about violent crime increased from 16 per cent to 17 per cent and worry about burglary increased from 12 per cent to 13 per cent. Fear of car crime has remained stable with 14 per cent of adults having high level of worry.

Table 4: Fear of crime

<i>Percentage very worried</i>			BCS
	Interviews in Jan 2004 to Dec 2004	Interviews in Jan 2005 to Dec 2005	Statistically significant change? ⁽¹⁾
High level of worry about ⁽²⁾ :			
Burglary	12	13	**↑
Car crime	14	14	
Violent crime	16	17	**↑

1. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a single asterisk for significance at 10% level, or a double at the 5% level (two tail tests). See Notes for an explanation of statistical significance.

2. See Nicholas et al (eds) 2005 for more information on the definitions of the fear of crime indicators.

The proportion of people who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area in the year ending December 2005 has remained stable at 17 per cent compared with the previous 12 month period. Statistically significant increases were seen for three of the seven individual measures compared with the previous year and one which showed a statistically significant decrease (see Table 5).

Table 5: Anti-social behaviour indicators

<i>Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area</i>			BCS
	Interviews in Jan 2004 to Dec 2004	Interviews in Jan 2005 to Dec 2005	Statistically significant change? ⁽¹⁾
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ⁽²⁾	17	17	
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	12	10	**↓
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	9	10	**↑
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	22	24	**↑
People using or dealing drugs	25	26	
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	29	32	**↑
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	30	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	28	29	*

1. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a single asterisk for significance at the 10% level, or a double at the 5% level (two tail tests). See Notes for an explanation of statistical significance.

2. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands reported in the table. In bulletins prior to the April 2003 to March 2004 report, the overall anti-social behaviour measure was derived from five strands: teenagers hanging around on the streets; vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property; people being attacked/harassed because of their race/colour; people using or dealing drugs; and people being drunk or rowdy in public places.

The BCS also reports on public confidence with different aspects of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). Interviews in the 12 months to December 2005 showed statistically significant increases in levels of confidence in three aspects of the CJS; respecting the rights of those accused of committing crimes and treating them fairly, dealing with cases promptly and efficiently and treating people who come forward as witnesses well. One aspect showed a statistically significant decrease; dealing with young people accused of crime (Table 6). Levels of confidence in other aspects of the CJS that were asked about remained stable.

Table 6: Public confidence in the criminal justice system

<i>Percentage very/fairly confident</i>	BCS		
	Interviews in Jan 2004 to Dec 2004	Interviews in Jan 2005 to Dec 2005	Statistically significant change? ⁽¹⁾
Respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly	78	80	**↑
Effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice	43	44	
Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	39	41	**↑
Effective at reducing crime	38	38	
Meets the needs of victims of crime	34	35	*
Dealing with young people accused of crime	27	26	**↓
Treats people who come forward as witnesses well	64	67	**↑

1. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a single asterisk for significance at 10% level, or a double at the 5% level (two tail tests). See Notes for an explanation of statistical significance.

In the year to December 2005, more than three-quarters of the public (80%) were confident that the CJS respected the rights of people accused of committing crimes and treated them fairly. Sixty seven per cent of people were confident that people who came forward as witnesses were treated well. The levels of confidence in other aspects of the CJS still remain relatively low, with just over a quarter (26%) of the public being confident that the CJS is effective in dealing with young people accused of crime.

BCS data for this period for confidence of Black and Minority Ethnic groups in the CJS and victim and witness satisfaction with the police/CJS can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb0606tab.pdf>

The proportion of people who thought that the police in their area did an excellent or good job significantly increased from 48 per cent in BCS interviews in the 12 months to December 2004 to 50 per cent in interviews in the 12 months to December 2005.

Table A Number of recorded crimes and change compared to the same quarter in the previous year

Offence group	Number of crimes recorded by the police (thousands) ^(1, 2)					Change compared to the same quarter in the previous year ^(4, 5)			
	Oct-Dec 2004	Jan-Mar 2005	Apr-Jun 2005 ⁽³⁾	Jul-Sep 2005 ⁽³⁾	Oct-Dec 2005 ⁽³⁾	Jan-Mar 2005	Apr-Jun 2005	Jul-Sep 2005	Oct-Dec 2005
Violence Against the Person (VAP)	257.5	248.2	276.0	275.8	259.9	4%	5%	4%	1%
<i>More serious VAP</i> ⁽⁶⁾	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.9	9.8	-6%	-7%	-10%	-12%
<i>Other offences against the person - with injury</i> ⁽⁷⁾	123.0	119.3	137.4	138.5	130.7	10%	12%	10%	6%
<i>Other offences against the person - with no injury</i> ⁽⁸⁾	123.4	118.6	127.7	126.5	119.5	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%
Sexual offences ⁽⁹⁾	14.5	14.5	16.7	16.5	14.9	11%	13%	-3%	3%
Robbery	22.5	22.2	23.7	23.5	23.8	-10%	4%	11%	6%
Total violent crime	294.5	284.9	316.5	315.8	298.6	3%	5%	4%	1%
Domestic burglary	81.6	78.0	72.4	75.3	78.7	-17%	-11%	-7%	-4%
Other burglary	85.2	88.5	89.5	85.1	84.8	-11%	-7%	-4%	-1%
Thefts of & from vehicles	181.9	180.4	177.4	176.1	181.7	-16%	-8%	-4%	0%
Other thefts & handling	316.7	298.4	328.6	328.6	312.0	-9%	-3%	-2%	-1%
Fraud & forgery	69.5	64.7	62.0	59.2	54.1	-16%	-16%	-17%	-22%
Criminal damage	297.9	301.7	298.9	275.4	302.8	-6%	-3%	-1%	2%
Total property crime	1,032.8	1,011.7	1,028.9	999.8	1,014.1	-11%	-6%	-4%	-2%
Drug offences	37.7	37.1	40.5	41.1	45.8	6%	23%	19%	21%
Other offences	14.9	15.4	19.0	19.5	18.5	-16%	10%	18%	25%
Total recorded crime	1,379.8	1,349.1	1,404.9	1,376.2	1,377.1	-8%	-3%	-1%	0%

1. Police recorded crime statistics, based on data from all 43 forces in England and Wales.

2. The figures given in the table are the latest available. Therefore they may differ slightly from figures published in previous bulletins.

3. Includes estimated data for Hampshire.

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

5. The percentage changes have not been adjusted for the effects of new recording practices. Improvements in recording practices may have had a continued impact on these figures, particularly on the less serious categories of violent crime and criminal damage. For further information see Simmons *et al.* (2003)

6. More serious violence against the person includes homicide, threats or conspiracy to murder, serious wounding and other acts endangering life.

7. Other offences against the person - with injury comprises less serious wounding.

8. Other offences against the person - with no injury includes harassment, possession of weapons, other offences against children, and common assault (where there is no injury).

9. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 expanded the scope of these offences from its May 2004 implementation.

Notes

Coverage

The latest British Crime Survey (BCS) figures are based on interviews with individuals living in private households conducted between January 2005 and December 2005 (BCS year ending December 2005) and incidents experienced by survey respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview. Averaging over the moving recall period generates estimates that are most closely comparable with police recorded crime figures for the 12 months up to the end of June 2005, about six months behind the recorded crime figures reported here. BCS trends are compared with results from the interviews in the year ending December 2004.

The BCS fieldwork was carried out by BMRB Social Research. The year ending December 2005 BCS has a nationally representative sample of 47,226 adults aged 16 or over living in private households in England and Wales. The response rate was 75 per cent.⁶ Further details are contained in Bolling *et al.* (2004). Further information about the BCS and access to recent publications can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>.

Recorded crime figures relate to crime recorded in England and Wales in the period in question, although a few of these crimes may have been committed in an earlier period. Unlike the BCS, it does not include crimes that have not been reported to the police, and does not include those that the police decide not to record. Police recording practice is governed by Home Office Counting Rules and the National Crime Recording Standard, copies of which are available at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/counrules.html>.

BCS and recorded crime figures used in this bulletin should be treated as provisional and may be subject to revision in future Quarterly Updates.

What do we mean by statistical significance?

BCS estimates are based on a sample of the population of approximately 45,000 respondents aged 16 or over each year. Although the BCS is large by the standards of most surveys, each year only a small proportion of the population is interviewed.

The BCS sample may therefore produce estimates that differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of this difference depends on the sample size, the size of the estimate and the design of the survey.

Because of this difference (known as sampling error), changes in estimates between sweeps of the survey may occur by chance. In other words, the difference may be simply due to which adults were randomly selected for interview. We are able to measure whether this is likely to be the case using standard statistical tests; those survey results that are significant, according to these tests, are identified by asterisks in the tables.

⁶ Based on BCS interviews achieved during the year ending March 2005. The response rate for the year ending December 2005 cannot be calculated as finalised response figures are not yet available.

National Statistics

Data from National Statistics releases are circulated prior to publication according to the National Statistics protocol published on the Home Office website. The publication date of this Quarterly Update coincided with the publication date of the Home Office Departmental Report 2005/06. To ensure coherence of figures and following agreement from the National Statistician, key findings from this bulletin included in the Home Office Departmental Report were also circulated prior to publication to HM Treasury in order to allow for a consistent presentation to the public of these statistics.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Jonathan Allen, Kathryn Coleman, Jude Cotton, John Flatley, Peter Kaiza, and Paul Robb in the Home Office for their assistance in producing this bulletin.

Contacts

Copies of this and other Home Office statistical bulletins are available from the RDS (CRCSG) Internet site: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>

ISBN 1 84473 904 x

© Crown copyright 2006

Some recent Home Office research and statistical publications on crime

Allen, J., El Komy, M., Lovbakke, J. and Roy, H. (2005) *Policing and the Criminal Justice System – public confidence and perceptions: findings from the 2003/04 British Crime Survey*. Home Office Online Report 31/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr3105.pdf>

Bibi, N., Clegg, M. and Pinto, R. (2005) *Police Service Strength England and Wales, 31 March 2005*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 13/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/hosb1205.pdf>

Bolling, K., Clemens, S., Grant, C., Smith, P. and Brown, M. (2004) *2003-4 British Crime Survey (England and Wales). Technical Report*. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/bcs0304tech1.pdf>

Budd, T., and Sharp, C. (2005) *Minority ethnic groups and crime: findings from the Crime and Justice Survey 2003*. Home Office Online Report 33/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr3305.pdf>

Budd, T., Sharp, C., Weir, G., Wilson, D. and Owen, N. (2005) *Young People and Crime: Findings from the 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 20/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb2005.pdf>

Coleman, K., Hird, C. and Povey, D. (2006) *Violent Crime Overview, Homicide and Gun Crime 2004/05*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/06. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb0206.pdf>

Finney, A. and Wilson, D. (2005) *Handling stolen goods: findings from the 2002/03 British Crime Survey and the 2003 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*. Home Office Online Report 38/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr3805.pdf>

Home Office (2005) *Crime in England and Wales 2004/05: Supplementary Tables: Nature of burglary, vehicle and violent crime*. London: Home Office. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0405_tables_bvv.html

Home Office (2005) *Criminal Statistics: England and Wales, 2004*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 19/05. London: TSO. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb1905.pdf>

Home Office (2005) *Race and the Criminal Justice System: An overview to the complete statistics 2003-2004*. London: TSO. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/host0505.pdf>

Home Office (2005) *Sentencing Statistics 2003, England and Wales*. London: TSO. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/host0505.pdf>

Kirwin, S. and Bibi, N. (2006) *Police Service Strength England and Wales, 30 September 2006*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 01/06. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb0106.pdf>

Mwenda, L. (2005) *Drug offenders in England and Wales 2004*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 23/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb2305.pdf>

Nicholas, S., Povey, D., Walker, A. and Kershaw, C. (eds.) (2005) *Crime in England and Wales 2004/2005*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb1105.pdf>

Povey, D. (ed.) (2005) *Crime in England and Wales 2003/2004: Homicide and Gun Crime*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb0205.pdf>

Povey, D., Upson, A. and Jansson, K. (2005) *Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly Update to June 2005*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb1805.pdf>

Roe, S. (2005) *Drug Misuse Declared: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 16/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb1605.pdf>

Shury, J., Speed, M., Vivian, D., Kuechel, A. and Nicholas, S. (2005) *Crime against retail and manufacturing premises: Findings from the 2002 Commercial Victimisation Survey*. Home Office Online Report 37/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr3705.pdf>

Simmons, J., Legg, C. and Hosking, R. (2003) *National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS): an analysis of the impact on recorded crime – Part 1: The national picture*. Home Office Online Report 31/03. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/rdsolr3203intro.pdf>

Smith, C. and Allen, J. (2004) *Violent crime in England and Wales*. Home Office Online Report 18/04. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/rdsolr1804.pdf>

Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004) *Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: findings from the British Crime Survey*. Home Office Research Study 276. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/HORS276.pdf>

Wilson, D. (ed.) (2005) *Fraud and technology crimes: findings from the 2002/03 British Crime Survey and 2003 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*. Home Office Online Report 34/05. London: Home Office. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr3405.pdf>