

## 2 Extent and trends

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### 2.1 SUMMARY

The latest British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime figures for 2007/08 show overall crime has fallen since the previous year.

- All BCS crime has fallen by ten per cent, and police recorded crime by nine per cent compared with 2006/07. The police recorded serious crime subset<sup>1</sup> fell by eight per cent over the same period.
- Based on the 2007/08 BCS, violent crime, vandalism and vehicle-related thefts have all fallen since the previous year (by 12%, 10% and 11%) and domestic burglary has remained stable.
- Over the same period, there were falls in crimes recorded by the police for each of the main crime types with the exception of drug offences which rose by 18 per cent (34,725 more offences). This rise was largely associated with the increased police use of powers to issue warnings for the possession of cannabis. The number of these warnings increased by 28 per cent compared with 2006/07.
- As measured by the BCS, the risk of becoming a victim of crime has fallen from 24 to 22 per cent.

In broad terms, the BCS and recorded crime series display similar trends, with some divergence due to reporting and recording changes (particularly for violent crime), although for the last few years trends have been much more consistent.

Long-term trends show that BCS crime rose steadily in the decade from 1981, and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Since then it has fallen, making 1995 a significant turning point in levels of BCS crime.

- Since peaking in 1995, BCS crime has fallen by 48 per cent, representing over nine million fewer crimes. Both BCS overall crime and the risk of victimisation are now at their lowest ever levels since the first BCS results in 1981.
- BCS domestic burglaries and vehicle-related thefts have fallen by over a half (59% and 66% respectively), violent crime by 48 per cent and vandalism by 20 per cent since 1995.

Recorded crime statistics from 2002/03 onwards are not comparable with figures prior to that year when the National Crime Recording Standard was first introduced. Comparing 2002/03 with 2007/08:

- Police recorded offences against vehicles, domestic burglary and criminal damage have all fallen since 2002/03, by 39 per cent, 36 per cent and eight per cent, respectively.
- Total violence against the person rose by 25 per cent between 2002/03 and 2005/06 to peak at 1.06 million offences. The numbers of these offences then fell by nine per cent to 0.96 million in 2007/08.
- Although robbery increased in 2005/06 and 2006/07, it is now 23 per cent lower than in 2002/03.

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<sup>1</sup> The police recorded serious crime subset comprises: most serious violence against the person; most serious sexual offences; robbery; burglary, theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle; and aggravated vehicle taking.

The prevalence of illicit drug use among 16 to 59 year olds and 16 to 24 year olds is now at its lowest ever level since the first BCS results in 1995. This mainly reflects decreases in the use of cannabis, the most prevalent drug among both age groups.

Levels of multiple victimisation have remained stable compared with the previous year, but have declined since the 1995 BCS peak in overall crime. The relatively large decline in multiple victimisation is a major factor in the overall decline in BCS crime since 1995.

- Based on the 2007/08 BCS, one-third (34%) of the people who had been victims of crime had experienced more than one crime in the past 12 months, accounting for 61 per cent of all BCS incidents. In 1995, 45 per cent of all victims had experienced multiple victimisation, accounting for three-quarters (74%) of all BCS incidents.
- The proportion of victims experiencing repeat victimisation for each of the main crime types (burglary, violence and vehicle-related thefts) has also fallen since 1995, with the exception of vandalism.

Repeat victimisation rates vary by crime type.

- BCS interviews for 2007/08 indicated that within the main crime types, victims of vandalism (30%) were most likely to suffer repeat victimisation. Within violent crime, victims of domestic violence (45%) are most likely to experience repeat victimisation compared with victims of muggings, stranger and acquaintance violence.

The likelihood of reporting crime to the police varies considerably by type of offence.

- Based on the 2007/08 BCS, 42 per cent of incidents<sup>2</sup> had been reported to the police or the police came to know about in another way.
- Thefts of vehicles and burglaries in which something was stolen are most likely to be reported (93% and 76%) and crimes such as vandalism, assault without injury and theft from the person are least likely (35%, 34% and 32% respectively).

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<sup>2</sup> BCS comparable crime- see Glossary.

## 2.2 EXTENT OF CRIME

The latest British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime figures for 2007/08 show overall crime has fallen since the previous year. This is the first financial year since 2004/05 that the BCS has shown a fall in overall crime.

- All BCS crime fell by ten per cent compared with 2006/07, representing at least a million fewer crimes. The BCS estimated that there were approximately 10.1 million crimes against adults living in private households in 2007/08, compared with 11.3 million in 2006/07 (Tables 2.01 and 2a).
- All BCS household crime decreased by ten per cent, and all personal crime by 11 per cent between 2006/07 and 2007/08 interviews, to an estimated 6.4 million household crimes and 3.7 million personal crimes.
- There were just under five million crimes recorded by the police in 2007/08, a fall of nine per cent compared with 2006/07 (Tables 2.04 and 2c).

**Table 2a Number of crimes based on BCS interviews in 2006/07 and 2007/08**

	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	% change	BCS
				Statistically significant change <sup>1</sup>
<i>Number of incidents (000s)</i>				
<b>All household crime<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>6,422</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>**</b>
Vandalism	2,993	2,689	-10	**
Domestic burglary	726	729	0	
Vehicle-related theft	1,689	1,497	-11	**
All household acquisitive	4,108	3,734	-9	**
<b>All personal crime<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>**</b>
Theft from the person	574	577	1	
BCS violence <sup>3</sup>	2,471	2,164	-12	**
<i>With injury</i>	1,270	1,042	-18	**
<i>With no injury</i>	1,201	1,122	-7	
All personal acquisitive	2,035	1,870	-8	
<b>All BCS crime</b>	<b>11,287</b>	<b>10,143</b>	<b>-10</b>	

1. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures. See Glossary. Statistically significant falls in all BCS household and personal crime indicate a statistically significant fall in all BCS crime.

2. For details on 'all household acquisitive' and 'all personal acquisitive' see Glossary.

3. BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. See Glossary.

- The 2007/08 BCS also shows a statistically significant decrease in the risk of becoming a victim of a BCS crime compared with the 2006/07 BCS, from 24 per cent to 22 per cent, representing just under a million fewer victims. The risk of victimisation is now at its lowest ever level since the survey began in 1981 (Table 2b).

Any discrepancies between trends in incidence rates (total number of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more) is due to the level of repeat victimisation within crime types. See section 2.5 for more information.

**Table 2b Risk of becoming a victim of crime based on BCS interviews in 2006/07 and 2007/08**

	<b>BCS</b>		
	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	Statistically significant change
<i>Percentage risk of being a victim once or more</i>			
<b>All household crime</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>**</b>
Vandalism	7.9	7.3	<b>**</b>
Domestic burglary	2.5	2.4	
Vehicle-related theft <sup>1</sup>	7.5	6.4	<b>**</b>
<b>All personal crime</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>**</b>
Theft from the person	1.2	1.2	
BCS violence <sup>2</sup>	3.6	3.2	<b>**</b>
<i>With injury</i>	2.0	1.7	<b>**</b>
<i>With no injury</i>	1.8	1.7	
<b>All BCS crime</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>**</b>

1. Results for 'vehicle-related theft' 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.

2. BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. For more information see the Glossary.

- BCS interviews in 2007/08 show statistically significant decreases in vehicle-related thefts and vandalism (and the risk of these crimes); vehicle-related thefts fell by 11 per cent and vandalism by ten per cent compared with 2006/07. Police recorded offences against vehicles fell by 14 per cent and criminal damage offences by 13 per cent in 2007/08 (Tables 2a, 2c, 2.01 and 2.04).
- Domestic burglaries as measured by the BCS remained stable. Police recorded domestic burglaries fell by four per cent between 2006/07 and 2007/08 (Tables 2a, 2c, 2.01 and 2.04).
- Violent crime has fallen by 12 per cent based on the 2007/08 BCS compared with the previous year. BCS interviews in 2007/08 also show a statistically significant decrease in the risk of becoming a victim of violent crime (from 3.6% to 3.2%, Tables 2a, 2b, 2.01 and 2.03).
- For police recorded crime, total violence against the person has fallen by eight per cent and sexual offences by seven per cent. The more limited category of most serious violence against the person fell by 12 per cent, continuing the year-on-year falls since 2003/04. Robbery decreased by 16 per cent following increases in 2005/06 and 2006/07 (Table 2.04 and Chapter 3).
- Drug offences rose by 18 per cent (34,725 more offences) between 2006/07 and 2007/08. This is mainly due to an increase in possession of cannabis offences which accounts for 69 per cent of all drug offences. The number of cannabis possession offences rose by 21 per cent in 2007/08, largely associated with the increased police use of powers to issue warnings for the possession of cannabis (Table 2.04 and 2c).

**Table 2c Number of crimes recorded by the police in 2006/07 and 2007/08**

Offence group	2006/07	2007/08	% change
	<i>Number of offences<sup>1</sup> (000s)</i>		
Violence against the person (VAP)	1,046.2	961.2	-8
<i>Most serious VAP<sup>2</sup></i>	19.2	16.9	-12
<i>Other violence against the person – with injury<sup>3</sup></i>	487.4	435.5	-11
<i>Other violence against the person – with no injury<sup>4</sup></i>	539.6	508.8	-6
Sexual offences	57.5	53.5	-7
<i>Most serious sexual crime<sup>5</sup></i>	43.7	41.5	-5
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	13.8	12.1	-12
Robbery	101.4	84.7	-16
Domestic burglary	292.3	280.7	-4
Other burglary	329.8	303.0	-8
Offences against vehicles	765.0	656.5	-14
Other theft offences	1,180.8	1,121.1	-5
Fraud and forgery <sup>6</sup>	199.7	155.4	-22
Criminal damage	1,185.0	1,036.2	-13
Drug offences	194.2	229.0	18
Other offences	75.7	69.3	-8
<b>Total recorded crime</b>	<b>5,427.6</b>	<b>4,950.7</b>	<b>-9</b>

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

2. Most serious violence against the person includes homicide and serious wounding.

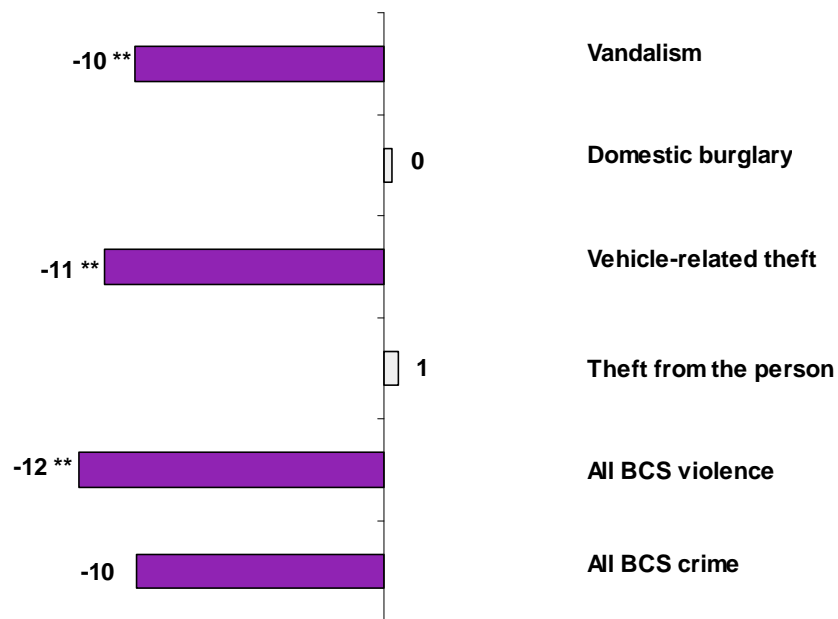
3. Other violence against the person – with injury comprises less serious wounding and causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person.

4. Other offences against the person – with no injury comprises threats or conspiracy to murder, harassment, endangering railway passengers, possession of weapons, other offences against children, procuring illegal abortion, and assault without injury.

5. Most serious sexual crime comprises rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children.

6. These offences were modified by the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force on 15 January 2007. For cheque and credit card fraud counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to per account basis from 15 January 2007. From 1 April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.

Figure 2.1 Percentage change in the main crime types; BCS interviews in 2007/08 compared with 2006/07



1. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by a double asterisk. See Glossary for more information.  
 2. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures. Statistically significant falls in all BCS household and personal crime indicate a statistically significant fall in all BCS crime. See Glossary for more information.

Figure 2.2 Percentage change in police recorded crime, 2007/08 compared with 2006/07

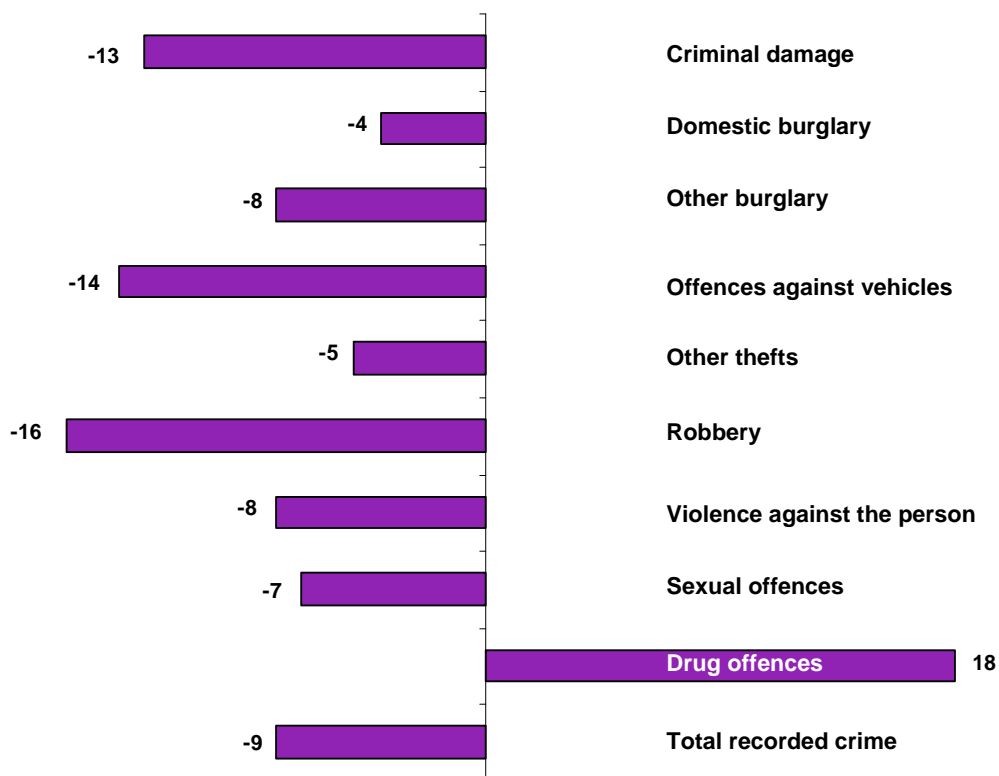
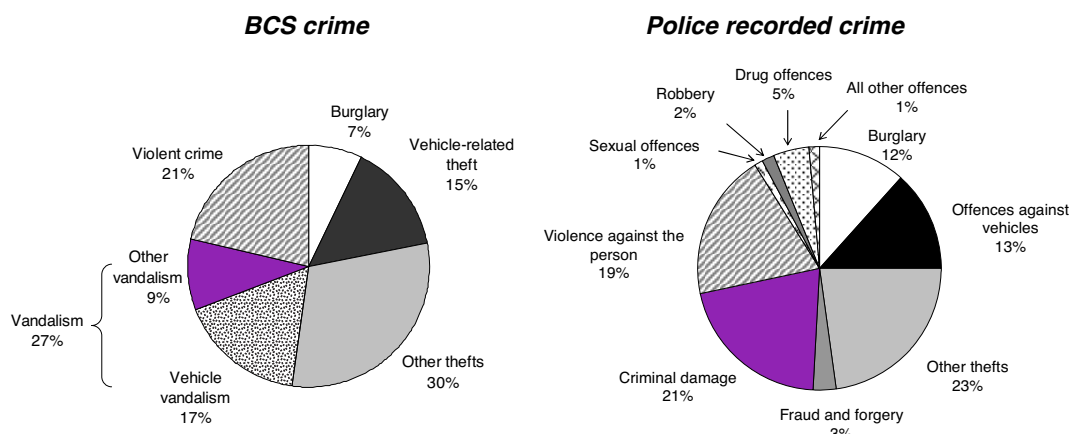


Figure 2.3 BCS crime and police recorded crime by type of crime<sup>1</sup>, 2007/08

1. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.3 shows the offence profiles of BCS crime and police recorded crime. Differences in the offence profiles reflect the different coverage of the two series and variation in the levels of reporting and recording for different crime types.

- Property crime<sup>3</sup> accounts for the majority of both BCS and recorded crime (79 and 72 per cent respectively). Vehicle-related thefts account for 15 per cent of all BCS crime and offences against vehicles for 13 per cent of recorded crime. Other thefts account for 30 per cent of BCS crime and 23 per cent of recorded crime. Burglary accounts for seven per cent of BCS crime and 12 per cent of recorded crime. Just over half of recorded burglaries are in a building other than a dwelling (not included in the BCS, see Chapter 4) (Figure 2.3).
- Violent crime represented just over a fifth (21%) of all BCS crime in 2007/08. Violence against the person and sexual offences accounted for 19 per cent and one per cent respectively of police recorded crime. Just over half of the violent crimes recorded by the BCS and violence against the person recorded by the police involved no injury to the victim<sup>4</sup> (Figure 2.3, Tables 2a and 2c).
- Robbery accounts for two per cent of recorded crime and three per cent of BCS crime (included in BCS violence) (Figure 2.3 and Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

<sup>3</sup> Property crime comprises burglary, theft and vandalism for the BCS, and burglary, offences against vehicles, other thefts, fraud and forgery and criminal damage for recorded crime.

<sup>4</sup> The actual proportion for recorded crime may be higher as some offences classified under 'more serious violence against the person', such as threats or conspiracy to murder, may not involve injury.

## 2.3 TRENDS IN CRIME

Trends in the crimes measured by the BCS now extend over 25 years. The surveys carried out between 1982 and 2001 reported victimisation in the preceding calendar year. Since 2001/02, interviews have been conducted continuously throughout the year with respondents being asked about crimes they have experienced in the 12 months preceding the interview. This means the incident recall period for the 2007/08 data is centred around March 2007. The latest BCS estimates are most closely comparable with police recorded crime figures for the 12 months up to the end of September 2007, about six months behind the latest recorded crime figures reported here.

Recorded crime statistics have been collated since 1857 but statistics from 1981 only are used here to enable comparisons to be made with the BCS. The data are presented for each calendar year up to 1997 and then by financial year with break points in the series indicated by differential shading for the 1998 changes to the Counting Rules and the 2002 introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) (Figure 2.6).

Over the last four years the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime (once the latter has been adjusted to reflect crimes covered by the BCS) have tracked each other reasonably well. There was a divergence in trends between the two series when the NCRS was introduced in April 2002, but since then the trends have become closer.

### Trends since 1981

- BCS crime rose steadily in the decade from 1981 and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Then BCS crime fell between 1995 and 2004/05, and remained stable for two years until the decrease between 2006/07 and 2007/08 surveys. BCS crime is now at its lowest ever level since the first BCS results in 1981 (Figure 2.4).
- Trends in BCS violence, vehicle-related thefts and domestic burglaries have been broadly similar to trends in all BCS crime between 1981 and 2007/08 (Figure 2.5, also see Chapters 3 and 4).

Figure 2.4 Trends in all BCS crime, 1981 to 2007/08

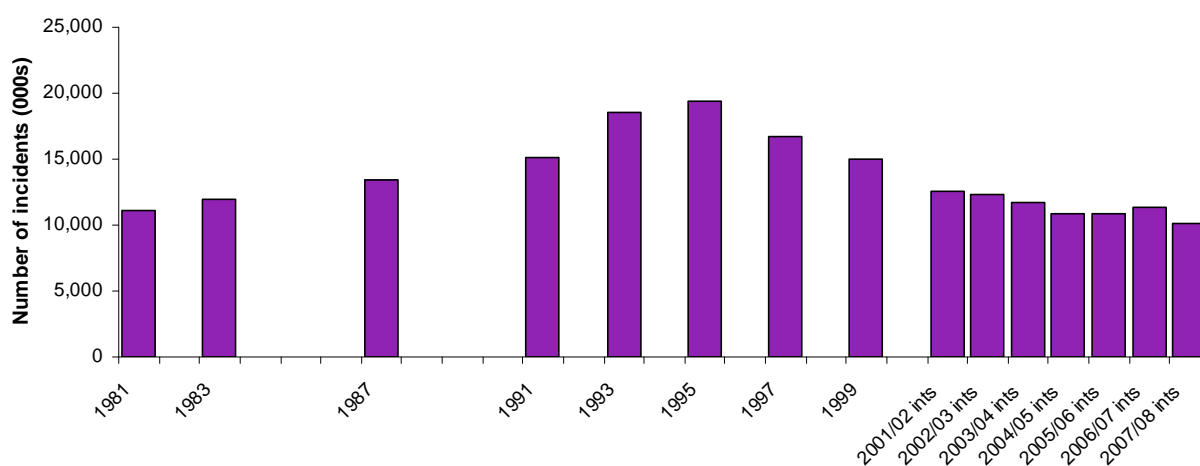
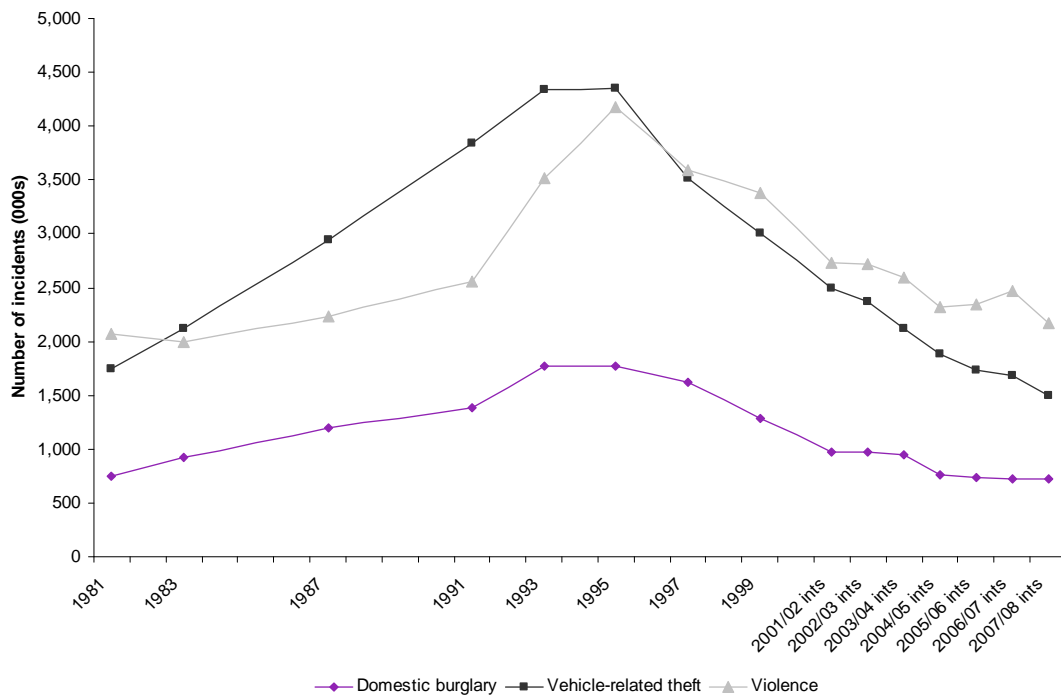
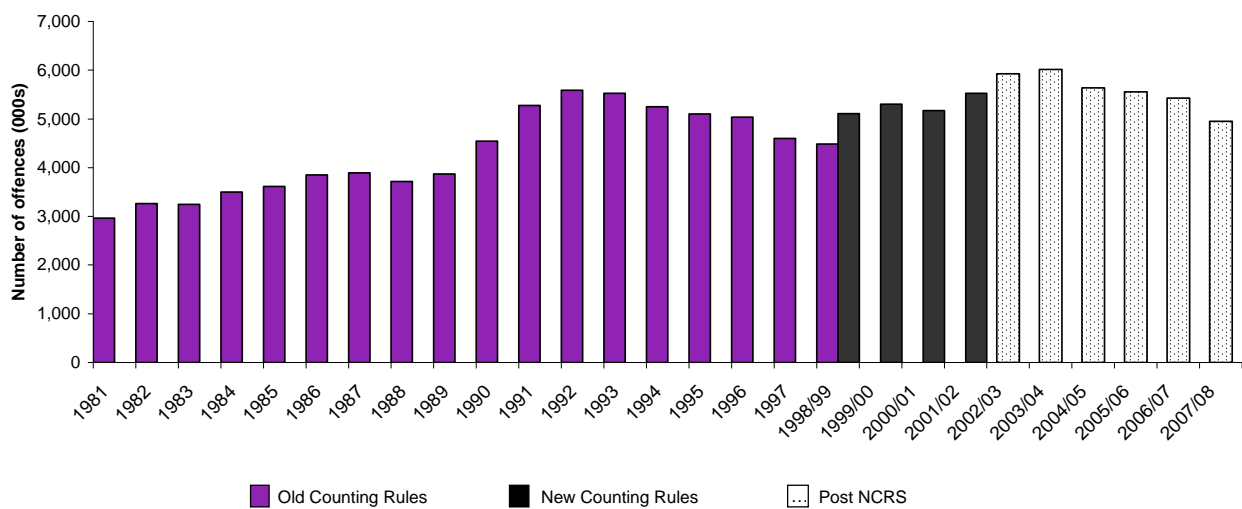


Figure 2.5 Trends in BCS violence, vehicle-related theft and burglary, 1981 to 2007/08



- Recorded crime increased during most of the 1980s, reaching a peak in 1992, and then fell each year until 1998/99 when the changes in the Counting Rules resulted in an increase in recorded offences (see Box 2.1 on 'Changes in recording practices'). This was followed by the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002 which led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and 2003/04, as the rules were bedded-in within forces. The level of police recorded crime has since fallen from 5.64 million in 2004/05 to 4.95 million offences in 2007/08 (see Figure 2.6 and Table 2.04).

Figure 2.6 Trends in recorded crime, 1981 to 2007/08



**Box 2.1 Changes in recording practices**

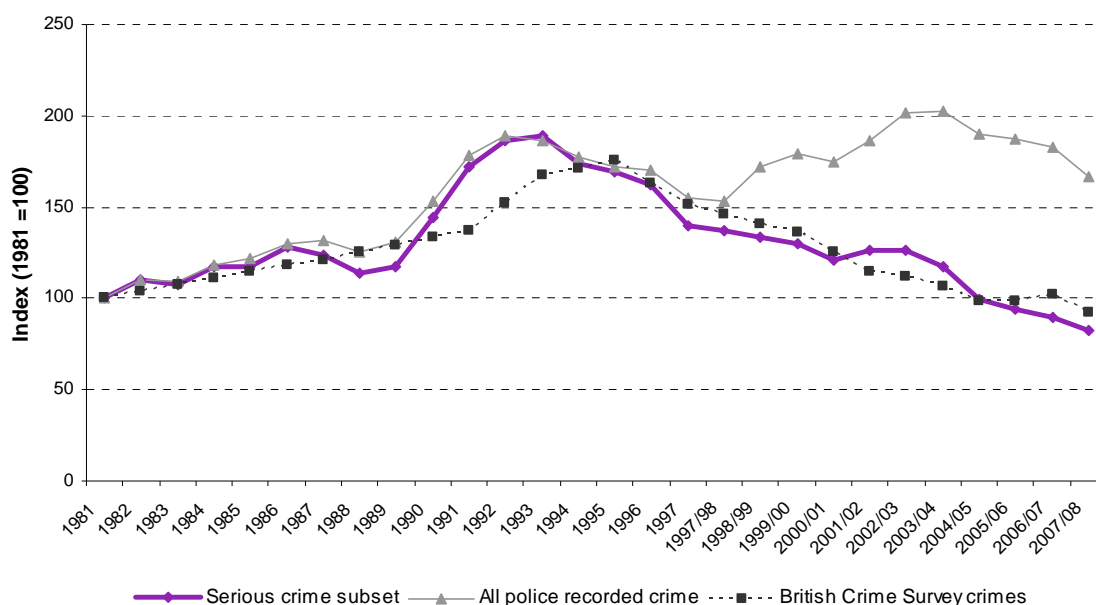
Recorded crime statistics are affected by changes in reporting and recording practices. There have been two major changes to the recording of crimes. In April 1998 the Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime were expanded to include certain additional summary offences and counts became more victim-based (the number of victims was counted rather than the number of offences). In April 2002 the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced to ensure greater consistency between forces in recording crime and to take a more victim-oriented approach to crime recording with the police being required to record any allegation of crime unless there was credible evidence to the contrary (see Simmons et al., 2003).

Both these changes resulted in an increase in the number of crimes recorded. Certain offences, such as the more minor violent crimes, were more affected by these changes than others. All of these factors need to be considered when looking at the trends in recorded crime.

**Serious crime subset**

The Smith Review (Smith et al., 2006) of crime statistics recommended that the Home Office present a 'basket of serious crimes'. Figure 2.7 presents the trend for a serious crime subset compared with the overall trends for the British Crime Survey and total police recorded crime indexed against the levels in 1981. Historically the serious crime subset has been less affected by the recording and counting rule changes that substantially impacted on the recorded crime total and more closely reflects the trend in BCS crimes. More recently, since the introduction of NCRS in 2002/03 there was a similar degree of change in BCS crime and total recorded crime – the numbers of each falling by 18 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. However, there was a larger fall in the serious crime subset which fell by 35 per cent over the same period. The falls between 2006/07 and 2007/08 were similar for each offence grouping at eight per cent for the serious crime subset, nine per cent for total police recorded crime and ten per cent for BCS crime.

**Figure 2.7 Trends in most serious recorded offences<sup>1</sup>, total police recorded crime and BCS crimes, 1981 to 2007/08**



<sup>1</sup> The police recorded serious crime subset comprises most serious violence against the person, most serious sexual offences, robbery, burglary, and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.

Comparisons of more detailed breakdowns of police recorded crime are restricted to the years after the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002 when the underlying basis for crime recording substantially changed.

- The number of domestic burglaries and offences against vehicles recorded by the police fell between 2002/03 and 2007/08 by 36 per cent and 39 per cent respectively, while the number of offences of criminal damage fell by eight per cent over the same period (see Table 2.04).
- Recorded violence against the person rose each year from 2002/03 to peak in 2005/06 at 1.06 million offences and partly reflects the longer time taken for the new rules to be adopted by police forces for some of these offences, for example in relation to the recording of assault without injury, to exclude any cases of minor injury. The number of total violence against the person offences then decreased, and fell below one million offences in 2007/08. The decrease was greatest for most serious violence category which fell by 12 per cent between 2006/07 and 2007/08.

### BCS trends since 1995

This section focuses on trends in BCS crime since 1995, as this year represents a significant turning point in crime levels since the first BCS results in 1981.

- Based on interviews in 2007/08, BCS crime was estimated to be 48 per cent lower than the peak in 1995, representing over nine million fewer crimes. The risk of becoming a victim of BCS crime has also fallen from 40 per cent in 1995 to 22 per cent in 2007/08. This represents over six million fewer victims (Figure 2.9, Tables 2.01 and 2.03).

All household and personal crime remain at significantly lower levels compared with their highest point in 1995. More details can be found in Chapters 3 and 4.

- Since 1995 vehicle-related thefts, domestic burglary and other household thefts have each fallen by over a half (66%, 59% and 53% respectively). Vandalism as measured by the BCS has fallen by 20 per cent (Table 2.01, Figures 2.8 and 2.9).
- The BCS shows overall violent crime has fallen by 48 per cent: assault with minor injury by 65 per cent; assaults with no injury by 42 per cent; and wounding by 49 per cent since 1995 (Table 2.01, Figures 2.8 and 2.9).

Figure 2.8 Trends in BCS crime, 1995 to 2007/08 (indexed 1995)

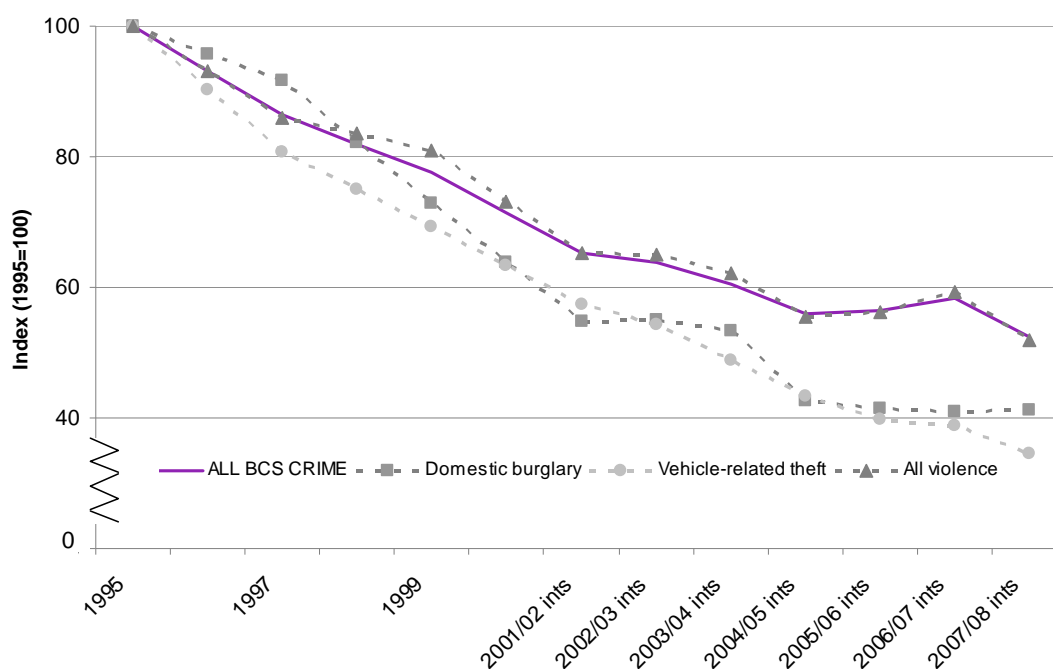
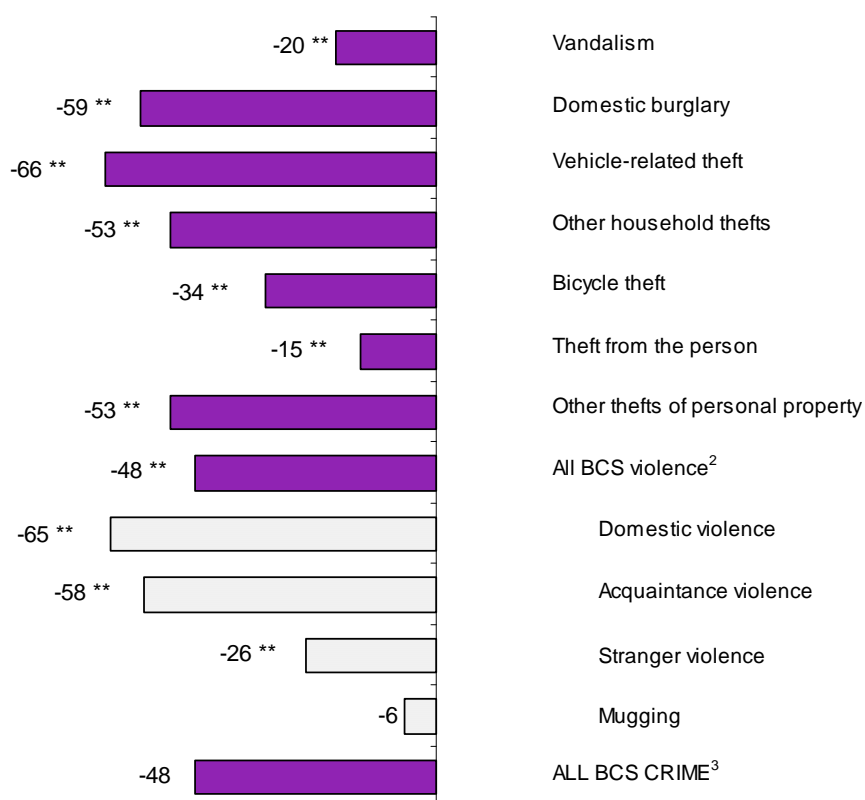


Figure 2.9 Percentage change in BCS offences between 1995 and 2007/08



1. Not all crime categories making up all BCS crime are presented individually.
2. See Glossary for details of all BCS violence.
3. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures. Statistically significant falls in all BCS household and personal crime (shown elsewhere) indicate a statistically significant fall in all BCS crime. See Glossary for further information.
4. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by a double asterisk. See Glossary for more information.
5. Lighter shaded boxes are types of BCS violence.

**Box 2.2 Public Service Agreements (PSAs)**

The BCS and police recorded crime data are used to measure PSA targets which are set to measure the Home Office and other Government Departments' performance on crime and community safety.

**Public Service Agreements 2005–2008**

The target period for PSAs for 2005 to 2008 concluded at the end of March 2008. The Home Office PSA target 1 was to "Reduce crime by 15 per cent, and further in high crime areas, by 2007/08". The overall crime reduction aspect was measured by the BCS. Based on 2007/08 BCS interviews, the fall in all BCS crime has exceeded this, falling by 18 per cent since 2002/03 (baseline).

The second part of this target was measured by the police recorded crime BCS comparator measure (see Box 2.5). This required the average reduction in the 40 High Crime Areas (HCAs) between 2003/04 and 2007/08 to be more than the average reduction in the remaining Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) areas. Based on the final figures, BCS comparator crime reduced by 24 per cent in the HCAs between 2003/04 and 2007/08 and by 18 per cent in the remaining CDRP areas.

For more information about PSAs 2005–2008 see:

[http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending\\_review/spend\\_sr04/psa/spend\\_sr04\\_psaindex.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_sr04/psa/spend_sr04_psaindex.cfm)

The Home Office and the Department for Children Schools and Families share a PSA target for this period to "Reduce the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of any illegal drug among all young people under the age of 25, especially by the most vulnerable young people". Parts of this target were measured by the BCS:

- Reducing Class A drug use in the last year amongst 16 to 24 year olds by 2007/08; and
- Reducing frequent use of any illicit drug amongst 16 to 24 year olds in the last year by 2007/08.

Based on the 2007/08 BCS, there has been a statistically significant decrease in the prevalence of Class A drug use among 16 to 24 year olds since 2003/04 (baseline) and a statistically significant decrease in the prevalence of frequent drug use among this age group since 2003/04 (baseline).

**Public Service Agreements 2008–2011**

PSA delivery agreement 23 aims at making communities safer by March 2011 and sets out priority actions. Police recorded crime will be used to measure performance on the following actions:

- Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- Continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders.

For more information see:

[http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr/psa/pbr\\_csr07\\_psacommunities.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/psa/pbr_csr07_psacommunities.cfm)

More information about PSA targets based on BCS perception measures, including an element of PSA 23, is included in Chapter 5.

## 2.4 EXTENT AND TRENDS IN DRUG USE AND OFFENCES

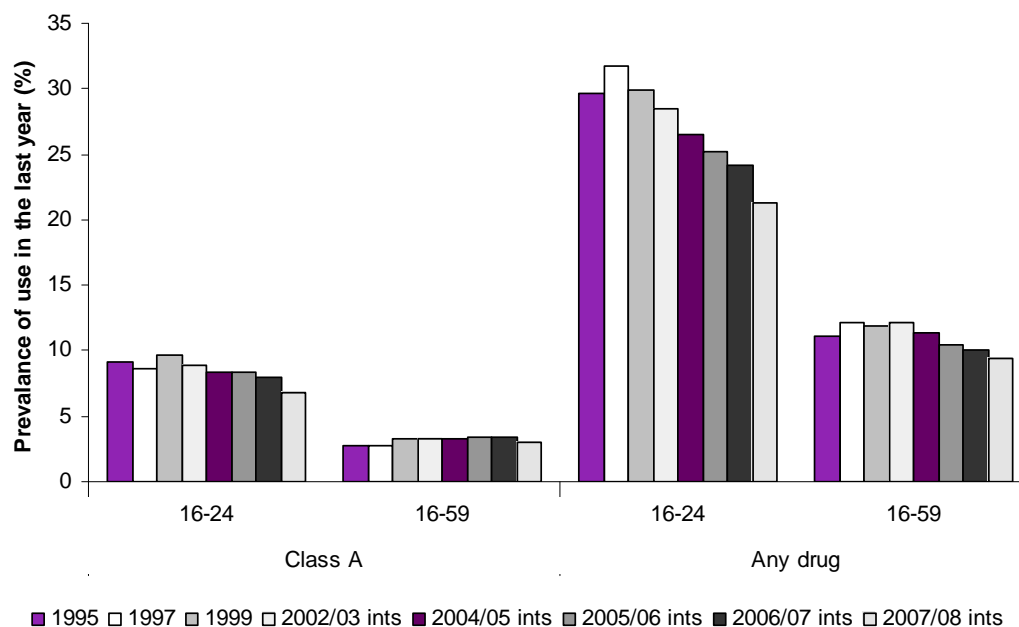
The British Crime Survey has included a self-completion module on drug use which can be compared over time since the 1996 BCS (measuring drug use in 1995)<sup>5</sup>. This section describes prevalence of illicit drug<sup>6</sup> use among 16 to 59 year olds and also 16 to 24 year olds, the group most likely to use illicit drugs (Murphy and Roe, 2007).

Overall, the prevalence of illicit drug use is now at its lowest level since measurement began in 1995, largely reflecting decreases in the use of cannabis, the most prevalent drug among both age groups.

### Drug use among 16 to 59 year olds

- Between 2006/07 and 2007/08, the overall use of any illicit drug fell among 16 to 59 year olds from 10.0 per cent to 9.3 per cent. This reflects falls in the prevalence of cannabis use in particular, as well as cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamine use compared with the 2006/07 BCS. The overall use of class A drugs also fell among this age group between the 2006/07 and 2007/08 BCS (from 3.4% to 3.0%, Table 2.06).
- Based on the 2007/08 BCS, overall use of any illicit drug by 16 to 59 year olds is now at its lowest level since the BCS started measurement in 1995, mainly due to declines in the use of cannabis since 2003/04 (Table 2.06, Figure 2.10).
- The prevalence of class A drug use among this age group is at a similar level to 1995, which reflects decreases seen in the use of hallucinogens and an increase in cocaine use over this period. The increase in cocaine use is largely due to steep increases in the prevalence of cocaine powder use between 1995 and 1999, followed by smaller increases between 1999 and 2006/07. The decrease in prevalence of hallucinogen use reflects a decrease in LSD use since 1995, in particular between 1995 and 2001/02 (Table 2.06, Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10 Trends in prevalence of class A and any drug use, 1995 to 2007/08 BCS



1. See Tables 2.06 and 2.07 for figures and statistical significance of changes between years.
2. Years 2001/02 and 2003/04 are not presented here, see Tables 2.06 and 2.07.

<sup>5</sup> The figures here relate to the percentage of people who said they had used drugs in the last year, so prevalence relates to the year of use (e.g. 1995 for interviews carried out in 1996).

<sup>6</sup> Illicit drugs include class A, B and C – see Table 2.06 and 2.07.

## Drug use among 16 to 24 year olds

- Compared with the 2006/07 BCS, 2007/08 figures show a decrease in the use of any illicit drug among 16 to 24 year olds. Overall 21.3 per cent of people in this age group said they had used illicit drugs in the last year in the 2007/08 BCS, compared with 24.1 per cent in the previous year. This reflects falls in the use of cannabis, as well as ecstasy, hallucinogens and amphetamines since 2006/07. The prevalence of class A drug use also fell from 8.0 to 6.8 per cent in the last year (Table 2.07).
- Among 16 to 24 year olds, the overall use of illicit drugs is at its lowest ever level since 1995. This is also true of the overall prevalence of class A drug use, based on BCS interviews in 2007/08 (Table 2.07, Figure 2.10).
- Since 1995, the prevalence of cannabis use has decreased from 26.0 per cent to 17.9 per cent among this age group. The prevalence of ecstasy, hallucinogens, and amphetamines use have also fallen. Cocaine use has, however, increased since 1995, reflecting large increases in the prevalence of cocaine powder use between 1995 and 1999 (Table 2.07, Figure 2.10).

## Police recorded drug offences

- Police recorded drug offences increased by 18 per cent in 2007/08 compared with 2006/07. Increases in recent years have been largely attributable to increases in the recording of possession of cannabis offences which account for 69 per cent of all recorded drug offences. In 2007/08 possession of cannabis increased by 21 per cent, following increases of nine per cent in 2006/07 and 36 per cent in 2005/06. This rise was largely associated with the increased police use of powers to issue warnings for the possession of cannabis. The number of these warnings increased by 28 per cent – a rise of 22,900 detections compared with 2006/07. The increase in possession of other drugs was 15 per cent in 2007/08 compared with the previous year (Table 2.04, also see Chapter 7 Detections).

The recorded crime figures for possession and trafficking when compared with those from the BCS for drug use can be seen to significantly understate the true extent of offending in those areas. The statistics will also be heavily influenced by local policing priorities in response to local drug problems, and may reflect changes in the policing of drug crime, such as the use of cannabis warnings, rather than real changes in its incidence.

## 2.5 MULTIPLE AND REPEAT VICTIMISATION

Being a victim of crime can be a very traumatic event. The impact of this can be made worse by being victimised repeatedly. The BCS has historically been a significant source of information for understanding the importance of multiple and repeat victimisation. The BCS has also been influential in highlighting the need to target certain crimes that are particularly prone to repeat victimisation such as domestic violence and vandalism (Gottfredson, 1984; Walby and Allen, 2004; Povey *et al.*, 2008, Jansson *et al.*, 2007).

Previous analyses of BCS data have also demonstrated the impact that multiple and repeat victimisation can have on the crime rates. Analysis of the 2006/07 BCS data showed that the number of single incidents of crime fell by 16 per cent since the peak of crime in 1995 but there was a much larger drop (51%) in the number of incidents experienced by victims who had experienced more than one crime between 1995 and 2006/07 (Jansson *et al.*, 2007). This relatively large decline in multiple victimisation is a major factor in the overall decline in BCS crime since 1995.

**Box 2.3 The BCS definitions of multiple and repeat victimisation**

Multiple victimisation is defined here as the experience of being a victim of more than one crime in a year, of the same or different type. This includes victims of repeat victimisation within a crime type and also those who have been victims of more than one type of crime irrespective of whether it is a household or personal crime (e.g. burglary and violence). So people who have experienced multiple victimisation include those who have been a victim of more than one personal crime, or have been resident in a household that was a victim of more than one household crime, or have been a victim of both types of crime.

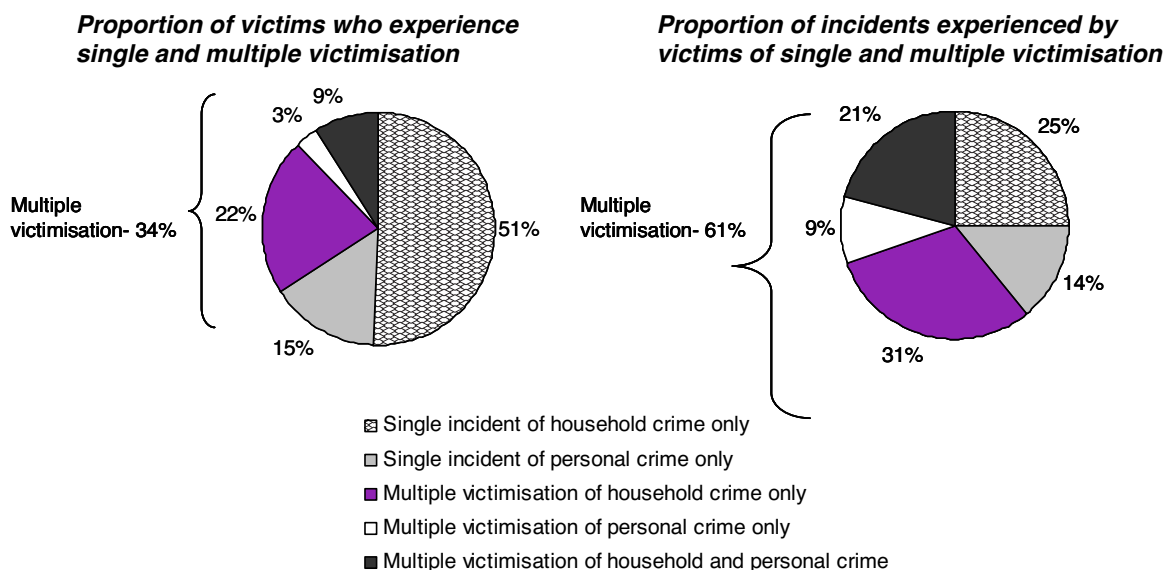
Repeat victimisation (a subset of multiple victimisation) is defined here as being a victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last 12 months (e.g. vandalism). Levels of repeat victimisation account for differences between incidence rates (total number of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more). For instance, high levels of repeat victimisation will be reflected in relatively lower prevalence rates compared with incidence rates.

Based on the 2007/08 BCS, just over a fifth of all adults had experienced one or more BCS crimes in the last 12 months (22%, Table 2.03). The overall risk of becoming a victim of more than one crime in this 12-month period was eight per cent, compared with 15 per cent for the risk of becoming a victim of one crime only (data not shown).

**Multiple victimisation**

- According to BCS interviews in 2007/08 around a third (34%) of all BCS victims had experienced more than one crime (multiple victimisation) in the previous 12 months. Just under one in ten (9%) of all BCS victims had experienced multiple victimisation of both household and personal crimes; 22 per cent of all victims had experienced multiple household crimes only and three per cent multiple personal crimes only (Figure 2.11).
- Based on the 2007/08 BCS, the third of victims (34%) who experienced multiple victimisation accounted for 61 per cent of all BCS incidents. This compares with 45 per cent of victims in 1995 who experienced multiple victimisation, accounting for three-quarters (74%) of all BCS incidents (Nicholas *et al.*, 2007). This indicates that both the proportion of victims who had experienced multiple crimes and the proportion of incidents experienced by these victims have fallen since 1995.

**Figure 2.11 Single and multiple victimisation for all BCS crime (2007/08)**



**Box 2.4 BCS repeat victimisation estimates**

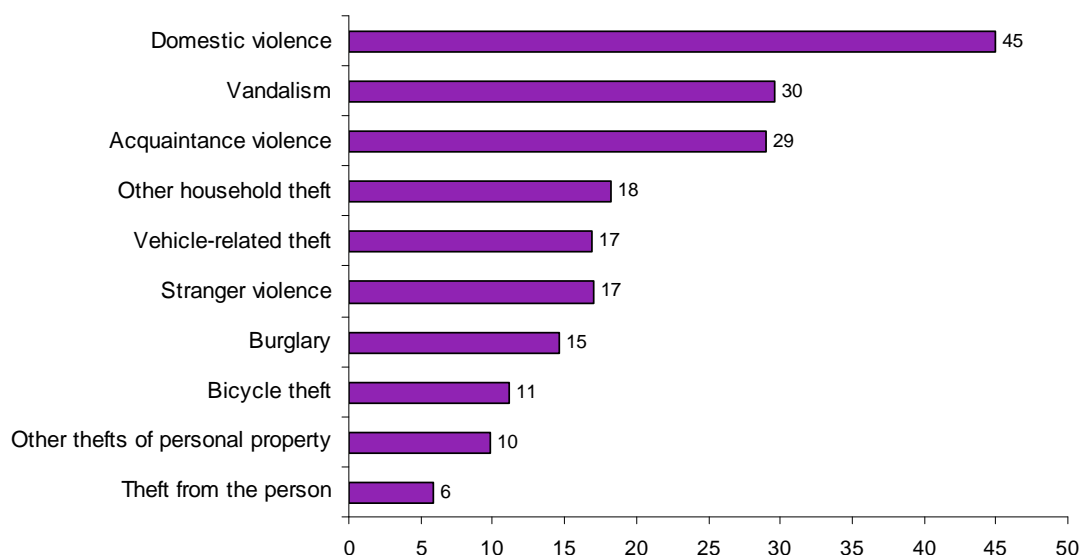
Where incidents of a similar nature and probably by the same perpetrator(s) have occurred, BCS estimates only include the first five incidents in the series of victimisations. This restriction has been applied since the BCS began in order to ensure that estimates are not affected by a very small number of respondents who report an extremely high number of incidents and which are highly variable between survey years. The inclusion of such victims could undermine the ability to measure trends consistently. This sort of capping is consistent with other surveys of crime and other topics. Prevalence rates are not affected by this procedure. (See Grant et al., 2007 for information on the measurement of series data).

**Extent of repeat victimisation**

The latest BCS figures show that levels of repeat victimisation vary by offence type.

- BCS interviews in 2007/08 indicated that victims of domestic violence were most likely to experience repeat victimisation, with 45 per cent of victims being victimised more than once. Repeat victimisation accounts for 73 per cent of all incidents of domestic violence as measured by the BCS. Over one in four (27%) victims of domestic violence were victimised three or more times (Figure 2.12, Tables 2.08 and 2.09; see Chapter 3 for more details).
- Vandalism and acquaintance violence also had high repeat victimisation rates compared with other crime types; 30 per cent of vandalism victims and 29 per cent of acquaintance violence victims had experienced repeat victimisation in the last 12 months (Figure 2.12, Table 2.09).
- Theft from the person had the lowest repeat victimisation rates, with only six per cent of victims being victimised more than once in a 12-month period. This represents 12 per cent of all incidents (Figure 2.12, Tables 2.08 and 2.09).

**Figure 2.12 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in past 12 months by offence, 2007/08 BCS interviews**



1. See chapter 3 for more information about BCS estimates of domestic violence.

## Trends in repeat victimisation

- The proportion of victims who had experienced repeat victimisation for the main crime types have remained stable compared with the 2006/07 BCS (Table 2.09).
- There has, however, been a reduction in the proportion of incidents of vandalism and stranger violence that were experienced by repeat victims. In 2007/08 55 per cent of vandalism and 35 per cent of stranger violence incidents were experienced by repeat victims, compared with 58 and 42 per cent in 2006/07 respectively (Table 2.09).

**Table 2d Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the past 12 months by main offence groups, 1981 to 2007/08 BCS interviews**

Percentages													BCS
	1981	1991	1995	1997	1999	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	Unweighted base
Vandalism	33	31	30	33	31	32	30	29	30	30	32	30	3,372
Burglary	13	16	19	19	20	15	18	16	14	16	13	15	1,038
Vehicle-related theft	21	25	28	24	25	21	19	19	19	18	16	17	2,203
All BCS violence <sup>2</sup>	27	32	38	32	35	34	28	27	28	27	28	27	1,281

1. Base numbers for the interview years 2001/02 to 2006/07 are similar to the 2007/08 base numbers presented in the table. Prior to this base numbers are around a quarter of those shown.

2. 'All BCS violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. For more information see the Glossary.

3. For statistical significance between 2007/08 and 1995 see Table 2.09. For statistical significance between 2007/08, 2006/07 and 2005/06 see Table 2.08.

- With the exception of vandalism, long-term trends in repeat victimisation show a broadly similar pattern to overall trends in crime by peaking in the mid to late 1990s (Table 2d).
- Levels of repeat victimisation for burglary, violence and vehicle-related thefts remain around their lowest levels since first measured in the BCS in 1981 (Table 2d).
- Within the same crime types, there have also been reductions in the proportions of incidents accounted for by repeat victims, when compared with 1995 when BCS crime peaked. For example, in 2007/08 53 per cent of violent incidents and 34 per cent of vehicle-related thefts were experienced by repeat victims compared with 68 and 49 per cent respectively in 1995 (Table 2.09).

## 2.6 REPORTING CRIME

The BCS asks people who experienced crimes in the past year whether they had reported the incidents to the police, or if the police came to know about them in another way. Reporting rates in general appear to have been relatively stable in recent years. Apart from a recent increase in the reporting of vandalism, there were no statistically significant changes in the proportions of BCS incidents reported to the police since the previous year.

Based on the 2007/08 BCS, 42 per cent of incidents had been reported to the police or the police came to know about in another way (BCS comparable crime<sup>7</sup>). This figure is similar to 2006/07 and shows that more than half of crimes (58% of all comparable crimes) are never reported to the police. This gap is the main reason why the estimated number of BCS crimes is higher than the recorded crime figure and why the BCS represents a more complete picture of household and personal crime within England and Wales (Figure 2.13 and Table 2.10).

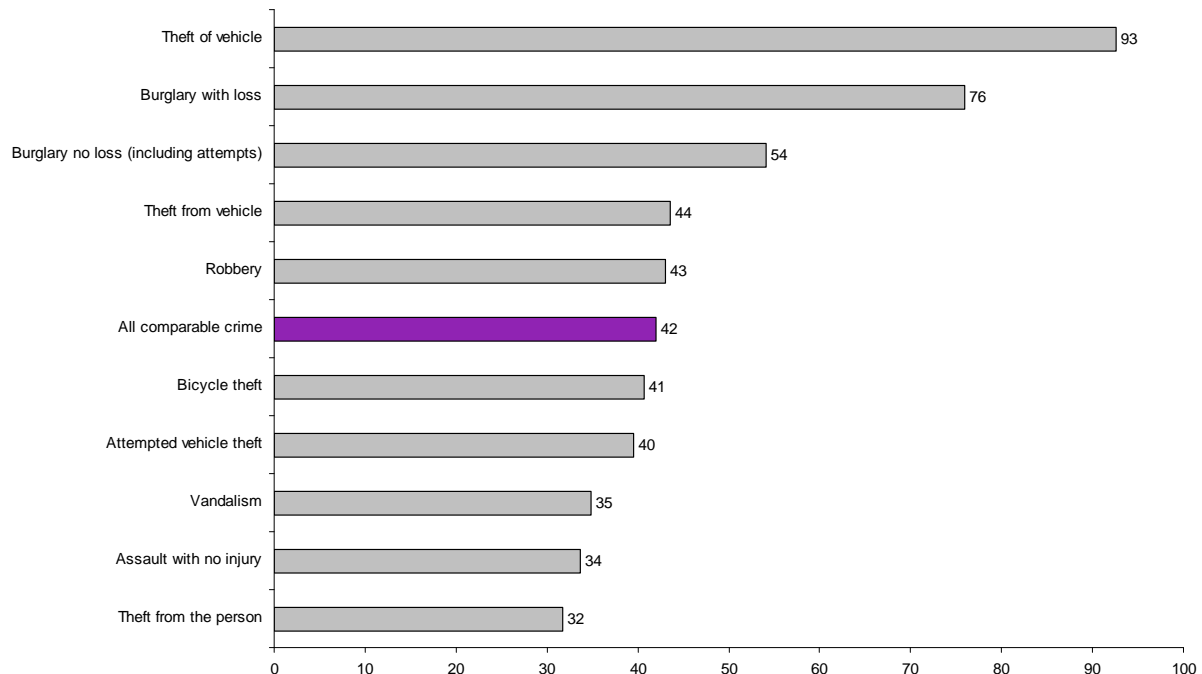
The BCS has consistently shown that the likelihood of reporting crime varies considerably by the type of offence (Figure 2.13 and Table 2.10).

- The 2007/08 BCS shows that thefts of vehicles are most likely to be reported (93%), followed by burglaries in which something was stolen (76%).
- Reporting rates are relatively low for crimes such as vandalism, assault without injury and theft from the person (35%, 34% and 32% in 2007/08).

<sup>7</sup> The comparable crime subset includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle theft, bicycle theft, wounding, assault with and without minor injury and robbery. For more information see the Glossary.

- The only statistically significant change when compared with last year was for vandalism (increasing from 32 per cent in 2006/07 to 35 per cent in 2007/08). Reporting rates in general appear to have been relatively stable in recent years.

**Figure 2.13 Reporting rates based on 2007/08 BCS interviews, comparable subset**



Victims of crime were asked why they did not report incidents to the police (Table 2.11).

- As in previous years, the most frequently mentioned reason for not reporting incidents (comparable subset) was that victims perceived them to be too trivial, there was no loss or they believed that the police would or could not do much about them (75% of incidents). For violent crime, however, a large proportion of the incidents were not reported because victims considered the issue to be a private matter and dealt with it themselves (35%). This reflects the personal relationships involved with many of these offences.

## 2.7 COMPARING THE BCS AND POLICE RECORDED CRIME

The BCS provides a measure of the level of crime committed against the private household population in England and Wales, whereas recorded crime is a measure of those crimes reported to the police and then recorded by them. By adjusting each series, comparisons can be made between police recorded crime and the BCS which allow a better interpretation of overall crime trends. The need for this comparison has been particularly important in recent periods due to various changes made to the police recording of crime.

There are differences in the type of offences and population that each series covers, and so a comparable subset of offences is used to compare trends in the two series (see Box 2.5). The number of crimes in this comparable subset estimated by the BCS in 2007/08 was over eight million compared with fewer than three million offences recorded by the police. There are clear reasons for this difference between the series. A significant limitation of recorded crime as an indicator of crime levels and trends is that it can only consider those crimes that are brought to the attention of the police (estimated by the BCS to be only 42 per cent of comparable crime). The BCS includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police, but is limited to crimes against adults living in private households, and also does not

cover all crime types (e.g. drug offences). Reasons why the public choose not to report crimes to the police are discussed briefly in section 2.6.

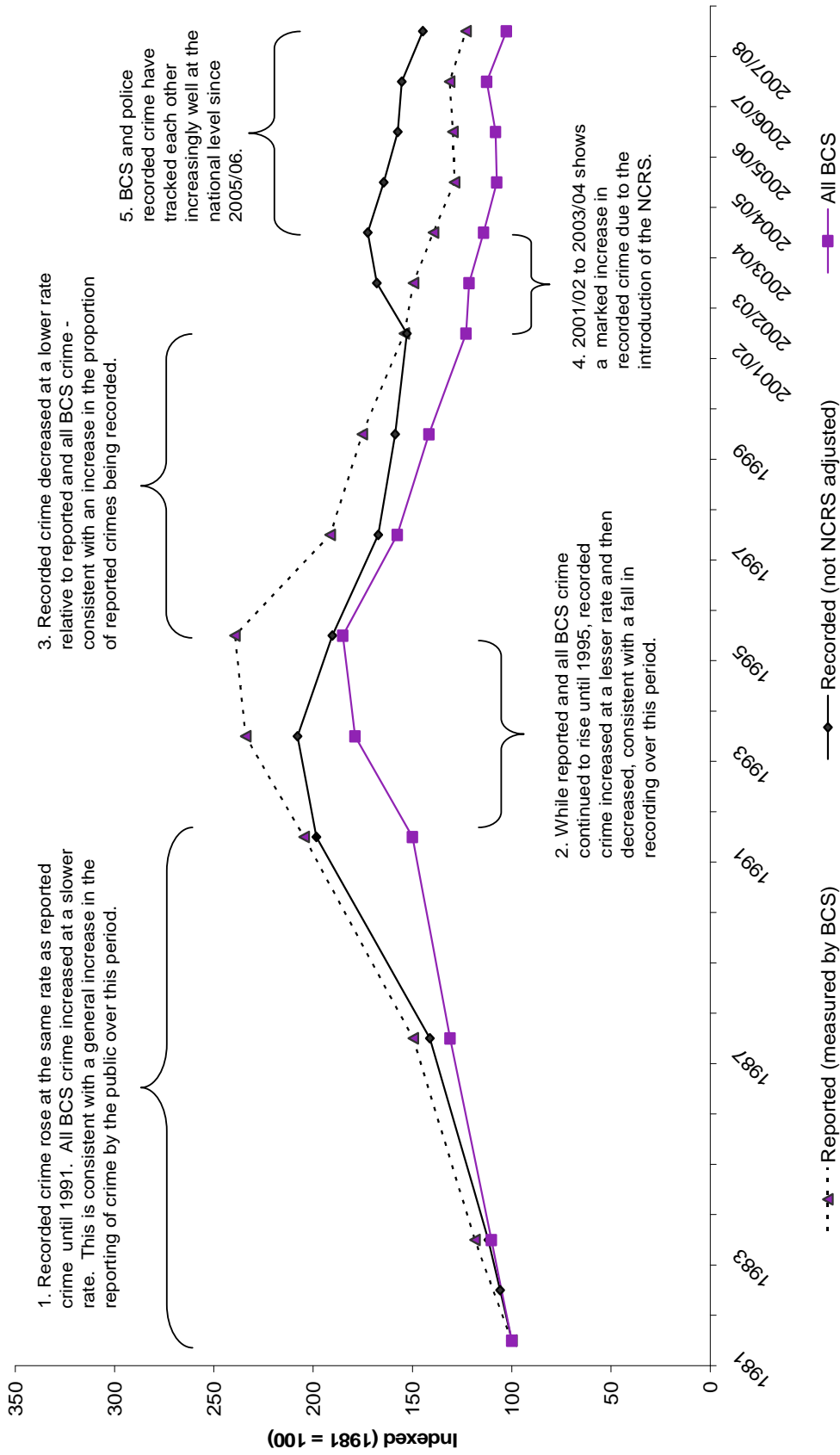
**Box 2.5 The recorded crime BCS comparator (comparable subset)**

*The recorded crime BCS comparator is a recorded crime measure used when comparing recorded crime with BCS crime. This measure contains the set of recorded crimes defined by the comparable subset (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, robbery, common assault and wounding). The recorded crime BCS comparator is not adjusted for commercial targets and offences against under 16s but it does allow monitoring of comparable crime at a more local level than the BCS. It is termed the BCS comparator because the offence coverage is intended to approximate to the offences included in the BCS.*

*A table showing the recorded crime BCS comparator figures for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and Wales is available online at:*

*<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0708.html>*

**Figure 2.14 Indexed trends in the reporting and recording of crime, and all BCS crime, 1981 to 2007/08 (1981=100)**



1. BCS estimates of incidents for 1991 to 2007/08 are based on estimates of population and the number of households in England and Wales that have been revised in light of the 2001 Census. For more information please see the Glossary.

2. From 2001/02, reported and all BCS crime relate to interviews carried out in that financial year and incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. Recorded crimes relate to incidents in the 12 months up to the end of September of that financial year. This is so that the recorded crime data are centred on the same period as reported and all BCS crime.

3. To compare BCS and police recorded crime figures it is necessary to limit both to a set of offences that are covered by both series (comparable subset).

## 2.8 TRENDS IN REPORTING AND RECORDING OF CRIME

In broad terms, the BCS and recorded crime series display similar trends (with some divergence due to reporting and recording changes) with rises from the early 1980s to peaks in the early to mid 1990s and falls thereafter. However, from 2001/02 to 2003/04 there was considerable divergence in these trends, mainly associated with police recording changes, although for the last few years trends have been much more consistent. Of particular interest have been the divergent trends in violent crime, an important category in which the number of recorded offences has risen in recent years. BCS violent crime fell last year and longer-term trends show substantial falls since the mid 1990s (Figure 2.14).

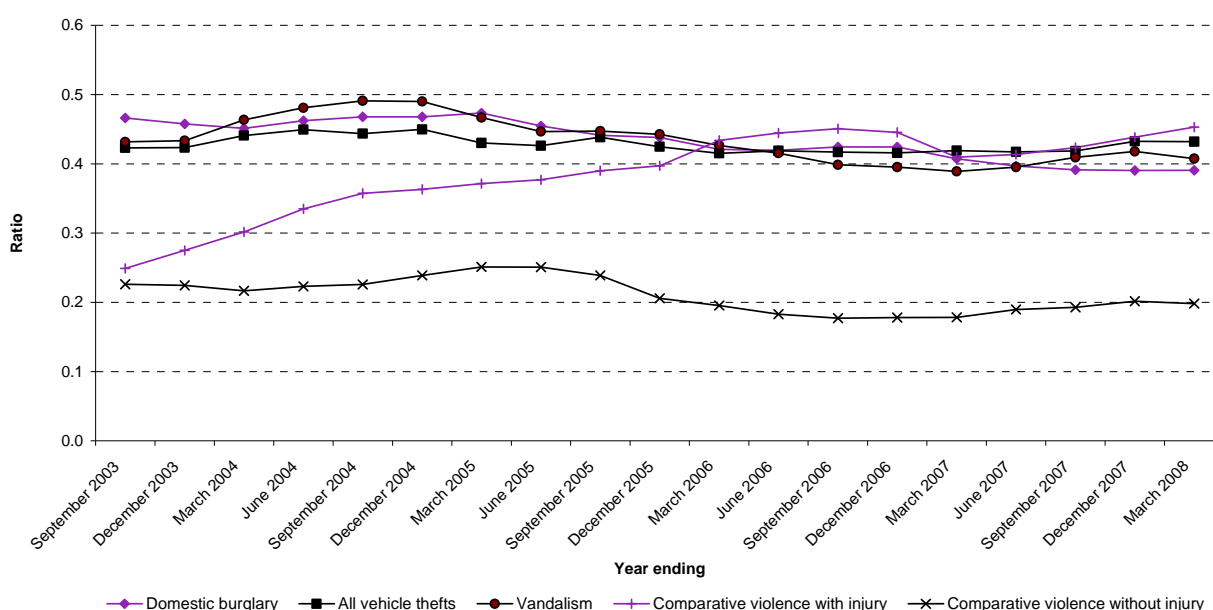
### Comparison by offence group

For individual crime types, BCS and police recorded crime have tracked each other increasingly well at the national level since 2005/06. This can be seen in Figure 2.15, which shows how the ratio of comparable recorded crime, weighted to reflect the interview recall periods used by the BCS, to BCS crime has varied over time for particular crime types<sup>8</sup>. The levelling of the lines for the separate offences indicates how the ratios have stabilised.

Figure 2.15 shows that the ratio for domestic burglary, vehicle thefts and vandalism has been relatively stable over the years. This means that the correspondence between the BCS and weighted recorded crime trends has been reasonably good for these offences.

The figure also illustrates that for violence with injury there has been considerable variation in the ratio, although it has stabilised in the most recent years. There has recently been an increasingly good correspondence between the trends for BCS violence with injury and weighted police recorded offences of wounding, indicated by the levelling of the line following a steep increase. The correspondence between the trends for BCS violence without injury and weighted police recorded offences of assault without injury has also varied though not to the same extent. Taking into account the scale of measurement, this has shown more variation than burglary, vehicle thefts and vandalism. However, this is as might be expected, as there have been continuing known changes to crime recording in relation to assault without injury as the revised rules under NCRS were bedded-in within some forces (see section 2.3).

Figure 2.15 Ratio of weighted recorded crime to BCS crime by crime type



<sup>8</sup> All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault without injury. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.

Table 2.01 Trends in BCS incidents of crime from 1981 to 2007/08, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2002/03, 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08 interviews

	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	1995 to 2007/08	2002/03 to 2007/08	2005/06 to 2007/08	2006/07 to 2007/08	BCS
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>															
<i>Number of incidents (000s):</i>															
<b>Vandalism</b>	2,713	2,759	3,366	2,866	2,603	2,535	2,564	2,731	2,993	2,689	-20 **	6 **	-2	-10 **	
Vehicle vandalism	1,688	1,609	1,826	1,609	1,511	1,517	1,564	1,697	1,895	1,732	-5 **	8	2	-9 **	
Other vandalism	1,155	1,073	1,540	1,256	1,093	1,018	1,001	1,034	1,098	957	-38 **	-24 **	-8	-13 **	
<b>Burglary<sup>2</sup></b>	749	1,380	1,770	1,621	969	973	756	733	726	729	-59 **	-25 **	-1	0	
With entry	474	869	998	852	552	561	425	440	425	435	-49 **	-23 **	-2	2	
Attempts	276	511	772	768	416	412	287	293	301	294	-62 **	-62 **	1	-2	
With loss	373	712	791	651	396	407	327	315	318	318	-60 **	-51 **	1	3	
No loss (including attempts)	376	668	979	970	573	566	429	418	417	411	-58 **	-58 **	2	-2	
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	1,751	3,845	4,350	3,511	2,494	2,365	1,886	1,731	1,689	1,497	-66 **	-37 **	-14 **	-11 **	
Theft from vehicle	1,286	2,424	2,544	2,200	1,496	1,425	1,210	1,121	1,129	984	-61 **	-55 **	-11 **	-12 **	
Theft of vehicles	285	522	510	378	316	278	214	185	176	161	-68 **	-42 **	-13	-9	
Attempts of and from	179	899	1,297	933	683	662	462	425	384	342	-74 **	-63 **	-20 **	-11	
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	216	569	673	541	368	359	403	439	482	441	-34 **	23 **	1	-8	
<b>Other household theft</b>	1,518	1,857	2,267	2,024	1,445	1,360	1,183	1,158	1,210	1,067	-53 **	-47 **	-8	-12 **	
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,770	36,395	44,879	47,610	47,027	46,765	-15 **	-7	0	1	
<b>Theft from the person</b>	434	438	680	621	604	690	584	576	574	577	-16 **	-16 **	0	1	
Snatch theft from person	86	79	80	83	74	88	92	71	72	79	-5	-11	10	10 <sup>3</sup>	
Stealth theft from person	348	359	600	538	529	602	492	504	502	498	-17 **	-7	-1	-1	
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	1,586	1,739	2,069	1,935	1,407	1,344	1,154	1,196	1,141	980	-53 **	-49 **	-18 **	-14 **	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,767	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	-15 **	-7	0	-7	
<b>VIOLENCE</b>															
<b>All BCS violence<sup>6</sup></b>	2,074	2,556	4,176	3,593	2,728	2,714	2,320	2,349	2,471	2,164	-48 **	-40 **	-8	-12 **	
Wounding	508	624	914	804	648	709	577	547	578	467	-49 **	-42 **	-15	-19 **	
Assault with minor injury	609	784	1,356	1,198	709	623	629	572	571	481	-65 **	-60 **	-16	-16	
Assault with no injury	793	966	1,567	1,257	1,015	1,079	860	918	1,002	903	-42 **	-28 **	-2	-2	
Robbery	164	182	339	334	356	303	255	311	320	313	-7	3	1	-2 <sup>3</sup>	
Violence with injury	1,194	1,441	2,408	2,184	1,497	1,441	1,300	1,227	1,270	1,042	-57 **	-52 **	-15 **	-18 **	
Violence with no injury	881	1,115	1,768	1,409	1,231	1,273	1,020	1,121	1,201	1,122	-37 **	-20 **	0	-7	
Domestic violence	282	534 <sup>5</sup>	989	814	626	506	401	357	407	342	-65 **	-58 **	-4	-16	
Acquaintance	774	1,043 <sup>5</sup>	1,816	1,642	862	949	828	817	845	765	-58 **	-53 **	-6	-9	
Stranger	844	797 <sup>5</sup>	1,004	784	883	956	836	863	894	744	-26 **	-5	-14	-17 **	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	250	259 <sup>5</sup>	419	417	430	391	347	382	392	391	-6	0	2	0	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,767	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	-15 **	-7	0	-7	
<b>TOTALS</b>															
Household acquisitive	4,234	7,651	9,060	7,697	5,275	5,057	4,227	4,060	4,108	3,734	-59 **	-51 **	-8 **	-9 **	
Personal acquisitive	2,184	2,358	3,088	2,891	2,367	2,337	1,993	2,082	2,035	1,870	-39 **	-20 **	-10 **	-8	
Comparable crime <sup>6,7</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,766	9,636	8,513	8,558	8,935	8,097	n/a	-16	-5	-9	
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>6</sup></b>	6,947	10,410	12,426	10,562	7,879	7,592	6,792	6,792	7,101	6,422	-48 **	-39 **	-5 **	-10 **	
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>6</sup></b>	4,084	4,733	6,925	6,149	4,739	4,748	4,058	4,120	4,186	3,721	-46 **	-39 **	-10 **	-11 **	
<b>ALL BCS CRIME<sup>7</sup></b>	11,041	15,142	19,351	16,712	12,618	12,341	10,850	10,912	11,287	10,143	-48 <sup>7</sup>	-39 <sup>7</sup>	-7 <sup>7</sup>	-10 <sup>7</sup>	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,767	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	-15 **	-7	0	-7	

1. For household crimes the 2007/08 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 23,607,316 households in England and Wales. For personal crimes the 2007/08 numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 43,855,000 adults in England and Wales.  
 2. Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss (including attempts) also add up to total burglary.  
 3. Percentage changes for some crimes have been shaded out. This is because the number of victims interviewed is generally too low to provide robust estimates or percentage changes for these crimes (bases are around 200 or fewer in 2007/08).  
 4. All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. Mugging includes robbery and snatch theft. For more information see the Glossary.  
 5. The 1991 estimates for domestic, acquaintance and stranger violence and mugging were calculated based on the estimates 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 for that year.  
 6. Comparable crime includes a set of offences that are covered by both the BCS and police recorded crime and is used to compare trends in police and BCS figures. For more information about crime types included in 'Comparable', 'All household' and 'All personal' crime see the Glossary.  
 7. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures. Falls in both all household and personal crimes indicate a statistically significant fall in all BCS crime. For more information see the Glossary.  
 8. Figures for years not presented in this table are included in an extended version of the table, available online <http://www.bonasa.gov.uk/rts/crime0708.html>.

Table 2.02 Trends in BCS victimisation rates from 1981 to 2007/08, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2002/03, 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08 interviews

	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	1995 to 2007/08	1997 to 2007/08	2002/03 to 2007/08	2005/06 to 2007/08	2006/07 to 2007/08	BCS
	Rates per 10,000 adults/households and percentage changes															
	Rates per 10,000 adults/households:															
	Percentage change:															
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>																
<b>Vandalism</b>	1,481	1,356	1,588	1,330	1,185	1,145	1,125	1,182	1,281	1,139	-28 **	-14 **	-1	-4	-11 **	
Vehicle vandalism	850	829	862	747	687	685	686	735	811	734	-15 **	-2	7	0	-10 **	
Other vandalism	630	528	727	583	497	459	439	448	470	405	-44 **	-31 **	-12	-9	-14 **	
<b>Burglary<sup>2</sup></b>	409	678	835	752	441	439	331	317	311	309	-63 **	-59 **	-30 **	-3	-1	
With entry	258	427	471	396	251	253	205	190	182	184	-61 **	-63 **	-27 **	-3	1	
Attempts	150	251	364	357	189	186	126	127	129	125	-66 **	-65 **	-33 **	-2	-3	
With loss	204	350	373	302	180	184	143	136	132	135	-64 **	-55 **	-27 **	-1	2	
No loss (including attempts)	205	328	462	450	261	256	188	181	178	174	-62 **	-61 **	-32 **	-4	-2	
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	955	1,890	2,052	1,630	1,135	1,068	827	749	723	634	-69 **	-61 **	-41 **	-15 **	-12 **	
Theft from vehicle	702	1,192	1,200	1,021	681	643	531	485	483	421	-65 **	-59 **	-35 **	-13 **	-13 **	
Theft of vehicles	156	257	241	175	144	126	94	80	75	68	-72 **	-61 **	-46 **	-15	-9	
Attempts of and from	98	442	612	433	311	299	202	184	164	145	-76 **	-67 **	-52 **	-21 **	-12	
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	118	280	317	251	167	162	177	190	206	187	-41 **	-26 **	15 **	-2	-9	
<b>Other household theft</b>	828	913	1,070	940	658	614	519	501	518	452	-58 **	-52 **	-26 **	-10 **	-13 **	
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,310	14,900	32,720	36,395	44,973	47,610	47,027	46,765						
<b>Theft from the person</b>	112	108	167	152	144	164	137	134	132	132	-21 **	-13	-20 **	-1	0	
Snatch theft from person	22	19	20	20	18	21	21	17	17	18	-8	-11	-14	9	9 <sup>3</sup>	
Stealth theft from person	90	89	148	131	126	143	115	117	115	114	-23 **	-14	-20 **	-3	-2	
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	410	429	508	472	336	319	270	277	263	223	-56 **	-53 **	-30 **	-19 **	-15 **	
<b>VIOLENCE</b>																
<b>All BCS violence<sup>4</sup></b>	536	631	1,026	877	652	644	544	545	569	493	-52 **	-44 **	-23 **	-9	-13 **	
Wounding	131	154	225	196	155	168	135	127	133	107	-53 **	-46 **	-37 **	-16	-20 **	
Assault with minor injury	157	194	333	292	169	148	147	133	131	110	-67 **	-62 **	-26 **	-17	-17	
Assault with no injury	205	239	385	307	242	256	201	213	231	206	-47 **	-33 **	-20 **	-3	-11	
Robbery	42	45	83	82	85	72	60	72	74	71	-14	-13	-1	-1	-3 <sup>3</sup>	
Domestic violence	75	-	243	199	150	120	94	83	94	78	-68 **	-61 **	-35 **	-6	-17	
Acquaintance	200	-	446	401	206	225	194	190	194	174	-61 **	-56 **	-23 **	-8	-10	
Stranger	218	-	247	191	211	227	196	200	206	170	-31 **	-11	-25 **	-15	-17 **	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	65	64	103	102	103	93	81	89	90	89	-13	-12	-4	1	-1	
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903						
<b>TOTALS</b>																
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	3,791	5,118	5,863	4,903	3,586	3,428	2,978	2,939	3,038	2,720	-54 **	-45 **	-21 **	-7 **	-10 **	
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>6</sup></b>	1,057	1,169	1,702	1,501	1,132	1,127	951	956	963	848	-50 **	-43 **	-25 **	-11 **	-12 **	
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903						

1. Rates for all BCS violence (wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery), theft from the person, and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.  
 2. Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss (including attempts) also add up to total burglary.  
 3. Percentage changes for some crimes have been shaded out. This is because the number of victims interviewed is generally too low to provide robust estimates and percentage changes for these crimes (e.g. bases are around 200 or fewer in 2007/08).  
 4. All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. Mugging includes robbery and snatch theft. For more information see the Glossary.  
 5. It is not possible to construct a rate for all BCS comparable crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.  
 6. For more information about the crime types included in 'All household' and 'All personal' crime please see the Glossary.

**Table 2.03 Trends in percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more, from 1981 to 2007/08 (prevalence risks), and statistical significance of change between 2006/07 and 2007/08**

Percentages											BCS
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	Statistically significant change 2006/07 to 2007/08
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>											
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more:</i>											
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	**
Vehicle vandalism	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	**
Other vandalism	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	**
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
With entry	2.2	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	
Attempts	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	
With loss	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	
No loss (including attempts)	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	**
Theft from vehicle	5.6	8.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.4	**
Theft of vehicles	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Attempts of and from	0.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	**
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	**
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,310</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>32,720</i>	<i>36,395</i>	<i>44,973</i>	<i>47,610</i>	<i>47,027</i>	<i>46,765</i>	
<i>Percentage of vehicle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>											
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	**
Theft from vehicle	8.2	11.8	12.3	10.5	7.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.4	**
Theft of vehicles	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	
Attempts of and from	1.1	4.8	6.5	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	**
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	**
<i>Unweighted base – vehicle crime (owners)</i>	<i>7,714</i>	<i>7,386</i>	<i>11,721</i>	<i>10,930</i>	<i>25,022</i>	<i>28,106</i>	<i>35,378</i>	<i>38,016</i>	<i>37,526</i>	<i>37,487</i>	
<i>Percentage of bicycle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>											
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
<i>Unweighted base – bicycle theft (owners)</i>	<i>4,766</i>	<i>4,093</i>	<i>6,882</i>	<i>6,380</i>	<i>13,501</i>	<i>15,567</i>	<i>19,344</i>	<i>20,861</i>	<i>21,054</i>	<i>20,779</i>	
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more:</i>											
<b>Theft from the person</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
Snatch theft from person	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Stealth theft from person	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	**
<b>VIOLENCE</b>											
<b>Any BCS violence<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	**
Wounding	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	**
Assault with minor injury	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	
Assault with no injury	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Robbery	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Domestic violence	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	**
Acquaintance	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	
Stranger	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
<i>Percentage victims once or more:</i>											
<b>TOTALS</b>											
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	**
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	**
<b>All BCS CRIME<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	**
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>32,787</i>	<i>36,450</i>	<i>45,069</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	

1. Percentages for any BCS violence (wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery), theft from the person and other theft of personal property are based on adults. Percentages for vandalism, burglary vehicle-related thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts are based on households.

2. BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. Mugging includes robbery and snatch theft. For more information see the Glossary.

3. For more information about the crime types included in 'All household' and 'All personal' crime please see the Glossary.

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

Table 2.04 Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2007/08 and percentage change between 2006/07 and 2007/08

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes										Recorded crime			
	1997	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	% change 2006/07 to 2007/08
1 Murder	739	748	750	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	766	759	784	3
4.1 Manslaughter														
4.2 Infanticide														
2 Attempted murder <sup>5</sup>	652	661	676	676	750	708	856	822	888	740	920	633	620	-2
4.3 Intentional destruction of viable unborn child	5	6	9	9	1	2	-	2	8	4	5	5	4	-20
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving	291	325	348	349	317	335	370	414	445	441	432	459	418	-9
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs														
4.8 Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving														
4.9 Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.														
5 More serious wounding or other act endangering life	12,531	12,833	13,960	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,547	18,016	19,528	19,612	18,825	17,276	15,094	-13
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	12	18	30	30	37	35	35	55	63	40	24	18	18	0
<b>Most serious violence against the person</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>14,591</b>	<b>15,773</b>	<b>15,820</b>	<b>17,006</b>	<b>17,592</b>	<b>18,699</b>	<b>20,356</b>	<b>21,836</b>	<b>21,705</b>	<b>20,972</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>16,939</b>	<b>-12</b>
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	9,340	9,661	11,112	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,651	18,132	22,299	23,758	18,683	12,822	9,977	-22
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person														
6 Endangering railway passengers	11	7	15	15	7	10	16	1,164	811	718	646	484	402	-17
7 Endangering life at sea					1	-	4	2	2	3	13	5	10	100
8A Less serious wounding <sup>6,7</sup>	226,795	231,360	203,313	196,737	201,290	195,925	208,542	347,353	431,056	488,135	516,523	481,822	430,660	-11
8B Possession of weapons <sup>8,9</sup>				23,635	23,792	24,552	28,787	32,816	35,669	36,374	35,590	34,689	32,397	-7
8C Harassment <sup>10</sup>				79,534	88,625	93,832	96,784	122,810	155,000	197,616	218,705	228,645	210,038	-8
8D Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding <sup>11</sup>					2,687	3,176	3,463	4,415	4,930	5,426	6,107	5,620	4,823	-14
8E Racially or religiously aggravated harassment <sup>11</sup>					10,758	12,468	14,975	16,910	20,975	23,363	26,605	28,485	26,495	-7
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children <sup>10</sup>				2,300	2,631	2,558	3,068	4,109	6,083	5,724	5,045	4,917	5,299	8
12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years	56	54	41	42	51	48	48	59	49	49	49	23	19	-17
13 Child abduction	390	391	490	502	577	546	584	846	930	1,035	919	696	595	-15
14 Procuring illegal abortion			2	2	2	4	6	7	9	7	6	6	5	-17
104 Assault without injury on a constable <sup>7,10</sup>				21,510	26,115	28,000	30,095	33,948	22,189	23,604	22,217	21,749	20,457	-6
105A Assault without injury <sup>7,10</sup>				151,469	189,783	203,427	226,440	237,549	241,229	216,712	183,555	202,701	198,748	-2
105B Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury <sup>7,11</sup>					4,275	4,711	5,164	4,602	4,161	3,866	3,945	4,351	4,320	-1
<b>Other violence against the person</b>	<b>236,592</b>	<b>241,473</b>	<b>214,973</b>	<b>486,958</b>	<b>564,028</b>	<b>583,321</b>	<b>631,627</b>	<b>824,722</b>	<b>945,392</b>	<b>1,026,390</b>	<b>1,038,613</b>	<b>1,027,018</b>	<b>944,249</b>	<b>-8</b>
<b>TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES</b>	<b>250,822</b>	<b>256,064</b>	<b>230,746</b>	<b>502,778</b>	<b>581,034</b>	<b>600,913</b>	<b>650,326</b>	<b>845,078</b>	<b>967,228</b>	<b>1,048,095</b>	<b>1,059,585</b>	<b>1,046,168</b>	<b>961,188</b>	<b>-8</b>

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2007/08 and percentage change between 2006/07 and 2007/08

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes										Recorded crime % change	
	1997	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
17 Indecent assault on a male <sup>12, 29</sup>	3,503	3,885	3,672	3,614	3,530	3,611	4,132	4,110	1,003	347	76	209
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	1,428	1,450	1,315
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,227	1,394	1,237	1,118
19A Rape of a female <sup>12, 29</sup>	6,281	6,523	7,139	7,809	7,929	9,002	11,445	12,378	693	61	25	145
19C Rape of a female aged 16 and over <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,192	8,725	8,222	7,613
19D Rape of a female child under 16 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,014	3,153	2,853	2,418
19E Rape of a female child under 13 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970	1,388	1,524	1,472
<b>Rape of a female</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>7,929</b>	<b>9,002</b>	<b>11,445</b>	<b>12,378</b>	<b>12,869</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>12,624</b>	<b>11,648</b>
19B Rape of a male <sup>12, 29</sup>	347	375	502	600	664	732	850	894	81	22	18	10
19F Rape of a male aged 16 and over <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	438	413	334
19G Rape of a male child under 16 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	292	261	235
19H Rape of a male child under 13 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	364	458	427
<b>Rape of a male</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,006</b>
20 Indecent assault on a female <sup>12, 29</sup>	18,674	18,979	19,463	20,664	20,301	21,789	25,275	27,240	5,152	1,215	267	768
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,087	17,158	16,883	15,790
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	4,647	4,245	3,976
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13 <sup>12</sup>	148	156	153	181	155	169	183	212	..	..	1,936	1,836
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	1,950	1,936	1,836
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 <sup>12, 29</sup>	1,112	1,084	1,133	1,270	1,237	1,328	1,515	1,911	436	138	67	33
22 Sexual activity involving a child under 16 <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546	3,283	3,208	3,100
22B Causing sexual activity without consent <sup>12, 26</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	744	224	217
22A Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	139	163	128
70 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	124	101	110
71 Trafficking for sexual exploitation <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	33	43	56
72 Gross indecency with a child <sup>12, 29</sup>	1,269	1,314	1,271	1,365	1,336	1,654	1,917	1,987	398	120	64	150
<b>Most serious sexual crime<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>31,334</b>	<b>32,316</b>	<b>33,333</b>	<b>35,503</b>	<b>35,152</b>	<b>38,285</b>	<b>45,317</b>	<b>48,732</b>	<b>47,542</b>	<b>47,163</b>	<b>43,738</b>	<b>41,460</b>
16 Buggery <sup>12, 29</sup>	645	657	567	437	401	355	287	247	73	39	35	49
18 Gross indecency between males <sup>12, 29</sup>	520	483	353	286	167	163	245	260	49	20	12	17
23 Incest or familial sexual offences <sup>12</sup>	183	189	139	121	80	92	99	105	713	966	1,344	1,125
24 Exploitation of prostitution <sup>12</sup>	131	142	155	138	129	129	127	186	117	153	190	183
25 Abduction of female <sup>12, 29</sup>	277	258	242	251	262	262	291	403	86	36	21	4
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	973	1,028	1,655	2,111	1,944	1,821	1,640	1,290	1,258
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature <sup>12, 29</sup>	..	..	..	..	12	417	678	792	682	463	361	327
88A Sexual grooming <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	237	322	272
88B Other miscellaneous sexual offences <sup>12, 13</sup>	..	..	..	9,476	8,647	8,223	9,735	9,873	11,593	11,363	10,209	8,845
<b>Other sexual offences</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>11,682</b>	<b>10,726</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>13,810</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>12,080</b>
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	<b>33,090</b>	<b>34,045</b>	<b>34,789</b>	<b>47,185</b>	<b>45,878</b>	<b>49,581</b>	<b>58,890</b>	<b>62,542</b>	<b>62,862</b>	<b>62,080</b>	<b>57,522</b>	<b>53,540</b>

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2007/08 and percentage change between 2006/07 and 2007/08

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes										Recorded crime % change	
	1997	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
34A Robbery of business property	63,072	62,652	66,172	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,186	10,110	7,934	8,760	9,454	9,141
34B Robbery of personal property				56,354	72,129	82,760	108,173	93,626	83,076	89,438	91,922	75,565
<b>TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES</b>	<b>63,072</b>	<b>62,652</b>	<b>66,172</b>	<b>66,835</b>	<b>84,277</b>	<b>95,154</b>	<b>121,359</b>	<b>103,736</b>	<b>91,010</b>	<b>98,198</b>	<b>101,376</b>	<b>84,706</b>
28 Burglary in a dwelling	516,346	498,578	470,005	470,465	439,609	399,927	426,859	398,945	318,969	298,355	290,454	279,129
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	2,919	3,015	2,955	2,884	2,993	3,057	3,488	3,400	2,538	2,162	1,806	1,575
<b>Total burglary in a dwelling</b>	<b>519,265</b>	<b>501,593</b>	<b>472,960</b>	<b>473,349</b>	<b>442,602</b>	<b>402,984</b>	<b>430,347</b>	<b>402,345</b>	<b>321,507</b>	<b>300,517</b>	<b>292,260</b>	<b>280,704</b>
of which: distraction burglary <sup>14</sup>								15,716	13,258	11,552	12,750	10,635
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	495,396	486,408	478,508	479,425	463,372	432,540	447,552	417,133	358,398	344,195	329,473	302,781
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	414	431	410	410	494	503	610	535	453	356	279	214
<b>Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling</b>	<b>495,810</b>	<b>486,839</b>	<b>478,918</b>	<b>479,835</b>	<b>463,866</b>	<b>433,043</b>	<b>448,162</b>	<b>417,668</b>	<b>358,851</b>	<b>344,551</b>	<b>329,752</b>	<b>302,995</b>
<b>TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,015,075</b>	<b>988,432</b>	<b>951,878</b>	<b>953,184</b>	<b>906,468</b>	<b>836,027</b>	<b>878,509</b>	<b>820,013</b>	<b>680,358</b>	<b>645,068</b>	<b>622,012</b>	<b>583,699</b>
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	8,031	8,143	9,811	10,098	10,416	10,759	11,794	11,570	11,409	10,943	10,920	10,335
45 Theft from a vehicle	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,161	603,256	500,360	507,239	502,651	432,377
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	399,208	392,381	381,080	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,321	280,288	231,323	203,239	182,464	159,847
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle <sup>10,15</sup>				48,011	56,521	62,696	80,755	92,473	77,004	71,400	68,980	53,990
<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES</b>	<b>1,117,572</b>	<b>1,096,022</b>	<b>1,071,828</b>	<b>1,125,737</b>	<b>1,100,439</b>	<b>1,031,143</b>	<b>1,064,031</b>	<b>985,006</b>	<b>820,096</b>	<b>792,821</b>	<b>765,015</b>	<b>656,549</b>
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime <sup>16</sup>									438	1,548	1,961	2,380
39 Theft from the person	57,767	57,894	63,054	63,118	76,254	87,332	114,848	137,154	122,081	123,867	114,852	101,660
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter												
41 Theft by an employee	38,301	38,765	44,199	44,375	44,764	43,045	46,859	61,099	57,713	54,757	54,471	51,349
42 Theft of mail	17,156	17,476	17,872	17,900	17,468	17,487	17,120	17,700	17,251	17,048	16,323	15,858
43 Dishonest use of electricity	3,638	3,692	4,919	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,665	20,537	22,509	9,351	4,740	3,044
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	3,325	2,978	2,454	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,338	1,309	1,296	1,299	1,497	2,027
46 Shoplifting	139,092	140,031	125,178	128,557	131,240	108,509	102,713	97,755	105,953	113,192	110,526	103,999
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter <sup>30</sup>	274,015	273,509	281,457	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,596	303,235	281,127	295,999	294,282	290,625
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	13,595	12,662	15,211	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,544	24,311	35,918	42,049	33,721	11,941
54 Handling stolen goods	466,917	469,592	472,869	479,306	510,573	518,573	565,475	634,491	589,189	554,368	536,603	526,994
	33,574	32,352	27,677	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,817	17,308	14,157	12,714	11,826	11,227
<b>OTHER THEFT OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,047,380</b>	<b>1,048,951</b>	<b>1,054,890</b>	<b>1,065,702</b>	<b>1,123,181</b>	<b>1,114,229</b>	<b>1,202,933</b>	<b>1,336,924</b>	<b>1,247,632</b>	<b>1,226,192</b>	<b>1,180,802</b>	<b>1,121,104</b>

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2007/08 and percentage change between 2006/07 and 2007/08

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes										Recorded crime % change			
	1997	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	
51 Fraud by company director <sup>17, 27</sup>	15	15	39	159	165	152	106	27	80	51	626	101	197	95
52 False accounting	1,820	1,711	1,203	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,033	880	721	541	487	462	248	-46
53A Cheque and credit card fraud (pre Fraud Act 2006) <sup>18, 27, 32</sup>	..	..	..	141,948	173,857	148,252	153,646	142,249	131,022	121,376	87,860	59,011	..	..
53B Preserved other fraud and repeated fraud offences (pre Fraud Act 2006) <sup>18, 27, 31, 33</sup>	124,389	126,790	165,221	122,437	145,448	155,647	144,436	169,639	171,002	141,667	128,182	127,854	..	..
53C Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts <sup>27, 32</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53D Fraud by false representation: other frauds <sup>27, 33</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information <sup>27</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53F Fraud by abuse of position <sup>27</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53G Obtaining services dishonestly <sup>27</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53H Making or supplying articles for use in fraud <sup>27</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53J Possession of articles for use in fraud <sup>27</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences <sup>4</sup>	..	..	..	23	82	10	15	11	9	11	93	14	31	121
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription	941	799	838	842	871	821	762	881	805	747	693	593	439	-26
61 Other forgery	7,233	6,917	6,427	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,835	8,793	7,992	10,249	10,627	8,479	4,139	-51
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
814 Vehicle/driver document fraud <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,026	8,618	8,016	5,420	4,206	3,138	2,156	-31
<b>TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES<sup>19, 27</sup></b>	<b>134,398</b>	<b>136,232</b>	<b>173,726</b>	<b>279,503</b>	<b>334,773</b>	<b>319,324</b>	<b>314,859</b>	<b>331,098</b>	<b>319,647</b>	<b>280,062</b>	<b>232,774</b>	<b>199,652</b>	<b>155,358</b>	<b>-22</b>
56 Arson	31,516	32,051	39,636	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,456	53,552	57,546	48,368	45,731	43,100	39,318	-9
57 Criminal damage endangering life	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage <sup>20</sup>	842,415	827,104	792,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage <sup>21</sup>	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	269,456	291,999	321,613	308,973	297,579	288,285	256,777	-11
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,288	176,702	186,784	174,489	161,436	160,207	131,134	-18
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,403	434,270	457,950	461,346	468,143	483,237	425,612	-12
58D Other criminal damage <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,076	152,440	180,411	188,842	195,069	197,036	173,081	-12
58E Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling <sup>11</sup>	..	..	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,228	2,044	1,982	1,845	1,742	1,543	1,150	-25
58F Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling <sup>11</sup>	..	..	..	..	756	985	1,547	1,160	1,185	1,137	1,274	1,079	823	-24
58G Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle <sup>11</sup>	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885	1,525	1,603	1,640	1,899	1,711	1,340	-22
58H Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage <sup>11</sup>	..	..	..	..	590	612	822	780	838	837	975	953	692	-27
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	2,739	2,691	2,459	3,333	3,977	4,121	4,334	6,138	8,612	10,066	10,501	7,889	6,319	-20
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES</b>	<b>877,042</b>	<b>861,846</b>	<b>834,370</b>	<b>879,586</b>	<b>945,682</b>	<b>960,087</b>	<b>1,064,495</b>	<b>1,120,610</b>	<b>1,218,524</b>	<b>1,197,543</b>	<b>1,184,349</b>	<b>1,185,040</b>	<b>1,036,246</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>4,191,467</b>	<b>4,131,483</b>	<b>4,086,694</b>	<b>4,303,712</b>	<b>4,410,543</b>	<b>4,260,810</b>	<b>4,524,827</b>	<b>4,753,390</b>	<b>4,671,074</b>	<b>4,225,691</b>	<b>4,081,204</b>	<b>3,952,521</b>	<b>3,552,956</b>	<b>-10</b>

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2007/08 and percentage change between 2006/07 and 2007/08

Offence	Numbers and percentage changes										Recorded crime % change		
	1997	1997/98 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs <sup>10, 23</sup>	23,153	23,336	21,306	21,788	19,956	19,820	19,686	22,435	24,628	24,190	25,276	26,550	28,130
92B Possession of controlled drugs <sup>10, 23</sup>	..	..	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,905	119,896	118,006	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	1,581	1,312	922	802	989	877	781	601	680	809
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) <sup>23</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,803	32,685	36,608	41,933
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) <sup>23</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,263	119,917	130,395	158,086
<b>TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES</b>	<b>23,153</b>	<b>23,336</b>	<b>21,306</b>	<b>135,945</b>	<b>121,866</b>	<b>113,458</b>	<b>121,393</b>	<b>143,320</b>	<b>143,511</b>	<b>145,837</b>	<b>178,479</b>	<b>194,233</b>	<b>228,958</b>
15 Concealing an infant death close to birth	5	6	10	10	4	9	4	7	6	6	8	4	8
26 Bigamy	75	106	126	129	83	80	74	88	71	104	101	61	78
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	6,132	6,006	5,852	5,866	5,208	4,634	5,081	5,792	5,706	4,567	4,382	4,253	3,761
35 Blackmail <sup>34</sup>	877	927	1,036	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,072	1,331	1,497	1,465	1,645	2,481	1,197
36 Kidnapping	1,559	1,652	2,046	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,788	3,198	3,141	2,814	2,799	2,367	2,000
62 Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
64 Riot	6	6	3	2	6	2	12	8	8	4	7	4	2
65 Violent disorder	2,060	2,113	2,460	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,602	2,856	2,790	2,636	2,457	1,742	1,181
66 Other offences against the State and public order	16,240	16,736	17,334	18,638	19,600	17,834	18,872	19,935	19,926	20,370	31,999	35,935	35,058
67 Perjury	309	348	314	329	217	183	143	186	206	265	245	197	191
68 Libel	5	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	1
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	48	23	27	17	5	1	12	6	13	11
76 Aiding suicide	14	12	8	8	6	10	4	8	11	6	11	13	9
78 Immigration offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	505	427	262	329	433	451	550	935	792	660
79 Perverting the course of justice	6,779	7,108	9,216	9,265	9,637	9,763	10,282	11,346	11,894	11,567	12,712	11,114	9,124
80 Absconding from lawful custody	1,379	1,372	1,294	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,357	1,553	1,721	1,362	1,272	1,114	831
81 Other firearms offences <sup>10, 24</sup>	..	..	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,199	3,522	3,322	4,210	4,106	4,239	4,509
82 Customs and Revenue offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	119	96	116	124	117	49	30	49	27	10
83 Bail offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	66	143	107	133	252	212	202	177	83	25
84 Trade descriptions, etc. <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	263	245	192	173	195	513	1,344	1,360	1,353	1,321
85 Health and Safety offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	7	3	5	5	3	4	15	8	9	8
86 Obscene publications, etc and protected sexual material <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	603	643	665	852	2,106	2,881	2,861	2,592	2,378	2,642
87 Protection from eviction <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	68	66	71	56	63	75	70	75	69	80
89 Adulteration of food <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	69	46	94	117	80	34	29	45	32	44
90 Other knives offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	99	66	51	59	41	30	21	15	9	6
91 Public health offences <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	9	12	10	17	20	86	112	128	50	44
94 Planning laws <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	1	3	4	5	0	0
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	144	368	266	422
99 Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	1,283	1,362	2,408	2,537	3,559	4,058	4,034	3,223	3,440	2,577	2,197	1,915	1,391
802 Dangerous driving <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,126	7,624	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,353	4,709
<b>TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>37,757</b>	<b>42,110</b>	<b>53,447</b>	<b>56,282</b>	<b>54,630</b>	<b>57,538</b>	<b>64,011</b>	<b>65,668</b>	<b>64,016</b>	<b>75,628</b>	<b>75,739</b>	<b>69,323</b>
<b>SERIOUS CRIME SUBSET<sup>35</sup></b>	<b>1,530,950</b>	<b>1,498,515</b>	<b>1,458,047</b>	<b>1,461,070</b>	<b>1,417,940</b>	<b>1,322,721</b>	<b>1,384,967</b>	<b>1,384,550</b>	<b>1,286,175</b>	<b>1,083,347</b>	<b>1,025,583</b>	<b>979,660</b>	<b>896,986</b>
<b>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES</b>	<b>4,598,327</b>	<b>4,545,337</b>	<b>4,481,817</b>	<b>5,109,089</b>	<b>5,301,187</b>	<b>5,170,843</b>	<b>5,525,024</b>	<b>5,974,960</b>	<b>6,013,759</b>	<b>5,637,511</b>	<b>5,555,174</b>	<b>5,427,559</b>	<b>4,950,671</b>

See next page for the footnotes applicable to this table.

#### Footnotes applicable to Table 2.04

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable.
4. Includes the British Transport Police from 2002/03 onwards.
5. The homicide figure for 2002/03 includes 173 murders committed by Harold Shipman in previous years but coming to light in the official inquiry in 2002. The homicide figure in 2005/06 of 766 includes 52 homicide victims of the 7 July London bombings, which also accounted for approximately one-quarter of the total 920 attempted murders.
6. These offences were split with effect from 1 April 1998.
7. The change in definition relating to resultant injury in common assaults and less serious woundings, which applied from 1 April 2002, is described in Chapter 5 of 'Crime in England and Wales 2005/06'.
8. Included within 'less serious wounding' prior to April 1998.
9. Possession of weapons offences can also be included in other offence classifications.
10. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998. Offences of 'assault without injury' include some assaults with injury prior to April 2002.
11. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1999; prior to that they would have been included in the original classifications. Religiously aggravated offences were added to the series from April 2002.
12. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced in May 2004 altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
13. This offence consists solely of the former offence of Indecent Exposure for years prior to 2004/05. This became the offence of Exposure and is included within 'Other miscellaneous sexual offences' from May 2004.
14. Excludes Cumbria, Durham, Nottinghamshire, South Wales and Sussex for 2003/04.
15. Includes tampering with a motor vehicle.
16. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2003.
17. The large increase in this offence in 2005/06 was due to one large-scale fraud recorded by the Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the large rise in 2007/08 due to fraud recorded by the North Yorkshire Constabulary.
18. These offences were split with effect from 1 April 1998.
19. This table includes the fraud offences used prior to the commencement of the Fraud Act 2006 on 15 January 2007.
20. Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
21. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
22. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
23. Possession of controlled drugs offences were split with effect from April 2004 into possession of cannabis and possession of drugs other than cannabis.
24. These are offences under the Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Acts connected with licensing and certification of firearms. Such offences are not included in the firearms offences statistics which are discussed in Chapter 3 of 'Crime in England and Wales 2006/07'.
25. A summary of recorded crime data from 1988 to 2007/08 is available in Excel format on the RDS website at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/recordedcrime1.html>
26. The increase in 2005/06 was accounted for by a large number of offences that were dealt with by the Norfolk Constabulary.
27. These offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force on 15 January 2007. Offences under the new classifications 53C to 53J were recorded under these classifications from 1 April 2007. Between 15 January and 31 March 2007 these offences were recorded under classification 53B Other fraud. For classifications 53A and 53C counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to per account basis from 15 January 2007. From 1 April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.
28. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.
29. A small number of offences continue to be recorded relating to offences repealed by the Sexual Offences Act 2003; while these may continue to be legitimately recorded for offences committed prior to May 2004 it is also possible that some may have been recorded in these old categories in error, so recent changes based on small numbers should be interpreted with caution.
30. Following a change in the implementation of the Fraud Act 2006, offences involving theft from an automatic machine using a plastic card are now regarded as false representation and recorded under classification 53C.
31. Offence classification 53B includes cheque and credit card fraud for years 1997 and 1998/99.
32. Classification 53C in 2007/08 includes some offences recorded under code 53A as the offences are very similar in nature.
33. Classification 53D in 2007/08 includes some offences recorded under code 53B as the offences are very similar in nature.
34. The large increase in 2006/07 was due to the recording of threats made against shareholders of GlaxoSmithKline by animal rights activists.
35. The police recorded Serious Crime Subset comprises most serious violence against the person; most serious sexual offences; robbery; burglary; theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, and aggravated vehicle taking.
- .. Not applicable.

Table 2.05 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population for violence against the person, property crime and offences against vehicles

Year	Numbers (thousands) and numbers per 100,000 population				Total recorded offences against vehicles <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Number of offences against vehicles per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences (thousands)	Recorded crime per 100,000 population
	Total recorded violence against the person (thousands)	Number of violence against the person offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded property crime (thousands)	Number of property crime offences per 100,000 population				
1950	6	14	435	993	39	90	461	1,053
1960	16	34	699	1,513	110	237	744	1,610
1970	41	84	1,471	2,994	323	657	1,556	3,166
1980	97	196	2,547	5,134	619	1,249	2,688	5,420
1981	100	202	2,815	5,671	712	1,435	2,964	5,971
1982	109	219	3,102	6,254	800	1,613	3,262	6,577
1983	111	224	3,079	6,208	750	1,512	3,247	6,546
1984	114	230	3,325	6,696	800	1,611	3,499	7,047
1985	122	245	3,424	6,882	846	1,701	3,612	7,258
1986	125	251	3,653	7,316	988	1,980	3,847	7,707
1987	141	282	3,674	7,337	1,048	2,093	3,892	7,773
1988	158	315	3,477	6,920	987	1,965	3,716	7,396
1989	177	351	3,603	7,150	1,022	2,029	3,871	7,681
1990	185	365	4,263	8,430	1,267	2,506	4,544	8,986
1991	190	375	4,976	9,812	1,495	2,948	5,276	10,403
1992	202	395	5,268	10,309	1,549	3,032	5,592	10,943
1993	205	400	5,191	10,124	1,523	2,971	5,526	10,777
1994	218	424	4,895	9,516	1,384	2,691	5,253	10,212
1995	213	412	4,739	9,180	1,322	2,560	5,100	9,880
1996	239	462	4,636	8,946	1,293	2,495	5,037	9,719
1997	251	482	4,191	8,059	1,118	2,149	4,598	8,841
1997/98 <sup>1,2</sup>	256	492	4,131	7,944	1,096	2,107	4,545	8,739
1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	231	442	4,087	7,827	1,072	2,053	4,482	8,584
1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	503	963	4,304	8,243	1,126	2,156	5,109	9,785
1999/00	581	1,108	4,411	8,413	1,100	2,099	5,301	10,111
2000/01	601	1,140	4,261	8,087	1,031	1,957	5,171	9,814
2001/02	650	1,228	4,525	8,547	1,064	2,010	5,525	10,436
2002/03 <sup>5,7</sup>	845	1,603	4,753	9,010	1,075	2,050	5,975	11,323
2003/04 <sup>7</sup>	967	1,821	4,671	8,785	985	1,865	6,014	11,308
2004/05 <sup>7</sup>	1,048	1,960	4,226	7,896	820	1,543	5,638	10,531
2005/06 <sup>7</sup>	1,060	1,970	4,081	7,591	793	1,485	5,555	10,328
2006/07 <sup>6,7</sup>	1,046	1,930	3,953	7,305	765	1,424	5,428	10,024
2007/08 <sup>7</sup>	961	1,788	3,553	6,613	657	1,222	4,951	9,214

1. Change from calendar year to financial year.  
2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.  
3. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.  
4. Offences against vehicles includes aggravated vehicle taking, theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle and, from 1998/99 onwards, interfering with a vehicle.  
5. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see Chapter 3 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2002/03'. The national impact of recording changes in 2002/03 was estimated to be ten per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.  
6. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.  
7. From 2002/03, the number of offences recorded by the British Transport Police (BTP) were added to the England and Wales figures. The rates per 100,000 population do not include figures from the BTP.

Table 2.06 The proportion of 16 to 59 year olds who said they had used drugs in the last year, 1995 to 2007/08

Percentages	Statistically significant change											BCS	
	1995	1997	1999	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	1995 to 2007/08		1997 to 2007/08
<i>Percentage of 16 to 59 year olds:</i>													
<b>Class A</b>													
Any cocaine	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	**	**	**
Cocaine powder	0.6	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	**	**	**
Crack cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Ecstasy	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	**	**	**
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	**	**	**
LSD	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	**	**	**
Magic mushrooms	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	**	**	**
Opiates	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
<b>Class A/B</b>													
Amphetamines	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	**	**	**
<b>Class B/C</b>													
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5			
<b>Class C</b>													
Anabolic steroids	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	**	**	**
Cannabis	9.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.4	**	**	**
Ketamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Not classified</b>													
Amyl Nitrite	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	**	**	**
Glues	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	**	**	**
<b>Total</b>													
<b>Class A</b>	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	**	**	**
<b>Any drug</b>	11.1	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	11.3	10.5	10.0	9.3	**	**	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>4</sup>	10,741	9,809	12,771	19,973	23,357	24,197	28,206	29,631	28,819	28,331			

1. Source 1996 to 2007/08 BCS (self-completion modules) – the years listed in the table refer to the year the usage occurred not the survey year (as in previous drug-related publications).

2. Amphetamines can be classified as either Class A (prepared for injection) or Class B (powdered). For the purposes of calculating Class A drug use, the BCS assumes all reported amphetamine use to be of the Class B variety. Similarly, tranquillisers can either be classified as Class B (e.g. barbiturates) or Class C (e.g. benzodiazepines). Consequently, Class B and Class C drugs cannot be aggregated reliably because the survey does not identify which specific tranquilliser respondents used.

3. The category 'not classified' indicates that it is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse.

4. Base numbers relate to any drug use. Bases for other drug measures will be similar.

Table 2.07 The proportion of 16 to 24 year olds who said they had used drugs in the last year, 1995 to 2007/08

Percentages	Statistically significant change										BCS			
	1995	1997	1999	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		1995 to 2006/07 to	1997 to 2007/08	2006/07 to 2007/08
<i>Percentage of 16 to 24 year olds:</i>														
<b>Drug Class A</b>														
Any cocaine	1.4	3.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.1	5.0	**	**	**	**
Cocaine powder	1.3	3.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.0	**	**	**	**
Crack cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	**	**	**	**
Ecstasy	6.6	5.1	5.6	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.8	3.9	**	**	**	**
Hallucinogens	5.3	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.1	1.5	**	**	**	**
LSD	4.5	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	**	**	**	**
Magic mushrooms	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.2	**	**	**	**
Opiates	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	**	**	**	**
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	**	**	**	**
Methadone	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	**	**	**	**
<b>Class A/B</b>														
Amphetamines	11.8	9.9	6.2	5.0	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.4	**	**	**	**
<b>Class B/C</b>														
Tranquillisers	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	**	**	**	**
<b>Class C</b>														
Anabolic steroids	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	**	**	**	**
Cannabis	26.0	28.2	27.0	27.3	26.2	25.3	23.6	21.4	20.9	17.9	**	**	**	**
Ketamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Not classified</b>														
Amyl Nitrite	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	**	**	**	**
Glues	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	**	**	**	**
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Class A</b>	9.2	8.6	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.0	6.8	**	**	**	**
<b>Frequent use</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.6	12.4	10.3	9.5	8.3	7.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Any drug</b>	29.7	31.8	29.9	30.0	28.5	28.3	26.5	25.2	24.1	21.3	**	**	**	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>6</sup>	1,420	1,246	1,468	3,995	4,227	5,351	6,196	5,892	5,706	5,767				

1. Source 1996 to 2007/08 BCS (self-completion modules) – the years listed in the table refer to the year the usage occurred not the survey year (as in previous drug-related publications).

2. Amphetamines can be classified as either Class A (prepared for injection) or Class B (powdered). For the purposes of calculating Class A drug use, the BCS assumes all reported amphetamine use to be of the Class B variety. Similarly, tranquilisers can either be classified as Class B (e.g. barbiturates) or Class C (e.g. benzodiazepines). Consequently, Class B and Class C drugs cannot be aggregated reliably because the survey does not identify which specific tranquiliser respondents used.

3. The category 'not classified' indicates that it is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse.

4. Frequent use refers to use of any drug more than once a month in the past year. Questions on frequency of use have been completed by 16 to 24 year olds only since the 2002/03 BCS.

5. The table includes revised figures for young people's drug use for the period 2001/02 to 2004/05 to reflect amendments to weighting procedures.

6. Base numbers relate to any drug use. Bases for other drug measures will be similar.

Table 2.08 Number of times victims were victimised, 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08 BCS

Percentages											BCS
		2005/06 ints			2006/07 ints			2007/08 ints			Unweighted base
		Once	Twice	Three or more	Once	Twice	Three or more	Once	Twice	Three or more	
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>											
Vandalism	%	70	17	12	68	18	14	70	16	14	3,372
Vehicle vandalism	%	73	17	9	72	17	11	74	16	10	2,336
Other vandalism	%	71	15	15	69	14	17	70	15	15	1,196
Burglary	%	84	9	7	87	9	4	85	9	6	1,038
Vehicle-related theft	%	82	11	7 **	84	11	5	83	12	5	2,203
Bicycle theft	%	88	9	4	89	8	3	89	9	3	765
Other household theft	%	79	13	7	83	11	7	82	12	6	1,669
Theft from the person	%	92	7	1	93	4	2	94	5	1	491
Other theft of personal property	%	88	10	2	89	7	4	90	7	3	810
<b>VIOLENCE</b>											
All BCS violence <sup>z</sup>	%	73	13	14	72	15	13	73	14	13	1,281
Wounding	%	79	10	11	82	10	8	82	10	8	334
Assault with minor injury	%	74	15	11	76	15	9	78	13	9	315
Assault with no injury	%	72	13	15	72	12	16	74	15	12	532
Robbery	%	86	10	5	84	10	6	80	14	6	186
Domestic violence	%	57	20	23	58	20	23	55	18	27	226
Acquaintance	%	72	11	17	77	10	12	71	15	14	450
Stranger	%	81	10	9	80	13	8	83	11	5	477
Mugging ( <i>robbery + snatch theft</i> )	%	87	9	4	85	9	5	84	11	4	244

1. Based on victims of specified offences.

2. All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. For more information see the Glossary.

3. Unweighted base relates to 2007/08 figures. Bases for 2005/06 and 2006/07 will be similar.

4. Statistical significance of changes is calculated to 2007/08 interviews. Only one result was statistically significant.

**Table 2.09 Percentage of victims who were victimised more than once and percentage of incidents experienced by repeat victims, 1995, 2006/07 and 2007/08 BCS**

	Percentages					BCS				
	% victim more than once			Statistically significant change		% of incidents experienced by repeat victims			Statistically significant change	
	1995	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	1995 to 2007/08	2006/07 to 2007/08	1995	2006/07 ints	2007/08 ints	1995 to 2007/08	2006/07 to 2007/08
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>										
Vandalism	30	32	30			56	58	55		**
Burglary	19	13	15	**		38	29	34		
Vehicle-related theft	28	16	17	**		49	32	34	**	
Bicycle theft	14	11	11			26	22	23		
Other household theft	23	17	18	**		46	36	37	**	
Theft from the person	4	7	6			7	16	12		
Other thefts of personal property	14	11	10	**		31	24	21	**	
<b>VIOLENCE</b>										
All BCS violence <sup>2</sup>	38	28	27	**		68	55	53	**	
Wounding	24	18	18			58	42	41	**	
Assault with minor injury	33	24	22	**		63	47	45	**	
Assault with no injury	39	28	26	**		66	55	51	**	
Robbery	16	16	20			31	37	41		
Domestic violence	50	42	45			79	70	73		
Acquaintance	37	23	29	**		68	50	55	**	
Stranger	24	20	17			49	42	35	**	**
Mugging ( <i>robbery + snatch theft</i> )	13	15	16			26	34	34		

1. Based on victims of specified offences.

2. All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. For more information see the Glossary.

3. Unweighted base for 2007/08 figures are included in Table 2.08. Bases for 2006/07 will be similar, and for most crime types smaller for 1995.

Table 2.10 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police, 1981 to 2007/08 interviews

Percentages	1981	1991	1995	1997	1999	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	BCS 2007/08 ints
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>												
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Vehicle vandalism	10.3	24.5	25.6	23.0	23.6	25.9	27.1	26.3	27.8	26.2	28.0	31.9
Other vandalism	36.4	30.9	35.0	30.2	39.0	39.6	36.8	37.1	38.6	40.0	38.4	40.2
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>
With entry	81.2	87.9	81.8	78.4	74.1	76.7	81.3	74.5	72.2	76.9	76.6	72.7
Attempts	42.0	48.1	45.0	47.0	47.5	40.8	42.6	44.7	42.2	47.1	50.7	50.2
With loss	84.7	92.2	84.0	84.5	81.6	84.6	86.8	77.9	76.8	81.4	80.8	76.0
No loss (including attempts)	48.4	53.0	51.0	49.4	49.7	45.2	49.2	48.5	48.5	52.6	54.8	54.0
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>
Theft from vehicle	30.0	52.6	50.1	41.7	47.0	48.2	47.0	45.1	44.9	44.5	42.9	43.6
Theft of vehicles	94.9	98.6	97.7	95.9	94.6	93.5	96.8	95.3	94.7	94.1	93.4	92.6
Attempts of and from	30.7	41.2	34.9	36.3	39.6	40.0	36.1	34.2	37.2	39.8	38.5	39.6
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Theft from the person</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Snatch theft from person	24.1	37.5	74.9	49.8	46.4	54.2	39.6	50.2	53.9	40.6	46.7	56.1
Stealth theft from person	32.9	33.9	36.0	30.7	30.5	31.3	31.6	35.7	27.9	31.5	33.3	27.9
<b>Other thefts of personal property</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>VIOLENCE</b>												
Assault with and without minor injury	25.1	25.5	34.3	29.6	29.5	25.8	34.2	33.0	39.1	38.5	36.8	36.8
Assault with no injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.5	30.3	34.0	35.0	35.8	33.6
Wounding	40.2	47.7	39.7	45.8	58.3	55.9	51.0	57.2	59.5	60.5	58.2	59.5
Robbery	46.5	47.2	55.1	56.6	29.7	44.5	52.9	53.2	49.1	48.5	47.4	43.1
<b>ALL BCS VIOLENCE (COMPARABLE)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>
Domestic violence	19.6	23.4	27.3	25.9	30.7	34.8	34.7	40.3	39.6	41.8	44.3	39.7
Acquaintance	25.2	29.1	37.4	31.8	36.6	36.4	42.0	39.9	43.8	45.4	47.4	47.7
Stranger	35.2	37.5	40.0	45.6	39.8	31.1	38.7	39.7	48.2	44.6	36.8	38.4
Mugging ( <i>robbery + snatch theft</i> )	37.8	47.2	58.9	55.3	31.8	46.2	49.9	52.3	50.4	47.0	47.3	45.7
<b>OLD COMPARABLE CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>
<b>COMPARABLE CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>
<b>ALL BCS CRIME<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.3</b>

1. All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery (and is equivalent to comparable violence in previous publications). For more information see the Glossary.

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

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

4. For household crimes the 2007/08 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 23,607,316 households in England and Wales. For personal crimes the 2007/08 numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 43,859,000 adults in England and Wales.

**Table 2.11 Reasons for not reporting crime to the police**

Percentages	2007/08 BCS							
	Vandalism	Burglary	Thefts from vehicles & attempts <sup>1</sup>	Other household theft	Other personal theft	BCS violence <sup>2</sup>	Comparable subset <sup>3</sup>	All BCS crime
Trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything <sup>4</sup>	85	68	88	84	71	52	75	76
Private/dealt with ourselves	9	22	7	10	10	35	16	15
Inconvenient to report	4	3	5	5	6	6	5	5
Reported to other authorities	2	1	2	1	12	6	3	4
Common occurrence	2	0	2	1	2	3	2	2
Fear of reprisal	2	5	0	2	0	5	2	2
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	2	3	2	1	0	2	2	2
Other <sup>5</sup>	3	5	3	4	6	10	6	6
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>7,405</b>

1. Thefts of vehicles not shown as very few incidents were not reported.

2. All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery (and is equivalent to comparable violence in previous publications). For more information see the Glossary.

3. The comparable crime subset includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle theft, bicycle theft, wounding, assault with and without minor injury and robbery. For more information see the Glossary.

4. Too trivial/no loss/would not have been interested/police could not do anything/attempt at offence was unsuccessful are merged due to the similarity in their definition, for example: a respondent who thinks the incident was too trivial may code the incident as 'too trivial, no loss' or 'the police would not be interested' as these two codes may be understood as meaning the same.

5. This category includes: something that happens as part of job; partly my/friend's/relative's fault; offender not responsible for actions; thought someone else had reported incident/similar incidents; tried to report but was not able to contact the police/police not interested; other.

6. Figures may add to more than 100 as more than one reason could be given.