



# CURRENT RECORDED CRIME

&

# OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

ENGLAND & WALES

APRIL - JUNE 2010

# Table of contents

Introduction	3 - 4
.....	
Section 1 Executive Summary	5
.....	
Section 2 Illustrations	6 - 9
.....	
Section 3 Offences vs OBTJ	10 - 15
.....	
Section 4 Offences by Force Area	16 - 21
.....	
Section 5 OBTJ - Detections	22 - 27
.....	
Section 6 Observations	28 - 33
.....	

# Introduction

## Crime figures that can be trusted

The last Government was shown to manipulate and spin statistics systematically to present itself in the best possible light. In evidence submitted to the Parliamentary Science and Technology Select Committee, the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies said that the Home Office had ignored their interpretation of crime data and that “through various manipulations of the data, the Home Office method does what it can to capitalise on chance, producing much more favourable findings overall.” The author of the submission, Professor Tim Hope, a criminologist at the University of Keele told *The Guardian*: “I had pointed out prior to the Home Office publishing [crime statistics] that I thought their interpretation differed from our own and I had identified where I thought the difference lay. Despite that, they proceeded to publish their own analysis. The inferences from that analysis were, let us say, rather more favourable to the political interests in this programme than were my own.”

The Home Office has been criticised by the Statistics Commission for manipulating their publication in order to put a positive spin on the Government’s performance. The new Coalition Government will be keen that they do not fall foul of the same criticism. For this to happen, the whole crime statistics arena need to be cleansed of its pre existing taints of manipulation and senior officers “cooking the books” for financial and political gain.

In previous reports we have covered the practice of “Gaming” in great detail. The practice remains prevalent in forces all over England and Wales. It is divisive and verging on corrupt practice (senior officers receive financial bonuses for performance related to crime reduction and detection). If these practices are not rooted out quickly by the new brooms in Government, it will not only be viewed as condoning the practice, but it will also impact negatively on any positive results forces may achieve regarding the new sole objective of “cutting crime”.

The independent crime statistics review felt that this separation could be achieved by having senior statisticians employed by the national statistician and seconded to the Home Office. This does not go far enough. If crime figures are truly to be trusted by the public they must be recorded completely independently of the Home Office, perhaps by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

A separate review of crime statistics by the Statistics Commission also suggested that the British Crime Survey (BCS) should be moved to the ONS who have the methodological expertise and are independent. The independent review disagreed with this on the grounds that the BCS “is one of the most important research tools and sources of information for the Home Office to manage the crime problem.” This argument is not convincing, since there is no reason why independently compiled data cannot be readily made available to the Home Office to help its planning.

# Introduction

It is important that the publication of crime statistics is accompanied by a qualitative report that highlights specific issues that head-line figures will not reveal. For example, if the police decide to crack down on drunken behaviour in town centres on a Friday and Saturday nights, the immediate effect will be that their crime figures will go up, whereas in reality the police are doing more to cut crime. Qualitative reports published alongside crime statistics at force level will help guard against the misinterpretation and indeed the misrepresentation of these statistics.

## Survey data

The BCS should be separated from the Home Office, but would go further and argue that recorded crime should also be published independently. We are not persuaded that the measures proposed by the independent review will insulate statisticians from Home Office officials sufficiently for the data to be interpreted impartially or for the public to trust it. It makes sense for survey data of victims, witnesses and the general public, which should be made available to the public, to be collected and published by the same body. This body could either be the ONS or a newly independent, beefed up Inspectorate.

## A new Inspectorate

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary is too close to the Government and police forces. There needs to be a more independent and rigorous inspectorate that will serve as a champion of the people rather than the police.

HMIC has a relatively small budget of £10.9 million, and only 144 staff. This compares to OFSTED's budget of £220 million. Of HMIC's staff, almost half – 71 – are employed by the Home Office, while 67 are seconded from the police and other Government departments. Six are Crown appointments made by the Home Secretary. HMIC is in no position to drive through improvements in the policing system because it is part of the system. A leaked Treasury document criticised HMIC for lacking "the capacity to provide real impetus [for reform] even when the solutions are widely agreed upon."

HMIC does offer valuable advice to the Home Secretary and to police forces, but this should be not the role of an inspectorate. If the Home Secretary wants a professional police adviser he/she should appoint one. A new Inspectorate should be significantly strengthened and fully separated from police forces and the Home Office. It should report to Parliament rather than the Home Office and inspectors should be appointed by Parliament, not the Home Secretary. It should become in part an economic regulator, ensuring value for money as well as monitoring standards. It could also take over responsibility for publishing crime figures from the Home Office. It needs to be less a candid friend to police forces and more an outspoken and transparent champion of the public interest.

# Executive Summary

This report examines the most current published data related to offences reported to the police and Offences Brought To Justice or OBTJ (Detections). The period covered is April to June 2010 for reported offences and a full year of detections to 31st March 2010 compared with the same period ending 31st March 2009.

The first pages following this summary provide graphical illustrations of the headlines. After this there are abbreviated datasets showing offences reported to each of the 43 forces in England & Wales which are then shown alongside the OBTJ numbers and percentages.

For both offences and OBTJ, the data is shown by five groups:

- ALL OFFENCES REPORTED
- Burglary
- Robbery
- Vehicle Crime
- Anti Social Behaviour

Following on from the Offence vs OBTJ comparisons, are more detailed pages that show the breakdown, by force and offence categories of the respective months. The numbers of offences, averages across the three months and percentage variation measured against the same period in the prior year are shown.

This section is followed by a similar detailed section revealing the OBTJ numbers and Percentages, reflecting the detection numbers and percentages by each force broken down by offence category.

## Summary Findings

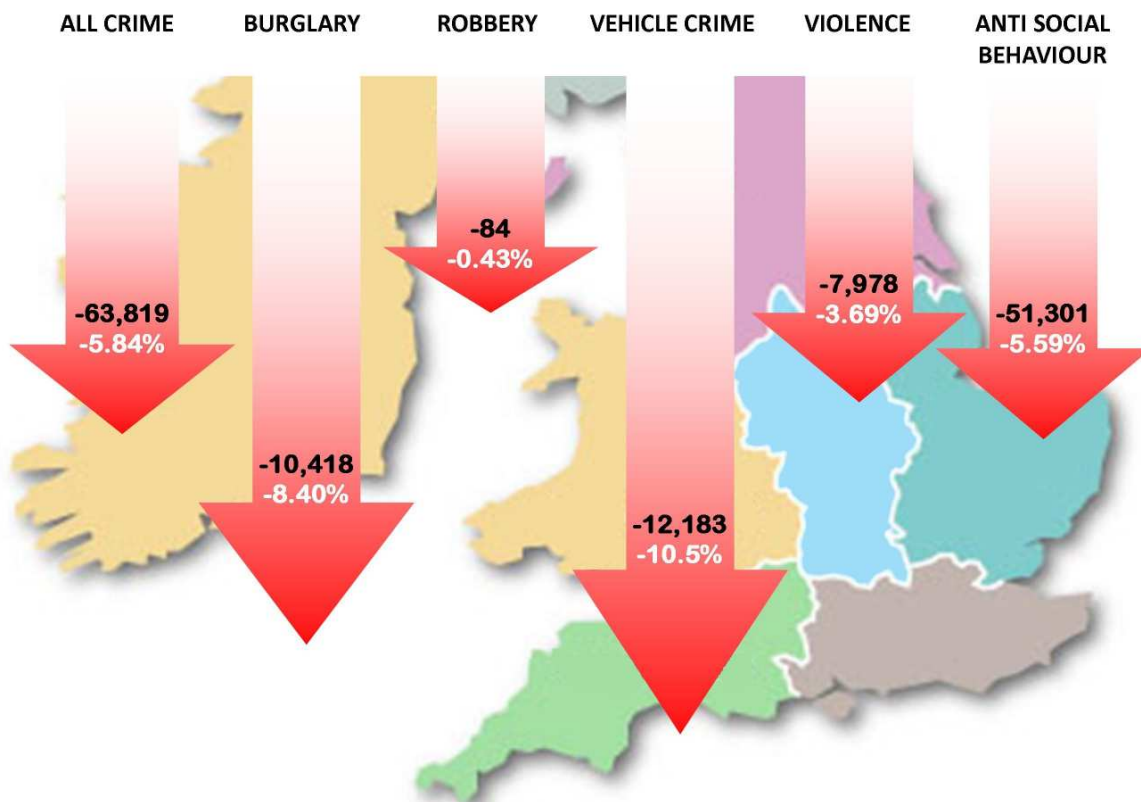
- 1,029,815 offences were reported in the period April to June 2010
- 63,819 fewer offences (-5.84%) were reported compared to the same period in 2009
- 37 out of 43 forces reported a decrease in crime for the period
- 12,183 fewer offences of vehicle crime were reported, a 10.5% decrease vs 2009
- 10,418 fewer burglaries were reported in the period, a decrease of 8.4% vs 2009
- 7,978 fewer incidents of reportable violence occurred, -3.69% on 2009
- 51,301 fewer incidents of anti social behaviour (5.59%) were recorded vs 2009
- 1,243,769 offences were detected in the 12 month period ending March 2010
- 143,740 (-10.36%) fewer offences were detected in the period compared to 2009
- This further fall in detections continues the downward trend in detected crime
- 8,739 fewer burglary offences were detected, a drop of 12.13%
- 2,613 fewer robbery offences were detected, a drop of 9.54%
- 10,600 fewer vehicle crimes were detected, a drop of 20.71%
- 7,226 fewer offences of violence were detected, a drop of 8.04%
- 5.84% 63,819 fewer offences reported YET 10.36% 143,740 fewer offences detected

# Reported Crime Continues to Decline

According to <http://maps.police.uk> crime has declined still further since the release of the 2009 crime figures in the British Crime Survey.

Confidence in the accuracy of recorded crime statistics remains low, due to changes in the process during the Labour administration and the reported manipulation of figures encouraged by many Chief and Senior Officers.

The graphic below illustrates the numbers of fewer offences and the percentage drop by offence category for the period April/May/June 2010 in England & Wales.



## OFFENCES REPORTED APRIL TO JUNE 2010

### England & Wales

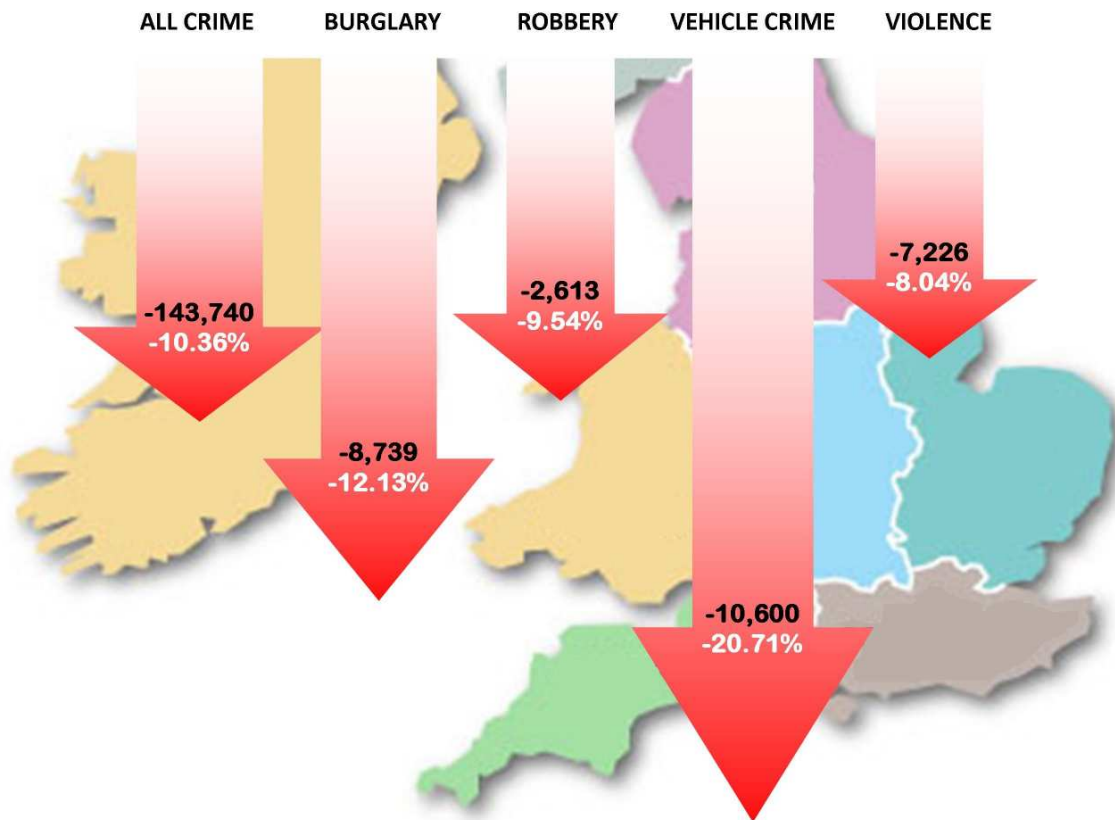
		Apr	May	Jun	TOTAL	Variance	%	
<b>ALL CRIME</b>	<b>2009</b>	361,956	369,693	361,985	1,093,634			↑
	<b>2010</b>	339,283	343,769	346,763	1,029,815	-63,819	-5.84%	↓
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>2009</b>	41,545	42,060	40,475	124,080			↓
	<b>2010</b>	38,563	37,404	37,695	113,662	-10,418	-8.40%	↓
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>2009</b>	6,503	6,837	6,090	19,430			↓
	<b>2010</b>	6,507	6,495	6,344	19,346	-84	-0.43%	↓
<b>VEHICLE CRIME</b>	<b>2009</b>	39,265	39,466	37,313	116,044			↓
	<b>2010</b>	35,097	34,871	33,893	103,861	-12,183	-10.50%	↓
<b>VIOLENCE</b>	<b>2009</b>	69,716	73,983	72,274	215,973			↓
	<b>2010</b>	65,535	70,714	71,746	207,995	-7,978	-3.69%	↓
<b>ANTI SOCIAL</b>	<b>2009</b>	300,706	309,607	306,780	917,093			↓
	<b>2010</b>	281,359	286,782	297,651	865,792	-51,301	-5.59%	↓

# Detection Of Crime Spirals Downward

According to <http://maps.police.uk> detection of crime has declined still further since the release of the 2009 crime figures in the British Crime Survey.

Confidence in the accuracy of recorded crime statistics remains low, due to changes in the process during the Labour administration and the reported manipulation of figures encouraged by many Chief and Senior Officers.

The graphic below illustrates the numbers of fewer offences detected and the % drop by offence category for the 12 months to March 2010 compared to 2009.



## OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

### England & Wales

	March 2009	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>All offences</b>	1,387,509	1,243,769	-143,740	-10.36%	↓
<b>Burglary</b>	72,038	63,299	-8,739	-12.13%	↓
<b>Robbery</b>	27,379	24,766	-2,613	-9.54%	↓
<b>Vehicle crime</b>	51,186	40,586	-10,600	-20.71%	↓
<b>Violence</b>	89,925	82,699	-7,226	-8.04%	↓

## OFFENCES REPORTED APRIL TO JUNE 2010

### England & Wales

		Apr	May	Jun	TOTAL	Variance	%	
<b>ALL CRIME</b>	<b>2009</b>	361,956	369,693	361,985	1,093,634			↑ ↓
	<b>2010</b>	339,283	343,769	346,763	1,029,815	-63,819	-5.84%	↓
<b>BURGLARY</b>	<b>2009</b>	41,545	42,060	40,475	124,080			↓
	<b>2010</b>	38,563	37,404	37,695	113,662	-10,418	-8.40%	↓
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>2009</b>	6,503	6,837	6,090	19,430			↓
	<b>2010</b>	6,507	6,495	6,344	19,346	-84	-0.43%	↓
<b>VEHICLE CRIME</b>	<b>2009</b>	39,265	39,466	37,313	116,044			↓
	<b>2010</b>	35,097	34,871	33,893	103,861	-12,183	-10.50%	↓
<b>VIOLENCE</b>	<b>2009</b>	69,716	73,983	72,274	215,973			↓
	<b>2010</b>	65,535	70,714	71,746	207,995	-7,978	-3.69%	↓
<b>ANTI SOCIAL</b>	<b>2009</b>	300,706	309,607	306,780	917,093			↓
	<b>2010</b>	281,359	286,782	297,651	865,792	-51,301	-5.59%	↓



## OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

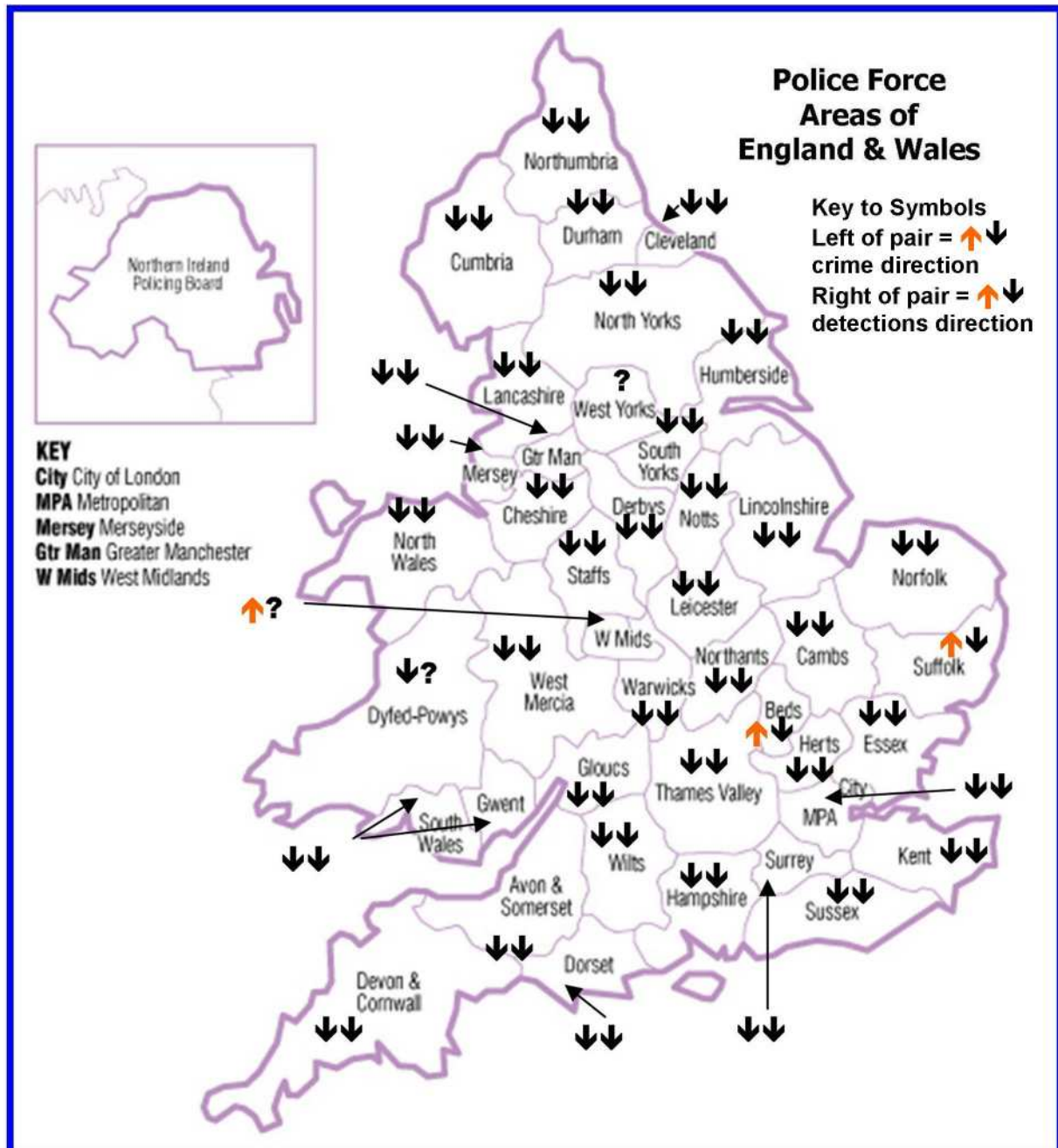
### England & Wales

	March 2009	March 2010	Variance	%	
<b>All offences</b>	1,387,509	1,243,769	-143,740	-10.36%	↑ ↓
<b>Burglary</b>	72,038	63,299	-8,739	-12.13%	↓
<b>Robbery</b>	27,379	24,766	-2,613	-9.54%	↓
<b>Vehicle crime</b>	51,186	40,586	-10,600	-20.71%	↓
<b>Violence</b>	89,925	82,699	-7,226	-8.04%	↓



## Offences Reported & Detected Trends - England & Wales

<b>Offences Reported</b>	<b>2009</b>	1,093,634		
April to June 09 vs 2010	<b>2010</b>	1,029,815	<b>-63,819</b>	<b>-5.84%</b>
<b>Offences Detected</b>	<b>2009</b>	1,387,509		
12 months to Mar 09 vs 2010	<b>2010</b>	1,243,769	<b>-143,740</b>	<b>-10.36%</b>



A map of England & Wales, showing the trend in offences reported and offences brought to justice for each of the 43 police force areas.

Each area shows two symbols. The left symbol is the direction of trend of offences reported, either upward or downward in the period, compared to the same period in 2009. The right hand symbol reflects the direction of trend of detections for the 12 month period ending March 2010, compared to the same period ending March 2009.

↓ = downward (decreasing) trend      ↑ = upward increase trend

- **NONE** of the 43 forces reported an increase in detections
- 37 of the 43 forces reported a decrease in reported crime

REPORTED OFFENCES  
VS  
DETECTIONS

OFFENCE  
ALL CRIME

O.B.T.J.

		Average April to June	Variance	%	↑↓	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	2010	7,503	-674	-8.24%	↓	39,479	-6,014	-13.22%	↓
Cumbria	2010	2,339	-144	-5.79%	↓	11,407	-1,109	-8.86%	↓
Durham	2010	3,208	-665	-17.16%	↓	13,733	-549	-3.84%	↓
Cleveland	2010	3,927	-511	-11.52%	↓	20,100	-1,835	-8.37%	↓
North Yorkshire	2010	3,768	-47	-1.23%	↓	14,983	-1,465	-8.91%	↓
Lancashire	2010	9,173	-730	-7.37%	↓	39,064	-3,757	-8.77%	↓
Merseyside	2010	8,629	-886	-9.31%	↓	41,760	-4,784	-10.28%	↓
GMP	2010	19,964	-2,298	-10.32%	↓	61,093	-11,077	-15.35%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010								
Humberside	2010	6,743	-952	-12.38%	↓	23,877	-2,758	-10.35%	↓
South Yorkshire	2010	8,986	-751	-7.71%	↓	39,635	-3,330	-7.75%	↓
North Wales	2010	3,472	-357	-9.33%	↓	17,705	-1,210	-6.40%	↓
Cheshire	2010	5,627	-354	-5.92%	↓	19,832	-3,532	-15.12%	↓
Derbyshire	2010	5,873	-242	-3.96%	↓	16,757	-4,557	-21.38%	↓
Nottinghamshire	2010	7,769	-1,278	-14.13%	↓	26,808	-637	-2.32%	↓
Lincolnshire	2010	3,760	-657	-14.87%	↓	12,359	-2,312	-15.76%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	2010	1,967	-113	-5.43%	↓				
West Mercia	2010	6,252	-105	-1.65%	↓	21,313	-5,219	-19.67%	↓
Staffordshire	2010	6,380	-441	-6.47%	↓	18,229	-2,533	-12.20%	↓
West Midlands	2010	18,823	454	2.47%	↑				
Warwickshire	2010	2,734	-305	-10.03%	↓	8,498	-1,679	-16.50%	↓
Leicestershire	2010	6,780	-568	-7.73%	↓	20,247	-1,926	-8.69%	↓
Northamptonshire	2010	4,491	-470	-9.47%	↓	13,260	-872	-6.17%	↓
Cambridgeshire	2010	5,180	-361	-6.52%	↓	17,281	-1,190	-6.44%	↓
Norfolk	2010	3,723	-336	-8.28%	↓	15,421	-3,803	-19.78%	↓
Suffolk	2010	4,261	59	1.41%	↑	14,772	-2,457	-14.26%	↓
South Wales	2010	7,638	-1,284	-14.39%	↓	32,825	-344	-1.04%	↓
Gwent	2010	3,815	-433	-10.20%	↓	14,446	-1,021	-6.60%	↓
Gloucestershire	2010	3,070	-540	-14.95%	↓	11,505	-2,648	-18.71%	↓
Thames Valley	2010	15,399	-905	-5.55%	↓	36,858	-11,751	-24.17%	↓
Bedfordshire	2010	3,714	119	3.32%	↑	11,372	-1,632	-12.55%	↓
Hertfordshire	2010	5,935	-496	-7.71%	↓	24,084	-1,459	-5.71%	↓
Essex	2010	9,093	-142	-1.54%	↓	36,089	-996	-2.69%	↓
Devon & Cornwall	2010	7,918	-978	-10.99%	↓	29,260	-3,483	-10.64%	↓
Avon & Somerset	2010	10,983	-336	-2.97%	↓	35,003	-4,186	-10.68%	↓
Dorset	2010	4,006	-412	-9.33%	↓	12,057	-1,662	-12.11%	↓
Wiltshire	2010	3,380	-554	-14.09%	↓	11,870	-1,387	-10.46%	↓
Hampshire	2010	11,771	-1,354	-10.31%	↓	39,256	-1,796	-4.37%	↓
Surrey	2010	5,506	-156	-2.76%	↓	14,566	-1,349	-8.48%	↓
Sussex	2010	8,774	-476	-5.15%	↓	30,977	-3,168	-9.28%	↓
Metropolitan	2010	70,994	-549	-0.77%	↓	211,874	-19,278	-8.34%	↓
City of London	2010	484	-15	-3.00%	↓	211,874	Included within Met Nos		
Kent	2010	9,454	-31	-0.33%	↓	38,208	-2,752	-6.72%	↓

England & Wales	2009	364,545							
	2010	343,271	-21,274	-5.84%	↓	1,117,863	-127,517	-10.24%	↓
England & Wales Totals	2009	1,093,634							↓
	2010	1,029,815	-63,819	-5.84%					

REPORTED OFFENCES VS DETECTIONS	OFFENCE BURGLARY			O.B.T.J.				
	Average April to June	Variance	%	↑↓	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	836	1	0.08%	↑	1,397	-487	-25.85%	↓
Cumbria	178	-65	-26.84%	↓	364	-2	-0.55%	↓
Durham	370	-141	-27.53%	↓	718	-44	-5.77%	↓
Cleveland	428	-99	-18.73%	↓	897	-238	-20.97%	↓
North Yorkshire	495	68	15.81%	↑	566	-166	-22.68%	↓
Lancashire	387	-38	-9.01%	↓	2,347	-298	-11.27%	↓
Merseyside	963	-253	-20.81%	↓	1,611	-366	-18.51%	↓
GMP	2,694	-620	-18.70%	↓	3,768	-88	-2.28%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
Humberside	1,022	-96	-8.59%	↓	1,250	-159	-11.28%	↓
South Yorkshire	1,361	11	0.81%	↑	2,968	160	5.70%	↑
North Wales	385	11	3.02%	↑	521	-155	-22.93%	↓
Cheshire	270	-58	-17.61%	↓	931	-273	-22.67%	↓
Derbyshire	735	-53	-6.69%	↓	957	-235	-19.71%	↓
Nottinghamshire	1,188	-67	-5.31%	↓	1,476	-803	-35.23%	↓
Lincolnshire	516	-31	-5.72%	↓	536	-361	-40.25%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	166	-11	-6.37%	↓				
West Mercia	803	-7	-0.82%	↓	876	-224	-20.36%	↓
Staffordshire	650	-122	-15.80%	↓	838	-214	-20.34%	↓
West Midlands	1,592	317	24.89%	↑				
Warwickshire	374	-144	-27.84%	↓	398	-164	-29.18%	↓
Leicestershire	783	-202	-20.51%	↓	1,279	-161	-11.18%	↓
Northamptonshire	604	-126	-17.25%	↓	543	-392	-41.93%	↓
Cambridgeshire	595	-133	-18.30%	↓	869	-126	-12.66%	↓
Norfolk	404	-5	-1.30%	↓	796	-322	-28.80%	↓
Suffolk	506	164	47.95%	↑	599	21	3.63%	↑
South Wales	825	-111	-11.83%	↓	1,670	-149	-8.19%	↓
Gwent	590	9	1.50%	↑	520	36	7.44%	↑
Gloucestershire	443	-27	-5.68%	↓	829	-94	-10.18%	↓
Thames Valley	1,655	-245	-12.88%	↓	1,453	-688	-32.13%	↓
Bedfordshire	540	17	3.19%	↑	648	-55	-7.82%	↓
Hertfordshire	657	-67	-9.29%	↓	1,330	-242	-15.39%	↓
Essex	1,059	-102	-8.81%	↓	1,930	275	16.62%	↑
Devon & Cornwall	797	-39	-4.70%	↓	1,266	-165	-11.53%	↓
Avon & Somerset	1,348	-77	-5.40%	↓	1,580	-544	-25.61%	↓
Dorset	432	-8	-1.89%	↓	584	119	25.59%	↑
Wiltshire	426	-58	-11.98%	↓	595	-104	-14.88%	↓
Hampshire	1,097	-139	-11.22%	↓	1,443	-155	-9.70%	↓
Surrey	620	-126	-16.89%	↓	548	91	19.91%	↑
Sussex	857	-73	-7.81%	↓	973	-59	-5.72%	↓
Metropolitan	7,194	-697	-8.83%	↓	9,504	-1,294	-11.98%	↓
City of London	34	7	24.54%	↑	9,504	Inc In Met Numbers		
Kent	1,008	-37	-3.57%	↓	2,086	-143	-6.42%	↓

England & Wales	41,360			↓	53,464			↓
	37,887	-3,473	-8.40%		-8,268	-13.39%		

REPORTED OFFENCES VS DETECTIONS	OFFENCE ROBBERY				O.B.T.J.			
	Average April to June	Variance	%	↑↓	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	119	-13	-10.08%	↓	523	-65	-11.05%	↓
Cumbria	6	3	122.22%	↑	138	18	15.00%	↑
Durham	6	-12	-66.31%	↓	196	-27	-12.11%	↓
Cleveland	24	-3	-9.89%	↓	267	-83	-23.71%	↓
North Yorkshire	19	8	64.96%	↑	204	-16	-7.27%	↓
Lancashire	40	-19	-32.04%	↓	627	-133	-17.50%	↓
Merseyside	101	-53	-34.54%	↓	530	-39	-6.85%	↓
GMP	413	-106	-20.37%	↓	1,365	-240	-14.95%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
Humberside	46	-7	-13.13%	↓	335	14	4.36%	↑
South Yorkshire	81	-10	-11.32%	↓	675	-18	-2.60%	↓
North Wales	7	-1	-12.05%	↓	250	-27	-9.75%	↓
Cheshire	29	-9	-23.06%	↓	343	-88	-20.42%	↓
Derbyshire	81	-3	-4.01%	↓	278	-86	-23.63%	↓
Nottinghamshire	137	-30	-18.11%	↓	541	-4	-0.73%	↓
Lincolnshire	16	-6	-28.64%	↓	150	-46	-23.47%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	3	1	22.22%	↑				
West Mercia	49	12	33.51%	↑	316	-20	-5.95%	↓
Staffordshire	59	-10	-14.86%	↓	393	129	48.86%	↑
West Midlands	914	118	14.83%	↑				
Warwickshire	24	1	2.53%	↑	105	-15	-12.50%	↓
Leicestershire	83	-17	-17.28%	↓	366	-119	-24.54%	↓
Northamptonshire	46	-27	-37.40%	↓	241	-81	-25.16%	↓
Cambridgeshire	67	5	7.58%	↑	430	129	42.86%	
Norfolk	18	-4	-18.43%	↓	199	-45	-18.44%	↓
Suffolk	26	0	1.15%	↑	135	-49	-26.63%	↓
South Wales	39	-19	-33.05%	↓	524	-209	-28.51%	↓
Gwent	21	-4	-14.80%	↓	97	7	7.78%	↑
Gloucestershire	21	4	21.76%	↑	133	-64	-32.49%	↓
Thames Valley	168	-30	-15.00%	↓	745	-205	-21.58%	↓
Bedfordshire	66	2	3.13%	↑	298	-50	-14.37%	↓
Hertfordshire	50	2	3.52%	↑	348	12	3.57%	↑
Essex	95	3	2.93%	↑	708	-50	-6.60%	↓
Devon & Cornwall	40	2	4.47%	↑	353	-14	-3.81%	↓
Avon & Somerset	144	9	6.90%	↑	465	-6	-1.27%	↓
Dorset	17	-1	-5.56%	↓	127	-71	-35.86%	↓
Wiltshire	33	6	20.22%	↑	245	-1	-0.41%	↓
Hampshire	90	4	4.67%	↑	472	-82	-14.80%	↓
Surrey	38	1	3.86%	↑	291	-129	-30.71%	↓
Sussex	66	-12	-15.00%	↓	522	-88	-14.43%	↓
Metropolitan	3,057	169	5.84%	↑	7,121	38	0.54%	↑
City of London	2	-2	-57.50%	↓	7,121	Included within Met Nos		
Kent	89	24	36.46%	↑	466	-191	-29.07%	↓

England & Wales

6,477			
6,449	-28	-0.43%	↓

21,522	-2,014	-8.56%	↓
--------	--------	--------	---

REPORTED OFFENCES VS DETECTIONS	OFFENCE VEHICLE CRIME				O.B.T.J.			
	Average April to June	Variance	%	↑↓	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Northumbria</b>	640	-126	-16.49%	↓	1,039	-565	-35.22%	↓
<b>Cumbria</b>	140	4	2.63%	↑	147	-64	-30.33%	↓
<b>Durham</b>	312	-96	-23.47%	↓	384	187	94.92%	↑
<b>Cleveland</b>	261	-109	-29.54%	↓	630	-96	-13.22%	↓
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	304	-32	-9.42%	↓	377	-11	-2.84%	↓
<b>Lancashire</b>	716	-75	-9.44%	↓	1,846	-18	-0.97%	↓
<b>Merseyside</b>	706	-183	-20.56%	↓	929	-546	-37.02%	↓
<b>GMP</b>	2,200	-687	-23.80%	↓	2,126	-666	-23.85%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
<b>Humberside</b>	501	-125	-19.98%	↓	721	-20	-2.70%	↓
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	1,090	-145	-11.76%	↓	4,099	-685	-14.32%	↓
<b>North Wales</b>	204	-32	-13.43%	↓	287	-218	-43.17%	↓
<b>Cheshire</b>	523	-70	-11.80%	↓	756	-155	-17.01%	↓
<b>Derbyshire</b>	480	-105	-17.95%	↓	580	-219	-27.41%	↓
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	740	-301	-28.90%	↓	791	-339	-30.00%	↓
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	286	-85	-22.97%	↓	194	-3	-1.52%	↓
<b>Dyfed-Powys</b>	138	0	-0.22%	↓				
<b>West Mercia</b>	669	55	8.96%	↑	414	-357	-46.30%	↓
<b>Staffordshire</b>	448	-146	-24.59%	↓	361	-235	-39.43%	↓
<b>West Midlands</b>	2,376	207	9.52%	↑				
<b>Warwickshire</b>	326	-59	-15.40%	↓	145	-348	-70.59%	↓
<b>Leicestershire</b>	648	-56	-7.99%	↓	882	26	3.04%	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	429	-128	-22.99%	↓	416	-305	-42.30%	↓
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	489	-76	-13.50%	↓	654	40	6.51%	↓
<b>Norfolk</b>	198	-103	-34.17%	↓	622	-250	-28.67%	↓
<b>Suffolk</b>	335	37	12.52%	↑	344	-88	-20.37%	↓
<b>South Wales</b>	835	-290	-25.77%	↓	1,272	-463	-26.69%	↓
<b>Gwent</b>	460	-53	-10.28%	↓	288	-233	-44.72%	↓
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	328	-54	-14.15%	↓	563	-348	-38.20%	↓
<b>Thames Valley</b>	1,461	-334	-18.62%	↓	1,001	-750	-42.83%	↓
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	379	-97	-20.33%	↓	358	-109	-23.34%	↓
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	759	-42	-5.24%	↓	925	-91	-8.96%	↓
<b>Essex</b>	973	-56	-5.47%	↓	1,538	383	33.16%	↑
<b>Devon &amp; Cornwall</b>	617	-143	-18.86%	↓	834	-265	-24.11%	↓
<b>Avon &amp; Somerset</b>	975	-147	-13.12%	↓	1,098	-603	-35.45%	↓
<b>Dorset</b>	330	-103	-23.77%	↓	275	21	8.27%	↑
<b>Wiltshire</b>	287	-8	-2.81%	↓	302	-386	-56.10%	↓
<b>Hampshire</b>	911	-179	-16.40%	↓	688	44	6.83%	↑
<b>Surrey</b>	513	-113	-18.10%	↓	250	-62	-19.87%	↓
<b>Sussex</b>	833	-48	-5.45%	↓	395	-105	-21.00%	↓
<b>Metropolitan</b>	8,862	57	0.65%	↑	4,906	-1,190	-19.52%	↓
<b>City of London</b>	13	2	23.30%	↑	4,906	Included within Met Nos		
<b>Kent</b>	930	-15	-1.62%	↓	1,467	-341	-18.86%	↓
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	38,681							
	34,620	-4,061	-10.50%	↓	34,904	-9,433	-21.28%	↓

REPORTED OFFENCES VS DETECTIONS	OFFENCE VIOLENCE				O.B.T.J.			
	Average April to June	Variance	%	↑↓	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	1,450	-113	-7.23%	↓	3,004	-236	-7.28%	↓
Cumbria	546	-49	-8.29%	↓	696	-23	-3.20%	↓
Durham	593	-60	-9.23%	↓	1,158	-9	-0.77%	↓
Cleveland	830	-17	-2.05%	↓	1,260	-4	-0.32%	↓
North Yorkshire	713	41	6.10%	↑	820	61	8.04%	↑
Lancashire	1,959	-140	-6.67%	↓	2,716	106	4.06%	↑
Merseyside	1,388	-190	-12.04%	↓	2,032	-204	-9.12%	↓
GMP	3,401	-335	-8.97%	↓	4,813	-174	-3.49%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
Humberside	1,296	-281	-17.80%	↓	1,715	141	8.96%	↑
South Yorkshire	1,399	-144	-9.33%	↓	3,842	-567	-12.86%	↓
North Wales	866	-135	-13.52%	↓	981	39	4.14%	↑
Cheshire	1,185	-44	-3.56%	↓	1,104	-57	-4.91%	↓
Derbyshire	1,353	75	5.84%	↑	1,095	-172	-13.58%	↓
Nottinghamshire	1,386	-293	-17.45%	↓	3,440	460	15.44%	↑
Lincolnshire	674	-110	-14.06%	↓	816	-148	-15.35%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	459	-9	-1.86%	↓				
West Mercia	1,281	60	4.94%	↑	1,489	-105	-6.59%	↓
Staffordshire	831	-47	-5.35%	↓	1,764	-183	-9.40%	↓
West Midlands	3,391	-220	-6.08%	↓				
Warwickshire	470	18	3.98%	↑	791	-114	-12.60%	↓
Leicestershire	1,467	-153	-9.44%	↓	1,203	-49	-3.91%	↓
Northamptonshire	875	27	3.15%	↑	1,588	-69	-4.16%	↓
Cambridgeshire	973	80	8.91%	↑	974	-3	-0.31%	↓
Norfolk	762	-20	-2.56%	↓	769	-1	-0.13%	↓
Suffolk	928	101	12.22%	↑	1,313	-114	-7.99%	↓
South Wales	1,513	-133	-8.10%	↓	2,135	291	15.78%	↑
Gwent	696	-72	-9.34%	↓	862	-26	-2.93%	↓
Gloucestershire	540	-133	-19.75%	↓	601	-114	-15.94%	↓
Thames Valley	3,465	-23	-0.66%	↓	1,986	-138	-6.50%	↓
Bedfordshire	778	144	22.67%	↑	1,211	-109	-8.26%	↓
Hertfordshire	986	-49	-4.74%	↓	1,740	-138	-7.35%	↓
Essex	1,872	-8	-0.40%	↓	1,916	131	7.34%	↑
Devon & Cornwall	1,793	-113	-5.93%	↓	1,694	63	3.86%	↑
Avon & Somerset	2,320	-45	-1.92%	↓	1,663	-178	-9.67%	↓
Dorset	799	-106	-11.74%	↓	667	14	2.14%	↑
Wiltshire	818	-11	-1.28%	↓	715	20	2.88%	↑
Hampshire	3,196	45	1.44%	↑	1,991	-45	-2.21%	↓
Surrey	1,226	78	6.79%	↑	697	-93	-11.77%	↓
Sussex	1,727	-63	-3.52%	↓	1,964	-461	-19.01%	↓
Metropolitan	15,333	66	0.43%	↑	11,496	-3,941	-25.53%	↓
City of London	52	-18	-25.71%	↓	11,496	Inc in Met Numbers		
Kent	1,743	-260	-12.98%	↓	2,178	-76	-3.37%	↓
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>71,991</b>							
	<b>69,332</b>	<b>-2,659</b>	<b>-3.69%</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>72,899</b>	<b>-6,225</b>	<b>-7.87%</b>	<b>↓</b>

REPORTED  
OFFENCES

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

	Average April to June	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	11,337	-669	-5.57%	↓
Cumbria	2,938	-608	-17.15%	↓
Durham	5,544	-401	-6.75%	↓
Cleveland	4,931	-961	-16.31%	↓
North Yorkshire	3,938	236	6.37%	↑
Lancashire	12,886	-625	-4.62%	↓
Merseyside	7,666	-101	-1.30%	↓
GMP	17,521	-2,073	-10.58%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>				
Humberside	3,694	-320	-7.97%	↓
South Yorkshire	11,508	221	1.96%	↑
North Wales	3,474	-303	-8.01%	↓
Cheshire	4,807	-1,046	-17.87%	↓
Derbyshire	6,043	-342	-5.36%	↓
Nottinghamshire	6,682	-1,496	-18.29%	↓
Lincolnshire	3,381	-329	-8.88%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	2,824	-17	-0.61%	↓
West Mercia	7,230	-626	-7.96%	↓
Staffordshire	3,887	-1,389	-26.33%	↓
West Midlands	13,457	-2,847	-17.46%	↓
Warwickshire	2,377	14	0.59%	↑
Leicestershire	3,978	-484	-10.85%	↓
Northamptonshire	4,561	-31	-0.68%	↓
Cambridgeshire	4,061	-486	-10.68%	↓
Norfolk	5,069	-513	-9.20%	↓
Suffolk	3,322	1,128	51.42%	↑
South Wales	7,739	-1,660	-17.66%	↓
Gwent	5,303	-785	-12.90%	↓
Gloucestershire	2,955	-127	-4.11%	↓
Thames Valley	7,829	-1,633	-17.26%	↓
Bedfordshire	3,478	-386	-9.99%	↓
Hertfordshire	5,622	-1,017	-15.32%	↓
Essex	6,531	-889	-11.98%	↓
Devon & Cornwall	6,889	-1,537	-18.24%	↓
Avon & Somerset	8,095	-728	-8.25%	↓
Dorset	4,203	-462	-9.90%	↓
Wiltshire	2,982	29	0.99%	↑
Hampshire	8,199	-1,121	-12.03%	↓
Surrey	5,176	-215	-3.99%	↓
Sussex	5,549	-2,137	-27.81%	↓
Metropolitan	43,404	9,391	27.61%	↑
City of London	188	-51	-21.23%	↓
Kent	7,339	296	4.20%	↑

England & Wales

305,698			
288,597	-17,100	-5.59%	↓

**REPORTED OFFENCES  
BY FORCE AREA  
APRIL TO JUNE 2010**

**ALL CRIME**

		Apr	May	Jun	Average	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	2010	7,767	7,501	7,241	7,503	-674	-8.24%	↓
Cumbria	2010	2,403	2,514	2,100	2,339	-144	-5.79%	↓
Durham	2010	3,289	3,260	3,076	3,208	-665	-17.16%	↓
Cleveland	2010	3,909	3,910	3,963	3,927	-511	-11.52%	↓
North Yorkshire	2010	3,626	3,942	3,737	3,768	-47	-1.23%	↓
Lancashire	2010	9,196	9,237	9,087	9,173	-730	-7.37%	↓
Merseyside	2010	8,765	8,633	8,488	8,629	-886	-9.31%	↓
GMP	2010	20,121	19,358	20,412	19,964	-2,298	-10.32%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
Humberside	2010	6,732	6,656	6,842	6,743	-952	-12.38%	↓
South Yorkshire	2010	9,154	8,979	8,825	8,986	-751	-7.71%	↓
North Wales	2010	3,457	3,486	3,474	3,472	-357	-9.33%	↓
Cheshire	2010	5,614	5,648	5,618	5,627	-354	-5.92%	↓
Derbyshire	2010	5,666	5,854	6,100	5,873	-242	-3.96%	↓
Nottinghamshire	2010	8,009	7,740	7,559	7,769	-1,278	-14.13%	↓
Lincolnshire	2010	3,860	3,936	3,485	3,760	-657	-14.87%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	2010	1,912	2,011	1,979	1,967	-113	-5.43%	↓
West Mercia	2010	6,106	6,370	6,280	6,252	-105	-1.65%	↓
Staffordshire	2010	6,250	6,084	6,807	6,380	-441	-6.47%	↓
West Midlands	2010	18,569	18,614	19,285	18,823	454	2.47%	↑
Warwickshire	2010	2,592	2,664	2,946	2,734	-305	-10.03%	↓
Leicestershire	2010	6,577	6,867	6,897	6,780	-568	-7.73%	↓
Northamptonshire	2010	4,423	4,659	4,392	4,491	-470	-9.47%	↓
Cambridgeshire	2010	5,278	5,105	5,156	5,180	-361	-6.52%	↓
Norfolk	2010	3,601	3,817	3,752	3,723	-336	-8.28%	↓
Suffolk	2010	4,015	4,337	4,431	4,261	59	1.41%	↑
South Wales	2010	7,689	7,670	7,556	7,638	-1,284	-14.39%	↓
Gwent	2010	4,026	3,634	3,786	3,815	-433	-10.20%	↓
Gloucestershire	2010	3,001	3,210	3,000	3,070	-540	-14.95%	↓
Thames Valley	2010	15,390	15,068	15,738	15,399	-905	-5.55%	↓
Bedfordshire	2010	3,837	3,697	3,609	3,714	119	3.32%	↑
Hertfordshire	2010	5,842	6,091	5,872	5,935	-496	-7.71%	↓
Essex	2010	9,117	9,203	8,959	9,093	-142	-1.54%	↓
Devon & Cornwall	2010	7,603	7,923	8,228	7,918	-978	-10.99%	↓
Avon & Somerset	2010	10,435	11,007	11,508	10,983	-336	-2.97%	↓
Dorset	2010	3,842	4,023	4,153	4,006	-412	-9.33%	↓
Wiltshire	2010	3,229	3,315	3,597	3,380	-554	-14.09%	↓
Hampshire	2010	11,377	11,723	12,213	11,771	-1,354	-10.31%	↓
Surrey	2010	5,511	5,451	5,555	5,506	-156	-2.76%	↓
Sussex	2010	7,643	9,542	9,138	8,774	-476	-5.15%	↓
Metropolitan	2010	69,601	71,264	72,118	70,994	-549	-0.77%	↓
City of London	2010	483	471	499	484	-15	-3.00%	↓
Kent	2010	9,766	9,295	9,302	9,454	-31	-0.33%	↓

	2009	361,956	369,693	361,985	364,545			
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	2010	339,283	343,769	346,763	343,271	-21,274	-5.84%	↓
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	2009	361,956	369,693	361,985	1,093,634			
<b>Totals</b>	2010	339,283	343,769	346,763	1,029,815	-63,819	-5.84%	

**REPORTED OFFENCES  
BY FORCE AREA  
APRIL TO JUNE 2010**

**BURGLARY**

		Apr	May	Jun	Average	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Northumbria</b>	2010	861	831	816	836	1	0.08%	↑
<b>Cumbria</b>	2010	208	175	152	178	-65	-26.84%	↓
<b>Durham</b>	2010	386	358	367	370	-141	-27.53%	↓
<b>Cleveland</b>	2010	430	423	432	428	-99	-18.73%	↓
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	2010	483	521	482	495	68	15.81%	↑
<b>Lancashire</b>	2010	398	356	407	387	-38	-9.01%	↓
<b>Merseyside</b>	2010	938	918	1,032	963	-253	-20.81%	↓
<b>GMP</b>	2010	2,804	2,604	2,674	2,694	-620	-18.70%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
<b>Humberside</b>	2010	1,039	1,008	1,018	1,022	-96	-8.59%	↓
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	2010	1,408	1,273	1,403	1,361	11	0.81%	↑
<b>North Wales</b>	2010	362	397	397	385	11	3.02%	↑
<b>Cheshire</b>	2010	214	279	317	270	-58	-17.61%	↓
<b>Derbyshire</b>	2010	788	662	755	735	-53	-6.69%	↓
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	2010	1,308	1,187	1,068	1,188	-67	-5.31%	↓
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	2010	478	568	501	516	-31	-5.72%	↓
<b>Dyfed-Powys</b>	2010	164	178	156	166	-11	-6.37%	↓
<b>West Mercia</b>	2010	725	830	853	803	-7	-0.82%	↓
<b>Staffordshire</b>	2010	649	678	623	650	-122	-15.80%	↓
<b>West Midlands</b>	2010	1,667	1,513	1,596	1,592	317	24.89%	↑
<b>Warwickshire</b>	2010	374	377	372	374	-144	-27.84%	↓
<b>Leicestershire</b>	2010	754	781	814	783	-202	-20.51%	↓
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2010	607	659	547	604	-126	-17.25%	↓
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	2010	624	571	590	595	-133	-18.30%	↓
<b>Norfolk</b>	2010	405	431	375	404	-5	-1.30%	↓
<b>Suffolk</b>	2010	500	489	529	506	164	47.95%	↑
<b>South Wales</b>	2010	852	829	795	825	-111	-11.83%	↓
<b>Gwent</b>	2010	631	573	566	590	9	1.50%	↑
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	2010	492	460	377	443	-27	-5.68%	↓
<b>Thames Valley</b>	2010	1,801	1,543	1,622	1,655	-245	-12.88%	↓
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	2010	590	558	471	540	17	3.19%	↑
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	2010	724	607	640	657	-67	-9.29%	↓
<b>Essex</b>	2010	1,106	1,029	1,042	1,059	-102	-8.81%	↓
<b>Devon &amp; Cornwall</b>	2010	754	834	803	797	-39	-4.70%	↓
<b>Avon &amp; Somerset</b>	2010	1,371	1,358	1,315	1,348	-77	-5.40%	↓
<b>Dorset</b>	2010	454	393	448	432	-8	-1.89%	↓
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2010	432	432	415	426	-58	-11.98%	↓
<b>Hampshire</b>	2010	1,091	1,015	1,185	1,097	-139	-11.22%	↓
<b>Surrey</b>	2010	629	628	603	620	-126	-16.89%	↓
<b>Sussex</b>	2010	763	898	909	857	-73	-7.81%	↓
<b>Metropolitan</b>	2010	7,170	7,193	7,218	7,194	-697	-8.83%	↓
<b>City of London</b>	2010	41	30	31	34	7	24.54%	↑
<b>Kent</b>	2010	1,088	957	979	1,008	-37	-3.57%	↓

<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	2009	41,545	42,060	40,475	41,360			
	2010	38,563	37,404	37,695	37,887	-3,473	-8.40%	↓

**REPORTED OFFENCES**  
**BY FORCE AREA**  
**APRIL TO JUNE 2010**

**ROBBERY**

		Apr	May	Jun	Average	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Northumbria</b>	2010	118	110	128	119	-13	-10.08%	↓
<b>Cumbria</b>	2010	5	10	3	6	3	122.22%	↑
<b>Durham</b>	2010	5	8	6	6	-12	-66.31%	↓
<b>Cleveland</b>	2010	27	22	22	24	-3	-9.89%	↓
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	2010	17	13	28	19	8	64.96%	↑
<b>Lancashire</b>	2010	40	39	42	40	-19	-32.04%	↓
<b>Merseyside</b>	2010	111	91	101	101	-53	-34.54%	↓
<b>GMP</b>	2010	434	404	400	413	-106	-20.37%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
<b>Humberside</b>	2010	52	50	37	46	-7	-13.13%	↓
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	2010	102	56	84	81	-10	-11.32%	↓
<b>North Wales</b>	2010	7	9	6	7	-1	-12.05%	↓
<b>Cheshire</b>	2010	29	28	29	29	-9	-23.06%	↓
<b>Derbyshire</b>	2010	76	73	95	81	-3	-4.01%	↓
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	2010	167	128	116	137	-30	-18.11%	↓
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	2010	11	17	19	16	-6	-28.64%	↓
<b>Dyfed-Powys</b>	2010	3	4	3	3	1	22.22%	↑
<b>West Mercia</b>	2010	37	45	65	49	12	33.51%	↑
<b>Staffordshire</b>	2010	59	56	62	59	-10	-14.86%	↓
<b>West Midlands</b>	2010	902	877	962	914	118	14.83%	↑
<b>Warwickshire</b>	2010	23	26	24	24	1	2.53%	↑
<b>Leicestershire</b>	2010	79	79	92	83	-17	-17.28%	↓
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2010	48	43	46	46	-27	-37.40%	↓
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	2010	74	61	65	67	5	7.58%	↑
<b>Norfolk</b>	2010	18	15	20	18	-4	-18.43%	↓
<b>Suffolk</b>	2010	27	29	23	26	0	1.15%	↑
<b>South Wales</b>	2010	44	45	29	39	-19	-33.05%	↓
<b>Gwent</b>	2010	15	22	27	21	-4	-14.80%	↓
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	2010	14	24	24	21	4	21.76%	↑
<b>Thames Valley</b>	2010	197	160	146	168	-30	-15.00%	↓
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	2010	68	66	64	66	2	3.13%	↑
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	2010	61	47	42	50	2	3.52%	↑
<b>Essex</b>	2010	112	89	83	95	3	2.93%	↑
<b>Devon &amp; Cornwall</b>	2010	39	39	41	40	2	4.47%	↑
<b>Avon &amp; Somerset</b>	2010	176	107	149	144	9	6.90%	↑
<b>Dorset</b>	2010	12	13	26	17	-1	-5.56%	↓
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2010	36	36	28	33	6	20.22%	↑
<b>Hampshire</b>	2010	75	99	95	90	4	4.67%	↑
<b>Surrey</b>	2010	41	34	38	38	1	3.86%	↑
<b>Sussex</b>	2010	54	82	63	66	-12	-15.00%	↓
<b>Metropolitan</b>	2010	2,990	3,257	2,924	3,057	169	5.84%	↑
<b>City of London</b>	2010	0	3	2	2	-2	-57.50%	↓
<b>Kent</b>	2010	102	79	85	89	24	36.46%	↑

**England & Wales**

<b>2009</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>6,090</b>	<b>6,477</b>				
<b>2010</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-0.43%</b>	<b>↓</b>	

**REPORTED OFFENCES  
BY FORCE AREA  
APRIL TO JUNE 2010**

**VEHICLE CRIME**

		Apr	May	Jun	Average	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Northumbria</b>	2010	728	590	601	640	-126	-16.49%	↓
<b>Cumbria</b>	2010	144	154	123	140	4	2.63%	↑
<b>Durham</b>	2010	327	320	289	312	-96	-23.47%	↓
<b>Cleveland</b>	2010	250	278	254	261	-109	-29.54%	↓
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	2010	262	346	303	304	-32	-9.42%	↓
<b>Lancashire</b>	2010	720	707	720	716	-75	-9.44%	↓
<b>Merseyside</b>	2010	798	635	685	706	-183	-20.56%	↓
<b>GMP</b>	2010	2,255	2,186	2,160	2,200	-687	-23.80%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
<b>Humberside</b>	2010	547	476	479	501	-125	-19.98%	↓
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	2010	1,116	1,103	1,051	1,090	-145	-11.76%	↓
<b>North Wales</b>	2010	211	201	199	204	-32	-13.43%	↓
<b>Cheshire</b>	2010	569	500	501	523	-70	-11.80%	↓
<b>Derbyshire</b>	2010	488	485	467	480	-105	-17.95%	↓
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	2010	747	711	761	740	-301	-28.90%	↓
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	2010	319	299	240	286	-85	-22.97%	↓
<b>Dyfed-Powys</b>	2010	173	120	121	138	0	-0.22%	↓
<b>West Mercia</b>	2010	683	724	600	669	55	8.96%	↑
<b>Staffordshire</b>	2010	449	437	457	448	-146	-24.59%	↓
<b>West Midlands</b>	2010	2,437	2,361	2,331	2,376	207	9.52%	↑
<b>Warwickshire</b>	2010	326	309	342	326	-59	-15.40%	↓
<b>Leicestershire</b>	2010	613	721	610	648	-56	-7.99%	↓
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2010	458	486	342	429	-128	-22.99%	↓
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	2010	531	492	443	489	-76	-13.50%	↓
<b>Norfolk</b>	2010	0	323	270	198	-103	-34.17%	↓
<b>Suffolk</b>	2010	336	336	334	335	37	12.52%	↑
<b>South Wales</b>	2010	819	832	855	835	-290	-25.77%	↓
<b>Gwent</b>	2010	529	412	439	460	-53	-10.28%	↓
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	2010	344	358	281	328	-54	-14.15%	↓
<b>Thames Valley</b>	2010	1,709	1,401	1,272	1,461	-334	-18.62%	↓
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	2010	434	375	328	379	-97	-20.33%	↓
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	2010	715	847	716	759	-42	-5.24%	↓
<b>Essex</b>	2010	938	1,055	926	973	-56	-5.47%	↓
<b>Devon &amp; Cornwall</b>	2010	671	567	612	617	-143	-18.86%	↓
<b>Avon &amp; Somerset</b>	2010	967	970	988	975	-147	-13.12%	↓
<b>Dorset</b>	2010	321	319	351	330	-103	-23.77%	↓
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2010	289	271	300	287	-8	-2.81%	↓
<b>Hampshire</b>	2010	958	921	853	911	-179	-16.40%	↓
<b>Surrey</b>	2010	579	497	462	513	-113	-18.10%	↓
<b>Sussex</b>	2010	814	949	735	833	-48	-5.45%	↓
<b>Metropolitan</b>	2010	8,590	8,779	9,216	8,862	57	0.65%	↑
<b>City of London</b>	2010	18	15	5	13	2	23.30%	↑
<b>Kent</b>	2010	915	1,003	871	930	-15	-1.62%	↓
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	2009	39,265	39,466	37,313	38,681			
	2010	35,097	34,871	33,893	34,620	-4,061	-10.50%	↓

**REPORTED OFFENCES  
BY FORCE AREA  
APRIL TO JUNE 2010**

**VIOLENCE**

		Apr	May	Jun	Average	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	2010	1,459	1,458	1,432	1,450	-113	-7.23%	↓
Cumbria	2010	560	574	503	546	-49	-8.29%	↓
Durham	2010	562	609	610	593	-60	-9.23%	↓
Cleveland	2010	766	860	865	830	-17	-2.05%	↓
North Yorkshire	2010	690	761	688	713	41	6.10%	↑
Lancashire	2010	1,923	2,053	1,900	1,959	-140	-6.67%	↓
Merseyside	2010	1,367	1,446	1,352	1,388	-190	-12.04%	↓
GMP	2010	3,315	3,290	3,598	3,401	-335	-8.97%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
Humberside	2010	1,293	1,302	1,294	1,296	-281	-17.80%	↓
South Yorkshire	2010	1,402	1,385	1,411	1,399	-144	-9.33%	↓
North Wales	2010	921	834	842	866	-135	-13.52%	↓
Cheshire	2010	1,178	1,188	1,189	1,185	-44	-3.56%	↓
Derbyshire	2010	1,210	1,324	1,525	1,353	75	5.84%	↑
Nottinghamshire	2010	1,269	1,467	1,422	1,386	-293	-17.45%	↓
Lincolnshire	2010	694	740	588	674	-110	-14.06%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	2010	440	459	479	459	-9	-1.86%	↓
West Mercia	2010	1,196	1,299	1,348	1,281	60	4.94%	↑
Staffordshire	2010	758	793	942	831	-47	-5.35%	↓
West Midlands	2010	3,182	3,444	3,546	3,391	-220	-6.08%	↓
Warwickshire	2010	363	500	548	470	18	3.98%	↑
Leicestershire	2010	1,338	1,527	1,536	1,467	-153	-9.44%	↓
Northamptonshire	2010	811	921	893	875	27	3.15%	↑
Cambridgeshire	2010	917	982	1,021	973	80	8.91%	↑
Norfolk	2010	746	763	776	762	-20	-2.56%	↓
Suffolk	2010	826	1,003	954	928	101	12.22%	↑
South Wales	2010	1,513	1,606	1,420	1,513	-133	-8.10%	↓
Gwent	2010	725	680	684	696	-72	-9.34%	↓
Gloucestershire	2010	485	570	566	540	-133	-19.75%	↓
Thames Valley	2010	3,183	3,520	3,692	3,465	-23	-0.66%	↓
Bedfordshire	2010	708	812	813	778	144	22.67%	↑
Hertfordshire	2010	933	1,010	1,014	986	-49	-4.74%	↓
Essex	2010	1,773	1,959	1,883	1,872	-8	-0.40%	↓
Devon & Cornwall	2010	1,646	1,834	1,898	1,793	-113	-5.93%	↓
Avon & Somerset	2010	2,123	2,345	2,491	2,320	-45	-1.92%	↓
Dorset	2010	701	877	819	799	-106	-11.74%	↓
Wiltshire	2010	722	848	883	818	-11	-1.28%	↓
Hampshire	2010	2,948	3,222	3,417	3,196	45	1.44%	↑
Surrey	2010	1,213	1,208	1,257	1,226	78	6.79%	↑
Sussex	2010	1,422	1,866	1,892	1,727	-63	-3.52%	↓
Metropolitan	2010	14,512	15,610	15,877	15,333	66	0.43%	↑
City of London	2010	53	45	58	52	-18	-25.71%	↓
Kent	2010	1,689	1,720	1,820	1,743	-260	-12.98%	↓

**England & Wales**

2009	69,716	73,983	72,274	71,991			
2010	65,535	70,714	71,746	69,332	-2,659	-3.69%	↓

**REPORTED OFFENCES  
BY FORCE AREA  
APRIL TO JUNE 2010**

**ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

		Apr	May	Jun	Average	Variance	%	↑↓
Northumbria	2010	11,788	11,349	10,875	11,337	-669	-5.57%	↓
Cumbria	2010	3,065	3,267	2,482	2,938	-608	-17.15%	↓
Durham	2010	5,794	5,664	5,173	5,544	-401	-6.75%	↓
Cleveland	2010	5,069	4,842	4,882	4,931	-961	-16.31%	↓
North Yorkshire	2010	3,855	3,956	4,003	3,938	236	6.37%	↑
Lancashire	2010	12,677	12,686	13,295	12,886	-625	-4.62%	↓
Merseyside	2010	7,698	7,666	7,633	7,666	-101	-1.30%	↓
GMP	2010	18,235	17,238	17,091	17,521	-2,073	-10.58%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No accurate data available on 22nd August 2010							
Humberside	2010	3,721	3,595	3,766	3,694	-320	-7.97%	↓
South Yorkshire	2010	12,645	10,971	10,909	11,508	221	1.96%	↑
North Wales	2010	3,337	3,528	3,558	3,474	-303	-8.01%	↓
Cheshire	2010	4,550	4,771	5,099	4,807	-1,046	-17.87%	↓
Derbyshire	2010	5,964	5,857	6,308	6,043	-342	-5.36%	↓
Nottinghamshire	2010	6,450	6,721	6,875	6,682	-1,496	-18.29%	↓
Lincolnshire	2010	3,347	3,265	3,531	3,381	-329	-8.88%	↓
Dyfed-Powys	2010	2,975	2,565	2,933	2,824	-17	-0.61%	↓
West Mercia	2010	6,965	7,159	7,566	7,230	-626	-7.96%	↓
Staffordshire	2010	3,908	3,781	3,972	3,887	-1,389	-26.33%	↓
West Midlands	2010	13,761	13,409	13,201	13,457	-2,847	-17.46%	↓
Warwickshire	2010	2,340	2,338	2,453	2,377	14	0.59%	↑
Leicestershire	2010	4,073	4,061	3,799	3,978	-484	-10.85%	↓
Northamptonshire	2010	4,397	4,466	4,821	4,561	-31	-0.68%	↓
Cambridgeshire	2010	3,981	3,959	4,243	4,061	-486	-10.68%	↓
Norfolk	2010	5,020	4,798	5,389	5,069	-513	-9.20%	↓
Suffolk	2010	3,050	3,303	3,612	3,322	1,128	51.42%	↑
South Wales	2010	7,583	7,705	7,930	7,739	-1,660	-17.66%	↓
Gwent	2010	5,143	5,341	5,425	5,303	-785	-12.90%	↓
Gloucestershire	2010	2,902	2,843	3,119	2,955	-127	-4.11%	↓
Thames Valley	2010	7,176	7,626	8,684	7,829	-1,633	-17.26%	↓
Bedfordshire	2010	3,523	3,473	3,437	3,478	-386	-9.99%	↓
Hertfordshire	2010	5,363	5,600	5,904	5,622	-1,017	-15.32%	↓
Essex	2010	6,242	6,526	6,824	6,531	-889	-11.98%	↓
Devon & Cornwall	2010	6,217	6,726	7,724	6,889	-1,537	-18.24%	↓
Avon & Somerset	2010	7,901	8,041	8,342	8,095	-728	-8.25%	↓
Dorset	2010	3,952	4,188	4,470	4,203	-462	-9.90%	↓
Wiltshire	2010	2,835	2,985	3,126	2,982	29	0.99%	↑
Hampshire	2010	8,086	8,081	8,430	8,199	-1,121	-12.03%	↓
Surrey	2010	5,125	4,990	5,414	5,176	-215	-3.99%	↓
Sussex	2010	2,568	6,791	7,288	5,549	-2,137	-27.81%	↓
Metropolitan	2010	40,177	43,558	46,478	43,404	9,391	27.61%	↑
City of London	2010	164	178	221	188	-51	-21.23%	↓
Kent	2010	7,737	6,915	7,366	7,339	296	4.20%	↑

**England & Wales**

2009	300,706	309,607	306,780	305,698			
2010	281,359	286,782	297,651	288,597	-17,100	-5.59%	↓

	<b>OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE</b>					
	<b>12 months ending</b>	<b>March 2009</b>	<b>March 2010</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>↑↓</b>
<b>Northumbria</b>	<b>All offences</b>	45,493	39,479	-6,014	-13.22%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,884	1,397	-487	-25.85%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	588	523	-65	-11.05%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	1,604	1,039	-565	-35.22%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	3,240	3,004	-236	-7.28%	↓
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>All offences</b>	12,516	11,407	-1,109	-8.86%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	366	364	-2	-0.55%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	120	138	18	15.00%	↑
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	211	147	-64	-30.33%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	719	696	-23	-3.20%	↓
<b>Durham</b>	<b>All offences</b>	14,282	13,733	-549	-3.84%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	762	718	-44	-5.77%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	223	196	-27	-12.11%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	197	384	187	94.92%	↑
	<b>Violence</b>	1,167	1,158	-9	-0.77%	↓
<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>All offences</b>	21,935	20,100	-1,835	-8.37%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,135	897	-238	-20.97%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	350	267	-83	-23.71%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	726	630	-96	-13.22%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,264	1,260	-4	-0.32%	↓
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	16,448	14,983	-1,465	-8.91%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	732	566	-166	-22.68%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	220	204	-16	-7.27%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	388	377	-11	-2.84%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	759	820	61	8.04%	↑
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	42,821	39,064	-3,757	-8.77%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	2,645	2,347	-298	-11.27%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	760	627	-133	-17.50%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	1,864	1,846	-18	-0.97%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	2,610	2,716	106	4.06%	↑
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>All offences</b>	46,544	41,760	-4,784	-10.28%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,977	1,611	-366	-18.51%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	569	530	-39	-6.85%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	1,475	929	-546	-37.02%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	2,236	2,032	-204	-9.12%	↓

<b>OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE</b>						
	<b>12 months ending</b>	<b>March 2009</b>	<b>March 2010</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>↑↓</b>
<b>GMP</b>	<b>All offences</b>	72,170	61,093	-11,077	-15.35%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	3,856	3,768	-88	-2.28%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	1,605	1,365	-240	-14.95%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	2,792	2,126	-666	-23.85%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	4,987	4,813	-174	-3.49%	↓
<b>West Yorkshire*</b>	No current data available at the time of search					
<b>Humberside</b>	<b>All offences</b>	26,635	23,877	-2,758	-10.35%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,409	1,250	-159	-11.28%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	321	335	14	4.36%	↑
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	741	721	-20	-2.70%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,574	1,715	141	8.96%	↑
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	42,965	39,635	-3,330	-7.75%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	2,808	2,968	160	5.70%	↑
	<b>Robbery</b>	693	675	-18	-2.60%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	4,784	4,099	-685	-14.32%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	4,409	3,842	-567	-12.86%	↓
<b>North Wales</b>	<b>All offences</b>	18,915	17,705	-1,210	-6.40%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	676	521	-155	-22.93%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	277	250	-27	-9.75%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	505	287	-218	-43.17%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	942	981	39	4.14%	↑
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	23,364	19,832	-3,532	-15.12%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,204	931	-273	-22.67%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	431	343	-88	-20.42%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	911	756	-155	-17.01%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,161	1,104	-57	-4.91%	↓
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	21,314	16,757	-4,557	-21.38%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,192	957	-235	-19.71%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	364	278	-86	-23.63%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	799	580	-219	-27.41%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,267	1,095	-172	-13.58%	↓
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	27,445	26,808	-637	-2.32%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	2,279	1,476	-803	-35.23%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	545	541	-4	-0.73%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	1,130	791	-339	-30.00%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	2,980	3,440	460	15.44%	↑

<b>OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE</b>						
	<b>12 months ending</b>	<b>March 2009</b>	<b>March 2010</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>↑↓</b>
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	14,671	12,359	-2,312	-15.76%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	897	536	-361	-40.25%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	196	150	-46	-23.47%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	197	194	-3	-1.52%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	964	816	-148	-15.35%	↓
<b>Dyfed-Powys</b>	<b>All offences</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Burglary</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Robbery</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Violence</b>	No data Available at time of research				
<b>West Mercia</b>	<b>All offences</b>	26,532	21,313	-5,219	-19.67%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,100	876	-224	-20.36%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	336	316	-20	-5.95%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	771	414	-357	-46.30%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,594	1,489	-105	-6.59%	↓
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	20,762	18,229	-2,533	-12.20%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,052	838	-214	-20.34%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	264	393	129	48.86%	↑
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	596	361	-235	-39.43%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,947	1,764	-183	-9.40%	↓
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>All offences</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Burglary</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Robbery</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	No data Available at time of research				
	<b>Violence</b>	No data Available at time of research				
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	10,177	8,498	-1,679	-16.50%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	562	398	-164	-29.18%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	120	105	-15	-12.50%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	493	145	-348	-70.59%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	905	791	-114	-12.60%	↓
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	22,173	20,247	-1,926	-8.69%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,440	1,279	-161	-11.18%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	485	366	-119	-24.54%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	856	882	26	3.04%	
	<b>Violence</b>	1,252	1,203	-49	-3.91%	↓
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>All offences</b>	14,132	13,260	-872	-6.17%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	935	543	-392	-41.93%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	322	241	-81	-25.16%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	721	416	-305	-42.30%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	1,657	1,588	-69	-4.16%	↓

	OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE					
	12 months ending	March 2009	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	All offences	18,471	17,281	-1,190	-6.44%	↓
	Burglary	995	869	-126	-12.66%	↓
	Robbery	301	430	129	42.86%	
	Vehicle crime	614	654	40	6.51%	↓
	Violence	977	974	-3	-0.31%	↓
<b>Norfolk</b>	All offences	19,224	15,421	-3,803	-19.78%	↓
	Burglary	1,118	796	-322	-28.80%	↓
	Robbery	244	199	-45	-18.44%	↓
	Vehicle crime	872	622	-250	-28.67%	↓
	Violence	770	769	-1	-0.13%	↓
<b>Suffolk</b>	All offences	17,229	14,772	-2,457	-14.26%	↓
	Burglary	578	599	21	3.63%	↑
	Robbery	184	135	-49	-26.63%	↓
	Vehicle crime	432	344	-88	-20.37%	↓
	Violence	1,427	1,313	-114	-7.99%	↓
<b>South Wales</b>	All offences	33,169	32,825	-344	-1.04%	↓
	Burglary	1,819	1,670	-149	-8.19%	↓
	Robbery	733	524	-209	-28.51%	↓
	Vehicle crime	1,735	1,272	-463	-26.69%	↓
	Violence	1,844	2,135	291	15.78%	↑
<b>Gwent</b>	All offences	15,467	14,446	-1,021	-6.60%	↓
	Burglary	484	520	36	7.44%	↑
	Robbery	90	97	7	7.78%	↑
	Vehicle crime	521	288	-233	-44.72%	↓
	Violence	888	862	-26	-2.93%	↓
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	All offences	14,153	11,505	-2,648	-18.71%	↓
	Burglary	923	829	-94	-10.18%	↓
	Robbery	197	133	-64	-32.49%	↓
	Vehicle crime	911	563	-348	-38.20%	↓
	Violence	715	601	-114	-15.94%	↓
<b>Thames Valley</b>	All offences	48,609	36,858	-11,751	-24.17%	↓
	Burglary	2,141	1,453	-688	-32.13%	↓
	Robbery	950	745	-205	-21.58%	↓
	Vehicle crime	1,751	1,001	-750	-42.83%	↓
	Violence	2,124	1,986	-138	-6.50%	↓
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	All offences	13,004	11,372	-1,632	-12.55%	↓
	Burglary	703	648	-55	-7.82%	↓
	Robbery	348	298	-50	-14.37%	↓
	Vehicle crime	467	358	-109	-23.34%	↓
	Violence	1,320	1,211	-109	-8.26%	↓

OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE						
	12 months ending	March 2009	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	All offences	25,543	24,084	-1,459	-5.71%	↓
	Burglary	1,572	1,330	-242	-15.39%	↓
	Robbery	336	348	12	3.57%	↑
	Vehicle crime	1,016	925	-91	-8.96%	↓
	Violence	1,878	1,740	-138	-7.35%	↓
<b>Essex</b>	All offences	37,085	36,089	-996	-2.69%	↓
	Burglary	1,655	1,930	275	16.62%	↑
	Robbery	758	708	-50	-6.60%	↓
	Vehicle crime	1,155	1,538	383	33.16%	↑
	Violence	1,785	1,916	131	7.34%	↑
<b>Devon &amp; Cornwall</b>	All offences	32,743	29,260	-3,483	-10.64%	↓
	Burglary	1,431	1,266	-165	-11.53%	↓
	Robbery	367	353	-14	-3.81%	↓
	Vehicle crime	1,099	834	-265	-24.11%	↓
	Violence	1,631	1,694	63	3.86%	↑
<b>Avon &amp; Somerset</b>	All offences	39,189	35,003	-4,186	-10.68%	↓
	Burglary	2,124	1,580	-544	-25.61%	↓
	Robbery	471	465	-6	-1.27%	↓
	Vehicle crime	1,701	1,098	-603	-35.45%	↓
	Violence	1,841	1,663	-178	-9.67%	↓
<b>Dorset</b>	All offences	13,719	12,057	-1,662	-12.11%	↓
	Burglary	465	584	119	25.59%	↑
	Robbery	198	127	-71	-35.86%	↓
	Vehicle crime	254	275	21	8.27%	↑
	Violence	653	667	14	2.14%	↑
<b>Wiltshire</b>	All offences	13,257	11,870	-1,387	-10.46%	↓
	Burglary	699	595	-104	-14.88%	↓
	Robbery	246	245	-1	-0.41%	↓
	Vehicle crime	688	302	-386	-56.10%	↓
	Violence	695	715	20	2.88%	↑
<b>Hampshire</b>	All offences	41,052	39,256	-1,796	-4.37%	↓
	Burglary	1,598	1,443	-155	-9.70%	↓
	Robbery	554	472	-82	-14.80%	↓
	Vehicle crime	644	688	44	6.83%	↑
	Violence	2,036	1,991	-45	-2.21%	↓
<b>Surrey</b>	All offences	15,915	14,566	-1,349	-8.48%	↓
	Burglary	457	548	91	19.91%	↑
	Robbery	420	291	-129	-30.71%	↓
	Vehicle crime	312	250	-62	-19.87%	↓
	Violence	790	697	-93	-11.77%	↓

<b>OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE</b>						
	12 months ending	March 2009	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
<b>Sussex</b>	<b>All offences</b>	34,145	30,977	-3,168	-9.28%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	1,032	973	-59	-5.72%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	610	522	-88	-14.43%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	500	395	-105	-21.00%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	2,425	1,964	-461	-19.01%	↓
<b>Metropolitan</b>	<b>All offences</b>	231,152	211,874	-19,278	-8.34%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	10,798	9,504	-1,294	-11.98%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	7,083	7,121	38	0.54%	↑
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	6,096	4,906	-1,190	-19.52%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	15,437	11,496	-3,941	-25.53%	↓
<b>City of London</b>	<b>All offences</b>	231,152	211,874	Included within Met Nos		
	<b>Burglary</b>	10,798	9,504			
	<b>Robbery</b>	7,083	7,121			
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	6,096	4,906			
	<b>Violence</b>	15,437	11,496			
<b>Kent</b>	<b>All offences</b>	40,960	38,208	-2,752	-6.72%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	2,229	2,086	-143	-6.42%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	657	466	-191	-29.07%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	1,808	1,467	-341	-18.86%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	2,254	2,178	-76	-3.37%	↓
<b>OFFENCES BROUGHT TO JUSTICE</b>						
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>						
		March 2009	March 2010	Variance	%	↑↓
	<b>All offences</b>	1,387,509	1,243,769	-143,740	-10.36%	↓
	<b>Burglary</b>	72,038	63,299	-8,739	-12.13%	↓
	<b>Robbery</b>	27,379	24,766	-2,613	-9.54%	↓
	<b>Vehicle crime</b>	51,186	40,586	-10,600	-20.71%	↓
	<b>Violence</b>	89,925	82,699	-7,226	-8.04%	↓

# Observations

## Recorded Crime figures that can be trusted

Surveys have shown public trust in crime statistics and other official statistics is low and that many people believe there to be political interference in the production of statistics (Bailey et al, 2010). As the Authority noted “distrust often arises from the way the statistics are used and quoted after they have been released.”

Further, in the survey commissioned by the Authority, cited levels of trust in crime statistics were on a par with other National Statistics such as unemployment and inflation. The recommendations of the UK Statistics Authority review are being given careful consideration. It is important that there is further development of statistical reporting to meet the needs of users, including working with the police to assist them with respect to their local reporting. In doing this, the Home Office heavily rely on the integrity of those who collect information in the field, both BCS interviewers and police staff.

We would maintain however, that the problem with recorded crime does not arise so much in the accuracy of the numbers being counted, more so in the policy and strategy adopted by forces in the recording of crime in the first place.

We have reported in some detail previously about “Gaming” practices that effectively reduce the numbers of crimes that hit the police records. Whatever the motives of the senior officers permitting manipulation of the figures, the practice undermines the credibility of the whole process. The Home Secretary has announced that the police will, under this administration, have only one objective : “to cut crime”. Until the mess of manipulated crime statistics is stopped once and for all, and allegations of “cooking the books of crime” are proven to be no longer relevant, any announcements that crime is actually decreasing will continue to be viewed with doubt and scepticism. This must surely be a most important factor for the Government in rebuilding trust in policing in England & Wales.

Linking crime reduction to financial or other benefit incentives, either for senior police chiefs or subordinate ranks is divisive and perverse. It further encourages the doubt and suspicion that surround the integrity of crime statistics and must be rooted out once and for all. Far better that a fully transparent process revealed the true picture of crime and offences brought to justice, than to allow the web of deceit to be perpetuated.

The Coalition advocate the introduction of Crime Panels and locally elected commissioners who will oversee the fiscal constraints and performance of forces, with the power to hire and fire Chief Constables. Before this process can be given full credibility, there must be a renewed transparency over the single objective of cutting crime. All bonus payments and incentives linked to crime reduction and detection increases must cease if any confidence is to be built into the new system of governance.

# Observations

## Detection of Crime

To assist with the understanding of how offences brought to justice are administered, we will reproduce sections of the appropriate section of the British Crime Survey.

Key findings from the 2009/2010 survey:

- There were 4.3 million offences recorded by the police in 2009/10 and 1.2 million crimes detected using sanction detections.
- The number of sanction detections fell by ten per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10, while the overall number of offences fell by eight per cent in the same period, resulting in a small decrease in the sanction detection rate from 28.4 per cent to 27.8 per cent.
- As in previous years, there is a wide variation in sanction detection rates for different types of crime, with a 94 per cent rate for drug offences, but a rate of just 11 per cent for offences against vehicles. Sanction detection rates fell for all key offence groups between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- There are various ways in which the police can achieve a sanction detection, for example through a charge/summons or caution. For each method of detection in 2009/10, the number of detections fell. This can be attributed in part to a corresponding fall in the number of offences recorded. There were small increases in the proportions of offences dealt with by means of charge or summons and PND, with decreases for other types of sanction detection.

Detected crime is a term that describes offences which have been 'cleared up' by the police. Detections can be divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections

The former occurs where the offender receives some formal sanction and the latter occurs where the offence was cleared up but no further action is taken against an offender.

The detection rates described is the number of detections recorded in a given year as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. This is not a clear-cut measure of police investigative performance and needs to be interpreted with care. For example, some of the offences with the highest detection rates are the offences most influenced, in terms of their recorded numbers, by proactive policing to apprehend offenders (e.g. drug offences and many of the offences in the 'other offences' category).

This means that overall detection rates can be influenced by the extent to which police Prioritise action against different types of offending. The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007. Sanction detection rates now provide more meaningful comparison of individual forces, especially given that some forces had largely abandoned their use of non-sanction detections even prior to April 2007.

# Observations

## Detection of Crime

'Sanction detections' include offences which are cleared up through a formal sanction, i.e. when an offender has:

- been charged or summonsed;
- been cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning;
- had an offence taken into consideration;
- received a penalty notice for disorder; or
- received a warning for cannabis possession (those aged 18 and over who are caught in simple possession of cannabis can be eligible for such a warning).

Not all sanction detections will necessarily result in a subsequent conviction. In cases detected by 'charge/summons', the Crown Prosecution Service may not take forward proceedings or the offender might be found not guilty at court.

'Non-sanction detections' comprise those where the offence was counted as cleared up but no further action was taken. From 1 April 2007 non-sanction detections can only be claimed for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where a Crown Prosecutor is satisfied there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction but has decided not to proceed with the case, or where the case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

The figures for non-sanction detections for 2008/09 and 2009/10 also include figures for youth restorative disposals (YRDs) that are being piloted across eight police forces. These allow officers to deal with low-level crime and neighbourhood disorder where it is not considered in the public interest to prosecute. The disposal may be offered to young people aged 10 to 17 years inclusive. The process involves a meeting between the offender and the victim, an apology and may also include additional action to right the wrong caused (e.g. a form of community payback).

Care must be taken when comparing detection data with conviction data published by the Ministry of Justice. The former counts crime while the latter counts individual offenders and there are differences in offence classifications and the criteria used to determine an offence between the two sets of statistics.

Further information on counting detections can be found in section H of the general Counting Rules, found at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/countgeneral10.pdf>

## DETECTION RATES AND NUMBERS

In 2009/10, 4.3 million offences were recorded by the police and 1.2 million offences were detected by means of one of the sanction detection methods listed. The overall number of offences recorded by the police fell by eight per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10 while the total number of sanction detections fell by ten per cent in the same reporting period.

# Observations

## Detection of Crime

This resulted in a small decrease in the sanction detection rate from 28.4 per cent to 27.8 per cent (a fall of 0.6 percentage points). Offences detected by means of a charge or summons accounted for just over half of all sanction detections in 2009/10, while detections by cautions accounted for a further quarter.

Compared to 2008/09, the actual number of offences detected fell for all the disposal methods. The number detected by charge or summons was down by five per cent though this largely reflects the fall in the overall number of offences recorded; the contribution to the overall detection rate due to this disposal type was actually up by 0.5 percentage points. The number of cautions was down by 16 per cent and its contribution to the detection rate was down by 0.6 percentage points.

The disposal method showing the largest percentage fall in number was 'Offences taken into consideration' (down 22% with a 0.3 percentage point decrease in its contribution to the detection rate). Another notable decline was in offences detected by the issuing of a cannabis warning which fell by 19 per cent (0.3 percentage point decrease in its contribution to the detection rate). Some, but not all, of the fall in the number of cannabis warnings (down 20,293 in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09) may be as a result of the introduction of police powers to issue penalty notices for disorder (PNDs) for cannabis possession which came into effect on 26 January 2009. There were 13,886 PNDs issued for drug offences in 2009/10.

There remain very few non-sanction detections compared to sanction detections. However, there has been a marked rise in the number of recorded non-sanction detections between 2008/09 and 2009/10, accounted for by special arrangements that allow some forces piloting youth restorative disposals (YRDs) to record them under this category. The eight pilot forces account for 94 per cent of all non-sanction detections recorded in 2009/10.

## Detection rates by offence group

The pattern of variation in detection rates by offence group was consistent with previous years. Within the various offence groups, the detection rate is highest for drug offences. This reflects the fact that in a high proportion of these cases the offence only comes to light when the police apprehend an offender. In addition, it is reasonably simple to clear up a crime of cannabis possession (the largest category of drug offence) by issuing a cannabis warning to the offender, which may be done immediately without requiring a visit to a police station. In contrast, detection rates are lower for crimes such as offences against vehicles, where the offence generally only comes to light some time after it has been committed and the offender has (or offenders have) left the scene.

## TRENDS OVER TIME

Detection rates fell in the period between 1988 and 1993. In 1998/99, the recorded crime series was extended and the Counting Rules amended. In addition, in 1999/00, further guidance was issued which tightened the circumstances in which a detection could be recorded. Both of these changes led to a further decline in detection rates.

# Observations

## Detection of Crime

The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, resulted in forces recording more crimes which were less easy to detect. This change had the effect of reducing the overall detection rate.

Following the introduction of NCRS, sanction detection rates remained stable between 2002/03 and 2003/04. The rates then rose in successive years between 2004/05 and 2007/08 with an increase of two to three percentage points per year. This rise coincided with the greater emphasis by central government on raising the number of crimes detected and the setting of national targets. The introduction of cannabis warnings and PNDs nationally in 2004/05 has also contributed to this rise, with these detections making a contribution of 4.4 percentage points to the sanction detection rate of 27.8 per cent.

- Between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the overall sanction detection rate rose from 19 to 28 per cent. The rate has remained broadly consistent for the period 2007/08 to 2009/10.
- The biggest difference in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2009/10 was for violence against the person, with the rate in 2009/10 standing at 44 per cent as compared with 36 per cent in 2002/03. This can partly be accounted for by the national introduction of PNDs in 2004/05. PNDs issued for those disorder offences which can attract this penalty accounted for nine per cent of all violence against the person detections in 2009/10.
- Detection rates for drugs and 'other offences' have remained relatively high since 2002/03. This reflects the fact that many of these offences come to light as a result of an offender being apprehended.

The only drops in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2009/10 for a key offence group have been for sexual offences, down by two percentage points, and 'other offences', down by one percentage point. The introduction of the Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of sexual offences and may have influenced the detection rate. Within sexual offences, sanction detection rates for rape of a female were down six percentage points between 2002/03 and 2009/10. Rape offences are known to be underreported because of the sensitive nature of the offence and steps are being taken to encourage more victims to report offences. Additionally, over the last year forces have reported taking some additional steps to improve their recording of rape and other sexual offences. This will have affected both the number of recorded offences and the number of detections.

## A NOTE ON SANCTION DETECTIONS

The target culture imposed by the labour administration had definite negative impacts upon the credibility and integrity of offences brought to justice. The pressure to increase detections undoubtedly led to the creation of many more minor offences and the reclassification of offences. In turn, this has led to accusations of criminalising sectors of society for trivial offences merely because they are easier to show as being detected. Without doubt, this has deflected police attention toward easier to detect minor matters and thus away from more serious matters requiring more investigative time and skill.

# Observations

## Detection of Crime

The balance needs to be restored to crime recording and offences brought to justice.

Public confidence in the police has deteriorated as a result of the over criminalisation of the public, at the expense of investigating more serious matters. Indeed, there is a growing argument that certain minor offences should not be the responsibility of the frontline police officer, but could perhaps be more effectively assumed by other members of the policing family.

Common reports from the rank and file suggest that too much time is spent on time consuming minor matters where an easy detection is possible, and too little time devoted to the professional investigation of more serious matters that would rebuild public confidence. It seems that priorities were politically shifted dramatically away from the more serious matters that officers and the general public would rather see investigated, in favour of perpetuating the myth of decreased crime and increased detections.

## CONCLUSIONS

A considerable amount of crime never gets reported. The reasons for this are many, but include a lack of confidence in the police to do anything about it, a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system if the offender is brought to book and a perception that the matter in question is too trivial to report. The variance between the British Crime Survey estimates of crime and the actual recorded incidents suggest that crime is at least double if not triple that reported to the police.

It cannot be considered productive or even credible that recorded crime continues to decrease at the rates we have witnessed in recent years. A further 6% decrease in crime for the April to June 2010 period adds to the 8% reduction for 2009 and a similar reduction for previous years. Almost every force reporting reductions in crime is simply not plausible and suggests that manipulation of the numbers remains a problem.

Even if we were to accept that recorded crime was accurate for the period, with 63,819 fewer offences, or 5.84% less than the previous year, this begs the question, "Why then are detection rates showing such a sharp decline?" 63,819 fewer offences would suggest that more police time is available to investigate the fewer crimes reported. So even factoring in the reduced number of reported offences, we would not expect to see a 10.36% drop in offences detected, with 143,740 fewer offences brought to justice.

Something is not quite right and the answer must lie in the recording and detection process. A closer, more critical in depth and revealing enquiry is needed with the objective of achieving a totally transparent set of simplified procedures. Only when there is greater comfort in the integrity of crime recording and the detection process will "Cutting Crime" become a reality we can all have confidence in.