

6 Detection of crime

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6.1 SUMMARY

This chapter reports on the levels and trends in detections and detection rates in England and Wales. It focuses on sanction detections where the offender receives some formal sanction such as being charged or summonsed, cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning. Sanction detections also include penalty notices for disorder (PNDs), warnings for cannabis possession and offences which are asked to be taken into consideration by a court (TICs).

Key findings are:

- 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.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

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 (see Box 6.1 and [Section 3 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for more information). 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 rate described in the section below 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 (see Box 6.1 and [Section 3 of the User Guide](#)). 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.

Box 6.1 Detected crime

Detected crimes are those that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Not every case where the police know, or think they know, who committed a crime can be counted as a detection and some crimes are counted as detected although the victim might not be satisfied with the outcome.

The police may use one of several methods to count a crime as detected and they fall into two categories.

'**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).

Detection rates can be affected by a number of factors (see Section 6.3 of this chapter and [Section 3 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for more information). Care must also 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 ([see Section 3 of User Guide](#)).

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>

6.3 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 in Box 6.1. 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 (Table 6a). 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 (see Box 6.1 and [Section 3 of User Guide](#)).

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. The detection rates for each of the main offence groups in 2009/10 can be seen in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Sanction detection rates by offence group, England and Wales, 2009/10

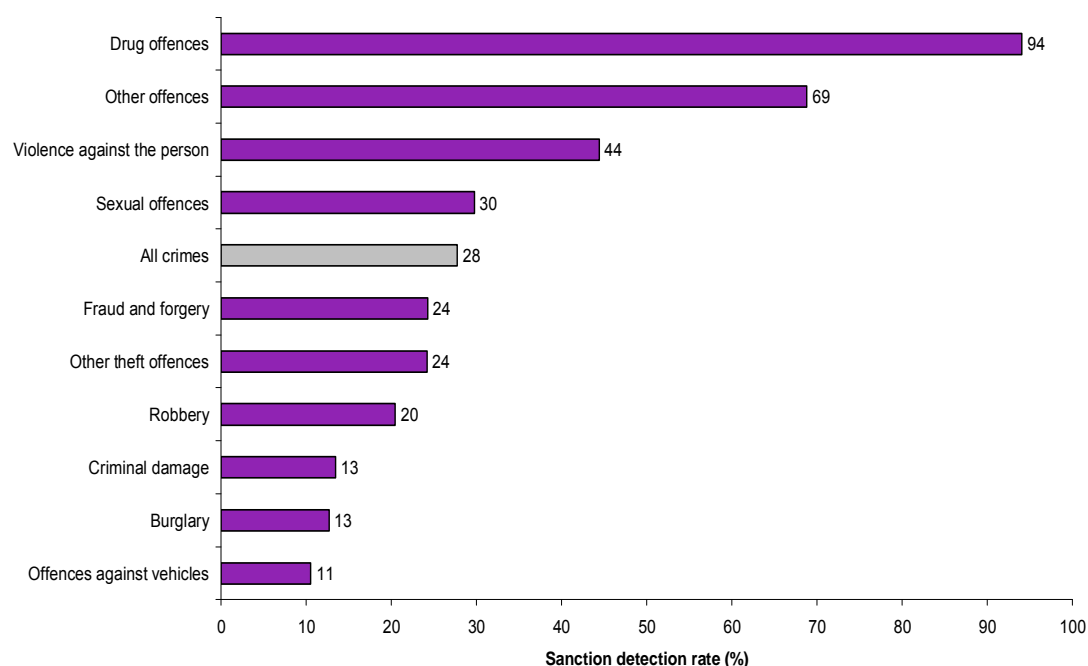


Table 6a below summarises the numbers and rates of sanction detections by key offence groups for the last two years (see also Table 6.01 for a detailed breakdown). There were decreases in the sanction detection rates for all the key offence groups. The smallest decrease was in robbery (0.5 percentage points) while the biggest decrease was in fraud and forgery (3.5 percentage points).

Table 6a Number of detections and detection rate by offence group, 2008/09 and 2009/10

	England and Wales, Recorded crime								
	2008/09	2009/10	% change	2008/09	2009/10	% change	2008/09	2009/10	% point change
	Number of offences			Number of sanction detections			Sanction detection rate (%)		
Violence against the person	903,447	871,712	-3.5	426,711	387,012	-9.3	47.2	44.4	-2.8
Sexual offences	51,427	54,509	6.0	16,165	16,215	0.3	31.4	29.7	-1.7
Robbery	80,134	75,101	-6.3	16,814	15,369	-8.6	21.0	20.5	-0.5
Burglary	581,577	540,655	-7.0	77,854	68,562	-11.9	13.4	12.7	-0.7
Offences against vehicles	591,846	494,978	-16.4	67,111	52,263	-22.1	11.3	10.6	-0.8
Other theft offences	1,080,019	1,037,481	-3.9	272,700	250,892	-8.0	25.2	24.2	-1.1
Fraud and forgery	163,182	152,348	-6.6	45,264	36,943	-18.4	27.7	24.2	-3.5
Criminal damage	936,365	806,720	-13.8	131,443	108,359	-17.6	14.0	13.4	-0.6
Drug offences	243,544	234,998	-3.5	230,939	221,121	-4.3	94.8	94.1	-0.7
Other offences	71,176	70,102	-1.5	50,626	48,231	-4.7	71.1	68.8	-2.3
Total	4,702,717	4,338,604	-7.7	1,335,627	1,204,967	-9.8	28.4	27.8	-0.6

As detection rates differ considerably for different offence types, any change in their relative share of total recorded crime can affect the overall detection rate, even if detection rates for particular offence types are relatively static.

In 2009/10, criminal damage and offences against vehicles (offences with relatively low detection rates) accounted for a slightly lower share of total recorded crime than in 2008/09 and there was a slight increase in the proportion accounted for by violence against the person

offences (where the detection rate is relatively high). If the 2008/09 'crime mix' is applied to the 2009/10 sanction detection rates for individual offence types, then the overall sanction detection rate would be 0.7 percentage points lower. In other words, the small fall in the overall sanction detection rate (from 28.4% in 2008/09 to 27.8% in 2009/10) would have been slightly greater had there been no change in the 'crime mix' (Table 6a).

In all of the offence groups (except drug offences), the greatest proportion of offences detected was by means of a charge or summons. For robbery, 93 per cent of detections were by this method. A large number of drug offences are detected by means of a cannabis warning which can be issued to the offender immediately. Detections where an offender asks for offences to be taken into consideration are most prominent in offences against vehicles and burglaries. The figure below shows a minimal use of non-sanction detections across all crime types (Figure 6.2 and Table 6b).

Figure 6.2 Percentage of all detections by method, England and Wales, 2009/10

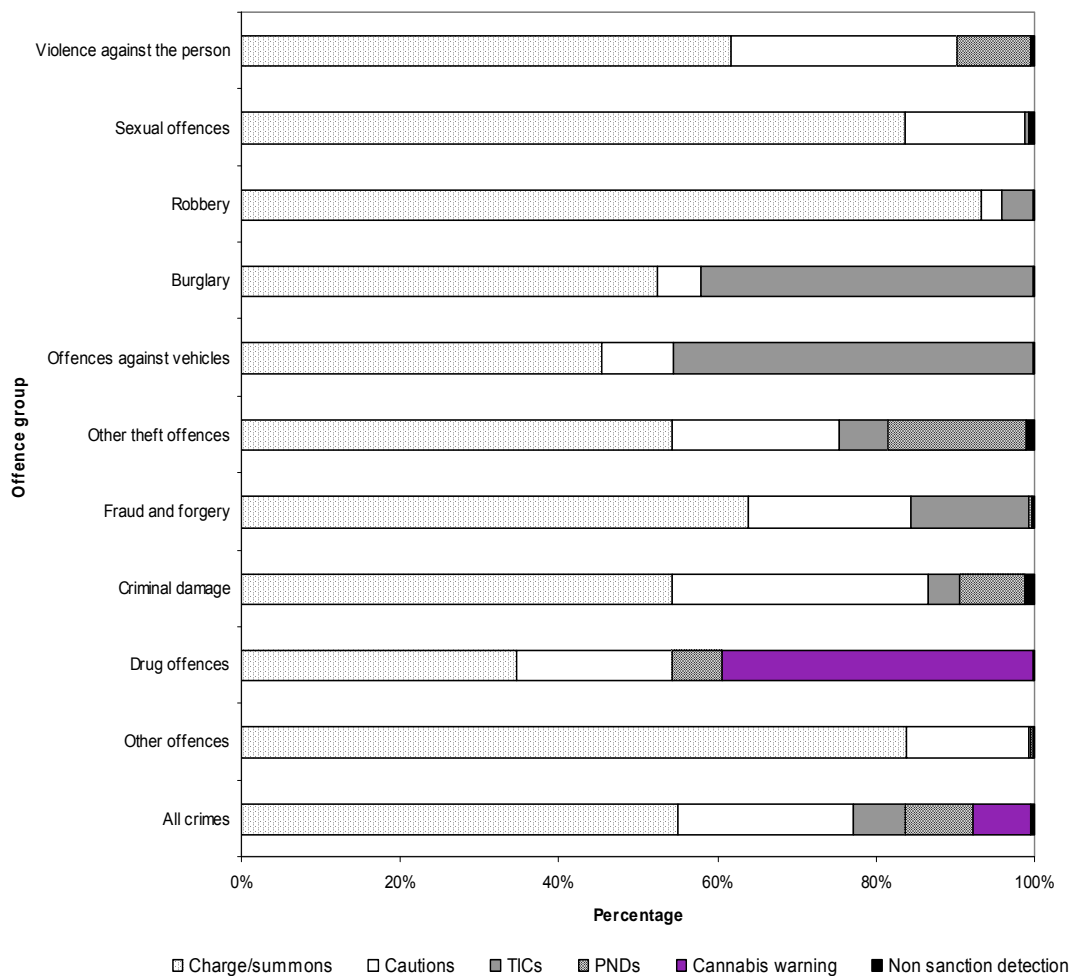


Table 6b Offences detected by offence group and method, 2009/10

Offence group	England and Wales, 2009/10 Recorded crime						
	Total recorded crime	Charge/summons	Cautions	TICs ¹	PNDs ²	Cannabis warnings	Non-sanction detections ³
<i>Number of detections</i>							
Violence against the person	389,449	240,508	110,598	242	35,664	n/a	2,437
Sexual offences	16,323	13,665	2,457	82	11	n/a	108
Robbery	15,391	14,352	395	622	0	n/a	22
Burglary	68,633	35,958	3,835	28,743	26	n/a	71
Offences against vehicles	52,338	23,769	4,758	23,718	18	n/a	75
Other theft offences	253,472	137,605	53,301	15,747	44,239	n/a	2,580
Fraud and forgery	37,076	23,661	7,610	5,540	132	n/a	133
Criminal damage	109,733	59,457	35,626	4,255	9,021	n/a	1,374
Drug offences	221,303	76,552	43,520	210	13,886	86,953	182
Other offences	48,291	40,470	7,452	130	179	n/a	60
Total	1,212,009	665,997	269,552	79,289	103,176	86,953	7,042
<i>Percentage of all detections</i>							
Violence against the person	100.0	61.8	28.4	0.1	9.2	n/a	0.6
Sexual offences	100.0	83.7	15.1	0.5	0.1	n/a	0.7
Robbery	100.0	93.2	2.6	4.0	0.0	n/a	0.1
Burglary	100.0	52.4	5.6	41.9	0.0	n/a	0.1
Offences against vehicles	100.0	45.4	9.1	45.3	0.0	n/a	0.1
Other theft offences	100.0	54.3	21.0	6.2	17.5	n/a	1.0
Fraud and forgery	100.0	63.8	20.5	14.9	0.4	n/a	0.4
Criminal damage	100.0	54.2	32.5	3.9	8.2	n/a	1.3
Drug offences	100.0	34.6	19.7	0.1	6.3	39.3	0.1
Other offences	100.0	83.8	15.4	0.3	0.4	n/a	0.1
Total	100.0	54.9	22.2	6.5	8.5	7.2	0.6

1. Offences asked to be taken into consideration by a court.

2. Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs)

3. Includes data on Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) submitted to the Home Office as non-sanction detections from pilots in eight police force areas (Avon & Somerset, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales and Nottinghamshire).

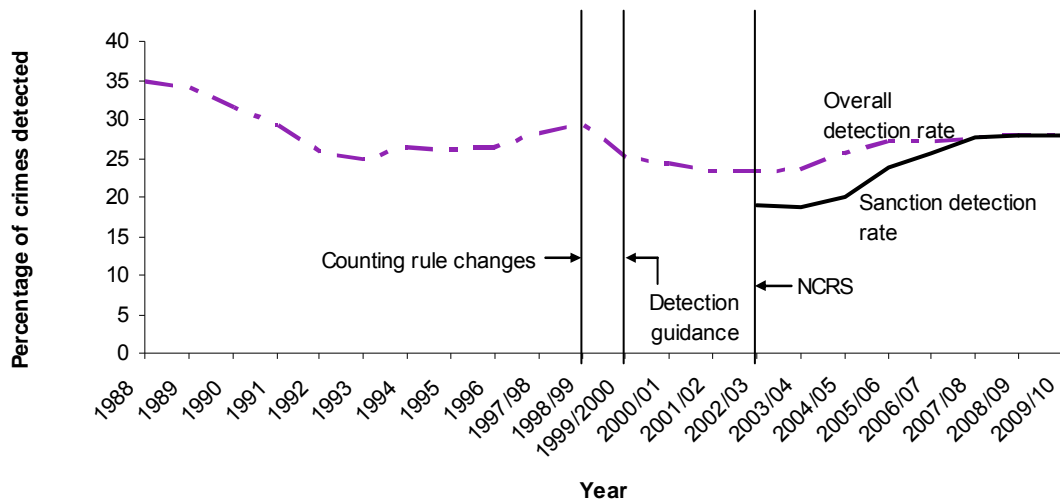
n/a Not applicable.

6.4 TRENDS OVER TIME

Figure 6.3 shows the overall detection rate since 1988 and the sanction detection rate since 2002/03, the sanction detection now being the preferred measure of detection following restrictions in the use of non-sanction detections. 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.

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.

Figure 6.3 Detection rates, 1988 to 2009/10, England and Wales



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 (see table 6.03).

Table 6.02 presents trend information by offence group. Key findings include the following:

- 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 (Table 6b).
- 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 under-reported 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 (see Chapter 3 for further details).

Figure 6.4 Detection rates by method, 2002/03 to 2009/10, England and Wales

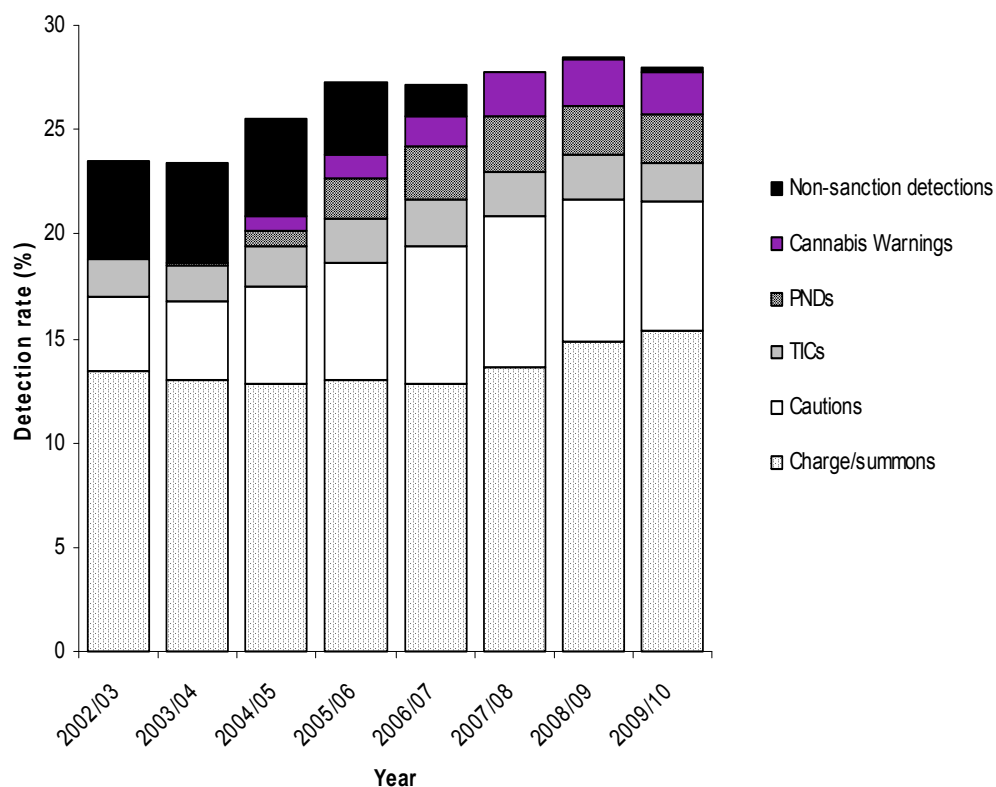


Figure 6.4 and Table 6.03 show the shift away from non-sanction detections as a result of the new rules in 2007/08 which significantly limited the occasions for which such disposals could be applied. Several forces had already made the decision to move away from non-sanction detection even prior to the formal change in rules. The largest proportion of disposal method by sanction detection is accounted for by a charge or summons followed by cautions. The chart also illustrates the increase in the issuing of penalty notices for disorder and cannabis warnings since their introduction nationally in 2004/05.

The detection rate by charge or summons in 2009/10 was 15 per cent compared to 13 per cent in 2002/03, while the detection rate by cautions was six per cent in 2009/10 compared to four per cent in 2002/03. The shift in the use of non-sanction detection is also illustrated (from five per cent detection rate in 2002/03 to less than half a per cent in 2009/10).

Variations in sanction detection rates across police forces and regions are detailed in Chapter 7.

Table 6.01 Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime							
		2008/09			2009/10			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10	
Offence		Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵		
1	Murder								
4.1	Manslaughter	} Homicide	657	597	91	615	531	86	-5
4.2	Infanticide								
2	Attempted murder		576	439	76	588	432	73	-3
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child		2	4	-	3	0	-	-
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving		375	341	91	289	267	92	1
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs		29	28	97	35	32	91	-5
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving		36	17	47	180	167	93	46
5A	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent		22,655	9,284	41	22,798	10,893	48	7
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life		463	199	43	418	158	38	-5
5C	Possession of items to endanger life		267	111	42	333	132	40	-2
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent		17,166	6,312	37	16,507	6,502	39	3
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent		383	123	32	223	85	38	6
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking		14	8	-	5	2	-	-
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person		8	7	-	2	1	-	-
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.		7	4	-	15	19	-	-
4.10	Corporate manslaughter		2	0	-	1	1	-	-
8G	Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury		374,245	152,822	41	356,075	139,766	39	-2
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated ABH and other injury		3,923	1,591	41	3,515	1,529	43	3
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation		162	32	20	141	24	17	-3
	Violence against the person – with injury		420,970	171,919	41	401,743	160,541	40	-1
3A	Conspiracy to murder		56	29	52	44	28	64	12
3B	Threats to kill		9,460	3,105	33	9,566	3,120	33	0
6	Endangering railway passengers		320	52	16	231	29	13	-4
7	Endangering life at sea		8	7	88	7	4	57	-30
10A	Possession of firearms with intent		1,973	1,048	53	1,583	793	50	-3
10C	Possession of other weapons		14,942	13,821	92	11,940	10,832	91	-2
10D	Possession of article with blade or point		13,988	13,013	93	10,857	10,017	92	-1
8L	Harassment		48,352	13,130	27	53,029	13,574	26	-2
9A	Public fear, alarm or distress		142,230	107,548	76	126,579	88,531	70	-6
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment		2,391	846	35	2,376	913	38	3
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress		23,354	10,379	44	23,235	10,746	46	2
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children		6,200	3,310	53	6,621	3,555	54	1
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years		23	18	-	9	9	-	-
13	Child abduction		566	208	37	561	204	36	0
14	Procuring illegal abortion		5	2	-	3	1	-	-
104	Assault without injury on a constable		17,386	16,035	92	15,778	14,368	91	-1
105A	Assault without injury		197,041	70,566	36	203,220	67,928	33	-2
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury		4,182	1,675	40	4,330	1,819	42	2
	Violence against the person – without injury		482,477	254,792	53	469,969	226,471	48	-5
	TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES		903,447	426,711	47	871,712	387,012	44	-3

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						
		2008/09			2009/10			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
Offence	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %		
17	Indecent assault on a male	158	79	50	..	..	..
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	1,161	332	29	1,212	318	26	-2
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	1,001	335	33	1,058	347	33	-1
								0
19A	Rape of a female	170	60	35	..	..	..	..
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over	7,780	1,665	21	9,102	1,781	20	-2
19D	Rape of a female child under 16	2,538	742	29	2,926	840	29	-1
19E	Rape of a female child under 13	1,652	649	39	1,963	798	41	1
	Rape of a female	12,140	3,116	26	13,991	3,419	24	-1
								0
19B	Rape of a male	22	2	9	..	..	..	..
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over	317	52	16	372	71	19	3
19G	Rape of a male child under 16	218	71	33	241	94	39	6
19H	Rape of a male child under 13	407	166	41	561	207	37	-4
	Rape of a male	964	291	30	1,174	372	32	1
								0
20	Indecent assault on a female	575	274	48	..	..	..	..
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	15,503	4,326	28	15,713	4,210	27	-1
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	3,661	1,355	37	4,160	1,451	35	-2
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13	1,648	600	36	1,828	610	33	-3
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	51	18	35	..	..	..	..
22B	Sexual activity involving a child under 16	3,315	1,129	34	3,992	1,348	34	0
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	151	58	38	132	31	23	-15
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder	131	41	31	125	42	34	2
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography	116	65	56	135	57	42	-14
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation	52	26	50	59	36	61	11
74	Gross indecency with a child	121	50	41	..	..	..	..
	Most serious sexual crime	40,748	12,095	30	43,579	12,241	28	-2
16	Buggery	36	15	-	..	..	..	..
18	Gross indecency between males	14	5	-	..	..	..	..
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	1,040	361	35	1,114	421	38	3
24	Exploitation of prostitution	173	144	83	148	101	68	-15
25	Abduction of female	4	0	-	..	..	..	..
27	Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution	1,071	1,060	99	1,186	1,080	91	-8
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	195	107	55	183	90	49	-6
88A	Sexual grooming	314	134	43	405	149	37	-6
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	298	101	34	356	97	27	..
88D	Unnatural sexual offences	5	4	-	15	10	-	-
88E	Exposure and voyeurism	7,529	2,139	28	7,523	2,026	27	..
	Other sexual offences	10,679	4,070	38	10,930	3,974	36	-2
	TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	51,427	16,165	31	54,509	16,215	30	-2

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
		2008/09			2009/10			
Offence		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
34A	Robbery of business property	9,350	2,550	27	8,173	2,356	29	2
34B	Robbery of personal property	70,784	14,264	20	66,928	13,013	19	-1
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES		80,134	16,814	21	75,101	15,369	20	-1
28	Burglary in a dwelling	282,986	45,906	16	..	..	..	..
28A	Burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	214,870	36,874	17	..
28B	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	44,717	3,837	9	..
28C	Distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	6,932	928	13	..
28D	Attempted distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	723	133	18	..
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,454	578	40	1,353	489	36	-4
Total burglary in a dwelling		284,440	46,484	16	268,595	42,261	16	-1
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	296,954	31,303	11	..	..	..	..
30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	236,034	24,274	10	..
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	35,873	1,980	6	..
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	183	67	37	153	47	31	-6
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling		297,137	31,370	11	272,060	26,301	10	-1
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES		581,577	77,854	13	540,655	68,562	13	-1
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	9,724	5,276	54	7,995	4,565	57	3
45	Theft from a vehicle	396,963	38,205	10	339,140	29,246	9	-1
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	137,511	19,191	14	109,817	15,068	14	0
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle	47,648	4,439	9	38,026	3,384	9	0
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES		591,846	67,111	11	494,978	52,263	11	-1
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	2,507	1,876	75	2,593	1,852	71	-3
39	Theft from the person	89,662	3,402	4	92,271	3,285	4	0
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	51,204	8,477	17	53,391	7,865	15	-2
41	Theft by an employee	15,464	8,461	55	13,181	7,042	53	-1
42	Theft of mail	3,724	265	7	3,103	181	6	-1
43	Dishonest use of electricity	1,785	1,285	72	1,738	1,218	70	-2
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	104,170	4,962	5	109,851	5,643	5	0
46	Shoplifting	320,748	201,891	63	307,845	189,046	61	-2
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	7,653	1,343	18	7,759	1,357	17	0
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	472,335	30,624	6	436,324	24,509	6	-1
54	Handling stolen goods	10,767	10,114	94	9,425	8,894	94	0
OTHER THEFT OFFENCES		1,080,019	272,700	25	1,037,481	250,892	24	-1

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
		2008/09			2009/10			
Offence		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
51	Fraud by company director	815	523	64	87	39	45	-19
52	False accounting	146	82	56	158	58	37	-19
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online accounts	26,593	9,760	37	27,139	8,132	30	-7
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds	122,439	26,555	22	113,802	21,439	19	-3
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information	303	241	80	362	267	74	-6
53F	Fraud by abuse of position	923	601	65	1,159	883	76	11
53G	Obtaining services dishonestly	1,151	567	49	1,063	480	45	-4
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud	608	139	23	860	183	21	-2
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud	1,466	1,143	78	1,541	1,077	70	-8
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	15	10	-	13	9	-	-
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	446	313	70	344	222	65	-6
61	Other forgery	4,244	1,730	41	2,521	1,210	48	7
61A	Possession of false documents	2,646	2,380	90	2,244	2,060	92	2
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud	1,387	1,220	88	1,055	884	84	-4
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES		163,182	45,264	28	152,348	36,943	24	-3
56A	Arson endangering life	3,629	962	27	3,625	1,028	28	2
56B	Arson not endangering life	31,197	2,146	7	28,954	1,894	7	0
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	235,427	36,781	16	198,978	30,432	15	0
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	109,429	21,584	20	88,508	16,966	19	-1
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	389,733	38,905	10	336,726	32,104	10	0
58D	Other criminal damage	157,111	28,251	18	140,678	23,479	17	-1
58E	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling	999	196	20	850	131	15	-4
58F	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	780	237	30	662	172	26	-4
58G	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle	1,306	303	23	1,133	308	27	4
58H	Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage	727	182	25	604	135	22	-3
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	6,027	1,896	31	6,002	1,710	28	-3
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES		936,365	131,443	14	806,720	108,359	13	-1
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME		3,352,989	594,372	18	3,032,182	517,019	17	-1
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	29,894	26,568	89	33,009	28,674	87	-2
92C	Other drug offences	1,123	1,068	95	1,117	1,025	92	-3
92D	Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis)	44,584	43,128	97	38,262	36,967	97	0
92E	Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ⁶	167,943	160,175	95	162,610	154,455	95	0
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES		243,544	230,939	95	234,998	221,121	94	-1
10B	Possession of firearms offences	4,462	3,897	87	4,024	3,489	87	-1
81	Other firearms offences	292	312	107	254	214	84	-23
15	Concealing an infant death close to birth	8	5	-	6	3	-	-
26	Bigamy	64	40	63	60	39	65	3

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						
		2008/09			2009/10			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
Offence	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %		
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	3,796	3,162	83	3,676	2,909	79	-4
35	Blackmail	1,362	329	24	1,458	328	22	-2
36	Kidnapping	2,033	829	41	1,868	765	41	0
62	Treason	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
64	Riot	3	1	-	0	0	-	-
65	Violent disorder	1,023	600	59	861	538	62	4
66	Other offences against the State or public order	37,683	26,771	71	37,598	26,107	69	-2
67	Perjury	177	122	69	186	136	73	4
68	Libel	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
69	Offender Management Act offences	..	..	..	533	332	62	
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries	22	16	-	21	20	-	-
76	Aiding suicide	7	2	-	17	1	-	-
78	Immigration offences	574	488	85	411	353	86	1
79	Perverting the course of justice	8,395	4,668	56	7,994	4,279	54	-2
80	Absconding from lawful custody	648	574	89	558	449	80	-8
82	Customs and Revenue offences	12	12	-	10	8	-	-
83	Bail offences	6	4	-	4	2	-	-
84	Trade descriptions, etc.	1,143	1,074	94	807	728	90	-4
85	Health and Safety offences	16	17	-	6	2	-	-
86	Obscene publications etc.	2,763	2,154	78	3,195	2,411	75	-2
87	Protection from eviction	71	8	11	81	10	12	1
89	Adulteration of food	13	12	-	4	4	-	-
90	Other knives offences	7	5	-	13	11	-	-
91	Public health offences	115	27	23	488	36	7	-
94	Planning laws	1	1	-	0	0	-	-
95	Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc.	506	444	88	425	379	89	1
99	Other notifiable or triable-either-way offences	1,736	1,108	64	1,618	1,050	65	1
802	Dangerous driving	4,238	3,944	93	3,926	3,628	92	-1
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES		71,176	50,626	71	70,102	48,231	69	-2
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES		4,702,717	1,335,627	28	4,338,604	1,204,967	28	-1

- Offences detected in the current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.
 - Numbers of recorded crimes and percentages will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.
 - Some forces have revised their 2008/09 data and totals may not agree with those previously published.
 - Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
 - The number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by total number of recorded offences.
 - Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) can be given for an offence of cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted in the same category as Cannabis Warnings.
 - Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.
- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Table 6.02 Sanction detection rates by offence group and selected offence types, 2002/03 to 2009/10 and percentage point change between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime								
Offence	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% point change 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	
Violence against the person – with injury	34	32	32	38	39	41	41	40	-1	
Violence against the person – without injury	37	34	40	47	53	55	53	48	-5	
Total violence against the person	36	33	36	42	46	49	47	44	-3	
Most serious sexual crime <i>of which:</i>	31	29	27	29	28	28	30	28	-2	
Sexual assault on a female	30	28	27	29	28	28	30	28	-2	
Rape of a female	30	26	25	25	25	25	26	24	-1	
Other sexual offences	34	33	32	35	35	38	38	36	-2	
Total sexual offences	32	30	28	31	30	30	31	30	-2	
Total robbery	17	17	17	17	18	20	21	20	-1	
Burglary in a dwelling	13	14	14	16	17	16	16	16	-1	
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	-1	
Total burglary	11	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	-1	
Theft of a motor vehicle	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	0	
Theft from a vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	9	-1	
Interfering with a motor vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	0	
Total offences against vehicles	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	-1	
Other theft offences	19	18	18	20	22	23	25	24	-1	
Fraud and forgery	23	23	24	27	27	31	28	24	-3	
Criminal damage	10	9	10	12	13	14	14	13	-1	
Drug offences	86	81	92	92	94	95	95	94	-1	
Other offences	70	68	65	68	68	71	71	69	-2	
TOTAL	19	19	21	24	26	28	28	28	-1	

1. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.

Table 6.03 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection, 2002/03 to 2009/10

England and Wales, Recorded crime									
Method of detection	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
<i>Number of detections</i>									%
									change
Charge/summons	802,469	783,056	725,048	725,375	693,808	674,307	698,728	665,997	-4.7
Cautions	213,020	225,405	263,237	310,934	357,898	358,295	319,259	269,552	-15.6
TICs ¹	111,541	105,648	106,182	117,579	121,417	107,174	102,046	79,289	-22.3
PNDs ^{2 3}	..	3,045	43,526	105,695	139,735	129,018	108,348	103,176	-4.8
Cannabis warnings ³	..	..	40,138	62,586	80,653	103,804	107,246	86,953	-18.9
Total sanction detections	1,127,030	1,117,154	1,178,131	1,322,169	1,393,511	1,372,598	1,335,627	1,204,967	-9.8
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5}	273,735	289,311	262,544	193,809	81,904	865	2,908	7,042	142.2
All detections	1,400,765	1,406,465	1,440,675	1,515,978	1,475,415	1,373,463	1,338,535	1,212,009	-9.5
Total number of offences⁶	5,974,960	6,013,759	5,637,511	5,555,172	5,427,558	4,951,173	4,702,717	4,338,604	-7.7
<i>Detection rates⁷</i>									%
									point change
Charge/summons	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.4	0.5
Cautions	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.2	-0.6
TICs ¹	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	-0.3
PNDs ^{2 3}	..	0.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	0.1
Cannabis warnings ³	..	..	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	-0.3
Total sanction detections	18.9	18.6	20.9	23.8	25.7	27.7	28.4	27.8	-0.6
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5}	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
All detections	23.4	23.4	25.6	27.3	27.2	27.7	28.5	27.9	-0.5

1. Offences asked to be taken into consideration by a court.

2. Penalty Notices for Disorder (formerly known as fixed penalty notices) were introduced in several forces in 2003/04 and nationally in 2004/05.

3. Cannabis warnings for possession of cannabis were introduced in 2004/05. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) can also be given for an offence of cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted in the same category as Cannabis warnings.

4. Includes data on Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) submitted to the Home Office as non-sanction detections from pilots in eight police force areas (Avon & Somerset, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales, Nottinghamshire). The pilot was introduced in 2008/09 and the number of these disposals increased significantly in 2009/10.

5. From 1 April 2007, new rules governing non-sanction detections significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.

6. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

7. The number of crimes that are cleared up by a detection divided by total number of recorded offences.

.. Not available.