

Crime in England and Wales 2003/2004: London Region

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Table 1: Crime in the English Regions and Wales 2003/04

Region	All recorded crime (No)	Recorded crime per 1,000 population							
		All recorded crime	Violence against the person ¹	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Theft of and from vehicles ²	Criminal damage	Drug offences
North East Region	280,062	111	16	1	16	39	15	29	3
North West Region	820,737	121	19	2	19	42	18	29	3
Yorkshire & Humber Region	680,467	137	19	1	24	52	23	29	2
East Midlands Region	493,283	117	18	2	19	45	18	23	2
West Midlands Region	601,301	113	20	2	17	40	17	22	3
East of England Region	505,260	93	15	1	12	36	13	21	2
London Region	1,070,180	145	25	6	14	62	22	20	4
South East Region	733,921	91	14	1	11	36	13	20	2
South West Region	460,106	93	15	1	12	36	14	19	2
Wales	289,263	99	18	0	12	37	16	23	3
ENGLAND AND WALES	5,934,580	113	18	2	16	43	17	23	3
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	4,864,400	108	17	1	16	40	16	23	2

BCS estimated incidents 2003/04			
Region	Rate of burglary per 10,000 households	Rate of vehicle related theft per 10,000 households	Rate of BCS violence per 10,000 population
North East Region	480	691	618
North West Region	481	1,032	668
Yorkshire & Humber Region	646	1,244	562
East Midlands Region	326	893	600
West Midlands Region	517	873	539
East of England Region	290	721	635
London Region	461	1,205	772
South East Region	391	940	704
South West Region	329	835	601
Wales	213	726	524
ENGLAND AND WALES	422	950	640
ENGLAND AND WALES (Excluding London Region)	416	909	618

Crime in the London Region

- London had the highest rate of recorded crime per 1,000 population of the English regions and Wales. This figure does not take into account the large 'transient' or visiting population and might therefore over-represent the number of crimes relative to the population.
- Recorded rates of robbery, violence against the person, theft & handling and vehicle crime were above average for England and Wales; burglary and criminal damage were below this average.
- Rates of vehicle crime measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS) were significantly above average for England and Wales. Please note that the BCS measures crime in the area where the victim lives and does not necessarily reflect where incidents take place.
- Between 2002/03 and 2003/04, there was a significant increase in the BCS rate of violence for the London region, although there were no significant changes in BCS rates of burglary and vehicle crime.
- The BCS indicates that the prevalence of victimisation (the proportion of the population who have been victimised at least once) in London did not differ significantly from the average for England and Wales for household crimes but was significantly above average for personal crimes.
- Between 2002/03 and 2003/04, the only rise in police recorded offences was for violent crime (+2%). The greatest reduction was for theft from vehicles (-10%).

¹ Recorded violence against the person is made up by Home Office offence classes 1 to 8, 11 to 15, 37/1,104 and 105.

² Theft of and from vehicles is included within the more general category of theft and handling stolen goods.

Table 2: Personal and household victimisation by Government Office Region, BCS 2003/04

Region	Percentage of households or adults victimised once or more			
	BCS household crime ³		BCS Personal crime ⁴	
	Base number	Percent victimised	Base number	Percent victimised
North East Region	2,415	20	2,418	6
North West Region	4,856	22	4,866	7
Yorkshire & Humber Region	3,391	25	3,397	7
East Midlands Region	3,673	21	3,676	6
West Midlands Region	3,746	19	3,753	6
East of England Region	4,680	17	4,685	7
London Region	3,421	21	3,434	11
South East Region	4,608	21	4,619	8
South West Region	4,027	17	4,030	6
Wales	3,009	15	3,013	5
ENGLAND AND WALES	37,826	20	37,891	7
ENGLAND AND WALES (Excluding London Region)	34,405	20	34,457	7

Table 3: Percentage change by offence in the English Regions and Wales, recorded crime 2002/03 to 2003/04

Region	All recorded crime (No)	All recorded crime	Violent crime	Robbery	Burglary (dwelling)	Theft of vehicles ⁵	Theft from vehicles
North East Region	280,062	-4	3	-10	-9	-4	-13
North West Region	820,737	3	18	-14	-11	-17	-8
Yorkshire & Humber Region	680,467	1	31	-19	-17	-9	-9
East Midlands Region	493,283	-1	10	-1	-4	-9	-9
West Midlands Region	601,301	-1	9	2	-2	-2	-9
East of England Region	505,260	3	17	1	-2	-5	-11
London Region	1,070,180	-2	2	-4	-6	-6	-10
South East Region	733,921	6	21	0	1	-6	-7
South West Region	460,106	-2	12	-13	-16	-17	-12
Wales	289,263	-2	0	-7	-7	-9	-4
ENGLAND AND WALES	5,934,580	1	12	-6	-8	-9	-9
ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)	4,864,400	1	15	-8	-8	-9	-9

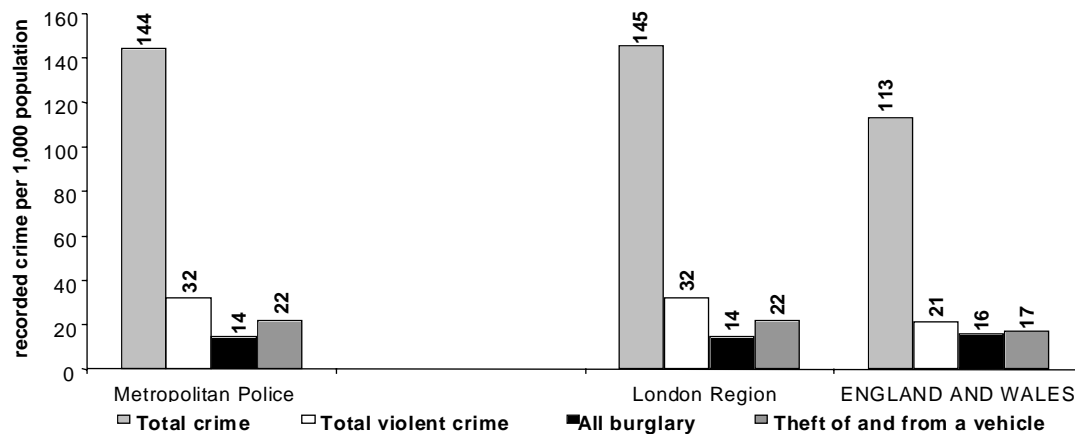
³ BCS Household crime includes bicycle theft; burglary; theft in a dwelling; other household theft; thefts of and from vehicles; and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

⁴ BCS Personal crime includes assault; robbery; theft from the person; and other personal theft.

⁵ Includes aggravated vehicle taking (37.2) and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle (48).

VARIATIONS WITHIN THE LONDON REGION

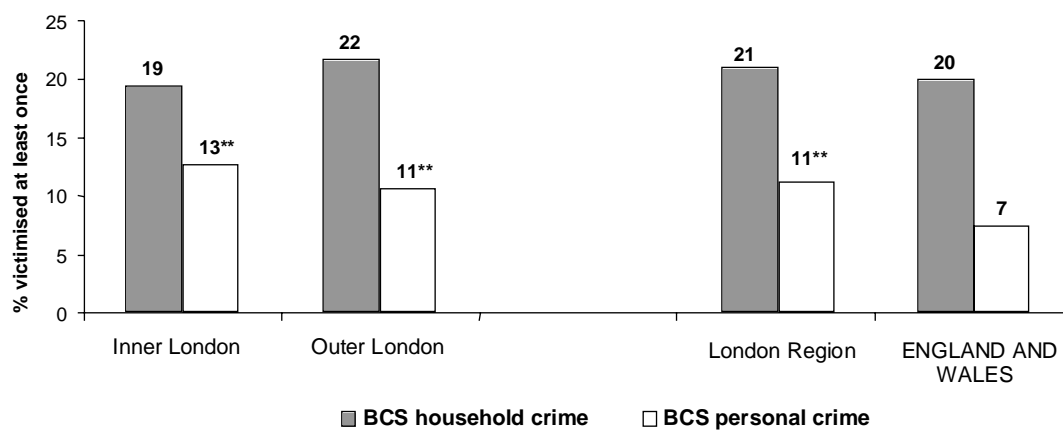
Figure 1: Recorded crime for selected offences by police force area, 2003/04



Statistical significance of BCS results in Figures 2-5

- Statistically significant differences from the England and Wales average are indicated by a single asterisk for significant differences at the 10% level and a double asterisk for significant differences at the 5% level.
- Only BCS results that are statistically significant at the 5% level are highlighted in the text within this factsheet unless otherwise indicated.

Figure 2: Prevalence of personal and household victimisation by inner- and outer-London, BCS 2003/04⁶



⁶ Crime rates per 1,000 population are not shown for the City of London due to the large transient or visiting population relative to the small resident population.

Figure 3: Worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime (BVPI 121) by inner- and outer- London, BCS 2003/04

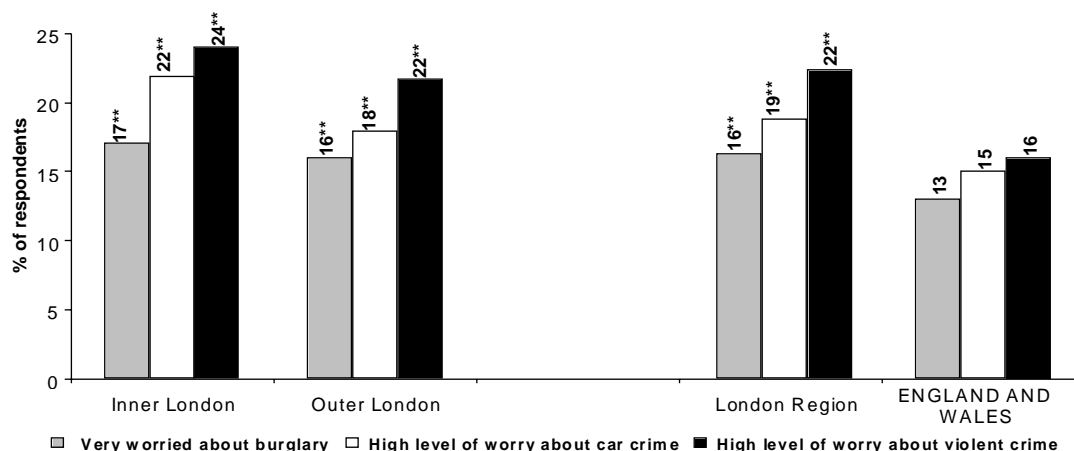
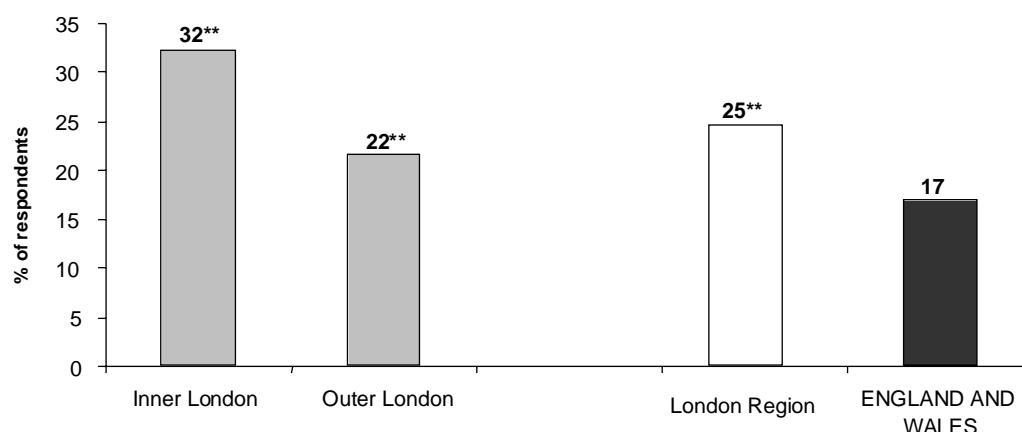


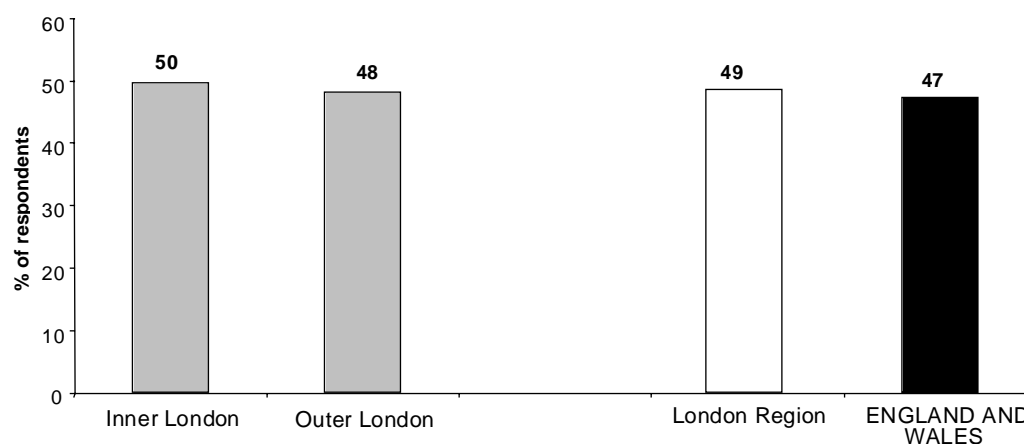
Figure 4: Respondents perceiving local levels of disorder as high (BVPI 122) by inner- and outer- London, BCS 2003/04



Crime, Fear of Crime and Disorder in the London Region

- For the purposes of BCS analysis, London has been divided into two areas: Inner London and Outer London. This categorisation was derived from the Office for National Statistics district level classifications. Inner London is made up of areas classified as 'West Inner London', 'East Inner London', and 'Newham and Tower Hamlets'. Outer London is made up of areas classified as 'Cosmopolitan Outer London', 'Developing Towns', 'London Peripheries', 'Suburbs' and 'Mining and Inner City' (only the Barking and Dagenham area in London is classified as 'Mining and Inner City').
- The Metropolitan Police recorded similar rates of crime per 1,000 population to the London region as a whole.
- The prevalence of household victimisation in London, and Inner and Outer London indicated by the BCS was similar to that for England and Wales.
- London, and Inner and Outer London showed significantly higher BCS prevalence rates for personal crime than for England and Wales as a whole.
- Levels of worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime were significantly higher than the England and Wales average in Inner and Outer London, and in the London region as a whole.
- The proportion of BCS respondents perceiving high levels of disorder was significantly higher in London, Inner London and Outer London than for England and Wales as a whole.

Figure 5: Respondents rating local police performance as 'excellent' or 'good' by inner- and outer- London, BCS 2003/04⁷



Public satisfaction with the police in the London Region

- BCS respondents were asked a general question about how well the police in their local area performed. They could choose from an 'excellent', 'good', 'fair', 'poor', or 'very poor' job.
- Levels of satisfaction with the performance of police in the London region were similar to those across England and Wales as a whole. There was very little difference between assessments of police performance between Inner and Outer London, which again reflected the national average.

References and further reading

Dodd, T., Nicholas, S., Povey, D. and Walker, A. (2004) *Crime in England and Wales 2003/2004*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 10/04. London: Home Office.

⁷ This analysis differs slightly from that included in the 2002/03 factsheets, which was based on a more general BCS question asking respondents to rate the performance of the police in general.