



## Firearm crime statistics

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This Standard Note summarises statistics relating to crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reportedly used.

More detailed information is available in the chapter 2 of the following Home Office publication:

[Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence, Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume](#)

Detailed statistics for Scotland are provided in the following Scottish Government statistical bulletin:

[Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 2007-08](#)

Further Library notes on this subject can be found on the House of Commons Library subject page:

[http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/wdw/subject/subjectpage\\_briefings.asp?subject=Weapons](http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/wdw/subject/subjectpage_briefings.asp?subject=Weapons)

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (CCJS) has published a briefing paper discussing the extent of the problem:

['Gun Crime' – A review of evidence and policy](#)

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## 1 Summary

The latest quarterly crime statistics for England and Wales for the period to September 2008 were released in January 2009.<sup>1</sup>

- In the three months to September 2008 approximately 2,000 crimes involving firearms (excluding air weapons) were recorded. This is 29% lower than the number recorded in the same period a year earlier.

Detailed information relating to firearm offences in 2007/08 is published in chapter 2 of *Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2007/08*.<sup>2</sup> The headline data for 2007/08 is summarised below:

- There were 9,865 offences in England and Wales in which firearms (excluding air weapons) were reportedly used, a 2% increase on the previous year
- Handguns were the most commonly used firearm, with the weapon accounting for 42% of non-air weapon firearm offences recorded. Shotguns were used in 6% and rifles in 0.7% of these offences.
- There were 455 firearm offences in which there was a fatal or serious injury, 3% lower than in 2006/07. The number of offences resulting in slight injury in 2007/08 was 10% higher than in the previous year. In 67% of firearms offences no physical injury occurred.
- There were 7,478 recorded crimes in which air weapons were reportedly used during 2007/08, a fall of 15% compared with the previous year.
- Firearms (including air weapons) were used in 0.35% of all recorded crimes, similar to the 2006/07 level, and in 0.2% of recorded crimes once air weapons were excluded.
- Violence against the person (33%) and robbery offences (22%) accounted for over one-half of all firearm offences recorded by the police in 2007/08. Criminal damage offences represented 35% of all firearm offences recorded.
- 6.8% of all homicides committed during 2007/08 involved the use of firearms, down from 7.8% in 2006/07.
- Weapons were fired in 39% of all firearms-related offences, excluding those offences involving air weapons.
- In England and Wales, in 2007/08, there were 18 non-air weapon firearms offences per 100,000 population. The rate was highest in Greater Manchester and London (45), and West Midlands (37). The lowest rate was recorded in North Yorkshire police force area (2 offences per 100,000 population) – see appended table 3.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb1408.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb0209.pdf>

## 2 The legal framework

Since the implementation of the *Firearms Act 1920*, the possession of pistols, revolvers, rifles, and the ammunition for these weapons has required a firearms certificate issued by the police. Shotguns have required police certification since 1967, whereas (automated) machine guns have remained prohibited weapons since 1937. A firearm has been defined in the various *Firearms Acts* as 'a lethal barrelled weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or missile can be discharged'. The *Firearms Act 1982* extended the definition of firearms to include some imitation weapons.

Under the various *Firearms Acts*, firearms are categorised under four broad headings. The maximum penalties are reported in parentheses.

- **Prohibited weapons** –
  - any firearm designed or adapted to fire two or more missiles without repeated pressure on the trigger,
  - any self-loading or pump-action rifled gun chambered for .22 rim-fire cartridges;
  - any firearm with a barrel less than 30cm in length or less than 60cm in length overall - other than an air weapon, muzzle-loading gun or firearm used for signalling,
  - any self-loading or pump-action smooth-bore gun with a barrel either less than 24" in length or less than 40" in length overall,
  - any smooth-bore revolver gun - other than those chambered for 9mm rim-fire cartridges or a muzzle-loading gun,
  - any rocket launcher or mortar to be used for projecting a stabilised missile-excluding those used for line-throwing, pyrotechnic or signalling purposes,
  - any weapon designed or adapted for the discharge of noxious liquids or gasses, and
  - any cartridge with a bullet designed to explode on or immediately prior to impact or containing noxious liquids or gases. (10 years' imprisonment).
- **Weapons not subject to control** – these weapons do not require certification, and include those air guns not specified as 'dangerous' by the Secretary of State under s.53 of the *Firearms Act 1968*. (£5,000 fine and 6 months' imprisonment for use by, or sale to persons under 17 years of age).
- **Shotguns** – under the 1968 Act, as amended by the *Firearms (Amendment) Act 1988*, a shotgun is defined as a smooth-bore gun (not being an air gun) which has a barrel of not less than 24" in length and does not have any barrel with a bore exceeding 2" in diameter, *and* either has no magazine or has a non-detachable magazine incapable of holding more than two cartridges, *and* is not a revolver gun. (5 years' imprisonment).
- **Section 1 Firearms** – under the 1968 Act these firearms are classified as lethal weapons of any description from which any shot, bullet or missile can be discharged other than those classified above. Rifles are the main type of firearm in this category. (10 years' imprisonment).

Since 20 January 2004, under Section 39 of the *Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003*, it has been an offence to manufacture, sell, purchase, transfer or acquire any air weapon using a self-contained gas cartridge system (sometimes known as 'Brocock' guns after the principal manufacturer). Anyone who already owned one of these weapons on that date was able to

keep it legally, but only if they obtained a firearm certificate from the police. Applications for firearm certificates needed to be made before 1 May 2004. Alternatively, existing owners were able to hand their weapons into police for disposal. Again, this needed to be done before 1 May 2004. After 1 May 2004 it is an offence, punishable by a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 10 years imprisonment, to possess a self-contained gas cartridge weapon without the necessary firearm certificate.

Section 37 of the *Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003* amended section 19 of the *Firearms Act 1968*, concerning the possession of certain firearms in a public place. The relevant section of the 1968 Act now reads:

A person commits an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse (the proof whereof lies on him) he has with him in a public place

- (a) a loaded shotgun
- (b) an air weapon (whether loaded or not)
- (c) any other firearm (whether loaded or not) together with ammunition suitable for use in that firearm, or
- (d) an imitation firearm.

An “imitation firearm” is defined in the *Firearms Act 1968*, section 57(4), as “any thing which has the appearance of being a firearm [...] whether or not it is capable of discharging any shot, bullet or other missile”. With effect from 20 January 2004, the possession of an imitation firearm is now an arrestable offence, specified in schedule 1(a) to the *Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984*. This will be subject to a maximum penalty of 6 months’ imprisonment. The *Violent Crime Reduction Bill* (Bill 10 of 2005-06) contains specific measures relating to offences of possession of imitation firearms.<sup>3</sup>

Under previous Firearms Acts, there were certain provisions which allowed the possession of air weapons by persons over the age of 14 years. Section 38 of the *Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003* amended sections 22 to 24 of the *Firearms Act 1968* in order to change the age at which a person may own an air weapon and to more tightly specify the occasions on when it may be used unsupervised. The age limit was raised from 14 to 17 years. It is also an offence for a person to give an air weapon to someone aged under-17. Consequently, the effect of the 2003 Act is that no-one under 17 will be able to have an air weapon in their possession at any time unless supervised by a person aged at least 21, or as part of an approved target shooting club or shooting gallery.

However, 14 to 16 year olds (inclusive) are permitted to have air weapons unsupervised when on private land, provided they have the consent of the occupier. It is an offence for them to shoot beyond the boundaries of that land. These changes were effective from 20 January 2004.

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<sup>3</sup> Library Standard Note SN/HA/3640 <http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/notes/has/snha-03640.pdf>

### **3 Offences involving firearms**

In reporting the number of firearms offences, it is not always possible to ascertain whether a *real* firearm was actually used. Unless a weapon is fired or recovered by the police following a criminal offence, there is no way of knowing conclusively whether the firearm was real or an imitation, or whether it was loaded or unloaded at the time of the offence. Moreover, the categorisation of firearms will sometimes be strongly reliant on the descriptions given to the police by victims or witnesses, or upon other evidence. Some offences involve the use of imitation weapons, while others involve the use of a 'supposed firearm' (i.e. a concealed object *presumed* to be a firearm).

The method used for counting the number of firearms offences was changed on 1 April 1998 and, as a result, the reported number of offences has been seen to increase across some categories of offence. However, within some offence groups there has been little effect caused by the revision to the counting rules, notably for homicide offences, violence against the person endangering life, robbery, and burglary. The figures may have been more affected in the 'minor violence' and 'criminal damage' categories. Among offences involving violence against the person, the new counting rules have expanded the coverage of less serious forms of violence. Criminal damage figures from 1998/99 no longer exclude offences where the value of criminal damage is less than £20, and this may have had a particular impact on the number of air weapon offences reported.

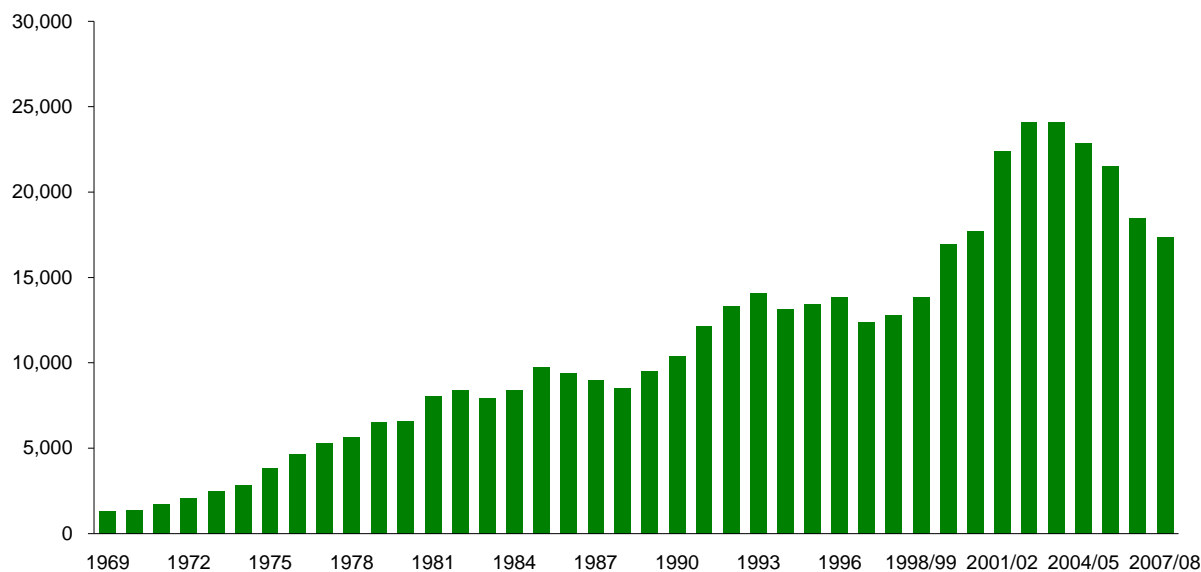
#### **3.1 Trends in offence numbers**

In 2007/08 there were 9,865 offences in England and Wales in which firearms other than air weapons were reportedly used. This represented an increase of 2% compared to the previous year, following a 13% fall in the year before that.

Chart 1 shows the trend in firearm offences, including air weapons, recorded by the police since 1969. The number offences rose for six successive years between 1997/98 and 2003/04, from 12,805 offences to a record high of 24,094 offences. The number of firearm offences has fallen in each year since then with 17,343 offences recorded in 2007/08, 6% lower than the previous year and 28% below the peak of 2003/04.

The proportion of all recorded crimes in which firearms, including air weapons, were used was 0.35% during 2007/08, this is similar to the proportion recorded in 2006/07, but slightly lower than the 0.4% recorded in each of the preceding four years. The proportion of all crimes in which firearms, excluding air weapons, were used has remained constant over the past five years at 0.2%.

**Chart 1: Offences recorded in which firearm use was reported, 1969 to 2007/08, England & Wales**



### 3.2 By offence group

Violence against the person (33%) and robbery offences (22%) accounted for over one-half of all firearm offences recorded by the police in England and Wales in 2007/08. Criminal damage offences represented 35% of all firearm offences recorded.

There is a marked distinction when comparing non-air weapon offences with air weapon offences.

- Violence against the person accounted for 48% of non-air weapon offences compared to 18% of air weapon offences.
- Robberies accounted for 40% of non-air weapon offences compared to 1% of air weapon offences.
- Criminal damage offences accounted for 8% of non-air weapon offences compared to 77% of air weapon offences.

The proportion of crimes where a firearm was used differs by offence type. As a percentage of all crimes recorded in each category in 2007/08, firearms were used in:<sup>4</sup>

- 6.8% of homicides (7.8% in 2006/07)
- 5.1% of cases of attempted murder and other acts endangering life, including wounding (4.0% in 2006/07)
- 4.7% of cases of robbery (3.9% in 2006/07)

<sup>4</sup> Table 2.02, Supplementary volume

- 0.6% of cases of criminal damage (0.6% in 2006/07)

The attached table 1 shows the number of firearms offences recorded by the police in England and Wales between 1990 and 2007/08, broken down by offence group.

### 3.3 Types of Gun Used

Table A provides a breakdown of firearm offences recorded by the police in 2006/07 and 2007/08, by type of weapon. Provisional statistics comparing the years ending June 2007 and 2008 are also given.

**Table A: Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by type of weapon, England & Wales**

	2006/07	2007/08	Annual % change	Year ending June 07	Year ending June 08	Annual % change
Shotgun	612	602	-2%	622	612	-2%
Handgun	4,173	4,172	0%	4,223	4,137	-2%
Rifle <sup>1</sup>	69	71	3%	66	79	20%
Imitation firearm <sup>2</sup>	2,516	2,562	2%	2,588	2,258	-13%
Unidentified firearm	1,276	1,325	4%	1,271	1,247	-2%
Other firearm <sup>3</sup>	999	1,133	13%	1,092	973	-11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,645</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>-6%</b>

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

2. Imitation handguns, which are converted to fire bullets like handguns, are counted as handguns.

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

Sources:

Table 2.03, Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09

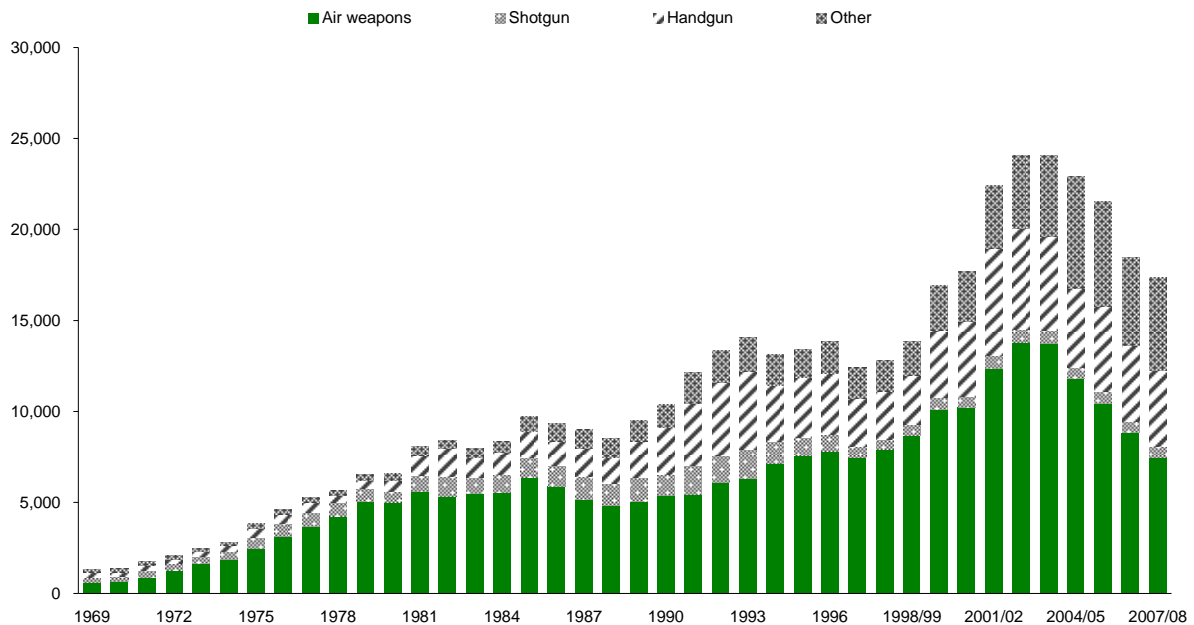
Supplementary Note, Crime in England and Wales, Quarterly Update to June 2008, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 14/08

Handguns were the most commonly used firearm, with such offences accounting for 42% of non-air weapon firearm offences recorded in 2007/08. The 2007/08 figure is almost identical to the number recorded in the previous year. The number of handgun offences reached a peak of 5,874 in 2001/02 but has fallen in five of the six years since.

Imitation weapons were used in 2,562 offences in 2007/08, 2% higher than the 2006/07 level and accounting for one-quarter of non-air weapon offences. Shotguns were used in 6% and rifles in 0.7% of non-air weapon offences.

The following chart 2, and appended table 2, provides a time series of firearm offences recorded by the police by type of weapon.

**Chart 2: Type of firearm used in recorded offences, 1969 to 2007/08, England & Wales**



In 2007/08 there were 7,478 recorded crimes in which air weapons were used, the lowest level since 1996 and down by 15% compared with 2006/07. The proportion of firearm offences that involved an air weapon (43%) is at its lowest level since such statistics were first routinely published, see appended table 2.

The following shows the type of offence that particular weapons were used in during 2007/08:

- Air weapons were most often used in criminal damage offences, 77% of all air weapon offences.
- Handguns were most often used in robberies, 65% of offences in which the weapon was used.
- Shotguns were most often used in violence against the person and robbery offences, 45% and 41% respectively of all shotgun offences.

### 3.4 How firearms are used & injury

Firearms can be fired as well as used a threat or as a blunt instrument. Where air weapons are involved, they are nearly always fired (in 92% of offences), although they usually only cause damage to property (81% of incidents where fired). Imitation firearms and 'other' firearms also tend to be fired often (respectively in 73% and 70% of offences in which used). Handguns were fired least often (10%).

Weapons were actually fired in almost 40% of firearm offences in 2007/08, excluding those involving air weapons. Where a handgun was present in 75% of offences the weapon was used only as a threat and was neither fired nor used as a blunt instrument.

In 2007/08, 4,164 offences involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (representing 24% of all firearm offences). Since imitation weapons are frequently used and usually fired, they generated the

largest number of injuries for any single type of weapon (1,102 injuries in 2007/08), representing 26% of all firearms-related injuries.

**Table B: Offences in which firearms were used, by type of firearm whether fired, and degree of injury caused, 2007/08, England & Wales**

	<i>percentage of offences</i>					
	fired	not fired	Of those fired			
			<i>fatal or serious injury</i>	<i>slight injury</i>	<i>property damage only</i>	<i>no injury or damage</i>
Shotguns	38%	62%	27%	15%	40%	17%
Handguns	10%	90%	36%	21%	13%	30%
Rifles/other (a)	63%	32%	5%	56%	21%	18%
Air weapons	92%	8%	1%	12%	81%	6%
All firearms (excl. air weapons)	39%	51%	11%	48%	22%	19%
All firearms	61%	35%	5%	25%	59%	11%

(a) Starting guns, imitation weapons, supposed type unknown, prohibited firearms including CS gas and other firearms

Source: *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09

Table C shows the number of non-air weapon offences recorded by the police in 2006/07 and 2007/08, by level of injury cause. Statistics comparing the years ending June 2007 and 2008 are also given.

**Table C: Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by level of injury, England & Wales**

	2006/07	2007/08	Annual % change	Year ending June 07	Year ending June 08	Annual % change
Fatal injuries <sup>1</sup>	56	53	-5%	53	48	-9%
Serious injuries	412	402	-2%	400	374	-6%
Slight injuries	2,543	2,786	10%	2,728	2,296	-16%
<b>Total injuries</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>-15%</b>
Threats	5,047	5,060	0%	5,109	5,113	0%
No injuries	1,592	1,564	-2%	1,572	1,475	-6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>-6%</b>

1. Because of the small number of fatal injuries the percentage change should be treated with caution.

Sources:

Tables 2.05 & 2.07, *Crime in England and Wales 2006/07: Supplementary Volume* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 03/08

Tables 2.05 & 2.07, *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09

Supplementary Note, *Crime in England and Wales, Quarterly Update to June 2008*, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 14/08

The 2007/08 data shows that in 67% of firearms offences no physical injury was involved, either a threat was issued or no injury occurred. A similar number of threats to commit a firearm offence were recorded in 2007/08 as in 2006/07, while there were 1,564 actual firearm offences where no injury was caused, 2% lower than the previous year.

There were 455 firearm offences in which there was a fatal or serious injury, 3% lower than in 2006/07. The number of offences resulting in slight injury in 2007/08 was 10% higher than in the previous year.

## 4 Appended tables

**Table 1: Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by offence group, 1990-2007/08, England & Wales**

	All offences	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Criminal damage	Other offences*
		<i>Homicide</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Other</i>				
1990	10,373	60	663	1,855	3,939	154	3,544	158
1991	12,129	55	861	1,795	5,296	176	3,777	169
1992	13,341	56	868	1,895	5,859	182	4,318	163
1993	14,067	74	1,058	1,743	6,012	237	4,685	258
1994	13,167	66	1,074	1,790	4,239	259	5,450	289
1995	13,434	70	894	1,779	4,206	279	5,857	349
1996	13,876	49	810	2,027	4,013	300	6,123	554
1997	12,410	59	628	2,148	3,029	316	5,906	324
1997/98	12,805	54	696	2,250	2,938	333	6,197	337
1998/99	13,874	49	724	2,910	2,973	319	6,466	433
1999/00	16,946	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	7,465	528
2000/01	17,698	73	831	3,869	4,128	390	7,923	484
2001/02	22,401	97	1,110	4,637	5,486	483	9,977	611
2002/03	24,070	81	1,285	5,767	4,776	494	10,956	711
2003/04	24,094	68	1,350	6,434	4,117	533	10,948	644
2004/05	22,894	77	1,384	6,485	3,744	341	10,038	825
2005/06	21,527	50	893	6,359	4,121	298	8,979	827
2006/07	18,481	59	759	5,184	3,977	206	7,691	605
2007/08	17,343	53	869	5,163	4,014	172	6,506	566

Note: \* excluding criminal damage

Source: Table 2.01 *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09

**Table 2: Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by principal weapon, 1969 to 2007/08, England and Wales**

	Air weapons	Shotgun	Handgun	Other	Total	Total excluding air weapons
1969	591	301	233	183	1,308	717
1970	671	292	213	182	1,358	687
1971	888	384	266	196	1,734	846
1972	1,275	357	254	184	2,070	795
1973	1,642	415	247	162	2,466	824
1974	1,859	437	348	184	2,828	969
1975	2,489	576	476	309	3,850	1,361
1976	3,171	684	493	284	4,632	1,461
1977	3,671	759	566	306	5,302	1,631
1978	4,235	760	414	263	5,672	1,437
1979	5,066	682	462	337	6,547	1,481
1980	5,032	552	620	383	6,587	1,555
1981	5,629	846	1,114	478	8,067	2,438
1982	5,337	1,068	1,538	457	8,400	3,063
1983	5,474	904	1,127	456	7,961	2,487
1984	5,540	994	1,232	610	8,376	2,836
1985	6,380	1,105	1,390	867	9,742	3,362
1986	5,886	1,160	1,314	1,003	9,363	3,477
1987	5,172	1,234	1,543	1,053	9,002	3,830
1988	4,813	1,206	1,484	1,021	8,524	3,711
1989	5,037	1,313	1,983	1,169	9,502	4,465
1990	5,380	1,193	2,537	1,263	10,373	4,993
1991	5,464	1,569	3,430	1,666	12,129	6,665
1992	6,098	1,494	4,023	1,726	13,341	7,243
1993	6,337	1,592	4,273	1,865	14,067	7,730
1994	7,165	1,190	3,087	1,725	13,167	6,002
1995	7,568	983	3,319	1,564	13,434	5,866
1996	7,813	933	3,347	1,783	13,876	6,063
1997	7,506	580	2,648	1,676	12,410	4,904
1997/98	7,902	565	2,636	1,702	12,805	4,903
1998/99	8,665	642	2,687	1,880	13,874	5,209
1999/00	10,103	693	3,685	2,465	16,946	6,843
2000/01	10,227	608	4,110	2,753	17,698	7,471
2001/02	12,377	712	5,874	3,438	22,401	10,024
2002/03	13,822	672	5,549	4,027	24,070	10,248
2003/04	13,756	718	5,144	4,476	24,094	10,338
2004/05	11,825	597	4,360	6,112	22,894	11,069
2005/06	10,439	642	4,672	5,774	21,527	11,088
2006/07	8,836	612	4,173	4,860	18,481	9,645
2007/08	7,478	601	4,172	5,092	17,343	9,865
Year ending						
June 2007	n/a	622	4,223	5,017	n/a	9,862
June 2008 (p)	n/a	612	4,137	4,557	n/a	9,306

Note: 'Other' includes starting guns, rifles, prohibited weapons, imitation and supposed weapons.

(p) Provisional data

Source:

Table 2.03, *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09

Home Office *Criminal Statistics England and Wales* (various years)

Supplementary Note, *Crime in England and Wales*, Quarterly Update to June 2008, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 14/08

**Table 3: Crimes recorded by the police in which firearms (excluding air weapons) were reported to have been used, by police force area, 2000/01 to 2007/08**

Police force area	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Offences per
									100,000 population
									2007/08
Avon & Somerset	101	131	119	123	196	167	138	116	7.3
Bedfordshire	48	82	86	89	94	103	86	83	13.9
Cambridgeshire	31	49	57	34	50	34	24	30	3.9
Cheshire	44	50	31	44	61	71	41	59	5.9
Cleveland	16	24	18	45	37	41	19	15	2.7
Cumbria	13	9	13	11	26	18	21	18	3.6
Derbyshire	72	58	73	75	149	109	83	70	7.0
Devon & Cornwall	64	52	36	84	189	174	132	111	6.7
Dorset	14	34	17	45	49	27	28	21	3.0
Durham	18	19	16	15	21	18	14	45	7.4
Essex	77	98	148	145	193	280	255	260	15.4
Gloucestershire	23	89	92	108	87	77	65	43	7.4
Greater Manchester	964	1,361	1,240	1,275	1,268	1,200	993	1,160	45.3
Hampshire	49	58	97	130	148	85	122	100	5.4
Hertfordshire	36	69	139	138	139	114	89	112	10.5
Humberside	69	63	68	68	174	108	117	58	6.4
Kent	109	60	64	65	100	142	92	82	5.0
Lancashire	59	103	66	58	259	372	364	349	24.0
Leicestershire	58	74	174	141	123	89	109	134	13.8
Lincolnshire	24	22	37	26	90	72	45	41	5.9
Merseyside	278	299	318	483	491	485	410	398	29.5
Metropolitan and City of London	2,817	4,197	4,202	3,891	3,697	3,884	3,331	3,399	45.0
Norfolk	20	26	36	33	23	29	34	43	5.1
Northamptonshire	40	55	107	123	113	128	159	164	24.2
Northumbria	99	86	103	169	182	137	111	78	5.6
North Yorkshire	9	28	18	23	13	15	14	17	2.2
Nottinghamshire	157	204	264	233	303	277	196	240	22.6
South Yorkshire	129	170	153	127	185	301	211	202	15.5
Staffordshire	115	116	131	108	144	128	94	123	11.6
Suffolk	22	15	28	45	59	58	42	38	5.4
Surrey	52	40	34	88	63	87	60	70	6.4
Sussex	110	155	136	82	67	85	84	69	4.5
Thames Valley	198	267	362	421	437	401	332	322	14.8
Warwickshire	39	53	62	102	73	80	90	107	20.3
West Mercia	38	54	48	62	151	115	58	124	10.5
West Midlands	887	1,289	1,101	1,138	959	946	979	974	37.4
West Yorkshire	335	332	333	269	318	355	319	332	15.2
Wiltshire	13	26	60	53	49	43	69	49	7.6
Dyfed-Powys	26	26	17	37	40	21	17	25	4.9
Gwent	11	18	52	74	85	53	33	47	8.4
North Wales	6	6	18	11	60	88	98	53	7.8
South Wales	67	56	74	47	104	71	67	84	6.8
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>10,023</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>11,088</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>18.2</b>

Source: Table 2.12, *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08: Supplementary Volume* Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/09