

# **“ PPP ”**

## **People for Proper Policing in North Wales**

### **Current Statement of Objectives from North Wales Police Website.....**

The Government has put forward a series of priorities for Forces in England and Wales. **North Wales Police have considered these priorities and consulted with members of the public that we serve.**

Based on this process our Policing Priorities for this year will be:

**Provide a citizen focused police service** which is more accessible and responds to the needs of communities and individuals, especially victims and witnesses, which inspires confidence in the police and offers reassurance to the public, **particularly among minority ethnic communities and vulnerable groups.**

Reduce overall crime **Including violent and drug-related crime** - in line with the Government's Public Service Agreements.

**Target prolific and priority offenders** and take action with partners to increase **sanction detection** rates.

Reduce people's concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour and disorder through **an increased police presence** and **effective partnership working.**

Combat serious and organised crime within and across Force boundaries.

**The PPP comments .... The consultation process** referred to has in the past ONLY been with the in-crowd of councillors who are negligent, ignorant and even lazy in their approach, knowledge, research and preparation for the meetings. The result is the police have been likewise and have not been put under significant pressure to respond or PERFORM. PPP members must address this by attending meetings fully prepared and to encourage, by example, more involvement by the councillors.

The British Crime survey, which the useless Home secretary, Charles Clarke, refers to because it is a dangerously misleading document and is an ideal tool for the disingenuous to misinform (reassure) the public.

Attached is an overview of the BCS from the recent government report on crime. **We have highlighted the key failings of this survey. Members should study this report and consider the anomalies in the North Wales stats ..... it is at** <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb1105.pdf>

Key Points are.....no reference to the 'VICTIMLESS' drug use/trafficking crimes in either survey. Why confuse the issue by producing totally different coding in the two pie charts.

Crimes against children are excluded for 'METHODOLOGICAL' reasons so is **MURDER** because they can't interview the victims **AND Clarke claims the BCS shows an 11% drop in crimes of violence.....who the hell does he think he's fooling!!**

# 1 Introduction

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This report is the main annual volume in a series of publications produced by the Home Office on the latest levels and trends in crimes in England and Wales. The report is based on two sources of statistics, the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime data. The BCS and police recorded crime statistics are complementary series, and together these two sources provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

## 1.1 COVERAGE

### BCS

The BCS is a victimisation survey in which adults living in private households are asked about their experiences of crimes. It includes property crimes such as vehicle-related thefts and burglary, and personal crimes such as assaults. For the crime types it covers, the BCS can provide a better reflection of the true extent of crime because it includes crimes that are not reported to the police and crimes which are not recorded by them.

The BCS also gives a better indication of trends in crime over time because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, and in police recording practices. The methodology of the BCS has remained the same since the survey began in 1981 – therefore it is the best guide to long-term trends.

As a survey of members of the public living in private households, the BCS does not cover commercial victimisation, e.g. thefts from businesses and shops, and frauds. Another Home Office survey, the Commercial Victimization Survey has been undertaken to capture the extent and costs of crime to the retail and manufacturing sector (Taylor, 2004). Nor does it cover crime against children for methodological reasons. However, the Home Office has conducted a new survey of offending and victimisation which includes young people aged 10-16 (Budd et al. 2005).

The BCS also excludes so-called victimless crimes (e.g. illegal drug use) and crimes such as murder (where a victim is no longer available for interview).

### POLICE RECORDED CRIME

Police recorded crime statistics provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, are an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. However, they do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or that the police decide not to record. Police recording practice is governed by Home Office Counting Rules and the National Crime Recording Standard (for more information see <http://www.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html>).

- Victims in 11 per cent of BCS violent incidents received medical attention from a doctor, with this rising to 33 per cent for wounding. Two per cent of BCS violent incidents resulted in a hospital stay.
- The BCS shows that the substantial falls in violent crime since 1995 are evident for both violence with injury and violence with no injury, with the fall in violence with injury being slightly more pronounced (46% compared with 40% for violence with no injury) (Table 2.01).
- Independent evidence supporting recent BCS trends in more serious violent crime is provided by the Cardiff Violence Research Group (Sivarajasingam et al. 2005). Their study, covering a nationally representative sample of 32 major A&E departments in England and Wales, indicated that between 2000 and 2004 the number of people attending for treatment of serious violence fell by 13 per cent in England and 20 per cent in Wales.

## 5.4 TYPES OF VIOLENT CRIME

The category of violent crime comprises of **three main offence groups: violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery**. These cover a wide range of different types of incidents and the degree of violence varies considerably, even between incidents within the same crime classification. It is important to remember that the majority of the incidents categorised as violent crimes do not involve any significant injury to the victim, although some of these crimes may still be traumatic.

Figure 5.4 Police recorded and BCS violence broken down by offence, 2004/05

