Hotspots vs. harmspots: Shifting the focus from counts to harm in the criminology of place

Cristobal Weinborn [a, *], Barak Ariel [a, b], Lawrence W. Sherman [a, c], Emma O' Dwyer [d]

[a] Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 9DA, UK
[b] Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, 91905, Israel
[c] Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, 2220 Samuel J. LeFrak Hall, College Park, MD, 20742, USA
[d] Prospero Knowledge Exchange, Sussex Police, Church Lane, Lewes, Sussex, BN7 2DZ, UK

ABSTRACT

The prevailing pattern in much of the social sciences, including geography and criminology, relies on count data. "Hotspots" — geospatial areas with disproportionally more crime than the rest of the city — are usually identified by the number of events in these areas. Yet no attention is given to their severity, or any other weighting system of harm, despite the common-sense view that not all crimes are created equal. To illustrate the value of focusing on harm in addition to count data, we turn to a spatial analysis of crime by observing crime concentrations (hotspots) against harm concentrations (harmspots), across fifteen councils in the United Kingdom. The definition of "harm" is based on the Sentencing Guidelines for England and Wales, as each crime category (n = 415) attracts a different severity weight. Both "hotspots" and "harmspots" are defined as being at least 2 standard deviations from the mean distribution within each city: This procedure creates comparable datasets. The data suggest that half of all crime events are concentrated within 3% of all street segments in the selected councils, yet harm is even more heavily concentrated, with half of all harm located in just 1% of each council [OR = 3.49; 95% CI 3.268–3.728]. The intra-unit variance was also reduced by approximately half — from 0.75% to 0.45%. We discuss the implications of using harm, in addition to counts, for research and policy by arguing that a shift in focus is required both for the development of theories and for cost-effective prevention strategies.

© 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Crime is a non-random event, distributed unevenly in space and time. Over the past 25 years, substantial evidence has accumulated demonstrating that the majority of crimes are committed in a small number of places. For example, in Minneapolis, Sherman, Gartin, and Buerger (1989, p. 37) described that "over half (50.4%) of all calls to the police, for which cars were dispatched, went to a mere 3.3% of all addresses and intersections"; in Jersey City, Weisburd and Mazserolle (2000) reported that 4.4% of the total number of street segments and intersections in the city accounted for almost half (47.8%) of all the arrests for narcotics; in Seattle, Weisburd, Lum, and Yang (2004) found that, over fourteen years, only 4% of the street segments accounted for about 50% of all the incidents reported in the city; more recently, Ariel (2011) found that 50% of all crimes reported in England and Wales' mass transit systems occur in only 5% of stations. Collectively, these findings are described as the "law of concentration of crime in place" (Weisburd, 2015), or the "power few" of places (Sherman, 2007).

These places with higher concentrations of crime counts are known as crime "hotspots" (Brantingham & Brantingham, 1999; Pierce, Spaar, & Briggs, 1986; Sherman & Weisburd, 1995; Sherman et al., 1989). Many criminologists, geographers, and particularly the police, have shifted their attention from communities and large-area neighbourhoods to focusing on these "micro-spots" of crime, in order to more efficiently address the general problem of crime within cities (Ariel & Partridge, 2016; Brantingham et al., 2009; Sherman et al., 1989; Weisburd, Lum, et al. 2004). The focus on hotspots "provides a more stable target for police activities; has a stronger evidence base; and raises fewer ethical and legal problems" (Weisburd, 2008, p. 2). A meta-analysis of the research evidence on police interventions in these hotspots

* Corresponding author.
E-mail addresses: cw493@cam.ac.uk (C. Weinborn), ba285@cam.ac.uk, barak.ariel@mail.huji.ac.il (B. Ariel), ls434@cam.ac.uk (L.W. Sherman), emma.odwyer@sussex.pnn.police.uk (E. O' Dwyer).

(Braga, Papachristos, & Hureau, 2012; Braga, Papachristos, & Hureau, 2014; see also; Braga, Welsh, et al. 2014), suggests that focusing on these areas is an effective crime-prevention strategy, reducing crimes by 15–25%.

We posit, however, that a major shift of emphasis is required in the study of hotspots, which has theoretical, practical and methodological implications: a developed, yet ignored, line of research has critically argued — for some time now — that focusing merely on *counts,* rather than on the *severity* or *harm* of crime is somewhat crude and imprecise. As posited recently by Sherman et al. (2013, p. 422) "all crimes are not created equal[;] some crimes cause horrible injuries and deaths. Others cause scant harm to anyone." In an age when resources are scarce, not all crimes can attract (or deserve) the same reaction; a triage approach is required, whereby the most harmful events get treated first, followed by the less harmful events. As we will show in this paper, the geography of crime is no different: the spatial study of crime concentration simply needs fine tuning to develop a greater focus on weights, rather than merely on counts as has been the tendency for more than 25 years since the identification of crime hotspots (see Sherman et al., 1989).

Consider the following scenario: there are two crime hotspots, but only one police vehicle that can conduct any sort of preventative exercise, therefore the local police force must choose which hotspot to target. Hotspot A has experienced 100 crimes in the last 12 months, and Hotspot B has experienced 50 crimes in the last 12 months. However, Hotspot A has seen mostly theft-from-person, cycle theft and anti-social behaviour, while Hotspot B has seen five homicides, gang-related violence and considerable drug dealing. A "simple" count criterion would be likely to direct this local force to target Hotspot A, despite the greater social harm that is attributed to Hotspot B. This scenario clearly demonstrates that weighting the severity of crime when laying out a targeting strategy is likely to be more effective in reducing the overall harm to society than responding solely to the sheer number of events. Such an approach is invariably also likely to produce different maps: the hotspots may not necessarily be the same in terms of location, concentration or dispersion. This approach would enable police to identify what could be referred to as "harmspots", rather than using the more traditional aggregate crime hotspots. Focusing on harm, rather than only on counts, is hypothesised to have the greatest impact on people's wellbeing, as well as having the lowest system costs.

1.1. Different harm-weighting methods

Critiquing the use of simple count measures, and instead employing weighted counts that take into account the severity or harm of each offence, is not new. From Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) through Rossi et al. (1974), Wolfgang et al. (1985), and currently Sherman, Neyroud, and Neyroud (2016), sociologists of crime have recognised the pitfalls of using count measures in better understanding the problem of crime. Yet in applied geography and, moreover, for the police, these insights have not been thoroughly addressed. In fact, "neither criminology nor the adjacent social sciences have made a serious effort to systematically identify, evaluate or compare the harms associated with different crimes" (Greenfield & Paoli, 2013, p. 864).

There are different methods of observing the severity or harm of crime. One prominent approach is by assigning weights to crime categories, and observing the distribution of these weighted means across different units of analysis. These techniques range from subjective severity (e.g. Sellin & Wolfgang, 1964; Wolfgang et al., 1985; Akman, Normandeau, & Turner, 1967; Normandeau, 1966; however see critique by; Pease, Ireson, & Thorpe, 1974; Rose, 1966), to focusing the analysis on the cost of crime (Brand & Price, 2000; Cohen & Bowles, 2010; Cohen, 1988), to weighting each offence based on the

actual sentence awarded to an offender — as in the case of the Crime Severity Index (Wallace et al., 2009), to applying gravity score guidelines[1] (e.g., Ratcliffe, 2015), and to the degree of moral culpability of the person who committed the offence (Hall, 1960). A more recent attempt calls for weighting each crime type according to the stated starting point for a first time offender in the available sentencing guidelines, as is the case in the Crime Harm Index (Sherman, 2013).

Reiss (1982) suggested that the most obvious method to assess the seriousness of a crime is to judge it by the punishments or sanctions that the law imposes for their violation. Some scholars have implemented this observation. For instance, Wallace et al. (2009) have created the Canadian Crime Severity Index. The Index weights each type of offence according to the average of the "actual sentence" handed down by courts all over the country (Wallace et al., 2009).[2] It is now common practice in Canada to look at crime trends using this index, rather than counts, and, as far as we are aware, this is the only nation that does this. In the US, a method was recently suggested by Ratcliffe (2015); using the Philadelphia sentencing guidelines — available to all trial judges — to weight crime types according to each point value depicted in the 'PA Offence Gravity Score scale'.[3]

In this paper, we rely on a recent metric developed by Sherman (2007; 2013), and later expanded by Sherman et al. (2016), who suggested assigning weights to each classification of crime according to the sentencing guidelines available.[4] This conversion of the number of crime counts into crime harm requires multiplying the number of crimes by the minimum number of days in prison that the crime would attract if one offender were to be convicted of committing it. This approach creates a Crime Harm Index (CHI) as a "common currency" which measures the effects of crime (i.e. harm) within and between societies.[5]

To the best of our knowledge, however, Sherman et al. (2016) did not operationalize the Crime Harm Index to account for all crime types, which in some jurisdictions, as in England and Wales, can amount to hundreds, if not thousands, of crime categories and subcategories. In the Sherman et al. (2016) report, only a handful of crime types (homicide, GBH, rape, etc.) were catalogued. Neither has any prior research looked at the spatiotemporal distribution of harm across spaces, not least at such a micro-geographical level[6] as

---

[1] Determined by the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing. The PA Offence Gravity Score can be retrieved from: http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/204/chapter303/s303.15.html.

[2] On a more pragmatic level, to develop the analysis of harm based on the Canadian model would imply having access not only to police crime data, but also to the judicial system list of sentences awarded — adding tremendous complexity to the analysis of total harm levels.

[3] The PA Offence Gravity Score does not represent a ratio metric scale in spite of having scores ranging from 1 (e.g. possession of marijuana) to 15 (e.g. murder), which means that "there are uneven jumps [i.e. penalties associated to each level] in punishment as the offence gravity increases." (p. 13). These challenges could affect the validity of this instrument.

[4] As stipulated by the Crown Prosecution Services (CPS; cps.gov.uk/legal/s_to_u/sentencing_manual/), "The CPS Sentencing Manual has been designed as a source of information for advocates to assist them with trial preparation, in particular when addressing the court at the sentencing hearing. It consists of templates, grouped by subject headings, based on the chapter headings in Archbold, and provides sentencing guidance on the most commonly encountered offences. It is intended to complement established texts on sentencing, such as Current Sentencing Practice".

[5] We are cognisant that some jurisdictions do not have sentencing guidelines, for instance most Latin American countries. However, as long as they have a standard way to define crime sentences (i.e. Penal Codes), it is possible to use the same method to develop a localised index method to measure harm, such as the one developed in this paper.

[6] So far, the only study which has incorporated the Crime Harm Index into the analysis of crime types is research by Bland and Ariel (2015) where they used this metric to test for escalation in the severity of domestic abuse cases in England and Wales.

the hotspot. How harm is scattered geographically is presently unknown, not least when compared to crime-count concentrations.

1.2. The present study

The present study has three main objectives: first, to expand on the limited list of crime categories developed by Sherman et al. (2016) and to account for *all* crime categories according to the Crime Harm Index technique. This "menu" of harm is beneficial to all social scientists who are interested in severity, though we suspect that mappers could use our conversions for a broad range of objectives. Second, to observe the spatial concentration of crime counts and crime harm in a sample of United Kingdom councils and investigate whether similar patterns emerge by looking at harmspots (harm) and hotspots (counts). As the geo-distribution of harm is largely unknown, understanding the location and colocations of crime counts and crime harm is novel, not least because our unit of analysis is the street segment, not the aggregated multitude of a city or entire community. Third, to consider the implications of using geographic harmspots — in combination to crime hotspots — in crime control policies.

2. Methods and data

2.1. Data

Access to crime data was granted for a convenient sample of 15 councils in the countryside of England.[7] The data included information on the exact locations of criminal events in each council for 12 months, including date/time, offence category, address and the geo-coordinates collated by the police GPS tracking system in the form of Eastings and Northings of each event. Overall, 180,916 individual crime events across these 15 councils were used in the analysis.

Our data represent a stratified sample of British councils — 12 district councils, 2 unitary authority councils and 1 metropolitan authority council — with a wide geographic spread (countrywide), different area types (rural, urban, densely populated or not, etc.), as well as some other basic demographics. To test the representativeness of our sample, we conducted a two-step cluster analysis (see Bacher, Wenzig, & Vogler, 2001; Everitt, 1980; Fraley & Raftery, 1998). This type of analysis generates clusters of geographic areas based on certain characteristics (variables) in order to identify macro area profiles. We observed population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, mid-2013 (ONS, 2015)[8]; Great Britain road traffic counts with the total number of streets per council (data.gov.uk 2015)[9]; and recorded crime data at council level 2003—2011 (data.gov.uk 2015)[10]. As shown in Table 1, our sample matches were these clusters.

We then performed significant tests to compare our sample means against the means for the entire population in the three variables selected to create the clusters, along with additional key indicators: employment, education, income and housing (as depicted in the English Indices of Deprivation 2010).[11] As shown in

Table 2, in none of the comparisons did our sample significantly differ from the national means.

2.2. Geospatial procedure

We employed two parallel procedures to compare hotspots and harmspots — one for crime counts and one for crime harm. First, unique crime locations with crime events were identified geospatially by ARCGIS 10.2.2. The data were projected against the gazetteers of each council, including street names and addresses and the location of street intersections. The data points for each incident were then cross-referenced with information on the streets and intersections in order to create "street segments" (i.e., both sides of the street, intersection to intersection) to be used in the analyses. Thus, the street segment was the unit of analysis, once for crime counts, and then again for crime harm.

2.3. Measures

2.3.1. Crime counts: hotspots

As noted, the units of analysis selected to observe event concentrations were hotspots, defined as street segments between two clearly-identifiable intersections. We observed the ratio between the number of street segments with at least one crime reported to the police and the total number of street segments identified in each city. We then wanted to look specifically at the top segments that accounted for most of the crimes in each city. However, there is no universal convention for defining a hotspot in terms of "heat", or threshold for defining a place as "hot". The rule of thumb, however, is to identify the top 5% of hotspots that account for about half of all crimes in the city (see Sherman, 1995). The available literature places great importance on the median (e.g. Sherman et al., 1989; Weisburd, 2015; Weisburd, Groff, & Yang, 2012), and we wanted to use a comparable approach in order to illustrate the usefulness of focusing on harm rather than counts. Yet the operationalization of these thresholds is conditional on the different baseline rates in different cities: For instance, in Minneapolis Sherman and Weisburd (1995) defined hotspots as clusters of addresses with 20 or more hard crime calls for service, Weisburd et al. (2011) defined hotspots in three cities in the US as those street segments and associated intersections which reported 10 or more disorder calls for service in one year,[12] whereas Ratcliffe et al. (2011) used a multistep process[13] to identify the 5% percent of places (i.e., hotspots) accounting for about 38% of all violent crimes in Philadelphia. This creates substantial variations between cities and locations. Instead, we used the statistical distribution of crime concentration in places by transforming all event totals, in each one of the street segments that experienced crime, into z-Scores. The z-scores were then used to calculate crime concentration in an even way across all selected councils in terms of two standard deviations away from the mean — thus accounting for the top 5% of street segments.

Although using z-scores on non-normally distributed data — or highly skewed as is the case for crime hotspots (as well as harmspots as will be noted later on) — does not affect the original distribution of the dataset, and therefore cannot be normalised (see Howell, 2013), our aim at this stage is not to normalize the distribution of crime concentrations, but to change the metric (z-scores instead of crime counts) for later use in identifying those street segments accounting for two or more standard deviations away

---

[7] Data provided by the Cambridgeshire Constabulary, the West Midlands Police and the Sussex Police. As requested by these institutions, all councils included in this research study have been anonymized. The names of the councils have been replaced with 'Site A', 'Site B', etc.

[8] *Office for National Statistics:* http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population#tab-data-tables.

[9] GB Road Traffic Counts: http://data.gov.uk/dataset/gb-road-traffic-counts.

[10] Retrieved from: http://data.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-recorded-crime-data.

[11] Retrieved from: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010.

---

[12] Ontario, Redlands and Colton in the US.

[13] Thiessen polygons with weighted violent crime events were mapped used to create to create a Voronoi network of spatial units.

Table 1
Description and results of the Cluster Analysis of the 15 councils in our sample.

Cluster number	Description	% of each cluster (population vs. sample)	Variables	Mean values per cluster	Chosen council for study sample
1	Metropolitan authority council with a large population, high levels of crime and high number of streets	5.2 vs. 6.67	Population Crime Streets	460,005.71 967,942.18 9190.18	Site A
2	Unitary authority councils with medium to large population size, with high levels of crime and medium number of streets	19.8 vs. 13.33	Population Crimes Streets	268,173.09 598,023.70 2932.22	Site B, Site C
3	District councils with medium levels of population, crime and number of streets	32.7 vs. 40	Population Crimes Streets	145,295.26 225,354.73 3468.93	Site D, Site E, Site F, Site G, Site H, Site I
4	District councils with low levels of population, crime and number of streets	42.3 vs. 40	Population Crimes Streets	93,378.33 146,253.67 1178.48	Site J, Site K, Site L, Site M, Site N, Site O

Table 2
Sociodemographic characteristics of 15 councils compared to national means.

Variable	Sample mean (SD)	National mean (SD)	One-sample t-test scores
Population[a]	194,304.87 (253,720.80)	164,127.48 (112,709.29)	$t(14) = 0.444$, $p = 0.664$
Education[b]	16,630.94 (4574.03)	16,789.42 (4781.59)	$t(14) = -0.145$, $p = 0.887$
Employment[b]	17,169.21 (5347.0)	175,52.46 (5762.45)	$t(14) = -0.274$, $p = 0.788$
Income[b]	17,234.98 (4833.46)	17,574.81 (4869.53)	$t(14) = -0.282$, $p = 0.782$
Housing[b]	11,872.36 (3657.91)	16,448.36 (5872.21)	$t(14) = 0.613$, $p = 0.550$
Crimes[c]	39,521.60 (62,100.65)	33,732.74 (31,983.38)	$t(14) = 0.361$, $p = 0.723$
Streets per council[d]	3738.07 (5104.37)	2694.61 (2288.36)	$t(14) = 0.756$, $p = 0.462$
Total	**39,569.49 (38,948.42)**	**36,010.36 (17,121.78)**	**$t(14) = 0.354$, $p = 0.729$**

[a] Source: office for National Statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population#tab-data-tables.
[b] Source: English indices of deprivation 2010 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010.
[c] Source: Recorded crime data at local authority (i.e., council) level (2003–2011) http://data.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-recorded-crime-data.
[d] Source: GB Road Traffic Counts http://data.gov.uk/dataset/gb-road-traffic-counts.

from the mean (i.e., hotspots with high crime concentrations). One example of how z-scores can be later combined to establish comparisons (in terms of cut-off point or threshold) between originally different measurement units can be found in the field of biostatistics (e.g., identifying malnutrition among children), in which weight-for-height, height-for-age and weight-for-age measurements are interpreted using the z-score classification system. In other words, mean z-scores are used to evaluate the nutritional state of populations relative to the reference population (see World Health Organization, 2010).[14]

The process of calculating the z-scores for crime counts (and crime harm) is summarised in Equation (1) below:

$$z = \frac{X - \overline{X}}{s} \tag{1}$$

First it is necessary to centre the data around zero, by taking each score (e.g., 17 crimes) and then subtracting it from the mean of all scores in the crime counts sample (e.g., 1.5 crimes). To ensure the data have a standard deviation of 1, the resulting score is divided by the standard deviation of the sample (e.g., 7.5). The resulting score — denoted by the letter z (e.g., z-score of 2.07) — goes above the threshold established for defining crime hotspots (i.e., two or more standard deviations away from the mean of the sample). A similar procedure will be followed in the case of crime harm.

2.3.2. Crime harm: harmspots

The crime harm index was first completed, a painstaking

procedure in and of itself. Appendix A details all available categories and sub-categories of crime in England and Wales, according to the official Home Office Sentencing Guidelines,[15] and the harm weight of each crime. Overall, there are 415 categories. The weakest sanction corresponded to a "Band A fine", which takes a harm value of 0.5 prison days. Within this group of sanctions are common assault, disorderly behaviour, and possession of a Class C drug. At the opposite end of the spectrum there are "murders", "rape of female child under 13 by a male" and "racially/religiously aggravated assault and malicious wounding", with harm values of 5,475, 2920 and 2190 respectively.

Since not all sentences have prison days associated with them, a different procedure was required: In the case of community penalties, we translated the baseline number of hours for each penalty band (enumerated as the number of hours of community work) into days (and therefore equivalent to days in prison). For fines, we used the minimum wage to calculate how many hours/days it would take to work off the fine (which has a basis in real life cases because, ultimately, if a fine remains unpaid, the court will try and calculate a number of days in prison which must be served as an alternative to the original sanction). For example, a "high level community order" corresponds to 360 h of community work, or 15 prison days associated with this offence. For further technical notes on the crime harm index, see Sherman et al. (2016).

The process of calculating the harm subtotal of crime events, which is the base of all the analyses, can be summarised in Equation (2) below:

---

[14] For a detailed explanation regarding the methods and standardised data presentation within this field see: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/about/introduction/en/index1.html.

[15] The sentencing guidelines for the United Kingdom can be retrieved from http://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/publications/?type=publications&cat=definitive-guideline.

$$\text{Harm Subtotal} = \sum_{(0 \le i \le n \, 0.5 \le j \le m)}^{415} (C_i H_j), \ldots (C_n H_m) \qquad (2)$$

where C_i accounts for all crime events corresponding to one crime type and H_j accounts for the number of prison days corresponding to each crime type. The "harm values" (C_i multiplied by H_j) for each offence were calculated and then summed in order to reach the harm subtotal for each area.

In order to identify the harmspots, a similar procedure to that described above for hotspots based on counts was used. We first located all the units of analysis in terms of harm (i.e., harmspots) as street segments between two street intersections. We then observed the ratio between the number of street segments with at least some harm and the total number of street segments identified in each council. We then looked specifically at the top segments that accounted for 50% of the harm in each council, and then two standard deviations above the mean harm as depicted in equation (1). The threshold of two or more standard deviations away from the mean of the harm subtotal is 583.5 prison days (M = 35.52; SD = 273.8).

2.4. Analytical procedures

Several analyses were employed. First, we descriptively accounted for the concentrations of crime counts vis-à-vis the concentrations of harm in each council, at the level of street segments (the unit of analysis). Odds ratios for the magnitude of the difference between these concentrations were computed. Finally, the degree of colocation of hotspots and harmspots was calculated and depicted visually using 3D maps of street segment crime/harm concentrations.

3. Results

Table 3 presents descriptive statistics on the pooled data. Over one year, a total of 180,916 crime events in the 15 councils were reported to the police in each council, with 415 discrete offences in 17 grouping types. Theft, in all of its subcategories, is the most prevalent offence category (36.9%), followed by criminal damage (14.1%), and offences against the person — which comprises actual bodily harm (ABH), grievous bodily harm (GBH) and malicious wounding (MW) — with 12.4%. Collectively, these three crime categories account for 63.4% of all crime counts across the different councils. However, a different pattern emerges when looking at the distribution of harm. Overall, the total number of crime counts is equivalent to 9,618,823.1 prison days according to the CHI. As shown in Table 3, the top three harm categories — accounting for 72% of all harm — are different: offences against the person (40,7%), rape (20,7%) and robbery (10,9%). We also see that theft (5.5%) in all of its subcategories combined and criminal damage (0.6%) do not appear at all in the top 72.3% of all harm.

These results can be compared to those depicted in the work by Sherman et al. (2016),[16] in which they observed a similar change in the distribution of crime categories when applying the CHI to the analysis of crime counts versus crime harm in the UK. In the original distribution of crime counts the three most salient crime categories — that accounted for about 47% of all crime — consisted of crimes against property, such as criminal damage (21%), theft other (13%), and theft from vehicle (13%), whereas under a CHI measure this shifted to crimes against the person, such as robbery (26%),

grievous bodily harm with intent (17%), and rape (15%), together accounting for about 58% of all the harm in the UK. Moreover, the categories of "theft other", "theft from a vehicle" and "criminal damage" combined did not account for more than 6% of the harm within the same period of time.

3.1. Crime count and crime harm concentrations at street segments

Overall, 121,607 street segments across the 15 councils were identified — the mean number of segments in each council was 8107 (SD = 11,078.3). Of these street segments, about 69% experienced no reported crime of any sort, while between 20% (e.g., 1754 in Site D) and 43% (e.g., 3383 in Site C) of the street segments experienced at least one crime event in a 12-month period (Table 4).

In our sample (Table 5), we found that 50% of all events were located at 3.26% of street segments, somewhat more concentrated than in the US studies (see Weisburd, 2015). However, when looking at the concentrations of crime harm (see Table 5), the concentration is about three times higher than when looking at crime counts — 3.26% versus 0.96% — or OR = 3.49 (95% CI 3.268 − 3.728). The variance is also reduced by approximately half — from 0.70% to 0.40% — suggesting that the dispersion of the concentrations is reduced as well when we move from a world of counts into a weighted world of harm.

3.2. Hotspot and harmspot co-locations

Table 6 depicts the results of juxtaposing hotspots and harmspots defined as two standard deviations from the mean in each council and shows the areas where hotspots and harmspots overlap (i.e., co-located areas). It should be noted that hotspot and harmspot areas are different street segments; "hotspots" were the street segments that accomplished the threshold of two standard deviations away from the mean of crime counts, but not the threshold of two standard deviation away from the mean of crime harm — this same criterion, but in the opposite direction, was applied to "harmspots" (i.e., only the threshold for harm accomplished). Co-located areas were those street segments that accomplished the threshold for being identified as hotspots as well as harmspots. Overall, 32.97% of the crime hotspots did not have overall harm levels above two standard deviations, and about the same ratio of harmspots (42.32%) did not correspond with the location of hotspots. Just 24.71% of street segments accomplished the threshold defined to be considered hotspots as well as harmspots (i.e., co-located areas).

3.3. Crime/harm concentrations during the day

Allocation of police resources requires not only spatial information as has been depicted so far. Equally important is the identification of the temporal concentration of crime events throughout the day and night. Concentrating police in a hotspot or a harmspot for a whole day or part of a day would not be efficient if the hot/harm spot was generated by events occurring in a restricted time window on a limited number of days in a week (e.g., serious assaults in and around drinking establishments). Fig. 1 depicts the concentration of crime counts and crime harm throughout the day.

As can be clearly observed, differences in the spatial concentration of crime events and harm are not observed when the analysis is focused on the temporal distribution of these events over the day (r = 0.86; p < 0.001), in which the number of offences — and the harm associated with them — increases exponentially after 12pm, reaching its peak around 6pm in the case of crime counts and 11pm in the case of harm. In any scenario, both metrics

---

[16] See Figs. 1 and 2 depicted in Sherman et al., 2016, p. 10.

Table 3
Descriptive statistics for crime counts and crime harm values according to the type of offence.

Offence category	Crimes	Harm	Crime rank	Harm rank
Theft & handling (including auto theft)	66,799	533,740.5	1	4
Criminal damage	25,435	61,046.1	2	14
Offences against the person (ABH/GBH/MW)	22,463	3,914,663.3	3	1
Burglary (dwelling/other)	20,363	308,605.7	4	8
Common assault	11,219	7391.3	5	16
Drugs (possession/supply/production)	9573	332,916.5	6	7
Harassment	5457	117,223.1	7	10
Fraud & forgery	4723	81,544.7	8	13
Other offences	4145	103,161.2	9	12
Robbery	3429	1,047,698.7	10	3
Sexual offences	2760	386,395.5	11	6
Careless/dangerous driving	1209	10,213.7	12	15
Firearms (possession/carrying)	1177	105,351.1	13	11
Breach of restraining order (any)	1140	181,118.3	14	9
Rape	895	1,995,769.1	15	2
Murder	109	428,074.4	16	5
Human trafficking	21	3909.9	17	17
Total	**180,917**	**9,618,823.1**		

Table 4
Street segments and crime count concentrations within 15 councils countrywide.

Council	Total Street segments	% of segments with at least one crime event over one year	% of "crime-free" segments[a]
Site O	1015	40%	60%
Site H	5337	28%	72%
Site A	46,019	34%	66%
Site C	7852	43%	57%
Site D	8593	20%	80%
Site E	7768	27%	73%
Site N	2828	40%	60%
Site K	3221	34%	66%
Site F	6115	23%	77%
Site J	2982	33%	67%
Site G	4761	27%	73%
Site B	15,579	24%	76%
Site L	2694	34%	66%
Site I	3804	30%	70%
Site M	3039	43%	57%
Total	**121,607**	**31%**	**69%**

[a] Those places with zero offences during one year were labelled as "crime-free" areas.

Table 5
Percentage street segments accounting for about 50% of all crime counts versus crime harm.

Council	% of segments (crime events)	% of crime events	% of segments (crime harm)	% of crime harm
Site O	4.04%	50.43%	1.58%	51.56%
Site H	2.53%	50.55%	0.82%	50.10%
Site A	3.98%	50.00%	1.72%	50.02%
Site C	3.08%	50.06%	1.39%	50.00%
Site D	2.76%	50.04%	0.40%	50.31%
Site E	2.19%	50.09%	0.67%	50.28%
Site N	3.22%	50.09%	1.20%	50.79%
Site K	3.26%	50.05%	1.15%	50.15%
Site F	2.91%	50.01%	0.54%	50.09%
Site J	3.45%	50.12%	0.80%	50.94%
Site G	3.34%	50.00%	0.59%	50.59%
Site B	2.14%	50.01%	0.73%	50.03%
Site L	4.60%	50.09%	0.85%	51.39%
Site I	3.44%	50.09%	0.63%	50.41%
Site M	3.98%	50.07%	1.28%	50.62%
Mean	**3.26%**	**50.11%**	**0.96%**	**50.49%**
SD	**0.70%**	**0.16%**	**0.40%**	**0.50%**

indicate that police should focus their resources on the afternoon, evening and night if they aim to target the most offences and the more harmful crime events.

3.4. Visualising crime/harm concentrations: hotspots vs. harmspots

We used 3D maps to illustrate crime versus harm concentrations in one major city in England and Wales. Most crime maps, and

Table 6
Hotspots, harmspots and co-locations (street segments with two or more standard deviations from the mean of crime events and crime harm values).

Council	Hotspots[a]	Harmspots[b]	Co-locations (both count and harm)[c]
Site O	22 (20.83%)	9 (25.92%)	15 (C = 29.60%) (H = 44.88%) (S = 1.48%)
Site H	59 (19.18%)	41 (30.12%)	49 (C = 27.13%) (H = 44.69%) (S = 0.92%)
Site A	483 (15.55%)	750 (30.68%)	457 (C = 21.37%) (H = 31.37%) (S = 0.99%)
Site C	146 (19.62%)	147 (35.22%)	105 (C = 31.39%) (H = 40.52%) (S = 1.34%)
Site D	27 (15.49%)	22 (39.82%)	6 (C = 4.15%) (H = 9.13%) (S = 0.07%)
Site E	56 (20.42%)	56 (45.52%)	25 (C = 18.27%) (H = 19.09%) (S = 0.32%)
Site N	38 (22.77%)	35 (33.63%)	22 (C = 21.11%) (H = 35.88%) (S = 0.78%)
Site K	44 (21.39%)	51 (43.10%)	29 (C = 22.71%) (H = 32.58%) (S = 0.90%)
Site F	27 (17.45%)	25 (39.98%)	8 (C = 6.32%) (H = 13.18%) (S = 0.13%)
Site J	28 (18.76%)	22 (38.71%)	13 (C = 15.89%) (H = 27.38%) (S = 0.44%)
Site G	31 (16.72%)	32 (48.52%)	12 (C = 8.18%) (H = 18.65%) (S = 0.25%)
Site B	94 (19.79%)	202 (46.80%)	82 (C = 19.71%) (H = 33.89%) (S = 0.53%)
Site L	13 (10.45%)	23 (40.36%)	9 (10.66%) (25.11%) (S = 0.33%)
Site I	26 (17.12%)	23 (42.47%)	7 (C = 10.48%) (H = 16.86%) (S = 0.18%)
Site M	56 (24.69%)	38 (38.38%)	23 (C = 17.50%) (H = 28.45%) (S = 0.76%)
Total	**1150**	**1476**	**862**
Mean	**(18.68%)**	**(38.62%)**	**(C = 17.63%; H = 28.11%; S = 0.63%)**
SD	**(3.44%)**	**(6.47%)**	**(C = 8.37%; H = 11.10%; S = 0.44%)**

C = % of crime counts; H = % of crime harm; S = % of street segments in the council.
[a] % of crime counts within the council.
[b] % of harm within the council.
[c] including % of all street segments in the council.
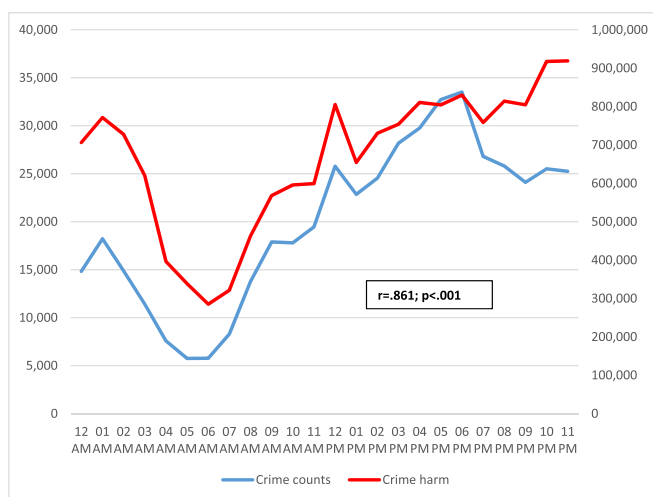
Fig. 1. Crime counts and crime harm concentrations during the day.

GIS outputs more broadly, display hotspots in two-dimensional maps, with street segments (or polylines) highlighted in different colours as the rest of the segments in the city, however 2D maps on a citywide area make it difficult to illustrate concentration within these hotspots. Our 3D maps are shown in Figs. 2—4 below, with the "towers" illustrating the degree of concentration. The higher towers suggest that the degree of concentration of harm in specific places is higher, but not others. The figures further suggest that the tallest towers in terms of harm are not necessarily the tallest in terms of counts, showing the relatively weak juxtaposition.

It should be noted that the software used to create the towers representing crime and harm concentrations (ArcScene[17]) is frequently used to perform architectural analyses (e.g., creating buildings, houses, etc.). Each floor (about 2.5 m height) of these street-segment-buildings corresponds to either one crime or one

day of prison. The differences between crime and harm concentrations were so prominent when the original maps were created,[18] it was necessary to scale the heights of the towers corresponding to both crime counts[19] and harm[20] in order to incorporate them in this article. Despite this change, the height differences between crime and harm concentrations presented in Figs. 2 and 3 can still be clearly observed.

4. Discussion

A strong body of evidence illustrates the concentration of crime in unique places called hotspots. Weisburd et al. (2012), Sherman et al. (1989; see also Sherman, 1995), as well as others, have shown that crime is not a random event and that there is "something" about certain places that attracts crime and disorder. Recently, the concentration phenomenon has been solidified under a "law of concentration of crime in place" (Weisburd, 2015), with repeated measures in different topographic organisations and city sizes, demonstrating that roughly 50% of crime is found in just 5% of street segments.
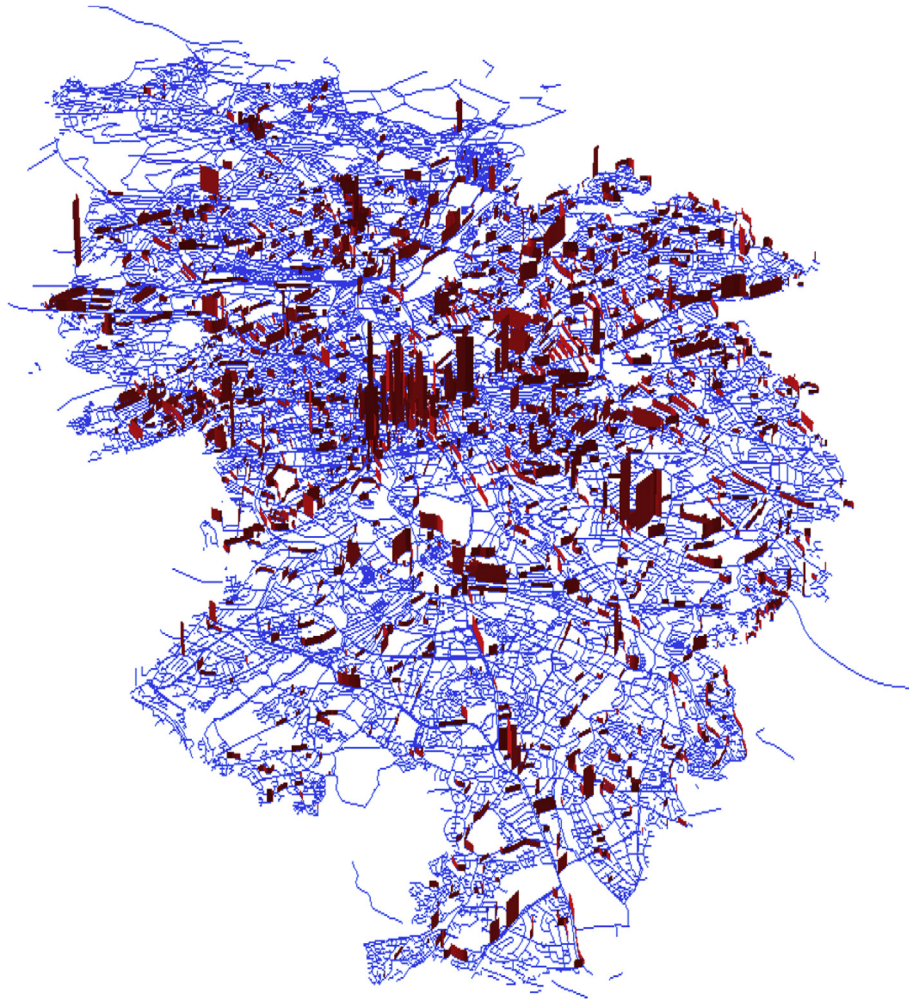
Virtually the entire environmental criminology enterprise, which places a tremendous focus on the marriage between crime and place, relies on count data. Criminologists, geographers, GIS experts and urban scholars have been studying spatiotemporal patterns of crime concentrations and distributions by tallying the total number of events in predefined and sizable pieces of land. Yet upon reflection these techniques seem somewhat crude; they may lead to perverse if not cost-*ine*ffective crime-prevention policies. We argue that the focus must shift from these counts to weights, such as the harm or severity that different crime categories cause society. As our results illustrate, shifting the focus from counts to weights, particularly in ecological studies of crime, urban studies

---

[17] An extension of the ArcGIS 10.2 software that can be used to perform 3D analyses.

[18] The original 3D map of crime harm would require at least two pages to be presented in its entirety. Another way to express the differences between both measurements is to compare the mean number of crime counts against crime harm, in which the ratio between the both measures (i.e., 1:24) reflects the impact of using a harm index instead of considering all crimes of equal seriousness when developing the 3D maps.

[19] Original towers' heights were multiplied by 10 (Fig. 2).

[20] Original towers' heights were divided by 5 (Fig. 3).

Fig. 2. Crime count concentrations (hotspots) in one major city in England (1–10 scale).

and geography carries tremendous opportunities.

If our results are credible, harm is three times more condensed in space than crime counts. Less than 1% of street segments — usually not more than 100 street segments — experience half of the harm in the council, while approximately 300 street segments host half the crime counts. This threefold difference can be immediately translated into cost savings. Ariel, Weinborn, and Sherman (2016) have recently shown that in some British forces a single officer can efficiently conduct a foot patrol of up to four hotspots in a given 8-h tour, or approximately 2 h per hotspot, per officer. In order to patrol 100 hotspots, such a force would need 25 officers, with 200 patrol hours per day, or 72,800 patrol hours in a given year. In order to patrol 300 hotspots, 50 additional officers are required, or 145,600 additional patrol hours per year. The "on cost" of a sergeant and below is £36.51 per hour (see Boyd, Geoghegan, & Gibbs, 2011). Thus, the cost differential between patrolling 100 hotspots or 300 hotspots is approximately £5.3M.

In addition to, and perhaps more important than, the direct cost implications, is the argument that a focus on the concentrations of harm is more likely to result in greater good to society. One homicide prevented is substantially more beneficial to society than preventing a few, or even many, bicycle thefts. By targeting harmful places these "more serious" events are more likely to be prevented, because they are more likely to be targeted accurately rather than focusing on crime count concentrations. We are able to make this assumption because about 33% of the crime hotspots did not have harm levels above two standard deviations. Put differently, harmspots are not necessarily co-located where high-volume of crime count is found, which means future crime policies require entirely new maps in order to predict where to exert social control policies.

However, caution should be taken before assuming that all places with high concentrations of harm are necessarily priority places for targeting police resources. Let us exemplify this situation under the following scenario: we have two hotspots with exactly the same harm values (e.g., 10,950). The first street segment has a total of 844 offences — according to the crime counts metric this number accounts for more than two standard deviations away from the mean of all offences in that year. At the same time, this hotspot presents more than two standard deviations from the mean according to the distribution of harm values in that same year — which allows us to affirm that it is also a harmspot. The second street segment also has a total harm value of 10,950 (more than two standard deviations away from the mean of all harm in that year), but we notice that this high level of harm is the result of a double murder that occurred in a house on a specific date over the same year (each murder accounts for 5475 prison days). However, no other offences were reported during this year in this particular street segment. This means that if we only focus our analysis on the levels of crime harm but we do not consider crime counts, we could end up focusing our resources in areas where the levels of harm
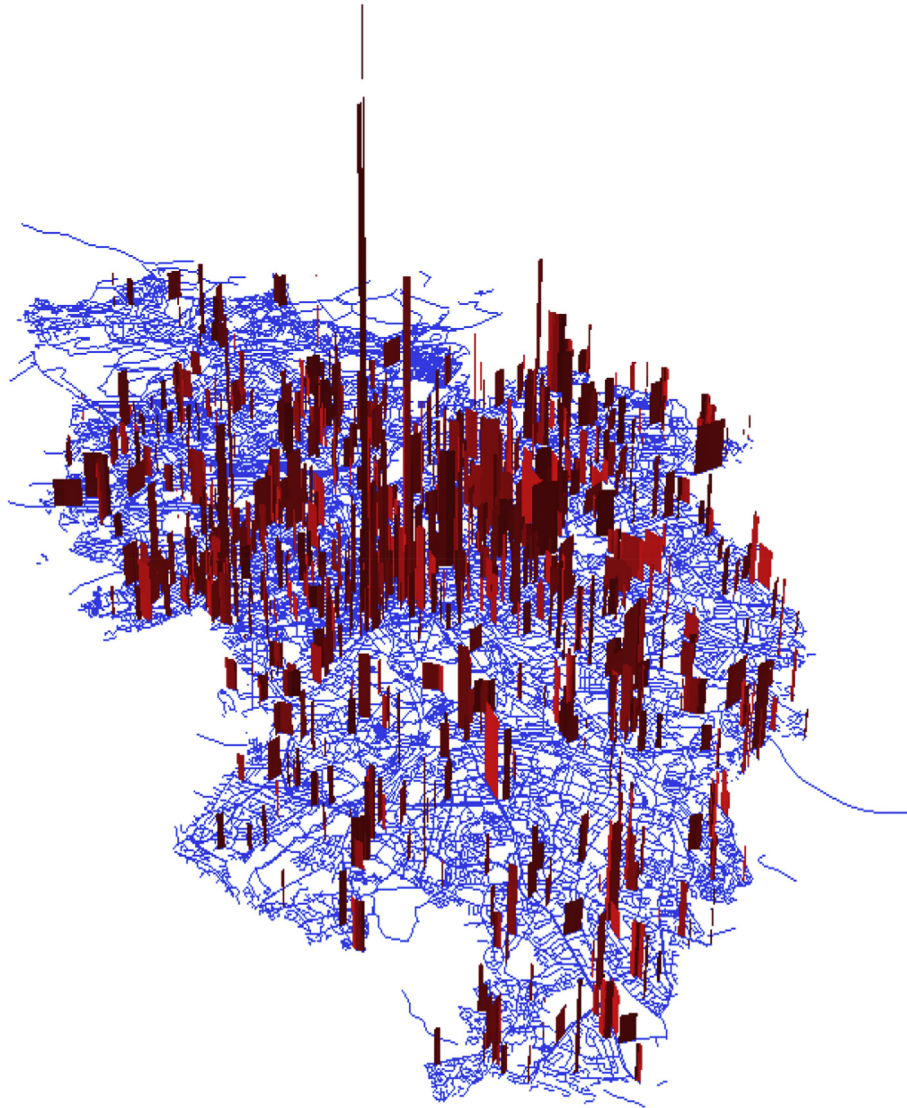
Fig. 3. Crime harm concentrations (harmspots) in one major city in England (5–1 scale).

could have just been the result of a tragic, yet isolated, event; in other words, we would be dealing with an outlier instead of an actual trend.[21]

Police should always consider what types of offences they may be best able to deter through their presence and activities depending of the location of hotspots, harmspots or both (as will be shown later on). Hotspots policing is more effective in reducing crimes that occur in public or semi-public spaces, and hence may be especially effective against some of the lower harm property offences, like bicycle theft or breaking into vehicles, as well as more harmful offences (such as robberies and GBH) where police presence, or the threat of imminent police presence, could create a strong deterrent (see Sherman et al., 2014). In contrast, increased police presence on a block would be less likely to affect some of the more harmful crimes against person offences, such as family or

domestic violence, sexual assault between acquaintances, or sexual offences against children, that tend not to occur in public spaces — for these cases it is necessary to adopt a different approach such as the one tested by Sherman and Berk (1984) more than thirty years ago.

Fig. 5 summarises the information on crime concentrations in all the councils incorporated in this research study according to the level of "hotness" (in terms of counts as well as harm)[22]:

• Type I (i.e., priority areas), refers to those street segments that achieved the threshold for being defined as a hotspot as well as a harmspot. In an era of scarce resources, we suggest that these should be the places where police should focus most of their resources, since they represent less than 2% of the 121,607 street

---

[21] Outliers can also be observed in some of the cases of sexual offences, since they are not always reported when they actually happened, instead most of the time they are reported a long time after the event occurred (see Roesler & Weissmann-Wind, 1994), which could end up affecting the analysis of crime harm in the year those offences were reported.

[22] In order to make the presentation of crime and harm concentrations' typologies more compelling, it was decided that instead of using two standard deviations away from the mean, for this analysis, hotspots and harmspots were defined as those areas with one or more standard deviations away from the mean of the total number of crime events and crime harm values respectively.

— Red "towers" represent overlapping crime counts and harm concentrations; — Blue lines represent hotspots; — Green lines represent harmspots
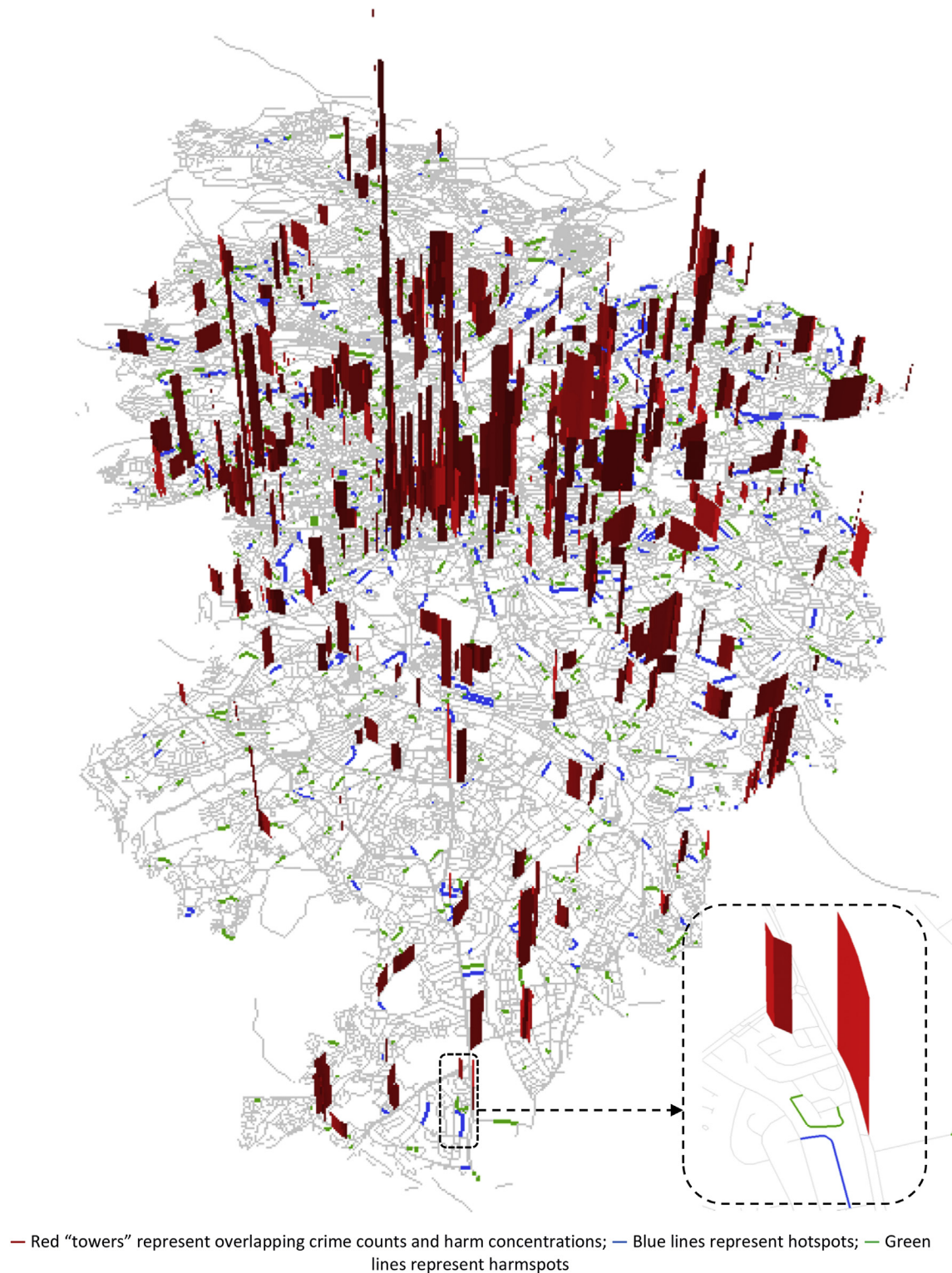
Fig. 4. Overlapping crime counts and harm concentrations (5−1 scale).*
* Only overlapping areas are presented in 3D and were scale in the same way as Fig. 3.

segments located in the fifteen councils analysed and can be easily patrolled by the police with their current resources.

- Type II (i.e., hotspots). These areas can be assimilated to what has been commonly named crime hotspots in previous research studies (e.g., Sherman, 1995; Sherman et al., 1989), since they

present high volumes of crime events, but under a CHI analysis it can be interpreted that the low levels of harm could be an indicator of non-violent offences present in these areas.

- Type III (i.e., harmspots), are the street segments in these councils that despite the fact they account for about 33% of all
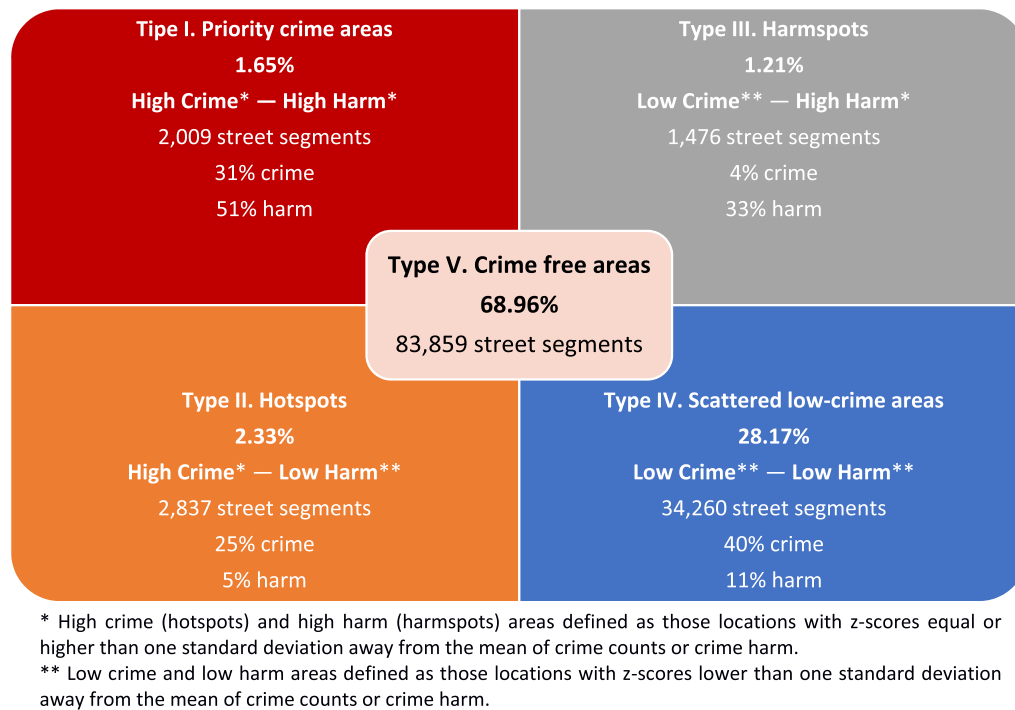
Tipe I. Priority crime areas	Type III. Harmspots
1.65%	1.21%
High Crime* — High Harm*	Low Crime** — High Harm*
2,009 street segments	1,476 street segments
31% crime	4% crime
51% harm	33% harm

Type V. Crime free areas
68.96%
83,859 street segments

Type II. Hotspots	Type IV. Scattered low-crime areas
2.33%	28.17%
High Crime* — Low Harm**	Low Crime** — Low Harm**
2,837 street segments	34,260 street segments
25% crime	40% crime
5% harm	11% harm

* High crime (hotspots) and high harm (harmspots) areas defined as those locations with z-scores equal or higher than one standard deviation away from the mean of crime counts or crime harm.
** Low crime and low harm areas defined as those locations with z-scores lower than one standard deviation away from the mean of crime counts or crime harm.

Fig. 5. Crime counts and crime harm concentration typologies.

the harm in the councils, the total number of crime events is not large enough for them to be considered as hotspots. There could be multiple explanations for the existence of these areas, but our recommendation would be to explore the types of offences located inside these few places before implementing a crime reduction strategy. This way we will avoid situations such as the one described earlier (i.e., dealing with outliers or isolated events).

- Type IV (scattered low-crime areas). Despite the fact that these street segments account for about 40% of all the crime that occurred in one year in the fifteen councils analysed,[23] these areas represent about 25% of all the street segments identified in our sample (N = 121,607), thus increasing the complexity of any targeting efforts by the police. Why? Because there are too many street segments with just a few offences each over one year — the highest number of crime events identified in these locations was seven, while the majority of the street segments (55%) had either one or two crime events over one year.

- Type V (crime-free areas). None of these street segments had any crime events in the course of one year among the 15 councils analysed.

4.1. Limitations and future research

Although our analysis addresses a 50-year old question posed back in 1964 by Sellin and Wolfgang of how we can study both the frequency of crime (i.e. crime counts), as well as the degree of seriousness among the different types of crimes (i.e. crime harm), this paper does not address what environmental or social mechanisms play a part in the formation of harmspots. In spite of our advances in the study of crime harm at places, we leave a significant void for future research to answer about the dynamics that make

harmspots and hotspots spatially, as well as characteristically, different from one another. In this sense, the lack of strong congruency between the two groups suggests that some places attract severe social problems such as crime, but not others, and we can only speculate at this stage about these queries. We know that crime hotspots remain hot over time, with overall strong stability and persistency (Weisburd, Bushway, et al. 2004; Weisburd et al., 2012; Weisburd, 2015), however we do not know if harm concentrations also persist over time because harm may fluctuate more freely across councils, as such harmful events are rarer. Nonetheless, future research is needed if we aim to understand the mechanisms that could explain why crime harm is also concentrated in places. For example, it could be argued that more harmful events are ostensibly related to particular places — e.g., night-time economy venues, or unsupervised remote locations — which attract severe crimes, while more crowded places attract less severe types of anti-social behaviour.

Limitations also exist in our CHI measures. Two practical and crucial shortcomings of the CHI have to do with the sentencing guidelines: they are updated constantly, and they do not exist everywhere. This implies that the CHI should be reviewed periodically, or created from scratch in a place that does not have sentencing guidelines. This is a painstaking process. However, this methodological limitation merely reflects the changing dynamics of crime severity and the way society views harm.

We consider this research the first step towards adding harm measurement to the algorithms developed by police in their quest to improve the allocation of their scarce resources to prevent crime. The identification of spatio-temporal clustering of hot and harm street segments is fundamental, in which the typology presented in this article (see Fig. 5) could be a helpful tool in improving the way police currently identify the places where both crime and harm are concentrated. However, there is a need to expand on the implications of having, for example, a series of high harm street segments close together, which raises many important questions worthy of further research. Akin to detecting the near repeat

---

[23] Yet, they account for only 11% of all the harm in these places.

phenomenon in the cases of burglaries and armed street robberies (see Bowers & Johnson, 2004; Haberman & Ratcliffe, 2012 respectively), detecting the proximity of high harm street segments could be just as important and future research should deal with this and other issues not addressed in this study.

4.2. Conclusions

Harm is three times more condensed in space than crime counts. Less than 1% of street segments — usually not more than 100 street segments — experience half the harm in the city, while approximately 300 street segments host half the crime counts. About 33% of the crime hotspots did not presented high levels of harm. Hotspots are not the same as harmspots. Yet, those hotspots and harmspots located in the same areas are the most problematic locations in any city.

We consider that it is time for a new triage-based policing approach for criminogenic places — one that is based on harm *in addition to* crime counts. This is why we have developed the CHI "menu", as well as the first crime/harm concentrations typology for England, which we expect will be of significant importance for police analysts, geographers and social scientists in this country in their quest to target not only the places where crime is concentrated, but more importantly, where the harm associated with these offences is produced.

Appendix A. The Crime Harm Index "Menu".

OFFENCE	CHI Value
MURDER (EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1 YEAR OLD)	5475
MURDER (LESS THAN 1 YEAR OLD)	5475
POSSESSING FIREARM WHILE COMMITTING A SCHEDULE 1 OFFENCE (GROUP 1)	4380
CARRYING IMITATION FIREARM W/I TO COMMIT INDICTABLE OFFENCE (GROUP 1)	4380
CAUSING OR INCITING CHILD PROSTITUTION OR PORNOGRAPHY - CHILD UNDER 13	3650
ATTEMPTED MURDER	3285
RAPE OF A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY A MALE	2920
RAPE OF A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY A MALE	2920
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY A MALE	2920
PAYING FOR SEX WITH A FEMALE CHILD AGED UNDER 16 - PENETRATION	2920
PAYING FOR SEX WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 16- NO PENETRATION	2920
RAPE	2920
POSSESSION OF FIREARMS, ETC., WITH INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE (GROUP I)	2190
POSSESSION OF FIREARMS BY PERSONS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OF CRIME (GROUP 1)	2190
POSSESSION OF FIREARMS BY PERSONS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OF CRIME (GROUP 3)	2190
ABDUCTION OF A CHILD BY PARENT	2044
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	2044
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	2044
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13 -PENETRATION	2044
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	2044
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	2044
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	2044
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER UNDER 13 - OFFENDER UNDER 18 - PENETRATION OF ANUS VAGINA MOUTH BY PENIS OR PART OF BODY	2044
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13 - PENETRATION	2044
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER UNDER 13 - OFFENDER UNDER 18 - PENETRATION OF ANUS VAGINA MOUTH BY PENIS OR PART OF BODY	2044
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	1825
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED UNDER 16	1825
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	1825
RAPE OF A MALE AGED 16 OR OVER	1825
RAPE OF A MALE AGED UNDER 16	1825
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED UNDER 16	1825
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A MALE AGED 16 OR OVER	1825
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A MALE AGED UNDER 16	1825
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY A MALE	1825
GROSS INDECENCY OR INDECENCY BY A MALE AGED 21 OR OVER WITH ANOTHER MALE AGED UNDER 16	1825
OFFENCES IN RELATION TO THE UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF A DRUG CONTROLLED UNDER THE MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - CLASS A	1643
ACQUISITION, POSSESSION OR USE OF PROCEEDS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING	1643
CONCEALING OR TRANSFERRING THE PROCEEDS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING	1643
HAVING A CONTROLLED DRUG IN POSSESSION ON A SHIP - CLASS A DRUG	1643
WOUNDING, ETC, WITH INTENT TO DO GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM, ETC., OR TO RESIST APPREHENSION	1460
ASSAULT ON A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY PENETRATION	1460
ASSAULT OF A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY PENETRATION	1460
ADMINISTERING A SUBSTANCE WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A SEXUAL OFFENCE	1460
SETTING TRAPS W/I TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)	1460
COMMITTING AN OFFENCE WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A SEXUAL OFFENCE	1278
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER 13 TO 17 - OFFENDER UNDER 18 - PENETRATION OF ANUS VAGINA MOUTH BY PENIS OR PART OF BODY	1278

(*continued on next page*)

(continued)

OFFENCE	CHI Value
FORGERY OR COPYING FALSE INSTRUMENT	1095
CAUSING DEATH BY DANGEROUS DRIVING	1095
CAUSING DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY BY DANGEROUS DRIVING	1095
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER IMPEDING CHOICE - PENETRATION	1095
CARE WORKERS: SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER - PENETRATION	1095
CAUSING A PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY BY INDUCEMENT, THREAT OR DECEPTION - PENETRATION	1095
MANSLAUGHTER	1022
BREACH OF FOREIGN TRAVEL ORDER	913
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A HEROIN	767.2
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS A COCAINE	767.2
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A CRACK	767.2
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS A HEROIN	767.2
MEETING A FEMALE CHILD FOLLOWING SEXUAL GROOMING, ETC. (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED UNDER 16)	767.2
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS A	767.2
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A LSD	767.2
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A MDMA	767.2
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A METHADONE	767.2
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	730
POSSESSING, ETC. FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION W/OUT CERTIFICATE (GROUP 1)	730
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	730
ADMINISTERING POISON TO AGGRIEVE	730
AGGRAVATED BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	730
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	730
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	730
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	730
CAUSING A FEMALE PERSON TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITHOUT CONSENT - PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	730
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	730
BURGLARY WITH THE COMMISSION OF AN OFFENCE TRIABLE ONLY ON INDICTMENT OR WITH VIOLENCE OR THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE.	730
TRESPASS WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A SEXUAL OFFENCE	730
ENDANGERING LIFE OR CAUSING HARM BY ADMINISTERING POISON	730
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED UNDER 13)	730
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED UNDER 13)	730
KIDNAPPING	636.7
BREACH OF A NON-MOLESTATION ORDER FAMILY LAW ACT ADDED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME AND VICTIMS ACT 2004	548
TAKING, PERMITTING TO BE TAKEN OR MAKING, DISTRIBUTING OR PUBLISHING INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OR PSEUDO PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN	548
BREACH OF SEXUAL OFFENCES PREVENTION ORDER (SOPO) AND INTERIM SOPO	548
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS A CRACK	548
FALSE IMPRISONMENT	548
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A COCAINE	548
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS A MDMA	548
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - OTHER CLASS A	548
MEETING A MALE CHILD FOLLOWING SEXUAL GROOMING, ETC. (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED UNDER 16)	548
CAUSING DEATH BY DANGEROUS DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK OR DRUGS	548
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CLASS A DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY METHYLAMPNETAME (CRYSTAL METHS) MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - CLASS A DRUG METHYLAMPNETAME	548
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A LSD	548
BREACH OF RISK OF SEXUAL HARM ORDER (RSHO) AND INTERIM RSHO	548
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS A METHADONE	548
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A MDMA	548
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A OTHER CLASS A	548
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE & VICTIM UNDER 13 - NO PENETRATION	547.5
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13 - NO PENETRATION	547.5
INCITING A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13 - NO PENETRATION	547.5
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER NOT 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13	547.5
ABDUCTION OF A CHILD BY OTHER PERSONS	487
POSSESSING, ETC. SHOTGUN W/OUT CERTIFICATE (GROUP 2)	456
ROBBERY	365
ASSAULT ON A FEMALE BY PENETRATION	365
COMMITTING AN ACT OUTRAGING PUBLIC DECENCY	365
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) - PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	365
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB	365
AGGRAVATED BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	365
BLACKMAIL	365
COMMUNICATING FALSE INFORMATION ALLEGING THE PRESENCE OF BOMBS	365

(*continued*)

OFFENCE	CHI Value
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	365
PUBLIC NUISANCE	365
ASSAULT ON A MALE BY PENETRATION	365
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) - PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	365
OBTAINING A MONEY TRANSFER BY DECEPTION	365
OFFENCES IN RELATION TO THE UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF A DRUG CONTROLLED UNDER THE MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - CLASS B	365
PLACING OR DESPATCHING ARTICLES TO CAUSE BOMB HOAX	365
BUGGERY	365
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) - PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	365
CAUSING A MALE PERSON TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITHOUT CONSENT - PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	365
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM 13–17 - PENETRATION	365
HAVING A CONTROLLED DRUG IN POSSESSION ON A SHIP - CLASS B DRUG	365
USING A FALSE INSTRUMENT OR A COPY OF A FALSE INSTRUMENT	274
ABSCONDING FROM LAWFUL CUSTODY	274
POSSESS FALSE INSTRUMENT OR MATERIALS TO MAKE FALSE INSTRUMENT	274
COMMIT FRAUD BY DISHONESTLY ABUSING ONE'S POSITION (FRAUD ACT 2006)	252
POSSESSION OF A FIREARM OR IMITATION FIREARM WITH INTENT TO CAUSE FEAR OF VIOLENCE (GROUP 1)	183
POSSESSION OF EXTREME PORNOGRAPHIC IMAGES - A PERSON PERFORMING AN ACT OF INTERCOURSE OR ORAL SEX WITH AN ANIMAL (WHETHER DEAD OR ALIVE) (BESTIALITY)	183
POSSESSION OF A FIREARM OR IMITATION FIREARM WITH INTENT TO CAUSE FEAR OF VIOLENCE (GROUP 3)	183
THREATEN WITH AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON IN A PUBLIC PLACE	183
OFFENCE IN RELATION TO THE UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF ANY WEAPON OR AMMUNITION OF A KIND MENTIONED IN S.5(1)(A)(AB)(ABA)(AC)(AD)(AE)(AF) OR (C) OF THE FIREARMS ACT 1968	183
POSSESSION OF A FIREARM OR IMITATION FIREARM WITH INTENT TO CAUSE FEAR OF VIOLENCE (GROUP 2)	183
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13	182
THEFT FROM AN AUTOMATIC MACHINE OR METER	182
SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A MALE CHILD UNDER 13	182
CAUSING OR INCITING CHILD PROSTITUTION OR PORNOGRAPHY - CHILD AGED 13-17	182
ARRANGING OR FACILITATING ARRIVAL OF A PERSON INTO THE UK FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (TRAFFICKING)	182
ARRANGING OR FACILITATING DEPARTURE OF A PERSON FROM THE UK FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (TRAFFICKING)	182
ARRANGING OR FACILITATING TRAVEL OF A PERSON WITHIN THE UK FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (TRAFFICKING)	182
TRAFFICKING PEOPLE INTO THE UK FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION ASYLUM & IMMIGRATION ACT 2004	182
ARRANGING OR FACILITATING CHILD PROSTITUTION OR PORNOGRAPHY - CHILD AGED 13-17	182
STALKING INVOLVING FEAR OF VIOLENCE	126
UNAUTHORISED ACCESS TO COMPUTER MATERIAL	122
UNAUTHORISED MODIFICATION OF COMPUTER MATERIAL	122
BIGAMY	122
USING DATA FOR UNAUTHORISED PURPOSE OR DISCLOSING DATA TO UNAUTHORISED PERSON DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998	122
FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH NOTIFICATION ORDER	91
THREATEN WITH A BLADE OR SHARPLY POINTED ARTICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE	91
THREATEN WITH A BLADE OR SHARPLY POINTED ARTICLE ON SCHOOL PREMISES	91
CRUELTY TO OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN	84
WHERE THE VEHICLE WAS DRIVEN DANGEROUSLY, WHERE INJURY TO ANY PERSON OR DAMAGE TO ANY PROPERTY WAS CAUSED, OR DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO THE VEHICLE	84
ILL TREATMENT OR NEGLECT OF A PERSON LACKING CAPACITY BY ANYONE RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT PERSONS CARE	84
CAUSING BODILY HARM BY FURIOUS DRIVING	84
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED FEAR OR PROVOCATION OF VIOLENCE (WORDS OR WRITING)	58.8
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED STALKING WITH FEAR OF VIOLENCE	58.8
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED PUTTING PEOPLE IN FEAR OF VIOLENCE	58.8
BREACH OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDER (ORDER MADE TO PROTECT FROM ALARM, DISTRESS OR HARASSMENT)	42
INTIMIDATING A JUROR OR WITNESS OR PERSON ASSISTING IN INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCE	42
PUTTING PEOPLE IN FEAR OF VIOLENCE	42
STALKING INVOLVING SERIOUS ALARM/DISTRESS	42
HARMING OR THREATENING TO HARM A WITNESS, JUROR OR PERSON ASSISTING IN INVESTIGATION	42
HAVING AN ARTICLE WITH A BLADE OR POINT ON SCHOOL PREMISES	42
INTIMIDATING OR INTENDING TO INTIMIDATE A WITNESS	42
POSSESSION OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY OR REASONABLE EXCUSE ON SCHOOL PREMISES	42
ABANDONING CHILD UNDER TWO YEARS	30
POSSESSING OR DISTRIBUTING PROHIBITED WEAPONS DESIGNED FOR DISCHARGE OF NOXIOUS LIQUID ETC. FIREARMS ACT BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2003	21
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED WOUNDING OR GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)	21
OTHER BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	15
STEALING MOTOR VEHICLE	15
ARSON NOT ENDANGERING LIFE	15
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A FEMALE	15
GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)	15
HAVING AN ARTICLE WITH A BLADE OR POINT IN A PUBLIC PLACE	15
POSSESSION OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY OR REASONABLE EXCUSE	15
POSSESSION OF INDECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF A CHILD (WAS 181/06)	15
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A MALE	15

(*continued*)

OFFENCE	CHI Value
ARSON ENDANGERING LIFE	15
UNAUTHORISED ACCESS WITH INTENT TO COMMIT OR FACILITATE COMMISSION OF FURTHER OFFENCES	15
POSSESSING OR DISTRIBUTING PROHIBITED WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION (GROUP 1)	15
POSSESSING PROHIBITED IMAGES OF CHILDREN	15
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC. ASSOCIATED WITH DRIVING LICENCE	15
BURGLARY WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT AN OFFENCE TRIABLE ONLY ON INDICTMENT	15
POSSESSING OR DISTRIBUTING OTHER PROHIBITED WEAPON FIREARMS ACT BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2003	15
OFFENCES IN RELATION TO THE UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF A DRUG CONTROLLED UNDER THE MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - CLASS C	15
POSSESSING OR DISTRIBUTING FIREARM DISGUISED AS OTHER OBJECT FIREARMS ACT BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2003	15
FORGE ALTER USE LEND OR MAKE DOCUMENT OR AUTHORITY TO DRIVE CARD LICENCE OR CERTIFICATE WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE	15
OFFENCE IN RELATION TO THE UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF A DRUG CONTROLLED UNDER THE MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - KHAT	15
OFFENCES IN RELATION TO THE UNLAWFUL EXPORTATION OF A DRUG CONTROLLED UNDER THE MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - CLASS C	15
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT OR ALARM OR DISTRESS	14
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT OR ALARM OR DISTRESS (WORDS OR WRITING)	14
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	14
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM	14
ATTEMPTING TO PERVERT THE COURSE OF PUBLIC JUSTICE (FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE, CAUSING PERSON TO BE WRONGLY CONVICTED, INTERFERENCE WITH WITNESS) [OTHER THAN 02 & 03 BELOW]	14
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER UNDER 18) [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
RACIALLY OR RELIGOUSLY AGGRAVATED INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	14
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT OR STALKING WITHOUT VIOLENCE	14
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18) NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER UNDER 18) [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER AGED UNDER18) - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER UNDER 18) [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	14
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	14
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED ACTUAL BODILY HARM (ABH)	14
RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	14
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT	14
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS - PUBLIC ORDER ACT 1986 S5 AS ADDED BY CRIME & DISORDER ACT S31(1)(C) & (5)	14
OFFENCES UNDER THE THEFT ACT 1968 S.1 NOT CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE	10
ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM	10
BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	10
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	10
THEFT OF A PEDAL CYCLE	10
THEFT IN A DWELLING OTHER THAN FROM AN AUTOMATIC MACHINE OR METER	10
PURSUED A COURSE OF CONDUCT WHICH AMOUNTED TO HARASSMENT	10
THEFT BY AN EMPLOYEE	10
EXPOSURE	10
MAKING THREATS TO KILL	10
GOING EQUIPPED FOR STEALING, ETC.	10
STEALING CONVEYANCE OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLE OR PEDAL CYCLE	10
TAKING OR RIDING A PEDAL CYCLE WITHOUT CONSENT, ETC.	10
ABSTRACTING ELECTRICITY	10
VOYEURISM	10
PURSUE COURSE OF CONDUCT IN BREACH OF SEC 1 (1) WHICH AMOUNTS TO STALKING	10
POSSESS/CONTROL A FALSE/IMPROPERLY OBTAINED/ANOTHER PERSONS IDENTITY DOCUMENT (IDENTITY DOCUMENTS ACT 2010 SEC 6)	10
HARASSMENT OF A PERSON IN THEIR HOME	10
POSSESS/CONTROL IDENTITY DOCUMENTS WITH INTENT (IDENTITY DOCUMENTS ACT 2010 SEC 4)	10
CAUSING DEATH BY CARELESS OR INCONSIDERATE DRIVING	10
ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF A CHILD UNDER 13 (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18 - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18 (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
UNAUTHORISED TAKING OF CONVEYANCE OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES OR PEDAL CYCLE	10
ARRANGING OR FACILITATING THE COMMISSION OF A CHILD SEX OFFENCE	10
CAUSING A CHILD UNDER 16 TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
CAUSING A FEMALE PERSON TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITHOUT CONSENT - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
CONTROLLING A PROSTITUTE FOR GAIN	10

(*continued*)

OFFENCE	CHI Value
CAUSING A MALE PERSON TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITHOUT CONSENT - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF A CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
KEEPING A BROTHEL USED FOR PROSTITUTION	10
WITH INTENT KNOWINGLY POSSESS FALSE/IMPROPERLY OBTAINED/ANOTHERS ID DOCUMENT	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18 - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18) - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18 - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED 13–17)	10
CAUSING A CHILD UNDER 13 TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER) (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
POSSESS OR CONTROL A FALSE OR IMPROPERLY OBTAINED ID CARD OR WHICH RELATES TO ANOTHER OR APPARATUS, ETC. FOR MAKING ID CARDS	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM 13–17 - NO PENETRATION	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18 (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER UNDER 18 (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
OTHER THEFT	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER IMPEDING CHOICE - NO PENETRATION	10
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED 13–17)	10
CARE WORKERS: SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER - NO PENETRATION	10
CAUSING A CHILD UNDER 16 TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT (OFFENDER UNDER 18) [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED UNDER18 - NO PENETRATION (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER NOT 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 (OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18) - NO PENETRATION [WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 16]	10
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED 13–17)	10
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE CHILD (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED 13–17)	10
CAUSING A CHILD UNDER 13 TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT - OFFENDER UNDER 18 (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY (OFFENDER UNDER 18)	10
HOAXES INVOLVING NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES OR THINGS	10
ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST: CAUSING A CHILD TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT (OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AND VICTIM AGED UNDER 13)	10
CARE WORKERS: SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A MALE PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER - NO PENETRATION	10
CAUSING OR INCITING PROSTITUTION FOR GAIN	10
ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF A CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER UNDER 18 (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
INCITING A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM 13–17 - NO PENETRATION	10
INDECENT MATTER PUBLICLY DISPLAYED	10
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER - OFFENDER NOT 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM 13-17	10
USING ETC. FIREARMS OR IMITATION FIREARMS WITH INTENT TO RESIST ARREST, ETC. (GROUP I)	10
CARE WORKERS: CAUSING OR INCITING SEXUAL ACTIVITY (PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER) - NO PENETRATION	10
CAUSING A PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER IMPEDING CHOICE TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A FEMALE PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER IMPEDING CHOICE TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - NO PENETRATION	10
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 13 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER UNDER 18 (WAS UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A GIRL UNDER 13)	10
ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF A PERSON WITH A MENTAL DISORDER IMPEDING CHOICE	10
INCITING A FEMALE CHILD FAMILY MEMBER TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER NOT 18 OR OVER AT TIME OF OFFENCE AND VICTIM UNDER 13	10
MAKING/POSSESS/CONTROL APPARATUS ARTICLE/MATERIAL DESIGNED/ADAPTED FOR MAKING FALSE IDENTITY DOCUMENTS (IDENTITY DOCUMENTS ACT 2010 SEC 5)	10
PERMITTING PREMISES TO BE USED FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES - CLASS A CRACK	10
PERMITTING PREMISES TO BE USED FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES - CLASS A HEROIN	10
PERMITTING PREMISES TO BE USED FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES - CLASS A LSD	10
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY A CONTROLLED DRUG SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID RECEPTOR AGONISTS	7
POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID AGONISTS	7
PRODUCTION OT BEING CONCERNED IN PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID RECEPTOR AGONISTS	7
FEAR OR PROVOCATION OF VIOLENCE	5
AFFRAY	5
UNAUTHORISED TAKING OF A MOTOR VEHICLE	5
BREACH OF RESTRAINING ORDER	5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS B CANNABIS	5
ACQUISITION, USE & POSSESSION - CRIMINAL PROPERTY	5
CARRYING A LOADED OR UNLOADED OR IMITATION FIREARM OR AIR WEAPON IN PUBLIC PLACE	5
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO A DWELLING ENDANGERING LIFE	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B CANNABIS	5
CONCEALING, ETC. - CRIMINAL PROPERTY	5
BREACH OF THE CONDITIONS OF AN INJUNCTION AGAINST HARASSMENT	5
MAKING FALSE STATEMENT OR WITH HOLDING MATERIAL INFORMATION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE ISSUE OF A CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE	5

(continued)

OFFENCE	CHI Value
BREACH OF A RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED ON ACQUITTAL	5
TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - OTHER CLASS B	5
OBTAINING PROPERTY BY DECEPTION	5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - OTHER CLASS C	5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS B AMPHETAMINE	5
POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY - CLASS B CATHINONE DERIVATIVES INCLUDING METHYLMETHCATHINONE ALSO KNOWN AS MEPHEDRONE	5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY KETAMINE (SPECIAL K OR CLUB HORSE DRUG)	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS C	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B AMPHETMINE	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS B	5
PERJURY AND FALSE STATEMENTS (ALSO FALSE DECLARATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS MADE PUNISHABLE BY ANY STATUTE)	5
ARRANGEMENTS - BEING CONCERNED IN ARRANGEMENT, KNOWING OR SUSPECTING, FACILITATING ACQUISITION, RETENTION, USE OR CONTROL OF CRIMINAL PROPERTY BY OR ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON	5
CARRYING A LOADED OR UNLOADED FIREARM IN A PUBLIC PLACE (GROUP 1)	5
MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS TO OBTAIN OR FAILURE TO PRODUCE REVOKED LICENCE	5
OBTAINING PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE BY DECEPTION (EXCEPT RAILWAY FRAUDS)	5
SUPPLY, ETC. OF ARTICLES FOR ADMINISTERING OR PREPARING CONTROLLED DRUGS	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY A CLASS C DRUG KETAMINE (SPECIAL K OR CLUB HORSE DRUG)	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B CATHINONE DERIVATIVES INCLUDING METHYLMETHCATHINONE ALSO KNOWN AS MEPHEDRONE	5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY CLASS C ANABOLIC STEROIDS	5
ACQUISITION, POSSESSION OR USE OF PROCEEDS OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT	5
CARRYING A LOADED OR UNLOADED FIREARM IN A PUBLIC PLACE (GROUP 2)	5
INCITE ANOTHER TO SUPPLY A CLASS B CONTROLLED DRUG	5
INCITE ANOTHER TO SUPPLY A CLASS C CONTROLLED DRUG	5
INTENTIONALLY MAKES OR ASSISTS IN MAKING OR PROCURES TO BE MADE, A FALSE OR FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATE (LOAD LINES, ETC.)	5
KNOWINGLY MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT TO OBTAIN ISSUE OF A DRIVER QUALIFICATION CARD	5
MAKING A STATEMENT KNOWN TO BE MATERIALLY FALSE OR MISLEADING OR RECKLESSLY MAKING A STATEMENT WHICH IS MATERIALLY FALSE OR MISLEADING IN COMPLIANCE WITH A REQUIREMENT UNDER PART I OF THE ACT OR IN ORDER TO OBTAIN AUTHORISATION OR VARIATION OF AUTHORIS	5
PERSON BREACHES WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE AN OBLIGATION IMPOSED ON HIM BY A CONTROL ORDER	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS C ANABOLIC STEROIDS	5
SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY (OR BEING CONCERNED IN SUPPLYING OR OFFERING TO SUPPLY) A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS C GHB (HYDROXY-N-BUTRIC ACID)	5
MAKING OFF WITHOUT PAYMENT	3
INTERFERENCE WITH MOTOR VEHICLES	3
CAUSE INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A COCAINE	3
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B CANNABIS	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A HEROIN	3
THREAT	3
PASS ETC COUNTERFEIT COIN OR NOTE AS GENUINE	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A MDMA	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS A	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A CRACK	3
POSSESS COUNTERFEIT COIN OR NOTE	3
BY ANY DISHONEST ACT OBTAINS SERVICES FOR WHICH PAYMENT IS REQUIRED, WITH INTENT TO AVOID PAYMENT (INCLUDES ATTACHING A DECODER TO HER TELEVISION TO ENABLE VIEWING ACCES)	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A METHADONE	3
PERMITTING PREMISES TO BE USED FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES - CLASS B CANNABIS	3
CAUSING DANGER BY CAUSING ANYTHING TO BE ON A ROAD, INTERFERING WITH A VEHICLE OR TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT	3
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS B	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CLASS A DRUG METHYLAMPNETAME (CRYSTAL METHS) MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1971 - CLASS A DRUG METHYLAMPNETAME	3
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS A LSD	3
OFFENCES TRIABLE EITHER WAY UNAUTHORISED USE OF TRADE MARK, ETC. IN RELATION TO GOODS; FALSIFICATION OF REGISTER, ETC.	3
(A) WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD OR DECEIVE MAKING A COUNTERFEIT OF ANY DIE OR MARK; (B) REMOVING ANY MARK FROM AN ARTICLE OF PRECIOUS METAL, ETC.; (C) UTTERING ANY COUNTERFEIT OF A DIE OR ANY ARTICLE BEARING A COUNTERFEIT OF A MARK; (D) HAVING IN CUSTODY, ETC.	3
MAKING COUNTERFEIT COIN OR NOTE	3
PERMITTING PREMISES TO BE USED FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES - OTHER CLASS B	3
OFFENCES TRIABLE EITHER WAY; MAKING FOR SALE OR HIRE, IMPORTING, POSSESSING OR DISTRIBUTING ARTICLES WHICH INFRINGE THE COPYRIGHT; MAKING, IMPORTING OR DISTRIBUTING ILLICIT RECORDINGS	3
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B - CATHINONE DERIVATIVES INCLUDING 4-METHYLMETHCATHINONE ALSO KNOWN AS MEPHEDRONE	3
PRODUCTION OF OR BEING CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS C GHB (HYDROXY-N-BUTRIC ACID)	3
AGGRAVATED TAKING WHERE THE ONLY AGGRAVATING FACTOR IS CRIMINAL DAMAGE OF £5000 OR UNDER	2.1
UNDERTAKING OR ASSISTING IN THE RETENTION, REMOVAL, DISPOSAL OR REALISATION OF STOLEN GOODS, OR ARRANGING TO DO SO	2.1
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED CRIMINAL DAMAGE	2.1
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED OTHER CRIMINAL DAMAGE	2.1
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED OTHER CRIMINAL DAMAGE	2.1
RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED OTHER CRIMINAL DAMAGE	2.1
OTHER CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO A DWELLING	1.5
THEFT FROM A SHOP AND STALLS	1.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED DRUG - CANNABIS	1.5

(*continued*)

OFFENCE	CHI Value
DISHONESTLY MAKES A FALSE REPRESENTATION TO MAKE A GAIN FOR HIMSELF OR ANOTHER OR TO CAUSE LOSS TO ANOTHER OR TO EXPOSE ANOTHER TO A RISK FRAUD ACT 2006	1.5
ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE (POLICE ACT 1996)	1.5
OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE ALLOWING DOG TO BE DANGEROUSLY OUT OF CONTROL IN A PUBLIC PLACE INJURING ANY PERSON	1.5
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS	1.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B AMPHETAMINE	1.5
THEFT OF MAILBAG OR POSTAL PACKET OR UNLAWFULLY TAKING AWAY OR OPENING MAILBAG	1.5
POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS B CATHINONE DERIVATIVES INCLUDING METHYLMETHCATHINONE ALSO KNOWN AS MEPHEDRONE	1.5
MAKE, ADAPT, SUPPLY OR OFFER TO SUPPLY ANY ARTICLE KNOWING THAT IT IS DESIGNED OR ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE COURSE OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH FRAUD, OR INTENDING IT TO BE USED	1.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS B	1.5
OBSTRUCTING EXERCISE OF POWERS OF SEARCH ETC. OR CONCEALING DRUGS, ETC.	1.5
OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE ALLOWING DOG TO ENTER A NON-PUBLIC PLACE AND INJURE ANY PERSON	1.5
ASSAULTING A DESIGNATED OR ACCREDITED PERSON, OR PERSON ASSISTING HIM OR HER, IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS OR HER DUTY	1.5
ASSAULT ON CONSTABLE	1.5
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RESIST APPREHENSION OR ASSAULT ON A PERSON ASSISTING A CONSTABLE	1.5
DISHONESTLY FAILS TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION TO MAKE A GAIN FOR HIMSELF OR ANOTHER OR TO CAUSE LOSS TO ANOTHER OR TO EXPOSE ANOTHER OR A RISK FRAUD ACT 2006	1.5
POSSESION OF SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID AGONISTS	1.5
DISHONEST REPRESENTATION FOR OBTAINING BENEFIT, ETC.	1.5
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD	1.5
OTHER FRAUDS (SPECIFY OFFENCE AND ACT AND SECTION [OR COMMON LAW] UNDER WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN)	1.5
ASSAULT ON A DESIGNATED PERSON OR ASSISTANT IN THE EXERCISE OF A RELEVANT POWER	1.5
FALSE ACCOUNTING (WAS 52/00)	1.5
ASSAULTS A TRAFFIC OFFICER TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ACT 2004	1.5
ASSAULTING, RESISTING OR OBSTRUCTING A PERSON ASSISTING A CONSTABLE	1.5
SENDING LETTER/ARTICLES/EMAILS TO CAUSE DISTRESS OR ANXIETY	1.5
MAKING, SUPPLYING OR OBTAINING ARTICLES FOR USE IN OFFENCE UNDER SECTIONS 1 OR 3	1.5
RESISTING OR WILFULLY OBSTRUCTING A DESIGNATED OR ACCREDITED PERSON, OR PERSON ASSISTING, IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS OR HER DUTY	1.5
IF A MESSAGE IS SEND BY PUBLIC COMMUNICATION NETWORK AN OFFENSIVE/INDECENT/OBSCENE/MENACING MESSAGE/MATTER	1.5
ASSAULTING A COURT SECURITY OFFICER	1.5
FAIL TO DISCLOSE KEY TO PROTECTED INFORMATION REGULATION INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2003	1.5
ASSAULTING A PRISONER CUSTODY OFFICER OR CUSTODY OFFICER (STC)	1.5
ASSAULTING OR OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER OF REVENUE OR CUSTOMS COMMISIONERS FOR REVENUE AND CUSTOMS ACT 2005	1.5
KNOWINGLY OR RECKLESSLY DISCLOSING INFORMATION UNDER S.93(2)	1.5
ASSAULT AN IMMIGRATION OFFICER	1.5
ASSAULT ON PERSONS PRESERVING WRECK	1.5
FAILING TO COMPLY WITH ANY REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE RELEVANT INFORMATION	1.5
MAKE FALSE REPRESENTATIONS OR OMISSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR DEBT RELIEF ORDER INSOLVENCY ACT 1986 AS INSERTED BY SCHEDULE 1 OF THE TRIBUNALS COURTS AND ENFORCEMENT ACT 2007	1.5
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	1
THEFT FROM OTHER VEHICLES	1
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED COMMON ASSAULT OR BEATING	0.7
RACIALLY AGGRAVATED COMMON ASSAULT	0.7
COMMON ASSAULT AND BATTERY	0.5
HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	0.5
AIDING, ABETTING, CAUSING OR PERMITTING RECKLESS DRIVING	0.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - OTHER CLASS C	0.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG KETAMINE (SPECIAL K OR CLUB HORSE DRUG)	0.5
DEPOSITING, CAUSING THE DEPOSITION OR PERMITTING THE DEPOSITION TREATING, KEEPING OR DISPOSING OF CONTROLLED (BUT NOT SPECIAL) WASTE IN OR ON LAND WITHOUT A LICENCE	0.5
DEPOSITING, CAUSING THE DEPOSITION OR PERMITTING THE DEPOSITION OF CONTROLLED SPECIAL WASTE IN OR ON LAND WITHOUT A LICENCE	0.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS C GHB (HYDROXY-N-BUTRIC ACID)	0.5
HAVING POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DRUG - CLASS UNSPECIFIED	0.5
OTHER INDICTABLE/TRIABLE-EITHER-WAY OFFENCES RELATING TO DRUGS	0.5
POSSESSION OF PIPERAZINES (INCLUDING BZP)	0.5
RESISTS OR WILFULLY OBSTRUCTS A TRAFFIC OFFICER IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTIES TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ACT 2004	0.5
OBSTRUCT/RESIST A CONSTABLE IN THE EXECUTION OF DUTY	0.5
OBSTRUCTION OF AN OFFICER IN THE EXERCISE OF A POWER CONFERRED BY A WARRANT, ETC.	0.5
PERMITTING PREMISES TO BE USED FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES KETAMINE (SPECIAL K OR CLUB HORSE DRUG)	0.5

References

Akman, D. D., Normandeau, A., & Turner, S. (1967). The measurement of delinquency in Canada. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 58*(3), 330—337.

Ariel, B. (2011). Hot dots and hot Lines: Analysis of crime in london underground. In *Presented at the annual american society of criminology (Washington DC, November 06, 2011)*.

Ariel, B., & Partridge, H. (2016). Predictable Policing: Measuring the crime control benefits of hotspots policing at bus stops. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology,* 1—25. Published.

Ariel, B., Weinborn, C., & Sherman, L. W. (2016). "Soft" policing at hot spots—do police community support officers work? A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 12*(3), 277—317.

Bacher, J., Wenzig, K., & Vogler, M. (2001). SPSS TwoStep cluster - a first evaluation. *University Erlangen-nürnberg, 1*(1), 1—20.

Bland, M., & Ariel, B. (2015). Targeting escalation in reported domestic Abuse: Evidence from 36,000 callouts. *International Criminal Justice Review, 25*(1), 30—53. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1057567715574382. Available at:.

Bowers, K. J., & Johnson, S. D. (2004). The Burglary as Clue to the Future: The Beginnings of Prospective Hot-Spotting. *European Journal of Criminology, 1*(2), 237—255. Available at: http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/76532/.

Boyd, E., Geoghegan, R., & Gibbs, B. (2011). *Cost of the cops: Manpower and deployment in policing, London*. Available at: www.policyexchange.org.uk.

Braga, A. A., Papachristos, A. V., & Hureau, D. M. (2012). Hot spots policing effects on crime. *Campbell Systematic Reviews, 8*, 1—96.

Braga, A. A., Papachristos, A., & Hureau, D. (2014). The effects of hot spots policing on Crime: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Justice Quarterly, 31*(4), 633–663. Available at: http://campbellcollaboration.org/lib/project/24/.

Braga, A. A., Welsh, B. C., Papachristos, A. V., Schnell, C., & Grossman, L. (2014). The growth of randomized experiments in policing: The vital few and the salience of mentoring. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 10*(1), 1–28.

Brand, S., & Price, R. (2000). *Home Office Research Study 217: The Economic and Social Costs of Crime, London*.

Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. (1999). A theoretical model of crime hot spot generation. *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention, 8*(1), 7–26.

Brantingham, P. L., Brantingham, P. J., Vajihollahi, M., & Wuschke, K. (2009). Crime analysis at multiple scales of aggregation: A topological approach. In D. L. Weisburd, W. Bernasco, & G. J. N. Bruinsma (Eds.), *Putting crime in its Place: Units of analysis in geographic criminology*. New York: Springer.

Cohen, M. A. (1988). Pain, suffering, and jury awards: A study of the cost of crime to victims. *Law & Society Review, 22*(3), 537–556.

Cohen, M. A., & Bowles, R. (2010). Estimating costs of crime. In A. Piquero, & D. L. Weisburd (Eds.), *Handbook of quantitative criminology* (pp. 143–162). New York; London: Springer.

Everitt, B. (1980). *Cluster analysis* (Second). London: (Published on behalf of the Social Science Research Council by Heinemann Educational).

Fraley, C., & Raftery, A. E. (1998). How many Clusters? Which clustering Method? Answers via model-based cluster analysis. *The Computer Journal, 41*(8), 578–588. Available at: http://comjnl.oxfordjournals.org.proxy.lib.uiowa.edu/content/41/8/578.

Greenfield, V. A., & Paoli, L. (2013). A framework to assess the harms of crimes. *British Journal of Criminology, 53*(5), 864–885. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azt018 (Accessed October 14, 2014).

Haberman, C. P., & Ratcliffe, J. H. (2012). The predictive policing challenges of near repeat armed street robberies. *Policing, 6*(2), 151–166. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/police/pas012. Available at:.

Hall, J. (1960). *General principles of criminal law* (Second). Indianapolis: (The Lawbook Exchange).

Howell, D. C. (2013). *Statistical methods for psychology* (8th ed.). Australia; United Kingdom: Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

Normandeau, A. (1966). The measurement of delinquency in montreal. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 57*(2), 172–177.

Office for National Statistics. (2015). *Statistical bulletin: crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2015, London*.

Pease, K., Ireson, J., & Thorpe, J. (1974). Additivity assumptions in the measurement of delinquency. *British Journal of Criminology, 14*(1), 256–263.

Pierce, G. L., Spaar, S., & Briggs, L. R. (1986). *The character of police Work: Strategic and tactical implications, Boston, MA*.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2015). Towards an index for harm-focused policing. *Policing, 9*(2), 164–182. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/police/pau032. Available at:.

Ratcliffe, J. H., Taniguchi, T., Groff, E. R., & Wood, J. D. (2011). The Philadelphia foot patrol experiment: A randomized controlled trial of police patrol effectiveness in violent crime hotspots. *Criminology, 49*(3), 795–831. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9125.2011.00240.x.

Reiss, A. J. (1982). How serious is serious crime? *Vanderbilt Law Review, 35*, 541–587.

Roesler, T. A., & Weissmann-Wind, T. (1994). Telling the Secret: Adult women describe their disclosures of incest. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 9*(3), 327–338.

Rose, G. N. G. (1966). Concerning the measurement of delinquency. *British Journal of Criminology, 6*, 414–421.

Rossi, P. H., Waite, E., Bose, C. E., & Berk, R. E. (1974). The seriousness of Crime: Normative structure and individual differences. *American Sociological Review, 39*(2), 224–237.

Sellin, T., & Wolfgang, M. E. (1964). *The measurement of delinquency*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Sherman, L. W. (1995). Hot spots of crime and criminal careers of places. In J. E. Eck, & D. L. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place: Crime prevention studies* (Vol. 4, pp. 35–52). Criminal Justice Press and The Police Executive Research Forum.

Sherman, L. W. (2007). The power few: Experimental criminology and the reduction of harm. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 3*(4), 299–321. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11292-007-9044-y (Accessed June 1, 2014).

Sherman, L. W. (2013). The rise of evidence-based Policing: Targeting, testing, and tracking. *Crime and Justice, 42*(1), 377–451. Available at: http://www.jstor.org/stable/info/10.1086/670819.

Sherman, L. W., & Berk, R. A. (1984). The specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault. *American Sociological Review, 49*(2), 261–272.

Sherman, L. W., Gartin, P. R., & Buerger, M. E. (1989). Hot spots of predatory Crime: Routine activities and the criminology of place. *Criminology, 27*(1), 27–56.

Sherman, L. W., Neyroud, P. W., & Neyroud, E. C. (2016). The cambridge crime harm Index: Measuring total harm from crime based on sentencing guidelines. *Policing*, 1–13.

Sherman, L. W., & Weisburd, D. L. (1995). General deterrent effects of police patrol in crime "hot spots": A randomized, controlled trial. *Justice Quarterly, 12*(4), 625–648.

Sherman, L. W., Williams, S., Ariel, B., Strang, L. R., Wain, N., Slothower, M., et al. (2014). An integrated theory of hot spots patrol strategy. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 30*(2), 95–122.

Wallace, M., Turner, J., Matarazzo, A., & Babyak, C. (2009). *Measuring crime in Canada: Introducing the crime severity index and improvements to the uniform crime reporting survey, Ottawa*.

Weisburd, D. L. (2008). *Place-based policing, Washington, DC*.

Weisburd, D. L. (2015). The law of crime concentration and the criminology of place. *Criminology, 53*(2), 133–157. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12070. Available at:.

Weisburd, D. L., Bushway, S. D., Lum, C., & Yang, S.-M. (2004). Trajectories of crime at places: A longitudinal study of street segments in the city of Seattle. *Criminology, 42*(2), 283–321.

Weisburd, D. L., Hinkle, J. C., Famega, C. N., & Ready, J. (2011). The possible "backfire" effects of hot spots policing: An experimental assessment of impacts on legitimacy, fear and collective efficacy. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 7*(4), 297–320. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11292-011-9130-z.

Weisburd, D. L., Groff, E. R., & Yang, S.-M. (2012). *The criminology of Place: Street segments and our understanding of the crime problem*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Weisburd, D. L., Lum, C., & Yang, S.-M. (2004). *The criminal careers of places: A longitudinal study, Washington, DC*.

Weisburd, D. L., & Mazserolle, L. (2000). Crime and disorder in drug hot Spots: Implications for theory and practice in policing. *Police Quarterly, 3*(3), 331–349. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1098611100003003006 (Accessed March 11, 2013).

Wolfgang, M. E., Figlio, R. M., Tracy, P. E., & Singer, S. I. (1985). *The National survey of crime severity, Washington, DC*.

World Health Organization. (2010). *The management of nutrition in major emergencies*. Geneva: WHO.