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# Home Office Statistical Bulletin



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## Public perceptions of policing, engagement with the police and victimisation: Findings from the 2009/10 British Crime Survey

Supplementary Volume 1 to Crime in England and Wales 2009/10

Matthew Scribbins (Ed.), John Flatley (Ed.), Jenny Parfremment-Hopkins and Philip Hall

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## Further information

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Copies of this and other Home Office statistical bulletins are available from the Research Development Statistics Internet site: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/>.

This includes the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics, a useful reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of the crime statistics:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/crimestats-userguide.pdf>

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>

For further information about the British Crime Survey, please email [crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk) or write to:

Home Office Statistics, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF

### **Home Office Responsible Statistician**

David Blunt, Chief Statistician and Head of Profession for Statistics

Contact via [crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

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## Introduction

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This bulletin is the first in a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Crime in England and Wales 2009/10' (Flatley *et al.*, 2010). These supplementary volumes report on additional analysis not included in the main annual publication. Figures included in this bulletin are from the British Crime Survey (BCS), a large, nationally representative victimisation survey of approximately 46,000 adults resident in households in England and Wales.<sup>1</sup>

Since 2001/02 the BCS has run continuously with interviewing being carried out throughout the year. Adults aged 16 and over are asked about their experiences of crime-related incidents in the 12 months prior to interview. BCS respondents are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police, criminal justice system, perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour.

This bulletin presents findings from additional analyses on public perceptions of policing, people's engagement with the police and their perceptions of the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime, based on the 2009/10 BCS.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information about the BCS see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>.

# Conventions used in figures and tables

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## Table abbreviations

- '0' indicates no response in that particular category or less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).
  - 'n/a' indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.
  - '-' indicates that for recorded crime percentage changes are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50, for the BCS indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.
  - '..'
  - '\*\*'
- '..' indicates for police recorded crime that data are not available.
- '\*\*' indicates for BCS that the change is statistically significant at the five per cent level. Where an apparent change over time is not statistically significant this is noted in the text.

## Unweighted base

All BCS percentages and rates presented in the tables are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non response. Tables show the unweighted base which represents the number of people/households interviewed in the specified group.

## Percentages

Row or column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Most BCS tables present cell percentages where the figures refer to the percentage of people/households who have the attribute being discussed and the complementary percentage, to add to 100%, is not shown.

A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.

## Year-labels on BCS figures and tables

Prior to 2001/02, BCS respondents were asked about their experience of crime in the previous calendar year, so year-labels identify the year in which the crime took place. Following the change to continuous interviewing, respondents' experience of crime relates to the 12 full months prior to interview (i.e. a moving reference period). Year-labels from 2001/02 onwards identify the BCS year of interview. Other questions on the BCS (e.g. attitudes to policing, confidence in the criminal justice system) ask the respondent their current views or attitudes, and thus the data are referenced as the year in which the respondent was interviewed (e.g. 1996, 2008/09).

## 'No answers' (missing values)

All BCS analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.

## Numbers of BCS incidents

Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000.

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# 1 Public perceptions of the police

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*Jenny Parfremment-Hopkins*

## 1.1 SUMMARY

The British Crime Survey (BCS) has included a number of questions about people's attitudes towards the police since its inception in 1982. These questions cover a range of topics from the general - an overall rating of local police – to very specific areas of how police are working with others.

The long-term trend for ratings of the local police shows a fall between 1982 and 2002/03 and a subsequent increase between 2003/04 and 2009/10. The question was asked consistently between 1982 and 2002/03, but the question was changed in 2003/04 in order to improve the quality of the data collected. As a result, figures for these two time periods are not directly comparable.

- Overall, the trend in people's ratings of the local police shows a 16 percentage point decrease between 1982 and 2002/03.
- According to the new measure, the proportion of people who thought their local police force did a good or excellent job increased by nine percentage points between 2003/04 and 2009/10. The measure showed statistically significant year-on-year increases for most survey years, but the overall scores were considerably lower than those for the old measure.

More detail is available on specific aspects of public assessment of the police, such as whether they can be relied on and understand local concerns.

- The long-term trends for these measures show a significant increase for all of the perceptions measures between 2004/05 (when the questions were introduced) and 2009/10.
- The largest percentage point increase over time was for the proportion of people agreeing that overall they had confidence in the police in their area, which rose from 55 per cent to 69 per cent between 2004/05 and 2009/10.
- The 2009/10 BCS shows there were high levels of agreement that the police treat people with respect (84%) and fairly (65%), as well as understand the local issues that affect the community (67%).

The police do not work in isolation in reducing crime, so the public are also asked questions about how the police work with others to deal with crime and related matters.

- The proportion of people agreeing that the police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in the local area increased from 45 per cent in 2007/08 to 51 per cent in 2009/10.
- Similar increases were observed over time for the proportion agreeing that the police and local council seek people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) (from 41% in 2007/08 to 47% in 2009/10) and, the police keep people informed about how the police and local council are dealing with ASB and crime in the local area (from 39% in 2008/09 to 42% in 2009/10).

## 1.2 INTRODUCTION

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people are asked about their experiences of crime in the last 12 months. In addition, respondents are asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues. For example, the BCS has always included measures of public perceptions of the police. These questions have ranged from ratings of how good a job the local police do, to perceptions of specific aspects of policing.

This chapter is intended to provide an overview of these measures and gives a short history and summary of the key policing measures included on the BCS since its inception in 1982, including trends over time for key measures. Box 1.1 provides detail on the history of questions relating to perceptions of policing and confidence in the police and local partners.

### **Box 1.1 Attitudes towards the police: Questions used in the BCS**

#### **Background**

The British Crime Survey has consistently measured respondents' ratings of their local police since its inception in 1982. Between 1982 and 2002/03 all respondents (regardless of whether they had contact with the police) were asked whether they agreed that their local police were doing a fairly or very good job when asked: Taking everything into account, would you say the police in this area do a good job or a poor job?

Since then a number of additional questions have been included in the BCS in order to measure perceptions of the police at both force and national level.

#### **Changes to the original question**

In 2003/04 the original question used to measure respondents' perceptions of their local police was changed in order to improve the quality of the data and to enable estimates at police force area level. The question was moved from a module asked of only a sub-sample of respondents to a section of the core questionnaire (asked of all respondents) which contained questions about people's views of how good a job various agencies of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) were doing.

At the same time, the question wording and response categories were also changed to bring the question in line with the series of other questions about CJS agencies:

- the question wording was changed to ask 'how good a job' the public thought the police in their local area was doing;
- the response categories were changed to excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor; and,
- respondents were now able to provide a mid-point response (fair), where they had not previously been able to.

This question became the first BCS question to be used to measure confidence in the local police at a police force area level (the BCS sample was increased in 2004/05 to allow for estimates at police force area level). This measure calculates the percentage of respondents answering 'good' or 'excellent' when asked: Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?

**Box 1.1 Attitudes towards the police: Questions used in the BCS (cont.)**

**Perceptions of the local police**

In October 2004 an additional seven questions on perceptions of the local police were added. These were used to measure the proportion of respondents who 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' that:

- the police in this area can be relied on to be there when you need them;
- the police in this area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason;
- the police in this area treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are;
- the police in this area can be relied on to deal with minor crimes;
- the police in this area understand the issues that affect this community;
- the police in this area are dealing with the things that matter to people in this community;
- taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area.

These measures were used as indicators of police performance. For more information on the use of BCS data in performance monitoring see Appendix 1 of:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol1.pdf>

**Confidence in the local police and council**

Since October 2007, the BCS has included two further questions to measure public confidence in the police working with local agencies to understand and tackle the crime and anti-social behaviour issues of importance in their community. These measures are calculated by identifying the proportion of respondents who 'strongly agree' and 'tend to agree' with the following statements:

- the police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area;
- the police and local council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area.

In April 2008 an additional question was added to the survey:

- the police and local council keep people informed about how they are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area.

The first question was the basis of the target set by the then Home Secretary for each police force to improve the level of public confidence in the police and local partners over a three-year period (2008 to 2011). This target has since been abolished by the current Government as part of its removal of centrally imposed targets from the police.

**Other policing-related questions**

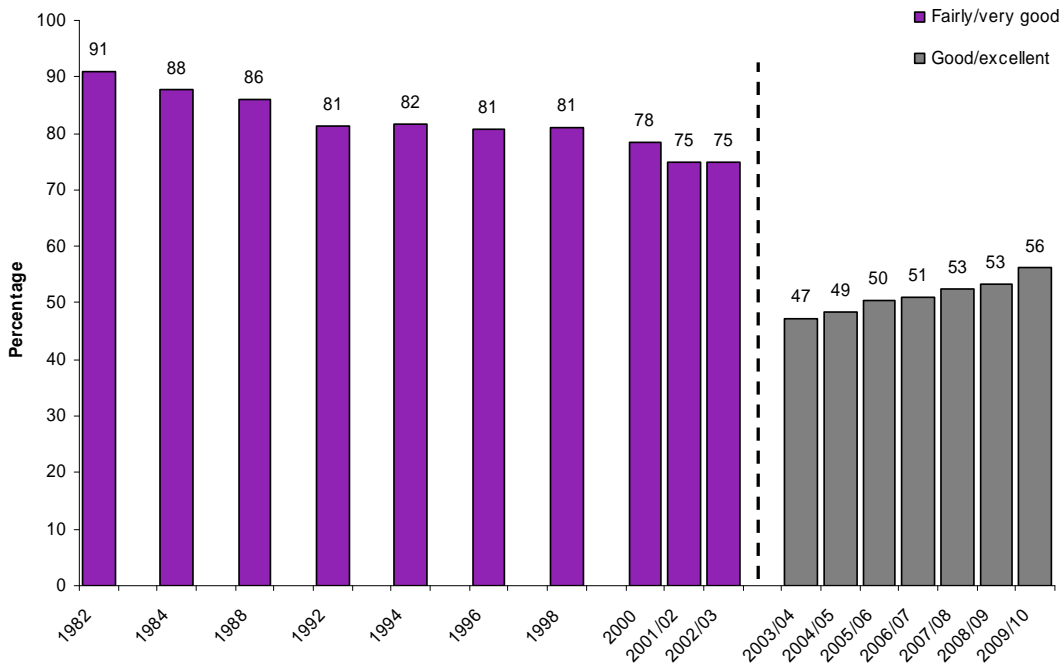
As well as measures of people's attitudes towards the police, a number of other questions relating to policing are included in the BCS (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for an overview of some of these questions).

### 1.3 RATINGS OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The BCS has measured respondents' ratings of the local police since the survey began in 1982. This section looks at trends in ratings of the local police between 1982 and 2002/03, prior to the change in the question wording; and then between 2003/04 and 2009/10. The two measures are not directly comparable.

The overall trend shows that ratings of the local police fell between 1982 and 2002/03 and subsequently rose between 2003/04 and 2009/10. There were significantly lower positive scores after the question was changed in 2003/04 (for example, 75% of people responded positively using the old measure in 2002/03 compared with 47% using the new measure in its first year on the survey, 2003/04). This is likely to be a result of the changes to response categories from 2003/04, and in particular a result of the introduction of a mid-point response category. Prior to the question changes, two of four response options were positive (respondents could answer that the police did a very or fairly good job). After the question changes a smaller proportion of the response options (two of five) were positive, resulting in a lower overall proportion responding positively to this question. It is also likely that the removal of the 'fairly good' category meant that some of these assessments moved to the mid-point response (Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1 Ratings of the local police, 1982 to 2009/10 BCS**



1. Estimates for 1982 and 1984 have been revised and may differ from previously published figures.
2. Question wording changes took effect in 2003/04 interviews.

The following sections provide a more detailed discussion of the trends in ratings of the police between 1982 and 2002/03 (using the original question) and between 2003/04 and 2009/10 (after the question was changed). The data from Figure 1.1 is repeated in more detail, in Figures 1.2 and 1.3.

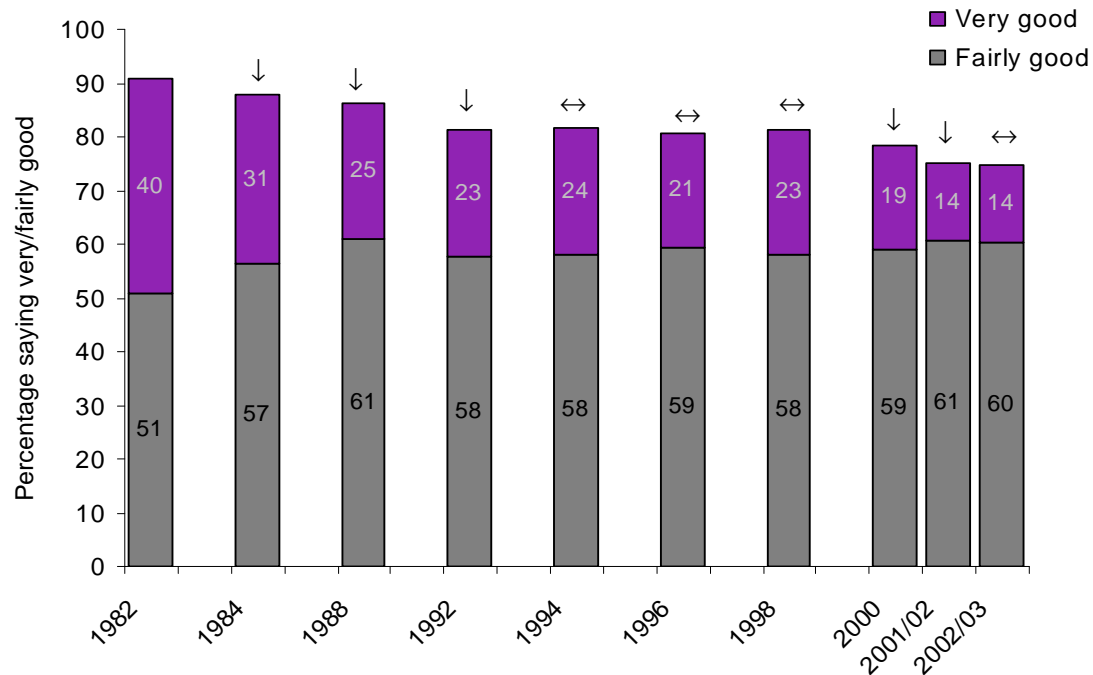
#### Trends in ratings of the local police, 1982 to 2002/03

Between 1982 and 2002/03 the BCS asked respondents whether they thought their local police force did a good job or a poor job.

Overall, people's ratings of their local police generally declined during the 1980s, showed no change during the early to mid 1990s, and fell again between 1998 and 2001/02.

The long-term trend shows a 16 percentage point decrease in the proportion of people who thought their local police force did a fairly or very good job between 1982, when the measure was introduced, and 2002/03. Though looking at the split between 'very' and 'fairly' good is less robust than the figure for the two combined, there appears to be a clear trend with the proportion of people thinking the police did a very good job decreased over this period from 40% to 14% (Figure 1.2 and Table 1.01).

Figure 1.2 Ratings of the local police, 1982 to 2002/03 BCS



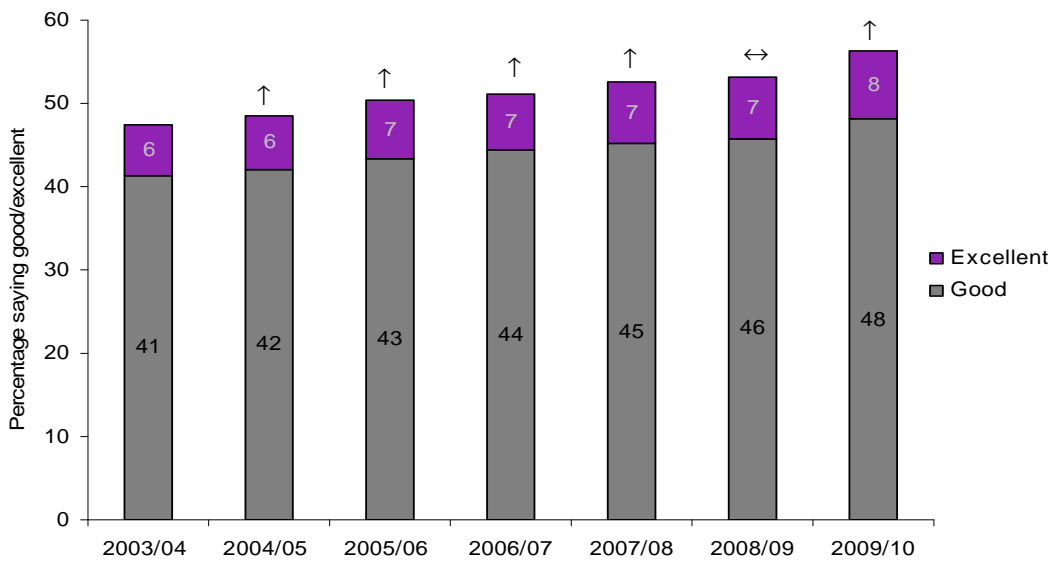
1. Estimates for 1982 and 1984 have been revised and may differ from previously published figures.
2. ↓ / ↔ denotes a statistically significant decrease/no statistically significant change at the five per cent level for the total proportion of people thinking the police did a very or fairly good job, compared with the previous measure.

### Trends in ratings of the local police, 2003/04 to 2009/10

From 2003/04 the question was changed to improve the quality of the data collected. Instead of being asked whether the police did a good job or a poor job, the question now measured how good a job respondents thought their local police force were doing, ranging from an excellent job to a very poor job.

The long-term trend shows a nine percentage point increase in the proportion of people who thought their local police force did a good or excellent job between 2003/04 and 2009/10. There were increases in both the proportion of people who thought that the police were doing a good job (from 41% in 2003/04 to 48% in 2009/10) and those who thought that the police were doing an excellent job (from 6% in 2003/04 to 8% in 2009/10). People's ratings of their local police force increased significantly, with the proportion thinking the police did a good or excellent job rising from 53 per cent in 2008/09 to 56 per cent in 2009/10. (Figure 1.3 and Table 1.02).

Figure 1.3 Ratings of the local police, 2003/04 to 2009/10 BCS



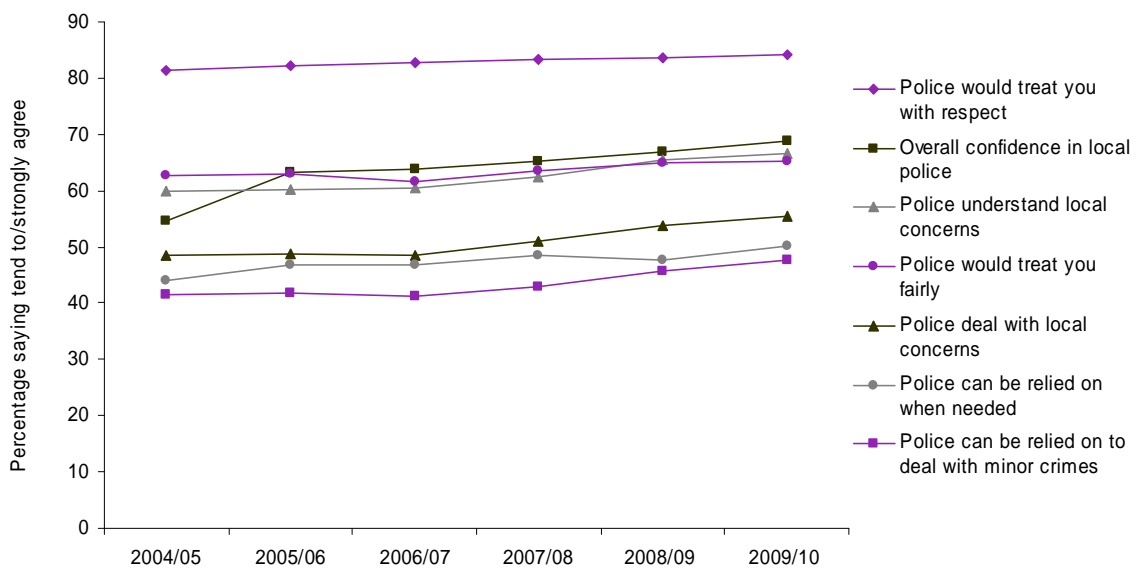
1. ↑ / ↔ denotes a statistically significant increase / no statistically significant change at the five per cent level compared with the previous year for the *total* proportion of people thinking the police did a good or excellent job compared with the previous year.

### 1.4 PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL POLICE

In October 2004 an additional set of seven questions was included on the BCS to measure perceptions of the local police in general terms as well as specific aspects of their work. These questions were added to shed light on some of the factors that lay beneath the overall rating, and can be thought of as diagnostic or explanatory measures.

In general, the 2009/10 BCS showed there were high levels of agreement that the police treat people with respect (84%) and fairly (65%) as well as understand local issues that affect the community (67%). There was slightly less confidence that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes (48%), that they could be relied on when needed (50%) and that they could deal with local concerns (56%; Figure 1.4 and Table 1.03).

Figure 1.4 Perceptions of the local police, 2004/05 to 2009/10 BCS



The 2009/10 BCS saw an improvement (compared with the previous year) in perceptions of the police for five of the specific aspects of their work, namely in the proportions agreeing that the police: can be relied on when needed, can be relied on to deal with minor crimes, understand local concerns, and deal with local concerns; and in overall confidence in the local police.<sup>1</sup> (Table 1.03)

Longer-term trends show a significant increase in all of these measures of perceptions between 2004/05, when the questions were first included on the survey, and 2009/10. The largest percentage point increase was for the proportion of people agreeing they had confidence in the police in their area, which rose from 55 per cent to 69 per cent between 2004/05 and 2009/10 (a 14 percentage point increase, with the largest increase in the first year). This was the only measure to show significant increases year on year during this time period.

The trends for other measures varied. For example, the following three measures showed no significant change between 2004/05 and 2006/07 but significant increases in more recent years, between 2006/07 and 2009/10:

- the proportion of people who agreed that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes;
- the proportion of people who agreed that the police understood local concerns; and
- the proportion of people who agreed that the police dealt with local concerns.

The proportion of people who agreed the police could be relied on when needed has shown an overall general increase between 2004/05 and 2009/10 (from 44% to 50%), although the measure did not show significant improvements every year during this period.

Although the proportion of people agreeing that the police treat people with respect is the highest of the seven perception measures, this measure has shown only a small amount of variation over time. A significant increase was observed between the first two years the question was included in the survey, 2004/05 and 2005/06, but the smaller year-on-year increases since then were not statistically significant.

There was also a relatively small increase between 2004/05 and 2009/10 (from 63% to 65%) in the proportion who agreed that the police treat people fairly. This measure saw significant increases year on year between 2005/06 and 2008/09, but there was no change in the proportion agreeing more recently, between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Perceptions of the local police vary across demographics and socio-economic groups. For a discussion of the characteristics associated with agreeing with these measures see Walker *et al.*, 2009.

### 1.5 CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE AND LOCAL PARTNERS

The police do not work in isolation in reducing crime, so the public are also asked questions about how the police work with others to deal with crime and related matters. Questions were introduced in October 2007 to cover partnership working between the police and local agencies in relation to anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime in the local area.

Overall, there were increases in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area<sup>2</sup>; from 45 per cent in 2007/08 to 51 per cent in 2009/10. There were related decreases in the proportion of people who disagreed with this statement in both 2008/09 and 2009/10, as

<sup>1</sup> Based on the question 'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area'.

<sup>2</sup> This question was the basis of the target set by the then Home Secretary for each police force to improve the level of public confidence in the police and local partners over a three-year period (2008 to 2011). This target has since been abolished by the current Government as part of its removal of centrally imposed targets from the police.

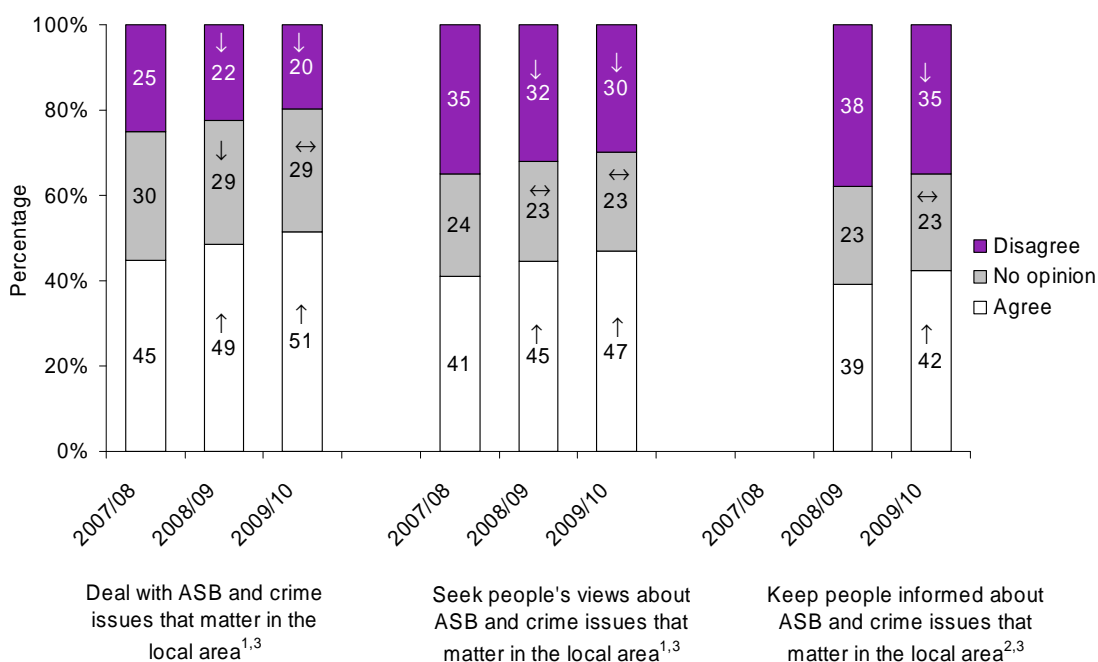
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well as a significant decrease in the proportion that had no opinion between 2007/08 and 2008/09, but not between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (Figure 1.5 and Table 1.04).

Similar increases over time were also observed for the proportion agreeing (and decreases for the proportion disagreeing) with the related measures (Figure 1.5):

- that the police and local council seek people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour (from 41% in 2007/08 to 47% in 2009/10); and
- that people are kept informed about how the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (from 39% in 2008/09 to 42% in 2009/10).

**Figure 1.5 Confidence in the police and local council, 2007/08 to 2009/10 BCS**



1. Estimates for 2007/08 are based on six months of data (between October 2007 and March 2008) as the questions were introduced in the middle of the 2007/08 survey year.

2. This question was introduced in April 2008.

3. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for more information.

4. ↑ / ↓ / ↔ denotes a statistically significant increase/decrease/no statistically significant change at the five per cent level, compared with the previous year.

Box 1.2 provides an overview of research that has sought to identify some of the factors that are associated with confidence in the police.



### Box 1.2 Factors relating to confidence in the police

This section provides an overview of research that has sought to identify some of the factors that are associated with confidence in the police.

Thorpe (2009) analysed BCS data for the year ending September 2008 (the first 12 months of data available) and identified a number of factors that were independently associated with confidence in the police and local council dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime. After controlling for all other factors using multivariate analysis, Thorpe's analysis found that perceiving that the local police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes, and perceiving that the police deal with people fairly and/or with respect, were strongly associated with agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime.

A number of other factors were also identified as important in improving confidence, for example:

- seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol;
- age of respondent (35 and over);
- not perceiving the crime rate in the local area to have increased a lot; and
- not having a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour.

Overall, this model accounted for 20 per cent of the variance in agreement that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime.

Myhill and Beak (2008) carried out multivariate analysis on the 2005/06 BCS on two measures of confidence in the police ('how good a job the local police are doing'<sup>1</sup> and 'overall confidence in the local police'<sup>1</sup>). Their research showed that an almost identical set of factors was associated with agreement with both measures (these factors were also very similar to those identified by Thorpe). These included:

- agreeing that the local police are dealing with the things that matter to people;
- agreeing that the local police treat people fairly and/or with respect;
- not having a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour; and
- perceiving that there was less crime in the area than two years previously.

Myhill and Beak also found that having contact with the police was not in itself associated with confidence in the police, but that how satisfied a person was with the contact was; people who were not satisfied with their contact with the police were less likely to be confident in the police.

It should be noted that the factors identified by both Thorpe and Myhill and Beak as associated with confidence in the police explain only a small proportion of the variance in agreement with these measures. There are likely to be other factors that have a significant impact that are either not included in the analysis because they correlate with factors included in the analysis or have not been investigated in the BCS (e.g. specific local circumstances). There may also be some correlation between perceptions measures included in the analysis and those included as the dependent measure of confidence in the police.

Research exploring factors relating to confidence in the police is not restricted to analysis of the BCS. For example, Rix *et al.* (2009) recently carried out a comprehensive Rapid Evidence Assessment of the available literature on public confidence in the police, as well as an assessment of local practice schemes. Findings are available at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/horr28c.pdf>.

**Table 1.01 Trends in ratings of the local police, 1982 to 2002/03 BCS**

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS									
	1982	1984	1988	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03
	<i>Percentage saying police do a fairly or very good job</i>									
Police do a fairly/very good job	91	88	86	81	82	81	81	78	75	75
<i>Unweighted base</i>	5,130	6,114	4,246	4,249	6,796	7,387	6,697	8,586	7,484	8,432

1. Estimates for 1982 and 1984 have been revised and may vary compared with previously published figures.

**Table 1.02 Trends in ratings of the local police, 2003/04 to 2009/10 BCS**

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS									
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>1</sup>	2009/10			
	<i>Percentage saying police do a good or excellent job</i>									
Police do a good/excellent job	47	49	50	51	53	53	56			
<i>Unweighted base</i>	34,862	43,923	46,613	45,985	45,782	45,323	43,686			

1. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for more information.

Table 1.03 Trends in perceptions of the local police, 2004/05 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS						Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	2004/05 <sup>2</sup>	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>3</sup>	2009/10	
	<i>Percentage saying tend to/strongly agree</i>						
Police can be relied on when needed	44	47	47	48	48	50	**
Police would treat you with respect	81	82	83	83	84	84	
Police would treat you fairly	63	63	62	64	65	65	
Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	41	42	41	43	46	48	**
Police understand local concerns	60	60	60	62	65	67	**
Police deal with local concerns	48	49	49	51	54	56	**
Overall confidence in local police	55	63	64	65	67	69	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>1</sup>	20,086	47,367	46,855	46,627	45,960	44,293	

1. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.
2. Estimates for 2004/05 are based on six months of data (between October 2004 and March 2005) as the questions were introduced in the middle of the survey year.
3. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide for more information.

**Table 1.04 Trends in public confidence in the police and local partners, 2007/08 to 2009/10 BCS**

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS			Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	2007/08 <sup>1</sup>	2008/09 <sup>2</sup>	2009/10	
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>				
Police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area	45	49	51	**
Police and local council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area	41	45	47	**
Police and local council keep people informed about how they are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area <sup>3</sup>	n/a	39	42	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>19,720</i>	<i>45,041</i>	<i>43,372</i>	

1. Estimates for 2007/08 are based on six months of data (between October 2007 and March 2008) as the questions were introduced in the middle of the survey year.

2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide for more information.

3. This question was introduced in April 2008.

4. Unweighted base refers to the police and local council dealing with issues. Other bases will be similar.

## 2 Policing and community engagement

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*Jenny Parfremment-Hopkins*

### 2.1 SUMMARY

The BCS collects a wide range of information about the police and about community engagement, including questions relating to contact with the police about local issues and people's involvement in local crime prevention schemes (such as Neighbourhood Watch).

Just over half of people (54%) said they saw police officers or Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) on foot patrol on a regular basis (at least once a month), with 38 per cent seeing them at least once a week. A fifth (19%) said that they saw officers on foot patrol less than once a month and around a quarter (27%) said that they never saw officers on foot patrol in their local area. How often a person reported having seen officers on foot patrol varied with personal, household and area characteristics.

- Younger people (65% of 16-34 year olds), those from a non-White ethnic background (69%) and people living in urban areas (60%) were among those most likely to see an officer on foot patrol at least once a month, as were those who lived in a high crime area (70% for those in the highest crime areas).

Specific questions about people's awareness of local neighbourhood policing teams showed that about two-fifths (39%) were aware that there was a neighbourhood policing team operating in their area. People who saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol on a regular basis and those who had had contact with the police in the last 12 months were among those most likely to be aware of their local neighbourhood policing team.

The 2009/10 BCS also included questions relating to other aspects of neighbourhood policing, including the accessibility of the local police and the public's contact with the police about local policing issues.

- Less than a third (31%) of people said that they had seen, read or heard details about their local police (for example, the names of the officers on the team).
- Fifty-four per cent of people said that they knew how to contact their local police if they wanted to talk to them about policing, crime or anti-social behaviour.
- Eleven per cent had contacted the police to talk about such issues; contact was most commonly made by telephone.
- A small proportion of people had contact with the police in their local area in other ways: nine per cent said an officer had knocked on their door, four per cent reported approaching an officer on patrol and three per cent either speaking to the police at an event in the local area or at an open public meeting.

Both awareness and use of online crime maps were low; with ten per cent of people aware of crime maps and three per cent of people having used them. Awareness and use of online crime maps varied with personal, household and area characteristics.

- People aged under 75, people with degree or diploma-level qualifications (15%), broadsheet readers (17%) and those with a high household income (17% for those earning £50,000 or more) were amongst those most likely to be aware of crime maps, as were those who were aware of their local neighbourhood policing team (17%).

Thirteen per cent of people said their household was a member of a local Neighbourhood Watch Scheme. This was a reduction from the 2006/07 level of 16%.

## 2.2 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter examined public ratings of the police. The BCS also collects information about other aspects of policing and about community engagement. This chapter focuses on some of these questions, including the public's contact with the police, their knowledge of their local policing team and involvement in crime prevention schemes, such as Neighbourhood Watch. An overview of other questions relating to policing and community engagement included in the 2009/10 BCS but not discussed in this chapter can be found in Box 2.2.

## 2.3 CONTACT WITH THE LOCAL POLICE

The development of neighbourhood policing over recent years has shaped the way the police interact with the public. Every neighbourhood in England and Wales had a dedicated neighbourhood policing team by April 2008. The key elements of the neighbourhood policing model are:

- the presence of visible, accessible and locally known police officers and Police and Community Support Officers (PCSOs);
- community engagement in identifying priorities; and,
- targeted policing and problem solving to tackle public concerns in the neighbourhood.

Neighbourhood policing activities implemented locally could include carrying out targeted foot patrols, holding meetings with the local community and using more proactive engagement methods to find out what local residents think. To aid understanding of the public's knowledge of and engagement with the police, the following sections discuss people's awareness of and their contact with their local policing teams.

### Awareness of the local police

The 2009/10 BCS showed that about half of people (54%) said that they saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in their local area once a month or more often (3% said they saw officers on foot patrol more than once a day, 10% saw them about once a day, 25% saw them about once a week and 15% saw them about once a month). About a fifth (19%) said that they saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in their local area less than once a month and a further quarter (27%) said that they never saw officers on foot patrol in their area (Table 2.01).

As expected, how often a person saw officers on foot patrol in their local area varied with area characteristics (Table 2.03).<sup>1</sup> For example:

- People living in urban areas (60%) were much more likely to have seen an officer on foot patrol at least once a month than those living in rural areas (32%).
- Similarly, those who lived in areas classified (by the ONS Output Area Classification<sup>2</sup>) as Countryside were the least likely to have seen an officer on foot patrol at least once a month (25%), whereas those living in areas classified as City Living or Multicultural were the most likely to have done so (73% and 74% respectively).

There were more subtle differences in how often a person saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in the local area by personal and household characteristics (Tables 2.02 and 2.03).

There was also an apparent relationship between how often people saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in their local area and levels of actual and perceived crime in the area. For example, 64 per cent of people who perceived a higher than average crime rate in their local area had seen a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol at least once a month; contrasting

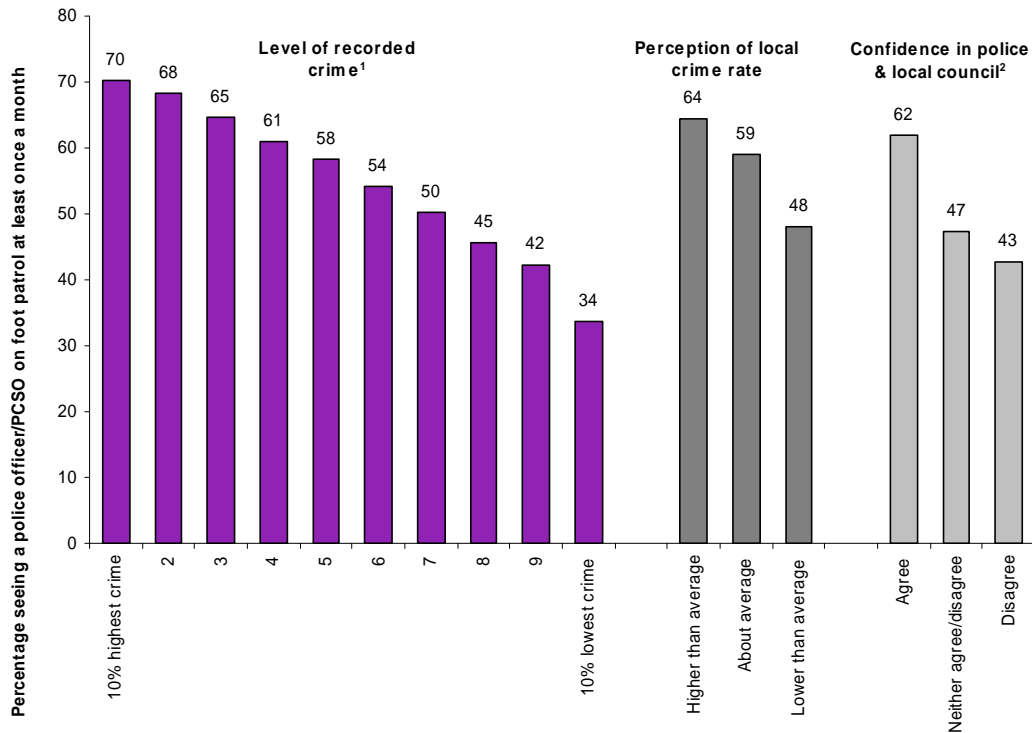
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<sup>1</sup> A full breakdown of how often people saw officers on foot patrol by personal, household and area characteristics can be found in Tables 2.02 and 2.03. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated (for example, marital status and age) so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effects of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation.

<sup>2</sup> See Section 7.1 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for details of Output Area Classification.

with 48 per cent of those who perceived a lower than average crime rate in their local area were the least likely to have seen officers on foot patrol at least once a month. Similarly, people who had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area, were more likely to have seen an officer on foot patrol at least once a month, than those who did not (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.02).

**Figure 2.1 Seeing a police officer on foot at least once a month, by level of recorded crime, by perception of the local crime rate and by confidence in the police and local council, 2009/10 BCS**



1. As indicated by the Crime Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Section 7.1 of the User Guide for more information).

2. Based on the question 'How much would you agree or disagree that the police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area?'

When considering actual levels of crime (as opposed to perceptions), people living in high crime areas<sup>3</sup> were also more likely to see officers on foot patrol in their local area on a regular basis; 70 per cent of people who lived in the highest crime areas saw a police officer on foot patrol at least once a month compared with 34 per cent in the lowest crime areas. And people who had experienced crime in the last 12 months were more likely to have seen an officer on foot patrol at least once a month, than those who did not (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.02).

Moon *et al.* (2009) identified a clear linear relationship between actual levels of crime and perceptions of the relative level of crime in an area. Thus, it is likely the associations between the actual levels of crime, the frequency of seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol and resulting perceptions of the local crime rate are inter-related (as expected, the police appear to be more visible on foot patrol in higher crime areas). This is likely to reflect a greater police presence in areas of higher crime and disorder.

There is also an association between seeing officers on foot patrol and perceptions of police performance. Thorpe (2009) found that seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol was a factor independently associated with confidence in the police and local council in dealing with ASB and crime issues in the area. Analysis of the 2009/10 BCS supports these findings; those who agreed that the police and local council were dealing with ASB and crime in the

<sup>3</sup> As indicated by the Crime Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Section 7.1 of the User Guide for more information).

local area were more likely to have seen a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol at least once a month (62%) than those who disagreed (43%) or had no opinion (47%; Figure 2.1).

Respondents were also asked whether they had noticed a change in how often they saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in the local area in the last two years. A third (33%) of people said that they had noticed police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol more often while nine per cent said they saw officers on foot patrol less often. A further third (34%) said that how often they saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol had stayed the same in the last two years<sup>4</sup> (Table 2.01).

### Awareness of neighbourhood policing teams

New questions about people's awareness of local neighbourhood policing teams were included in the 2009/10 BCS to gather information about this specific aspect of local policing. Headline results for the question on the public's awareness of local policing teams have already been reported (see Chapter 5 of Flatley *et al.*, 2010). This showed that less than half (39%) of people were aware that there was a neighbourhood policing team operating in their area.

There was some variation in awareness of neighbourhood policing teams according to personal, household and area characteristics (Tables 2.04 and 2.05).<sup>5</sup> For example:

- Older people were generally more likely to be aware of their neighbourhood team than younger people (for example, 49% of 65 to 74 year olds were aware of their local neighbourhood team compared with 28% of 16 to 24 year olds).
- As might be expected, those who had contact with the police in the last 12 months were more likely to be aware of their neighbourhood team than those who had not (44% compared with 36%).
- People who rented their living accommodation privately were less likely to be aware of their neighbourhood policing team than owner occupiers or social renters (28% compared with 42% and 38% respectively).

As might be expected, there was also an association between how often a person saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in their local area and awareness of their local neighbourhood policing team (the presence of visible, accessible and locally known police officers and PCSOs is a key element of the neighbourhood policing model). Those who saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol on a regular basis (at least once a month) were more likely to be aware of their neighbourhood policing team than those who saw officers on foot patrol less often (45% compared with 35% who saw officers less than once a month and 29% who never saw officers on foot patrol in their local area). People who were aware of their neighbourhood policing team were also more likely to say they had noticed police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol more often compared with two years ago (48% compared with 34% of those who said they saw officers on foot patrol less often; Figure 2.2).

There were some similarities in the characteristics associated with seeing officers on foot patrol on a regular basis and the characteristics associated with awareness of local neighbourhood policing teams. For example, as might be expected, people who had contact with the police in the last 12 months were both more likely to say they had seen an officer on foot patrol at least once a month and to say they were aware of their neighbourhood team. However, there were also some differences:

- Younger people (aged between 16 and 34) were most likely to have seen an officer on foot patrol at least once a month but older people were more likely to be aware of their local neighbourhood team;

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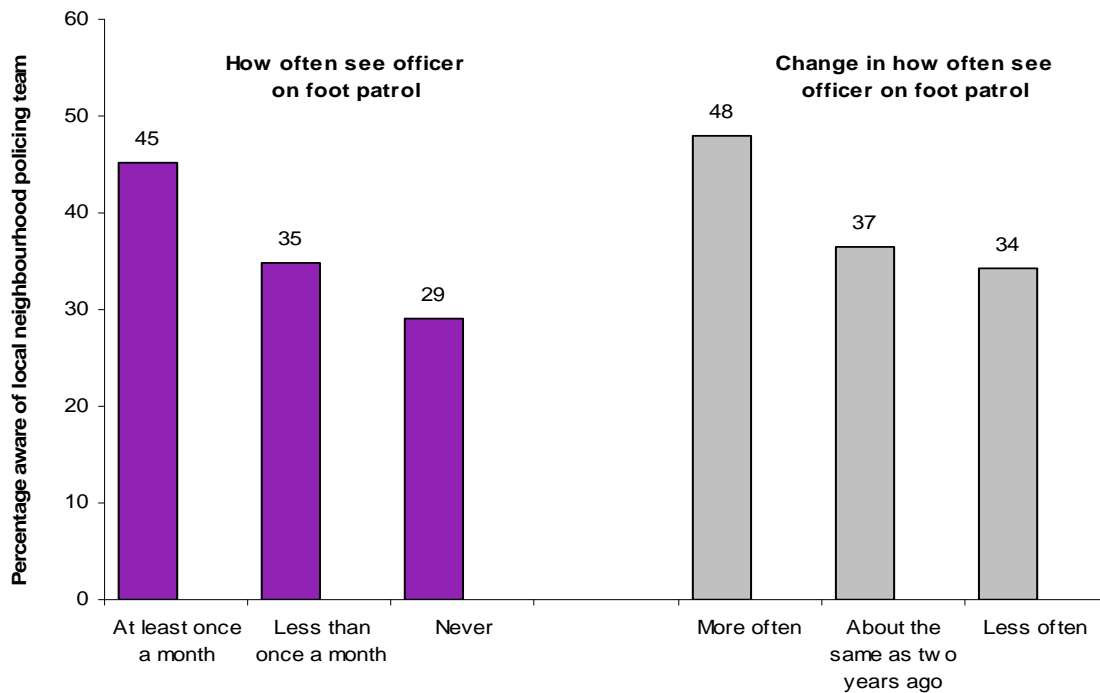
<sup>4</sup> In addition, 13 per cent and 10 per cent of people respectively spontaneously reported that they had not noticed any change in how often they saw officers or that they never saw any officers on foot patrol in their local area.

<sup>5</sup> A full breakdown of awareness of neighbourhood policing teams by personal, household and area characteristics can be found in Tables 2.04 and 2.05. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated (for example, marital status and age) so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effects of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation.



- People who lived in the most deprived areas<sup>6</sup> were most likely to see an officer on foot patrol at least once a month but were as likely as people living in less deprived areas to be aware of their neighbourhood policing team; and,
- Following the same pattern, people who lived in high crime areas<sup>7</sup> were most likely to see an officer on foot patrol at least once a month but there was little variation in awareness of neighbourhood policing teams by the level of crime in an area.

**Figure 2.2 Awareness of neighbourhood policing team, by how often saw a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol and by perceived change in how often saw a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol compared with two years ago, 2009/10 BCS**



Awareness of neighbourhood policing teams was also found to be linked to the public's perception of police performance. In line with the findings of Flatley *et al.* (2010)<sup>8</sup>, people who are confident that the police and local council are dealing with crime and ASB issues, are more likely (46%) to be aware of their local neighbourhood policing team than those who are not (29%; Table 2.04).

### Making contact with the local police

The 2009/10 BCS also included new questions relating to other aspects of the neighbourhood policing model, including questions about the accessibility of the local police and the public's contact with the police about local policing issues (see Box 2.1 for details of the questions asked). In general, the level of the public's engagement with their local policing team appeared to be low. A relatively small proportion of people reported having seen or heard details of their local police and even fewer said they had some contact with the local police about local issues.

Overall, just under a third (31%) of adults said that they had seen, read or heard details about their local police; for example, the names of the officers on the team, how to contact them and details of meetings they were holding in the local area. Most commonly people had come across these details in a police newsletter or a council newsletter (both mentioned by 26%), in a local newspaper (25%), on a poster in a public place (13%) or in a Neighbourhood Watch newsletter (11%; Table 2.06).

<sup>6</sup> As indicated by the Employment Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Section 7.1 of the User Guide for more information).

<sup>7</sup> As indicated by the Crime Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Section 7.1 of the User Guide for more information).

<sup>8</sup> See Chapter 5 of Flatley *et al.* (2010) for further details.

**Box 2.1 BCS questions about contact with the police**

Respondents are asked a series of questions about their contact with the police, including;

**Where they had seen, read or heard details of their local police:**

- Police newsletter
- Council newsletter
- Neighbourhood Watch newsletter
- Poster in public place (e.g. library, community centre, etc.)
- Local newspaper
- Local TV/radio
- Somewhere else

**The ways in which they had contact with the police in the last 12 months:**

- By e-mail/online
- Phone call
- In a meeting or organised event
- Approached/contacted officer in person
- At the police station
- Some other way

**Other ways in which they had contact with the police in the last 12 months:**

- At an open public meeting
- At a surgery or drop-in centre
- At a gathering in street near here
- They knocked on my door
- Approached officers on foot/bike patrol
- At a group I go to
- At an event in the local area
- At a community centre
- Contacted me by phone
- In the course of my job
- Other
- Not had any contact

When asked about making contact with their local police, over half of respondents (54%) said that if they wanted to talk to their local police about policing, crime or anti-social behaviour (for example, to tell them what issues they should focus on), they would know how to do this. Of those who said that they would know how to contact their local police, 11 per cent had actually contacted their local police for one of these reasons. The most common way that people had contacted the police about local issues was by telephone (54%); lower levels made contact in person, at a meeting or organised event (both cited by 13% of those making contact) or by visiting a police station (9%; Table 2.07).

Respondents were also asked about any other contact they had with the police in their local area. Nine per cent of people said that the police had knocked on their door and smaller proportions had approached an officer on patrol (4%), or spoken to the police at an event in the local area or at an open public meeting (both 3%). Around three in four people, however, said that they had not had any contact with the local police in any of these ways (76%; Table 2.08).

One of the key elements of neighbourhood policing is engagement with residents to find out about the crime and ASB issues in the local area. The 2009/10 BCS asked respondents whether they had been asked about these issues when they had contact with the police: 29 per cent of people who had spoken to the police in one of the ways outlined above said that they had been asked what the problems were in the local area.

## 2.4 CRIME MAPS

Since January 2009 every police force has made available on their website maps giving local crime statistics and details of neighbourhood policing teams in the local area. This is being extended from January 2011 to provide street level maps showing crime data in peoples' streets and in their local neighbourhood.

In addition, the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) hosts a national crime mapper website (<http://maps.police.uk/>) which allows people to view figures for all recorded crime, specific crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents in their area and to make comparisons with other areas. Details of local neighbourhood policing teams, local policing priorities and information about local events, such as crime prevention meetings and local surgeries, are also available on the crime mapper website for each force.

New questions were included in the 2009/10 BCS to find out more about the public's awareness and use of online crime maps. Findings for these questions show that both awareness of crime maps and use of crime maps were low; only ten per cent of people said that they knew about crime maps and three per cent<sup>9</sup> said they had actually looked at or used them.

Awareness of online crime maps varied with personal, household and area characteristics<sup>10</sup>, although, in general, awareness was highest amongst people from higher income backgrounds and those with higher level qualifications (Tables 2.09 and 2.10):

- Awareness of crime maps was greater among higher income households. For example, seven per cent of people living in households with an income of less than £10,000 were aware of crime maps, compared with 17 per cent of those from households earning £50,000 or more.
- Fifteen per cent of people with degree or diploma level qualifications had heard of crime maps, compared with five per cent of people with no qualifications.
- 'Broadsheet' readers were more likely to be aware of crime maps than 'popular' newspaper readers (17% compared with 8%).

A number of other factors were also associated with greater awareness:

- People who were aware of their local neighbourhood policing team were also more likely to know about crime maps (17%) than those who were not aware of their neighbourhood policing team (6%).
- People aged 75 or over were less likely (3%) to be aware of online crime maps than younger age groups.

Due to the small numbers of people using crime maps, it is difficult to determine clear patterns in the people using them (see Tables 2.09 and 2.10).

## 2.5 NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH MEMBERSHIP

Neighbourhood Watch schemes have existed in the UK since the early 1980s and the BCS has included questions about Neighbourhood Watch since 1992. Neighbourhood Watch schemes are usually community-based schemes supported by the local police and aim to:

- cut crime and the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour;
- provide reassurance to local residents and reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour;
- encourage neighbourliness and closer communities; and,

<sup>9</sup> Base includes those who were not aware of crime maps.

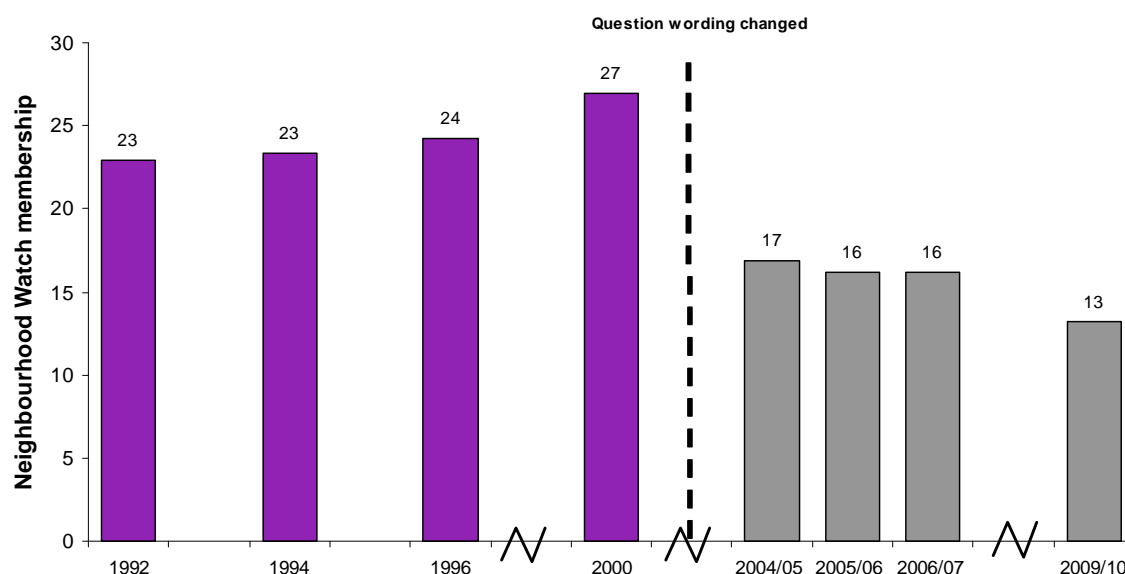
<sup>10</sup> A full breakdown of awareness of online crime maps by personal, household and area characteristics can be found in Tables 2.09 and 2.10. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated (for example, marital status and age) so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effects of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation.

- improve the quality of life for local residents and tenants.

In 2009/10, around a third (32%) of people said that there was a Neighbourhood Watch scheme currently operating in their local area, just under two-thirds (63%; data not shown) said there was not and a small proportion (4%) said they had never heard of Neighbourhood Watch.

Thirteen per cent<sup>11</sup> of people said that their household was a member of a local Neighbourhood Watch scheme<sup>12</sup>. This represents a statistically significant decrease from 16 per cent in 2006/07 (the last time the questions were included in the survey) and, although the figures are not directly comparable, figures suggest a longer-term decline from 27 per cent in 2000 (see Figure 2.3).<sup>13</sup>

Figure 2.3 Neighbourhood Watch membership, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS



1. As there have been slight changes to the wording of the Neighbourhood Watch membership questions since the 2000 BCS, it is not possible to make direct comparisons with membership level figures prior to 2004/05.

Similar to previous findings<sup>14</sup>, the 2009/10 BCS showed that membership of Neighbourhood Watch schemes was generally more common in less deprived areas.<sup>15</sup> For example:

- Twenty-four per cent of households in the least deprived areas<sup>16</sup> were members of a Neighbourhood Watch scheme compared with seven per cent of those in the most deprived areas.
- Households in areas classified (by the ONS Output Area Classification<sup>17</sup>) as Countryside or Prospering Suburbs were the most likely to be members of a Neighbourhood Watch scheme (23% and 21% respectively), whereas those in areas classified as Blue Collar Communities, Multicultural or Constrained by Circumstances were the least likely (6%, 7% and 8% respectively).

<sup>11</sup> Base includes those who were not members because there was no Neighbourhood Watch scheme in their local area.

<sup>12</sup> As only one person responds on behalf of the household, it is possible that someone else in the household was aware of a local Neighbourhood Watch Scheme operating, or the household's membership of such a scheme.

<sup>13</sup> For further details of trends in Neighbourhood Watch membership, see Chapter 3 of Nicholas *et al.* (2008).

<sup>14</sup> See Chapter 3 of Nicholas *et al.* (2008).

<sup>15</sup> A full breakdown of Neighbourhood Watch membership by household and area characteristics can be found in Table 2.11. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effects of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation.

<sup>16</sup> As indicated by the Employment Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Section 7.1 of the User Guide for more information).

<sup>17</sup> See Section 7.1 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for details of Output Area Classification.

- When considering crime levels, 23 per cent of households in the lowest crime areas<sup>18</sup> were members, compared with eight per cent of those in the highest crime areas.

There were also differences according to household type:

- Fifteen per cent of adult-only households were members of a Neighbourhood Watch scheme compared with ten per cent of households with adults and child(ren) and six per cent of households made up of a single adult and child(ren).
- Owner-occupied households were more likely to be members of a Neighbourhood Watch scheme (17%) than privately rented (5%) or social housing (8%).
- Households living in houses (particularly detached houses) were more likely to belong to a Neighbourhood Watch scheme than those living in flats or maisonettes (14% compared with 8%; Table 2.11).

### **Box 2.2 Policing and community engagement: Other questions included in the 2009/10 BCS**

The BCS has included a variety of questions about policing and community engagement since its inception in 1982. This box provides a short overview of other questions included in the 2009/10 BCS that have not already been discussed in this chapter.

#### **Perceptions of the police**

A number of questions about people's perceptions of the police were included in the 2009/10 BCS. Further information about questions relating to perceptions of the police can be found in Chapter 1 (see Box 1.1).

#### **Other contact with the police**

A series of additional questions ask about other contact with the police, including police-initiated contact and public-initiated contact about crime related issues. Findings for these questions are outlined in Tables 2.12 to 2.15).

#### **Victims' contact with the police**

Victims of crime were asked about their contact with the police in relation to an incident (for example, whether the crime was reported, what action was taken and satisfaction with police contact). Headline findings for victims' satisfaction with the way the police dealt with an incident can be found in Chapter 5 of Flatley *et al.* (2010).

#### **Awareness of Community Payback schemes**

The 2009/10 BCS asked about people's awareness of Community Payback schemes (where offenders can be made to carry out unpaid work for the benefit of the community), whether they had seen or heard of offenders doing community payback in their area in the last 12 months and whether people in the local community had any say on what kind of work is being done.

#### **Social cohesion**

A number of questions are asked about peoples' perceptions of levels of cohesion in the local neighbourhood (for example, whether people would get involved in solving community problems). Chapter 3 explores the relationship between perceived levels of community cohesion and perceptions of victimisation.

Further details of these and other questions included in the 2009/10 BCS can be found in the full questionnaire, available to download from the UK Data Archive (<http://www.esds.ac.uk/>) in autumn 2010.

<sup>18</sup> As indicated by the Crime Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Section 7.1 of the User Guide for more information).

**Table 2.01 Awareness of local police on foot patrol**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS</b>
<b>How often respondent saw a police officer/PCSO<sup>1</sup> on foot patrol</b>	
More than once a day	3
About once a day	10
About once a week	25
About once a month	15
Less than once a month	19
Never	27
<b>Perceived change in how often respondent saw a police officer/PCSO on foot patrol in the last two years</b>	
More often	33
Less often	9
About the same	34
Not noticed any change <sup>2</sup>	13
Never see any officers on foot patrol <sup>2</sup>	10
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>10,939</i>

1. Police Community Support Officer.

2. This category was spontaneously mentioned by the respondent.

3. Unweighted base is for the question 'in the last two years have you noticed any change in how often you see the police or PCSOs on foot patrol in your local area'. The base for how often the local police are seen on foot patrol will be similar.

Table 2.02. Awareness of local police on foot patrol, by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never	Unweighted base
	Percentage seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol in the local area			
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	54	19	27	11,009
<b>Age</b>				
16-24	65	15	20	910
25-34	65	15	20	1,481
35-44	57	20	24	1,952
45-54	52	20	28	1,793
55-64	46	20	34	1,883
65-74	45	21	34	1,612
75+	37	25	39	1,378
<b>Sex</b>				
Men	56	18	26	4,934
Women	52	19	28	6,075
<b>Ethnic group</b>				
White	52	19	29	10,213
Non-White	69	15	17	789
Mixed	71	12	17	80
Asian or Asian British	69	15	16	361
Black or Black British	72	16	11	194
Chinese or other	64	13	23	154
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married	50	20	29	5,196
Cohabiting	59	15	26	962
Single	62	16	22	2,240
Separated	61	20	20	321
Divorced	53	19	28	1,041
Widowed	41	23	37	1,247
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>				
In employment	56	18	26	5,682
Unemployed	63	16	21	390
Economically inactive	50	20	30	4,718
Student	65	15	20	286
Looking after family/home	62	14	23	560
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	56	21	23	489
Retired	42	22	36	3,232
Other inactive	57	24	18	151
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>				
Managerial and professional occupations	51	20	28	3,637
Intermediate occupations	49	20	31	2,242
Routine and manual occupations	55	18	27	4,215
Never worked and long-term unemployed	61	15	23	410
Full-time students	65	16	19	443
Not classified	57	24	19	62
<b>Highest qualification</b>				
Degree or diploma	54	19	27	3,568
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	57	18	24	1,875
O level/GCSE	56	13	31	2,067
Other	56	13	31	456
None	48	20	32	3,028

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never	Unweighted base
	Percentage seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol in the local area			
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>				
Long-standing illness or disability	47	21	32	3,227
Limits activities	47	21	32	2,286
Does not limit activities	48	21	32	938
No long-standing illness or disability	56	18	26	7,769
<b>Any contact with police in last 12 months</b>				
No contact	51	20	30	7,119
Contact	59	17	24	3,888
<b>Internet usage</b>				
Used in last 12 months	57	19	24	3,694
Not used in last 12 months	49	19	32	1,860
<b>Newspaper of choice</b>				
Popular*	55	19	26	6,555
The Sun	60	23	16	2,337
The Daily Mirror	55	22	23	1,180
The Daily Mail	49	20	31	2,160
The Daily Express	52	17	31	635
The Daily Star	56	17	27	243
Broadsheet	51	20	29	2,695
The Daily Telegraph	48	19	35	882
The Guardian	58	20	22	598
The Independent	54	20	27	290
The Times	50	21	29	832
The Financial Times	58	15	27	93
Some other newspaper	60	13	27	165
No one newspaper in particular	57	21	22	126
Would not want to read any newspaper	52	19	29	1,371
<b>TV news viewing</b>				
National	58	16	26	873
Local	53	13	34	196
Both national and local	53	20	28	8,608
Do not watch news on television	57	18	25	958
<b>Perception of local crime rate</b>				
Higher than average	64	16	19	913
Lower than average	48	20	32	5,714
About average	59	18	23	4,177
<b>Overall level of perceived ASB</b>				
High	64	19	18	1,356
Not high	52	19	29	9,065
<b>Confidence in police &amp; local council dealing with issues</b>				
Agree	62	17	21	5,619
No opinion	47	20	33	3,123
Disagree	43	22	36	1,995
<b>Awareness of neighbourhood policing</b>				
Aware	63	17	20	4,393
Not aware	48	20	32	6,424
<b>Experience of crime in last 12 months</b>				
Victim	60	16	24	2,133
Not a victim	52	20	28	8,876

1. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal characteristics.

**Table 2.03 Awareness of local police on foot patrol, by household and area characteristics**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never	Unweighted base
<i>Percentage seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol in the local area</i>				
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11,009</b>
<b>Structure of household</b>				
Single adult and child(ren)	62	16	22	566
Adults & child(ren)	61	18	22	2,402
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	51	20	30	8,041
<b>Total household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	56	16	28	1,558
£10,000 less than £20,000	55	18	27	2,285
£20,000 less than £30,000	57	18	25	1,509
£30,000 less than £40,000	57	18	25	1,136
£40,000 less than £50,000	55	18	27	689
£50,000 or more	52	21	27	1,507
No income stated or not enough information provided	50	20	29	2,320
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner occupiers	50	21	30	7,592
Social renters	61	17	22	1,788
Private renters	63	14	23	1,598
<b>Accommodation type</b>				
Houses	52	20	28	9,406
<i>Detached</i>	40	21	38	2,883
<i>Semi-detached</i>	52	20	27	3,480
<i>Terraced</i>	62	17	21	3,043
Flats/maisonettes	66	15	19	1,390
Other accommodation	-	-	-	29
<b>Output Area Classification</b>				
Blue collar communities	59	20	21	1,838
City living	73	14	14	534
Countryside	25	16	59	1,739
Prospering suburbs	47	23	30	2,624
Constrained by circumstances	58	18	24	1,135
Typical traits	56	20	24	2,231
Multicultural	74	14	11	908
<b>Area type</b>				
Urban	60	19	21	8,152
Rural	32	19	50	2,857
<b>Level of physical disorder</b>				
High	64	18	18	591
Not high	53	19	28	10,302
<b>Employment deprivation index</b>				
20% most deprived output areas	64	19	16	1,887
Other output areas	55	17	28	6,113
20% least deprived output areas	44	22	35	2,074
<b>Crime deprivation index</b>				
10% most deprived output areas	70	17	13	902
2	68	15	17	883
3	65	19	17	834
4	61	19	20	916
5	58	17	25	940
6	54	20	26	1,004
7	50	19	30	1,073
8	45	21	34	1,051
9	42	21	37	1,114
10% least deprived output areas	34	20	47	1,357

1. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.



Table 2.04 Awareness of neighbourhood policing team, by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Aware of neighbourhood policing team	Unweighted base
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10,862</b>
<b>Age</b>		
16-24	28	893
25-34	32	1,450
35-44	38	1,923
45-54	43	1,781
55-64	45	1,861
65-74	49	1,595
75+	40	1,359
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	38	4,871
Women	39	5,991
<b>Ethnic group</b>		
White	39	10,096
Non-White	34	759
Mixed	38	76
Asian or Asian British	38	349
Black or Black British	32	187
Chinese or other	25	147
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	42	5,132
Cohabiting	34	951
Single	32	2,195
Separated	32	317
Divorced	45	1,033
Widowed	40	1,222
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>		
In employment	38	5,609
Unemployed	33	379
Economically inactive	40	4,655
Student	23	283
Looking after family/home	35	548
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	38	483
Retired	45	3,194
Other inactive	42	147
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>		
Managerial and professional occupations	45	3,596
Intermediate occupations	39	2,215
Routine and manual occupations	36	4,158
Never worked and long-term unemployed	34	395
Full-time students	25	439
Not classified	54	59
<b>Highest qualification</b>		
Degree or diploma	43	3,525
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	37	1,856
O level/GCSE	36	2,042
Other	40	443
None	37	2,981
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>		
Long-standing illness or disability	42	3,190
Limits activities	40	2,261
Does not limit activities	46	926
No long-standing illness or disability	38	7,659

	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Aware of neighbourhood policing team	Unweighted base
<b>Any contact with police in last 12 months</b>		
No contact	36	7,026
Contact	44	3,834
<b>Internet usage</b>		
Used in last 12 months	38	3,652
Not used in last 12 months	37	1,846
<b>Newspaper of choice</b>		
'Popular'	38	6,474
The Sun	33	2,305
The Daily Mirror	39	1,167
The Daily Mail	41	2,132
The Daily Express	45	632
The Daily Star	36	238
'Broadcast'	43	2,668
The Daily Telegraph	44	875
The Guardian	41	584
The Independent	44	286
The Times	44	819
The Financial Times	41	94
Some other newspaper	34	160
No one newspaper in particular	47	125
Would not want to read any newspaper	33	1,340
<b>TV news viewing</b>		
National	36	863
Local	34	193
Both national and local	40	8,701
Do not watch news on television	32	937
<b>Perception of local crime rate</b>		
Higher than average	39	895
Lower than average	40	5,654
About average	38	4,119
<b>Overall level of perceived ASB</b>		
High	37	1,334
Not high	39	8,945
<b>Confidence in police &amp; local council dealing with issues</b>		
Agree	46	5,560
No opinion	33	3,073
Disagree	29	1,967
<b>Experience of crime in last 12 months</b>		
Victim	40	2,111
Not a victim	38	8,751
<b>How often see officer/PCSO on foot patrol</b>		
More than once a day	51	304
Once a day	50	993
Once a week	44	2,544
Once a month	42	1,590
Less than once a month	35	2,115
Never	29	3,271

1. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

**Table 2.05 Awareness of neighbourhood policing team, by household and area characteristics**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
		<i>Unweighted base</i>
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10,862</b>
<b>Structure of household</b>		
Single adult and child(ren)	38	551
Adults & child(ren)	38	2,373
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	39	7,938
<b>Total household income</b>		
Less than £10,000	37	1,531
£10,000 less than £20,000	40	2,264
£20,000 less than £30,000	41	1,493
£30,000 less than £40,000	40	1,121
£40,000 less than £50,000	39	683
£50,000 or more	42	1,487
No income stated or not enough information provided	34	2,278
<b>Tenure</b>		
Owner occupiers	42	7,511
Social renters	38	1,757
Private renters	28	1,563
<b>Accommodation type</b>		
Houses	39	9,295
<i>Detached</i>	41	2,854
<i>Semi-detached</i>	39	3,444
<i>Terraced</i>	38	2,997
Flats/maisonettes	36	1,363
Other accommodation	-	29
<b>Output Area Classification</b>		
Blue collar communities	38	1,819
City living	35	526
Countryside	37	1,719
Prospering suburbs	41	2,605
Constrained by circumstances	37	1,119
Typical traits	39	2,199
Multicultural	39	875
<b>Area type</b>		
Urban	39	8,036
Rural	39	2,826
<b>Level of physical disorder</b>		
High	32	576
Not high	39	10,178
<b>Employment deprivation index</b>		
20% most deprived output areas	37	1,852
Other output areas	39	6,051
20% least deprived output areas	41	2,055
<b>Crime deprivation index</b>		
10% most deprived output areas	37	884
2	38	869
3	39	823
4	38	894
5	41	930
6	39	995
7	39	1,067
8	37	1,035
9	43	1,113
10% least deprived output areas	38	1,348

1. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

**Table 2.06 Knowledge about local police**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS</b>
<b>Respondent had seen, read or heard details of local police</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,031</i>
<b>Where respondent had come across details of local police</b>	
Police newsletter	26
Council newsletter	26
Local newspaper	25
Poster in public place	13
Neighbourhood Watch newsletter	11
Other newsletters/flyers	5
Directly from the police	2
At a local meeting/group	2
Local TV/radio	0
Somewhere else	6
<i>Unweighted base (respondent had come across details of local police)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>3,625</i>

1. Figures here are based on respondents who had seen, read or heard details of the local police.

**Table 2.07 Contact with the police about local issues**

**England and Wales,  
2009/10 BCS**

**Percentages**

**Respondent knew how to contact the police about policing, crime or anti-social behaviour<sup>1</sup>** **54**

*Unweighted base* **11,025**

**Respondent contacted the police about local issues** **11**

*Unweighted base (respondent knew how to contact police about local issues)<sup>2</sup>* **6,238**

**How first contacted police about local issues**

By phone **54**

In person **13**

In a meeting/organised event **13**

At a police station **9**

By email/online **7**

Some other way **4**

*Unweighted base (respondent had contacted police about local issues)<sup>3</sup>* **703**

1. For example, to tell the police what local issues they should focus on or to let them know the respondent was not satisfied.

2. Figures here are based on respondents who knew how to contact the local police about policing, crime or anti-social behaviour.

3. Figures here are based on respondents who had contacted the local police about policing, crime or anti-social behaviour.

**Table 2.08 Other contact with the police about local issues**

**England and Wales,  
2009/10 BCS**

**Percentages**

Police knocked on respondent's door **9**

Approached officer on patrol **4**

At an event in the local area **3**

At an open public meeting **3**

At a local gathering **2**

At a community centre **1**

At a group respondent attends **1**

In the course of respondent's job **1**

At a surgery/drop-in meeting **1**

Contacted respondent by phone **0**

Other **4**

No contact **76**

*Unweighted base* **11,043**

**Whether respondent was asked about problems in local area**

Yes **29**

No **71**

*Unweighted base (respondent had contact with police in last 12 months)<sup>1</sup>* **2,507**

1. Figures here are based on respondents who had contact with the local police in the last 12 months in one of the ways outlined in this table.

Table 2.09 Awareness and use of local crime maps, by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Aware of crime maps	Used crime maps	Unweighted base
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	10	3	11,011
<b>Age</b>			
16-24	11	4	910
25-34	11	4	1,473
35-44	13	4	1,951
45-54	12	3	1,793
55-64	9	2	1,883
65-74	11	2	1,616
75+	3	0	1,385
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	13	4	4,935
Women	8	2	6,076
<b>Ethnic group</b>			
White	10	3	10,225
Non-White	9	2	781
<i>Mixed</i>	11	3	78
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	9	2	358
<i>Black or Black British</i>	8	2	194
<i>Chinese or other</i>	10	4	151
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	10	3	5,198
Cohabiting	12	4	963
Single	11	4	2,230
Separated	7	1	322
Divorced	11	3	1,043
Widowed	5	0	1,253
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>			
In employment	12	4	5,882
Unemployed	11	3	388
Economically inactive	8	2	4,723
<i>Student</i>	10	4	287
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	3	1	558
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	8	1	490
<i>Retired</i>	8	1	3,239
<i>Other inactive</i>	11	3	149
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>			
Managerial and professional occupations	15	5	3,640
Intermediate occupations	8	2	2,238
Routine and manual occupations	7	2	4,221
Never worked and long-term unemployed	5	1	408
Full-time students	11	5	444
Not classified	33	21	60
<b>Highest qualification</b>			
Degree or diploma	15	5	3,569
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	10	3	1,880
O level/GCSE	9	2	2,065
Other	8	2	454
None	5	1	3,029
<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>			
Long-standing illness or disability	8	2	3,231
<i>Limits activities</i>	7	1	2,291
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	10	3	937
No long-standing illness or disability	11	3	7,768
<b>Any contact with police in last 12 months</b>			
No contact	9	2	7,127
Contact	12	4	3,884
<b>Internet usage</b>			
Used in last 12 months	11	3	3,696
Not used in last 12 months	4	0	1,880
<b>Newspaper of choice</b>			
'Popular'	8	2	6,552
<i>The Sun</i>	8	2	2,332
<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	6	1	1,184
<i>The Daily Mail</i>	10	3	2,756
<i>The Daily Express</i>	10	4	636
<i>The Daily Star</i>	8	2	244
'Broadsheet'	17	6	2,701
<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	16	4	884
<i>The Guardian</i>	13	4	602
<i>The Independent</i>	21	8	290
<i>The Times</i>	18	7	830
<i>The Financial Times</i>	20	6	95
Some other newspaper	6	2	165
No one newspaper in particular	8	6	127
Would not want to read any newspaper	7	2	1,369
<b>TV news viewing</b>			
National	10	2	870
Local	10	1	196
Both national and local	10	3	8,816
Do not watch news on television	9	3	959
<b>Perception of local crime rate</b>			
Higher than average	12	4	913
Lower than average	11	3	5,718
About average	9	3	4,175
<b>Overall level of perceived ASB</b>			
High	9	3	1,349
Not high	11	3	9,066
<b>Confidence in police &amp; local council dealing with issues</b>			
Agree	12	3	5,615
No opinion	9	3	3,136
Disagree	8	2	1,968
<b>Awareness of neighbourhood policing</b>			
Aware	17	5	4,394
Not aware	6	2	6,433
<b>Experience of crime in last 12 months</b>			
Victim	12	4	2,132
Not a victim	10	3	8,879
<b>How often see officer/PCSO on foot patrol</b>			
More than once a day	15	5	310
Once a day	14	4	1,001
Once a week	11	4	2,571
Once a month	11	3	1,618
Less than once a month	9	3	2,139
Never	8	2	3,326

T. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

**Table 2.10 Awareness and use of local crime maps, by household and area characteristics**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Aware of crime maps	Used crime maps	Unweighted base
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11,011</b>
<b>Structure of household</b>			
Single adult and child(ren)	7	1	567
Adults & child(ren)	11	3	2,399
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	10	3	8,045
<b>Total household income</b>			
Less than £10,000	7	2	1,560
£10,000 less than £20,000	7	1	2,285
£20,000 less than £30,000	10	3	1,513
£30,000 less than £40,000	12	3	1,134
£40,000 less than £50,000	12	3	686
£50,000 or more	17	7	1,511
No income stated or not enough information provided	8	3	2,318
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owner occupiers	11	3	7,603
Social renters	8	1	1,785
Private renters	10	3	1,592
<b>Accommodation type</b>			
Houses	10	3	9,412
<i>Detached</i>	12	4	2,886
<i>Semi-detached</i>	10	3	3,489
<i>Terraced</i>	10	2	3,037
Flats/maisonettes	10	3	1,389
Other accommodation	-	-	28
<b>Output Area Classification</b>			
Blue collar communities	9	2	1,837
City living	12	6	533
Countryside	11	3	1,735
Prospering suburbs	12	3	2,632
Constrained by circumstances	6	2	1,139
Typical traits	11	3	2,231
Multicultural	11	4	904
<b>Area type</b>			
Urban	10	3	8,157
Rural	10	2	2,854
<b>Level of physical disorder</b>			
High	6	2	588
Not high	11	3	10,309
<b>Employment deprivation index</b>			
20% most deprived output areas	8	2	1,880
Other output areas	10	3	6,118
20% least deprived output areas	13	4	2,078
<b>Crime deprivation index</b>			
10% most deprived output areas	10	3	894
2	9	2	881
3	10	4	832
4	9	2	919
5	12	4	943
6	9	2	1,007
7	10	3	1,074
8	12	3	1,051
9	12	3	1,112
10% least deprived areas	11	3	1,363

1. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 2.11 Neighbourhood Watch membership, by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
		<i>Unweighted base</i>
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5,005</b>
<b>Structure of household</b>		
Single adult and child(ren)	6	252
Adults & child(ren)	10	1,072
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	15	3,681
<b>Total household income</b>		
Less than £10,000	10	677
£10,000 less than £20,000	12	1,030
£20,000 less than £30,000	12	709
£30,000 less than £40,000	15	491
£40,000 less than £50,000	15	339
£50,000 or more	17	648
No income stated or not enough information provided	13	1,108
<b>Tenure</b>		
Owner occupiers	17	3,461
Social renters	8	834
Private renters	5	698
<b>Accommodation type</b>		
Houses	14	4,295
<i>Detached</i>	23	1,347
<i>Semi-detached</i>	14	1,583
<i>Terraced</i>	7	1,365
Flats/maisonettes	8	631
Other accommodation	-	11
<b>Output Area Classification</b>		
Blue collar communities	6	880
City living	14	218
Countryside	23	744
Prospering suburbs	21	1,210
Constrained by circumstances	8	516
Typical traits	11	1,024
Multicultural	7	413
<b>Area type</b>		
Urban	12	3,707
Rural	18	1,298
<b>Level of physical disorder</b>		
High	8	260
Not high	14	4,702
<b>Employment deprivation index</b>		
20% most deprived output areas	7	851
Other output areas	12	2,808
20% least deprived output areas	24	912
<b>Crime deprivation index</b>		
10% most deprived output areas	8	405
2	9	409
3	10	418
4	10	403
5	10	424
6	13	431
7	14	504
8	15	460
9	21	505
10% least deprived areas	23	612

1. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

**Table 2.12 Public-initiated contact with the police**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS</b>
<b>Respondent contacted the police in the last 12 months<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>24</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,053</i>
<b>Nature of contact with the police</b>	
To report a personal or household crime	35
To report a crime of which someone else was the victim	12
Told/asked to do so <sup>2</sup>	4
To report a traffic accident/medical emergency	9
To report a burglar alarm ringing	2
To report a car alarm going off	1
To report any other suspicious circumstances/persons	13
To report any other disturbance	13
To report a missing person	2
To report lost property (including animals)	4
To report found property (including animals)	4
To tell them your home was going to be empty	0
To report any other type of problem	8
To ask for directions or the time	3
To ask for any other sort of advice/information	5
To give them any other sort of information	9
For a social chat	4
<i>Unweighted base (respondent had contact with police in last 12 months)<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>2,608</i>

1. For one of the reasons shown in this table.

2. For example, to show documents or to give a statement.

3. Figures here are based on respondents who had contact with the local police in the last 12 months for one of the reasons outlined in this table.



**Table 2.13 Police-initiated contact: respondent in vehicle stopped by police**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS</b>
<b>Respondent in vehicle stopped by the police in the last 12 months</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,051</i>
<b>How many times respondent stopped by the police in last 12 months</b>	
Once	75
Twice	16
Three times or more	9
<i>Unweighted base (respondent stopped by police in last 12 months)</i>	<i>901</i>
<b>Respondent given reason for being stopped</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Reason given for stopping respondent</b>	
Routine check	24
Speeding	15
Other motoring/traffic offence	12
Some other driver-related behaviour	11
Some vehicle defect	10
Suspected drink driving	7
To check car ownership	5
Some other (non-motoring) offence	5
Case of mistaken identity	2
Police received information about an offence	2
Parking offence	1
In vicinity of a crime	1
Matched suspect description for crime	0
Some other matter	4
<i>Unweighted base (police gave reason for stopping respondent)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>825</i>

1. Figures here are based on respondents in a vehicle who were given a reason for being stopped by the police.

**Table 2.14 Police-initiated contact: respondent on foot stopped by police**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS</b>
<b>Respondent on foot stopped by the police in the last 12 months</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,048</i>
<b>How many times respondent stopped by the police in last 12 months</b>	
Once	60
Twice	18
Three times or more	21
<i>Unweighted base (respondent stopped by police in last 12 months)</i>	<i>253</i>
<b>Respondent given reason for being stopped</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Reason given for stopping respondent</b>	
Just making general enquiries	28
To ask whether respondent had witnessed anything	20
Said respondent looked suspicious	14
Police had received information about an offence	8
Said respondent was (drunk and) disorderly	4
Matched suspect description for a crime	3
Case of mistaken identity	2
Respondent seen in vicinity of a crime	2
Some other matter	18
<i>Unweighted base (police gave reason for stopping respondent)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>212</i>

1. Figures here are based on respondents on foot who were given a reason for being stopped by the police.

## 3 Perceived risk of victimisation

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*Philip Hall*

### 3.1 SUMMARY

This chapter presents the latest findings from the 2009/10 BCS on respondents' perceived risk of victimisation. It examines how likely respondents think it is that they will be a victim of burglary, car crime or violence in the next 12 months; and how this relates to their experience of victimisation.

In the 2009/10 BCS, fifteen per cent of people perceived themselves as having a high risk of victimisation of burglary in the next 12 months, twenty one per cent at high risk of car crime and 15 per cent of violent crime. In all three cases, these proportions were much higher than the proportions who actually were victims in the previous 12 months (2% of households were victims of burglary, 6% of vehicle-owning households were victims of vehicle-related theft and 3% of adults were victims of violent crime).

Across the three crime types examined, there were characteristics which were associated with both perceived risk and actual risk of victimisation.

- Age was associated with a high perceived risk of victimisation, with younger people perceiving themselves to be more at risk than older people. This association was related to experience of victimisation within these groups, with younger people more likely to have actually experienced such crime in the previous 12 months.

However, there were also some characteristics that were associated with perceived risk of victimisation that could not be accounted for by victimisation experience as measured by the BCS. The three characteristics of being from an ethnic group other than White, being a woman and living in an area classified as Multicultural were all independently associated with perceiving a high risk of victimisation but were not associated with an increased risk of victimisation when other factors were controlled for. For example:

- people from an ethnic group other than White perceived a higher risk of victimisation for burglary (26%) than White people (14%); and
- people living in Output Areas classified as Multicultural perceived a higher risk of victimisation (26% for burglary, 34% for car crime and 31% for violence) than people living in other types of area

As well as experience of victimisation, perceptions of victimisation were also associated with perceptions of community cohesion in an area.

Perceiving a low level of community cohesion in the local area was independently associated with perceiving a high risk of victimisation for all three crime types.

## 3.2 INTRODUCTION

Since its inception the BCS has provided estimates on a wide range of perception measures related to crime, policing and the criminal justice system. Headline figures for a number of these measures have been published previously (Flatley *et al.*, 2010) and Chapters 1 and 2 of this publication focus on perceptions of policing. This chapter examines in more detail questions on perceptions of crime, specifically how likely a respondent thinks it is that they will be a victim of burglary, car crime or violence in the next 12 months (Box 3.1). In this chapter, respondents are identified as perceiving themselves to have a high risk of victimisation for each crime type if they say that they are 'fairly likely' or 'very likely' to be a victim of that crime type in the next 12 months.

This chapter looks at demographic characteristics which are associated with perceived risk of victimisation and how these associations are affected by experience of victimisation across these three crime types. The chapter also looks at perceived levels of community cohesion in an area and how these can affect perceived risk of victimisation.

### **Box 3.1 BCS questions used to identify perceived risk of victimisation**

Respondents' perceived risk of victimisation comes from a number of questions which ask how likely respondents think they are to experience different crimes in the next year, each of which have four responses, 'very likely', 'fairly likely', 'fairly unlikely' and 'very unlikely'. Respondents are categorised as perceiving themselves to have a high level of risk for each crime type as follows:

#### **Burglary**

- How likely do you think your home is to be burgled in the next year?

Respondents answering 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to this question are categorised as perceiving themselves to have a high risk of burglary.

#### **Car crime**

- How likely do you think you are to have your car or van stolen in the next year?
- How likely do you think you are to have things stolen from your car or van in the next year?

Respondents answering 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to either of these questions are categorised as perceiving themselves to have a high risk of car crime. These questions are only asked of respondents living in car-owning households.

#### **Violence**

- How likely do you think you are to be mugged or robbed in the next year?
- How likely do you think you are to be physically attacked or assaulted by a stranger in the next year?

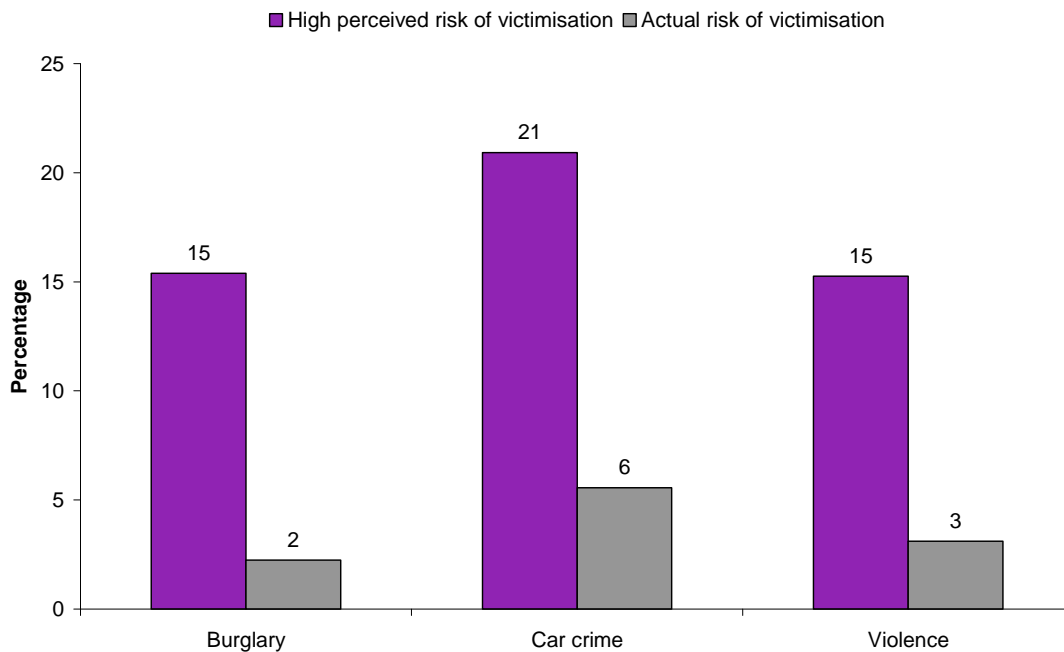
Respondents answering 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to either of these questions are categorised as perceiving themselves to be at high risk of violence.

### 3.3 PERCEIVED RISK OF VICTIMISATION

In the 2009/10 BCS, 15 per cent of people said that they thought they were 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to be a victim of burglary in the next 12 months. Twenty-one per cent said that they were 'very' or 'fairly likely' to be a victim of car crime and 15 per cent that they were 'very' or 'fairly likely' to be a victim of violent crime. The proportion of people perceiving themselves to have a high risk of victimisation decreased in 2009/10 compared with the previous year for both the violence (from 17% to 15%) and car crime (from 24% to 21%) measures. Previous analysis (Flatley *et al.*, 2010) has shown that the proportion of people who believe that they are very or fairly likely to be a victim of crime in the next 12 months is much higher than the proportion who actually were victims in the previous 12 months. In the 2009/10 BCS, two per cent of households were victims of burglary, six per cent of vehicle-owning households were victims of vehicle-related theft and three per cent of adults were victims of violent crime (Figure 3.1).

Despite this discrepancy, people were more likely to think that they would be a victim of car crime than either burglary or violence, which reflects the fact that car crime has a higher risk than either of the other two crime types (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1 Perceived risk of victimisation and actual risk by individual crime type, 2009/10 BCS**



Analysis of perceived risk of burglary, car crime and violence in the 2009/10 BCS showed that perceptions of the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime varied with demographic and socio-economic factors (Tables 3.01 and 3.02). For example, across all three crime types:

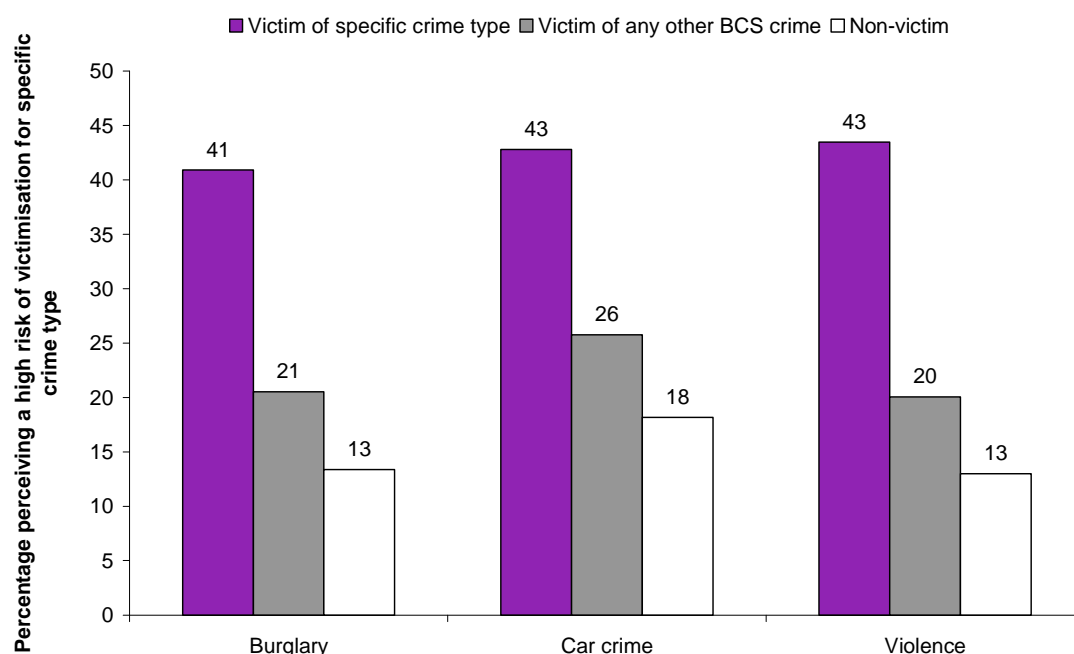
- People living in Output Areas classified as Multicultural (26% for burglary, 34% for car crime and 31% for violence) perceived a higher risk of victimisation than people living in other types of area.
- People from an ethnic group other than White (26% for burglary, 35% for car crime and 31% for violence) perceived a higher risk of victimisation than White people (14% for burglary, 19% for car crime and 13% for violence).

- People living in high crime areas<sup>1</sup> (21% for burglary, 30% for car crime and 21% for violence) perceived a higher risk of victimisation than people living in low crime areas (10% for burglary, 15% for car crime and 8% for violence).

### 3.4 EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION

As well as demographic characteristics, an individual's perceived risk of victimisation is likely to also be influenced by prior experience of victimisation. According to the 2009/10 BCS, experience of victimisation affected the level of risk of victimisation perceived by respondents. Those who had not been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months were the least likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of victimisation. Those who had been a victim of a crime other than that being asked about perceived a higher level of risk than non-victims. Those who had been a victim of the specific crime being asked about in the previous 12 months were the most likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of victimisation of the same crime type in the next 12 months (Figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.2 Perceived risk of victimisation in the next 12 months by experience of crime in the last 12 months, 2009/10 BCS**



### Relationship between perceived and actual risk

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the risk of victimisation perceived by respondents is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. In this case, it can be used to estimate whether the effect that any characteristic has on perceived risk of victimisation is a result of respondents having been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics. Where higher or lower likelihoods are mentioned below, this refers to higher or lower odds as described in the User Guide. All differences in likelihood between characteristics described below are true when all other characteristics in the model are held constant.

<sup>1</sup> As measured by the crime domain of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. High crime areas are those in the 20% of LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) with the highest level of crime deprivation and low crime areas are those in the 20% of LSOAs with the lowest level of crime deprivation. See Section 7.1 of User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for details.

Analysis using logistic regression showed that across all three crime types, there were similarities in those characteristics associated with a high perceived risk of victimisation.

People from an ethnic background other than White were more likely to perceive a high risk of victimisation than White people across all three crime types, despite the fact that in the only case where ethnicity was associated with risk of being a victim, violence, it was in fact White people who were most likely to be victims (Tables 3a to 3c and Tables 3.03 to 3.05). These results suggest that people from a non-White ethnic background perceive themselves to have a disproportionately high risk of crime compared with White people.

For both burglary and car crime, women were more likely than men to perceive themselves to have a high risk of victimisation, although the sex of a respondent was not associated with actual risk of victimisation in either case (Tables 3a and 3b and Tables 3.03 and 3.04). For violence, there was no statistically significant difference between men and women in their perceived risk of victimisation; however men were more likely than women to actually be a victim of violence (Table 3c and Table 3.05). This suggests that compared with men, women perceive themselves to be at a disproportionately high risk of crime across all three crime types.

People living in Multicultural areas were generally more likely than those living in other areas to perceive themselves to have a high risk of victimisation (Tables 3.03 to 3.05). This did not reflect actual risk as Output Area Classification was not associated with risk of being a victim of any of the three crime types (Tables 3a to 3c). Interestingly, the perceived high risk among people from Multicultural areas existed even when ethnicity was controlled for. This means that the high level of risk perceived by people living in Multicultural areas was not directly explained by there being a large number of people from non-White ethnic backgrounds in these areas who themselves perceived a high level of risk. White people in these areas were also more likely than White people in other areas to perceiving themselves to have a high risk of victimisation.

The fact that the characteristics of being from a non-White ethnic background, being a woman and living in a Multicultural area were associated with respondents perceiving themselves to have a disproportionately high risk of crime may be related to feelings of vulnerability among these groups and the impact that crime may have on them. It may also be due to fears about specific subtypes of crime that may have a greater physical and emotional impact on the victim. For example, people from a non-White background are at higher risk of racially motivated crime than White people (Jansson, 2006), women are at higher risk of domestic violence than men (Flatley *et al.*, 2010) and people from Multicultural areas are at higher risk of mugging than people from other areas (Flatley *et al.*, 2010). It may be that fears about the impact of these specific crime types impacts on perceptions about risk of crime in general.

Examples of these findings from logistic regression analysis on each of the three crime types are presented below.

### Burglary

The three major discrepancies between perceived and actual risk of victimisation were evident for burglary; women, people from a non-White ethnic background and people living in Multicultural areas perceived themselves to have a higher risk of victimisation than other groups. However, none of these characteristics were independently associated with an increased risk of victimisation (Table 3a and Table 3.03).

For burglary, there were other characteristics where there was a relationship between perceived risk and actual risk of burglary victimisation, for example, age:

- Those aged 75 or over were less likely than those in younger age groups to perceive themselves to have a high risk of burglary victimisation. When experience of victimisation was controlled for, there was no statistically significant difference in perceived level of risk between those aged 75 or over and those aged 16-24 (Table 3.03). Considering that age is also independently associated with actual risk of burglary

(Table 3a), this indicates that perceptions by age are related to risk and that the reason those aged 16-24 are more likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of burglary than those aged 75 or over is because they actually are at higher risk and therefore more likely to have actually been a victim.

**Table 3a Characteristics independently associated with perceived risk of burglary victimisation and actual risk of burglary victimisation, 2009/10 BCS**

	England, 2009/10 BCS	
	Perceived risk of burglary victimisation	Actual risk of burglary victimisation
<b>Personal characteristics</b>		
Sex	**	
Age	(**)	**
Ethnic group	**	
Long-standing illness or disability	(**)	**
Marital status		**
Respondent's employment status		
Respondent's occupation		
Highest qualification		
<b>Household characteristics</b>		
Total household income		**
Tenure		
Accommodation type	**	**
<b>Area characteristics</b>		
Output Area Classification	**	
Area type		**
Level of physical disorder		
Employment deprivation index		
Crime deprivation index	(**)	**

1. \*\* indicates a characteristic that is statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of burglary victimisation or actual risk of burglary victimisation.

2. (\*\*) indicates a characteristic that is not statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of burglary victimisation when experience of victimisation is controlled for.

3. If a characteristic ceases to be statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of burglary victimisation when experience of victimisation is controlled for (eg. age), this indicates that the association may be due to variations in experience of victimisation within this characteristic (eg. different age groups being more or less likely to experience burglary). These characteristics are therefore likely to be associated with actual risk of burglary victimisation (as can be seen for age, long-standing illness or disability and crime deprivation index).

## Car crime

Again, for car crime, women, people from an ethnic background other than White and people living in Multicultural areas were more likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of victimisation than other groups. However, none of these characteristics were independently associated with an increased risk of victimisation (Table 3b and Table 3.04).

However, whereas for burglary the relationships between perceived risk and some characteristics, such as age, were accounted for by experience of victimisation, this was not the case for car crime (Table 3b). This indicates that none of the characteristics associated with perceiving a high risk of car crime victimisation can be explained by experience of car crime.



**Table 3b Characteristics independently associated with perceived risk of car crime victimisation and actual risk of vehicle-related theft victimisation, 2009/10 BCS**

<b>England, 2009/10 BCS</b>		
	Perceived risk of car crime victimisation	Actual risk of vehicle-related theft victimisation
<b>Personal characteristics</b>		
Sex	**	
Age		**
Ethnic group	**	
Long-standing illness or disability		**
Marital status		
Respondent's employment status		**
Respondent's occupation		**
Highest qualification		**
<b>Household characteristics</b>		
Total household income		**
Tenure	**	
Accommodation type		
<b>Area characteristics</b>		
Output Area Classification	**	
Area type		**
Level of physical disorder	**	**
Employment deprivation index		
Crime deprivation index	**	

1. \*\* indicates a characteristic that is statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of car crime victimisation or actual risk of vehicle-related theft victimisation.

2. All associations between these characteristics and perceived risk of car crime victimisation remain even when experience of victimisation is controlled for.

## Violence

For violence, there was again a disproportionately high perception of risk for women, those from an ethnic background other than White and those living in Multicultural areas. However, the relationships between perceived risk of violence and both age and marital status were affected by victimisation experience (Table 3c and Table 3.05).

- Those aged 16-24 were more likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of being a victim of violence than older people. When experience of victimisation was controlled for, the association between age and perceived risk of violence was not statistically significant (Table 3.05).
- Similarly, single people were more likely than married people to perceive themselves to have a high risk of violence victimisation, although when victimisation experience was controlled for there was no statistically significant difference between these two groups (Table 3.05).

Both age and marital status are independently associated with actual risk of violence victimisation (Table 3c). This indicates that the reason younger people and single people are more likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of violence is that they do actually have a higher risk of violence and are therefore more likely to have experienced violent crime.

**Table 3c Characteristics independently associated with perceived risk of violence victimisation and actual risk of violence victimisation, 2009/10 BCS**

	<b>England, 2009/10 BCS</b>	
	Perceived risk of violence victimisation	Actual risk of violence victimisation
<b>Personal characteristics</b>		
Sex		**
Age	(**)	**
Ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	**	**
Long-standing illness or disability		**
Marital status	(**)	**
Respondent's employment status		**
Respondent's occupation	**	
Highest qualification		
<b>Household characteristics</b>		
Total household income		
Tenure	**	
Accommodation type		
<b>Area characteristics</b>		
Output Area Classification	**	
Area type		
Level of physical disorder		
Employment deprivation index	**	
Crime deprivation index	**	

1. Ethnic group is significantly associated with both perceived risk of violence victimisation and actual risk of violence victimisation, however the relationship is different for each. People from a non-White ethnic background are more likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of violence, whereas White people are more likely to actually be a victim of violence.

2. \*\* indicates a characteristic that is statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of violence victimisation or actual risk of violence victimisation.

3. (\*\*) indicates a characteristic that is not statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of violence victimisation when experience of victimisation is controlled for.

4. If a characteristic ceases to be statistically significantly associated with perceived risk of violence victimisation when experience of victimisation is controlled for (eg. age), this indicates that the association may be due to variations in experience of victimisation within this characteristic (eg. different age groups being more or less likely to experience violence). These characteristics are therefore likely to be associated with actual risk of violence victimisation (as can be seen for age and marital status).

### 3.5 COMMUNITY COHESION

In addition to demographics and personal experience, perceptions of crime can be influenced by how people view conditions in the local area. The BCS asks respondents a number of questions on the extent to which they think people in their neighbourhood would intervene to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour. Using the responses to these questions, respondents can be categorised as perceiving either a 'high', 'medium' or 'low' level of community cohesion in their local area (Box 3.2).

#### **Box 3.2 BCS questions used to identify perceptions of community cohesion**

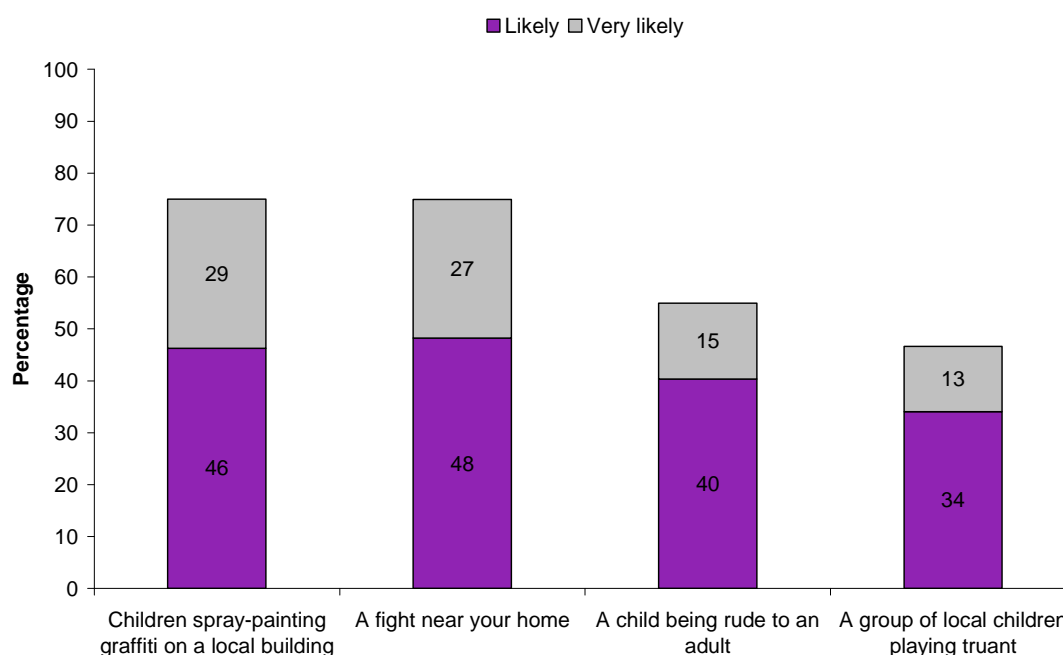
The level of community cohesion perceived by respondents comes from four questions on the extent to which they think people in their neighbourhood would intervene against crime and anti-social behaviour in the area.

- If a group of local children were playing truant from school and hanging around on a street corner, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?
- If some children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?
- If there was a fight near your home and someone was being beaten up or threatened, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would do something about it?
- If a child was being rude to an adult, how likely is it that people in your neighbourhood would tell that child off?

Responses to each of these questions are scored as follows 1 'very unlikely', 2 'unlikely', 3 'likely', 4 'very likely'. Respondents are then given a rating for their perceived level of community cohesion by adding up their responses over all four questions, 4-7 being 'low' 8-12 being 'medium' and 13-16 being 'high'.

Overall, 43 per cent of people perceived a high level of community cohesion in the local area, although the level of community cohesion perceived varied across the different questions that make up this measure (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3 Perceived likelihood that people in the neighbourhood would do something about different behaviours in the local area, 2009/10 BCS**



The level of community cohesion that people perceive in their area is affected by different demographic and socio-economic characteristics (Tables 3.06 and 3.07). In general, indicators of affluence were associated with higher levels of social cohesion. For example:

- A higher proportion of people with a household income of £50,000 or more (49%) said that there was a high level of community cohesion in their local area than those who had a household income of less than £10,000 (40%). Generally, perceptions of community cohesion increased with household income.
- A higher proportion of people living in detached houses (53%) said that there was a high level of community cohesion in their local area than those living in other types of accommodation.

In addition, those living in rural areas also said there was a higher level of community cohesion in the local area. For example:

- People living in rural areas (60%) were more likely to say there was a high level of community cohesion in the local area than those living in urban areas (39%).
- People living in Output Areas classified as Countryside (64%) were most likely to say there was a high level of community cohesion in the area than those living in all other types of area.

### Relationship with perceived risk of victimisation

As with experience of crime, the level of community cohesion in an area is independently associated with a respondent's perceived risk of victimisation. Across all three crime types, those who perceived a high level of community cohesion were less likely to perceive themselves to have a high risk of victimisation than those who perceived a low level of community cohesion (Tables 3.03 to 3.05).

As with experience of victimisation, logistic regression can be used to estimate whether the effect that any characteristic has on perceived risk of victimisation is a result of the level of

community cohesion perceived by respondents. Although experience of victimisation accounted for a number of relationships between perceived risk and other characteristics, in general, this was not the case for perceived level of community cohesion. This indicates that those associations that existed between demographic characteristics and perceived risk of victimisation were not due to differences in perceived levels of community cohesion.

Table 3.01 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime, by personal characteristics

Percentages	Burglary		Car crime		Violent crime		England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'	Unweighted base <sup>1</sup>	Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'	Unweighted base <sup>1</sup>	Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'	Unweighted base <sup>1</sup>	Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'	Unweighted base <sup>1</sup>
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	15	10,911	21	15	15	15	22	3,013
<b>Age</b>								
16-24	15	858	19	24	15	15	22	2,160
25-34	19	1,453	23	19	15	15	23	831
35-44	17	2,026	23	15	15	15	19	7,887
45-54	17	1,829	22	15	15	15	21	
55-64	15	1,861	21	12	15	15	22	3,669
65-74	14	1,520	17	11	15	15	23	1,880
75+	9	1,364	14	7	15	15	44	1,307
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	14	4,942	19	15	15	15	17	9,031
Women	17	5,969	23	15	15	15	23	
<b>Ethnic group</b>								
White	14	10,128	19	13	15	15	23	6,658
Non-White	26	770	35	31	15	15	26	2,423
<i>Mixed</i>	19	71	30	30	15	15	25	1,217
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	30	366	37	33	15	15	20	2,137
<i>Black or Black British</i>	22	210	30	32	15	15	21	617
<i>Chinese or other</i>	25	123	34	24	15	15	28	264
<b>Marital status</b>								
Married	15	5,191	21	12	15	15	16	2,608
Cohabiting	18	974	23	16	15	15	13	834
Single	15	2,146	21	23	15	15	17	10
Separated	17	372	21	15	15	15	13	7
Divorced	16	976	24	17	15	15	10	264
Widowed	11	1,250	16	10	15	15	23	90
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>								
In employment	16	5,922	21	15	15	15	25	214
Unemployed	17	343	23	24	15	15	20	876
Economically inactive	14	4,632	19	15	15	15	21	8,855
<i>Student</i>	11	260	19	22	15	15	20	823
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	22	637	26	18	15	15	19	
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	19	442	22	21	15	15	39	930
<i>Retired</i>	12	3,133	17	10	15	15	14	5,820
<i>Other/inactive</i>	14	160	21	24	15	15	28	4,003
<b>Respondent's occupation</b>								
Managerial and professional occupations	14	3,672	18	11	15	15	18	5,623
Intermediate occupations	16	2,192	22	14	15	15	14	3,076
Routine and manual occupations	16	4,148	23	18	15	15	20	1,942
Never worked and long-term unemployed	19	432	21	21	15	15	30	
Full-time students	12	394	18	20	15	15	19	
Not classified	24	73	35	16	15	15	30	2,167
<b>Highest qualification</b>								
Degree or diploma	14	3,571	19	13	15	15	18	6,744
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	16	1,811	22	16	15	15	23	
O level/GCSE	16	2,173	22	17	15	15	13	
Other	18	459	21	16	15	15	19	
None	16	2,887	22	17	15	15	23	

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle only.  
2. See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal characteristics.

**Table 3.02 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime, by household and area characteristics**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base <sup>1</sup>
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10,911</b>
<b>Structure of household</b>				
Single adult and child(ren)	22	26	22	527
Adults and child(ren)	18	22	16	2,401
Adult(s) and no child(ren)	14	20	15	7,983
<b>Total household income</b>				
Less than £10,000	18	23	20	1,516
£10,000 less than £20,000	16	24	17	2,130
£20,000 less than £30,000	15	22	15	1,486
£30,000 less than £40,000	17	20	14	1,107
£40,000 less than £50,000	13	19	12	767
£50,000 or more	13	17	11	1,461
No income stated or not enough information provided	15	22	16	2,440
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner occupiers	14	19	12	7,558
Social renters	19	31	23	1,833
Private renters	16	21	21	1,487
<b>Accommodation type</b>				
Houses	15	21	14	9,359
<i>Detached</i>	12	15	7	2,875
<i>Semi-detached</i>	16	22	15	3,460
<i>Terraced</i>	17	25	19	3,024
Flats/maisonettes	16	25	22	1,348
Other accommodation	-	-	-	44
<b>Output Area Classification</b>				
Blue collar communities	17	25	18	1,845
City living	15	29	19	486
Countryside	9	15	6	1,687
Prospering suburbs	13	16	10	2,647
Constrained by circumstances	17	22	18	1,098
Typical traits	13	20	14	2,256
Multicultural	26	34	31	892
<b>Area type</b>				
Urban	17	23	17	8,048
Rural	10	15	8	2,863
<b>Level of physical disorder</b>				
High	26	37	24	566
Not high	15	20	15	10,261
<b>Employment deprivation index</b>				
20% most deprived output areas	21	29	25	1,939
Other output areas	16	21	14	5,921
20% least deprived output areas	11	15	10	2,109
<b>Crime deprivation index</b>				
20% most deprived output areas	21	30	21	1,672
Other output areas	16	21	16	5,886
20% least deprived output areas	10	15	8	2,411

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based only on households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

2. See Section 7 of the User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 3.03 Explanatory factors associated with perceived risk of being a victim of burglary

Dependent variable: Respondent said they were 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to be a victim of burglary in the next 12 months; yes (1), no (0)

England, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables <sup>3</sup>
β-coefficient	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	β-coefficient	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	β-coefficient	Standard error	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	Confidence interval	
-1.70			-1.72			-1.82					Constant
	<b>0.002</b>	1.00		<b>0.001</b>	1.00			<b>0.000</b>	1.00		Sex**
0.25	<b>0.002</b>	1.28	0.27	<b>0.001</b>	1.31	0.29	0.08	<b>0.000</b>	1.33	1.14 - 1.56	Male Female
	<b>0.001</b>	0.68		<b>0.000</b>	0.67			<b>0.001</b>	0.66	0.51 - 0.87	Output Area Classification**
-0.38	<b>0.006</b>	0.83	-0.41	<b>0.003</b>	0.67	-0.41	0.14	<b>0.003</b>	0.66	0.51 - 0.87	Blue collar communities
-0.19	<b>0.317</b>	0.83	-0.26	<b>0.166</b>	0.77	-0.24	0.19	0.214	0.79	0.54 - 1.15	City living
-0.67	<b>0.001</b>	0.51	-0.69	<b>0.000</b>	0.50	-0.67	0.20	<b>0.001</b>	0.51	0.35 - 0.76	Countryside
-0.53	<b>0.000</b>	0.59	-0.52	<b>0.000</b>	0.59	-0.50	0.15	<b>0.001</b>	0.61	0.45 - 0.81	Prospering suburbs
-0.38	<b>0.020</b>	0.68	-0.39	<b>0.016</b>	0.68	-0.40	0.16	<b>0.016</b>	0.67	0.49 - 0.93	Constrained by circumstances
-0.62	<b>0.000</b>	0.54	-0.65	<b>0.000</b>	0.52	-0.64	0.14	<b>0.000</b>	0.53	0.40 - 0.70	Typical traits
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Multicultural
	<b>0.004</b>	1.00		<b>0.003</b>	1.00			<b>0.002</b>	1.00		Ethnic group**
0.42	<b>0.004</b>	1.53	0.44	<b>0.003</b>	1.55	0.44	0.15	<b>0.002</b>	1.56	1.17 - 2.07	White Non-White
	<b>0.024</b>	1.00		<b>0.038</b>	1.00			<b>0.026</b>	1.00		Accommodation type**
-0.06	0.544	0.94	-0.04	0.699	0.96	-0.04	0.11	0.692	0.96	0.78 - 1.18	Detached house
-0.21	0.095	0.81	-0.21	0.097	0.81	-0.21	0.12	0.098	0.81	0.64 - 1.04	Semi-detached house
-0.45	<b>0.004</b>	0.64	-0.42	<b>0.009</b>	0.66	-0.44	0.16	<b>0.006</b>	0.64	0.47 - 0.88	Terraced house
		1.00		0.059	1.00			0.056	1.00		Flats/maisonettes
0.68	<b>0.016</b>	1.98	0.51	0.075	1.66	0.49	0.29	0.086	1.64	0.93 - 2.88	Age
0.77	<b>0.000</b>	2.16	0.64	<b>0.004</b>	1.89	0.63	0.22	<b>0.004</b>	1.87	1.22 - 2.98	16 - 24
0.64	<b>0.002</b>	1.89	0.52	<b>0.011</b>	1.69	0.52	0.21	<b>0.013</b>	1.67	1.12 - 2.51	25 - 34
0.69	<b>0.000</b>	1.99	0.59	<b>0.003</b>	1.80	0.59	0.20	<b>0.003</b>	1.81	1.23 - 2.67	35 - 44
0.54	<b>0.004</b>	1.72	0.47	<b>0.012</b>	1.60	0.46	0.19	<b>0.014</b>	1.58	1.10 - 2.29	45 - 54
0.52	<b>0.001</b>	1.68	0.48	<b>0.003</b>	1.61	0.48	0.16	<b>0.003</b>	1.62	1.18 - 2.22	55 - 64
		1.00			1.00				1.00		65-74 75+
-0.35	<b>0.013</b>	0.70	-0.30	<b>0.032</b>	0.74	-0.27	0.14	0.053	0.76	0.58 - 1.00	Crime deprivation index
-0.10	0.344	0.91	-0.07	0.526	0.94	-0.04	0.10	0.664	0.96	0.78 - 1.17	20% least 30%-80% 20% most
	0.056	1.32	0.25	0.072	1.29	0.22	0.14	0.120	1.25	0.94 - 1.64	Level of physical disorder
	0.056	1.00		0.072	1.00			0.120	1.00		High Not high
0.15	<b>0.043</b>	1.16	0.09	0.099	1.10	0.09	0.11	0.125	1.09	0.88 - 1.35	Long-standing illness or disability
0.32	<b>0.017</b>	1.37	0.28	<b>0.033</b>	1.32	0.27	0.13	<b>0.043</b>	1.31	1.01 - 1.70	Long-standing illness or disability - limiting Long-standing illness or disability - non-limiting No long-standing illness or disability
	0.074	1.25	0.19	0.138	1.21	0.18	0.13	0.160	1.20	0.93 - 1.54	Area type
	0.074	1.00		0.138	1.00			0.160	1.00		Urban Rural
-0.26	0.088	0.77	-0.28	0.065	0.76	-0.26	0.15	0.093	0.77	0.57 - 1.04	Employment deprivation index
-0.09	0.413	0.92	-0.10	0.337	0.90	-0.09	0.11	0.396	0.91	0.74 - 1.13	20% least 30%-80% 20% most
	0.321	1.00		0.222	1.00			0.251	1.00		Total household income
-0.14	0.333	0.87	-0.16	0.272	0.85	-0.17	0.14	0.229	0.84	0.63 - 1.12	Less than £10,000
-0.29	0.087	0.75	-0.30	0.076	0.74	-0.31	0.17	0.070	0.73	0.52 - 1.03	£10,000 less than £20,000
-0.11	0.534	0.89	-0.12	0.505	0.89	-0.12	0.18	0.496	0.89	0.62 - 1.26	£20,000 less than £30,000
-0.45	<b>0.039</b>	0.63	-0.47	<b>0.035</b>	0.63	-0.46	0.22	<b>0.037</b>	0.63	0.41 - 0.97	£30,000 less than £40,000
-0.36	0.053	0.70	-0.41	<b>0.031</b>	0.67	-0.40	0.19	<b>0.036</b>	0.67	0.46 - 0.97	£40,000 less than £50,000
-0.14	0.300	0.87	-0.14	0.334	0.87	-0.15	0.14	0.302	0.86	0.66 - 1.14	£50,000 or more Not stated/not enough information
	0.250	1.00		0.290	1.00			0.268	1.00		Respondent's occupation
0.12	0.271	1.13	0.12	0.266	1.13	0.13	0.11	0.230	1.14	0.92 - 1.42	Managerial and professional occupations
0.03	0.801	1.03	0.04	0.728	1.04	0.05	0.11	0.610	1.06	0.86 - 1.30	Intermediate occupations
0.06	0.830	1.06	0.08	0.752	1.08	0.10	0.26	0.712	1.10	0.66 - 1.82	Routine and manual occupations
-0.37	0.167	0.69	-0.33	0.202	0.72	-0.33	0.26	0.202	0.72	0.43 - 1.20	Never worked and long-term unemployed Full-time students
	0.511	1.00		0.395	1.00			0.329	1.00		Respondent's marital status
0.13	0.281	1.14	0.09	0.457	1.10	0.10	0.13	0.422	1.11	0.86 - 1.42	Married
-0.17	0.214	0.84	-0.22	0.119	0.81	-0.23	0.14	0.102	0.80	0.61 - 1.05	Cohabiting
-0.16	0.501	0.85	-0.23	0.335	0.79	-0.25	0.24	0.304	0.78	0.48 - 1.26	Single
-0.05	0.715	0.96	-0.09	0.458	0.91	-0.08	0.13	0.538	0.93	0.72 - 1.18	Separated
-0.07	0.654	0.94	-0.09	0.523	0.91	-0.09	0.15	0.544	0.91	0.69 - 1.22	Divorced Widowed
	0.482	1.00		0.417	1.00			0.362	1.00		Respondent's employment status
-0.15	0.459	0.86	-0.19	0.345	0.83	-0.20	0.20	0.316	0.82	0.55 - 1.21	In employment
-0.10	0.373	0.91	-0.09	0.397	0.91	-0.10	0.11	0.347	0.90	0.73 - 1.12	Unemployed Economically inactive
-0.06	0.710	0.94	-0.06	0.642	0.94	-0.05	0.13	0.677	0.96	0.74 - 1.24	Highest qualification
0.11	0.404	1.12	0.12	0.347	1.13	0.13	0.13	0.329	1.14	0.88 - 1.47	Degree or diploma
0.02	0.865	1.02	0.02	0.873	1.02	0.03	0.12	0.793	1.03	0.81 - 1.32	Apprenticeship or A/AS level
0.00	0.990	1.00	0.02	0.903	1.02	0.01	0.19	0.957	1.01	0.70 - 1.46	O level/GCSE
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Other None
	0.907	1.00		0.837	1.00			0.892	1.00		Tenure
0.03	0.783	1.03	0.04	0.759	1.04	0.03	0.12	0.819	1.03	0.82 - 1.29	Owners
0.05	0.701	1.05	0.07	0.579	1.08	0.06	0.13	0.650	1.06	0.82 - 1.38	Social renters Private renters
		1.00		<b>0.000</b>	3.96			<b>0.000</b>	3.86	2.71 - 5.52	Experience of victimisation**
		1.00		<b>0.000</b>	1.58			<b>0.000</b>	1.54	1.27 - 1.87	Victim of burglary Victim of other BCS crime Non-victim
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Level of community cohesion**
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Low Medium High
	<b>9.070</b>			<b>9.070</b>					<b>9.070</b>		Unweighted base <sup>4</sup>
	<b>0.061</b>			<b>0.079</b>					<b>0.084</b>		Nagelkerke R square <sup>5</sup>

1. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.

3. \*\*\* denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.

4. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England who gave a valid response to all questions included in the analysis due to the inclusion of the deprivation index in the model, which only covers England.

5. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.

6. See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal, household and area characteristics.



Table 3.04 Explanatory factors associated with perceived risk of being a victim of car crime

Dependent variable: Respondent said they were 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to be a victim of car crime in the next 12 months; yes (1), no (0)

England, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables <sup>3</sup>
<i>β</i> -coefficient	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	<i>β</i> -coefficient	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	<i>β</i> -coefficient	Standard error	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	Confidence interval	
-1.09	<b>0.000</b>	1.00	-1.12	<b>0.000</b>	1.00	-1.25		<b>0.000</b>			Constant
0.49	<b>0.000</b>	1.64	0.50	<b>0.000</b>	1.65	0.50	0.13	<b>0.000</b>	1.65	1.28 - 2.14	Ethnic group** <i>White</i> Non-White
0.22	<b>0.005</b>	1.00	0.23	<b>0.006</b>	1.00	0.24	0.08	<b>0.004</b>	1.00	1.08 - 1.49	Sex** <i>Male</i> Female
0.49	<b>0.002</b>	1.63	0.46	<b>0.003</b>	1.58	0.43	0.16	<b>0.006</b>	1.54	1.13 - 2.09	Level of physical disorder** <i>High</i> <i>Not high</i>
-0.36	<b>0.003</b>	0.70	-0.37	<b>0.002</b>	0.69	-0.37	0.12	<b>0.002</b>	0.69	0.55 - 0.88	Tenure** <i>Owners</i> <i>Social renters</i> <i>Private renters</i>
-0.34	<b>0.023</b>	0.71	-0.35	<b>0.020</b>	0.71	-0.34	0.15	<b>0.021</b>	0.71	0.53 - 0.95	Output Area Classification** <i>Blue collar communities</i> <i>City living</i> <i>Countryside</i> <i>Prospering suburbs</i> <i>Constrained by circumstances</i> <i>Typical traits</i> <i>Multicultural</i>
-0.28	<b>0.046</b>	0.75	-0.30	<b>0.037</b>	0.74	-0.30	0.14	<b>0.036</b>	0.74	0.56 - 0.98	Crime deprivation index <i>20% least</i> <i>30%-80%</i> <i>20% most</i>
0.21	0.262	1.24	0.12	0.492	1.13	0.14	0.18	0.434	1.15	0.81 - 1.64	Employment deprivation index <i>20% least</i> <i>30%-80%</i> <i>20% most</i>
-0.33	0.070	0.72	-0.33	0.072	0.72	-0.29	0.18	0.112	0.75	0.52 - 1.07	Respondent's occupation <i>Managerial and professional occupations</i> <i>Intermediate occupations</i> <i>Routine and manual occupations</i> <i>Never worked and long-term unemployed</i> <i>Full-time students</i>
-0.40	<b>0.006</b>	0.67	-0.40	<b>0.006</b>	0.67	-0.38	0.15	<b>0.011</b>	0.69	0.51 - 0.92	Area type <i>Urban</i> <i>Rural</i>
-0.51	<b>0.003</b>	0.60	-0.53	<b>0.002</b>	0.59	-0.54	0.17	<b>0.001</b>	0.58	0.42 - 0.81	Respondent's employment status <i>In employment</i> <i>Unemployed</i> <i>Economically inactive</i>
-0.29	<b>0.041</b>	0.75	-0.32	<b>0.025</b>	0.72	-0.31	0.15	<b>0.034</b>	0.73	0.55 - 0.98	Long-standing illness or disability <i>Long-standing illness or disability - limiting</i> <i>Long-standing illness or disability - non-limiting</i> <i>No long-standing illness or disability</i>
-0.42	<b>0.003</b>	0.66	-0.36	<b>0.010</b>	0.70	-0.34	0.14	<b>0.017</b>	0.71	0.54 - 0.94	Age <i>16 - 24</i> <i>25 - 34</i> <i>35 - 44</i> <i>45 - 54</i> <i>55 - 64</i> <i>65-74</i> <i>75+</i>
-0.25	<b>0.019</b>	0.78	-0.22	<b>0.043</b>	0.81	-0.20	0.11	0.066	0.82	0.67 - 1.01	Highest qualification <i>Degree or diploma</i> <i>Apprenticeship or A/AS level</i> <i>O level/GCSE</i> <i>Other</i> <i>None</i>
-0.22	0.157	0.80	-0.24	0.117	0.79	-0.24	0.13	0.128	0.79	0.60 - 1.02	Accommodation type <i>Detached house</i> <i>Semi-detached house</i> <i>Terraced house</i> <i>Flats/maisonettes</i>
-0.04	0.706	0.96	-0.04	0.680	0.96	-0.05	0.10	0.656	0.96	0.78 - 1.17	Total household income <i>Less than £10,000</i> <i>£10,000 less than £20,000</i> <i>£20,000 less than £30,000</i> <i>£30,000 less than £40,000</i> <i>£40,000 less than £50,000</i> <i>£50,000 or more</i> <i>Not stated/not enough information</i>
0.168	1.00	1.00	0.213	1.00	1.00	0.238		1.00	1.00		Respondent's marital status <i>Married</i> <i>Cohabiting</i> <i>Single</i> <i>Separated</i> <i>Divorced</i> <i>Widowed</i>
0.20	<b>0.038</b>	1.22	0.20	<b>0.043</b>	1.22	0.20	0.10	<b>0.034</b>	1.23	1.02 - 1.48	Experience of victimisation** <i>Victim of vehicle-related theft</i> <i>Victim of other BCS crime</i> <i>Non-victim</i>
0.16	0.110	1.17	0.16	0.107	1.17	0.17	0.10	0.093	1.18	0.97 - 1.43	Level of community cohesion** <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>
0.07	0.775	1.07	0.11	0.643	1.12	0.12	0.24	0.619	1.13	0.70 - 1.81	Unweighted base <sup>4</sup>
-0.17	0.476	0.84	-0.12	0.602	0.88	-0.12	0.24	0.602	0.88	0.55 - 1.41	Nagelkerke R square <sup>5</sup>
0.18	0.119	1.20	0.17	0.158	1.18	0.15	0.12	0.210	1.16	0.92 - 1.46	
0.220	1.00	1.00	0.251	1.00	1.00	0.238		1.00	1.00		
-0.06	0.794	0.94	-0.04	0.856	0.96	-0.06	0.22	0.791	0.94	0.61 - 1.46	
-0.19	0.083	0.82	-0.19	0.096	0.83	-0.19	0.11	0.091	0.83	0.66 - 1.03	
0.105	0.259	1.26	0.18	0.106	1.19	0.17	0.11	0.121	1.19	0.96 - 1.47	
0.00	0.995	1.00	-0.02	0.891	0.98	-0.03	0.13	0.836	0.97	0.75 - 1.26	
0.03	0.519	1.03	-0.12	0.357	0.88	-0.12	0.26	0.311	0.88	0.53 - 1.47	
0.11	0.606	1.11	-0.02	0.926	0.98	-0.01	0.21	0.956	0.99	0.65 - 1.50	
0.24	0.234	1.27	0.14	0.487	1.15	0.15	0.21	0.450	1.17	0.78 - 1.75	
0.28	0.163	1.32	0.20	0.309	1.23	0.22	0.20	0.275	1.25	0.84 - 1.85	
0.22	0.236	1.24	0.17	0.371	1.18	0.18	0.19	0.348	1.19	0.83 - 1.72	
0.15	0.389	1.16	0.13	0.471	1.14	0.13	0.18	0.461	1.14	0.81 - 1.61	
0.402	1.00	1.00	0.389	1.00	1.00	0.07	0.13	0.356	1.07	0.83 - 1.37	
0.05	0.720	1.05	0.06	0.642	1.06	0.07	0.13	0.607	1.07	0.83 - 1.37	
0.21	0.123	1.23	0.22	0.097	1.25	0.22	0.13	0.089	1.25	0.97 - 1.62	
0.10	0.410	1.11	0.11	0.367	1.12	0.12	0.12	0.321	1.13	0.89 - 1.44	
-0.10	0.621	0.90	-0.07	0.737	0.93	-0.07	0.20	0.729	0.93	0.63 - 1.39	
0.408	1.00	1.00	0.476	1.00	1.00	0.443		1.00	1.00		
0.12	0.241	1.13	0.11	0.313	1.11	0.10	0.10	0.317	1.11	0.90 - 1.36	
0.02	0.851	1.02	0.00	0.987	1.00	-0.01	0.11	0.962	0.99	0.80 - 1.24	
-0.12	0.470	0.89	-0.12	0.466	0.89	-0.13	0.16	0.414	0.87	0.63 - 1.21	
0.717	1.00	1.00	0.424	1.00	1.00	0.446		1.00	1.00		
0.07	0.690	1.07	0.06	0.722	1.06	0.06	0.17	0.741	1.06	0.76 - 1.47	
0.00	0.982	1.00	-0.02	0.899	0.98	-0.03	0.18	0.876	0.97	0.69 - 1.39	
-0.03	0.881	0.97	-0.04	0.843	0.96	-0.05	0.19	0.817	0.96	0.65 - 1.40	
-0.08	0.676	0.92	-0.11	0.562	0.89	-0.11	0.19	0.559	0.89	0.61 - 1.30	
-0.16	0.436	0.85	-0.22	0.279	0.80	-0.22	0.21	0.277	0.80	0.53 - 1.20	
0.05	0.745	1.06	0.06	0.708	1.06	0.06	0.16	0.722	1.06	0.77 - 1.46	
0.734	1.00	1.00	0.668	1.00	1.00	0.594		1.00	1.00		
0.12	0.295	1.13	0.08	0.477	1.09	0.08	0.12	0.496	1.08	0.86 - 1.37	
-0.06	0.628	0.94	-0.11	0.399	0.89	-0.13	0.13	0.316	0.87	0.67 - 1.14	
-0.14	0.499	0.87	-0.21	0.292	0.81	-0.23	0.21	0.254	0.79	0.53 - 1.18	
0.03	0.841	1.03	0.00	0.985	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.995	1.00	0.76 - 1.31	
-0.11	0.543	0.90	-0.12	0.513	0.89	-0.12	0.18	0.496	0.89	0.63 - 1.25	
1.18	<b>0.000</b>	3.25	1.18	<b>0.000</b>	3.25	1.16	0.14	<b>0.000</b>	3.20	2.45 - 4.19	
0.38	<b>0.000</b>	1.47	0.38	<b>0.000</b>	1.47	0.37	0.10	<b>0.000</b>	1.45	1.20 - 1.75	
		1.00			1.00				1.00		
						0.28	0.11	<b>0.019</b>	1.32	1.08 - 1.63	
						0.17	0.08	<b>0.034</b>	1.18	1.01 - 1.38	
7,237	<b>0.066</b>		7,237	<b>0.092</b>		7,237		<b>0.094</b>			

1. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.

3. \*\*\* denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.

4. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England who gave a valid response to all questions included in the model. Wales is not included in the analysis due to the inclusion of the deprivation index in the model, which only covers England.

5. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.

6. See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal, household and area characteristics.

Table 3.05 Explanatory factors associated with perceived risk of being a victim of violence

Dependent variable: Respondent said they were 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' to be a victim of violence in the next 12 months; yes (1), no (0)

England, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables <sup>3</sup>
<i>β</i> -coefficient	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	<i>β</i> -coefficient	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	<i>β</i> -coefficient	Standard error	p-value <sup>1</sup>	Odds ratio <sup>2</sup>	Confidence interval	
-0.94			-1.17			-1.31					Constant
	<b>0.000</b>	1.00		<b>0.000</b>	1.00			<b>0.000</b>	1.00		Ethnic group**
0.56	<b>0.000</b>	1.76	0.63	<b>0.000</b>	1.87	0.63	0.14	<b>0.000</b>	1.88	1.43 - 2.48	White Non-White
	<b>0.000</b>			<b>0.000</b>				<b>0.000</b>			Output Area Classification**
-0.50	<b>0.001</b>	0.61	-0.51	<b>0.001</b>	0.60	-0.51	0.15	<b>0.001</b>	0.60	0.45 - 0.80	Blue collar communities
-0.30	<b>0.170</b>	0.74	-0.36	<b>0.119</b>	0.70	-0.34	0.23	<b>0.145</b>	0.71	0.45 - 1.12	City living
-1.06	<b>0.000</b>	0.35	-1.02	<b>0.000</b>	0.36	-0.98	0.21	<b>0.000</b>	0.38	0.25 - 0.56	Countryside
-0.70	<b>0.000</b>	0.49	-0.66	<b>0.000</b>	0.52	-0.63	0.17	<b>0.000</b>	0.53	0.38 - 0.74	Prospering suburbs
-0.64	<b>0.000</b>	0.53	-0.65	<b>0.000</b>	0.52	-0.65	0.15	<b>0.000</b>	0.52	0.39 - 0.70	Constrained by circumstances
-0.53	<b>0.000</b>	0.59	-0.53	<b>0.000</b>	0.59	-0.51	0.15	<b>0.000</b>	0.60	0.45 - 0.80	Typical traits
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Multicultural
	<b>0.001</b>			<b>0.001</b>				<b>0.000</b>			Respondent's occupation**
-0.36	<b>0.003</b>	0.70	-0.35	<b>0.004</b>	0.71	-0.36	0.12	<b>0.003</b>	0.70	0.55 - 0.88	Managerial and professional occupations
-0.12	<b>0.274</b>	0.88	-0.10	<b>0.367</b>	0.90	-0.10	0.11	<b>0.356</b>	0.90	0.72 - 1.12	Intermediate occupations
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Routine and manual occupations
-0.32	<b>0.106</b>	0.72	-0.31	<b>0.114</b>	0.74	-0.30	0.19	<b>0.113</b>	0.74	0.51 - 1.07	Never worked and long-term unemployed
-0.76	<b>0.001</b>	0.47	-0.75	<b>0.002</b>	0.47	-0.76	0.24	<b>0.001</b>	0.47	0.29 - 0.74	Full-time students
	<b>0.002</b>			<b>0.001</b>				<b>0.001</b>			Employment deprivation index**
-0.42	<b>0.005</b>	0.66	-0.45	<b>0.003</b>	0.64	-0.43	0.15	<b>0.004</b>	0.65	0.48 - 0.87	20% least
-0.37	<b>0.001</b>	0.69	-0.39	<b>0.000</b>	0.68	-0.39	0.11	<b>0.000</b>	0.68	0.55 - 0.84	30%-80%
		1.00			1.00				1.00		20% most
	<b>0.011</b>			<b>0.007</b>				<b>0.007</b>			Crime deprivation index**
-0.12	<b>0.470</b>	0.89	-0.10	<b>0.547</b>	0.91	-0.06	0.16	<b>0.695</b>	0.94	0.68 - 1.29	20% least
0.19	<b>0.096</b>	1.21	0.21	<b>0.073</b>	1.24	0.23	0.12	<b>0.049</b>	1.26	1.00 - 1.60	30%-80%
		1.00			1.00				1.00		20% most
	<b>0.039</b>			<b>0.026</b>				<b>0.028</b>			Tenure**
		1.32	0.29	<b>0.024</b>	1.34	0.29	0.13	<b>0.026</b>	1.33	1.04 - 1.72	Owners
0.28	<b>0.030</b>	1.28	0.27	<b>0.024</b>	1.31	0.27	0.12	<b>0.025</b>	1.31	1.03 - 1.66	Social renters
											Private renters
	<b>0.011</b>			<b>0.067</b>				<b>0.065</b>			Age
		0.73	-0.27	<b>0.088</b>	0.76	-0.26	0.16	<b>0.092</b>	0.77	0.56 - 1.04	16 - 24
-0.47	<b>0.003</b>	0.63	-0.38	<b>0.018</b>	0.68	-0.37	0.16	<b>0.021</b>	0.69	0.50 - 0.95	25 - 34
-0.30	<b>0.085</b>	0.71	-0.19	<b>0.271</b>	0.82	-0.17	0.18	<b>0.322</b>	0.84	0.60 - 1.19	35 - 44
-0.50	<b>0.009</b>	0.61	-0.37	<b>0.056</b>	0.69	-0.37	0.19	<b>0.058</b>	0.69	0.47 - 1.01	45 - 54
-0.75	<b>0.001</b>	0.47	-0.58	<b>0.009</b>	0.56	-0.57	0.22	<b>0.010</b>	0.57	0.37 - 0.87	55 - 64
		0.377		<b>0.145</b>				<b>0.107</b>			65+
		1.08	0.12	<b>0.145</b>	1.13	0.14	0.08	<b>0.107</b>	1.15	0.97 - 1.35	Sex
	<b>0.043</b>			<b>0.098</b>				<b>0.122</b>			Male
		0.99	-0.04	<b>0.782</b>	0.96	-0.04	0.13	<b>0.783</b>	0.96	0.74 - 1.25	Female
-0.01	<b>0.955</b>	1.30	0.20	<b>0.096</b>	1.22	0.18	0.12	<b>0.116</b>	1.20	0.95 - 1.51	Respondent's marital status
-0.32	<b>0.253</b>	0.73	-0.41	<b>0.159</b>	0.66	-0.43	0.29	<b>0.139</b>	0.65	0.37 - 1.15	Married
0.04	<b>0.766</b>	1.04	-0.02	<b>0.912</b>	0.98	0.00	0.14	<b>0.998</b>	1.00	0.76 - 1.32	Cohabiting
-0.22	<b>0.156</b>	0.81	-0.24	<b>0.116</b>	0.79	-0.23	0.15	<b>0.127</b>	0.79	0.59 - 1.07	Single
		0.214		<b>0.246</b>				<b>0.248</b>			Separated
		1.30	0.25	<b>0.046</b>	1.29	0.25	0.13	<b>0.052</b>	1.28	1.00 - 1.65	Divorced
0.26	<b>0.039</b>	1.23	0.19	<b>0.175</b>	1.21	0.18	0.14	<b>0.204</b>	1.20	0.91 - 1.58	Widowed
0.21	<b>0.143</b>	1.17	0.16	<b>0.337</b>	1.17	0.13	0.17	<b>0.428</b>	1.14	0.82 - 1.58	Accommodation type
0.16	<b>0.345</b>								1.00		Detached house
		1.16	0.14	<b>0.269</b>	1.15	0.12	0.13	<b>0.348</b>	1.13	0.88 - 1.44	Semi-detached house
		0.85		<b>0.398</b>				<b>0.376</b>			Terraced house
-0.17	<b>0.223</b>	0.85	-0.18	<b>0.188</b>	0.83	-0.18	0.14	<b>0.198</b>	0.83	0.63 - 1.10	Flats/maisonettes
-0.03	<b>0.843</b>	0.97	-0.03	<b>0.812</b>	0.97	-0.03	0.14	<b>0.811</b>	0.97	0.73 - 1.28	Area type
-0.04	<b>0.758</b>	0.96	-0.05	<b>0.664</b>	0.95	-0.04	0.12	<b>0.706</b>	0.96	0.76 - 1.20	Urban
-0.32	<b>0.106</b>	0.72	-0.32	<b>0.109</b>	0.72	-0.33	0.20	<b>0.096</b>	0.72	0.48 - 1.06	Rural
		0.95		<b>0.109</b>	0.72			<b>0.096</b>	1.00		Highest qualification
		0.95		<b>0.713</b>	0.94			<b>0.553</b>	0.91	0.66 - 1.25	Degree or diploma
-0.05	<b>0.747</b>	0.95	-0.06	<b>0.713</b>	0.94	-0.10	0.16	<b>0.553</b>	0.91	0.66 - 1.25	Apprenticeship or A/AS level
		1.17		<b>0.611</b>	1.10			<b>0.683</b>	1.09	0.89 - 1.33	O level/GCSE
0.16	<b>0.113</b>	1.12	0.10	<b>0.337</b>	1.10	0.09	0.10	<b>0.394</b>	1.07	0.78 - 1.46	Other
0.11	<b>0.467</b>		0.08	<b>0.600</b>	1.09	0.07	0.16	<b>0.670</b>	1.00		None
		0.885		<b>0.921</b>				<b>0.933</b>			Level of physical disorder
		1.09		<b>0.975</b>	0.99			<b>0.892</b>	1.00		High
0.08	<b>0.660</b>	1.04	-0.01	<b>0.693</b>	1.05	-0.03	0.19	<b>0.746</b>	0.97	0.67 - 1.41	Not high
0.04	<b>0.767</b>		0.05	<b>0.683</b>	1.05	0.04	0.13	<b>0.746</b>	1.04	0.81 - 1.34	Long-standing illness or disability
		0.988		<b>0.965</b>				<b>0.966</b>			Long-standing illness or disability - limiting
-0.01	<b>0.936</b>	0.99	-0.03	<b>0.827</b>	0.97	-0.04	0.14	<b>0.751</b>	0.96	0.72 - 1.26	Long-standing illness or disability - non-limiting
-0.02	<b>0.911</b>	0.98	-0.04	<b>0.800</b>	0.96	-0.05	0.16	<b>0.754</b>	0.95	0.69 - 1.31	No long-standing illness or disability
0.03	<b>0.873</b>	1.03	0.01	<b>0.972</b>	1.01	0.00	0.18	<b>0.980</b>	1.00	0.70 - 1.41	Respondent's employment status
-0.15	<b>0.508</b>	0.86	-0.20	<b>0.377</b>	0.82	-0.21	0.23	<b>0.360</b>	0.81	0.52 - 1.27	In employment
-0.08	<b>0.721</b>	0.93	-0.14	<b>0.527</b>	0.87	-0.14	0.22	<b>0.522</b>	0.87	0.57 - 1.33	Unemployed
-0.05	<b>0.741</b>	0.95	-0.05	<b>0.720</b>	0.95	-0.07	0.14	<b>0.641</b>	0.94	0.71 - 1.24	Economically inactive
				<b>0.000</b>				<b>0.000</b>	1.00		Total household income
			1.41	<b>0.000</b>	4.10	1.39	0.18	<b>0.000</b>	4.00	2.78 - 5.74	Less than £10,000
			0.47	<b>0.000</b>	1.59	0.44	0.10	<b>0.000</b>	1.56	1.29 - 1.89	£10,000 less than £20,000
				<b>0.000</b>	1.00			<b>0.000</b>	1.00		£20,000 less than £30,000
								<b>0.001</b>			£30,000 less than £40,000
						0.39	0.10	<b>0.000</b>	1.47	1.20 - 1.81	£40,000 less than £50,000
						0.17	0.09	<b>0.055</b>	1.18	1.00 - 1.41	£50,000 or more
									1.00		Not stated/not enough information
											Experience of victimisation**
											Victim of violence
											Victim of other BCS crime
											Non-victim
											Level of community cohesion**
											Low
											Medium
											High
											Unweighted base <sup>4</sup>
		<b>9.088</b>			<b>9.088</b>					<b>9.088</b>	Nagelkerke R square <sup>5</sup>
		<b>0.121</b>			<b>0.143</b>					<b>0.147</b>	

1. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.

3. \*\*\* denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.

4. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England who gave a valid response to all questions included in the model. Wales is not included in the analysis due to the inclusion of the deprivation index in the model, which only covers England.

5. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.

6. See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal, household and area characteristics.



**Table 3.07 Perceived level of community cohesion in the local area, by household and area characteristics**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	High level of community cohesion	Unweighted base
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	43	10,323
<b>Structure of household</b>		
Single adult and child(ren)	39	497
Adults and child(ren)	47	2,324
Adult(s) and no child(ren)	42	7,502
<b>Total household income</b>		
Less than £10,000	40	1,406
£10,000 less than £20,000	41	2,026
£20,000 less than £30,000	42	1,402
£30,000 less than £40,000	43	1,068
£40,000 less than £50,000	47	746
£50,000 or more	49	1,426
No income stated or not enough information provided	42	2,247
<b>Tenure</b>		
Owner occupiers	46	7,174
Social renters	36	1,719
Private renters	38	1,402
<b>Accommodation type</b>		
Houses	45	8,891
<i>Detached</i>	53	2,741
<i>Semi-detached</i>	45	3,286
<i>Terraced</i>	37	2,864
Flats/maisonettes	33	1,239
Other accommodation	-	42
<b>Output Area Classification</b>		
Blue collar communities	38	1,744
City living	35	450
Countryside	64	1,594
Prospering suburbs	50	2,529
Constrained by circumstances	32	1,030
Typical traits	43	2,127
Multicultural	29	849
<b>Area type</b>		
Urban	39	7,620
Rural	60	2,703
<b>Level of physical disorder</b>		
High	26	537
Not high	44	9,707
<b>Employment deprivation index</b>		
20% most deprived output areas	32	1,839
Other output areas	43	5,604
20% least deprived output areas	52	2,005
<b>Crime deprivation index</b>		
20% most deprived output areas	30	1,577
Other output areas	42	5,571
20% least deprived output areas	55	2,300

1. See Section 7 of the User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

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