

5 Public perceptions

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5.1 SUMMARY

The 2009/10 BCS asked questions on a variety of aspects of perceptions of crime.

- As in previous years, respondents perceived the main causes of crime as lack of discipline from parents (27%) and drugs (26%).
- The 2009/10 BCS shows that the gap between perceptions of changes in national and local crime levels remains wide. The proportion of people who perceived an increase in crime nationally remained higher than those who perceived an increase in crime locally, and the same pattern was evident across crime types.
- The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level was particularly marked for knife crime (90% of people perceived an increase nationally compared with 27% locally) and gun crime (81% nationally compared with 13% locally).
- Half of people (51%) thought they lived in a lower than average crime area, 39 per cent believed crime levels in their area were about average and only ten per cent of people believed crime in their local area was above average.
- The 2009/10 BCS shows a disparity remains between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk. For example, 15 per cent of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary in the next year compared with an actual risk of two per cent.

Overall, perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB) showed a decrease compared with 2008/09; 14 per cent of people perceived a high level of ASB in their area in the 2009/10 BCS compared with 17 per cent in 2008/09. The current proportion of people who had a high level of perceived ASB in the local area is the lowest since the measure was introduced in the survey in 2001/02.

- Across the seven individual indicators, six showed a fall in the proportion of people perceiving them to be a problem in their local area compared with 2008/09. The remaining strand, the proportion of people perceiving a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties, showed no statistically significant change between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

The 2009/10 BCS shows that there was an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, increasing from 49 per cent in 2008/09 to 51 per cent in 2009/10. There was a related decrease in the proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement (from 22% in 2008/09 to 20% in 2009/10) and the proportion with no opinion remained at 29 per cent.

The 2009/10 BCS shows that the proportion of people who think that the criminal justice system (CJS) as a whole is fair increased compared with the 2008/09 BCS (from 58.5% to 59.4%). The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective also showed an increase from 38 per cent to 41 per cent.

5.2 INTRODUCTION

Since its inception the BCS has provided estimates on a wide range of public perception measures relating to crime and the criminal justice system. This chapter presents the latest headline figures from the 2009/10 BCS as well as trends for the key perception measures within the BCS. Key findings are commented on in the text, with additional tables for other measures provided for reference at the end of the chapter.

5.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

Causes and impact of crime

In line with previous years, the 2009/10 BCS shows that drugs and lack of discipline from parents were the two factors most commonly perceived as one of the major causes of crime in Britain today (69% and 65% respectively). When people were asked to identify which single factor they believed was the main cause of crime just over a quarter said lack of discipline from parents (27%) and a further quarter said drugs (26%) were the main cause. More than half of people (53%) also thought that alcohol was one of the major causes of crime, although a much smaller proportion (9%) thought it was the main cause of crime in Britain today. Eleven per cent thought too lenient sentencing was the main cause of crime (Table 5a).

Table 5a Factors considered as causes of crime in Britain today, 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England & Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Major causes of crime ^{1,2}	Main cause of crime ¹
<i>Percentage perceiving this as a factor:</i>		
Drugs	69	26
Lack of discipline from parents	65	27
Alcohol	53	9
Too lenient sentencing	39	11
Breakdown of family	36	6
Lack of discipline from school	34	3
Unemployment	36	5
Too few police	23	2
Poverty	25	5
None of these	0	n/a
Do not think there is one main cause	n/a	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,003</i>	<i>11,003</i>

1. Respondents were asked to select from a list the factors they thought were the major causes of crime in Britain today. If respondents selected more than one factor they were then asked which of the factors they believed to be the main cause of crime.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one cause.

Perceptions of crime levels

Since 1996 the BCS has asked respondents if they think the level of crime in the country as a whole and in their local area has changed over the last two years. Until 2004/05 the trend fluctuated between years but was relatively consistent between the two measures, with more people thinking that crime had increased nationally than thought crime had increased locally. However, since 2004/05 the trends have diverged, widening the gap between perceptions of changes in national and local crime levels.

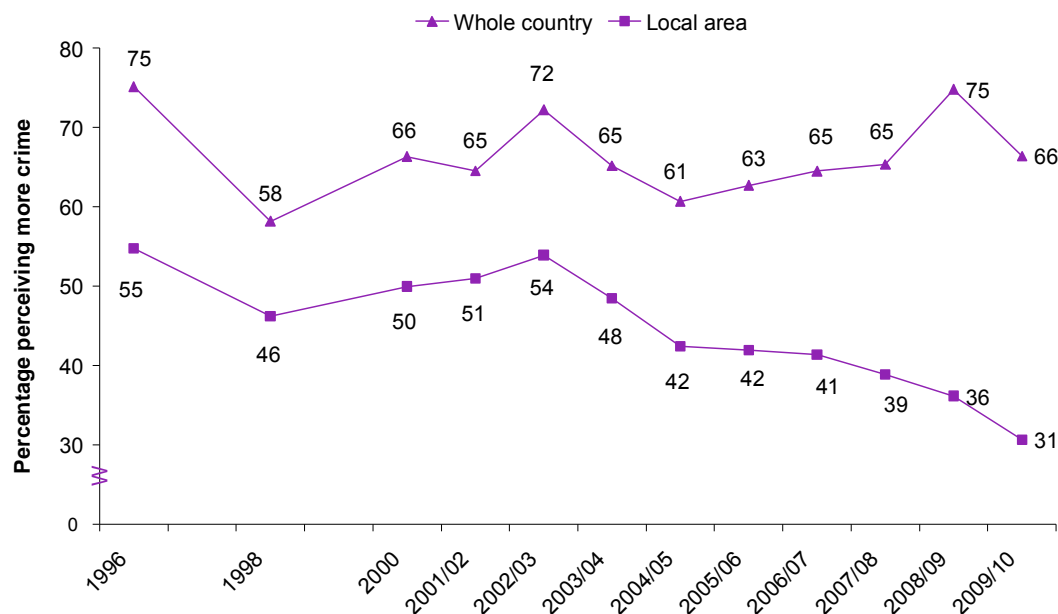
The 2009/10 BCS shows that there continues to be a reduction in the proportion of people who think crime in their local area had increased locally (from 36% in 2008/09 to 31% in

2009/10). In contrast with the 2008/09 BCS, which saw a marked increase in the proportion of people who thought crime had increased nationally, the 2009/10 BCS shows there was a fall¹ in the proportion of people who think crime nationally has increased (from 75% in 2008/09 to 66% in 2009/10) returning to similar levels in 2006/07 and 2007/08 (Figure 5.1).

The large proportion of adults (66%) who thought that crime had risen nationally contrasts with results, also from the BCS, which show that experience of crime has fallen overall since 1995 (see Moon *et al.*, 2009)

Fifty-four per cent of people thought the level of crime in their local area had remained stable (54%) and only 15 per cent thought it had gone down. Similarly, only four per cent of people thought crime had gone down nationally (data not shown).

Figure 5.1 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2009/10 BCS



1. Perceptions of local crime levels used to be asked of the whole sample that had lived at their address for three or more years. Since 2008/09 this question has been asked of a quarter of the sample irrespective of how long they had lived at their address. However, for trend comparisons respondents who had lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures.

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 to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for more information.

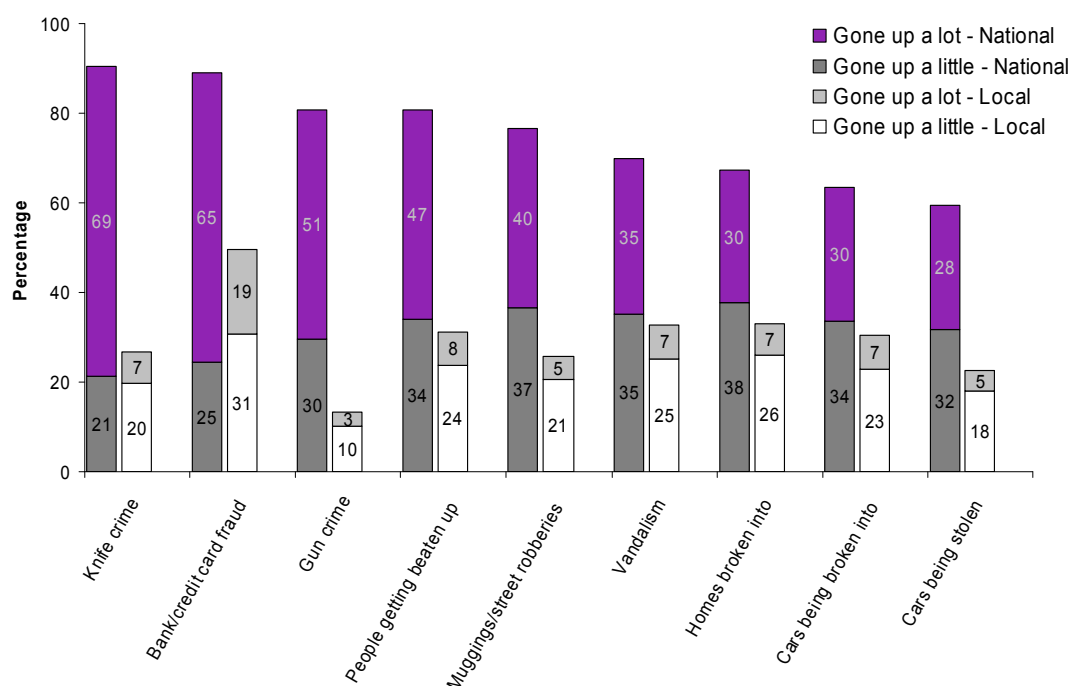
In 2008/09 and 2009/10 the BCS included questions that asked respondents to rate whether they thought specific crimes had increased locally and nationally. The proportion of people who perceived that individual crime types had increased varied, but a greater proportion of people estimated that crime had gone up nationally than locally across all crime types (Figure 5.2).

Similar to 2008/09, the proportion of people perceiving an increase nationally was highest for those crimes that receive the most media attention. For example 90 per cent of people perceived knife crime had gone up nationally, compared with lower profile crimes such as homes being broken into (67%) and cars being stolen (60%). This suggests that perceptions of more common crimes are more likely to be influenced by personal experience, whereas

¹ Alternative forms of the questions on perceptions of change in the national and local crime levels also showed a decrease in the proportion of people who think crime had increased locally (from 46% in 2008/09 to 41% in 2009/10) and nationally (from 84% in 2008/09 to 80% in 2009/10). For a further discussion of the alternative questions on perceptions of crime see Moon *et al.*, 2009.

perceptions of lower volume but higher profile crime types (particularly violent crimes) may be influenced by the volume and nature of the media coverage they attract.²

Figure 5.2 Proportion of people who think crime has gone up by individual crime type, 2009/10 BCS



Similar to the 2008/09 BCS, when asked about the level of crime in their local area compared with the rest of the country, half of people (51%) thought they lived in a low crime area, 39 per cent believed crime levels in their local area were about average and only ten per cent thought they lived in a higher than average crime rate area (Table 5b).

Previous analysis has shown that there is a clear relationship between actual levels of crime, as indicated by local police recorded crime data, and perceptions of the comparative level of crime in the area. The proportion of people who thought they lived in a higher than average crime area was higher in areas with higher levels of police recorded crime and lower for those who thought they lived in a lower than average crime area. The reverse was also true for those perceiving that they lived in a lower than average crime rate area.³

Table 5b Perception of crime in the local area, 2009/10 BCS

England & Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
Percentages	
<i>Compared with the country as a whole:</i>	
Higher than average	10
About average	39
Lower than average	51
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>32,793</i>

² See Moon *et al.*, 2009 for more information about public perceptions of changes in different types of crime.

³ See Moon *et al.*, 2009 for further details.

Perceptions of local crime levels varied with personal and household characteristics. For example:

- Experience of crime in the last 12 months influenced people's perceptions of whether crime in their local area had gone up; 44 per cent of victims of crime thought crime in their local area had gone up, compared with 27 per cent of non-victims.
- Perceptions of the local crime rate also varied by age. People aged 16 to 24 were more likely to perceive that the crime rate had increased locally compared with older age groups.
- People who lived in an area with high physical disorder were more likely to think that the local crime rate had increased (39%) than those living in an area with low physical disorder (30%).
- Similarly, people who had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area were also more likely to think that the local crime rate had gone up (55% compared with 26% amongst people who did not have a high level of perceived ASB).

Perceptions of crime levels nationally were influenced by different personal and household characteristics (for example, unlike perceptions of the local crime rate, experience of crime does not impact on perceptions nationally). In particular, area-based characteristics were not as important as for perceptions of the local crime rate. Instead:

- Readers of 'popular' newspapers were more likely to think that crime had increased nationally than readers of 'broadsheets' (72% and 52% respectively).
- People who were unemployed were less likely to perceive that the national crime rate had gone up compared with those who were employed or economically inactive (53%, 64% and 71% respectively).
- In contrast with perceptions of the local crime rate, perceiving an increase in the national crime rate was more common amongst older people than their younger counterparts; 64 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 thought the national crime rate had increased compared with 75 per cent of those aged 75 or older.

A full breakdown of perceptions of national and local crime rates by personal and household characteristics is shown in Tables 5.01 and 5.02.

Many of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics will be closely associated so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with perceptions of crime. It can also be used to identify which characteristics most strongly influence perceptions; see Box 5.1 for more details.

Box 5.1 Analysis of perceptions of changing crime levels using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the likelihood of perceiving an increase in crime levels is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. It can also be used to identify the characteristics that most strongly influence perceptions. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Box 5.1 Analysis of perceptions of changing crime levels using logistic regression (cont.)

Perceptions of the local crime rate

Logistic regression shows that although many personal and area characteristics were associated with perceiving that the local crime rate had increased, the characteristics that contributed most were **experience of crime**, the **length of time a person had lived in the area** and their **sex**. However, other variables such as the type of area a person lived in, age and highest qualification were also important (Table 5.03).

The model shows that **victims of crime**, **women**, and those who had **lived in the area for two years or more** had higher odds of perceiving that the local crime rate had increased. The odds of perceiving that the local crime rate had gone up were lowest for people who had lived in the area for less than two years and increased with the length of time the person had lived in the area.

This model can be used to examine the relative likelihood of perceiving that the local crime rate had increased for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a person who had lived in the area for more than ten years was about two and a half times as likely as a person who had lived in the area for one year to perceive that crime had increased in the local area. However, if the same person who had lived in the area for more than ten years had also experienced crime in the last 12 months they were around four times as likely to perceive that crime had increased locally as the person who had lived in the area for one year and had not experienced crime in the last 12 months.

Perceptions of the national crime rate

Logistic regression shows that the characteristics that contributed most to perceiving that the national crime rate had increased were a person's **newspaper readership**, highest **qualification** and their **sex**. However, other variables such as the type of area a person lived in, employment status and having a long-standing illness or disability were also important (Table 5.04).

The model shows that newspaper readership was the strongest predictor of perceiving that the national crime rate had gone up. Those reading '**broadsheet**' newspapers (such as *The Guardian* or *The Independent*) had lower odds of perceiving that the national crime rate had increased than those reading 'popular' newspapers (such as *The Sun* or *The Daily Star*).

The model shows that **women** had higher odds of perceiving that the national crime rate had increased than men. People with **qualifications below degree or diploma level** (particularly those with no qualifications) also had higher odds of thinking that the national crime rate had gone up than those who held a degree or diploma level qualification.

This model can be used to examine the relative likelihood of perceiving that the national crime rate had increased for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a woman was almost one and a half times as likely as a man to perceive that crime had increased nationally. However, if the same woman also read a 'popular' newspaper she was around twice as likely to perceive that crime had increased nationally as a man who read a broadsheet newspaper. Perceptions of the national crime rate varied less across different demographic characteristics than for perceptions of the local crime rate.

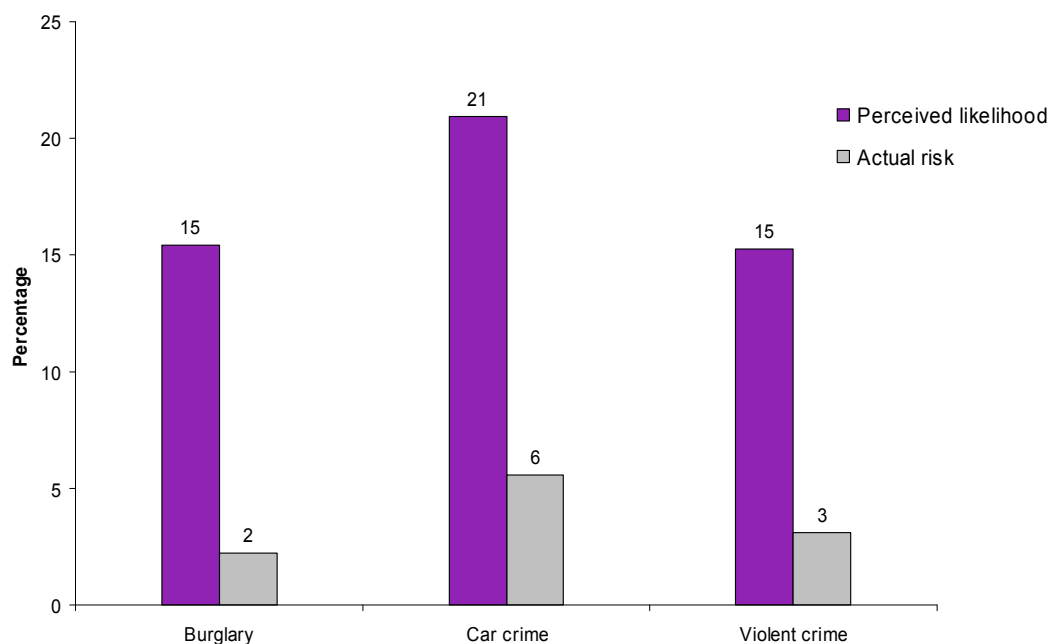
For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

Likelihood of victimisation and worry about crime

In addition to questions on perceptions of crime levels, the BCS also asks how likely people think it is that they will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months. The perceived likelihood⁴ of being a victim of crime decreased in 2009/10 compared with the previous year⁵, for both violent crime (from 17% to 15%) and car crime (from 24% to 21%). However, as in previous years there is a disparity between the perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and the actual risk; for example 15 per cent of people thought they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of burglary in the next year compared with an actual risk of two per cent (Figure 5.3). Although the disparity between people's perceptions and their actual risk of crime is large, people were more likely to perceive they were very or fairly likely to become a victim of more common crime types (such as car crime) than less common crimes (such as violent crime or burglary).

Perceptions of the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime varied with demographic and socio-economic factors. For example, people living in the most deprived areas and those living in areas where physical disorder⁶ was assessed as high perceived a higher likelihood that they would be a victim of crime across all three crime types⁷. For a full breakdown by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.05 and 5.06.

Figure 5.3 Perceptions of likelihood of victimisation and actual risk by individual crime type, 2009/10 BCS



In terms of worry about crime⁸, the 2009/10 BCS shows a decrease in the proportion of people with high levels of worry about car crime from 12 per cent in 2008/09 to ten per cent in 2009/10. Changes in the proportion of people with a high level of worry about being a victim of burglary or violent crime between 2008/09 and 2009/10 were not statistically significant (Table 5.07). For a full breakdown by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.08 and 5.09 and for details of the socio-demographic factors most strongly associated with high levels of worry about crime see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008.

⁴ See Section 6.1 of the User Guide for details of measures of likelihood of victimisation.

⁵ See Walker *et al.*, 2009.

⁶ See Section 7.1 of the User Guide for definition of physical disorder.

⁷ See Chapter 4 for information about the characteristics associated with risk of burglary and car crime and Chapter 3 for information about the characteristics associated with risk of violent crime.

⁸ See Section 6.1 of the User Guide for definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

5.4 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The BCS has included questions for a number of years on perceptions of a range of behaviours which may impinge on the quality of people's lives, including questions about how much of a problem different types of anti-social behaviours are in the local area. Since 2001/02 seven of these questions have been used to create an overall index to provide a measure of those with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB).⁹

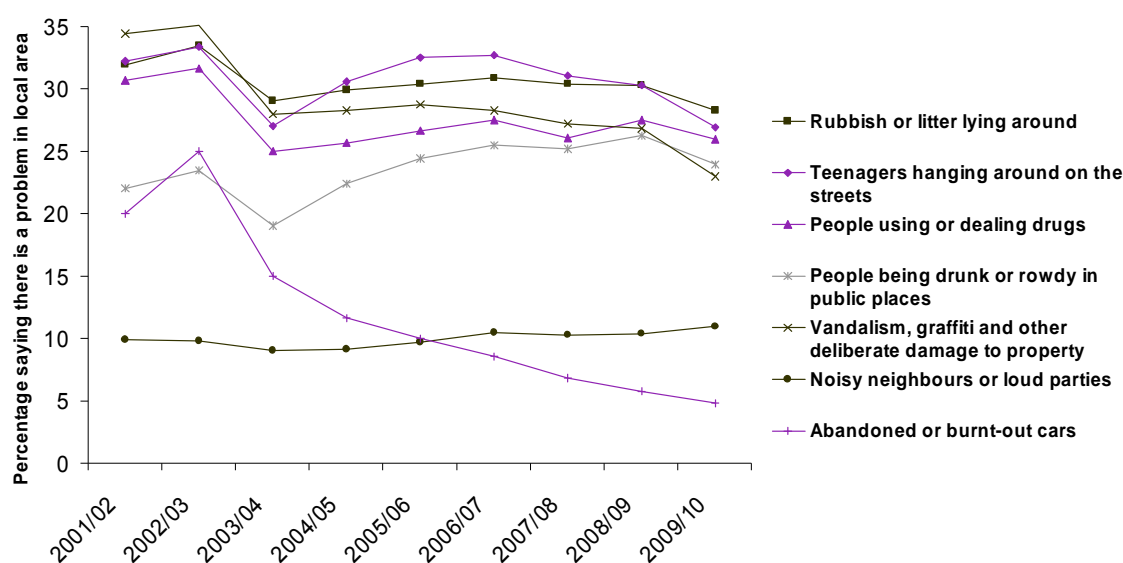
The 2009/10 BCS shows that the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB has shown a decrease (from 17% to 14%) compared with the 2008/09 BCS. For six of the seven strands that make up the composite ASB measure, there was a fall in the proportion of people perceiving them to be a problem in their local area compared with 2008/09 (Table 5.10).

The largest fall was for people perceiving vandalism or graffiti to be a problem (from 27% in 2008/09 to 23% in 2009/10). Decreases were also observed for the proportion of people perceiving a problem with teenagers hanging around (30% in 2008/09 compared with 27% in 2009/10), rubbish or litter lying around (from 30% to 28%), people being drunk or rowdy (from 26% to 24%), people using or dealing drugs (from 27% to 26%) and problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars (from 6% to 5%). The remaining strand, the proportion of people perceiving a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties, showed no statistically significant change between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

Longer-term trend analysis shows that following a fall between 2002/03 and 2003/04 from 21 per cent to 16 per cent, there was a slight increase between 2003/04 and 2006/07 in the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB. The current level is the lowest since the measure was introduced in the survey in 2001/02, following falls in the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB since 2006/07 (Table 5.10).

Across the individual indicators, the greatest decrease has been in the proportion of people perceiving problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars, which peaked at 25 per cent in 2002/03 and has subsequently fallen each year since, down to five per cent in 2009/10. In previous years the reduction in this one strand was largely responsible for driving falls in the composite measure. However, the reduction in the overall measure of ASB between 2008/09 and 2009/10 reflects falls in the proportion of people perceiving a problem with almost all strands of ASB (with the exception of perceptions of noisy neighbours; Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by strand, 2001/02 to 2009/10 BCS



⁹ See Section 6.2 of the User Guide for definition of anti-social behaviour.

There were considerable differences across demographic and socio-economic groups in perceptions of ASB, particularly within area-based characteristics. Not surprisingly, perceptions varied by the level of deprivation and physical disorder in an area (Tables 5.11 and Table 5.12). For example:

- Twenty-eight per cent of people living in the most deprived areas had high levels of perceived ASB compared with six per cent of people in the least deprived areas.
- Those living in an area with a high level of physical disorder were more likely to have a high level of perceived ASB than those living in an area in which the physical disorder was not high (36% and 13% respectively).

Perceptions of ASB also varied with age and experience of crime. Adults aged 16 to 24 years were more likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (21%) than older age groups. Those aged 75 years and over were least likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (3%). A quarter (26%) of those who had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months had high levels of perceived ASB, compared with around one in ten (11%) of those who had not been a victim of crime.

Many of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics will be closely associated so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with perceptions of ASB. It can also be used to identify which characteristics most strongly influence perceptions; see Box 5.2 for more details.

Box 5.2 Analysis of levels of perceived ASB using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the likelihood of having a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB) is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. It can also be used to identify the characteristics that *most strongly* influence perceptions. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that although many personal and area characteristics were associated with the likelihood of having a high level of perceived ASB, the characteristics that contributed most were **Output Area Classification, experience of crime** and **age**. However, other variables such as the level of deprivation in an area, the level of physical disorder in an area, and the length of time a person had lived in an area were also important (Table 5.13).

The logistic regression confirms that area-based characteristics were important as predictors of the likelihood of having a high level of perceived ASB, with Output Area Classification being the strongest predictor. Those who lived in areas classified as Countryside had the lowest odds of having a high level of perceived ASB; all other area types had greater odds, notably areas classified as **Multicultural, Constrained by circumstances** and **Blue collar communities**.

The model shows that **victims of crime** and those aged **16 to 24** had greater odds of having a high level of perceived ASB. Being a victim of crime in the last 12 months increased a person's odds of having a high level of perceived ASB compared with those who had not been a victim of crime. The model also shows the odds of having a high level of perceived ASB generally decreased with age; those aged 16 to 24 had higher odds of having a high level of perceived ASB than older age groups.

This model can be used to examine the relative likelihood of having a high level of perceived ASB for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a 19 year old was more than twice as likely to have a high level of perceived ASB compared with a 69 year old. However, if the same 19 year old lived in a Multicultural area, they were around nine times as likely to have a high level of perceived ASB as a 69 year old that lived in a Countryside area.

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](#).

5.5 CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE AND LOCAL PARTNERS

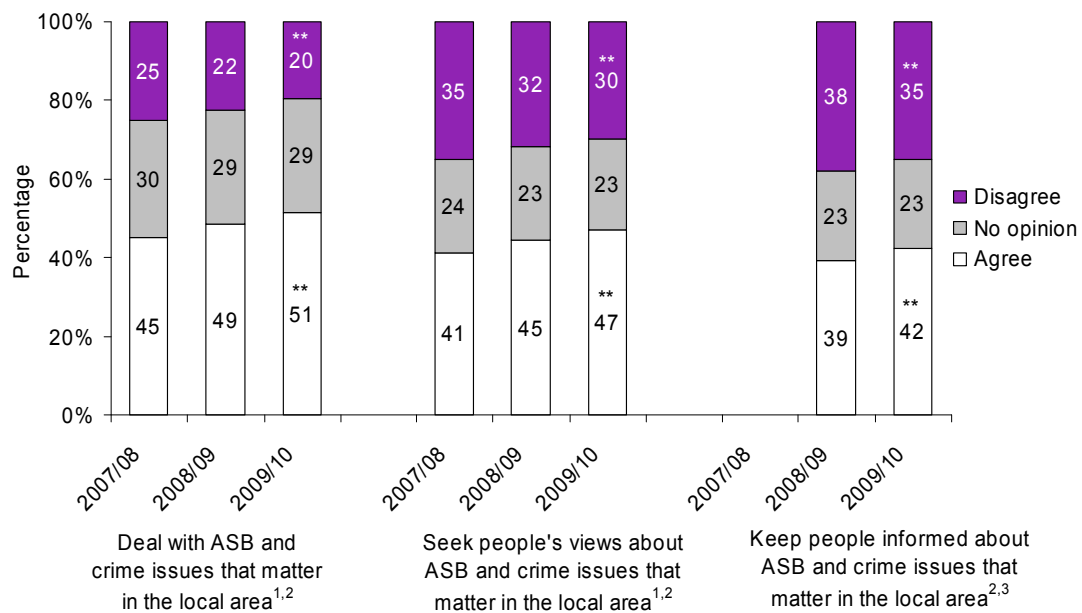
The BCS has always included measures of public perceptions of the police. Questions have varied over time, ranging from ratings of the local police in terms of how good a job they do to perceptions of specific aspects of policing (see Section 5.6). Questions were introduced in October 2007 to cover partnership working between the police and local agencies in relation to anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area. The following analysis considers the variation in perceptions of the police across demographic and socio-economic groups. However, a general finding is that the variability for measures discussed in this and the next section are not as great as seen for other attitudinal measures contained in this chapter (such as perceptions of ASB).

The 2009/10 BCS shows there has been an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, from 49 per cent in 2008/09 to 51 per cent in 2009/10 (Figure 5.5).

There was a related decrease in the proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement (from 22% in 2008/09 to 20% in 2009/10) but no change for the proportion with no opinion (29%). There were also increases in the related measures:

- that the police and local councils seek people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour (from 45% in 2008/09 to 47% in 2009/10); and
- that people are kept informed about how the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (from 39% in 2008/09 to 42% in 2009/10).

Figure 5.5 Confidence in the police and local councils, 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. ** denotes statistically significant change at five per cent level compared with 2008/09 for the proportion of those who agreed/had no opinion/disagreed.

3. This question was introduced in April 2008.

4. 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.

Perceptions of the police and local council in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area varied across demographics and socio-economic groups¹⁰ (see Tables 5.14 and 5.15). For example:

- Adults aged 65 or over were more likely to agree that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than younger age groups (particularly those aged 16 to 24).
- People who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were less likely to agree that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than those who had not been a victim (45% compared with 53%).
- There was no difference in those agreeing 'the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area' between people who had contact with the police or no contact (51% and 52% respectively). Previous analysis of the 2008/09 BCS showed agreement is instead influenced by the level of satisfaction people have with this contact (see Walker *et al.*, 2009 for further details).

¹⁰ For a more detailed discussion of the factors most strongly associated with perceptions of the police and local council see Thorpe, 2009.

- Those who had high levels of perceived ASB were less likely to agree (37%) that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than those who did not have high levels of perceived ASB (54%).

New questions were introduced to the 2009/10 BCS to measure respondents' awareness of neighbourhood policing teams¹¹ in their local area. Overall, 39 per cent (data not shown) of people were aware of their local neighbourhood policing team and this group were considerably more likely to agree that the police and local council were dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the local area than those who were not aware (62% compared with 46%). Those who were aware were also more likely to agree that the police and local council seek people's views (59% compared with 40%) and keep people informed (56% compared with 34%) about the ASB and crime issues in the local area (Tables 5.14 and 5.16).

5.6 RATINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The BCS continues to measure perceptions of the local police both in general terms and in specific aspects of their work. The 2009/10 BCS shows that 56 per cent of people thought the police in their local area were doing a good or excellent job, up from 53 per cent in 2008/09. There was also an improvement in perceptions of the police for four of the specific aspects of policing measured by the BCS and for overall confidence in the local police in 2009/10 compared with the previous year (Table 5c).

Table 5c Ratings and perceptions of the local police, 2005/06 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England & Wales, BCS					Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
<i>Percentage saying good or excellent</i>						
<i>Ratings of local police:</i>						
How good a job do you think the police are doing?	50	51	53	53	56	**
<i>Percentage saying tend to /strongly agree</i>						
<i>Perceptions of police in local area:</i>						
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	47	47	48	48	50	**
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	82	83	83	84	84	
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	63	62	64	65	65	
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	42	41	43	46	48	**
Understand the issues that affect this community	60	60	62	65	67	**
Are dealing with the things that matter to people in the community	49	49	51	54	56	**
Overall confidence in the local police ¹	63	64	65	67	69	**
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	<i>47,367</i>	<i>46,855</i>	<i>46,627</i>	<i>45,960</i>	<i>44,293</i>	

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

2. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Bases for other measures will be similar.

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.

These indicators show there were high levels of agreement that the police treat people with respect (84%) and fairly (65%) as well as understanding the issues that affect the local community (67%). There was less confidence that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes (48%) or be there when needed (50%), although increases were observed for both measures between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

¹¹ The key elements of neighbourhood policing are: the presence of visible, accessible and locally known police officers and police community support officers (PCSOs); community engagement in identifying priorities; and, targeted policing and problem solving to tackle public concerns in the neighbourhood.

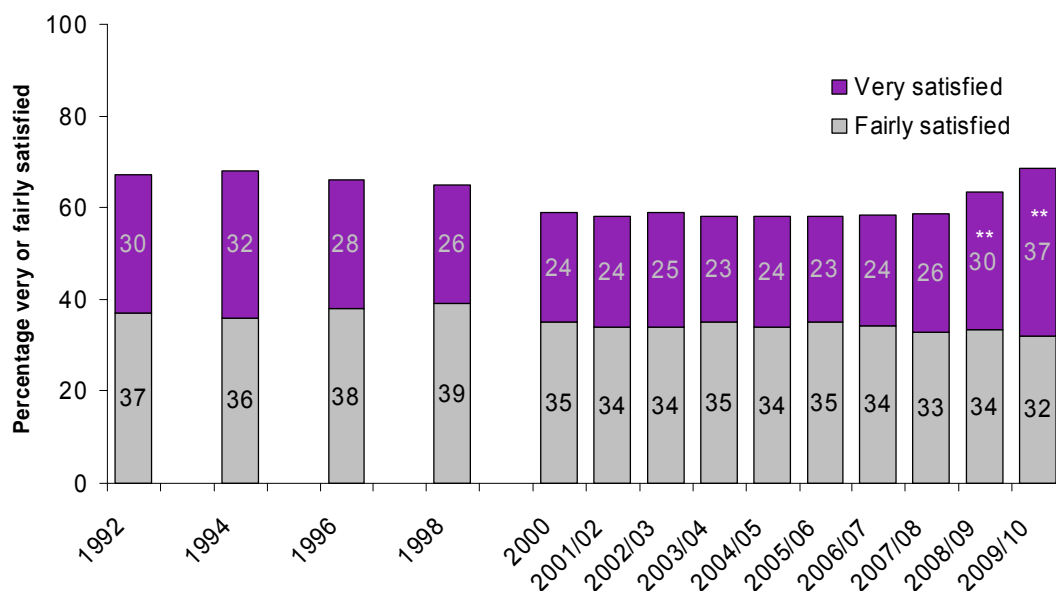
Ratings of the local police and perceptions of specific aspects of their work varied according to certain demographic and socio-demographic characteristics (Tables 5.18 to 5.21). However, despite the variation amongst different groups, logistic regression of the 2008/09 BCS¹² showed that attitudinal factors are better predictors of attitudes to the police than demographic and socio-economic characteristics (see Myhill and Beak, 2008).

Some questions on policing have changed over survey years following specific Government priorities and targets. In 2009/10 questions were included about the policing pledge¹³; a full breakdown of responses to these questions for 2009/10 can be found in Table 5.22.

Victim satisfaction with the police

For incidents that the police came to know about, the BCS asks victims of crime how satisfied overall they were with the way the police handled the matter. Victims were very or fairly satisfied in 69 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about. This is an increase from the level found in the 2008/09 BCS (64%). Prior longer-term trends have shown that victim satisfaction with the police fell in the 1990s but since 2000 has remained broadly flat between 58 per cent and 59 per cent until the increases seen in the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS



1. ** denotes statistically significant change at five per cent level for the proportion of those who were very satisfied for the last two survey years only.

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. Prior to 2008/09, figures for victim satisfaction include incidents experienced in the month of interview. From 2008/09, figures exclude incidents that took place in the month of interview for consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere.

The BCS also asks respondents who had contact with the police in the last 12 months how satisfied they were with the way the police handled the matter. The 2009/10 BCS shows that 83 per cent of adults were satisfied with contact that was initiated by the police and 72 per

¹² See Walker *et al.*, 2009, for a further discussion of the demographic and socio-economic factors associated with these questions.

¹³ All 43 police forces signed up to the policing pledge in December 2008. It set out the standards that the public could expect from the police in terms of fairness, access to services, local policing, response to calls, support and information for victims and dealing with dissatisfaction. The current Government recently announced its intention to abandon the policing pledge as part of its plans to remove centrally imposed targets on the police.

cent were satisfied with the police when they initiated contact themselves. The proportion of people who were satisfied with contact that was initiated by them has increased compared with the 2008/09 BCS (from 67% to 72%) but the apparent increase (from 80% to 83%) in satisfaction with police-initiated contact was not statistically significant (data not shown).

5.7 CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In October 2007 the BCS introduced a new set of questions relating to the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS. The 2009/10 BCS shows that the proportion of people who thought that the CJS as a whole was fair increased compared with the 2008/09 BCS (from 58.5% to 59.4%). The proportion of people who thought that the CJS as a whole was effective also showed an increase from 38 per cent to 41 per cent (Table 5d).

Table 5d Confidence in the criminal justice system, 2007/08 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England & Wales, BCS			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
<i>Confident that:</i>				
the CJS as a whole is fair	56.0	58.5	59.4	**
the CJS as a whole is effective	37.0	38.3	40.7	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	9,774	44,707	43,086	

1. 2007/08 data on fairness and effectiveness are based on interviews with half of the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2007/08. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the criminal justice system. Bases for the effectiveness question will be similar in each year. Previous questions on the CJS have not shown seasonality effects.

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.

Levels of confidence in the CJS varied by demographic and socio-economic characteristics. For example, the proportion of people thinking the CJS is fair or effective was higher amongst younger people (Tables 5.23 and 5.24). For a more detailed discussion of the socio-demographic characteristics associated with confidence in the CJS see Walker *et al.*, 2009.

Table 5.01 Perceptions of changing crime levels by personal characteristics

Percentages	National			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
	Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago			Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago		
ALL ADULTS	66	31	10,966			
Age						
16-24	64	40	918	Long-standing illness or disability		
25-34	62	31	1,489	Long-standing illness or disability	74	30
35-44	63	32	1,925	Limits activities	75	32
45-54	66	29	1,835	Does not limit activities	70	27
55-64	69	28	1,884	No long-standing illness or disability	64	31
65-74	73	29	1,546			
75+	75	25	1,369	Internet usage		
				Used in last 12 months	66	31
				Not used in last 12 months	77	31
Sex						
Men	62	27	4,942	Overall level of perceived ASB		
Women	70	34	6,024	High	77	55
				Not high	64	26
Ethnic group						
White	67	30	10,173	Newspaper of choice		
Non-White	65	38	781	'Popular'	72	31
Mixed	63	42	78	The Sun	73	34
Asian or Asian British	68	44	347	The Daily Mirror	70	34
Black or Black British	62	30	216	The Daily Mail	72	32
Chinese or other	58	26	140	The Daily Express	71	27
				The Daily Star	75	30
Marital status				'Broadsheet'	52	24
Married	67	29	5,177	The Daily Telegraph	65	23
Cohabiting	65	34	997	The Guardian	44	31
Single	63	35	2,259	The Independent	45	23
Separated	68	34	323	The Times	51	25
Divorced	69	31	976	The Financial Times	52	30
Widowed	73	28	1,233	Some other newspaper	61	37
				No one newspaper in particular	67	32
				Would not want to read any newspaper	67	29
Respondent's employment status						
In employment	64	31	5,951	TV news viewing		
Unemployed	53	29	312	Local news only	73	37
Economically inactive	71	30	4,684	National news only	60	35
Student	61	39	288	Both national and local news	67	30
Looking after family/home	68	35	598	Do not watch news on TV	66	32
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	74	33	483			
Retired	73	27	3,160	Perception of local crime rate		
Other inactive	71	24	155	Higher than average	77	.
				Lower than average	65	.
				About average	66	.
Respondent's occupation						
Managerial and professional occupations	59	28	3,643	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues		
Intermediate occupations	70	31	2,204	Agree	64	27
Routine and manual occupations	72	32	4,221	No opinion	66	27
Never worked and long-term unemployed	65	33	385	Disagree	73	45
Full-time students	62	36	416			
Not classified	67	31	97	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
				Victim	66	44
				Not a victim	67	27
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	57	27	3,518			
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	66	33	1,798			
O level/GCSE	70	33	2,149			
Other	67	35	464			
None	75	31	3,019			

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived change in national crime. Bases for local crime will be similar.

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

3. Perceptions of local crime levels used to be asked of the whole sample that had lived at their address for three or more years. Since 2008/09 this question has been asked of a quarter of the sample irrespective of how long they have lived at their address. However, to allow for trend comparisons respondents who have lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures.

Table 5.02 Perceptions of changing crime levels by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago</i>			
ALL ADULTS	66	31	10,966
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	68	39	591
Adults & child(ren)	64	33	2,370
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	67	30	8,005
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	71	32	1,543
£10,000 less than £20,000	70	32	2,126
£20,000 less than £30,000	69	30	1,532
£30,000 less than £40,000	64	26	1,123
£40,000 less than £50,000	61	29	734
£50,000 or more	57	27	1,537
No income stated or not enough information provided	69	34	2,363
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	67	29	7,580
Social renters	72	36	1,808
Private renters	60	34	1,549
Accommodation type			
Houses	67	30	9,400
<i>Detached</i>	66	27	2,913
<i>Semi-detached</i>	68	30	3,502
<i>Terraced</i>	68	33	2,985
Flats/maisonettes	60	36	1,377
Other accommodation	82	44	30
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	73	31	1,856
City living	52	34	461
Countryside	68	23	1,697
Prospering suburbs	66	28	2,651
Constrained by circumstances	72	32	1,081
Typical traits	65	31	2,288
Multicultural	62	39	932
Area type			
Urban	66	32	8,142
Rural	68	26	2,824
Level of physical disorder			
High	67	39	591
Not high	66	30	10,276
Employment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	69	32	1,931
Other output areas	67	31	6,043
20% least deprived output areas	62	28	2,046

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived change in national crime. Bases for local crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

3. Perceptions of local crime levels used to be asked of the whole sample that had lived at their address for three or more years. Since 2008/09 this question has been asked of a quarter of the sample irrespective of how long they have lived at their address. However, to allow for trend comparisons respondents who have lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures.

Table 5.04 Explanatory factors associated with perceptions of national crime rate (using logistic regression)

Dependent Variable: Level of perceived crime nationally; gone up a little/lot (1), stayed same/gone down (0)

England, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables ³
B-coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	B-coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	B-coeff	standard error	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	Confidence Interval	
0.32			-0.49			-0.61					Constant
	0.00			0.65				0.41			Age
0.01	0.86	1.01	-0.05	0.63	0.95	-0.05	0.10	0.62	0.95	0.79 - 1.15	16-24
		1.00			1.00				1.00		25-34
0.04	0.61	1.04	-0.04	0.60	0.96	-0.02	0.08	0.77	0.98	0.84 - 1.14	35-44
0.15	0.05	1.16	-0.01	0.88	0.99	0.02	0.08	0.78	1.02	0.87 - 1.20	45-54
0.22	0.01	1.24	0.02	0.86	1.02	0.07	0.09	0.45	1.07	0.89 - 1.29	55-64
0.37	0.00	1.45	0.10	0.40	1.10	0.17	0.11	0.15	1.18	0.94 - 1.48	65-74
0.46	0.00	1.59	0.20	0.13	1.22	0.27	0.13	0.04	1.30	1.01 - 1.69	75+
	0.00	1.00		0.00	1.00			0.00	1.00		Sex**
0.35	0.00	1.41	0.32	0.00	1.37	0.34	0.05	0.00	1.40	1.28 - 1.54	Male
											Female
-0.01	0.83	0.99	-0.21	0.01	0.81	-0.22	0.08	0.01	0.80	0.69 - 0.94	Ethnic group**
	0.83	1.00		0.01	1.00			0.01	1.00		White
											Non-white
0.29	0.00	1.34	0.23	0.00	1.25	0.23	0.06	0.00	1.25	1.11 - 1.41	Long-standing illness/disability**
	0.00	1.00		0.00	1.00			0.00	1.00		Long-standing illness/disability
											No long-standing illness/disability
				0.00	1.00			0.01	1.00		Respondent's occupation**
			0.25	0.00	1.28	0.21	0.07	0.00	1.24	1.09 - 1.41	Managerial/professional occupations
			0.18	0.00	1.19	0.10	0.06	0.11	1.11	0.98 - 1.25	Intermediate occupations
			-0.12	0.37	0.89	-0.17	0.14	0.22	0.85	0.65 - 1.11	Routine and manual occupations
			0.02	0.89	1.02	0.03	0.12	0.81	1.03	0.81 - 1.30	Never worked/long-term unemployed
			-0.06	0.81	0.94	-0.07	0.28	0.79	0.93	0.54 - 1.60	Full-time students
				0.00	1.00			0.00	1.00		Not classified
			-0.56	0.00	0.57	-0.44	0.12	0.00	0.64	0.51 - 0.82	Employment status**
			-0.06	0.39	0.94	0.02	0.08	0.75	1.02	0.88 - 1.19	In employment
											Unemployed
											Economically inactive
											Experience of crime in last 12 months
											Victim
			-0.09	0.08	0.91	-0.10	0.05	0.06	0.90	0.81 - 1.00	Not a victim
											Marital status
			0.08	0.26	1.09	0.09	0.08	0.22	1.10	0.95 - 1.27	Married
			0.10	0.24	1.11	0.09	0.09	0.30	1.10	0.92 - 1.30	Cohabiting
											Single
			0.09	0.61	1.09	0.08	0.17	0.63	1.09	0.77 - 1.52	Separated
			0.06	0.59	1.07	0.06	0.12	0.63	1.06	0.84 - 1.34	Divorced
			-0.14	0.28	0.87	-0.14	0.13	0.28	0.87	0.68 - 1.12	Widowed
				0.00	1.00			0.00	1.00		Highest qualification**
			0.32	0.00	1.38	0.22	0.07	0.00	1.24	1.09 - 1.42	Degree or diploma
			0.42	0.00	1.52	0.27	0.07	0.00	1.32	1.15 - 1.50	Apprenticeship or A/AS level
			0.24	0.04	1.27	0.09	0.12	0.46	1.09	0.87 - 1.37	O level/GCSE
			0.52	0.00	1.68	0.36	0.08	0.00	1.44	1.23 - 1.67	Other
											None
			0.26	0.01	1.30	0.19	0.11	0.07	1.21	0.98 - 1.49	Household income**
			0.20	0.02	1.22	0.13	0.09	0.15	1.14	0.96 - 1.35	Under £10,000
			0.30	0.00	1.35	0.24	0.08	0.00	1.27	1.08 - 1.50	£10,000-£19,999
			0.05	0.53	1.05	-0.01	0.09	0.93	0.99	0.84 - 1.17	£20,000-£29,999
			0.06	0.50	1.07	-0.02	0.09	0.83	0.98	0.81 - 1.18	£30,000-£39,999
			0.27	0.00	1.31	0.21	0.08	0.01	1.23	1.06 - 1.44	£40,000-£49,999
											£50,000 or more
											No income stated/not enough information
			0.15	0.03	1.16	0.16	0.07	0.02	1.17	1.03 - 1.34	Tenure type
			0.14	0.12	1.15	0.13	0.09	0.14	1.14	0.96 - 1.35	Owner occupiers
											Social renters
											Private renters
				0.65	1.00						Time living in area
			-0.07	0.60	0.93	-0.05	0.13	0.71	0.95	0.74 - 1.23	Less than 1 year
			0.03	0.80	1.03	0.01	0.11	0.94	1.01	0.82 - 1.25	1-2 years
			-0.01	0.90	0.99	-0.05	0.11	0.68	0.95	0.77 - 1.19	2-5 years
			0.06	0.54	1.06	0.02	0.10	0.84	1.02	0.84 - 1.24	5-10 years
											Longer
			0.63	0.00	1.88	0.51	0.12	0.00	1.66	1.32 - 2.08	Output Area Classification**
											Blue collar communities
											City living
			0.47	0.00	1.60	0.40	0.13	0.00	1.50	1.17 - 1.92	Countryside
			0.50	0.00	1.65	0.39	0.11	0.00	1.48	1.20 - 1.83	Prospering suburbs
			0.59	0.00	1.80	0.48	0.13	0.00	1.62	1.26 - 2.07	Constrained by circumstances
			0.38	0.00	1.47	0.29	0.10	0.01	1.33	1.09 - 1.64	Typical traits
			0.25	0.03	1.28	0.19	0.11	0.09	1.21	0.97 - 1.51	Multicultural
											Employment deprivation index
											20% most deprived output areas
			0.06	0.39	1.06	0.08	0.07	0.24	1.08	0.95 - 1.24	Other output areas
			-0.07	0.46	0.94	0.00	0.09	0.96	1.00	0.84 - 1.20	20% least deprived output areas
				0.05	1.00						Type of area**
			0.14	0.05	1.15	0.17	0.07	0.02	1.18	1.03 - 1.36	Urban
											Rural
											Level of physical disorder
											High
											Low
											Crime and disorder index
											20% most deprived output areas
			0.04	0.50	1.04	0.01	0.06	0.87	1.01	0.89 - 1.15	Other output areas
			0.01	0.95	1.01	-0.02	0.09	0.86	0.98	0.83 - 1.17	20% least deprived output areas
											Time away from home (weekdays)
											Less than 3 hours
											3-7 hours
											More than 7 hours
											Newspaper readership**
						0.60	0.06	0.00	1.82	1.63 - 2.03	Popular
											Broadsheet
						0.30	0.19	0.11	1.35	0.94 - 1.95	Some other newspaper
						0.42	0.23	0.07	1.52	0.97 - 2.38	No one newspaper in particular
						0.39	0.08	0.00	1.47	1.26 - 1.72	Would not want to read any newspaper
											TV news viewing
						0.29	0.18	0.11	1.34	0.94 - 1.93	Local news only
						-0.01	0.11	0.92	0.99	0.80 - 1.22	National news only
						-0.01	0.08	0.89	0.99	0.84 - 1.16	Both local and national news
											Does not watch news on TV
											Unweighted base⁴
											Nagelkerke R square⁵
											-2 log-likelihood⁶
			9,668		9,668				9,668		
			0.02		0.07				0.08		
			12575.680 (df=9)		12248.372 (df=50)**				12125.403 (df=59)**		

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 this 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. The -2 log-likelihood (-2LL) is a measure implying what remains unexplained by the model. If the -2LL difference exceeds a critical value that model explains the dependent variable significantly better than the model from the previous iteration (indicated by **).
7. See Section 7 of the User Guide for definitions of personal, household and area characteristics.

Table 5.05 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS				Unweighted base ¹	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹		Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
	<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>					<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>			
ALL ADULTS	15	21	15	10,911	Long-standing illness or disability				
Age					Long-standing illness or disability	16	22	15	3,013
16-24	15	19	24	858	Limits activities	15	23	16	2,180
25-34	19	23	19	1,453	Does not limit activities	16	19	13	831
35-44	17	23	15	2,026	No long-standing illness or disability	15	21	15	7,887
45-54	17	22	15	1,829	Internet usage				
55-64	15	21	12	1,861	Used in last 12 months	17	22	16	3,669
65-74	14	17	11	1,520	Not used in last 12 months	16	23	16	1,860
75+	9	14	7	1,364	Overall level of perceived ASB				
Sex					High	33	44	35	1,307
Men	14	19	15	4,942	Not high	12	17	12	9,031
Women	17	23	15	5,969	Newspaper of choice				
Ethnic group					'Popular'	17	23	17	6,658
White	14	19	13	10,128	The Sun	19	26	21	2,423
Non-White	26	35	31	770	The Daily Mirror	17	25	19	1,217
Mixed	19	30	30	71	The Daily Mail	15	20	13	2,137
Asian or Asian British	30	37	33	366	The Daily Express	13	21	11	617
Black or Black British	22	30	32	210	The Daily Star	14	28	12	264
Chinese or other	25	34	24	123	'Broadsheet'	12	15	11	2,608
Marital status					The Daily Telegraph	13	16	8	834
Married	15	21	12	5,191	The Guardian	10	14	12	596
Cohabiting	18	23	16	974	The Independent	8	13	7	264
Single	15	21	23	2,146	The Times	12	17	12	823
Separated	17	21	15	372	The Financial Times	16	10	14	91
Divorced	16	24	17	976	Some other newspaper	19	21	22	155
Widowed	11	16	10	1,250	No one newspaper in particular	17	23	20	90
Respondent's employment status					Would not want to read any newspaper	15	21	14	1,304
In employment	16	21	15	5,922	TV news viewing				
Unemployed	17	23	24	343	Local news only	22	25	20	214
Economically inactive	14	19	15	4,632	National news only	15	20	17	876
Student	11	19	22	260	Both national and local news	15	21	14	8,855
Looking after family/home	22	26	18	637	Do not watch news on TV	16	20	19	823
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	19	22	21	442	Perception of local crime rate				
Retired	12	17	10	3,133	Higher than average	31	39	31	930
Other inactive	14	21	24	160	Lower than average	9	14	10	5,820
Respondent's occupation					About average	20	28	19	4,003
Managerial and professional occupations	14	18	11	3,672	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues				
Intermediate occupations	16	22	14	2,192	Strongly/tend to agree	13	18	14	5,623
Routine and manual occupations	16	23	18	4,148	Neither agree nor disagree	14	20	14	3,076
Never worked and long-term unemployed	19	26	21	432	Strongly/tend to disagree	23	30	21	1,942
Full-time students	12	18	20	394	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Not classified	24	35	16	73	Victim	23	30	23	2,167
Highest qualification					Not a victim	13	18	13	8,744
Degree or diploma	14	19	13	3,571					
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	16	22	16	1,811					
O level/GCSE	16	22	17	2,173					
Other	18	21	16	459					
None	16	22	17	2,887					

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 those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

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

Table 5.06 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 ¹
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
ALL ADULTS	15	21	15	10,911
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	22	26	22	527
Adults & child(ren)	18	22	16	2,401
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	14	20	15	7,983
Total household income				
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
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	14	19	12	7,558
Social renters	19	31	23	1,833
Private renters	16	21	21	1,487
Accommodation type				
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	10	15	14	44
Output Area Classification				
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
Area type				
Urban	17	23	17	8,048
Rural	10	15	8	2,863
Level of physical disorder				
High	26	37	24	566
Not high	15	20	15	10,261
Employment deprivation index				
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

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 those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.07 Trends in worry about crime, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS														Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ^{2,3}	2009/10	
	<i>Percentage with high level of worry about⁴ :</i>														
Burglary	19	26	22	19	19	15	15	13	12	13	13	12	11	10	
Car crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	21	17	17	15	13	14	13	12	12	10	**
Violent crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	24	22	21	16	16	17	17	15	14	13	
<i>Unweighted base¹</i>	<i>10,044</i>	<i>14,502</i>	<i>7,973</i>	<i>14,925</i>	<i>19,388</i>	<i>32,765</i>	<i>36,427</i>	<i>37,872</i>	<i>45,046</i>	<i>47,713</i>	<i>47,122</i>	<i>46,888</i>	<i>11,510</i>	<i>11,167</i>	

1. Unweighted bases refer to high levels of worry about burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime they will be slightly lower as based only on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

2. Questions on worry about crime were only asked of a quarter of the BCS sample from 2008/09.

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.

4. [See Section 6.1 of the User Guide](#) for more information on the definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

Table 5.08 Worry about crime by personal characteristics

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS				
	Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹		Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
	<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>					<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>			
ALL ADULTS	10	10	13	11,167	Long-standing illness or disability				
					Long-standing illness or disability	13	10	15	3,256
Age					Limits activities	15	11	16	2,306
16-24	10	18	16	939	Does not limit activities	9	9	13	949
25-34	12	13	15	1,495	No long-standing illness or disability	9	10	12	7,899
35-44	11	10	12	2,014					
45-54	10	9	13	1,780	Internet usage				
55-64	9	7	11	1,932	Used in last 12 months	8	10	11	3,758
65-74	10	9	12	1,580	Not used in last 12 months	13	12	18	1,882
75+	9	5	8	1,427					
Sex					Overall level of perceived ASB				
Men	8	10	7	5,042	High	22	28	28	1,335
Women	12	10	18	6,125	Not high	8	8	10	9,290
Ethnic group					Newspaper of choice				
White	9	9	11	10,302	'Popular'	12	12	15	6,843
Non-White	23	23	28	846	The Sun	14	15	16	2,474
Mixed	14	24	22	83	The Daily Mirror	12	14	17	1,184
Asian or Asian British	27	27	32	380	The Daily Mail	8	9	13	2,229
Black or Black British	23	19	25	236	The Daily Express	10	8	10	643
Chinese or other	14	12	25	147	The Daily Star	12	16	15	313
Marital status					'Broadsheet'	6	6	8	2,608
Married	10	9	12	5,177	The Daily Telegraph	6	6	6	811
Cohabiting	10	12	12	985	The Guardian	7	7	9	578
Single	10	14	14	2,310	The Independent	3	6	8	291
Separated	13	15	19	380	The Times	6	6	9	844
Divorced	12	10	14	1,029	The Financial Times	4	6	9	84
Widowed	10	5	12	1,282	Some other newspaper	14	10	12	183
Respondent's employment status					No one newspaper in particular	8	8	15	95
In employment	9	10	12	6,046	Would not want to read any newspaper	11	10	14	1,335
Unemployed	12	15	15	346	TV news viewing				
Economically inactive	12	9	14	4,738	Local news only	18	10	19	218
Student	9	16	17	271	National news only	9	11	14	907
Looking after family/home	17	12	19	565	Both national and local news	10	10	13	9,030
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	18	15	20	504	Do not watch news on TV	9	12	11	836
Retired	10	7	10	3,230	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues				
Other inactive	13	19	20	168	Strongly/tend to agree	10	9	13	5,582
Respondent's occupation					Neither agree nor disagree	9	9	10	3,227
Managerial and professional occupations	7	7	9	3,667	Strongly/tend to disagree	12	14	16	2,068
Intermediate occupations	10	9	12	2,267	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Routine and manual occupations	13	13	16	4,283	Victim	13	18	14	2,049
Never worked and long-term unemployed	21	12	22	427	Not a victim	9	8	13	9,118
Full-time students	8	18	16	456					
Not classified	6	7	6	67					
Highest qualification									
Degree or diploma	7	7	9	3,604					
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	8	12	11	1,912					
O level/GCSE	10	12	15	2,076					
Other	11	8	12	483					
None	16	13	18	3,074					

1. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based only on those residing in households owning, or with use of a vehicle.

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

Table 5.09 Worry about crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
	<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>			
ALL ADULTS	10	10	13	11,167
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	16	12	21	552
Adults & child(ren)	11	11	14	2,429
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	10	10	12	8,186
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	17	17	18	1,544
£10,000 less than £20,000	12	13	15	2,222
£20,000 less than £30,000	11	11	14	1,544
£30,000 less than £40,000	10	10	14	1,141
£40,000 less than £50,000	10	6	9	774
£50,000 or more	6	7	8	1,507
No income stated or not enough information provided	9	11	14	2,427
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	9	9	11	7,603
Social renters	17	18	19	1,915
Private renters	10	13	14	1,618
Accommodation type				
Houses	10	10	12	9,582
<i>Detached</i>	6	6	8	2,989
<i>Semi-detached</i>	10	10	13	3,555
<i>Terraced</i>	13	14	15	3,038
Flats/maisonettes	11	13	17	1,382
Other accommodation	7	18	12	29
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	13	13	14	1,923
City living	9	16	14	512
Countryside	5	6	7	1,695
Prospering suburbs	7	7	9	2,706
Constrained by circumstances	12	12	17	1,134
Typical traits	9	9	12	2,262
Multicultural	17	20	21	935
Area type				
Urban	11	11	14	8,240
Rural	6	6	8	2,927
Level of physical disorder				
High	16	23	21	597
Not high	10	9	12	10,460
Employment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	16	18	19	1,925
Other output areas	10	10	12	6,205
20% least deprived output areas	6	7	10	2,091

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

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.10 Trends in anti-social behaviour perception indicators, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS														Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ²	2009/10	
	<i>Percentage</i>														
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	16	17	17	18	16	17	14	**
	<i>Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area</i>														
Abandoned or burnt-out cars ⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	20	25	15	12	10	9	7	6	5	**
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	10	11	
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	23	19	22	24	26	25	26	24	**
People using or dealing drugs	14	22	21	25	33	31	32	25	26	27	28	26	27	26	**
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20	26	24	27	32	32	33	27	31	32	33	31	30	27	**
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	26	26	28	30	32	33	29	30	30	31	30	30	28	**
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	26	29	24	26	32	34	35	28	28	29	28	27	27	23	**
<i>Unweighted base¹</i>	<i>8,486</i>	<i>13,745</i>	<i>7,625</i>	<i>13,986</i>	<i>8,910</i>	<i>30,695</i>	<i>34,622</i>	<i>36,116</i>	<i>42,892</i>	<i>45,787</i>	<i>45,063</i>	<i>45,021</i>	<i>44,010</i>	<i>42,390</i>	

1. Unweighted bases refer to the question relating to people using or dealing drugs. Other bases will be similar.

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 measure is derived from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6.2 of the User Guide.

4. The question relating to abandoned or burnt-out cars was asked of one-quarter of the sample in 2001/02 and 2002/03.

Table 5.11 High levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in local area by personal characteristics

Percentages			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	High level of perceived ASB ¹	Unweighted base		High level of perceived ASB ¹	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	14	42,148			
Age			Long-standing illness or disability		
16-24	21	3,533	Long-standing illness or disability	16	11,749
25-34	18	5,757	Limits activities	16	8,317
35-44	16	7,712	Does not limit activities	14	3,427
45-54	15	7,021	No long-standing illness or disability	14	30,335
55-64	12	7,264	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
65-74	8	5,822	Contact	20	3,726
75+	3	5,039	No contact	11	6,729
Sex			Internet usage		
Men	14	19,165	Used in last 12 months	16	14,355
Women	15	22,983	Not used in last 12 months	12	7,009
Ethnic group			Newspaper of choice		
White	13	39,115	'Popular'	16	25,609
Non-White	23	2,972	The Sun	20	9,253
Mixed	18	298	The Daily Mirror	17	4,557
Asian or Asian British	25	1,359	The Daily Mail	12	8,365
Black or Black British	23	790	The Daily Express	11	2,398
Chinese or other	21	525	The Daily Star	20	1,036
Marital status			'Broadsheet'	11	10,105
Married	12	19,964	The Daily Telegraph	7	3,198
Cohabiting	18	3,804	The Guardian	12	2,287
Single	19	8,656	The Independent	12	1,099
Separated	16	1,335	The Times	11	3,157
Divorced	18	3,802	The Financial Times	13	364
Widowed	6	4,576	Some other newspaper	16	613
Respondent's employment status			No one newspaper in particular	13	395
In employment	15	23,176	Would not want to read any newspaper	12	5,055
Unemployed	23	1,352	TV news viewing		
Economically inactive	13	17,520	Local	20	790
Student	21	1,068	National	13	3,356
Looking after family/home	18	2,249	Both local & national	14	34,123
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	26	1,812	Do not watch news on television	15	3,259
Retired	6	11,790	Perception of local crime rate		
Other inactive	22	601	Higher than average	40	2,656
Respondent's occupation			Lower than average	6	16,662
Managerial and professional occupations	11	14,107	About average	19	11,752
Intermediate occupations	14	8,526	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues		
Routine and manual occupations	17	16,013	Agree	10	21,297
Never worked and long-term unemployed	20	1,541	No opinion	11	12,101
Full-time students	21	1,661	Disagree	30	7,796
Not classified	8	300	Awareness of neighbourhood policing		
Highest qualification			Aware	14	4,174
Degree or diploma	12	13,771	Not aware	14	6,105
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	15	7,162	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
O level/GCSE	18	8,164	Victim	26	8,206
Other	14	1,761	Not a victim	11	33,942
None	14	11,218			

1. This measure is derived from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6.2 of the User Guide.

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

Table 5.12 High levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in local area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	14	42,148
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	24	2,155
Adults & child(ren)	17	9,345
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	13	30,648
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	19	5,800
£10,000 less than £20,000	17	8,292
£20,000 less than £30,000	17	5,862
£30,000 less than £40,000	15	4,364
£40,000 less than £50,000	13	2,879
£50,000 or more	9	5,891
No income stated or not enough information provided	13	9,020
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	11	29,100
Social renters	26	6,893
Private renters	16	6,020
Accommodation type		
Houses	13	36,210
<i>Detached</i>	6	11,232
<i>Semi-detached</i>	13	13,420
<i>Terraced</i>	21	11,558
Flats/maisonettes	22	5,163
Other accommodation	7	126
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	22	7,080
City living	14	1,904
Countryside	4	6,649
Prospering suburbs	6	10,225
Constrained by circumstances	25	4,175
Typical traits	13	8,705
Multicultural	26	3,410
Area type		
Urban	16	31,062
Rural	7	11,086
Level of physical disorder		
High	36	2,226
Not high	13	39,531
Employment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	28	7,247
Other output areas	13	23,222
20% least deprived output areas	6	8,016

1. This measure is derived from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in [Section 6.2 of the User Guide](#).

2. See [Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide](#) for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.14 Public confidence in the police and local council dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by personal characteristics

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS				
	Police and local council are dealing with issues					Police and local council dealing with issues			
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base		Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	51	29	20	43,372					
Age					Long-standing illness or disability				
16-24	48	30	22	3,569	Long-standing illness or disability	52	28	21	12,322
25-34	50	31	19	5,827	Limits activities	52	27	21	8,737
35-44	50	30	20	7,856	Does not limit activities	51	29	19	3,579
45-54	49	29	21	7,160	No long-standing illness or disability	51	29	19	30,999
55-64	51	28	22	7,472					
65-74	57	26	17	6,125	Any contact with police in last 12 months				
75+	59	30	11	5,363	Contact	51	27	22	3,821
					No contact	52	30	17	6,958
Sex									
Men	49	30	21	19,639	Internet usage				
Women	54	28	18	23,733	Used in last 12 months	49	30	21	14,599
					Not used in last 12 months	56	27	17	7,356
Ethnic group									
White	51	29	20	40,223	Overall level of perceived ASB				
Non-White	55	27	17	3,100	High	37	23	41	5,382
Mixed	54	26	20	308	Not high	54	30	16	35,812
Asian or Asian British	55	28	17	1,414					
Black or Black British	57	26	17	835	Newspaper of choice				
Chinese or other	55	29	16	543	'Popular'	52	27	21	26,444
					The Sun	51	26	23	9,511
Marital status					The Daily Mirror	54	27	19	4,701
Married	51	29	20	20,480	The Daily Mail	53	28	19	8,667
Cohabiting	49	31	20	3,883	The Daily Express	54	27	19	2,500
Single	49	29	21	8,812	The Daily Star	50	26	23	1,065
Separated	57	27	16	1,372	'Broadsheet'	50	33	17	10,356
Divorced	52	28	21	3,958	The Daily Telegraph	50	34	16	3,307
Widowed	60	29	11	4,857	The Guardian	51	32	18	2,335
					The Independent	47	35	18	1,126
Respondent's employment status					The Times	52	32	16	3,221
In employment	50	30	20	23,562	The Financial Times	52	32	16	367
Unemployed	48	29	23	1,370	Some other newspaper	52	28	20	639
Economically inactive	55	28	18	18,353	No one newspaper in particular	50	32	18	405
Student	49	31	20	1,076	Would not want to read any newspaper	49	31	19	5,182
Looking after family/home	55	27	18	2,319					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	49	25	26	1,898	TV news viewing				
Retired	57	27	15	12,443	Local	53	26	21	814
Other inactive	46	30	24	617	National	49	31	20	3,437
					Both local & national	52	28	19	35,168
Respondent's occupation					Do not watch news on television	45	33	21	3,327
Managerial and professional occupations	50	31	19	14,439					
Intermediate occupations	51	30	19	8,776	Perception of local crime rate				
Routine and manual occupations	53	27	20	16,585	Higher than average	41	26	32	2,776
Never worked and long-term unemployed	54	27	19	1,600	Lower than average	55	30	16	17,001
Full-time students	49	31	21	1,680	About average	50	29	21	12,230
Not classified	55	29	16	292					
					Awareness of neighbourhood policing				
Highest qualification					Aware	62	25	14	4,347
Degree or diploma	51	31	18	14,089	Not aware	46	32	22	6,253
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	49	29	22	7,315					
O level/GCSE	50	29	22	8,369	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Other	55	26	18	1,822	Victim	45	28	27	8,431
None	55	27	19	11,722	Not a victim	53	29	18	34,941

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

Table 5.15 Public confidence in the police and local council in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Police and local council are dealing with issues			
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	51	29	20	43,372
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	51	27	22	2,198
Adults & child(ren)	51	29	20	9,506
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	52	29	19	31,668
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	55	25	19	6,021
£10,000 less than £20,000	54	27	18	8,610
£20,000 less than £30,000	52	26	22	5,999
£30,000 less than £40,000	52	28	20	4,461
£40,000 less than £50,000	50	30	20	2,944
£50,000 or more	49	32	19	5,972
No income stated or not enough information provided	49	31	20	9,341
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	51	30	19	29,929
Social renters	54	24	22	7,218
Private renters	51	31	18	6,099
Accommodation type				
Houses	51	29	20	37,210
<i>Detached</i>	51	32	17	11,483
<i>Semi-detached</i>	52	28	20	13,802
<i>Terraced</i>	50	28	22	11,925
Flats/maisonettes	55	28	18	5,373
Other accommodation	61	25	14	129
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	50	26	24	7,358
City living	51	32	18	1,949
Countryside	47	36	17	6,696
Prospering suburbs	53	30	17	10,491
Constrained by circumstances	51	25	23	4,365
Typical traits	51	29	20	8,911
Multicultural	54	27	19	3,602
Area type				
Urban	52	28	20	32,092
Rural	49	32	18	11,280
Level of physical disorder				
High	47	27	26	2,312
Not high	52	29	19	40,658
Employment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	52	26	22	7,554
Other output areas	51	29	20	23,914
20% least deprived output areas	52	32	15	8,210

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

Table 5.16 Public confidence in the police and local council seeking people's views and keeping people informed about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Police and local council seek people's views	Police and local council keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹	Police and local council seek people's views	Police and local council keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
	<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>			<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>		
ALL ADULTS	47	42	43,555			
Age				Long-standing illness or disability		
16-24	44	32	3,554	Long-standing illness or disability	47	44
25-34	45	38	5,849	<i>Limits activities</i>	46	45
35-44	47	42	7,874	<i>Does not limit activities</i>	49	43
45-54	46	42	7,200	No long-standing illness or disability	47	42
55-64	48	46	7,504			
65-74	52	51	6,183	Internet usage		
75+	49	51	5,391	Used in last 12 months	45	39
				Not used in last 12 months	49	47
Sex				Overall level of perceived ASB		
Men	45	40	19,670	High	42	34
Women	49	44	23,885	Not high	48	44
Ethnic group				Any contact with police in last 12 months		
White	46	42	40,397	Contact	46	42
Non-White	52	46	3,107	No contact	48	43
<i>Mixed</i>	48	38	309			
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	53	46	1,420	Newspaper of choice		
<i>Black or Black British</i>	52	48	837	'Popular'	48	43
<i>Chinese or other</i>	51	46	541	<i>The Sun</i>	47	40
Marital status				<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	50	44
Married	48	45	20,602	<i>The Daily Mail</i>	48	45
Cohabiting	44	38	3,878	<i>The Daily Express</i>	49	46
Single	45	36	8,826	<i>The Daily Star</i>	44	42
Separated	50	46	1,374	'Broadsheet'	46	42
Divorced	48	45	3,982	<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	46	45
Widowed	51	51	4,882	<i>The Guardian</i>	47	42
				<i>The Independent</i>	44	40
Respondent's employment status				<i>The Times</i>	47	42
In employment	46	40	23,643	<i>The Financial Times</i>	48	40
Unemployed	44	39	1,375	Some other newspaper	47	46
Economically inactive	49	47	18,450	No one newspaper in particular	49	41
<i>Student</i>	45	34	1,075	Would not want to read any newspaper	43	41
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	48	45	2,326			
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	47	44	1,908	TV news viewing		
<i>Retired</i>	51	51	12,523	Local news only	51	41
<i>Other inactive</i>	43	39	618	National news only	46	41
				Both national and local news	48	43
Respondent's occupation				Do not watch news on TV	41	36
Managerial and professional occupations	46	42	14,499			
Intermediate occupations	46	44	8,831	Perception of local crime rate		
Routine and manual occupations	48	43	16,654	Higher than average	43	37
Never worked and long-term unemployed	47	46	1,604	Lower than average	48	44
Full-time students	47	33	1,674	About average	48	42
Not classified	52	49	293			
				Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Highest qualification				Victim	44	37
Degree or diploma	47	42	14,145	Not a victim	48	44
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	44	39	7,338			
O level/GCSE	46	39	8,402	Awareness of Neighbourhood Policing Team		
Other	50	48	1,824	Aware	59	56
None	49	47	11,791	Not aware	40	34

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local council seek views. Bases for question relating to the police and local council keeping people informed will be similar.

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

Table 5.17 Public confidence in the police and local council seeking people's views and keeping people informed about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Police and local council seek people's views	Police and local council keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>			
ALL ADULTS	47	42	43,555
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	47	43	2,216
Adults & child(ren)	47	41	9,520
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	47	43	31,819
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	51	47	6,048
£10,000 less than £20,000	50	46	8,656
£20,000 less than £30,000	49	44	6,026
£30,000 less than £40,000	48	43	4,481
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	41	2,953
£50,000 or more	44	40	5,997
No income stated or not enough information provided	44	40	9,370
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	47	43	30,083
Social renters	50	45	7,237
Private renters	46	37	6,111
Accommodation type			
Houses	47	42	37,361
<i>Detached</i>	46	43	11,547
<i>Semi-detached</i>	47	43	13,845
<i>Terraced</i>	47	41	11,969
Flats/maisonettes	48	42	5,393
Other accommodation	50	49	131
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	48	42	7,388
City living	42	37	1,960
Countryside	43	41	6,729
Prospering suburbs	47	45	10,550
Constrained by circumstances	49	42	4,382
Typical traits	46	41	8,941
Multicultural	51	45	3,605
Area type			
Urban	47	42	32,229
Rural	46	43	11,326
Level of physical disorder			
High	45	39	2,327
Not high	47	43	40,823
Employment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	49	44	7,568
Other output areas	47	42	24,053
20% least deprived output areas	47	43	8,258

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local council seek views. Bases for question relating to the police and local council keeping people informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.18 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages	Local police		England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Local police	Unweighted base	Local police	Unweighted base
	Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job		Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job	
ALL ADULTS	56	43,686		
Age			Long-standing illness or disability	
16-24	55	3,613	Long-standing illness or disability	54 12,401
25-34	59	5,920	Limits activities	54 8,808
35-44	58	7,906	Does not limit activities	55 3,587
45-54	53	7,205	No long-standing illness or disability	57 31,229
55-64	53	7,484	Any contact with police in last 12 months	
65-74	57	6,165	Contact	54 3,855
75+	62	5,393	No contact	57 7,015
Sex			Internet usage	
Men	54	19,737	Used in last 12 months	56 14,704
Women	59	23,949	Not used in last 12 months	57 7,435
Ethnic group			Overall level of perceived ASB	
White	56	40,445	High	36 5,408
Non-White	62	3,188	Not high	60 36,032
Mixed	57	311	Newspaper of choice	
Asian or Asian British	62	1,455	'Popular'	55 26,551
Black or Black British	60	855	The Sun	53 9,567
Chinese or other	66	567	The Daily Mirror	55 4,734
			The Daily Mail	57 8,677
Marital status			The Daily Express	56 2,503
Married	56	20,616	The Daily Star	51 1,070
Cohabiting	56	3,900	'Broadsheet'	60 10,435
Single	55	8,897	The Daily Telegraph	58 3,326
Separated	60	1,392	The Guardian	59 2,354
Divorced	55	3,951	The Independent	59 1,127
Widowed	63	4,921	The Times	63 3,253
			The Financial Times	61 375
Respondent's employment status			Some other newspaper	59 640
In employment	56	23,698	No one newspaper in particular	54 411
Unemployed	52	1,395	Would not want to read any newspaper	57 5,279
Economically inactive	58	18,503	TV news viewing	
Student	60	1,101	Local	52 813
Looking after family/home	59	2,350	National	58 3,480
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	50	1,907	Both local & national	56 35,380
Retired	59	12,511	Do not watch news on television	54 3,375
Other inactive	51	634	Perception of local crime rate	
			Higher than average	42 2,794
Respondent's occupation			Lower than average	62 17,099
Managerial and professional occupations	58	14,481	About average	53 12,348
Intermediate occupations	56	8,832	Awareness of neighbourhood policing	
Routine and manual occupations	54	16,727	Aware	62 4,367
Never worked and long-term unemployed	60	1,645	Not aware	52 6,317
Full-time students	57	1,706	Experience of crime in last 12 months	
Not classified	53	295	Victim	48 8,510
			Not a victim	59 35,176
Highest qualification				
Degree or diploma	60	14,156		
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	54	7,333		
O level/GCSE	53	8,432		
Other	59	1,839		
None	56	11,863		

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

Table 5.19 Perceptions of the local police by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Local police	Unweighted base
	<i>Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job</i>	
ALL ADULTS	56	43,686
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	57	2,223
Adults & child(ren)	57	9,604
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	56	31,859
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	56	6,093
£10,000 less than £20,000	57	8,678
£20,000 less than £30,000	56	6,031
£30,000 less than £40,000	56	4,493
£40,000 less than £50,000	56	2,942
£50,000 or more	59	6,012
No income stated or not enough information provided	54	9,409
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	56	30,091
Social renters	53	7,288
Private renters	61	6,178
Accommodation type		
Houses	56	37,441
<i>Detached</i>	57	11,535
<i>Semi-detached</i>	55	13,877
<i>Terraced</i>	55	12,029
Flats/maisonettes	60	5,447
Other accommodation	69	127
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	50	7,412
City living	62	1,973
Countryside	55	6,686
Prospering suburbs	59	10,543
Constrained by circumstances	52	4,408
Typical traits	57	8,986
Multicultural	58	3,678
Area type		
Urban	57	32,391
Rural	54	11,295
Level of physical disorder		
High	51	2,349
Not high	57	40,932
Employment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	51	7,632
Other output areas	57	24,073
20% least deprived output areas	61	8,234

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

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS								Unweighted base ¹
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police		
	Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'								
ALL ADULTS	50	84	65	48	67	56	69	44,293	
Age									
16-24	54	78	60	54	63	52	64	3,643	
25-34	57	82	66	52	66	54	70	5,951	
35-44	52	84	67	48	68	55	69	7,974	
45-54	46	84	63	43	66	53	66	7,283	
55-64	42	85	63	41	66	54	67	7,596	
65-74	45	88	69	46	70	61	72	6,276	
75+	55	91	75	53	73	66	79	5,570	
Men	48	82	67	44	64	53	67	19,979	
16-24	53	76	63	53	61	51	63	1,698	
25-34	54	80	66	47	63	52	68	2,558	
35-44	51	83	70	44	66	53	69	3,526	
45-54	45	84	66	39	65	52	66	3,452	
55-64	40	84	65	36	62	50	65	3,643	
65-74	42	86	69	41	67	58	70	2,903	
75+	48	89	74	46	70	63	76	2,199	
Women	52	86	64	52	69	58	71	24,314	
16-24	55	80	58	54	64	52	65	1,945	
25-34	60	85	65	57	68	56	72	3,393	
35-44	52	85	64	52	70	58	69	4,448	
45-54	48	84	60	47	67	54	66	3,831	
55-64	45	87	62	47	69	58	69	3,953	
65-74	47	90	69	50	72	63	75	3,373	
75+	60	93	75	58	75	69	82	3,371	
Ethnic group									
White	49	84	65	47	67	55	69	41,019	
Non-White	62	82	68	57	67	60	71	3,220	
<i>Mixed</i>	53	77	59	53	60	51	64	314	
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	66	84	72	58	69	63	73	1,468	
<i>Black or Black British</i>	59	75	59	56	62	56	65	868	
<i>Chinese or other</i>	60	85	72	56	69	63	75	570	
Marital status									
Married	48	86	67	45	68	56	70	20,850	
Cohabiting	50	80	61	47	65	52	66	3,931	
Single	53	79	62	52	63	52	66	9,012	
Separated	56	83	66	52	68	61	71	1,408	
Divorced	47	83	62	45	66	55	67	4,038	
Widowed	57	91	73	55	74	67	80	5,043	
Respondent's employment status									
In employment	50	84	64	46	66	54	68	23,945	
Unemployed	50	75	58	51	59	52	61	1,405	
Economically inactive	51	86	68	51	69	59	71	18,851	
<i>Student</i>	59	83	65	59	65	54	69	1,104	
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	56	83	66	55	69	59	70	2,372	
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	48	79	60	46	62	52	59	1,934	
<i>Retired</i>	48	89	70	48	71	62	74	12,805	
<i>Other inactive</i>	47	77	60	50	63	52	63	636	
Respondent's occupation									
Managerial and professional occupations	50	85	64	43	67	54	71	14,678	
Intermediate occupations	49	85	66	47	67	56	69	8,975	
Routine and manual occupations	49	83	66	50	67	57	67	16,954	
Never worked and long-term unemployed	59	83	68	57	66	59	70	1,669	
Full-time students	56	82	63	56	64	53	68	1,715	
Not classified	49	82	67	42	72	58	70	302	

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics (cont.)

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS							Unweighted base ¹
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police	
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>								
Highest qualification								
Degree or diploma	52	85	63	45	68	55	71	14,331
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	48	83	65	46	65	53	67	7,429
O level/GCSE	48	82	63	50	66	54	66	8,508
Other	51	85	69	50	67	58	70	1,879
None	51	85	69	51	67	60	69	12,083
Long-standing illness or disability								
Long-standing illness or disability	47	84	65	46	66	56	68	12,638
<i>Limits activities</i>	48	84	65	47	66	56	68	8,993
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	45	84	64	45	66	55	68	3,639
No long-standing illness or disability	51	84	66	48	67	55	69	31,598
Any contact with police in last 12 months								
Contact	49	82	62	45	65	53	65	3,890
No contact	50	85	67	47	68	56	70	7,118
Internet usage								
Used in last 12 months	49	83	63	46	66	53	67	14,844
Not used in last 12 months	50	86	70	51	68	62	71	7,592
Overall level of perceived ASB								
High	37	74	54	36	56	40	48	5,426
Not high	52	86	67	50	69	58	72	36,532
Newspaper of choice								
'Popular'	49	84	66	49	66	56	67	26,888
<i>The Sun</i>	49	82	66	51	65	54	64	9,655
<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	51	85	66	51	67	58	69	4,797
<i>The Daily Mail</i>	47	87	67	46	68	57	70	8,814
<i>The Daily Express</i>	48	87	69	45	66	57	70	2,543
<i>The Daily Star</i>	45	79	64	51	63	54	60	1,079
'Broadsheet'	52	85	63	44	68	55	73	10,560
<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	46	88	68	42	68	56	72	3,384
<i>The Guardian</i>	53	83	55	45	66	51	72	2,377
<i>The Independent</i>	51	83	61	42	67	52	70	1,141
<i>The Times</i>	56	86	66	46	70	56	76	3,281
<i>The Financial Times</i>	57	82	66	48	65	57	72	377
Some other newspaper	60	86	69	50	65	57	72	658
No one newspaper in particular	49	83	62	47	67	51	67	419
Would not want to read any newspaper	52	83	64	49	67	56	68	5,381
TV news viewing								
Local	45	79	63	49	63	51	60	826
National	54	83	65	47	66	52	70	3,528
Both local & national	50	85	66	48	67	56	70	35,860
Do not watch news on television	50	78	60	48	63	52	64	3,427
Perception of local crime rate								
Higher than average	40	77	55	38	59	44	51	2,827
Lower than average	54	87	68	50	71	60	75	17,333
About average	48	82	63	47	65	54	66	12,471
Awareness of neighbourhood policing								
Aware	54	87	68	50	74	64	74	4,403
Not aware	47	82	63	45	63	50	65	6,418
Experience of crime in last 12 months								
Victim	46	81	61	41	61	48	60	8,574
Not a victim	51	85	66	50	68	58	71	35,719

1. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.

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

Table 5.21 Perceptions of the local police by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS								Unweighted base ¹
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police		
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>									
ALL ADULTS	50	84	65	48	67	56	69	44,293	
Structure of household									
Single adult and child(ren)	53	79	59	53	65	54	65	2,247	
Adults & child(ren)	53	84	66	50	68	56	68	9,663	
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	49	85	65	47	66	55	69	32,383	
Total household income									
Less than £10,000	52	82	65	55	67	60	68	6,194	
£10,000 less than £20,000	49	85	67	50	68	58	69	8,782	
£20,000 less than £30,000	49	86	67	46	68	56	68	6,095	
£30,000 less than £40,000	49	84	66	46	67	55	69	4,523	
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	84	65	45	67	53	68	2,977	
£50,000 or more	52	85	64	45	68	53	72	6,056	
No income stated or not enough information provided	50	83	64	48	64	54	67	9,638	
Tenure									
Owner occupiers	48	86	66	45	68	56	70	30,483	
Social renters	50	80	62	52	64	55	63	7,403	
Private renters	57	82	65	54	66	56	70	6,275	
Accommodation type									
Houses	49	84	65	47	67	55	69	37,951	
<i>Detached</i>	48	87	67	46	69	56	71	11,712	
<i>Semi-detached</i>	49	84	65	47	66	56	69	14,078	
<i>Terraced</i>	51	83	64	48	65	54	67	12,161	
Flats/maisonettes	57	82	65	52	66	57	70	5,531	
Other accommodation	63	88	69	58	75	69	81	131	
Output Area Classification									
Blue collar communities	45	82	63	47	64	52	63	7,495	
City living	58	83	63	51	64	56	74	2,001	
Countryside	47	86	68	47	68	56	69	6,845	
Prospering suburbs	50	86	67	47	70	58	73	10,679	
Constrained by circumstances	48	82	64	47	66	54	64	4,477	
Typical traits	51	85	65	47	67	56	70	9,084	
Multicultural	58	81	64	51	65	57	68	3,712	
Area type									
Urban	51	84	64	48	67	56	69	32,775	
Rural	47	86	68	48	67	56	69	11,518	
Level of physical disorder									
High	49	78	61	48	61	51	60	2,367	
Not high	50	85	66	48	67	56	70	41,515	
Employment deprivation index									
20% most deprived output areas	49	81	62	48	64	53	63	7,736	
Other output areas	50	84	66	47	67	56	70	24,402	
20% least deprived output areas	51	87	67	49	69	58	74	8,356	

1. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.
 2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.22 Policing pledge actions

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Victim ¹	Other
Police response to the incident/matter		
Told respondent what action they would take	47	47
Told someone else in household what action they would take	7	4
Told respondent or someone else in household no action would be taken	13	12
Already on scene and dealt with incident/matter immediately	11	16
Did not tell anyone what action they would take	19	15
Respondent did not want any further information	4	5
Respondent's perception of how the police handled the incident/matter		
Police took the incident/matter seriously	65	70
Police treated respondent fairly	79	83
Police treated respondent with respect	89	90
<i>Unweighted base (respondent contacted police about incident/matter)²</i>	4,357	1,808
Respondent's view of police action and whether the action was taken		
Reasonable course of action	89	92
Police undertook action	86	86
<i>Unweighted base (police told respondent/other household member what action they would take)³</i>	2,407	951

1. Questions relating to the policing pledge were asked separately of all victims who reported an incident to the police and of those who had contacted the police for another reason (e.g. to report a traffic accident).

2. Figures here are based on those who had contacted the police about a crime or for another reason: base given is for police response to the incident/matter. Other bases are similar.

3. Figures here are based on those who had contacted the police about a crime or for another reason and who were told (or another household member was told) that the police would take some action. Base given is for whether the police took a reasonable course of action. The base for whether the police actually undertook the action is similar.

4. Excludes incidents that took place in the month of interview for consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere.

5. See Section 6.4 of the User Guide for definition of policing pledge.

Table 5.23 Confidence in the criminal justice system by personal characteristics

Percentages				England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	41	43,086			
Age						
16-24	67	54	3,505			
25-34	62	45	5,753			
35-44	58	40	7,739			
45-54	56	36	7,113			
55-64	54	33	7,457			
65-74	57	35	6,153			
75+	63	42	5,366			
Sex						
Men	61	39	19,557			
Women	58	42	23,529			
Ethnic group						
White	58	38	39,968			
Non-White	70	60	3,068			
Mixed	63	49	307			
Asian or Asian British	74	64	1,406			
Black or Black British	60	54	828			
Chinese or other	77	63	527			
Marital status						
Married	58	37	20,364			
Cohabiting	56	37	3,845			
Single	64	50	8,725			
Separated	60	44	1,356			
Divorced	54	35	3,948			
Widowed	64	45	4,838			
Respondent's employment status						
In employment	59	40	23,361			
Unemployed	62	45	1,357			
Economically inactive	60	42	18,281			
Student	73	60	1,056			
Looking after family/home	62	46	2,278			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	48	35	1,877			
Retired	59	37	12,460			
Other inactive	55	46	610			
Respondent's occupation						
Managerial and professional occupations	61	38	14,360			
Intermediate occupations	57	37	8,768			
Routine and manual occupations	57	40	16,443			
Never worked and long-term unemployed	64	51	1,583			
Full-time students	70	59	1,644			
Not classified	60	46	288			
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	64	42	14,002			
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	58	39	7,250			
O level/GCSE	57	39	8,309			
Other	58	43	1,825			
None	57	41	11,645			
				Long-standing illness or disability		
				Long-standing illness or disability	54	35
				Limits activities	53	35
				Does not limit activities	57	35
				No long-standing illness or disability	61	42
				Internet usage		
				Used in last 12 months	59	40
				Not used in last 12 months	58	41
				Overall level of perceived ASB		
				High	47	32
				Not high	61	42
				Any contact with police in last 12 months		
				Contact	57	37
				No contact	62	42
				Newspaper of choice		
				'Popular'	56	38
				The Sun	56	40
				The Daily Mirror	57	41
				The Daily Mail	56	34
				The Daily Express	55	35
				The Daily Star	57	41
				'Broadsheet'	67	45
				The Daily Telegraph	66	39
				The Guardian	67	49
				The Independent	65	48
				The Times	68	45
				The Financial Times	68	52
				Some other newspaper	64	52
				No one newspaper in particular	58	35
				Would not want to read any newspaper	60	45
				TV news viewing		
				Local news only	56	42
				National news only	65	45
				Both national and local news	59	40
				Do not watch news on TV	59	44
				Perception of local crime rate		
				Higher than average	50	35
				Lower than average	62	41
				About average	58	40
				Experience of crime in last 12 months		
				Victim	54	35
				Not a victim	61	42
				Awareness of neighbourhood policing		
				Aware	62	41
				Not aware	59	39
				Heard of Community Payback		
				Yes	57	38
				No	60	42

1. Unweighted base refers to confidence that the CJS is fair. Base for CJS is effective will be similar.

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

Table 5.24 Confidence in the criminal justice system by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	41	43,086
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	54	41	2,178
Adults & child(ren)	61	44	9,346
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	59	39	31,562
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	59	44	5,970
£10,000 less than £20,000	58	41	8,562
£20,000 less than £30,000	59	38	5,970
£30,000 less than £40,000	59	39	4,441
£40,000 less than £50,000	60	38	2,913
£50,000 or more	64	40	5,930
No income stated or not enough information provided	58	42	9,277
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	59	37	29,778
Social renters	56	43	7,131
Private renters	66	51	6,058
Accommodation type			
Houses	59	40	36,968
<i>Detached</i>	60	38	11,437
<i>Semi-detached</i>	58	39	13,723
<i>Terraced</i>	59	43	11,808
Flats/maisonettes	64	48	5,331
Other accommodation	44	30	129
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	54	37	7,259
City living	66	47	1,942
Countryside	60	38	6,668
Prospering suburbs	60	38	10,459
Constrained by circumstances	55	40	4,340
Typical traits	60	39	8,860
Multicultural	65	53	3,558
Area type			
Urban	59	41	31,868
Rural	60	38	11,218
Level of physical disorder			
High	59	45	2,277
Not high	59	40	40,412
Employment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	56	42	7,482
Other output areas	59	40	23,777
20% least deprived output areas	64	42	8,169

1. Unweighted base refers to confidence that the CJS is fair. Base for CJS is effective will be similar.

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.