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## Public confidence in the Criminal Justice System – findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (2013/14)

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Public confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is an important aim for the Ministry of Justice. Ensuring the public believe the CJS is fair and effective can be important for the efficient functioning of the system, for example in securing cooperation from victims and witnesses. This report provides an overview of levels of confidence in the CJS and the extent to which perceptions and experiences of crime, disorder and local policing are related to confidence in the CJS. The report is based on the 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and supports existing evidence based on the survey (e.g. Smith, 2010; Hough *et al.*, 2013) with the latest findings.

### Key findings

- Levels of confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS increased slightly between 2012/13 and 2013/14, continuing the longer-term trends of increases in both measures. Levels of confidence in CJS fairness have been consistently higher than levels in CJS effectiveness. In the 2013/14 CSEW, 64 per cent of respondents said they were very or fairly confident the CJS was fair and 48 per cent said they were very or fairly confident the CJS was effective.
- Confidence in the different CJS agencies and different aspects of CJS fairness varies. For example, while the majority of adults were confident in the police being effective at catching criminals (69%), fewer than a quarter were confident in prisons being effective at rehabilitating offenders (22%).

Analysis of the 2013/14 CSEW demonstrated, in line with previous research, that levels of confidence in the CJS vary between adults depending on their experiences of crime and disorder.

- Adults who had been victims of crime or witnessed certain types of crime were less likely to have confidence in the CJS than those who had not.
- Adults who perceived higher levels of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) in their local area were less likely to have confidence in the CJS than those who perceived lower levels of crime or ASB in their local area.
- Those who reported having committed theft, vandalism or violence since the age of 16 were less likely to have confidence in the CJS than those who had not.

Perceptions and awareness of local police and collective efficacy were also associated with confidence in the CJS.

- Those who had positive perceptions of the local police, e.g. in terms of being informed of crime and ASB issues in the area and what was being done about them, were more likely to be confident in the CJS than those who were not. A range of other measures related to police, including visibility of local police, were also associated with confidence in the CJS.
- Collective efficacy, as measured by the perceived likelihood of people in the neighbourhood intervening if they saw a fight or children painting graffiti, was also positively associated with confidence in the CJS.

## Background

Confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is one of the seven shared outcomes for the CJS, as set out in the CJS Strategy and Action Plan (Ministry of Justice, 2013). It is important the public trusts that the system deals with crimes and offenders according to the law while providing victims the support they need. Ensuring that people trust that the CJS is fair and effective can also be essential to the functioning of the system; trust in the legitimacy and fairness of the system may be significant in securing cooperation from victims and witnesses, for example in terms of reporting crimes to the police and giving evidence in court, and even in securing compliance with the law (Hough *et al.*, 2013).

Ministry of Justice research has previously explored public attitudes to sentencing and trust in the CJS, and the factors associated with confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS, based on analysis of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The 2010/11 CSEW report by Hough *et al.* (2013) indicated that although there were some differences in the levels of confidence in the CJS by socio-demographic and area characteristics, the key factors associated with confidence in the CJS were experiences of disorder and crime, and in particular contact with the police.

People who perceived there to be high levels of antisocial behaviour (ASB) in their area or who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were less likely to have confidence in the fairness or effectiveness of the CJS than those who had not. The strongest predictor of confidence in the CJS, however, was contact with the police and satisfaction with that contact; people who had had contact with the police in the past 12 months were less likely to be confident in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS than those who had not. This was mainly because people who were dissatisfied with their contact with the police were less likely to have confidence in the CJS. People who were satisfied with the contact they had with the police had similar levels of confidence to those who had had no police contact.

The current report builds on the report by Hough *et al.* (2013), by updating some of the key headline figures with data from the 2013/14 CSEW. It also draws on the 2013/14 CSEW to explore how experiences and perceptions of the local

community, crime and police are associated with confidence in the CJS.

## Approach

Data were collected via the CSEW. The survey is managed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), and is undertaken by TNS BMRB. The CSEW is a stratified random probability sample survey of adults aged 16 and over living in households in England and Wales. The 2013/14 survey interviewed approximately 35,000 adults, with a response rate of 75 per cent. The CSEW questionnaire structure is complex, with many questions being asked of randomly selected subgroups; therefore the number of respondents being asked questions covered in this report varies. Data are weighted to account for the complex sample design and for non-response bias.

The questions on confidence in the CJS have been included in the CSEW since 2007/08, and are asked of half of the respondents to the CSEW.<sup>1</sup> There are two measures of overall confidence in the CJS – one measuring confidence in the effectiveness of the CJS and one measuring confidence in the fairness of the CJS. These follow a set of questions about confidence in different agencies of the CJS and aspects of fairness in CJS processes. The questions are included at Annex A.

All figures presented in this report are based on an unweighted base size of at least 100. Any differences between estimates which are referred to in the text are statistically significant at the five per cent level.

## Results

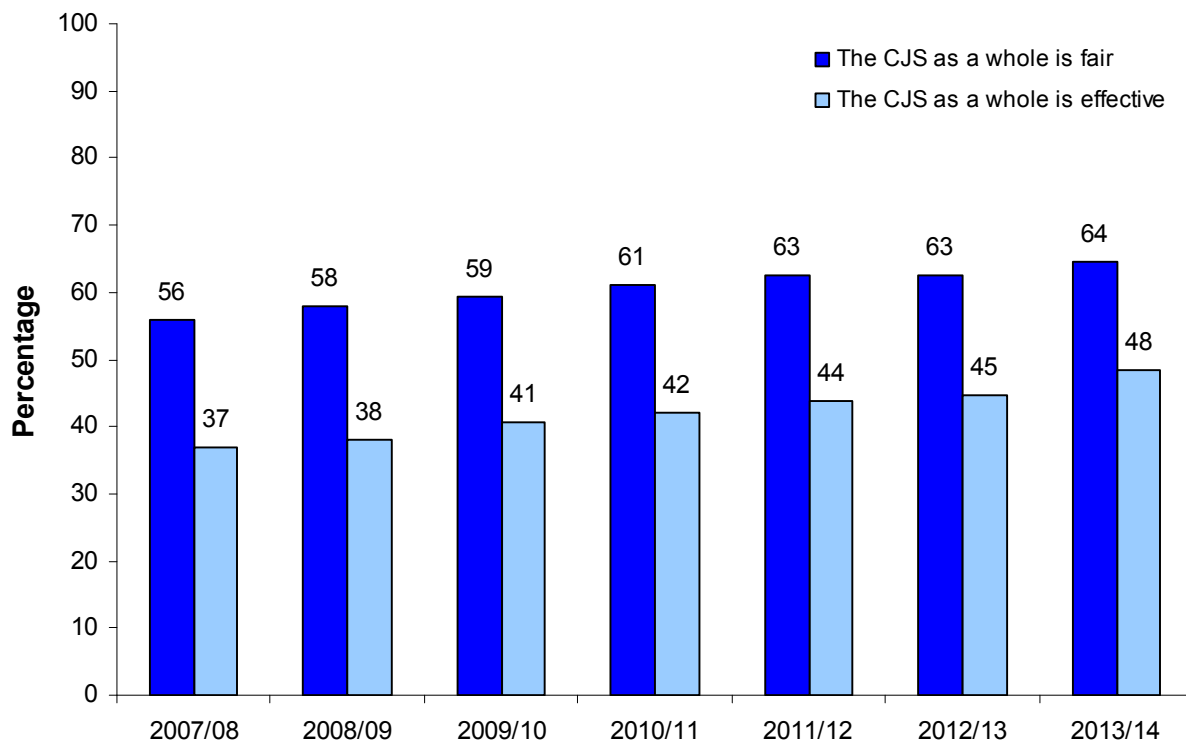
### Confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS

Levels of confidence in CJS fairness and effectiveness have increased slightly from 2012/13 to 2013/14 (63% to 64% for fairness, 45% to 48% for effectiveness). Longer-term trends show increases in both measures. Levels of confidence in CJS fairness have been consistently higher than levels in CJS effectiveness (see Figure 1 and Table S1).

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<sup>1</sup> The confidence questions were asked of all CSEW respondents up to and including March 2011. They have been asked of half the respondents since April 2011.

**Figure 1. Trends in confidence in the CJS, CSEW 2007/08 to 2013/14**



The CSEW also includes questions about different aspects of confidence in CJS fairness and effectiveness. These precede the overall confidence questions, thus providing respondents with information about different CJS agencies and aspects of fairness and effectiveness before being asked about their views in relation to the CJS as a whole.

Confidence in the different CJS agencies and in aspects of fairness varies. In the 2013/14 CSEW the majority of adults were confident that the police are effective at catching criminals (69%) and that the CPS was effective at prosecuting people accused of committing a crime (55%). Approximately a quarter of adults were confident that the probation service was effective in preventing criminals from reoffending (26%) and that prisons were effective at rehabilitating offenders (22%).

In terms of different aspects of fairness, levels of confidence were highest in the CJS treating those who have been accused of a crime as innocent until proven guilty (76% agreed with this) and in taking into account the views of victims and witnesses (75%). Adults were less likely to agree that the CJS achieves the correct balance between the rights of the offender and the rights of the victim (42%) and almost three-quarters thought that the CJS was too soft on those accused of committing a crime (74%). The proportions of adults expressing confidence in different aspects of CJS fairness and effectiveness were broadly similar from 2012/13 to 2013/14. For some measures there was no statistically significant change, while for other measures there was a slight increase in confidence (see Table 1 below and Table S10 in Appendix 2).

**Table 1. Confidence in different aspects of confidence in the criminal justice system, CSEW 2012/13 to 2013/14**

	2012/13	2013/14	Statistically significant change 2012/13 to 2013/14
<i>Percentage confident that:</i>			
<b>The CJS as a whole is effective</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	*
The police are effective at catching criminals	67	69	
The CPS is effective at prosecuting people accused of committing a crime	52	55	*
The Courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly	44	45	*
The Courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime	29	31	*
Prisons are effective at punishing offenders who have been convicted of a crime	31	32	
Prisons are effective at rehabilitating offenders who have been convicted of a crime	22	22	
The probation service is effective at preventing criminals from re-offending	25	26	
<b>The CJS as a whole is fair</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	*
<i>Percentage who agree that:</i>			
The CJS takes into account the views of victims and witnesses	73	75	*
The CJS gives victims and witnesses the support they need	60	62	*
The CJS treats those who have been accused of a crime as innocent until proven guilty	77	76	
The CJS achieves the correct balance between the rights of the offender and the rights of the victim	38	42	*
When handing out sentences the CJS takes into account the circumstances surrounding the crime	68	69	
The CJS is too soft on those accused of committing a crime	76	74	*
The CJS discriminates against particular groups or individuals	37	37	
<i>Unweighted base<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>17,180</i>	<i>17,417</i>	

1. Unweighted base refer to the question on overall fairness of the CJS. Bases for the other questions will be similar each year.

### Confidence in the CJS by personal and household characteristics

Previous analyses of the CSEW have consistently demonstrated how levels of confidence in the CJS vary depending on personal and household characteristics (Smith, 2010; Hough *et al.*, 2013). The 2013/14 CSEW also shows that certain groups are more likely to have confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS; for example young adults aged 16–24, adults from non-white ethnic backgrounds, students and those reading broadsheet newspapers<sup>2</sup> (Tables S2 and S3). The

differences between groups, however, are relatively small and previous analyses have shown that these characteristics explain relatively little variation in the levels of confidence overall, with the key factors associated with levels of confidence in the CJS including other experiential and perception factors.

### Confidence in the CJS by experiences of crime and disorder

CSEW 2010/11 analysis by Hough *et al.* (2013) indicated that levels of confidence in the CJS vary between adults depending on their experiences of crime and disorder. Adults who have been victims of crime in the previous year or perceive there to be

<sup>2</sup> These findings are in line with previous reports, e.g. analysis by Smith (2010) indicated that young adults and those from BME backgrounds were more likely to have confidence in the CJS

than, for example, people in middle age groups and from white backgrounds.

high levels of crime or ASB in their local area tend to be less likely to have confidence in the CJS being fair and effective compared to those who have not experienced crime or disorder. Analysis of the 2013/14 CSEW showed similar patterns. For example, of those who had been a victim of any CSEW crime in the past 12 months,<sup>3</sup> 57 per cent were confident in CJS fairness and 43 per cent in CJS effectiveness, compared with 66 per cent and 49 per cent of those who had not been victims. Of those who thought their local area had a higher than average crime rate, 53 per cent were confident in CJS fairness and 38 per cent in CJS effectiveness, compared with 68 per cent and 50 per cent of those who thought their local area had a lower than average crime rate. Similarly, of those who perceived high levels of ASB in their local area, 53 per cent were confident in CJS fairness and 38 per cent in CJS effectiveness, compared with 66 per cent and 49 per cent of those who did not perceive high levels of ASB in their local area (Table S4).

The 2013/14 CSEW also included questions about respondents' experiences of witnessing crimes and committing certain types of crimes (theft, violence or vandalism). The extent to which these experiences are associated with confidence in the CJS was examined and showed a similar pattern, with experiences of crime associated with lower levels of confidence in the CJS. Of those who had witnessed the crimes asked about in the 12 months before interview, 57 per cent were confident in CJS fairness and 42 per cent in CJS effectiveness, compared with 68 per cent and 51 per cent of those who had not witnessed a crime.<sup>4</sup> Of those who said they had committed theft, violence or vandalism since the age of 16, 57 per cent were confident in CJS fairness and 39 per cent in CJS effectiveness compared with 67 per cent and 52 per cent of those who said they had not committed any of these crimes.

The findings therefore further highlight that different experiences of crime and disorder are associated with lower levels of confidence in both the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS. Many of these experiences and perceptions may co-vary and overlap. For example, those who say they live in areas with high levels of crime or ASB may be more likely to say they have witnessed or been victims of crime and vice versa. Although further analysis could be undertaken to explore this further, this is not included in the current report as the aim is not to ascertain which of these experiences or perceptions are the strongest predictors of confidence in the CJS but rather to highlight how a range of different experiences of crime and disorder are all associated with lower levels of confidence in the CJS.

### **Confidence in the CJS by perceptions and experiences of the police**

Previous analyses of the CSEW (see, for example, Hough *et al.*, 2013) have consistently shown contact with the police to be a key factor associated with confidence in the CJS; adults who had had contact with the police in the 12 months before interview were less likely to be confident in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS than those who had not. This has, however, been shown to be mainly due to those adults who were dissatisfied with the contact they had with the police; those who were satisfied with their police contact had similar levels of confidence in the CJS as those who had no contact with the police.

From 2011/12 CSEW a new module of questions on perceptions and experiences of the police was included with a focus on community policing, and how police inform and engage with the public. This covered awareness of and contact with Neighbourhood Policing Teams, perceptions of being informed of crime and ASB issues in the local area and awareness and use of online crime data. Findings from the 2011/12 CSEW on the new questions were reported by the ONS in 2012.<sup>5</sup> This section uses the 2013/14 CSEW to explore how these different perceptions and experiences of the police are associated with confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS.

Of the range of questions related to perceptions of local police, questions asking adults about how

<sup>3</sup> Figures on the prevalence of victimisation and perceptions of ASB based on CSEW 2013/14 are available: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2014/index.html>. The prevalence rate of any CSEW crime was 17% based on CSEW 2013/14, ONS Crime Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> The CSEW asks respondents whether they have seen any of the following crime types happening in the 12 months prior to interview: threatening or violent behaviour including fighting, shoplifting, vandalising property or a vehicle, breaking into or trying to break into a property, stealing a vehicle or taking something from a vehicle, someone being mugged or robbed (see Willoughby, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> See [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_289210.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_289210.pdf) for headline figures.

informed they felt about crime and ASB issues in the local area, and whether they felt able to influence decisions about local policing were particularly related to confidence in the CJS (see Table S5).

- Those who felt informed about crime and ASB issues in the local area were more likely to have confidence in CJS fairness (70%) and effectiveness (55%) compared to those who did not feel informed (61% and 44%, respectively).
- Similarly, those who felt informed about what was being done about crime and ASB issues in their local area were more likely to have confidence in CJS fairness (73%) and effectiveness (58%) than those who did not feel informed (60% and 44%, respectively).
- There were also significant differences in the levels of confidence between those who did and did not feel that they could influence decisions affecting policing in their local area, with 76 per cent of those who felt they could influence decisions being confident in CJS fairness and 63 per cent in effectiveness. Among those who did not feel they could influence decisions the figures were 60 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.
- There were no statistically significant differences, however, in confidence levels between adults who did and did not feel that it was important to be able to influence decisions affecting policing in their local area.

The other measures of perceptions and awareness of aspects of policing also showed some associations with confidence in the CJS, although the differences were smaller (see Tables S6, S7 and S8).

- Awareness of how to contact the local police to provide views about crime and ASB issues was associated with confidence in the CJS; those who were aware of how they could contact their local police were more likely to say they were confident in the fairness (68%) and effectiveness (50%) of the CJS than those who said they were not aware (61% and 46%, respectively) (Table S6).
- Those who had actually contacted their local police to give their views about crime and ASB issues, however, were less likely to say they were confident in the fairness (57%) and effectiveness (41%) of the CJS than those who had not made contact (69% and 51%, respectively) (Table S6).

- There were no statistically significant differences between those who were aware of Neighbourhood Policing Teams in their area and those who were not aware (Table S6).
- Overall, seeing police officers or Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) on foot patrol in the local area was associated with higher levels of confidence in the CJS. Those who reported seeing police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in their local area about once a week or more often were more likely to have confidence in CJS fairness than those who said they saw officers/PCSOs less often or never, with confidence increasing with frequency of seeing officers on foot patrol (Table S7).
- Respondents were also asked if they had noticed a change in how often they saw police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in their local area in the last 2 years. Those who thought they saw police officers or PCSOs less often than 2 years ago, or never saw them, were less likely to be confident in the CJS than those who reported seeing police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol more often or who had not noticed a change (Table S8).
- Since 2011,<sup>6</sup> maps and information showing crime and ASB at street level have been publicly available on the internet.<sup>7</sup> The CSEW asks respondents about their awareness and use of these maps. There were no statistically significant differences in the levels of confidence between those who were and were not aware of the maps, those who had or had not used them in the last 12 months, or those who were or were not aware that the maps show how crimes were dealt with (Table S6).

These findings further demonstrate how positive perceptions of the local police, including feeling informed and having influence about policing in the local area, are associated with more positive perceptions of the CJS as a whole. In addition, as previous analyses of the CSEW have shown, adults who have contacted the police tend to be less likely to be confident in the CJS than those who have not; this tends to reflect the views of those who are dissatisfied with the response they receive from the police.

<sup>6</sup> Some police forces also published street level crime data on their own websites prior to this.

<sup>7</sup> [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

## Confidence in the CJS and collective efficacy

The CSEW 2012/13<sup>8</sup> included questions about the perceived collective efficacy of the local area, measured by perceived likelihood of people in the neighbourhood intervening if they saw children painting graffiti, or saw a fight. There were differences in confidence in the CJS between those who thought that people in the local area would intervene and those who did not, with those who thought it unlikely people would intervene in both scenarios being less confident (Table S9).

## Conclusions

The analysis shows that confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS has continued to increase over time, and further highlights how different experiences of crime and ASB are related to confidence in the CJS, with those who do experience crime or ASB being less likely to have confidence in the system. The report demonstrates that a range of other factors related to perceptions and awareness of policing are also associated with confidence in the CJS, in line with previous research. In particular more subjective measures of feeling informed and having influence on crime and ASB issues in the local area, and what police are doing about them, are strongly associated with confidence in the CJS. The findings provide further evidence to highlight how providing information and encouraging positive engagement with the local police may be important in ensuring that the public have confidence in the wider CJS.

## References

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<sup>8</sup> Questions measuring collective efficacy were not included in the 2013/14 survey.

## Appendix 1

### Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14, questions on confidence in the CJS

The CSEW confidence questions analysed in this research summary are listed below.

The next few questions are about the effectiveness and fairness of the Criminal Justice System. This includes the police, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), the courts, prisons, and the probation service.

1. Firstly, I'd like you to think about the role of the police. The police are responsible for keeping the public safe by preventing crime and catching criminals.

How confident are you that the police are effective at catching criminals?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

2. The Crown Prosecution Service is responsible for deciding when a case should be brought to court and then prosecuting the defendants.

How confident are you that the Crown Prosecution Service is effective at prosecuting people accused of committing a crime?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

Now moving on to thinking about courts. This includes the Crown Courts, Magistrates Courts and Juvenile Courts, as well as the judges and magistrates who are involved in the court proceedings.

3. How confident are you that the courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

4. How confident are you that the courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know



The prison service protects the public by keeping convicted offenders in custody, ensuring they are punished and rehabilitating them.

5. How confident are you that prisons are effective at punishing offenders who have been convicted of a crime?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

6. How confident are you that prisons are effective at rehabilitating offenders who have been convicted of a crime?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

The probation service aims to protect the public by rehabilitating offenders given community sentences and those released from prison, and ensuring they obey any restrictions placed on them.

7. How confident are you that the probation service is effective at preventing criminals from reoffending?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

8. Thinking about all of the agencies within the Criminal Justice System: the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, prisons and the probation service. How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System as a whole is effective?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

9. Thinking about the Criminal Justice System as a whole, please choose an answer from the card to say how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

(How much would you agree or disagree that.....?)

- The Criminal Justice System gives victims and witnesses the support they need.
- The Criminal Justice System treats those who have been accused of a crime as 'innocent until proven guilty'.
- The Criminal Justice System takes into account the views of victims and witnesses.

- When handing out sentences the Criminal Justice System takes into account the circumstances surrounding the crime.
- The Criminal Justice System is too soft on those accused of committing a crime.
- The Criminal Justice System achieves the correct balance between the rights of the offender and the rights of the victim.
- The Criminal Justice System discriminates against particular groups or individuals.

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don't know

10. Thinking about ALL of the agencies within the Criminal Justice System: the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, prisons and the probation service. How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System as a whole is fair?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
5. Don't know

## Appendix 2

### Supplementary tables

<b>Table number</b>	<b>Table title</b>
S1	Confidence in the CJS, CSEW 2007/08 to 2013/14
S2	Confidence in the CJS by personal characteristics, CSEW 2013/14
S3	Confidence in the CJS by household and area characteristics, CSEW 2013/14
S4	Confidence in the CJS by experiences of crime and disorder, CSEW 2013/14
S5	Confidence in the CJS by feelings of being informed and being able to influence decisions about crime issues in the local area, CSEW 2013/14
S6	Confidence in the CJS by perceptions of policing, CSEW 2013/14
S7	Confidence in the CJS by frequency of seeing police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol, CSEW 2013/14
S8	Confidence in the CJS by change in the frequency of seeing police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in the last 2 years, CSEW 2013/14
S9	Confidence in the CJS by perceived collective efficacy in the local area, CSEW 2012/13
S10	Confidence in different aspects of the CJS, CSEW 2013/14

Table S1. Confidence in the CJS, CSEW 2007/08 to 2013/14

	2007/08 <sup>1</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 <sup>2</sup>	2012/13 <sup>2</sup>	2013/14 <sup>2</sup>	Statistically significant change, 2012/13 to 2013/14
<i>Percentage saying they are confident that</i>								
<b>The CJS as a whole is fair</b>	56	58	59	61	63	63	64	*
<b>The CJS as a whole is effective</b>	37	38	41	42	44	45	48	*
<b><i>Unweighted base</i></b> <sup>3</sup>	10,095	44,707	43,086	44,883	22,149	17,180	17,417	

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. Previous questions on the CJS have not shown seasonality effects.

2. From April 2011, the number of respondents asked questions relating to their perceptions of the CJS was reduced from a full sample to a half sample.

3. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for the effectiveness question will be similar each year.

Table S2. Confidence in the CJS by personal characteristics<sup>1</sup>: CSEW 2013/14

				Percentages			
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base <sup>2</sup>		Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base <sup>2</sup>
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17,417</b>	<b>Highest qualification</b>			
				Degree or diploma	67	50	6,540
<b>Age</b>				Apprenticeship or A/AS level	65	48	3,170
16–24	70	62	1,354	O level/GCSE	63	46	3,338
25–44	65	50	5,483	Other	63	52	690
45–64	62	43	5,796	None	61	48	3,645
65–74	61	41	2,624	<b>Long-standing illness or disability</b>			
75+	70	51	2,160	Long-standing illness or disability - Limits activities	56	40	3507
<b>Sex</b>				Long-standing illness or disability - Does not limit activities	63	46	971
Men	67	49	8,093	No long-standing illness or disability	66	50	12896
Women	62	48	9,324	<b>Newspaper of choice</b>			
<b>Ethnic group</b>				'Popular'	61	45	9466
White	64	46	15,799	<i>The Sun</i>	60	46	3468
Non-white	71	64	1,598	<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	63	48	1579
<i>Mixed/Multiple</i>	59	45	173	<i>The Daily Mail</i>	63	43	3413
<i>Asian/Asian British</i>	75	68	761	<i>The Daily Express</i>	64	44	696
<i>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British</i>	62	60	472	<i>The Daily Star</i>	54	44	310
<i>Other ethnic group</i>	79	69	192	'Broadsheet'	71	55	4246
<b>Marital status</b>				<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	72	48	1171
Married/civil partnered	65	46	7,819	<i>The Guardian</i>	70	57	1152
Cohabiting	60	43	1,660	<i>The Independent</i>	69	52	629
Single	67	56	3,909	<i>The Times</i>	73	57	1107
Separated	58	49	579	<i>The Financial Times</i>	74	67	187
Divorced/legally dissolved partnership	57	43	1,631	Some other newspaper	57	35	73
Widowed	68	52	1,795	No one newspaper in particular	64	46	280
<b>Respondent's employment status</b>				Would not want to read any newspaper	64	49	2941
In employment	64	47	9,646				
Unemployed	64	56	562				
Economically inactive	65	49	7,202				
<i>Student</i>	78	72	397				
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	67	55	835				
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	50	43	757				
<i>Retired</i>	64	45	5012				
<i>Other inactive</i>	62	51	201				
<b>Respondent's occupation (NS-SEC)</b>							
Managerial and professional occupations	66	46	5,916				
Intermediate occupations	62	47	4,045				
Routine and manual occupations	62	47	6,166				
Never worked and long-term unemployed	66	59	628				
Full-time students	77	68	595				
Not classified	75	51	67				

1. See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2014/stb-crime-stats--year-ending-june-2014.html> section 7.3 of [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

**Table S3. Confidence in the CJS by household and area characteristics<sup>1</sup> CSEW 2013/14**

	Percentages		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	<i>Unweighted base<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17,417</b>
<b>Structure of household</b>			
Single adult and child(ren)	55	45	942
Adults and child(ren)	66	50	3694
Adult(s) and no child(ren)	64	48	12781
<b>Total household income</b>			
Less than £10,000	61	52	2,246
£10,000 to less than £20,000	62	47	3,519
£20,000 to less than £30,000	63	47	2,560
£30,000 to less than £40,000	63	44	1,895
£40,000 to less than £50,000	68	47	1,321
£50,000 or more	68	49	2,797
No income stated or not enough information provided	65	50	3,079
<b>Tenure</b>			
Owner occupiers	65	45	11,224
Social renters	58	48	2,938
Private renters	68	57	3,195
<b>Accommodation type</b>			
Houses	64	47	14,807
<i>Detached</i>	67	47	4,331
<i>Semi-detached</i>	62	45	5,393
<i>Terraced</i>	64	49	5,083
Flats/maisonettes	68	57	2,493
<b>Area type</b>			
Urban	64	49	13577
Rural	66	47	3840
<b>English Indices of Deprivation (Employment)</b>			
20% most deprived Output Areas	60	48	3,067
Other Output Areas	64	48	9,730
20% least deprived Output Areas	71	52	3,241

1. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the CSEW [User Guide](#) for definitions of area and household characteristics.

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

**Table S4. Confidence in the CJS by experiences of crime and disorder, CSEW 2013/14**

	<b>Percentages</b>		
	<b>Confident that the CJS is fair</b>	<b>Confident that the CJS is effective</b>	<i>Unweighted base<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<i>17,417</i>
<b>Experiences of victimisation in the last 12 months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Experienced any CSEW crime	57	43	<i>2,733</i>
Not experienced any CSEW crime	66	49	<i>14,684</i>
Experienced personal crime	56	42	<i>752</i>
Not experienced personal crime	65	49	<i>16,665</i>
<b>Perception of local crime rate</b>			
Higher than average	53	38	<i>703</i>
About average	62	47	<i>3,147</i>
Lower than average	68	50	<i>4,856</i>
<b>Experiences and perceptions of ASB<sup>2</sup></b>			
Perceived high level of ASB in the area	53	38	<i>937</i>
Not high overall level of perceived ASB	66	49	<i>7,384</i>
Personally experienced ASB	58	41	<i>4,578</i>
Not personally experienced ASB	67	51	<i>12,827</i>
<b>Witnessing crime in the last 12 months<sup>3</sup></b>			
Witnessed crime	57	42	<i>5,008</i>
Not witnessed crime	68	51	<i>12,407</i>
<b>Self-reported offending (since age 16)</b>			
Self-reported violence, vandalism or theft	57	39	<i>720</i>
No self-reported violence, vandalism or theft	67	52	<i>4,567</i>

1. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for confidence in CJS effectiveness will be similar.

2. For headline figures and further analysis see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2014/index.html>

3. For headline figures and further analysis see Willoughby (2015)

**Table S5. Confidence in the CJS by feelings of being informed and being able to influence decisions about crime issues in the local area, CSEW 2013/14**

	<b>Percentages</b>		
	<b>Confident that the CJS is fair</b>	<b>Confident that the CJS is effective</b>	<i>Unweighted base<sup>1</sup></i>
	<i>Percentages</i>		
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<i>17,417</i>
<b>How well informed do you feel about the crime and antisocial behaviour issues that affect your local area</b>			
Very or fairly well informed	70	55	<i>3,486</i>
Not very or not at all well informed	61	44	<i>5,238</i>
<b>How well informed do you feel about what is being done to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour issues in your local area</b>			
Very or fairly well informed	73	58	<i>2,860</i>
Not very or not at all well informed	60	44	<i>5,817</i>
<b>How much do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting policing in your local area</b>			
Strongly agree or tend to agree	76	63	<i>2,301</i>
Tend to disagree or strongly disagree	60	42	<i>6,237</i>
<b>How important is it for you personally to feel that you can influence decisions affecting policing in your local area</b>			
Very or fairly important	65	49	<i>5,590</i>
Not very or not at all important	64	47	<i>3,129</i>

1. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for confidence in CJS effectiveness will be similar.



**Table S6. Confidence in the CJS by perceptions of policing<sup>2</sup>, CSEW 2013/14**

	<b>Percentages</b>		
	<b>Confident that the CJS is fair</b>	<b>Confident that the CJS is effective</b>	<i>Unweighted base<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>ALL ADULTS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<i>17,417</i>
<b>Awareness of how can contact the local police to give views about crime and ASB issues</b>			
Would know how to contact	68	50	<i>4,869</i>
Would not know how to contact	61	46	<i>3,897</i>
<b>Contact with local police to give views about crime and ASB issues</b>			
Have contacted local police in the last 12 months	57	41	<i>402</i>
Have not contacted local police in the last 12 months	69	51	<i>4,465</i>
<b>Awareness of Neighbourhood Policing Team</b>			
Aware of Neighbourhood Policing Team in the area	66	49	<i>3,893</i>
Not aware	63	47	<i>4,851</i>
<b>Attendance at police beat meeting in local area</b>			
Have attended a beat meeting in the last 12 months	70	49	<i>205</i>
Have not attended	64	48	<i>8,580</i>
<b>Awareness and use of online crime maps</b>			
Aware of crime maps	67	49	<i>2,365</i>
Not aware	63	48	<i>6,417</i>
Accessed/used online crime maps in the last 12 months	69	48	<i>763</i>
Not accessed/used online crime maps in the last 12 months	66	49	<i>1,599</i>
Aware that maps show how crimes are dealt with	67	51	<i>922</i>
Not aware that maps show how crimes are dealt with	67	47	<i>1,438</i>

1. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for confidence in CJS effectiveness will be similar.

2. For headline figures and further analysis see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-public-perceptions-of-policing-findings-from-the-2011-12-crime-survey-for-england-and-wales/stb-public-perceptions-of-policing-2011-12-crime-survey-for-england-wales.html>

**Table S7. Confidence in the CJS by frequency of seeing police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol, CSEW 2013/14<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Percentages</b>				
	How often do you see police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in your local area?				
	Once a day or more often	About once a week	About once a month	Less than once a month/never	<b>All</b>
The CJS as a whole is fair	71	69	63	61	<b>64</b>
The CJS as a whole is effective	58	54	48	44	<b>48</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>2</sup>	746	1,889	1,471	4,647	17,417

1. For headline figures and further analysis see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-public-perceptions-of-policing--findings-from-the-2011-12-crime-survey-for-england-and-wales/stb-public-perceptions-of-policing-2011-12-crime-survey-for-england-wales.html>

2. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for confidence in CJS effectiveness will be similar.

**Table S8. Confidence in the CJS by change in the frequency of seeing police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in the last 2 years, CSEW 2013/14<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Percentages</b>				
	In the last 2 years have you noticed any change in how often you see police officers or PCSOs on foot patrol in your local area?				
	More often	About the same/not noticed change	Less often	Never see officers	<b>All</b>
The CJS as a whole is fair	69	66	56	60	<b>64</b>
The CJS as a whole is effective	52	50	42	39	<b>48</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>2</sup>	1,533	4,805	1,342	959	17,417

1. For headline figures and further analysis see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-public-perceptions-of-policing--findings-from-the-2011-12-crime-survey-for-england-and-wales/stb-public-perceptions-of-policing-2011-12-crime-survey-for-england-wales.html>

2. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for confidence in CJS effectiveness will be similar.

**Table S9. Confidence in the CJS by perceived collective efficacy in the local area, CSEW 2012/13**

	<b>Percentages</b>		
	<b>Confident that the CJS is fair</b>	<b>Confident that the CJS is effective</b>	<i>Unweighted base<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>All<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62</b>	<b>45</b>	4,266
<b>Likelihood of people in neighbourhood doing something if children were painting graffiti</b>			
Very likely/ likely	64	47	3,358
Unlikely/very unlikely	55	36	908
<b>Likelihood of people in neighbourhood doing something if there was a fight/someone being beaten up</b>			
Very likely/likely	65	48	3,334
Unlikely/very unlikely	52	36	933

1. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for confidence in CJS effectiveness will be similar.

2. An eighth of respondents were asked the collective efficacy questions. This total refers to them, not to all respondents who were asked the confidence questions.

**Table S10. Confidence in different aspects of the CJS<sup>1</sup>, CSEW 2013/14**

	<b>Percentages</b>			
	<i>Not at all confident</i>	<i>Not very confident</i>	<i>Fairly confident</i>	<i>Very confident</i>
<b>The CJS as a whole is effective</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>
The police are effective at catching criminals	6	26	59	9
The CPS is effective at prosecuting people accused of committing a crime	11	33	48	7
The Courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly	15	40	40	5
The Courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime	29	40	27	4
Prisons are effective at punishing offenders who have been convicted of a crime	28	40	28	4
Prisons are effective at rehabilitating offenders who have been convicted of a crime	31	47	20	2
The probation service is effective at preventing criminals from re-offending	24	49	24	2
<b>The CJS as a whole is fair</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>
	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Tend to disagree</i>	<i>Tend to agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
The CJS takes into account the views of victims and witnesses	5	20	65	10
The CJS gives victims and witnesses the support they need	9	29	56	6
The CJS treats those who have been accused of a crime as innocent until proven guilty	6	19	62	13
The CJS achieves the correct balance between the rights of the offender and the rights of the victim	18	40	38	3
When handing out sentences the CJS takes into account the circumstances surrounding the crime	7	24	61	9
The CJS is too soft on those accused of committing a crime	4	22	41	33
The CJS discriminates against particular groups or individuals	18	44	30	8
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>2</sup>				17,417

1. Don't know responses have been excluded from this table.

2. Unweighted base refer to the question on overall fairness of the CJS. Bases for the other questions will be similar each year.