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Witnessing Crime – Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14

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Witnesses are key to ensuring that justice is delivered and as such they play an important part in the Criminal Justice System (CJS). Understanding the extent to which people witness crime and the attitudes witnesses of crime have towards the CJS is important for the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). This report provides an overview of the extent to which people witness crime, whether witnesses go on to interact with the police and their levels of confidence in the CJS. The report is based on an analysis of the 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

Key findings

- Around a third (32%) of adults reported that they had seen at least one incident of threatening or violent behaviour, shoplifting, vandalism, burglary, theft of or from a vehicle, or someone being mugged or robbed in the 12 months prior to interview. The most commonly witnessed type of crime was threatening or violent behaviour (24% of all adults, and 74% of witnesses).
- Young adults (aged 16–24 years) were particularly likely to have witnessed a crime, with 52 per cent having witnessed at least one of the crime types asked about in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Adults who frequently visited pubs or bars were more likely to have witnessed a crime (52% of those visiting pubs or bars three or more times a week compared with 25% who had not visited any in the previous month), as were adults who had used illegal drugs in the 12 months prior to interview (62% compared with 37% who had not used such drugs).
- Victims of crime were nearly twice as likely to have witnessed a crime (excluding the crime of which they were a victim) than non-victims (47% compared with 29%).
- Of those who said they had witnessed a crime, 16 per cent had contact with the police with regard to the incident. The most commonly cited reason for not contacting the police was that a third party was already dealing with the incident.
- Those who had witnessed a crime in the last 12 months were less likely to say that they were very or fairly confident that the CJS as a whole is effective than those who had not witnessed a crime (42% compared with 51%) and less likely to say that they were very or fairly confident that the CJS is fair (57% and 68% respectively). Witnesses' attitudes towards the CJS did not vary by whether they had contact with the police in relation to the most recent incident they witnessed.

Background

Witnesses are key to ensuring that justice is delivered and they play an important part in the Justice System. The Ministry of Justice encourages witnesses to engage with the Justice System and is committed to ensuring that witnesses are treated in a respectful, sensitive and professional manner. The standards of care witnesses can expect are set out in the Witness Charter¹ and, for witnesses who are also victims of crime, their entitlements are set out in the Victims' Code.²

Previous studies have examined the experiences of witnesses who engage with the CJS and give evidence in court; for example see Franklyn (2012). Only a sub-set of all witnesses of crime, however, have contact with the Justice System.

Understanding the extent to which people witness crime and whether they report that crime is important for the Ministry of Justice. Also important are the attitudes and perceptions of witnesses regarding the Criminal Justice System, and how these may differ from those who have not witnessed crime. Previous research suggests that contact with agencies of the CJS is related to confidence in the system. For example, Hough *et al* (2013) conclude that those who have contact with the police and are dissatisfied with that contact, are more negative about the CJS, whereas those with satisfactory contact tend to have similar levels of confidence as those who had no contact.

Approach

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) collects data on witnessing crime among the general population. The survey is managed by the Office for National Statistics and is undertaken by social research company 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. Data are weighted to account for the complex sample design and for non-response bias.

Questions on witnessing crime were asked of all respondents to the CSEW. The set of questions is included at Appendix 1. These were first included in the CSEW in 2011/12.³ Respondents are asked to only include incidents they have seen in the last 12 months, excluding any incidents in which they were the victim. Incidents where they may have been called as a witness to court but had not seen the crime are excluded.

All figures presented in this report are based on an unweighted sample 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

The CSEW includes questions designed to measure the extent to which crime is directly witnessed and whether witnesses had contact with the police or a CJS agency. The CSEW also includes questions on confidence in the CJS. This allows the association between direct experience of crime, contact with the CJS and attitudes and perceptions towards the CJS to be explored.

Witnessing crime

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;

¹ The Witness Charter can be accessed at the following link https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264627/witness-charter-nov13.pdf.

² Guidance and information on the Victims' Code can be accessed at the following link <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-code-of-practice-for-victims-of-crime>.

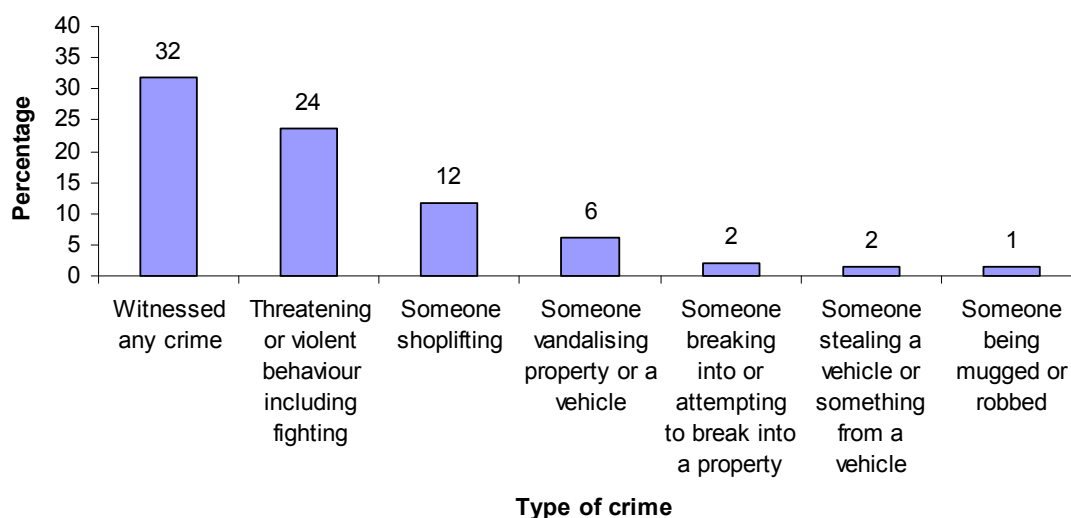
³ Different questions on witnessing crime have been included periodically in earlier surveys. See for example, Tarling *et al* (2000).

- someone being mugged or robbed.

In 2013/14, around a third (32%) of adults said that they had witnessed at least one of these crimes in the last 12 months. The most commonly witnessed incident was someone using threatening or violent behaviour (24% of all adults, and 74% of witnesses said they had

seen threatening or violent behaviour), followed by shoplifting (12% of all adults, and 37% of witnesses said they had seen shoplifting). This pattern is similar to that in 2011/12 and 2012/13. See Figure 1 below and Table S1 in Appendix 2.

Figure 1. Proportion of adults who had witnessed a crime in the last 12 months, by type of crime



The proportion of adults who said they had witnessed at least one of the crime types in the last 12 months decreased with age. Just over half of young adults aged 16–24 years (52%) had witnessed a crime in the last 12 months compared with 40 per cent of 25 to 44 year olds and six per cent of people aged 75 years or older. Men aged 25–64 years old were slightly more likely to have witnessed a crime than women in that age group (the differences between men and women in the other age groups were not statistically significant). Overall, 34 per cent of all men had witnessed a crime compared with 30 per cent of all women; see Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of adults who had witnessed a crime in last 12 months by age and sex, CSEW 2013–14

Age	Percentages			Unweighted base ¹
	Male	Female	All	
16-24	53	51	52	2,790
25-44	43	38	40	11,079
45-64	30	26	28	11,775
65-74	16	13	15	5,296
75+	7	6	6	4,428
All	34	30	32	35,368

1. Unweighted base figures relate to the percentages displayed in the 'All' column

Other groups that were particularly likely to say they had witnessed one or more of the crimes include single people, those living in private rented accommodation and students. These characteristics are linked to age, with young people being more likely to fall within these groups. See Tables S2 and S3 in Appendix 2.

The type of area people lived in was also linked to whether they had witnessed a crime. Those living in urban areas were more likely to say they had witnessed a crime than those living in rural areas (34% compared with 24%). See Table S3 in Appendix 2.

There was also an association with activities that may expose people to witnessing certain crime types, such as time spent in pubs and bars. Adults who frequently visited pubs or bars were more likely to have witnessed a crime than those who had not visited a pub/bar in the month before interview, with approximately half (52%) of adults who had visited a pub three times a week or more having witnessed a crime, compared with a quarter (25%) of those who had not visited a pub/bar. Similarly, adults who had visited a nightclub or disco in the month before interview were almost twice as likely as adults who had not visited a nightclub or disco to have witnessed a crime (57% compared with 29%); see Table S4 in Appendix 2.

Using illegal drugs was also associated with witnessing crime, with over three-fifths (62%) of adults who reported using drugs in the previous 12 months having witnessed a crime, compared with under two-fifths (37%) of those who had not used illegal drugs. See Table S4 in Appendix 2.

There was also a link between being a witness to a crime and being a victim. Victims were nearly twice as likely to have witnessed a crime in the last 12 months (excluding the crime of which they were a victim) compared with non-victims (47% and 29% respectively).

Witnesses' contact with the police

Respondents who said that they had witnessed a crime within the last 12 months were asked further questions about the most recent crime they had witnessed, including whether they had contact with the police or a Criminal Justice Agency in relation to the incident.

Sixteen per cent of those who witnessed a crime had contact with the police following the latest crime they witnessed. Twelve per cent had made contact themselves with the police, and a further four per cent had been contacted by the police. Of those who had contact with the

police, only seven per cent had contact with another Criminal Justice Agency. The agency witnesses most commonly had contact with was a Witness Care Unit.

Witnesses who did not directly contact the police themselves were asked why this was. The most commonly cited reason for not contacting the police was that a third party was already dealing with the matter (38% of those who did not contact the police). That the police were already present or aware, or had made contact with the witness was the second most common reason (mentioned by 19%). See Table S5 in Appendix 2.

Of those who did have contact with the police, 70 per cent said that they felt satisfied with the way the police handled the matter (25% were dissatisfied and the remainder said they felt it was either too early to say or that they didn't know).

Respondents who had contact with the police were also asked how well the police (and other CJ agencies if applicable) had kept them informed as the case progressed. A quarter (25%) felt they had been kept very or fairly well informed, with a similar proportion (24%) feeling not very or not at all well informed. The remaining half (50%) said that it was not necessary to have been kept informed in relation to the incident.

Very few witnesses went on to give evidence in court (1% of those who had contact with the police in relation to the most recent incident witnessed had given evidence in court, with a further 3% stating that they had not yet done so).

Less than two per cent of those who had witnessed crime reported that they had experienced harassment or intimidation (from any person) after the incident they witnessed.

The attitudes of witnesses of crime towards the CJS

Respondents to the CSEW are asked a series of questions about their attitudes and perceptions to the CJS. Questions are mainly focused on how confident the respondent is in the effectiveness of different aspects and agencies of the CJS and how fair CJS processes are.

Witnesses of crime were less likely to say that they were very or fairly confident that the CJS as a whole is effective than those who had not witnessed a crime (42% compared with 51%). While confidence in the effectiveness of the police is generally higher than for other CJS agencies, witnesses of crime were significantly less likely to be confident that the police are effective at catching criminals compared with those who had not witnessed a crime (62% and 72% respectively). Similarly, witnesses of crime were significantly less likely than those who had not witnessed a crime to agree that the Crown Prosecution Service is effective at prosecuting people accused of committing a crime (51% and 57% respectively) and that the Courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly (41% and 47% respectively).

Overall, witnesses were also less likely to be confident that the CJS is fair compared with those who had not witnessed a crime (57% and 68% respectively). In terms of different aspects of fairness, witnesses were less likely to agree that the CJS treats those who have been accused of a crime as innocent until proven guilty (71% and 78% respectively). There was no difference, however, in the views of witnesses and non-witnesses on whether the CJS gives victims and witnesses the support they need, or takes their views into account.

There were very few differences in the views of witnesses and non-witnesses on other aspects of fairness in the CJS. Witnesses' attitudes towards the CJS did not vary by whether they had contact with the police in relation to the most recent incident they witnessed. See Table 2 below, and Table S6 in Appendix 2.

Table 2. Confidence in the CJS by whether witnessed a crime, CSEW 2013–14

	Percentage who are confident that:			Percentage who agree that:		Unweighted base ¹
	the CJS as a whole is effective	the CJS as a whole is fair	the police are effective at catching criminals	the CJS gives victims the support they need	the CJS takes into account the views of victims and witnesses	
Not witnessed crime in the last 12 months	51	68	72	62	76	12,407
Witnessed crime in the last 12 months	42	57	62	63	75	5,008
Of which:						
had contact with the police	41	57	64	61	73	818
did not have contact with the police	42	57	62	63	75	4,185

1. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the criminal justice system. Bases for the other questions will be similar.

Self-reported likelihood of co-operating with the CJS

The CSEW also includes a set of questions to gauge the actions people might take if they were to witness a crime, and the extent to which they would engage with the CJS. Respondents were presented with one of two hypothetical scenarios and asked questions in relation to what they would do if they were to witness each scenario taking place. As their responses relate to hypothetical scenarios rather than actual behaviours, some people may have answered the questions in a way that is perceived favourably by others (social desirability bias), therefore inflating the proportions stating they would be willing to co-

operate with the CJS. These hypothetical scenarios do not factor in the potential actions of other witnesses to the incident (e.g. the most common reasons given for not contacting the police in real-life situations were that a third party was already dealing with the incident or the police were already aware). Therefore, the proportion of respondents who reported that they are likely to take action is likely to be higher than in 'real-life' situations.

The two scenarios used were:

- witnessing someone push a man to the ground and stealing his wallet (referred to as the stolen wallet scenario below);

- witnessing a 15-year-old boy vandalising a bus stop near their house (referred to as the vandalism scenario below).

When presented with either scenario, adults were far more likely to say they would call the police and give evidence in court than that they would intervene directly. See Tables S7 and S8 in Appendix 2.

The association between responses to the hypothetical scenarios and attitudes towards the CJS was explored. Some differences were observed, as follows:

For both scenarios:

- those who were confident that the police were effective at catching criminals were more likely to say they would call the police than those who were not confident;
- those who agreed that the CJS was fair were more likely to say they would give evidence than those who disagreed.

For the vandalism scenario:

- those who were confident that the police were effective at catching criminals were more likely to say they would give evidence than those who were not confident;
- those who agreed that the CJS discriminated against particular groups or individuals were less likely to say they would give evidence than those who disagreed. See Table S9 in Appendix 2.

Conclusions

Analysis of the 2013/14 CSEW indicates that around a third of the adult general population witnessed a crime in the previous 12 months and that less than a fifth of these had contact with the police. Young adults were more likely than older age groups to have witnessed a crime. Other characteristics were associated with witnessing crime (such as being single, private renters, students, frequenting pubs and using illegal drugs), although these were also associated with age.

It is difficult to draw any conclusions from the relatively low levels of contact with the police following the witnessing of a crime incident as many respondents said that the reason they did not contact the police was because a third party

was already dealing with the matter. It is, however, clear that very few witnesses go on to give evidence in court.

Confidence in the CJS does appear to differ between witnesses and non-witnesses of crime with non-witnesses being generally more confident than witnesses.

Collectively, these findings suggest that witnesses' perceptions of the Criminal Justice System are likely to be influenced by their own personal experiences of crime, which supports the existing evidence that different experiences of crime and anti-social behaviour are related to confidence with the CJS, (for example, see Jansson, 2015).

The findings also tentatively suggest that confidence in aspects of the CJS may be associated with witnesses being more likely to engage with the CJS, although these results should be treated with caution given the hypothetical nature of these questions.

References

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Appendix 1

Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14, questions on witnessing crime.

The CSEW Witnessing Crime questions analysed in this research summary are listed below. The CSEW includes a number of other questions (e.g. on victimisation).

1. Looking at this card in the last 12 months have you seen any of these things actually happening? [Please don't include any incidents that you have already told me about where you were the victim.]
 1. Someone vandalising property or a vehicle
 2. Someone stealing a vehicle or something from a vehicle
 3. Threatening or violent behaviour including fights
 4. Someone being mugged or robbed
 5. Someone breaking into or attempting to break into a property
 6. Someone shoplifting
 7. None of these

2. *[If respondent said 'yes' to witnessing a crime asked about]* And of the things you mentioned seeing in the last 12 months, which did you see MOST RECENTLY?

3. *[If respondent had said 'yes' to witnessing a crime asked about]* [Thinking only about what you saw most recently] Did you contact the police about what you saw?
 1. Yes
 2. No

4. *[If respondent didn't contact the police]* [Although you did not contact the police/And] did the police contact you about what you saw?
 1. Yes
 2. No

5. *[If respondent didn't contact the police]* Why did you not contact the police about what you saw?

6. *[If respondent had contact with the police]* Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled this matter?
 1. Very satisfied
 2. Fairly satisfied
 3. A bit dissatisfied
 4. Very dissatisfied
 5. Too early to say

7. *[If respondent had said 'yes' to witnessing a crime asked about]* [Still thinking only about what you saw most recently] Apart from the police which, if any, of the agencies on this card did you have contact with in relation to this incident?
 1. Witness Care Unit
 2. Crown Prosecution Service

3. Magistrates'/Crown/Juvenile Court
4. Probation Service
5. Youth Offending Team
6. SPONTANEOUS ONLY: Had contact but not sure with which agency
7. None of these

8. *[If respondent had contact with the police]* How well did the police [and other criminal justice agencies] keep you informed of progress in the case?

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Not very well
4. Not at all well
5. Not necessary to keep me informed

9. *[If respondent had contact with the police]* Did you give evidence in court in relation to this incident?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not yet

10. *[If respondent said 'yes' to witnessing a crime asked about]* [Still thinking about what you saw most recently] Did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved, or their family or friends?

Appendix 2

Supplementary tables

Table number	Table Title
S1	Percentage of respondents and percentage of all witnesses who reported witnessing each crime type, CSEW 2011–12 to 2013–14
S2	Witnesses of crime by personal characteristics, CSEW 2013–14
S3	Witnesses of crime by household and area characteristics, CSEW 2013–14
S4	Witnesses of crime by whether visited a pub or nightclub in the last month or had used drugs in the last year, CSEW 2013–14
S5	Reasons given for not contacting the police, CSEW 2013–14
S6	Confidence in different aspects of the criminal justice system, CSEW 2013–14
S7	Self-reported likelihood of co-operating with the CJS, CSEW 2013–14
S8	Reasons for not giving evidence in court, CSEW 2013–14
S9	Percentage who said they were likely to take action if they did witness a crime by their confidence in different aspects of the CJS, CSEW 2013–14

Table S1. Percentage of respondents and percentage of all witnesses who reported witnessing each crime type, CSEW 2011-12 to 2013-14

Crime Type	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Percentage of all respondents	Percentage of witnesses	Percentage of all respondents	Percentage of witnesses	Percentage of all respondents	Percentage of witnesses
Threatening or violent behaviour including fighting	26	76	25	75	24	74
Shoplifting	11	32	11	33	12	37
Vandalising property or a vehicle	8	24	7	20	6	19
Breaking into or attempting to break into a property	2	7	2	7	2	7
Stealing a vehicle or something from a vehicle	2	5	2	5	2	5
Someone being mugged or robbed	2	5	2	5	1	5
Total who witnessed at least one crime	34		33		32	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>46,023</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>34,880</i>	<i>10,444</i>	<i>35,371</i>	<i>10,082</i>

1. Percentages do not add up to 100% as some people had witnessed more than one crime type

Table S2. Witnesses of crime by personal characteristics¹, CSEW 2013-14

	Witnesses of crime			Percentages		
	Witnesses of crime	Non-witnesses of crime	Unweighted base ^{2,3}	Witnesses of crime	Non-witnesses of crime	Unweighted base ^{2,3}
ALL ADULTS						
Age						
16–24	52	48	2,790			
25–44	40	59	11,079			
45–64	28	72	11,775			
65–74	15	85	5,296			
75+	6	93	4,428			
Sex						
Men	34	66	16,175			
Women	30	70	19,193			
Ethnic group						
White	32	68	31,978			
Non-White	33	67	3,358			
Mixed/Multiple	48	52	339			
Asian/Asian British	31	69	1,655			
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	33	67	959			
Chinese or Other ethnic group	33	67	405			
Marital status						
Married/civil partnered	26	74	15,746			
Cohabiting	41	59	3,333			
Single	46	54	7,984			
Separated	31	69	1,200			
Divorced/legally dissolved partnership	30	70	3,305			
Widowed	11	89	3,740			
Respondent's employment status						
In employment	38	62	19,656			
Unemployed	41	59	1,102			
Economically inactive	21	79	14,590			
Student	43	57	795			
Looking after family/home	30	70	1,763			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	33	67	1,527			
Retired	12	88	10,127			
Other inactive	30	70	378			
Respondent's occupation (NS-SEC)						
Managerial and professional occupations	33	67	11,759			
Intermediate occupations	28	72	8,300			
Routine and manual occupations	31	69	12,619			
Never worked and long-term unemployed	27	73	1,321			
Full-time students	47	53	1,200			
Not classified	28	72	169			
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	36	64	13,133			
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	37	63	6,413			
O level/GCSE	35	65	6,783			
Other	24	75	1,430			
None	18	82	7,527			
Long-standing illness or disability						
Long-standing illness or disability - Limits activities	26	74	7,127			
Long-standing illness or disability - Does not limit activities	29	71	2,013			
No long-standing illness or disability	33	67	26,132			
Sexual Identity						
Heterosexual or straight	39	61	20,766			
Gay or lesbian	50	50	356			
Bisexual	63	37	225			
Other	38	62	135			
Don't wish to answer	32	68	652			

1. See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/user-guides/index.html> Chapter 7 of User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

2. Unweighted bases include those who said they didn't know if they had witnessed a crime however these are not shown in the table.

3. Unweighted bases exclude respondents who did not state their personal characteristic for each question in turn.

4. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.

Table S3. Witnesses of crime by household and area characteristics¹, CSEW 2013-14

	Percentages		
	Witnesses of crime	Non-witnesses of crime	<i>Unweighted base</i> ^{2,3}
ALL ADULTS			
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	45	55	1,942
Adults and child(ren)	37	63	7,471
Adult(s) and no child(ren)	29	71	25,947
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	29	71	4,618
£10,000 to less than £20,000	28	72	7,155
£20,000 to less than £30,000	32	68	5,161
£30,000 to less than £40,000	34	66	3,778
£40,000 to less than £50,000	34	66	2,670
£50,000 or more	37	63	5,587
No income stated or not enough information provided	30	70	6,399
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	27	73	22,585
Social renters	34	66	6,094
Private renters	43	57	6,565
Accommodation type			
Houses			
<i>Detached</i>	24	76	8,755
<i>Semi-detached</i>	30	70	11,053
<i>Terraced</i>	37	63	10,262
Flats/maisonettes	39	61	5,074
Other	15	85	93
Area type			
Urban	34	66	27,576
Rural	24	76	7,784

1. See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/user-guides/index.html> Chapter 7 of User Guide for definitions of household characteristics.

2. Unweighted bases include those who said they didn't know if they had witnessed a crime however these are not shown in the table.

3. Unweighted bases exclude respondents who did not state their household characteristic for each question in turn.

4. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.

Table S4. Witnesses of crime by whether visited a pub or nightclub in the last month or had used drugs in the last year, CSEW 2013-14

	Witnesses of crime	Non-witnesses of crime	Percentage <i>Unweighted base</i>
Frequency of visiting a pub in the last month			
<i>No visits</i>	25	75	18,331
<i>Less than once a week</i>	35	65	10,368
<i>Once or twice a week</i>	41	59	5,127
<i>About three times a week or more often</i>	52	48	1,532
All	32	68	35,358
Whether visited a nightclub/disco in the last month			
<i>Did not visit a nightclub</i>	29	71	32,572
<i>Did visit a nightclub</i>	57	43	2,707
All	32	68	35,279
Whether used drugs in the last year²			
<i>Had used drugs</i>	62	38	1,658
<i>Had not used any drugs</i>	37	63	20,112
All	39	61	21,770

1. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.

2. Drug use questions are only asked of respondents aged 16-59 who complete the self-completion module of the questionnaire

Table S5. Reasons given for not contacting the police, CSEW 2013-14

	Percentage
Third party already dealing	38
Police contacted me/ already knew/ were present at scene	19
Didn't want to get involved/ none of my business	16
Too trivial/not worth reporting	10
Some other reason	5
Doesn't affect me personally/directly/don't want to get involved	5
Just something that happens/just accept it	4
Dealt with matter myself/ourselves/ within family	3
Waste of time/would make no difference/would be no point	3
Told someone else	2
Police/other authorities could have done nothing would not have bothered/not been interested	2
Fear of reprisal by offenders/make matters worse	2
Other	2
<i>Unweighted base (witnesses of crime who did not contact the police)</i>	8,818

1. Percentages do not add up to 100% as some people cited more than one reason for not contacting the police

Table S6. Confidence in different aspects of confidence in the criminal justice system, CSEW 2013-14

	Witnesses of crime	Non-witnesses of crime
	<i>Percentage confident that</i>	
The CJS as a whole is effective	42	51
The police are effective at catching criminals	62	72
The CPS is effective at prosecuting people accused of committing a crime	51	57
The courts are effective at dealing with cases promptly	41	47
The courts are effective at giving punishments which fit the crime	28	33
Prisons are effective at punishing offenders who have been convicted of a crime	28	33
Prisons are effective at rehabilitating offenders who have been convicted of a crime	20	23
The probation service is effective at preventing criminals from re-offending	24	27
The CJS as a whole is fair	57	68
	<i>Percentage who agree that</i>	
The CJS takes into account the views of victims and witnesses	75	76
The CJS gives victims and witnesses the support they need	63	62
The CJS treats those who have been accused of a crime as innocent until proven guilty	71	78
The CJS achieves the correct balance between the rights of the offender and the rights of the victim	40	42
When handing out sentences the CJS takes into account the circumstances surrounding the crime	67	71
The CJS is too soft on those accused of committing a crime	73	75
The CJS discriminates against particular groups or individuals	38	37
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	<i>5,008</i>	<i>12,407</i>

1. Unweighted bases refer to the question on the overall fairness of the criminal justice system. Bases for the other questions will be similar.

2. Respondents who answered 'don't know' are excluded.

3. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.

Table S7. Self-reported likelihood of cooperating with the CJS, CSEW 2013-14

	Stolen wallet scenario			Vandalism scenario			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Percentage			Percentage			
	Likely to try to stop the offender	Likely to call the police	Likely to give evidence in court	Likely to try to stop the offender	Likely to call the police	Likely to give evidence in court	
All	47	93	85	41	65	66	4,645
Witnessed a crime	51	92	85	44	60	67	1,327
Did not witness a crime	46	94	84	40	67	66	3,317
Men	60	92	87	53	62	70	2,118
Women	35	94	82	31	68	64	2,526

1. Unweighted base numbers are for the stolen wallet scenario. Bases for the vandalism scenario will be similar.

2. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.

Table S8. Reasons for not giving evidence in court, CSEW 2013-14

	Percentage of respondents who said they would not give evidence in court	
	Stolen wallet scenario	Vandalism scenario
Worry about possible repercussions from the offender/accused	55	45
Don't want to get involved	25	27
Don't think it will achieve anything	-	9
<i>Unweighted base</i>	493	1,137

1. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.

2. Percentages do not add up to 100% as some people cited more than one reason for not giving evidence in court.

Table S9. Percentage who said they were likely to take action if they did witness a crime by their confidence in different aspects of the CJS, CSEW 2013-14

	Stolen wallet scenario			Vandalism scenario			Unweighted base ¹
	Likely to try to stop the offender	Likely to call the police	Likely to give evidence in court	Likely to try to stop the offender	Likely to call the police	Likely to give evidence in court	
Confident that the CJS is effective	47	94	85	39	65	69	2,106
Not confident that the CJS is effective	49	92	85	44	65	66	2,315
Confident that the CJS is fair	48	94	87	40	66	69	2,829
Not confident that the CJS is fair	48	92	82	44	63	64	1,609
Confident that the police are effective at catching criminals	46	95	86	41	68	69	3,174
Not confident that the police are effective at catching criminals	51	90	83	43	58	63	1,366
Agree that the CJS discriminate against particular groups or individuals	47	92	83	42	63	63	1,478
Disagree that the CJS discriminate against particular groups or individuals	51	95	88	43	66	71	2,361
Agree that CJS takes into account the views of victims and witnesses	49	94	86	42	67	69	2,995
Disagree that CJS takes into account the views of victims and witnesses	49	92	83	44	62	67	1,019
Agree that the CJS gives victims and witnesses the support they need	49	94	87	42	65	68	2,287
Disagree that the CJS gives victims and witnesses the support they need	49	92	84	44	67	69	1,520

1. Unweighted base numbers are for the stolen wallet scenario. Bases for the vandalism scenario will be similar.

2. Percentages are subject to a margin of error, and apparent differences may not be statistically significant differences.