5 Public perceptions

Jenny Parfrement-Hopkins and Bryony Green

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 & Wa	ales, 2009/10 BCS
	Major causes of crime ^{1,2}	Main cause of crime ¹
	Percentage perceiving	this as a factor:
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
Unweighted base	11,003	11,003

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.

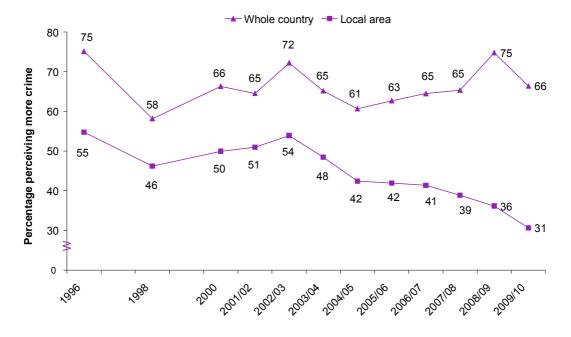
The 2009/10 BCS shows that there continues to be a reduction in the proportion of people who think crime in their local area had increased locally (from 36% in 2008/09 to 31% in

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).





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. <u>See Section 8 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics</u> for more information.

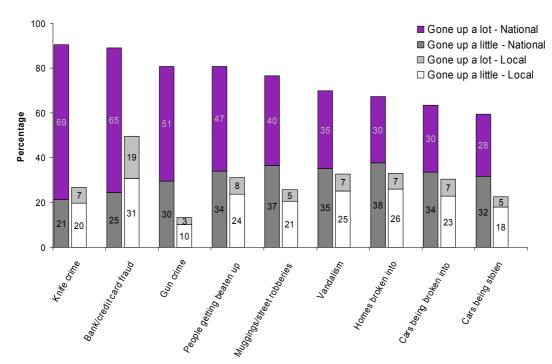
In 2008/09 and 2009/10 the BCS included questions that asked respondents to rate whether they thought specific crimes had increased locally and nationally. The proportion of people who perceived that individual crime types had increased varied, but a greater proportion of people estimated that crime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





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

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

 $^{^{2}}$ 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.

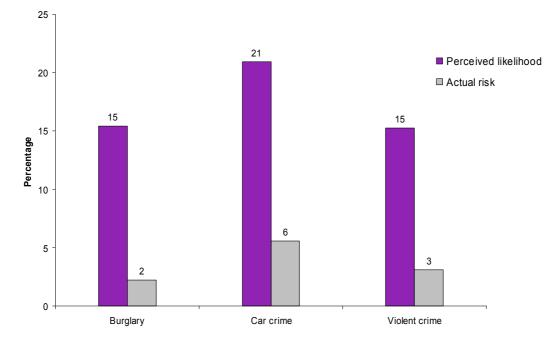
For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, <u>see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics</u>.

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.





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.

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 <u>7.1 of the User Guide</u> 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 for information about the characteristics associated with risk of violent crime.

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

5.4 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

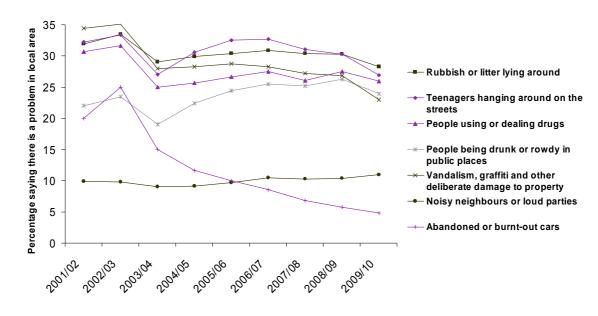
The BCS has included questions for a number of years on perceptions of a range of behaviours which may impinge on the quality of people's lives, including questions about how much of a problem different types of anti-social behaviours are in the local area. Since 2001/02 seven of these questions have 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).





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).

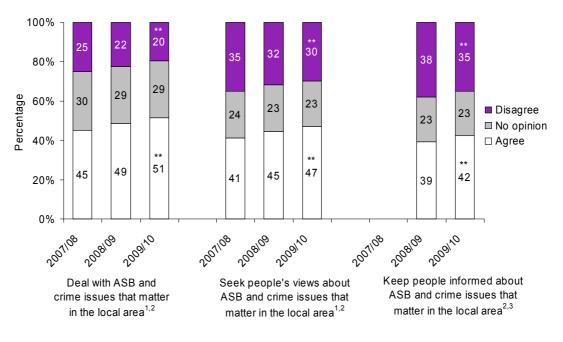


Figure 5.5 Confidence in the police and local councils, 2007/08 to 2009/10 BCS

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. <u>See Section 8 of the User Guide</u> 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 antisocial 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					
T	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10					
		Percent	tage saying g	ood or excell	ent						
Ratings of local police:											
How good a job do you think the police are doing?	50	51	53	53	56	**					
	Percentage saying tend to /strongly agree										
Perceptions of police in local area:											
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	**					
Unweighted base ²	47,367	46,855	46,627	45,960	44,293						

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).

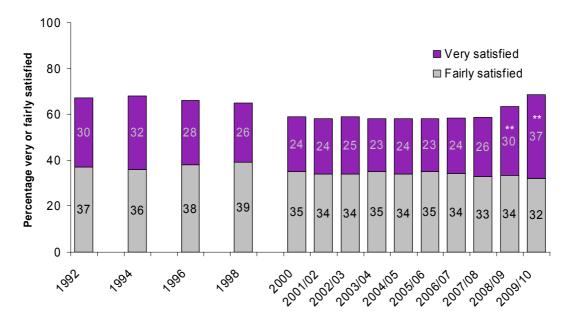


Figure 5.6 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS

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.

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

2008/09, figures exclude incidents that took place in the month of interview for consistency with incidence 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			
Confident that:							
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	**			
Unweighted base 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						England and Wa	
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹		National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
	Percentage saving	that there is 'a little more	,		Percentage saving	that there is 'a little more	,
		me than two years ago				ime than two years ago	
ALL ADULTS	66	31	10,966	Long-standing illness or disability			
				Long-standing illness or disability	74	30	3,077
Age				Limits activities	75	32	2,162
16-24	64	40	918	Does not limit activities	70	27	915
25-34	62	31	1,489	No long-standing illness or disability	64	31	7,873
35-44	63	32	1,925				
45-54	66	29	1,835	Internet usage			
55-64	69	28	1,884	Used in last 12 months	66	31	3,653
65-74	73	29	1,546	Not used in last 12 months	77	31	1,909
75+	75	25	1,369				
				Overall level of perceived ASB			
Sex				High	77	55	1,403
Men	62	27	4,942	Not high	64	26	8,941
Women	70	34	6,024				
				Newspaper of choice			
Ethnic group				'Popular'	72	31	6,715
White	67	30	10,173	The Sun	73	34	2,384
Non-White	65	38	781	The Daily Mirror	70	34	1,185
Mixed	63	42	78	The Daily Mail	72	32	2,260
Asian or Asian British	68	44	347	The Daily Express	71	27	631
Black or Black British	62	30	216	The Daily Star	75	30	255
Chinese or other	58	26	140	'Broadsheet'	52	24	2,607
Chinese of other	58	20	140	The Daily Telegraph	65	24 23	2,007 850
Marital status					44	31	591
Married	67	29	5,177	The Guardian The Independent	44	23	289
	65	29 34	997		45 51	25	289 770
Cohabiting	63	34 35	2,259	The Times	51	25 30	107
Single				The Financial Times			
Separated	68	34	323	Some other newspaper	61	37	149
Divorced	69	31	976	No one newspaper in particular	67	32	101
Widowed	73	28	1,233	Would not want to read any newspaper	67	29	1,307
Respondent's employment status				TV news viewing			
In employment	64	31	5,951	Local news only	73	37	192
Unemployed	53	29	312	National news only	60	35	861
Economically inactive	71	30	4,684	Both national and local news	67	30	8,980
Student	61	39	288	Do not watch news on TV	66	32	785
Looking after family/home	68	35	598				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	74	33	483	Perception of local crime rate			
Retired	73	27	3,160	Higher than average	77		949
Other inactive	71	24	155	Lower than average	65		5,675
				About average	66		4,174
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	5,441
Routine and manual occupations	72	32	4,221	No opinion	66	27	3,171
Never worked and long-term unemployed	65	33	385	Disagree	73	45	2,089
Full-time students	62	36	416	Siblight	10		2,003
Not classified	67	30	97	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
	07	51	31	Victim	66	44	2,157
Highest qualification				Not a victim	67	27	8,809
Degree or diploma	57	27	3,518		07	21	0,009
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	66	33	3,518 1,798				
O level/GCSE	70	33					
	70 67	33 35	2,149				
Other	67 75	35 31	464				
None	/5	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						
	Percentage saying	that there is 'a							
	or 'a lot more' cr								
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						
Detached	66	27	2,913						
Semi-detached	68	30	3,502						
Terraced	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 5.03 Explanatory factors associated with perceptions of local crime rate (using logistic regression)

Dependent Variable: Level of perceived crime in local area since two years ago; Gone up a little/a lot (1), Stayed the same or gone down (0)

	Iteration 1			Iteration 2				Iteration 3	-		Variables ³
coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	ß-coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	ß-coeff stan	dard error	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	Confidence Interval	
-1.44			-3.13			-3.40					Constant
0.59	0.000 0.000	1.81	0.82	0.000 0.000	2.27	0.82	0.15	0.000 0.000	2.27	1.68 - 3.07	Age** 16-24
0.19 0.36	0.064 0.000	1.21 1.43	0.43 0.47	0.002	1.53 1.59	0.42 0.46	0.14 0.13	0.002 0.000	1.53 1.59	1.16 - 2.01 1.23 - 2.04	25-34 35-44
0.25	0.010	1.29	0.31	0.012	1.37	0.32 0.28	0.13	0.011	1.38	1.08 - 1.76 1.05 - 1.66	45-54 55-64
0.20	0.029	1.26	0.24	0.013	1.28	0.28	0.12	0.035	1.27	1.02 - 1.59	65-74
		1.00			1.00				1.00		75+
	0.000	1.00		0.000	1.00			0.000	1.00		Sex** Male
0.32	0.000	1.38	0.33	0.000	1.39	0.33	0.05	0.000	1.39	1.26 - 1.53	Female
	0.003	1.00		0.013	1.00			0.011	1.00		Ethnic group** White
0.21	0.003	1.00	0.21	0.013	1.23	0.21	0.08	0.011	1.00	1.05 - 1.46	Non-white
	0.014			0.235				0.167			Long-standing illness/disability
0.14	0.014	1.15 1.00		0.235	1.07 1.00	0.08	0.06	0.167	1.09 1.00	0.97 - 1.22	Long-standing illness/disability No long-standing illness/disability
				0.093				0.119			Respondent's occupation
			0.03	0.692	1.00 1.03	0.01	0.07	0.843	1.00 1.01	0.88 - 1.17	Managerial/professional occupations Intermediate occupations
			0.00	0.981	1.00	-0.02	0.07	0.742	0.98	0.86 - 1.12	Routine and manual occupations
			-0.12 -0.34	0.398 0.008	0.89 0.71	-0.11 -0.34	0.14 0.13	0.415 0.008	0.89 0.71	0.68 - 1.17 0.56 - 0.91	Never worked/long-term unemployed Full-time students
			0.18	0.565	1.19	0.19	0.31	0.538	1.21	0.66 - 2.21	Not classified
				0.022	1.00			0.028	1.00		Employment status** In employment
			-0.38	0.006	0.69	-0.37	0.14	0.008	0.69	0.52 - 0.91	Unemployed
			-0.05	0.450	0.95	-0.05	0.08	0.478	0.95	0.81 - 1.10	Economically inactive
			0.63	0.000 0.000	1.87	0.63	0.06	0.000 0.000	1.88	1.68 - 2.09	Experience of crime in last 12 months** Victim
					1.00				1.00		Not a victim
				0.789	4.00	0.00		0.786	4.00	0.00 4.05	Marital status
			0.09 0.12	0.447 0.392	1.09 1.13	0.08 0.11	0.11 0.14	0.492 0.419	1.08 1.12	0.86 - 1.35 0.85 - 1.47	Married Cohabiting
			0.01 0.17	0.913 0.368	1.01 1.18	0.00 0.16	0.13 0.19	0.983 0.399	1.00 1.17	0.77 - 1.30 0.81 - 1.69	Single Separated
			0.03	0.839	1.03 1.00	0.02	0.15	0.891	1.02 1.00	0.76 - 1.37	Divorced Widowed
				0.000	1.00			0.014	1.00		
				0.003	1.00			0.011	1.00		Highest qualification** Degree or diploma
			0.15 0.13	0.043 0.076	1.16 1.14	0.12 0.10	0.07	0.098 0.179	1.13 1.11	0.98 - 1.31 0.96 - 1.28	Apprenticeship or A/AS level O level/GCSE
			0.45 0.22	0.000 0.006	1.563 1.25	0.42 0.19	0.12 0.08	0.001 0.017	1.52 1.21	1.19 - 1.93 1.03 - 1.43	Other None
				0.001				0.001			Household income**
			0.30	0.009	1.35	0.31	0.12	0.008	1.36	1.08 - 1.70	Under £10,000
			0.32 0.15	0.001 0.141	1.38 1.16	0.33 0.15	0.10 0.10	0.001 0.139	1.38 1.16	1.14 - 1.68 0.95 - 1.41	£10,000-£19,999 £20,000-£29,999
			0.22	0.051	1.00 1.24	0.23	0.11	0.042	1.00 1.25	1.01 - 1.56	£30,000-£39,999 £40,000-£49,999
			0.15	0.128	1.16	0.17	0.10	0.076	1.19 1.47	0.98 - 1.44 1.23 - 1.76	£50,000 or more No income stated/not enough information
			0.36		1.40	0.39	0.09		1.47	1.23 - 1.76	-
			-0.06	0.026 0.462	0.95	-0.05	0.08	0.042 0.478	0.95	0.82 - 1.10	Tenure type** Owner occupiers
			0.15	0.104	1.16 1.00	0.14	0.09	0.134	1.15 1.00	0.96 - 1.37	Social renters Private renters
				0.000				0.000			Time living in area**
			0.44	0.000	1.00 1.55	0.45	0.11	0.000	1.00 1.56	1.26 - 1.95	Less than 2 years 2-5 years
			0.89	0.000	2.43	0.90	0.11	0.000	2.46	1.97 - 3.05	5-10 years
			0.97	0.000	2.64	0.98	0.10	0.000	2.67	2.19 - 3.26	Longer
			0.16	0.091 0.139	1.18	0.15	0.11	0.149 0.181	1.16	0.93 - 1.44	Output Area Classification Blue collar communities
			0.26	0.067	1.29 1.00	0.26	0.14	0.071	1.29 1.00	0.98 - 1.70	City living Countryside
			0.22	0.030	1.24	0.20	0.10	0.049	1.22	1.00 - 1.48	Prospering suburbs Constrained by circumstances
			0.33 0.19	0.008 0.064	1.39 1.21	0.31 0.17	0.13 0.10	0.013 0.101	1.37 1.19	1.07 - 1.75 0.97 - 1.46	Typical traits
			0.35	0.005	1.42	0.32	0.12	0.011	1.37	1.07 - 1.75	Multicultural
			-0.25	0.005	0.78	-0.26	0.10	0.004 0.007	0.77	0.64 - 0.93	Employment deprivation index** 20% most deprived output areas
			-0.02	0.767	0.98	-0.03	0.07	0.678	0.97	0.85 - 1.11	Other output areas 20% least deprived output areas
				0.922	1.00			0.007	1.00		
			0.01	0.922	1.01	0.00	0.07	0.967 0.967	1.00	0.86 - 1.15	Type of area Urban
					1.00				1.00		Rural
			0.19	0.051	1.21	0.19	0.10	0.052 0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Level of physical disorder High
			0.15	0.001	1.00	0.13	0.10	0.032	1.00	1.00 1.40	Low
				0.092				0.098			Crime and disorder index
			0.12 0.15	0.190 0.030	1.13 1.16	0.13 0.15	0.09	0.180 0.032	1.13 1.16	0.94 - 1.36 1.01 - 1.32	20% most deprived output areas Other output areas
					1.00				1.00		20% least deprived output areas
								0.155			Time away from home (weekdays)
						0.12	0.07	0.096	1.00 1.12	0.98 - 1.29	Less than 3 hours 3-7 hours
						0.02	0.08	0.777	1.02	0.88 - 1.19	More than 7 hours
						0.18	0.06	0.022 0.006	1.19	1.05 - 1.35	Newspaper readership** Popular
									1.00		Broadsheet
						0.30 0.47	0.19 0.23	0.121 0.043	1.35 1.60	0.92 - 1.97 1.01 - 2.54	Some other newspaper No one newspaper in particular
						0.07	0.09	0.449	1.07	0.90 - 1.28	Would not want to read any newspaper
			11				0.18	0.007	1.26	0.89 - 1.80	TV news viewing**
						0.00					
						0.23 0.36	0.11	0.195 0.001	1.44	1.15 - 1.80	Local news only National news only
										0.09 - 1.80 1.15 - 1.80 0.96 - 1.36	

 9,363 0.015
 9,363 11075.548 (df-49)**
 9,363 0.075
 Unweighted base" Name

 1 Where variables or categories are statistically significant the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values an highlighted in bold. Categories in tailca are those which were used as reference categories.</td>
 2. log-likelihood*

 2 Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable is than one indicates relatively lower odds.
 -</td

					ayed same/gone d				_		England, 2009/10
	Iteration 1			Iteration 2				Iteration	3		Variables ³
B-coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	ß-coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	ß-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 1.00	-0.05	0.63	0.95 1.00	-0.05	0.10	0.62	0.95 1.00	0.79 - 1.15	16-24 25-34
0.04	0.61	1.04	-0.04	0.60	0.96	-0.02		0.77	0.98	0.84 - 1.14	35-44
0.15 0.22	0.05 0.01	1.16 1.24	-0.01 0.02	0.88 0.86	0.99 1.02	0.02		0.78 0.45	1.02 1.07	0.87 - 1.20 0.89 - 1.29	45-54 55-64
0.37 0.46	0.00 0.00	1.45 1.59	0.10 0.20	0.40 0.13	1.10 1.22	0.17 0.27	0.11 0.13	0.15 0.04	1.18 1.30	0.94 - 1.48	65-74 75+
0.40		1.59	0.20		1.22	0.27	0.13		1.50	1.01 - 1.69	
	0.00	1.00		0.00	1.00			0.00	1.00		Sex** Male
0.35	0.00	1.41	0.32	0.00	1.37	0.34	0.05	0.00	1.40	1.28 - 1.54	Female
	0.83			0.01				0.01			Ethnic group**
-0.01	0.83	0.99	-0.21	0.01	0.81	-0.22	0.08	0.01	0.80	0.69 - 0.94	White
		1.00			1.00				1.00		Non-white
0.29	0.00 0.00	1.34	0.23	0.00 0.00	1.25	0.23	0.06	0.00 0.00	1.25	1.11 - 1.41	Long-standing illness/disability** Long-standing illness/disability
0.23	0.00	1.00	0.23	0.00	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.11 - 1.41	No long-standing illness/disability
				0.00				0.01			Respondent's occupation**
			0.05		1.00				1.00		Managerial/professional occupations
			0.25 0.18	0.00 0.00	1.28 1.19	0.21 0.10		0.00 0.11	1.24 1.11	1.09 - 1.41 0.98 - 1.25	Intermediate occupations Routine and manual occupations
			-0.12 0.02	0.37 0.89	0.89 1.02	-0.17 0.03		0.22 0.81	0.85 1.03	0.65 - 1.11 0.81 - 1.30	Never worked/long-term unemployed Full-time students
			-0.06	0.89	0.94	-0.07	0.12	0.81	0.93	0.54 - 1.60	Not classified
				0.00				0.00			Employment status**
					1.00				1.00		In employment
			-0.56 -0.06	0.00 0.39	0.57 0.94	-0.44 0.02		0.00 0.75	0.64 1.02	0.51 - 0.82 0.88 - 1.19	Unemployed Economically inactive
			-0.00		0.04	0.02	0.00				
				0.08	1.00			0.06	1.00		Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim
			-0.09	0.08	0.91	-0.10	0.05	0.06		0.81 - 1.00	Not a victim
				0.36				0.34			Marital status
			0.08 0.10	0.26	1.09 1.11	0.09 0.09		0.22	1.10 1.10	0.95 - 1.27 0.92 - 1.30	Married Cohabiting
					1.00				1.00		Single
			0.09	0.61 0.59	1.09 1.07	0.08	0.17 0.12	0.63	1.09 1.06	0.77 - 1.52 0.84 - 1.34	Separated Divorced
			-0.14	0.28	0.87	-0.14	0.12	0.28	0.87	0.68 - 1.12	Widowed
				0.00				0.00			Highest qualification**
					1.00				1.00		Degree or diploma
			0.32 0.42	0.00 0.00	1.38 1.52	0.22 0.27	0.07 0.07	0.00 0.00	1.24 1.32	1.09 - 1.42 1.15 - 1.50	Apprenticeship or A/AS level O level/GCSE
			0.24	0.04	1.27	0.09	0.12	0.46	1.09	0.87 - 1.37	Other
			0.52	0.00	1.68	0.36	0.08	0.00	1.44	1.23 - 1.67	None
			0.26	0.00 0.01	1.30	0.19	0.11	0.01 0.07	1.21	0.98 - 1.49	Household income** Under £10,000
			0.20	0.02	1.22	0.13	0.09	0.15	1.14	0.96 - 1.35	£10,000-£19,999
			0.30 0.05	0.00 0.53	1.35 1.05	0.24 -0.01	0.08 0.09	0.00 0.93	1.27 0.99	1.08 - 1.50 0.84 - 1.17	£20,000-£29,999 £30,000-£39,999
			0.06	0.50	1.07	-0.01		0.83	0.98	0.84 - 1.17	£40,000-£49,999
			0.27	0.00	1.00 1.31	0.21	0.08	0.01	1.00 1.23	1.06 - 1.44	£50,000 or more
			0.27		1.51	0.21	0.08		1.23	1.00 - 1.44	No income stated/not enough information
			0.15	0.09	1.16	0.16	0.07	0.06	1.17	1.03 - 1.34	Tenure type Owner occupiers
			0.14	0.12	1.15	0.13		0.14	1.14	0.96 - 1.35	Social renters
					1.00				1.00		Private renters
				0.65	1.00			0.86	1.00		Time living in area Less than 1 year
			-0.07	0.60	1.00 0.93	-0.05		0.71	0.95	0.74 - 1.23	1-2 years
			0.03 -0.01	0.80 0.90	1.03 0.99	0.01 -0.05	0.11 0.11	0.94 0.68	1.01 0.95	0.82 - 1.25 0.77 - 1.19	2-5 years 5-10 years
			0.06	0.54	1.06	0.02		0.84	1.02	0.84 - 1.24	Longer
				0.00				0.00			Output Area Classification**
			0.63	0.00	1.88	0.51	0.12	0.00	1.66	1.32 - 2.08	Blue collar communities
			0.47	0.00	1.00 1.60	0.40	0.13	0.00	1.00 1.50	1.17 - 1.92	City living Countryside
			0.50 0.59	0.00	1.65 1.80	0.39 0.48	0.11	0.00		1.20 - 1.83 1.26 - 2.07	Prospering suburbs 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		0.09	1.21	0.97 - 1.51	Multicultural
				0.09				0.24			Employment deprivation index
			0.06	0.39	1.00 1.06	0.08	0.07	0.24	1.00 1.08	0.95 - 1.24	20% most deprived output areas Other output areas
			-0.07	0.46	0.94	0.00		0.96		0.84 - 1.20	20% least deprived output areas
				0.05				0.02			Type of area**
					1.00	o /-			1.00	102 402	Urban
			0.14	0.05	1.15	0.17	0.07	0.02	1.18	1.03 - 1.36	Rural
			0.00	0.99 0.99	1.00	0.00	0.10	0.99 0.99	1.00	0.83 - 1.21	Level of physical disorder High
			0.00	0.99	1.00	0.00	0.10	0.99	1.00	0.00 * 1.21	Low
				0.68				0.91			Crime and disorder index
					1.00				1.00		20% most deprived output areas
			0.04 0.01	0.50 0.95	1.04 1.01	0.01 -0.02		0.87 0.86	1.01 0.98	0.89 - 1.15 0.83 - 1.17	Other output areas 20% least deprived output areas
						-0.12		0.08 0.12	0.89	0.76 - 1.03	Time away from home (weekdays) Less than 3 hours
						-0.14		0.03	0.87	0.77 - 0.99	3-7 hours
									1.00		More than 7 hours
								0.00		100 5	Newspaper readership**
						0.60		0.00	1.82 1.00	1.63 - 2.03	Popular Broadsheet
						0.30		0.11	1.35	0.94 - 1.95 0.97 - 2.38	Some other newspaper
						0.42 0.39		0.07 0.00	1.52 1.47	0.97 - 2.38 1.26 - 1.72	No one newspaper in particular Would not want to read any newspaper
								0.35			TV news viewing
						0.29	0.18	0.11	1.34	0.94 - 1.93	Local news only
						-0.01 -0.01	0.11 0.08	0.92	0.99 0.99	0.80 - 1.22 0.84 - 1.16	National news only Both local and national news
						0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00		Does not watch news on TV
		9,668			9,668					9,668	Unweighted base ⁴
		0.02			0.07					0.08	Nagelkerke R square ⁵

 0.02
 0.07
 0.07
 0.07
 0.08
 Nagekerke R square⁵

 1. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in tailics are those which were used as reference categories.</td>
 2. Ogd rates of greater than one incidate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable; less than one indicate relatively lower odds.
 3. We device a statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in tailics are those which were used as reference categories.</td>
 3. We device a statistically significant variable on the degenerative value in the variable (response to at questions included in the model. Wales is not included in this analysis due to the inclusion of the depivation index in the model, which novel works England.

 3. The Nagekerke R square indicates which model has the highest model if. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.
 6. The 2/L difference exceeds a critical value that model explains the dependent variable significantly better than the model from the previous iteration (indicated by **).

 6. The 2/L 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 tor definitions of personal, household and area characteristics.

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

Intervalue of the second secon	Percentages	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted		Burglary	Car crime	England and Wale Violent crime	Unweighted	
Processings apply apply or harly shary? Processings apply apply or harly shary? Processings apply apply or harly shary? NLA ADULTS IS 21 15 64 64 15 16 24 15 16 24 15 16 24 15 16 24 15 15 16 24 65 25 16 25 16 25 15 15 16 25 15 15 16 25 16 25 15 15 16 25 15 15 16 25 16 25 16 25 15 15 15 16 26 15 16 26 26 15 16 26 26 16 21 21 25 16 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 27 26 26 27 26 26 27 26 26 <th26< th=""> 27 26 26<th></th><th>Burglary</th><th>Car crime</th><th>violent crime</th><th></th><th></th><th>Burglary</th><th>Car crime</th><th>violent crime</th><th>base¹</th></th26<>		Burglary	Car crime	violent crime			Burglary	Car crime	violent crime	base ¹	
spaceLong and pices or identify%%		Percel	ntage saying 'very	likely' or 'fairly likely'			Perce	entage saying 'very	likely' or 'fairly likely'		
spaceLong and pices or identify%%		15	21	15	10.911	l ong-standing illness or disability					
Appunit of the set							16	22	15	3.013	
No <td>Age</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2,180</td>	Age									2,180	
35.41211211211	-	15	19	24	858					831	
95-44 17 23 15 2,00 Interact using Decision 17 22 16 1 56-44 12 2,01 1,02 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>7,887</td></t<>										7,887	
15-541617281616/9Merry Lange La						No long-standing inness of disability	10	21	10	7,007	
S5-641621171216						Internet usage					
Sig-A State1617111,500Network inst 12 months182.0182.01818StateNormal level of perceived ASBNormal level					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		17	22	16	3,669	
Tab.0171,364Overall with the second Particle AS Part of Part of Part of Part of AS Part of Pa										1,860	
Serie Product of parcial body 33 44 53 54 55 Men 16 19 15 6,492 Nukiph 12 17 12						Not used in last 12 months	10	25	10	1,000	
secHigh Norme1343<	13+	5	14	1	1,304	Overall level of perceived ASB					
Mem111144<	Sex						33	44	35	1,307	
Women1723155.000Set of example of charges of char		14	19	15	4 942					9,031	
<th by="" constrained="" of="" s<="" set="" td="" the=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Not high</td><td>12</td><td></td><td>12</td><td>0,001</td></th>	<td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Not high</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td>12</td> <td>0,001</td>						Not high	12		12	0,001
time11101010201020 <td>Women</td> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> <td>0,000</td> <td>Newspaper of choice</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Women		20	10	0,000	Newspaper of choice					
Anio14191310, 128The Sun19262125Mood19303071The Daily Mori15201326Mood19303071The Daily Mori15201326Alian of Alian Philin203032210The Daily Express132111Black Of Bink Ania223032210The Daily Express14281216Chinesa or Dair223032210The Daily Express14281216Chinesa or Dair223032210The Daily Express14281212Chinesa or Dair22032216The The Daily Express10141212Variation1521215579The Independent162121222014	Ethnia group						17	22	17	6,658	
Var., Winthe Moded263531770The Daily Mirror17251932Abiar of Akina Bitish303733366The Daily Express132111A Sain or Akina Bitish323733366The Daily Express142812Chinese or other22303227.0The Daily Express142812Chinese or other25342423.2The Daily Express13168.8Attriat strutThe Daily Telegraph131624177.6161616Attriat strutThe Independent121717232016171617172320161716171723201617 </td <td></td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>10 129</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2,423</td>		14	10	13	10 129					2,423	
Mixed19303071The Day Fixepress1520132111Binde A Binkin223032210The Day Star14281212Binde A Binkin223032210The Day Star14281212Chinese or other2534242123"Broadsheet"1215161616Chinese or other1521125,191The Independent813716 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,217</td>										1,217	
Asian Asian British3367733367716211111Chines or other233367710131681112Chines or other233367710131688Black or Black Brith233267710131688Black or Black Brith52112517171616837Varita15211213377131413712School1521133737373836373738363737383637Single15211337373738363737383637Single162417376No one newspaper1921<											
ibia ob alback British 2 30 32 270 The Daily Star 14 28 12 chinese or other 25 34 24 123 Broadsheet 2 16 84 24 Marit at structure The Daily Telegraph 3 16 84 74 74 Marit at structure The Calue And Particular Structure 15 21 21 37 74 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2,137</td>										2,137	
chineso conder 2 34 24 24 24 Pageagher 12 15 11 2 Maritat stats The Quardian 10 14 12 Schalding 15 21 25,191 The Independent 8 13 7 Schalding 15 21 23 16 9/1 The Times 12 17 12 Sparated 15 21 23 2,146 The Finnel Times 16 21 22 20 Vacced 16 24 17 9/76 No one newspaper in particular 17 23 20 1 10 20										617	
The Daily Tengraph13168Marind statts1621125191The Independent8137Marind statts1621227121212Single1621232,4277121222Single1624232,427723202222232424Single1624247772320242225242										264	
Marita stausThe Guardine101412Canabiting1521125,191The Independent8137Canabiting162316974The Times121712Single1521232,146The Financial Times161014Separated172115372Some other newspaper paratelization172320Sindred162417976No one newspaper inpaticial172320Vidowed1116101.250Would not want to read any newspaper15211414Responder's employment statusTT55.922Loan newspaper inpaticial222520Inemployed172324439National news only15201716Sudomi111922260Do not watch news only15211446Looking after Iamily-home1217103.13Higher than average31393130411022Looking after Iamily-home1623184.142Noot average313931414240044424004442400444240044424004442400444240044424004442424004442	Chinese or other	25	34	24	123					2,608	
Marrial 15 21 12 51/91 The Independent 8 13 7 Shaplitor 15 21 23 16 974 The Times michail Times 16 10 14 Single 15 21 23 24/46 The Financial Times 16 10 14 Single 16 24 17 976 No one newspaper in particular 17 23 20 Oktored 16 21 15 522 Local news only 22 25 20 Considing functional provisonly 15 20 17 14 20 16 20 17 20 14 14 16 20 17 14 14 16 20 17 14 14 16 22 260 Do nu watch news on V 15 20 17 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16										834	
Condusting182316974The Timas1217121712Single152121212321.44776No one newspaper in particular172320212122Shore of111617976No one newspaper in particular152114212324Nidowed1116172324343National news only1520172324242324343National news only1620172324343National news only1620194620144625201746201946201446201440201440201440201440<										596	
Single	Married									264	
spandad 17 21 15 372 Some other newspaper in particular 19 21 22 Divorced 16 24 17 250 No one newspaper in particular 17 23 20 Nickwerd 10 1200 1200 No one newspaper in particular 17 23 20 Respondent's employment status The melyopment status The melyopment 26 25 20 17 Cononically inactive 16 21 15 5.922 20 20 70 Student 14 19 15 4.632 Both national and local news on V 16 20 17 16 Losing after family/home 22 26 18 637 20 18 41 637 Retired 12 17 10 3.133 Higher than average 31 39 31 Addition and not occupations 16 23 14 24 24 24 24 24 24 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>823</td>										823	
Divored 16 24 17 976 No one newspaper in particular 17 23 20 Nidowed 1 16 10 1,250 Would not want to read any newspaper 15 21 14 14 Respondent's employment status 16 21 15 5,922 Local news only 22 25 20 Jumenployed 17 23 24 343 National news only 15 20 17 25 Conomically inactive 14 19 22 260 Do to watch news on TV 15 20 17 40 Student family-homen 22 261 14 21 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 10 20 14 10 20 14 10 20 14 10 20 14 10 20 14 10 10 20 10 <td>Single</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2,146</td> <td>The Financial Times</td> <td>16</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td>91</td>	Single	15			2,146	The Financial Times	16	10		91	
Widowed 11 16 10 1,250 Would not want to read any newspaper 15 21 14 14 15 Respondent's employment status T To meny logyment 15 21 14 15 21 14 15 16 21 15 5,922 Local news only 22 25 20 77 Componically inactive 14 19 15 4,632 Both national and local news only 15 21 14 46 Student 14 19 15 4,632 Both national and local news on IV 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 16 20 21 44 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Separated	17	21	15	372	Some other newspaper	19	21	22	155	
Responder Semployment status If a memployment status If a memp	Divorced	16	24	17	976	No one newspaper in particular	17	23	20	90	
n employment 16 21 15 5.922 Local news only 22 25 20 Jnemployed 17 23 24 3433 National news only 15 20 17 23 24 3433 National news only 15 20 14 46 Student 11 19 22 260 Do not watch news on TV 16 20 19 16 20 19 16 20 19 10 20 18 637 16 20 19 10 3133 Higher than average 9 14 10 25 20 20 28 19 20 28 19 26 20 20 28 19 20 28 19 26 21 432 10 45 20 20 28 19 26 21 432 10 45 20 20 28 19 26 21 436 20 14 10 45 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 </td <td>Widowed</td> <td>11</td> <td>16</td> <td>10</td> <td>1,250</td> <td>Would not want to read any newspaper</td> <td>15</td> <td>21</td> <td>14</td> <td>1,304</td>	Widowed	11	16	10	1,250	Would not want to read any newspaper	15	21	14	1,304	
n employment 16 21 15 5.922 Local news only 22 25 20 Jnemployed 17 23 24 3433 National news only 15 20 17 23 24 3433 National news only 15 20 14 46 Student 11 19 22 260 Do not watch news on TV 16 20 19 16 20 19 16 20 19 10 20 18 637 16 20 19 10 3133 Higher than average 9 14 10 25 20 20 28 19 20 28 19 26 20 20 28 19 20 28 19 26 21 432 10 45 20 20 28 19 26 21 432 10 45 20 20 28 19 26 21 436 20 14 10 45 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 14 20 </td <td>Respondent's employment status</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TV news viewing</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Respondent's employment status					TV news viewing					
Jnemployed 17 23 24 343 National news only 15 20 17 Conomically inactive 14 19 15 4.632 Both national and local news on TV 16 21 14 6 Looking after family/home 22 26 18 637	,	16	21	15	5 022		22	25	20	214	
Economically inactive 14 19 15 4,632 Both national and local news 15 21 14 48 Student 11 19 22 260 Do not watch news on TV 16 20 19 Looking after family/home 22 26 18 637 Technologian family/home 19 22 21 442 Perception of local crime rate Technologian family/home 31 39 31 Other inactive 14 21 24 160 Lower than average 9 14 10 5 Other inactive 14 21 24 160 Lower than average 9 14 10 5 Wanagerial and professional occupations 14 13 367 About average 20 28 19 4 Nearesinal and professional occupations 16 22 14 2,192 Strongly/tend to agree 13 18 14 4 Not and long-term unemployed 19 26 21										876	
Student 11 19 22 260 Do not watch news on TV 16 20 19 Looking after family/home 22 26 18 637										8,855	
Looking after family/home222618637Looking after family/home192221442Perception of local crime rateLong-term/lemporarily sick/ll192221442Perception of local crime rateRetired1217103.133Higher than average313931Other inactive142124160Lower than average9141052Respondent's occupation1418113.672Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues77 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>823</td></th<>										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 Other inactive 14 21 24 160 Lower than average 9 14 10 5 About average 9 14 19 36 Lower than average 9 14 10 5 Managerial and professional occupations 14 18 11 3,672 Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues						Do not watch news on TV	10	20	19	023	
Retired 12 17 10 3,133 Higher than average 31 39 31 Other inactive 14 21 24 160 Lower than average 9 14 10 25 Respondent's occupation 14 21 24 160 Lower than average 9 14 10 25 Respondent's occupation 14 18 11 3,672 Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues 18 14 45 Respondent's occupations 16 22 14 2,192 Strongly/tend to dagree 13 18 14 45 Routine and manual occupations 16 23 18 4,148 Neither agree nor disagree 13 30 21 43 Never worked and long-term unemployed 19 26 21 432 Strongly/tend to disagree 23 30 21 43 Volt classified 24 35 16 73 Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim 13	3 ,										
Other inactive 14 21 24 160 Lower than average 9 14 10 55 Responder's occupation											
About average 20 28 19 4 Respondent's occupation 14 18 11 3,672 Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues 5 5 Managerial and professional occupations 16 22 14 2,192 Strongly/tend to agree 13 18 14 20 14										930	
Note the spectral opticity of the spectral opticity opticit	Other inactive	14	21	24	160					5,820	
Maragerial 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 62 Routine and manual occupations 16 23 18 4,148 Neither agree nor disagree 14 20 14 23 Never worked and long-term unemployed 19 26 21 432 Strongly/tend to disagree 23 30 21 23 Full-time students 12 18 20 394 Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim 30 23 28 Validassified 24 35 16 73 Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim 30 23 28 Pagrenticeship or A/AS level 14 19 13 3,571 Not a victim 18 13 18 13 14 14 O level/GCSE 16 22 16 1,811 20 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Respondent's occupation					About average	20	28	19	4,003	
Intermediate occupations 16 22 14 2,192 Strongly/tend to agree 13 18 14 25 Routine and manual occupations 16 23 18 4,148 Neither agree nor disagree 14 20 14 33 Never worked and long-term unemployed 19 26 21 432 Strongly/tend to disagree 23 30 21 43 Full-time students 12 18 20 394 24 35 16 73 Experience of crime in last 12 months 7 7 7 Victim 23 30 23 23 30 23 26 23 26 23 20 24 21 35 <td< td=""><td></td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>11</td><td>3 672</td><td>Confidence in police & local council dealing with</td><td>nissues</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>		14	18	11	3 672	Confidence in police & local council dealing with	nissues				
Routine and manual occupations 16 23 18 4,148 Neither agree nor disagree 14 20 14 23 Never worked and long-term unemployed 19 26 21 432 Strongly/tend to disagree 23 30 21 43 Full-time students 12 18 20 394								18	14	5,623	
Never worked and long-term unemployed 19 26 21 432 Strongly/Itend to disagree 23 30 21 12 Full-time students 12 18 20 394										3,076	
Full-time students 12 18 20 394 Not classified 24 35 16 73 Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim 23 30 23 2 Not avictim 13 18 13 8 Degree or diploma 14 19 13 3,571 Apprenticeship or A/AS level 16 22 16 1,811 D level/GCSE 16 22 17 2,173 Other 18 21 16 459	•					5 S				1,942	
Not classified 24 35 16 73 Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim 23 30 23 23 Highest qualification 13 18 13 8 Degree or diploma 14 19 13 3,571 16 18 13 18 13 18 13 18 13 18 13 18 13 18 10 16 10 10 16 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Sublightenu to usagree</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>21</td><td>1,942</td></td<>						Sublightenu to usagree	20	30	21	1,942	
Victim 23 30 23 22 23 24 73 74 71 73 74 75 76 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Europian of chime in last 40 months</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>						Europian of chime in last 40 months					
Highest qualification Not a victim 13 18 13 16 10 10 11 13 16 13 13 16 13 13 13 16 13 13 16 13 13 16 13 13 16 13 13 13 16 13 16 <th17< th=""> 13 <th18< th=""></th18<></th17<>	Not classified	24	35	10	73		00		00	0.40	
Degree or diploma 14 19 13 3,571 Apprenticeship or A/AS level 16 22 16 1,811 D level/GCSE 16 22 17 2,173 Dther 18 21 16 459										2,167	
Apprenticeship or A/AS level 16 22 16 1,811 D level/GCSE 16 22 17 2,173 Dther 18 21 16 459					0.571	Not a victim	13	18	13	8,744	
Devel/GCSE 16 22 17 2,173 Dther 18 21 16 459											
Dther 18 21 16 459											
None 16 22 17 2,887	Other										
	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	Duralan		ngland and Wales	
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
	Percent	age saying 'very	/ likely' or 'fairly like	
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
Detached	12	15	7	2,875
Semi-detached	16	22	15	3,460
Terraced	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.

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

Percentages													Er	ngland and	Wales, BCS
	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	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
					Perce	entage with	high level of	worry abou	t ⁴ :						
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	
Unweighted base ¹	10,044	14,502	7,973	14,925	19,388	32,765	36,427	37,872	45,046	47,713	47,122	46,888	11,510	11,167	

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	Worry about	Worry about car	Worry about	Unweighted		Worry about	Worry about car	England and Wal Worry about	Unweighted
	burglary	crime	violent crime	base ¹		burglary	crime	violent crime	base ¹
		Percentage with high	h levels of worry				Percentage with hig	h levels of worry	
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	.0	9	13	949
25-34	12		15	1,495	No long-standing illness or disability	9	10	12	7,899
35-44	11		12	2,014		•			1,000
45-54	10		13	1,780	Internet usage				
55-64	9		13	1,932	Used in last 12 months	8	10	11	3,758
65-74	10		12	1,580	Not used in last 12 months	13	12	18	1,882
75+	9	9 5	8	1,427	Not used in last 12 months	15	12	10	1,002
75.	0	Ŭ	0	1,421	Overall level of perceived ASB				
Sex					High	22	28	28	1,335
Men	8	10	7	5,042	Not high	8	8	10	9,290
Women	12		18	6,125	Not high	0	0	10	9,290
wonien	12	10	10	0,125	Newsward of chains				
Ethnia annua					Newspaper of choice	12	12	45	0.040
Ethnic group	9	9		10.000	'Popular'			15	6,843
White			11	10,302	The Sun	14	15	16	2,474
Non-White	23		28	846	The Daily Mirror	12	14	17	1,184
Mixed	14		22	83	The Daily Mail	8	9	13	2,229
Asian or Asian British	27	27	32	380	The Daily Express	10	8	10	643
Black or Black British	23		25	236	The Daily Star	12	16	15	313
Chinese or other	14	12	25	147	'Broadsheet'	6	6	8	2,608
					The Daily Telegraph	6	6	6	811
Marital status					The Guardian	7	7	9	578
Married	10		12	5,177	The Independent	3	6	8	291
Cohabiting	10		12	985	The Times	6	6	9	844
Single	10		14	2,310	The Financial Times	4	6	9	84
Separated	13		19	380	Some other newspaper	14	10	12	183
Divorced	12	10	14	1,029	No one newspaper in particular	8	8	15	95
Widowed	10	5	12	1,282	Would not want to read any newspaper	11	10	14	1,335
Respondent's employment status					TV news viewing				
In employment	9	10	12	6,046	Local news only	18	10	19	218
Unemployed	12	15	15	346	National news only	9	11	14	907
Economically inactive	12	9	14	4,738	Both national and local news	10	10	13	9,030
Student	9		17	271	Do not watch news on TV	9	12	11	836
Looking after family/home	17		19	565					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	18		20	504	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues				
Retired	10		10	3,230	Strongly/tend to agree	10	9	13	5,582
Other inactive	13		20	168	Neither agree nor disagree	9	9	10	3,227
Outer macuve	10	10	20	100	Strongly/tend to disagree	12	14	16	2,068
Respondent's occupation									
Managerial and professional occupations	7	7	9	3,667	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Intermediate occupations	10	9	12	2,267	Victim	13	18	14	2,049
Routine and manual occupations	13	13	16	4,283	Not a victim	9	8	13	9,118
Never worked and long-term unemployed	21	12	22	427					-,
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		15	2,076					
Other	10		15	2,076 483					
	11								
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	Worry about	Worry about	ngland and Wales Worry about	Unweighted
	burglary	car crime	violent crime	base ¹
	Pe	ercentage with hig	gh levels of worry	
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
Detached	6	6	8	2,989
Semi-detached	10	10	13	3,555
Terraced	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.

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

Percentages													Eng	land and	Wales, BCS
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ²	2009/10	Statistically significan change 2008/09 to 2009/10
						F	Percentage	9							
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	**
				Pe	rcentage	saying ve	ry/fairly big	g problem	in their are	а					
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	**
Unweighted base ¹	8,486	13,745	7.625	13.986	8.910	30.695	34,622	36,116	42,892	45.787	45,063	45.021	44.010	42,390	

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

	High level of	Unweighted		High level of	Unweighted
	perceived ASB ¹	base		perceived ASB ¹	base
ALL ADULTS	14	42,148	Long-standing illness or disability		
		, -	Long-standing illness or disability	16	11,749
Age			Limits activities	16	8,317
16-24	21	3,533	Does not limit activities	14	3,427
25-34	18	5,757	No long-standing illness or disability	14	30,335
35-44	16	7,712	No long-standing intess of disability	14	00,000
45-54	15	7,021	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
55-64	13	7,027	Contact	20	3.726
	8	5,822		20 11	-, -
65-74			No contact	11	6,729
75+	3	5,039	Internet usage		
Sex			Used in last 12 months	16	14.355
Men	14	19,165	Not used in last 12 months	12	7,009
Women	15	22,983	Not used in last 12 months	12	7,003
women	15	22,903	Newspaper of chains		
Ethnia aroun			Newspaper of choice 'Popular'	16	25,609
Ethnic group	10	20.115	•		,
White	13	39,115	The Sun	20	9,253
Non-White	23	2,972	The Daily Mirror	17	4,557
Mixed	18	298	The Daily Mail	12	8,365
Asian or Asian British	25	1,359	The Daily Express	11	2,398
Black or Black British	23	790	The Daily Star	20	1,036
Chinese or other	21	525	'Broadsheet'	11	10,105
			The Daily Telegraph	7	3, 198
Marital status			The Guardian	12	2,287
Married	12	19,964	The Independent	12	1,099
Cohabiting	18	3.804	The Times	11	3,157
Single	19	8,656	The Financial Times	13	364
Separated	16	1,335	Some other newspaper	16	613
Divorced	18	3,802	No one newspaper in particular	13	395
Widowed	6	4,576	Would not want to read any newspaper	13	5,055
Deen en dentile emplement statue					
Respondent's employment status	45	23.176	TV news viewing	20	790
In employment	15	-, -	Local		
Unemployed	23	1,352	National	13	3,356
Economically inactive	13	17,520	Both local & national	14	34, 123
Student	21	1,068	Do not watch news on television	15	3,259
Looking after family/home	18	2,249			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	26	1,812	Perception of local crime rate		
Retired	6	11,790	Higher than average	40	2,656
Other inactive	22	601	Lower than average	6	16,662
			About average	19	11,752
Respondent's occupation			-		
Managerial and professional occupations	11	14,107	Confidence in police & local council dealing v	vith issues	
Intermediate occupations	14	8,526	Agree	10	21,297
Routine and manual occupations	17	16.013	No opinion	11	12,101
Never worked and long-term unemployed	20	1,541	Disagree	30	7,796
Full-time students	21	1,661			.,
Not classified	8	300	Awareness of neighbourhood policing		
	0	000	Aware	14	4.174
Highost qualification				14	6,105
Highest qualification	12	13.771	Not aware	14	0,705
Degree or diploma		- /	For a standard of a standard in last 40 m st		
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		ales, 2009/10 BCS
	High level of perceived	Unweighted
	ASB	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
Detached	6	11,232
Semi-detached	13	13,420
Terraced	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
	ö	0,070

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

Particle Parket Parket Parket Parket Parket Parket Parket Parket Parket 11 0.00					Iteration 2			standard	Iteration		Confidence	Variables ³
No. No. <th>coeff</th> <th>p-value¹</th> <th>odds-ratio²</th> <th></th> <th>p-value¹</th> <th>odds-ratio²</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>p-value¹</th> <th>odds-ratio²</th> <th></th> <th></th>	coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²		p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²			p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²		
11 000 420 000 <td>-3.70</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-6.15</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-6.60</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	-3.70			-6.15			-6.60					
100 400 500 100 000 100 000 100 <td></td> <td>0.000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.000</td> <td></td> <td>4.06 - 7.14</td> <td>16-24</td>		0.000			0.000				0.000		4.06 - 7.14	16-24
11 8.80 4.20 1.20 8.20 <	1.76	0.000	5.82	1.37	0.000	3.95	1.37	0.13	0.000	3.94	3.07 - 5.05	35-44
Note Note <t< td=""><td>1.41</td><td>0.000</td><td>4.08</td><td>1.21</td><td>0.000</td><td>3.37</td><td>1.19</td><td>0.12</td><td>0.000</td><td>3.28</td><td>2.60 - 4.13</td><td>55-64</td></t<>	1.41	0.000	4.08	1.21	0.000	3.37	1.19	0.12	0.000	3.28	2.60 - 4.13	55-64
323 400 120 600 120 600 120	0.91	0.000		0.82	0.000		0.80	0.12	0.000		1.75 - 2.81	
0.30 0.30 0.31 0.32 0.40 0.70 <t< td=""><td></td><td>0.000</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		0.000			0.000				0.000			
LOO L	0.28	0.000		0.32	0.000		0.34	0.07	0.000		1.23 - 1.61	
0.50 0.00 1.01 0.01 0.02 0.00 1.02 0.00 1.00 0.00	-0.05	0.006	0.95	-0.06	0.003	0.94	-0.06	0.02	0.002	0.94	0.91 0.98	Interaction: Female by age**
100 0.00 <		0.000			0.002				0.000			
153 0.000 100 1.00 100 0.000 100 1.000 100 1.0000 100	0.56	0.000		0.16	0.002		0.19	0.05	0.000		1.10 - 1.34	
1.0					0.000							Long-standing illness/disability**
10 0	0.59	0.000		0.32			0.34	0.04			1.30 - 1.53	No long-standing illness/disability
1 0 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.19</td> <td>0.05</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>110 - 134</td> <td>Managerial/professional occupations</td>				0.19			0.19	0.05			110 - 134	Managerial/professional occupations
0.23 0.09 1.21 0.19 0.27 0.20				0.09	0.060	1.09	0.08	0.05	0.090	1.08	0.99 - 1.19	Routine and manual occupations
1 0.01 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.20</td><td>0.008</td><td>1.23</td><td>0.18</td><td>0.08</td><td>0.024</td><td>1.19</td><td>1.02 - 1.39</td><td>Full-time students</td></t<>				0.20	0.008	1.23	0.18	0.08	0.024	1.19	1.02 - 1.39	Full-time students
1000 1000				-0.54		0.59	-0.57	0.27		0.56	0.33 - 0.95	
1.012 0.01 0.00 0.15 0.05 0.00 0.00 1.01 Reprint of the intert in moment for the intert in moment intert intert in moment intert intert inte												In employment
AB AB<												Unemployed Economically inactive
The second secon												Experience of crime in last 12 months**
1000000000000000000000000000000000000				0.83	0.000		0.82	0.03	0.000		2.13 - 2.44	
1000000000000000000000000000000000000					0.000				0.000			
Alight of Aligh					0.342	1.05			0.486	1.04		Married Cohabiting
0.06 0.380 0.07 0.465 0.07 0.465 0.05 0.02 Mode 0.07 0.02 0.27 0.02 0.05 0.27 0.02 0.27 0.02 0.27				-0.18 -0.24	0.000 0.023	0.84 0.79	-0.21 -0.26	0.05 0.11	0.000 0.013	0.81 0.77	0.73 - 0.89 0.63 - 0.95	Single Separated
1 0				0.06	0.389	1.06	0.05	0.07	0.469	1.05	0.92 - 1.21	Divorced
1 0 <td></td>												
0.07 0.12 0.07 0.02 0.05 0.11 102 0.05 1.12 Operations 1.401 0.011 0.02 0.05 0.11 102 0.05 0.01 0.07 0.02 0.01 1.20 Operations 1.401 0.001 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 1.51 1.01 1.00 1.01 0.00 1.01 1.0				0.05			0.00	0.05			0.91 - 1.10	Degree or diploma
0.02 0.07 0.09 0.07				0.07	0.142	1.07	0.02	0.05	0.711	1.02	0.93 - 1.12	O level/GCSE
0.09 0.000 0.000 1.0 1.00 0.000 1.00 0.0												
0.03 0.000 1.54 0.07 0.000 1.54 1.75 1.700051399 0.15 0.00 1.33 0.00 1.33 0.00 1.33 1.35 1.37 2.35 1.35				0.39		1.48	0.39	0.08		1 47	127 . 171	
0.33 0.000 1.40 0.31 0.07 0.000 1.20 1.50				0.43	0.000	1.54	0.43	0.07	0.000	1.54	1.36 - 1.76	£10,000-£19,999
22041 0.15 0.011 1.00 0.00 1.00				0.34	0.000	1.40	0.31	0.07	0.000	1.37	1.20 - 1.56	£30,000-£39,999
10000 0.000 1000 0.000 1000						1.00				1.00		£50,000 or more
0000 0000 100 0.00 0.00 100 101 0.01 0.000				0.15		1.10	0.17	0.00		1.13	1.00 - 1.04	
0.03 0.57 1.03 0.04 0.05 0.451 1.04 0.94-1.14 Predicements 0.000 1.05 0.000 1.05 0.000 1.05 0.000 1.05 0.000 1.56 0.000 1.56 0.000 1.56 1.05 1.05 1.57 1.24 2.5 years 5-10 years				0.20			0.00	0.05			4.04 4.46	Owner occupiers
100 100 <td></td>												
0.44 0.000 1.56 0.43 0.07 0.000 1.58 1.55 1.74 25 years 0.022 0.000 1.26 0.06 0.06 0.00 1.99 1.77 2.21 1.00 5-10 years 10 years 5-10 years 5-10 years 5-10 years 5-10 years 5-10 years 10 years					0.000	1.00			0.000	4.00		
0.72 0.00 2.65 0.69 0.69 0.00 1.99 1.77<-2.24 Longer 1.13 0.000 2.55 0.69 0.69 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.65 2.09 2.05 0.000 2.65 0.000 2.89 0.16 0.005 1.92 0.000 2.89 0.17 0.000 2.89 0.17 0.005 0.000 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.05 1.00 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05						1.55				1.53		2-5 years
113 0.000 3.00 1.10 0.10 0.000 3.01 2.48 3.65 Contryside 0.43 0.000 3.64 0.000 3.64 0.000 3.34 2.76 4.16 Contryside 1.24 0.000 3.65 1.22 0.10 0.000 3.34 2.76 4.16 Contryside 1.35 0.000 3.86 1.32 0.10 0.000 3.38 3.17 4.76 Hitting 0.16 0.005 1.18 0.17 0.06 0.005 1.05 1.22 Hitting Hitting 0.50 0.005 1.18 0.17 0.06 0.005 1.05 1.22 Hitting Hitting 0.50 0.000 1.54 0.07 0.000 1.51 1.41 1.46 Ereplayment deprivation data 0.21 0.000 1.54 0.67 0.000 1.56 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50												
0.95 0.000 2.50 0.00 1.00											0.40 0.05	
0.43 0.000 1.54 0.11 0.10 0.000 1.35 1.22 - 1.22 Prospering suburbs 0.47 0.000 2.38 0.65 0.10 0.000 2.34 1.94 - 2.44 7.478 Milecular 1.35 0.000 2.38 0.65 0.10 0.000 2.34 1.94 - 2.47 Milecular 0.15 0.005 1.18 0.17 0.06 0.005 1.00 1.05 - 1.32 Ustam Prospering deprivation index** 0.16 0.000 1.64 0.48 0.07 0.000 1.81 1.41 - 1.84 Employment deprivation index** 0.05 0.000 1.65 0.000 1.05 0.000 1.06 0.000 1.06 1.00 1.06 1.07 1.06 1.00 1.06 1.06 0.000 1.00 1.06 1.00 1.06 1.00 1.06 0.000 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00						2.58				2.62		City living
0.87 0.000 2.39 0.85 0.10 0.000 3.89 3.17 - 2.74 Typical reliar 1.35 0.005 1.8 0.17 0.06 0.005 3.89 3.17 - 4.78 Multicultural 0.16 0.005 1.8 0.17 0.06 0.005 1.05 1.22 Type of area" Uten 0.50 0.000 1.84 0.17 0.06 0.000 1.61 1.41 - 1.84 Epidoment deprivation index" 0.50 0.000 1.22 0.19 0.05 0.000 1.21 1.08 - 1.35 Epidoment deprivation index" 0.65 0.000 1.91 0.67 0.05 0.000 1.86 1.77 - 2.16 High High 0.65 0.000 1.80 0.66 0.000 1.82 1.59 - 2.08 Crime and disorder index" 20% feast deprived cuput areas 20% feast						1.54				1.50		Prospering suburbs
37.041 37.041<				0.87	0.000	2.39	0.85	0.10	0.000	2.34	1.94 - 2.84	Typical traits
0.16 0.005 1.18 1.00 0.17 0.06 0.005 0.000 1.00 1.00 1.05 - 1.32 1.00 Urban Rual 0.50 0.000 1.64 0.21 0.000 1.64 1.00 0.48 0.19 0.000 1.61 1.00 1.41 - 1.84 0.000 20% most deprived output areas 20% keast deprived output are				1.35		3.85	1.36	0.10		3.89	3.17 - 4.78	
0.50 0.000 1.64 0.48 0.07 0.000 1.21 1.41 - 1.84 1.41 - 1.84 20% front deprived output areas: 20% least deprived output areas: 20%				0.16			0.17	0.06		1.00	1.05 - 1.32	Urban
0.21 0.000 1.23 0.19 0.06 0.001 1.21 1.08 1.35 Other output areas 0.65 0.000 1.91 0.67 0.05 0.000 1.96 1.77 2.16 Level of physical disorder** 0.65 0.000 1.80 0.67 0.05 0.000 1.82 1.59 2.08 20% less deprived output areas 0.59 0.000 1.80 0.60 0.07 0.000 1.82 1.59 2.08 20% most deprived output areas 0.59 0.000 1.80 0.60 0.07 0.000 1.82 1.59 2.08 20% most deprived output areas 0.31 0.000 1.36 0.26 0.05 0.000 1.30 1.18 1.43 1.00 3.67 3.60 3.60 3.67 3.60 3.60 3.67 3.60 1.00 1.82 1.21 1.59 2.08 20% most deprived output areas 20% most d				0.50		1 64	0.49	0.07		1.61	141 - 104	
37.041 37.041<						1.23				1.21		Other output areas
0.65 0.000 1.91 0.67 0.05 0.000 1.96 1.77 - 2.16 High 0.59 0.000 1.80 0.50 0.07 0.000 1.82 1.59 - 2.08 Other and disorder index** 0.31 0.000 1.36 0.30 0.66 0.000 1.82 1.59 - 2.08 Other output areas 0.31 0.000 1.36 0.30 0.06 0.000 1.82 1.59 - 2.08 Other output areas 0.01 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.18 - 143 Other output areas 0.26 0.05 0.000 1.30 1.18 - 143 I.20 - 1.49 Newspaper readership** 0.20 0.05 0.000 1.23 1.12 - 1.44 Newspaper readership** 0.03 0.13 0.733 1.03 0.81 - 1.32 No one newspaper in particular 0.04 0.03 0.13 0.733 1.00 0.85 - 1.60 No one newspaper in particular 0.04 0.07 0.407 1.16 1.88					0.000	1.00			0.000	1.00		
0.59 0.000 1.80 0.60 0.07 0.000 1.82 1.59 2.08 20% most deprived output areas 0.31 0.000 1.36 0.30 0.06 0.000 1.82 1.29 2.08 20% most deprived output areas 0.31 0.000 1.36 0.30 0.06 0.000 1.80 1.21 1.52 20% most deprived output areas 0.28 0.05 0.000 1.30 1.18 1.43 1.20 1.49 37 hours 0.29 0.05 0.000 1.30 1.18 1.43 1.20 1.49 More than 7 hours 0.20 0.05 0.000 1.23 1.12 1.34 1.20 1.49 Newspaper readership** 0.03 0.13 0.793 1.03 0.81 1.32 Some other newspaper Some other newspaper No one newspaper in particular 0.017 0.14 0.17 0.407 1.16 0.83 1.80 No one newspaper in particular 0.021 0.06 0.000 0.75 0.66 0.85 No one newspaper in particular <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.65</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.67</td><td>0.05</td><td></td><td></td><td>1.77 - 2.16</td><td>High</td></t<>				0.65			0.67	0.05			1.77 - 2.16	High
0.31 0.000 1.36 1.00 0.30 0.06 0.000 1.36 1.00 1.21 - 1.52 Other output areas 20% less than 3 hours 0.28 0.05 0.000 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 3.7 3.7 Newspaper readership** Prodesheet No one newspaper in particular No one newspaper in particular No one newspaper in particular No one newspaper												
1.00 1.00 20% least deprived output areas 0.00 0.00 1.00 3.7 1.00 0.000 1.00 1.00 1.00 3.7 Nours Nours <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1.36</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1.36</td> <td></td> <td>Other output areas</td>					0.000	1.36			0.000	1.36		Other output areas
37,041 32,021 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 32,021 30,021 30,021 30,021 30,021 30,021 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001 31,001<												20% least deprived output areas
37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 0.20 0.05 0.000 1.30 1.18 - 1.43 1.20 - 1.49 More than 7 hours 30032 332 (3f(-10)) 26800.026 (df(-50))** 0.05 0.000 1.23 1.12 - 1.34 More than 7 hours 0.20 0.05 0.000 1.23 1.12 - 1.34 Broadsheet Some other newspaper No en enewspaper Some other newspaper Some other newspaper No en enewspaper No en enewspaper No en enewspaper No en enewspaper Some other newspaper No en enewspaper									0.000	1.00		
37,041 30032 932 (dir10) 37,041 0.051 37,041 0.201 32,041 0.201 3										1.30		3-7 hours
0.20 0.05 0.000 1.23 1.12 1.34 Popular 0.03 0.13 0.73 1.03 0.81 - 1.32 Some other newspaper 0.14 0.17 0.407 0.407 0.83 - 1.60 No one newspaper in particular 0.29 0.06 0.000 0.75 0.66 - 0.57 Void net want to read any newspaper 0.17 0.11 0.144 1.18 0.94 - 1.48 Uccal news only 0.21 0.06 0.000 0.87 1.10 1.38 Both local and network 0.21 0.06 0.000 0.87 1.10 0.87 - 1.16 Dees not watch news on V 0.061 0.072 0.958 1.00 0.87 - 1.16 Dees not watch news on V 0.061 0.201 0.066 0.000 0.87 - 1.16 Dees not watch news on V 0.061 0.201 0.201 0.948 1.00 0.87 - 1.16 Nagletriet Asset 30032.932 (dir (0)) 26800.026 (dir -50)** 26529.144 (dir =59)** 226529.144 (dir =59)** 24 both iditelibroo									0.000			
37,041 37,041 37,041 0.201 0.06 0.000 0.73 1.03 0.81 - 1.32 Some other newspaper No on envespaper institutar 30032.932 (dir=10) 26800.026 (dir=50)** 26529.144 (dir=59)** 26529.144 (dir=59)** 2014 - 1.32 No on envespaper institutar Would not want to read any newspaper 30032.932 (dir=10) 26800.026 (dir=50)** 27,041 0.21 0.06 0.000 0.87 - 1.16 No on envespaper institutar 30032.932 (dir=10) 26800.026 (dir=50)** 26529.144 (dir=59)** Unweighted base ⁴ Naglerker & square ⁵							0.20	0.05			1.12 - 1.34	Popular
37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 37,041 0.201 0.201 User to the sector of the s										1.03		
37,041 37,041 0.201 0.06 0.000 1.23 1.10 -1.48 Local news only National news only 30032.932 (dir10) 26800.026 (dir50)** 26629.144 (dir59)** 226529.144 (dir59)** Local news only National news only												
37,041 37,041 37,041 0.201 0.06 0.000 1.23 1.10- 1.38 Both local news only 30032 932 (df=10) 26800.026 (df=50)** 26529.144 (df=59)** - - - 26529.144 (df=59)** - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.17</td><td>0.11</td><td></td><td>1 18</td><td>0.94 - 148</td><td></td></t<>							0.17	0.11		1 18	0.94 - 148	
37,041 37,041 37,041 0.00 0.07 0.958 1.00 0.87 - 1.16 Does not watch news on TV 0.061 0.001 30032 932 (df=10) 30032 932 (df=10) Variable Variable Nagelkerke R square ⁵ -2 log-likelihood ⁶										1.00		National news only
0.061 0.201 0.208 Nagelkerke R square ⁵ 30032.932 (df=10) 26800.026 (df=50)** 26629.144 (df=59)** -2 log-likelihood ⁶												
0.061 0.201 0.208 Nagelkerke R square ⁵ 30032.932 (df=10) 26800.026 (df=50)** 26629.144 (df=59)** -2 log-likelihood ⁶			37,041			37,041					37,041	Unweighted base ⁴
e 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.		30032.932	0.061		26800.026	0.201				26629.144	0.208	Nagelkerke R square ⁵
ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.		or categories are	statistically significant		ence level (p<0.0	5) values are highligh						
encles a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable. 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	enotes a sta	atistically significa	nt impact of that vari	able on the depende	ent variable.					ed in this analysis d	ue to the inclusion of the	deprivation index in the model, which only covers Engl

Table 5.13 Explanatory factors associated with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in local area (using logistic regression)

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

Police and local council are dealing with issues Police and local council dealing with issues Agree No opinion Disagree Unweighted Aaree No opinion Disagree Unweighted base base ALL ADULTS 51 29 20 43.372 Long-standing illness or disability Long-standing illness or disability 52 28 21 12,322 Aae Limits activities 52 27 21 8.737 16-24 48 30 22 3,569 Does not limit activities 51 29 19 3.579 50 31 19 5.827 51 29 30,999 25-34 No long-standing illness or disability 19 50 30 20 7.856 35-44 49 29 21 45-54 7,160 Any contact with police in last 12 months 27 55-64 51 28 22 7.472 51 22 3.821 Contact 65-74 57 26 17 6.125 No contact 52 30 17 6.958 59 11 30 5,363 75+ Internet usage 30 21 Sex Used in last 12 months 49 14,599 49 30 21 19.639 27 Men Not used in last 12 months 56 17 7,356 Women 54 28 18 23,733 Overall level of perceived ASB Ethnic group High 37 23 41 5.382 51 20 White 29 40.223 Not high 54 30 16 35,812 55 Non-White 27 17 3,100 Mixed 54 26 20 308 Newspaper of choice 55 27 21 Asian or Asian British 28 17 1,414 'Popular' 52 26,444 57 26 17 835 51 26 23 9.511 Black or Black British The Sun 55 29 16 543 The Daily Mirror 54 27 19 4.701 Chinese or other The Daily Mail 53 28 19 8.667 Marital status The Daily Express 54 27 19 2,500 Married 51 29 20 20,480 The Daily Star 50 26 23 1,065 49 33 Cohabiting 31 20 3.883 'Broadsheet' 50 17 10.356 Single 49 29 21 8.812 The Daily Telegraph 50 34 16 3,307 Separated 57 27 16 1,372 The Guardian 51 32 18 2,335 Divorced 52 28 21 3,958 The Independent 47 35 18 1,126 60 29 11 52 32 3.221 Widowed 4.857 The Times 16 32 The Financial Times 52 16 367 52 28 20 Respondent's employment status 639 Some other newspaper 50 30 20 23.562 No one newspaper in particular 50 32 18 405 In employment 23 31 Unemployed 48 29 1,370 Would not want to read any newspaper 49 19 5,182 55 28 18 18.353 Economically inactive 49 31 20 1.076 TV news viewing Student Looking after family/home 55 27 18 2,319 Local 53 26 21 814 49 26 25 1.898 49 31 20 3.437 Long-term/temporarily sick/ill National 57 27 15 12,443 Both local & national 52 28 19 35,168 Retired Other inactive 46 30 24 617 Do not watch news on television 45 33 21 3,327 Respondent's occupation Perception of local crime rate Managerial and professional occupations 50 31 19 14,439 Higher than average 41 26 32 2,776 51 30 19 8,776 55 30 16 17,001 Intermediate occupations Lower than average Routine and manual occupations 53 27 20 16.585 About average 50 29 21 12,230 Never worked and long-term unemployed 54 27 19 1,600 49 21 1.680 Full-time students 31 Awareness of neighbourhood policing 55 29 16 292 62 25 14 4,347 Not classified Aware 32 Not aware 46 22 6,253 Highest gualification Degree or diploma 51 31 18 14,089 Experience of crime in last 12 months Apprenticeship or A/AS level 49 22 7,315 45 28 27 8,431 29 Victim O level/GCSE 50 29 22 8.369 Not a victim 53 29 18 34.941 55 18 Other 26 1,822 55 27 19 11,722 None

England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

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

	Police and local o	ocal council are dealing with issues						
				Unweighter				
	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				
Detached	51	32	17	11,483				
Semi-detached	52	28	20	13,802				
Terraced	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	8,91				
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				

England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS Percentages Police and local Police and local Unweighted Police and local Police and local Unweighted council seek council keep council seek council keep base¹ base¹ people informed people's views people informed people's views Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' Percentage saving they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' 47 ALL ADULTS 42 43.555 Long-standing illness or disability 47 44 12.380 Long-standing illness or disability 46 45 8.789 Limits activities Age 16-24 44 32 3.554 49 43 3.585 Does not limit activities 45 47 42 25-34 38 5.849 No long-standing illness or disability 31.122 47 42 7.874 35-44 46 42 7.200 45-54 Internet usage 48 46 7.504 39 55-64 Used in last 12 months 45 14.662 65-74 52 51 6,183 Not used in last 12 months 49 47 7,408 75+ 49 51 5.391 Overall level of perceived ASB 42 34 5,394 Sex High 45 40 19.670 Not high 48 44 35.939 Men 49 44 Women 23.885 Any contact with police in last 12 months 46 42 3.839 Ethnic group Contact 46 42 40.397 48 43 6.971 No contact White 52 46 3.107 Non-White 48 38 Mixed 309 Newspaper of choice Asian or Asian British 53 46 1,420 'Popular' 48 43 26.526 Black or Black British 52 48 837 The Sun 47 40 9,549 51 46 541 The Dailv Mirror 50 44 4,724 Chinese or other The Daily Mail 48 45 8.687 49 46 Marital status The Daily Express 2.503 48 Married 45 20.602 The Daily Star 44 42 1.063 42 Cohabiting 44 38 3.878 'Broadsheet' 46 10,414 45 45 Single 36 8,826 The Daily Telegraph 46 3,342 50 46 1.374 47 42 2.344 The Guardian Separated 48 45 3.982 44 40 1.129 The Independent Divorced 51 51 47 42 Widowed 4.882 The Times 3.227 The Financial Times 48 40 372 47 46 Respondent's employment status Some other newspaper 642 46 40 23,643 49 41 412 In employment No one newspaper in particular 44 39 1,375 43 41 5,207 Unemployed Would not want to read any newspaper Economically inactive 49 47 18,450 45 34 1.075 TV news viewing Student Looking after family/home 48 45 2.326 Local news only 51 41 813 Long-term/temporarily sick/ill 47 44 1.908 National news only 46 41 3.448 Retired 51 51 12,523 Both national and local news 48 43 35,322 43 39 41 36 Other inactive 618 Do not watch news on TV 3,347 Respondent's occupation Perception of local crime rate Managerial and professional occupations 46 42 14,499 Higher than average 43 37 2,793 Intermediate occupations 46 44 8.831 Lower than average 48 44 17.051 48 43 42 Routine and manual occupations 16.654 About average 48 12.272 47 46 Never worked and long-term unemployed 1,604 47 33 1,674 Full-time students Experience of crime in last 12 months 52 49 44 37 8.458 Not classified 293 Victim Not a victim 48 44 35.097 Highest gualification 47 42 14,145 Degree or diploma Awareness of Neighbourhood Policing Team 44 39 59 56 Apprenticeship or A/AS level 4,352 7,338 Aware 46 39 O level/GCSE 8,402 40 34 6,278 Not aware Other 50 48 1.824 49 47 11,791 None

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

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

	Police and local	Police and local	Unweighted
	council seek people's views	council keep people informed	base
	Percentage saying	they 'strongly agree' or 't	end to agree'
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
Detached	46	43	11,547
Semi-detached	47	43	13,845
Terraced	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.

Table 5.18 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentage sayin, doing a good/exce 55 59 58 53 53 53 57 62 54 59 54 59 56 62 57	11ent job 43,686 3,613 5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Long-standing illness or disability Long-standing illness or disability Limits activities Does not limit activities No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	Percentage saying doing a good/excel 54 55 57 54 57 54 57 56 57 56 57 36	llent job 12,40 8,80 3,58 31,22 3,85 7,01 14,70 7,43
doing a good/exce 56 55 59 58 53 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 59 56 62 57	11ent job 43,686 3,613 5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Long-standing illness or disability Limits activities Does not limit activities No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	doing a good/excel 54 54 55 57 54 57 54 57 56 57	llent job 12,40 8,80 3,58 31,22 3,85 7,01 14,70 7,43
56 59 58 53 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	43,686 3,613 5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Long-standing illness or disability Limits activities Does not limit activities No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	54 54 55 57 54 57 56 57	12,40 8,80 3,55 31,22 3,85 7,01 14,70 7,43
55 59 58 53 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	3,613 5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Long-standing illness or disability Limits activities Does not limit activities No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	54 55 57 54 57 56 57	8,80 3,55 31,22 3,85 7,01 14,70 7,43
59 58 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Limits activities Does not limit activities No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	54 55 57 54 57 56 57	8,80 3,55 31,22 3,84 7,01 14,77 7,43
59 58 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Does not limit activities No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	55 57 54 57 56 57	3,5 31,2 3,8 7,0 14,7 7,4
59 58 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	5,920 7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	No long-standing illness or disability Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57 54 57 56 57	31,2 3,8 7,0 14,7 7,4
58 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	54 57 56 57	3,8 7,0 14,7 7,4
58 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	7,906 7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Any contact with police in last 12 months Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	54 57 56 57	3,8 7,0 14,7 7,4
53 53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	7,205 7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57 56 57	7,0 14,7 7,4
53 57 62 54 59 56 62 57	7,484 6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Contact No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57 56 57	7,0 14,7 7,4
57 62 54 59 56 62 57	6,165 5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	No contact Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57 56 57	7,0 14,7 7,4
62 54 59 56 62 57	5,393 19,737 23,949 40,445	Internet usage Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	56 57	14,7 7,4
54 59 56 62 57	19,737 23,949 40,445	Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57	7,4
59 56 62 57	23,949 40,445	Used in last 12 months Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57	7,4
59 56 62 57	23,949 40,445	Not used in last 12 months Overall level of perceived ASB High	57	7,4
59 56 62 57	23,949 40,445	Overall level of perceived ASB High		
56 62 57	40,445	High	36	
62 57		High	36	
62 57		5	36	
62 57		Nathiah		5,4
57		Not high	60	36,0
57				
		Newspaper of choice		
62			55	26.5
		•		20,0
				9,0 4,7
00	567	2		
				8,6
				2,5
				1,0
		'Broadsheet'		10,4
55	8,897	The Daily Telegraph	58	3,3
60	1,392	The Guardian	59	2,3
55	3,951	The Independent	59	1.
63	4.921		63	3,2
			• ·	6
56	22.608			4
				5,2
		would not want to read any newspaper	57	5,2
		-		
59	2,350	Local	52	8
50	1,907	National	58	3,4
59	12,511	Both local & national	56	35,3
51	634	Do not watch news on television	54	3,3
		Percention of local crime rate		
58	14 481		42	2.7
		5 S		17,0
		About average	53	12,3
53	295	Aware Not ovvoro		4,3 6,3
		INOLAWARE	52	0,0
60	14,156	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
			48	8.5
		NOL & VICUM	29	35, 1
	57 62 60 66 55 55 60 55 63 55 63 55 55 63 55 55 55 55 55 55 59 50 59	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	62 $3,188$ Newspaper of choice 62 $1,455$ 'Popular' 62 $1,455$ 'Popular' 60 855 The Sun 66 567 The Daily Mirror 7 7 7 66 567 The Daily Star 56 $20,616$ The Daily Telegraph 56 $3,900$ 'Broadsheet' 55 $8,897$ The Daily Telegraph 60 $1,392$ The Guardian 55 $3,951$ The Independent 63 $4,921$ The Financial Times $The Financial Times$ Some other newspaper 56 $23,698$ No one newspaper in particular 52 $1,395$ Would not want to read any newspaper 58 $18,603$ Image: No one newspaper 60 $1,101$ TV news viewing 59 $2,350$ Local 59 $12,511$ Both local & national 51 634	62 $3,188$ New Super of choice 67 311 New Super of choice 60 855 The Sun 53 60 855 The Sun 53 66 567 The Daily Mirror 55 7 The Daily Mail 57 7 The Daily Star 51 56 $20,616$ The Daily Star 51 56 $3,900$ 'Broadsheet' 60 55 $8,897$ The Daily Star 59 55 $3,951$ The Independent 59 63 $4,921$ The Times 63 56 $23,698$ No one newspaper in particular 54 52 $1,395$ Would not want to read any newspaper 57 58 $18,503$ 10 $1,101$ TV news viewing 52 50 $1,907$ National 58 58 58 59 $2,350$ Local 52 53 54 51 634 Do not watch news on television 54 54

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

Local police Unweighted base Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job ALL ADULTS 56 43,666 Structure of household 57 2,223 Adults & child(ren) 57 9,604 Adults & child(ren) 56 31,859 Total household income 56 6,033 Less than £10,000 56 6,033 £20,000 less than £20,000 56 6,041 £20,000 less than £30,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £40,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £40,000 56 3,091 Scio.000 rome 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 7 4,263 7,741 Owner oocupiers 56 30,091 55 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Houses 56 37,441 Detached	Percentages	England and Wa	ales, 2009/10 BCS
ALL ADULTS 56 43,666 Structure of household - - Single adult and child(ren) 57 2,223 Adults & child(ren) 57 9,604 Adults & child(ren) 56 31,889 Tota household income - - Less than 10,000 56 6,603 £10,000 less than £20,000 57 8,678 £20,000 less than £20,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 2,949 Nor more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure - - - Owner occupiers 56 30,091 56 Social renters 55 7,289 - Private renters 56 3,7441 - Detached 57 1,1535 Semi-detached 57 1,289 <tr< th=""><th></th><th>Local police</th><th>-</th></tr<>		Local police	-
ALL ADULTS 56 43,666 Structure of household - - Single adult and child(ren) 57 2,223 Adults & child(ren) 57 9,604 Adults & child(ren) 56 31,889 Tota household income - - Less than 10,000 56 6,603 £10,000 less than £20,000 57 8,678 £20,000 less than £20,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 2,949 Nor more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure - - - Owner occupiers 56 30,091 56 Social renters 55 7,289 - Private renters 56 3,7441 - Detached 57 1,1535 Semi-detached 57 1,289 <tr< td=""><td></td><td>Percentage saving</td><td></td></tr<>		Percentage saving	
Structure of household 57 2.223 Adults & child(ren) 57 9.604 Adults & child(ren) 56 31,859 Total household income			
Single adult and child(ren) 57 2.223 Adults & child(ren) 57 9,604 Adults & child(ren) 56 31,859 Total household income Less than £10,000 56 6,093 £10,000 less than £20,000 56 6,031 £20,000 less than £30,000 56 4,403 £40,000 less than £30,000 56 2,942 \$50,000 or more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 9 Owner occupiers 56 30,091 56 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type Houses 56 37,441 Detached 55 13,877 Traced 55 12,029 Plats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accollar communities 50 7,412 Contryaide	ALL ADULTS	56	43,686
Adults & child(ren) 57 9,604 Adult(s) & no child(ren) 56 31,859 Total household income - - Less than £10,000 56 6,033 510,000 less than £20,000 57 8,676 520,000 less than £20,000 56 6,033 540,000 less than £20,000 56 2,942 530,000 less than £50,000 56 2,942 500,000 or more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type - - Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Smi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification - - Blue collar communities 55<	Structure of household		
Adult(s) & no child(ren) 56 37,859 Total household income	Single adult and child(ren)	57	2,223
Total household income Total household income Less than £10,000 56 6,093 £10,000 less than £20,000 57 8,678 £20,000 less than £20,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £20,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £20,000 56 4,493 £40,000 or more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 7,288 Owner occupiers 56 30,091 50,611 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Outget Area Classification Blue collar communities 55 6,686 Tonspering su	Adults & child(ren)	57	9,604
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 £30,000 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 3.0.91 Social renters 53 7.288 Private renters 61 6.173 Accommodation type Houses 56 37.441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 12,029 Istar 60 5.447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification Blue collar communities 50 7.412 City living 52 4.068	Adult(s) & no child(ren)	56	31,859
£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 2,942 £50,000 or more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure	Total household income		
£20,000 less than £30,000 56 6,031 £30,000 less than £30,000 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 0 Owner occupiers 56 30,091 56 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 51 6,178 Accommodation type Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 55 13,877 Blue collar communities 50 7,412 City living 62 1,973 Countryside 55 6,686 Prospering suburbs 59 10,453 Constrained by circumstances	Less than £10,000	56	6,093
£30,000 less than £40,000 56 4,493 £40,000 less than £50,000 56 2,942 \$50,000 rmore 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 9,409 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 12,027 Terraced 55 12,029 Pitals/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 5 Blue collar communities 50 7,412 Countryside 55 6,886 Prospering suburbs 59 10,543 Contryside 57 8,986 Multicultural 58 3,678 Area type 11,295 11,295	£10,000 less than £20,000	57	8,678
£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 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-distached 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 6,886 Prospering suburbs 59 10,543 Constrained by circumstances 52 4,408 Typical traits 57 8,986 Multicultural 58 3,678 Area type Level of physical disorder	£20,000 less than £30,000	56	6,031
£50,000 or more 59 6,012 No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 0 0 56 30,091 Social renters 53 7,288 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type	£30,000 less than £40,000	56	4,493
No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 56 30,091 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type 56 37,441 Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Teraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 62 1,973 Countryside 50 7,412 City living 62 1,973 Constrained by circumstances 52 4,408 Typical traits 57 8,986 Muticultural 58 3,678 Area type Urban 57 32,391 Not high 51 2,349 Not high 51 2,349 Not high 57 2,403 Output	£40,000 less than £50,000	56	2,942
No income stated or not enough information provided 54 9,409 Tenure 56 30,091 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type 56 37,441 Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Teraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 62 1,973 Countryside 50 7,412 City living 62 1,973 Constrained by circumstances 52 4,408 Typical traits 57 8,986 Muticultural 58 3,678 Area type Urban 57 32,391 Not high 51 2,349 Not high 51 2,349 Not high 57 2,403 Output		59	6,012
Owner occupiers 56 30,091 Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 50 7,412 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 40,932 Level of physical disorder High 57		54	
Social renters 53 7,288 Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 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 1 1,2349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 20 20 20% most deprived output areas 51 7,632	Tenure		
Private renters 61 6,178 Accommodation type 56 37,441 Houses 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flatsmaisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 9 127 Output Area Classification 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 2 4,032 Urban 57 32,391 Rural 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 2 20% most deprived output areas 20% most deprived output areas 57 2,40,73	Owner occupiers	56	30,091
Accommodation type 56 37,441 Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 57 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 9 127 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 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 24,073	Social renters	53	7,288
Houses 56 37,441 Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 69 127 Output Area Classification 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 11,295 14,0932 High 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 20% most deprived output areas 51 20% most deprived output areas 57 <td< td=""><td>Private renters</td><td>61</td><td>6,178</td></td<>	Private renters	61	6,178
Detached 57 11,535 Semi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 69 127 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 11,295 Level of physical disorder 11,295 11,295 Level of physical disorder 11,295 11,295 Employment deprivation index 57 40,932 Cother output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Accommodation type		
Semi-detached 55 13,877 Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 69 127 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 57 40,932 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 24,073	Houses	56	37,441
Terraced 55 12,029 Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 50 7,412 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	Detached	57	11,535
Flats/maisonettes 60 5,447 Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 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 2 11,295 Level of physical disorder 51 2,349 High 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 2 2 20% most deprived output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Semi-detached	55	13,877
Other accommodation 69 127 Output Area Classification 50 7,412 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 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 20% most deprived output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Terraced	55	12,029
Output Area Classification 50 7,412 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 11,295 11,295 Level of physical disorder 51 2,349 Not high 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 20% most deprived output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 51 7,632 57 24,073	Flats/maisonettes	60	5,447
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	Other accommodation	69	127
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			
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 57 40,932 High 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Blue collar communities		
Prospering suburbs 59 10,543 Constrained by circumstances 52 4,408 Typical traits 57 8,986 Multicultural 58 3,678 Area type 57 32,391 Urban 57 32,391 Rural 54 11,295 Level of physical disorder 57 40,932 High 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073		62	1,973
Constrained by circumstances 52 4,408 Typical traits 57 8,986 Multicultural 58 3,678 Area type 57 32,391 Urban 57 32,391 Rural 54 11,295 Level of physical disorder 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 Other output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	•		
Typical traits 57 8,986 Multicultural 58 3,678 Area type 57 32,391 Urban 57 32,391 Rural 54 11,295 Level of physical disorder 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 Other output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Prospering suburbs		10,543
Multicultural583,678Area type	Constrained by circumstances		4,408
Area type Urban 57 32,391 Rural 54 11,295 Level of physical disorder 51 2,349 High 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Typical traits	57	8,986
Urban 57 32,391 Rural 54 11,295 Level of physical disorder 51 2,349 High 51 2,349 Not high 57 40,932 Employment deprivation index 51 7,632 20% most deprived output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Multicultural	58	3,678
Rural5411,295Level of physical disorder512,349High512,349Not high5740,932Employment deprivation index577,63220% most deprived output areas517,632Other output areas5724,073	Area type		
Level of physical disorderHigh51Not high5720% most deprivation index20% most deprived output areas517,632Other output areas5724,073	Urban	57	32,391
High Not high 51 2,349 Employment deprivation index 57 40,932 Employment deprived output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Rural	54	11,295
Not high5740,932Employment deprivation index517,63220% most deprived output areas517,632Other output areas5724,073			
Employment deprivation index20% most deprived output areas517,632Other output areas5724,073			
20% most deprived output areas 51 7,632 Other output areas 57 24,073	Not high	57	40,932
Other output areas 57 24,073			
······································			
20% least deprived output areas618,234	•		
	20% least deprived output areas	61	8,234

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

				Police can be relied on Police		Police deal with local	Overall confidence in	Unweighted
	when needed	with respect	fairly	to deal with minor crimes	concerns	concerns	local police	base
			Percentage sayin	g they 'strongly agree' or 'tend i	o 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
Mixed	53	77	59	53	60	51	64	314
Asian or Asian British	66	84	72	58	69	63	73	1,468
Black or Black British	59	75	59	56	62	56	65	868
Chinese or other	60	85	72	56	69	63	75	570
Marital status								
Married	48	86	67	45	68	56	70	20,850
Cohabiting	40 50	80	61	43	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	50	86	68	51	69	59	71	18,851
Student	59	83	65	59	65	54	69	1,104
Looking after family/home	59	83	66	55	69	54 59	70	2,372
Looking alter family/nome Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	48	79	60	46	62	52	59	1,934
Retired	48	89	70	40	71	62	74	12,805
Other inactive	40 47	89 77	60	48 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
		83	68	57	66	59	70	1.669
Never worked and long-term unemployed Full-time students	59 56	83 82	68 63	57 56	66 64	59 53	70 68	1,669 1,715

142

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

	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on Police to deal with minor crimes	understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police	Unweighted base ¹
			Percentage sayir	ng they 'strongly agree' or 'tend t	to agree'			
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
Limits activities	48	84	65	47	66	56	68	8,993
Does not limit activities	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	10	00	60	45	65	52	65	2 000
Contact No contact	49 50	82 85	62 67	45 47	65 68	53 56	65 70	3,890 7,118
	50	65	67	47	60	96	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
The Sun	49	82	66	51	65	54	64	9,655
The Daily Mirror	51	85	66	51	67	58	69	4,797
The Daily Mail	47	87	67	46	68	57	70	8,814
The Daily Express	48	87	69	45	66	57	70	2,543
The Daily Star	45	79	64	51	63	54	60	1,079
'Broadsheet'	52	85	63	44	68	55	73	10,560
The Daily Telegraph	46	88	68	42	68	56	72	3,384
The Guardian The Independent	53 51	83 83	55 61	45 42	66 67	51 52	72 70	2,377 1.141
	51	83	66	42	67 70	52	70 76	,
The Times The Financial Times	50	82	66	40 48	65	50	70	3,281 377
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 arims in last 12 months								
Experience of crime in last 12 months Victim	46	81	61	41	61	48	60	8,574
Not a victim	40 51	85	66	50	68	48 58	71	35,719
INUL & VICUIII	51	65	00	50	68	58	71	30,719

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

1 44

England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

	Police can be relied on Police				Police understand	Police deal with local	Overall confidence in	Unweighted
	when needed	with respect	fairly	to deal with minor crimes	local concerns	concerns	local police	base ¹
			Percentage sayin	g they 'strongly agree' or '	tend to agree'			
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
Detached	48	87	67	46	69	56	71	11,712
Semi-detached	49	84	65	47	66	56	69	14,078
Terraced	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.

Table 5.22 Policing pledge actions

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Victim ¹	Othe		
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	2		
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		
Unweighted base (respondent contacted police about incident/matter) ²	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		
Unweighted base (police told respondent/other household member what action they would take) ³	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 where the traffic accident.	, -			

traffic accident).

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.
 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

	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
		0.1001110				0.1001110	
ALL ADULTS	59	41	43,086	Long-standing illness or disability			
				Long-standing illness or disability	54	35	12,275
Age				Limits activities	53	35	8,717
16-24	67	54	3,505	Does not limit activities	57	35	3,552
25-34	62	45	5,753	No long-standing illness or disability	61	42	30,762
35-44	58	40	7,739				
15-54	56	36	7,113	Internet usage			
55-64	54	33	7,457	Used in last 12 months	59	40	14,538
65-74	57	35	6,153	Not used in last 12 months	58	41	7,325
/5+	63	42	5,366				
				Overall level of perceived ASB			
Sex				High	47	32	5,29
<i>l</i> en	61	39	19,557	Not high	61	42	35,581
Vomen	58	42	23,529				
				Any contact with police in last 12 months			
Ethnic group				Contact	57	37	3,809
Vhite	58	38	39,968	No contact	62	42	6,919
Non-White	70	60	3,068				
Mixed	63	49	307	Newspaper of choice			
Asian or Asian British	74	64	1,406	'Popular'	56	38	26,212
Black or Black British	60	54	828	The Sun	56	40	9,358
Chinese or other	77	63	527	The Daily Mirror	57	41	4,683
				The Daily Mail	56	34	8,610
larital status				The Daily Express	55	35	2,501
Narried	58	37	20,364	The Daily Star	57	41	1,054
Cohabiting	56	37	3,845	'Broadsheet'	67	45	10,338
Single	64	50	8,725	The Daily Telegraph	66	39	3,316
Separated	60	44	1,356	The Guardian	67	49	2,314
Divorced	54	35	3,948	The Independent	65	48	1,114
Vidowed	64	45	4,838	The Times	68	45	3,223
ndowed		10	4,000	The Financial Times	68	52	371
Respondent's employment status				Some other newspaper	64	52	621
n employment	59	40	23,361	No one newspaper in particular	58	35	410
Jnemployed	62	40	1,357	Would not want to read any newspaper	60	45	5,155
Economically inactive	60	40	18,281	would not want to read any newspaper	00	40	0,700
Student	73	60	1,056	TV news viewing			
	62	46		-	56	42	803
Looking after family/home	48	35	2,278	Local news only	65	42 45	3,422
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	48 59	35	1,877	National news only	59	43 40	
Retired	59	46	12,460	Both national and local news	59	40	34,982
Other inactive	55	40	610	Do not watch news on TV	59	44	3,268
Descendentle seconstian				Descention of local enime note			
Respondent's occupation Anagerial and professional occupations	61	38	14,360	Perception of local crime rate	50	35	2,751
o 1	57	38 37	,	Higher than average	50 62	35 41	
ntermediate occupations	57	40	8,768	Lower than average	62 58	41	16,925
Routine and manual occupations	57 64	40 51	16,443 1,583	About average	56	40	12,117
Never worked and long-term unemployed	64 70	51	,	Examplement of online in last 40 merstly -			
Full-time students	70 60	59 46	1,644 288	Experience of crime in last 12 months	54	35	8,344
Not classified	60	46	200	Victim Not a vistim	54 61	35 42	8,344 34,742
lighast qualification				Not a victim	01	42	34,742
lighest qualification	64	42	14,002	Awaranaaa of naimhhawhaad asiisian			
Degree or diploma			,	Awareness of neighbourhood policing			100
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	58	39	7,250	Aware	62	41	4,315
D level/GCSE	57	39	8,309	Not aware	59	39	6,234
Other	58	43	1,825				
None	57	41	11,645	Heard of Community Payback		~~	
				Yes	57	38	8,68
				No	60	42	2,061

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 Wal	
	Confident that the	Confident that the	Unweighted
	CJS is fair	CJS is effective	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
Detached	60	38	11,437
Semi-detached	58	39	13,723
Terraced	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
	64	42	8,169

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