

5 Public perceptions

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5.1 SUMMARY

The 2008/09 BCS asked questions on a variety of aspects of perceptions of crime.

- Respondents identified the main causes of crime as lack of discipline from parents (30%) and drugs (26%).
- The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people that perceive an increase in crime nationally is higher than those that perceive an increase in crime locally, and this is evident across crime types.
- The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level is particularly marked for knife crime (93% of people perceiving an increase nationally compared with 29% locally) and gun crime (86% nationally compared with 16% locally).
- Around half of people (51%) think they live in a lower than average crime area, 39 per cent believe crime levels in their area are about average and only 11 per cent of people believe crime in their local area is higher than average.
- As in previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows there is a disparity between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk. For instance, 16 per cent of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary compared with an actual risk of two per cent.

Overall, perceptions of anti-social behaviour remained stable compared with 2007/08 with 17 per cent of people perceiving a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area.

- Across the seven individual indicators there was a fall in the proportion of people perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a problem (from 7% to 6%) and an increase (from 26% to 28%) in the proportion perceiving people using or dealing drugs to be a problem in their area. There was no change in the remaining five indicators between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (apparent changes in people being drunk and rowdy in public places and teenagers hanging around on the streets are not statistically significant).

The 2008/09 BCS shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, increasing from 45 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 49 per cent in 2008/09. There is a related decrease in both the proportion of respondents who disagree with this statement (from 25% in 2007/08 to 22% in 2008/09) and the proportion with no opinion (from 30% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09).

The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is fair increased from 56 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 59 per cent in 2008/09. The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective remained stable at 38 per cent (the apparent one per cent increase is not statistically significant).

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 2008/09 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

Similar to previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows that drugs and lack of discipline from parents were the two factors most commonly identified as one of the major causes of crime in Britain today (68% and 67% respectively). When people were asked which single factor they believed was the main cause of crime, three out of ten (30%) said lack of discipline from parents, while a further one in four (26%) people thought drugs 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 (8%) thought it was the main cause of crime in Britain today. Eleven per cent of people identified that 'too lenient sentencing' was the main cause of crime (Table 5a).

Table 5a Factors considered as causes of crime in Britain today, 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	2008/09 BCS	
	Major causes of crime ^{1,2}	Main cause of crime ¹
<i>Percentage perceiving this as a factor:</i>		
Drugs	68	26
Lack of discipline from parents	67	30
Alcohol	53	8
Too lenient sentencing	41	11
Breakdown of family	38	8
Lack of discipline from school	36	3
Unemployment	30	3
Too few police	26	2
Poverty	23	4
None of these	0	n/a
Do not think there is one main cause	n/a	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,646</i>	<i>11,532</i>

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

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

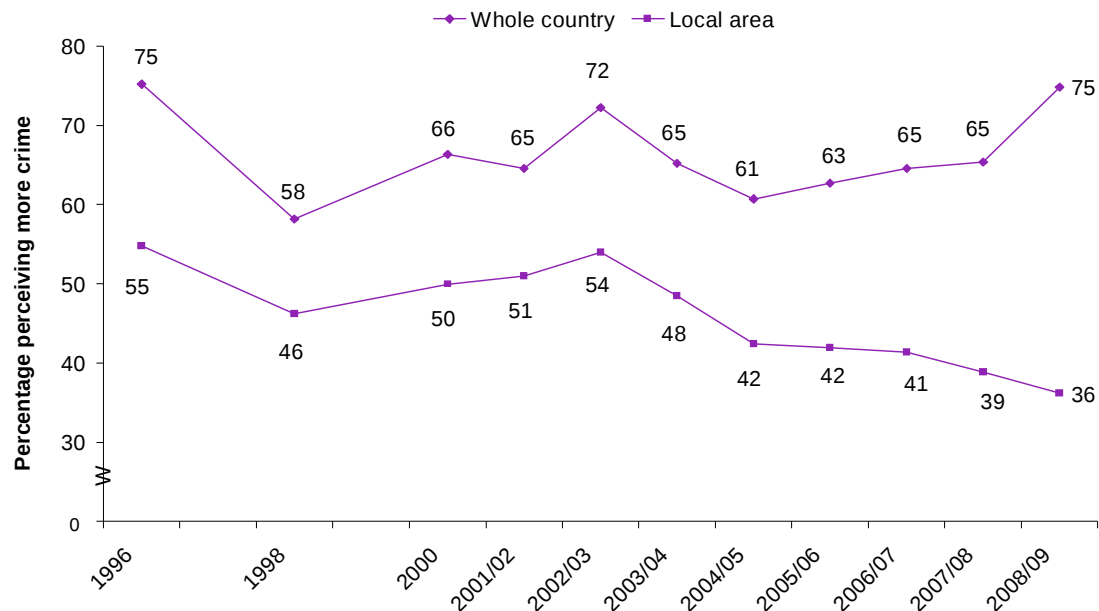
The BCS also asks people to rate the impact that crime in general and fear of crime has on their quality of life (irrespective of whether they have been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months), see Tables 5.01 and 5.02.

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. While in 2008/09 there continues to be a decrease

in the proportion of people who think crime has increased locally (from 39% in 2007/08 to 36% in 2008/09), there has been a marked increase in the proportion of people who think crime has increased nationally (from 65% in 2007/08 to 75% in 2008/09, see Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2008/09 BCS



1. Perceptions of local crime levels used to be asked of the whole sample that had lived at their address for three or more years. Since 2008/09 this question has been asked of a quarter of the sample irrespective of how long they have lived at their address. However, for trend comparisons respondents who have lived at their address for less than three years (17% of the sample) have been excluded from the 2008/09 figure.

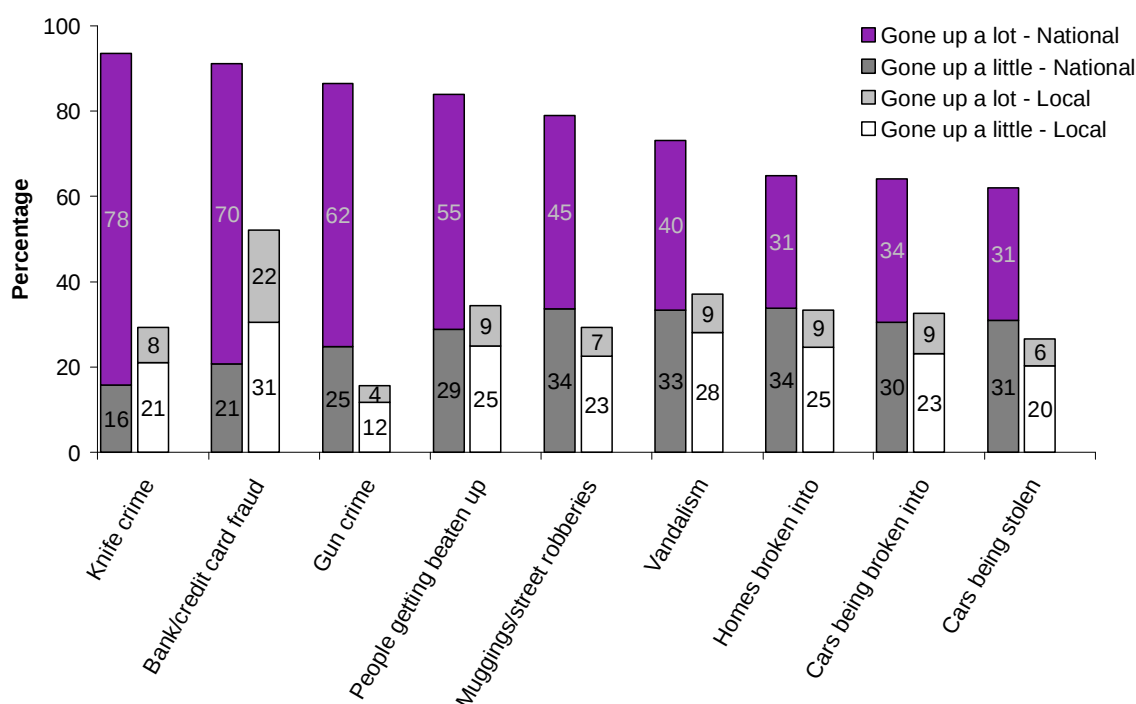
Most people who did not think crime in their local area had gone up over the last two years thought it had remained stable (50% of the total) and only 14 per cent thought it had gone down. Similarly, only three per cent of people thought crime had gone down nationally (data not shown).

In order to better understand the divergence between perceptions of changes in crime levels nationally and in the local area, the 2008/09 BCS included a new set of questions that asked respondents to rate whether they thought specific crimes had increased locally and nationally. While responses varied for individual crime types, a greater proportion of people estimated that crime had gone up nationally than locally across all crime types (Figure 5.2).

In general, the proportion of people perceiving an increase nationally is higher for crime types that attract most media coverage. For example, a greater proportion of people perceive that knife crime and gun crime have increased nationally (93% and 86% respectively) compared with lower profile offences of burglary and car theft (65% and 62% respectively)¹. The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level is particularly marked for knife crime (93% of people perceiving an increase nationally compared with 29% locally) and gun crime (86% nationally compared with 16% locally). These differences in perceptions of individual crime types suggest that, for rarer crime types, where people's perceptions are less likely to be informed by personal experience, perceptions are more prone to being influenced by high profile events and media coverage. Conversely, there is a high level of perceived increases in bank and credit card fraud locally which may be more informed by their own personal experience or that of family and friends.

¹ Numbers appear different to those in Figure 5.2 due to rounding.

Figure 5.2 Proportion of people who think crime has gone up by individual crime type, 2008/09 BCS



As well as the overall pattern of more people perceiving crime to have gone up nationally than locally, people are also more likely to perceive that crime has increased a lot rather than a little when considering the national picture across all crime types. This is in contrast with responses for the local area, where people are more likely to perceive that crime has increased a little than a lot. For example, the figures for perceptions of a national increase in vandalism were 40 per cent (a lot) and 33 per cent (a little) compared with figures for a local increase of nine per cent (a lot) and 28 per cent (a little).

Further evidence of differences in perceptions of national and local crime rates comes from another new question in the 2008/09 BCS. The results show that around a half of people (51%) think they live in a low crime area, 39 per cent believe crime levels in their area are about average and only 11 per cent of people believe crime in their local area is higher than average (Table 5b). Further analysis of findings from the BCS on perceptions of crime levels will be published in a forthcoming National Statistics supplementary bulletin in November 2009.

Table 5b Perception of crime in the local area, 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	2008/09 BCS
<i>Compared to the country as a whole:</i>	
Higher than average	11
About average	39
Lower than average	51
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>34,184</i>

Perceptions of crime levels vary with demographic and socio-economic factors (see Tables 5.03 and 5.04). Previous multivariate analysis (logistic regression) carried out on the 2007/08 BCS showed that the socio-demographic factors most strongly independently associated with perceiving the national crime rate had increased 'a lot' were being aged 35 or over and reading a newspaper other than a national 'broadsheet'. The socio-demographic factors most

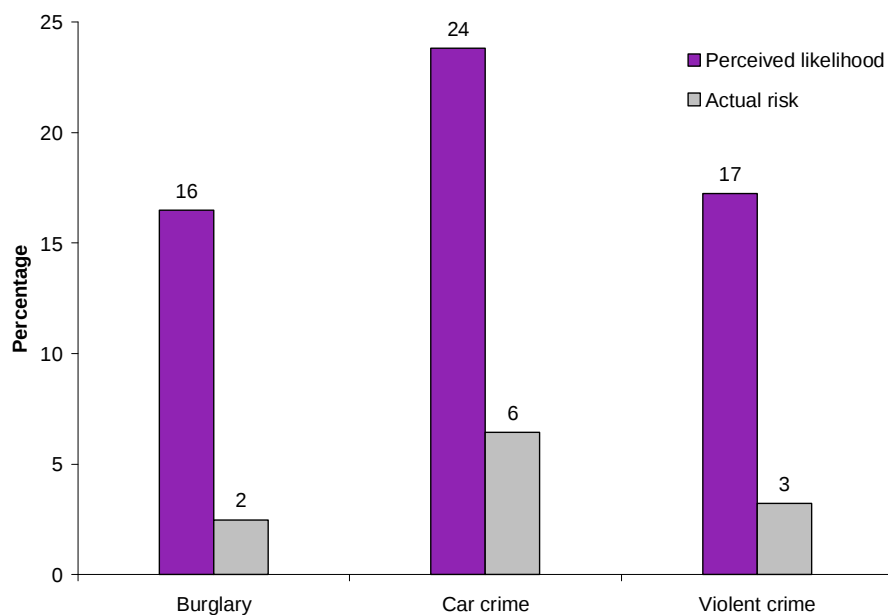
strongly independently associated with perceiving that the local crime rate had increased 'a lot' were being a victim of crime, the type of area where people lived, Government Office Region (in particular living in London) and living in an area for more than five years. Both models explain around seven per cent in the variance in perception of crime rates (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008, for further details).

Likelihood of victimisation and worry about crime

In addition to questions on perceptions of crime levels, the BCS asks how likely people think it is that they will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months.² As in previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows there is a disparity between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk (Figure 5.3). For instance, the 2008/09 BCS shows that 16 per cent of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary compared to an actual risk of two per cent.

However, there was an overall appreciation of differing levels of risk by crime type: a greater proportion of people thought it more likely that they would be a victim of car crime than either burglary or violent crime which reflects the pattern of actual risk between these three crime types. For a full breakdown of the findings on the perceived risk of being a victim of crime from the 2008/09 BCS by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.05 and 5.06.

Figure 5.3 Perceptions of likelihood of victimisation and actual risk by individual crime type, 2008/09 BCS



In terms of worry about crime, the 2008/09 BCS shows there was a decrease in the proportion of people with high levels of worry about violent crime (from 15% to 14%) compared with the previous year. Levels of worry about burglary (11%) and car crime (12%) remained stable (the apparent 1 percentage point decrease in worry about burglary was not statistically significant).³ The decrease in worry about violence in the 2008/09 BCS follows a fall in all three measures of worry between 2006/07 and 2007/08. Worry about each of the three crime types has now fallen by more than a third since 1998 (Table 5.07).⁴ For a full breakdown of the 2008/09 figures by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.08 and 5.09.

² See Section 6 of Volume 2 for a more detailed definition of perceived likelihood of victimisation.

³ See Section 8 of Volume 2 for definitions.

⁴ For more information on multivariate analysis of worry about crime using the BCS, see Kershaw *et al* (2008).

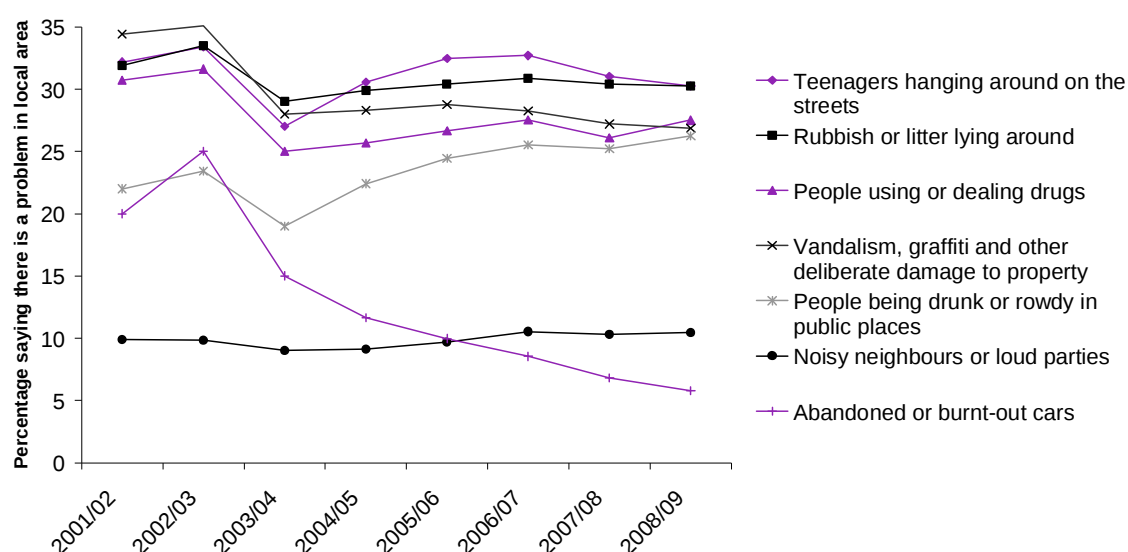
5.4 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The 2008/09 BCS shows that the level of overall perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB)⁵ has remained stable at 17 per cent compared with the 2007/08 BCS⁶ (the apparent one percentage point increase is not statistically significant). Of the seven strands that make up the overall ASB measure, there was a fall in the proportion of people perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a problem (from 7% to 6%) and an increase (from 26% to 28%) in the proportion of people perceiving people using or dealing drugs to be a problem in their area. There has been no change in the remaining five indicators between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Apparent changes in people being drunk and rowdy in public places and teenagers hanging around on the streets are not statistically significant (Table 5.10).

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 similar to that in 2003/04 (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 six per cent in 2008/09. However, overall there has been little variation in many of the individual strands since 2003/04, such as perceiving teenagers hanging around, vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property and noisy neighbours as a problem. There has been an increase in the proportion of people who perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces to be a problem in their local area, rising from 19 per cent in 2003/04 to 26 per cent in 2008/09 (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by strand, 2001/02 to 2008/09



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:

⁵ See Section 6 of Volume 2 for definition of anti-social behaviour.

⁶ Further analysis of ASB in the 2007/08 BCS is available in Flatley *et al.*, 2008.

- Those living in an area classified by OAC⁷ as Multicultural were considerably more likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (29%) than those in other areas, in particular, Countryside (5%) or Prospering Suburbs (7%).
- Thirty-one per cent of people living in the most deprived areas had high levels of perceived ASB compared with seven per cent of people in the least deprived areas.

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 (24%) than older age groups. Those aged 75 years and over were least likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (4%). Twenty-nine per cent of those who had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months had high levels of perceived ASB, compared with 13 per cent of those who had not been a victim of crime.

Previous multivariate analysis (logistic regression) carried out on the 2007/08 BCS showed that the socio-demographic factors most strongly independently associated with high levels of perceived ASB within England and Wales⁸ were the type of area where people live, being a victim of crime in the previous 12 months, being young, living in an area where physical disorder was assessed as high⁹ and living in an area for more than 12 months (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008 for further details).

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 different aspects of policing (see Section 5.6). A greater emphasis on partnership working across government has resulted in BCS policing questions being expanded to cover partnership working between the police and local agencies in relation to anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (see Appendix 1 on PSA measurement). The following analysis considers the variation in perceptions of the police across socio-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 2008/09 BCS shows that 49 per cent of adults agreed that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area. Forty-five per cent agreed that the police and local councils sought people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour and 39 per cent agreed that they were kept informed about how the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (see Figure 5.5).

The questions relating to the police and local councils gave people an option of not stating an opinion and broadly around a quarter took this option. For instance, while 22 per cent of respondents disagreed that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, a higher proportion had no opinion (29%). Thus variations in the proportions of people who have no opinion can impact on the proportion of people who agree across all three of these statements.

The 2008/09 BCS shows there has been an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, from 45 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 49 per cent in 2008/09. There is a related decrease in both the proportion of respondents who disagree with

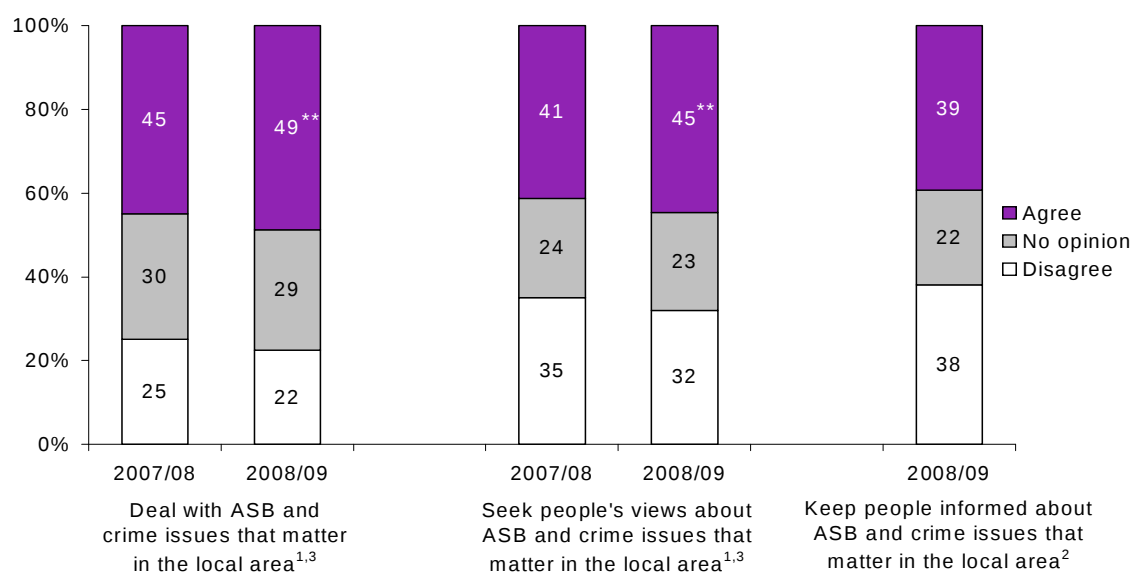
⁷ See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of OAC.

⁸ See Flatley *et al.*, 2008, for multivariate analysis of ASB within England only using the 2007/08 BCS.

⁹ Interviewer assessment, see Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

this statement (from 25% in 2007/08 to 22% in 2008/09) and the proportion with no opinion (from 30% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09).¹⁰

Figure 5.5 Confidence in the police and local councils, 2007/08 and 2008/09 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. No trend data available as question was introduced in April 2008.

3. ** denotes statistically significant change at five per cent level compared with the previous year for the proportion of those who agreed.

Perceptions of the police and local councils in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area varied across socio-demographics and socio-economic groups (see Tables 5.13 and 5.14). For example:

- Women were more likely to agree than men (51% and 46% respectively).
- Both men and women aged 65 or over were more likely to agree than younger age groups.
- People from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were more likely to agree than those from White backgrounds (54% compared with 48%). In particular, Black (57%) and Asian adults (55%) were most likely to agree. Respondents from Mixed backgrounds were most likely to disagree (29%) compared to other people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups, reflecting the younger age profile of this group.
- People who had been a victim of BCS crime in the last 12 months were less likely to agree that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than those who had not been a victim (42% and 51% respectively) and more likely to disagree than non-victims (31% and 20%).
- Those who had high levels of perceived ASB were less likely to agree (36%) with the statement than those who did not have high levels of perceived ASB (51%).

The 2008/09 BCS shows that there was no difference between people who had contact with the police (47%) or no contact (49%) in terms of agreeing that the police and local councils were dealing with ASB and crime in the local area (the apparent 2% difference is not statistically significant). However, agreement is influenced by the level of satisfaction people have with this contact. For instance, of those who were dissatisfied with contact that was

¹⁰ Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data (April 2008 to March 2009) and on six months of data (between October 2007 and March 2008). Previous questions on policing and the CJS have not shown seasonality effects; therefore it is not anticipated these comparisons will be influenced by this.

initiated by the police, 33 per cent agreed that the police and local councils were dealing with ASB and crime-related issues in their area. This compares to 52 per cent who were satisfied with their contact. This is also true of public-initiated contact (31% and 57%, data not shown).

Multivariate analysis based on the 2008/09 BCS found that the following factors are strongly associated with agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime (and accounted for 19% of the variance):

- perceiving that the local police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes;
- perceiving that the police deal with people fairly and/or with respect; and
- confident that the criminal justice system as a whole is effective.

A number of other factors were also identified and account for a further three per cent of the variance, such as age of respondent (being 35 or over), seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol, in particular more than once a month, and not having a high level of perceived ASB (see Table 5.17). Overall, this model accounts for 22 per cent of the variance in the agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime. These results are consistent with previous analysis that has shown that perceptions of the police are a much stronger predictor than other factors such as socio-demographic or area variables (see Thorpe, 2009).

5.6 RATINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The BCS continues to measure perceptions of local police both in general terms and in specific aspects of their work. The 2008/09 BCS shows that 53 per cent of people thought the police in their local area were doing a good or excellent job, the same figure as in the 2007/08 survey. However, there was an improvement in perceptions of the police for five of the specific aspects measured by the BCS in 2008/09, including overall confidence in the local police, compared with the previous year (Table 5c).

Table 5c Ratings and perceptions of the local police, 2005/06 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages					BCS
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Percentage saying good or excellent</i>					
<i>Ratings of local police:</i>					
How good a job do you think the police are doing?	50	51	53	53	
<i>Percentage saying tend to /strongly agree</i>					
<i>Perceptions of police in local area:</i>					
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	47	47	48	48	
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	82	83	83	84	
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	63	62	64	65	**
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	42	41	43	46	**
Understand the issues that affect this community	60	60	62	65	**
Are dealing with the things that matter to people in the community	49	49	51	54	**
Overall confidence in the local police ¹	63	64	65	67	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> ²	47,367	46,855	46,627	45,960	

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 local police. Bases for other measures will be similar.

In general, trends in 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 (65%). There was less confidence that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes (46%) or be there when needed (48%).

Ratings of the local police and perceptions of specific aspects of their work vary according to certain demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In general, the people who were more likely to rate their local police as doing a good or excellent job were women, readers of national 'broadsheets', people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups and people who had not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months (see Tables 5.18 and 5.19). Women, older adults, those who did not have a high level of overall perceived ASB and those who had not experienced a crime in the last 12 months tended to have more positive perceptions of different aspects of the police as measured by the BCS (see Tables 5.20 and 5.21). For instance:

- Women were more likely to rate the police as doing a good or excellent job (56%) than men (51%) and to have more positive perceptions of different aspects of the police. For instance, 56 per cent of women agreed that the police were dealing with the things that matter to people in their community compared with 51 per cent of men. This was generally true across the age groups.
- Fifty-four per cent of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds thought that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes compared with 45 per cent of White people. Fifty-seven per cent of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds rated their local police as doing an excellent or good job compared with 53 per cent of White people.
- People who had not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were more likely to agree that the police were doing an excellent or good job (56%) than victims (45%) and to have more positive perceptions of different aspects of the police across all seven measures. For example, 85 per cent of non-victims agreed that the police would treat you with respect if you had contact with them compared to 79 per cent of victims.
- Readers of national 'broadsheets' were more likely to rate the police as doing a good or excellent job (for example, *The Times*, 60% compared with *The Sun*, 50%) and to have more confidence in the local police overall than readers of more 'popular' press (for example, *The Times*, 73% compared with *The Daily Star*, 59%).

However, there is some variation across the questions measuring perceptions of different aspects of the police. For instance:

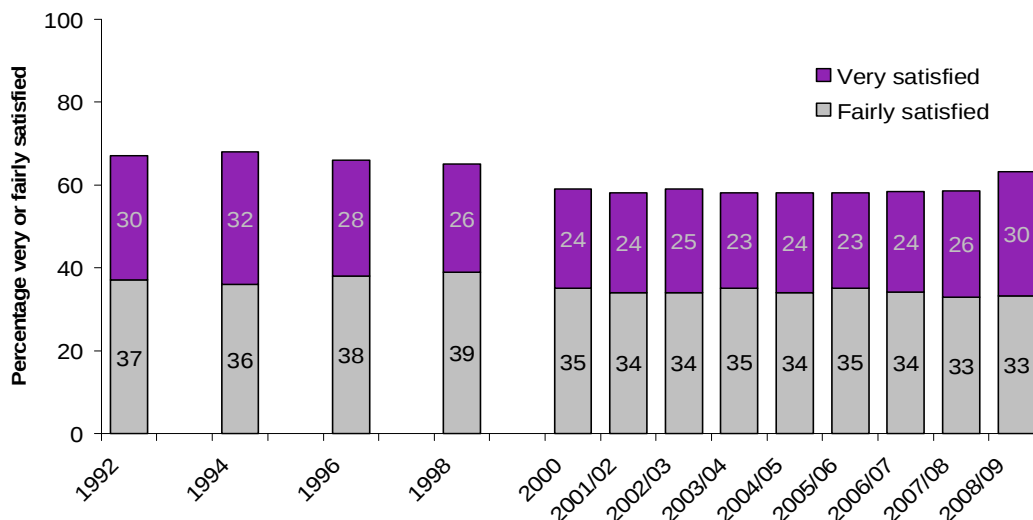
- Although people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds overall tend to have more positive perceptions of the police than White people, they are less likely to agree that the police would treat you with respect (81% and 84%).
- Also, men were more likely to agree that the police would treat people fairly (67%) than women (63%).
- Similarly, although readers of national 'broadsheets' are more likely overall to have positive perceptions of the police than readers of 'popular' newspapers, they are less likely to agree that the police treat you fairly (for example, *The Guardian*, 54% compared with *The Daily Mail*, 68%) and can be relied on to deal with minor crimes (for example, *The Independent*, 40% compared with *The Daily Mirror*, 50%).

Despite the variation among different groups by these characteristics, multivariate analysis (logistic regression) has identified that attitudinal factors are better predictors of attitudes to the police than demographic and socio-economic characteristics (see Myhill and Beak, 2009 for more information).

Victim satisfaction with the police

For incidents that the police came to know about, the BCS asks victims¹¹ of crime how satisfied overall they were with the way the police handled the matter. Victims were very or fairly satisfied in 63 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about. This is an increase from the level found in the 2007/08 BCS (59%). Prior longer-term trends have shown that victim satisfaction with the police fell in the 1990s but since 2000 has remained broadly stable between 58 per cent and 60 per cent until the increase seen in 2008/09 (see Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2008/09 BCS



The BCS also asks respondents who had contact with the police in the last 12 months how satisfied they were. The 2008/09 BCS shows that 80 per cent of adults were satisfied with contact that was initiated by the police and 67 per cent were satisfied with the police when they initiated contact themselves. This is similar to the 2007/08 BCS (81% and 66% per cent respectively, data not shown).

5.7 CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Between 2001/02 and 2007/08, the BCS reported on public confidence in seven different aspects of the criminal justice system (CJS) such as bringing people who commit crime to justice and meeting the needs of victims of crime. Previous analysis showed general improvements in these confidence measures between 2002/03 to 2007/08 (see Kershaw *et al*, 2008 for full description and analysis of trends).

In October 2007 the BCS introduced a new set of questions relating to the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS (see Appendix 1 on PSA measurement). The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is fair increased from 56 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 59 per cent in 2008/09. The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective remained stable at 38 per cent (the apparent one percentage point increase was not statistically significant) (Table 5d).

¹¹ The BCS no longer collects information on witness's satisfaction with the police. The WAVES survey is now used to measure witness's perceptions of the criminal justice system. For further information see http://www.cjsonline.gov.uk/the_cjs/whats_new/news-3684.html.

Table 5d Confidence in the criminal justice system, 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS

Percentages			BCS
	2007/08	2008/09	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Confident that:</i>			
the CJS as a whole is fair	56	59	**
the CJS as a whole is effective	37	38	
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	9,774	44,707	

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

Levels of confidence in the CJS vary by demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In general, the proportion of people thinking that the CJS is fair or effective was higher among younger people which influences various other characteristics (see Tables 5.22 and 5.23). For example, full-time students were more likely to think that the CJS is fair (72%) and to think that the CJS is effective (60%) compared to other occupational groups. However, there were other variations:

- People from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were more likely to say that the CJS is fair (68%) than people from a White background (57%) and also more likely to say that the CJS is effective (56%) than people from a White background (36%);
- People living in an area as classified by OAC as a City Living area were more likely than those in any other area to say that the CJS is fair (67%) and people living in an area as classified by OAC as Multicultural or City Living areas were the most likely to say that the CJS is effective (50% and 47% respectively).
- Readers of 'broadsheets' were more likely to agree that the CJS is both fair and effective. For example, 70 per cent of people who read *The Times* agreed that the CJS is fair compared with 54 per cent of readers of *The Daily Express*. Similarly, 49 per cent of *Guardian* readers agreed that the CJS is effective compared with 32 per cent of *Daily Mail* readers.

Table 5.01 Impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS			
	Fear of crime	Crime	Unweighted base ¹		Fear of crime	Crime	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life				Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life			
ALL ADULTS	35	27	5,604	Respondent's occupation			
Age				Managerial and professional occupations	30	23	1,919
16-24	38	28	471	Intermediate occupations	35	27	1,115
25-34	35	25	749	Routine and manual occupations	38	31	2,143
35-44	33	25	1,052	Never worked and long-term unemployed	45	32	173
45-54	35	29	921	Full-time students	36	22	211
55-64	37	32	937	Not classified	55	41	43
65-74	35	27	808	Highest qualification			
75+	31	20	666	Degree or diploma	30	22	1,795
Men	30	26	2,518	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	33	27	966
16-24	34	28	223	O level/GCSE	39	27	1,067
25-34	27	20	318	Other	35	30	257
35-44	33	25	466	None	39	32	1,502
45-54	29	28	452	Long-standing illness or disability			
55-64	28	32	442	Long-standing illness or disability	42	31	1,526
65-74	31	22	368	Limits activities	45	32	1,060
75+	23	19	249	Does not limit activities	37	29	466
Women	40	28	3,086	No long-standing illness or disability	33	26	4,065
16-24	42	28	248	Internet usage			
25-34	43	29	431	Used in last 12 months	33	26	3,614
35-44	33	26	586	Not used in last 12 months	38	30	1,982
45-54	42	29	469	Overall level of perceived ASB			
55-64	45	32	495	High	61	53	771
65-74	39	32	440	Not high	29	21	4,552
75+	36	21	417	Newspaper of choice			
Ethnic group				'Popular'			
White	34	25	5,211	The Sun	40	29	1,197
Non-White	46	43	392	The Daily Mirror	41	28	625
Mixed	47	28	22	The Daily Mail	34	29	1,140
Asian or Asian British	51	48	170	The Daily Express	39	29	311
Black or Black British	40	34	140	The Daily Star	40	29	118
Chinese or other	43	55	60	'Broadsheet'			
Marital status				The Daily Telegraph	30	20	425
Married	33	27	2,592	The Guardian	31	23	271
Cohabiting	35	24	498	The Independent	26	18	178
Single	37	27	1,184	The Times	24	21	402
Separated	36	24	170	The Financial Times	32	25	62
Divorced	43	31	505	Some other newspaper	36	31	87
Widowed	40	28	651	No one newspaper in particular	33	21	61
Respondent's employment status				Would not want to read any newspaper	34	29	667
In employment	33	27	3,081	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Unemployed	47	32	150	Victim	46	39	1,175
Economically inactive	38	26	2,358	Not a victim	31	23	4,429
Student	35	20	128				
Looking after family/home	42	35	313				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	57	37	255				
Retired	34	24	1,599				
Other inactive	23	18	63				

1. Unweighted base refers to impact of fear of crime. Bases for impact of crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.02 Impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS		
	Fear of crime	Crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life</i>			
ALL ADULTS	35	27	5,604
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	48	30	289
Adults & child(ren)	35	27	1,246
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	34	27	4,069
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	38	30	818
£10,000 less than £20,000	40	28	1,045
£20,000 less than £30,000	33	26	773
£30,000 less than £40,000	38	28	568
£40,000 less than £50,000	30	24	415
£50,000 or more	28	20	729
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	34	26	3,892
Social renters	44	37	901
Private renters	32	22	789
Accommodation type			
Houses	34	26	4,735
<i>Detached</i>	28	20	1,519
<i>Semi-detached</i>	38	27	1,711
<i>Terraced</i>	37	30	1,505
Flats/maisonettes	41	32	665
Other accommodation	48	16	26
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	39	29	911
City living	38	27	237
Countryside	21	16	856
Prospering suburbs	32	22	1,269
Constrained by circumstances	41	29	520
Typical traits	35	24	1,086
Multicultural	46	45	438
Area type			
Urban	38	30	4,142
Rural	24	17	1,462
Level of physical disorder			
High	47	37	322
Not high	34	26	5,108
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	45	40	957
Other output areas	35	26	3,086
20% least deprived output areas	26	17	1,066

1. Unweighted base refers to impact of fear of crime. Bases for impact of crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.03 Perceptions of changing crime levels by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS			
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹		National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
	Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime since two years ago				Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime since two years ago		
ALL ADULTS	75	36	11,464	Respondent's occupation			
Age				Managerial and professional occupations	69	33	3,716
16-24	73	40	958	Intermediate occupations	75	36	2,420
25-34	71	37	1,549	Routine and manual occupations	79	38	4,432
35-44	73	39	2,175	Never worked and long-term unemployed	77	40	391
45-54	74	37	1,853	Full-time students	73	40	459
55-64	76	35	1,917	Not classified	82	42	46
65-74	81	31	1,555	Highest qualification			
75+	81	32	1,457	Degree or diploma	66	33	3,682
Men	70	34	5,113	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	75	35	1,851
16-24	66	36	433	O level/GCSE	79	40	2,251
25-34	66	36	707	Other	76	42	466
35-44	69	35	993	None	82	37	3,193
45-54	70	34	857	Long-standing illness or disability			
55-64	72	33	868	Long-standing illness or disability	78	39	3,097
65-74	77	29	696	Limits activities	80	40	2,143
75+	77	31	559	Does not limit activities	73	37	954
Women	79	38	6,351	No long-standing illness or disability	74	35	8,355
16-24	79	45	525	Internet usage			
25-34	76	38	842	Used in last 12 months	72	36	7,288
35-44	77	43	1,182	Not used in last 12 months	82	37	4,170
45-54	79	39	996	Overall level of perceived ASB			
55-64	80	37	1,049	High	81	59	1,703
65-74	85	32	859	Not high	73	31	9,160
75+	83	33	898	Newspaper of choice			
Ethnic group				'Popular'			
White	75	35	10,637	The Sun	82	40	2,524
Non-White	72	46	825	The Daily Mirror	81	38	1,311
Mixed	64	38	62	The Daily Mail	77	37	2,310
Asian or Asian British	71	45	396	The Daily Express	85	30	698
Black or Black British	79	48	225	The Daily Star	80	38	267
Chinese or other	71	47	142	'Broadsheet'			
Marital status				The Daily Telegraph	67	32	826
Married	75	35	5,401	The Guardian	52	27	553
Cohabiting	72	34	1,014	The Independent	58	23	353
Single	73	39	2,340	The Times	64	34	838
Separated	71	42	337	The Financial Times	76	44	93
Divorced	80	40	1,026	Some other newspaper	72	47	162
Widowed	82	34	1,344	No one newspaper in particular	79	50	105
Respondent's employment status				Would not want to read any newspaper	73	37	1,336
In employment	72	37	6,375	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Unemployed	71	34	264	Victim	76	49	2,371
Economically inactive	80	35	4,799	Not a victim	75	33	9,093
Student	73	39	299				
Looking after family/home	82	39	638				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	82	43	511				
Retired	80	32	3,219				
Other inactive	73	50	132				

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.04 Perceptions of changing crime levels by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS		
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime since two years ago</i>			
ALL ADULTS	75	36	11,464
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	81	45	604
Adults & child(ren)	73	40	2,552
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	75	35	8,308
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	81	42	1,693
£10,000 less than £20,000	77	37	2,032
£20,000 less than £30,000	73	32	1,538
£30,000 less than £40,000	70	35	1,248
£40,000 less than £50,000	70	35	938
£50,000 or more	68	33	1,464
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	74	34	8,056
Social renters	80	42	1,847
Private renters	74	41	1,528
Accommodation type			
Houses	75	36	9,704
<i>Detached</i>	72	31	2,952
<i>Semi-detached</i>	76	37	3,668
<i>Terraced</i>	76	38	3,084
Flats/maisonettes	74	42	1,330
Other accommodation	79	30	61
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	80	37	1,841
City living	70	33	502
Countryside	72	28	1,714
Prospering suburbs	73	32	2,674
Constrained by circumstances	77	37	1,076
Typical traits	75	37	2,222
Multicultural	74	46	848
Area type			
Urban	75	38	8,482
Rural	74	30	2,982
Level of physical disorder			
High	74	42	612
Not high	75	36	10,486
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	76	39	1,932
Other output areas	75	36	6,360
20% least deprived output areas	73	35	2,153

1. Unweighted base refers to impact of fear of crime. Bases for impact of crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

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

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹		Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>					<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
ALL ADULTS	16	24	17	11,277	Respondent's occupation				
Age					Managerial and professional occupations	14	21	14	3,750
16-24	16	23	28	964	Intermediate occupations	19	25	16	2,343
25-34	20	29	22	1,543	Routine and manual occupations	17	26	20	4,288
35-44	17	24	16	2,118	Never worked and long-term unemployed	23	24	21	387
45-54	17	26	13	1,850	Full-time students	18	20	24	452
55-64	18	24	15	1,915	Not classified	27	47	22	57
65-74	14	21	14	1,583	Highest qualification				
75+	9	12	8	1,304	Degree or diploma	16	21	15	3,580
Men	14	22	17	5,056	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	15	26	18	1,903
16-24	13	21	30	446	O level/GCSE	17	24	19	2,242
25-34	15	24	20	651	Other	20	25	19	466
35-44	15	25	17	974	None	18	25	18	3,072
45-54	15	23	12	903	Long-standing illness or disability				
55-64	15	23	13	893	Long-standing illness or disability	18	25	18	3,075
65-74	14	21	14	703	Limits activities	17	27	18	2,136
75+	10	13	9	486	Does not limit activities	19	23	18	939
Women	19	25	17	6,221	No long-standing illness or disability	16	23	17	8,192
16-24	20	26	26	518	Internet usage				
25-34	25	34	23	892	Used in last 12 months	16	24	18	7,350
35-44	19	22	14	1,144	Not used in last 12 months	17	23	16	3,924
45-54	19	28	15	947	Overall level of perceived ASB				
55-64	20	26	16	1,022	High	32	46	38	1,632
65-74	14	21	15	880	Not high	13	19	13	9,111
75+	9	11	8	818	Newspaper of choice				
Ethnic group					'Popular'				
White	15	23	15	10,511	The Sun	19	29	25	2,495
Non-White	29	37	34	764	The Daily Mirror	17	28	17	1,264
Mixed	20	34	30	55	The Daily Mail	15	24	14	2,245
Asian or Asian British	34	38	36	350	The Daily Express	16	22	13	663
Black or Black British	25	35	35	257	The Daily Star	14	27	18	237
Chinese or other	26	32	27	102	'Broadsheet'				
Marital status					The Daily Telegraph	12	17	10	831
Married	16	23	14	5,253	The Guardian	18	20	18	582
Cohabiting	18	29	18	1,036	The Independent	13	20	13	315
Single	17	24	25	2,321	The Times	15	18	13	833
Separated	24	30	26	350	The Financial Times	21	38	20	110
Divorced	17	26	15	1,007	Some other newspaper	23	11	19	184
Widowed	12	19	11	1,305	No one newspaper in particular	14	18	9	117
Respondent's employment status					Would not want to read any newspaper	16	23	18	1,301
In employment	17	25	18	6,278	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Unemployed	26	16	30	288	Victim	24	36	26	2,376
Economically inactive	15	21	15	4,692	Not a victim	14	20	14	8901
Student	18	22	23	281					
Looking after family/home	21	24	18	606					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	20	35	21	498					
Retired	12	18	12	3,183					
Other inactive	18	20	17	124					

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.06 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
ALL ADULTS	16	24	17	11,277
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	21	27	22	568
Adults & child(ren)	19	25	18	2,509
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	15	23	17	8,200
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	22	30	23	1,674
£10,000 less than £20,000	16	23	18	2,060
£20,000 less than £30,000	16	26	17	1,506
£30,000 less than £40,000	16	24	18	1,182
£40,000 less than £50,000	12	23	16	875
£50,000 or more	14	21	12	1,486
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	15	22	14	7,831
Social renters	21	31	23	1,851
Private renters	18	27	25	1,563
Accommodation type				
Houses	17	24	16	9,504
<i>Detached</i>	14	18	10	2,991
<i>Semi-detached</i>	18	25	18	3,495
<i>Terraced</i>	18	28	20	3,018
Flats/maisonettes	16	27	24	1,337
Other accommodation	14	25	5	52
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	18	27	20	1,859
City living	16	23	21	483
Countryside	11	18	9	1,693
Prospering suburbs	15	22	11	2,545
Constrained by circumstances	19	30	20	1,068
Typical traits	15	22	16	2,213
Multicultural	25	35	30	867
Area type				
Urban	18	26	20	8,340
Rural	10	18	8	2,937
Level of physical disorder				
High	27	39	32	631
Not high	16	23	16	10,262
Living environment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	23	32	26	1,933
Other output areas	16	25	18	6,198
20% least deprived output areas	12	18	10	2,133

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.07 Trends in worry about crime, 1992 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ⁴	BCS Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Percentage with high level of worry about ¹:</i>														
Burglary	19	26	22	19	19	15	15	13	12	13	13	12	11	
Car crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	21	17	17	15	13	14	13	12	12	
Violent crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	24	22	21	16	16	17	17	15	14	**
<i>Unweighted base ²</i>	<i>10,044</i>	<i>14,502</i>	<i>7,973</i>	<i>14,925</i>	<i>19,388</i>	<i>32,765</i>	<i>36,427</i>	<i>37,872</i>	<i>45,046</i>	<i>47,713</i>	<i>47,122</i>	<i>46,888</i>	<i>11,510</i>	

1. See Section 6 of Volume 2 for more information on the definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

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

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

Table 5.08 Worry about crime by personal characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
	Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹		Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage with high levels of worry					Percentage with high levels of worry				
ALL ADULTS	11	12	14	11,510	Respondent's occupation				
					Managerial and professional occupations	8	9	9	3,789
Age					Intermediate occupations	10	11	13	2,418
16-24	10	14	16	941	Routine and manual occupations	14	15	17	4,437
25-34	11	14	14	1,628	Never worked and long-term unemployed	18	16	22	376
35-44	12	9	14	2,192	Full-time students	10	10	15	438
45-54	10	11	13	1,804	Not classified	13	15	16	52
55-64	12	13	14	2,000					
65-74	14	11	14	1,547	Highest qualification				
75+	9	6	9	1,398	Degree or diploma	8	10	11	3,683
					Apprenticeship or A/AS level	8	11	10	1,896
Men	9	11	7	5,259	O level/GCSE	13	14	16	2,331
					Other	12	12	16	452
16-24	8	13	9	457	None	16	13	18	3,135
25-34	9	15	8	720					
35-44	9	8	8	1,006	Long-standing illness or disability				
45-54	9	12	7	842	Long-standing illness or disability	14	12	16	3,256
55-64	10	12	8	920	Limits activities	16	13	17	2,254
65-74	8	8	6	733	Does not limit activities	9	11	14	1,002
75+	5	5	3	581	No long-standing illness or disability	10	11	13	8,247
Women	14	12	19	6,251	Internet usage				
					Used in last 12 months	10	11	13	7,484
16-24	13	16	23	484	Not used in last 12 months	15	13	16	4,020
25-34	14	14	21	908					
35-44	15	10	20	1,186	Overall level of perceived ASB				
45-54	11	10	17	962	High	23	28	29	1,559
55-64	13	14	19	1,080	Not high	8	9	10	9,358
65-74	19	13	20	814					
75+	11	7	13	817	Newspaper of choice				
					'Popular'				
Ethnic group					The Sun	15	17	19	2,489
White	10	11	12	10,699	The Daily Mirror	16	15	20	1,309
Non-White	22	22	28	806	The Daily Mail	10	11	13	2,224
Mixed	13	7	26	74	The Daily Express	9	9	12	697
Asian or Asian British	22	26	26	379	The Daily Star	12	14	10	263
Black or Black British	28	19	30	231	'Broadsheet'				
Chinese or other	17	17	37	122	The Daily Telegraph	8	6	6	810
					The Guardian	3	6	9	579
Marital status					The Independent	7	5	8	342
Married	11	11	13	5,439	The Times	6	8	7	849
Cohabiting	13	13	16	1,014	The Financial Times	8	11	13	97
Single	10	13	14	2,330	Some other newspaper	11	12	9	188
Separated	18	23	20	358	No one newspaper in particular	20	13	7	119
Divorced	10	11	12	1,048	Would not want to read any newspaper	12	12	13	1,456
Widowed	12	8	14	1,313					
					Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Respondent's employment status					Victim	15	20	16	2,329
In employment	10	12	13	6,481	Not a victim	10	9	13	9,181
Unemployed	15	13	15	296					
Economically inactive	13	10	15	4,716					
Student	9	5	14	261					
Looking after family/home	16	13	23	618					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	20	15	22	504					
Retired	11	10	12	3,188					
Other inactive	12	12	18	145					

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics

Table 5.09 Worry about crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS
	Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>				
ALL ADULTS	11	12	14	11,510
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	22	15	25	596
Adults & child(ren)	11	10	14	2,549
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	11	12	13	8,365
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	18	14	21	1,748
£10,000 less than £20,000	14	14	16	2,032
£20,000 less than £30,000	12	14	14	1,596
£30,000 less than £40,000	10	12	12	1,195
£40,000 less than £50,000	7	9	11	930
£50,000 or more	6	8	8	1,481
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	10	10	11	8,010
Social renters	19	19	22	1,898
Private renters	10	14	15	1,567
Accommodation type				
Houses	11	11	13	9,689
<i>Detached</i>	7	7	9	2,936
<i>Semi-detached</i>	11	12	14	3,696
<i>Terraced</i>	13	14	16	3,057
Flats/maisonettes	13	17	18	1,369
Other accommodation	14	18	17	67
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	15	15	17	1,889
City living	10	9	13	496
Countryside	7	7	8	1,708
Prospering suburbs	9	9	10	2,590
Constrained by circumstances	14	17	16	1,113
Typical traits	10	11	14	2,262
Multicultural	17	21	24	871
Area type				
Urban	12	13	15	8,567
Rural	7	7	7	2,943
Level of physical disorder				
High	19	19	23	632
Not high	10	11	13	10,486
Living environment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	18	19	22	1,964
Other output areas	10	11	13	6,358
20% least deprived output areas	7	8	8	2,154

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.10 Trends in the anti-social behaviour indicators, 1992 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	BCS Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Percentage</i>														
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	16	17	17	18	16	17	
<i>Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area</i>														
Abandoned or burnt-out cars ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	20	25	15	12	10	9	7	6	**
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	10	
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	
People using or dealing drugs	14	22	21	25	33	31	32	25	26	27	28	26	28	**
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20	26	24	27	32	32	33	27	31	32	33	31	30	
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	26	26	28	30	32	33	29	30	30	31	30	30	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	26	29	24	26	32	34	35	28	28	29	28	27	27	
<i>Unweighted base³</i>	<i>8,486</i>	<i>13,745</i>	<i>7,625</i>	<i>13,986</i>	<i>8,910</i>	<i>30,695</i>	<i>34,622</i>	<i>36,116</i>	<i>42,892</i>	<i>45,787</i>	<i>45,063</i>	<i>45,021</i>	<i>44,010</i>	

1. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6 of Volume 2.

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

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

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

Percentages			2008/09 BCS		
	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base	
ALL ADULTS	17	43,789	Respondent's occupation		
Age			Managerial and professional occupations	13	14,566
16-24	24	3,746	Intermediate occupations	15	9,149
25-34	20	6,184	Routine and manual occupations	19	16,692
35-44	18	8,382	Never worked and long-term unemployed	20	1,428
45-54	17	7,179	Full-time students	24	1,745
55-64	13	7,429	Not classified	22	209
65-74	9	5,783	Highest qualification		
75+	4	5,086	Degree or diploma	14	14,144
Men	16	19,942	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	18	7,226
16-24	20	1,749	O level/GCSE	20	8,817
25-34	19	2,697	Other	17	1,763
35-44	18	3,864	None	15	11,756
45-54	17	3,448	Long-standing illness or disability		
55-64	12	3,430	Long-standing illness or disability	18	11,789
65-74	9	2,690	<i>Limits activities</i>	19	8,115
75+	4	2,064	<i>Does not limit activities</i>	15	3,674
Women	17	23,847	No long-standing illness or disability	16	31,939
16-24	29	1,997	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
25-34	22	3,487	Contact	22	3,840
35-44	19	4,518	No contact	12	7,007
45-54	18	3,731	Internet usage		
55-64	15	3,999	Used in last 12 months	17	28,651
65-74	9	3,093	Not used in last 12 months	14	15,095
75+	4	3,022	Newspaper of choice		
Ethnic group			'Popular'		
White	16	40,733	<i>The Sun</i>	23	9,651
Non-White	25	3,046	<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	21	4,931
<i>Mixed</i>	29	269	<i>The Daily Mail</i>	13	8,641
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	26	1,423	<i>The Daily Express</i>	13	2,640
<i>Black or Black British</i>	22	910	<i>The Daily Star</i>	22	1,022
<i>Chinese or other</i>	24	444	'Broadsheet'		
Marital status			<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	10	3,138
Married	14	20,685	<i>The Guardian</i>	15	2,206
Cohabiting	20	4,011	<i>The Independent</i>	14	1,256
Single	23	8,965	<i>The Times</i>	13	3,252
Separated	18	1,331	<i>The Financial Times</i>	20	371
Divorced	19	3,911	Some other newspaper	16	655
Widowed	8	4,867	No one newspaper in particular	16	434
Respondent's employment status			Would not want to read any newspaper	14	5,205
In employment	17	24,750	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Unemployed	25	1,091	Victim	29	9,090
Economically inactive	15	17,849	Not a victim	13	34,699
<i>Student</i>	23	1,072			
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	22	2,406			
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	29	1,956			
<i>Retired</i>	8	11,901			
<i>Other inactive</i>	18	514			

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	2008/09 BCS	
	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	17	43,789
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	30	2,280
Adults & child(ren)	19	9,946
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	15	31,563
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	22	6,433
£10,000 less than £20,000	19	7,795
£20,000 less than £30,000	20	5,969
£30,000 less than £40,000	17	4,707
£40,000 less than £50,000	15	3,547
£50,000 or more	11	5,717
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	13	30,669
Social renters	29	7,040
Private renters	18	5,932
Accommodation type		
Houses	16	37,110
<i>Detached</i>	7	11,495
<i>Semi-detached</i>	15	13,828
<i>Terraced</i>	24	11,787
Flats/maisonettes	23	5,054
Other accommodation	9	210
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	25	7,099
City living	17	1,868
Countryside	5	6,690
Prospering suburbs	7	10,032
Constrained by circumstances	25	4,072
Typical traits	16	8,639
Multicultural	29	3,226
Area type		
Urban	19	32,384
Rural	8	11,405
Level of physical disorder		
High	41	2,344
Not high	15	40,014
Living environment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	31	7,316
Other output areas	15	24,177
20% least deprived output areas	7	8,312

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.13 Public confidence in the police and local councils in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by personal characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
Police and local councils are dealing with issues					Police and local councils dealing with issues				
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base		Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	49	29	22	45,041	Respondent's occupation				
Age					Managerial and professional occupations	46	31	23	14,937
16-24	47	28	25	3,758	Intermediate occupations	48	30	23	9,409
25-34	45	33	23	6,275	Routine and manual occupations	51	27	22	17,275
35-44	46	29	24	8,523	Never worked and long-term unemployed	54	27	19	1,462
45-54	47	29	24	7,323	Full-time students	51	27	22	1,766
55-64	49	28	23	7,631	Not classified	44	32	24	192
65-74	55	26	19	6,122	Highest qualification				
75+	58	28	14	5,409	Degree or diploma	47	31	22	14,502
Men	46	29	25	20,368	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	47	28	25	7,408
16-24	48	28	24	1,739	O level/GCSE	48	28	23	9,023
25-34	42	33	24	2,730	Other	50	29	21	1,815
35-44	42	31	27	3,927	None	53	27	20	12,230
45-54	43	30	27	3,481	Long-standing illness or disability				
55-64	47	27	26	3,500	Long-standing illness or disability	49	28	23	12,371
65-74	51	26	22	2,834	Limits activities	49	27	24	8,535
75+	57	25	17	2,157	Does not limit activities	48	30	22	3,836
Women	51	29	20	24,673	No long-standing illness or disability	49	29	22	32,629
16-24	47	28	25	2,019	Any contact with police in last 12 months				
25-34	47	32	21	3,545	Contact	47	26	27	3,951
35-44	51	28	21	4,596	No contact	49	31	20	7,237
45-54	51	27	22	3,842	Internet usage				
55-64	52	29	20	4,131	Used in last 12 months	46	30	24	29,239
65-74	58	26	16	3,288	Not used in last 12 months	55	26	19	15,778
75+	58	30	12	3,252	Overall level of perceived ASB				
Ethnic group					High	36	23	41	6,484
White	48	29	23	41,836	Not high	51	30	19	36,337
Non-White	54	27	19	3,195	Newspaper of choice				
Mixed	43	29	29	274	'Popular'				
Asian or Asian British	55	25	20	1,497	The Sun	47	28	25	9,872
Black or Black British	57	27	16	960	The Daily Mirror	54	25	21	5,081
Chinese or other	49	33	17	464	The Daily Mail	49	28	23	8,967
Marital status					The Daily Express	51	29	20	2,721
Married	49	29	22	21,182	The Daily Star	47	29	24	1,037
Cohabiting	44	31	25	4,077	'Broadsheet'				
Single	48	29	24	9,153	The Daily Telegraph	48	32	19	3,239
Separated	48	28	24	1,375	The Guardian	47	30	22	2,267
Divorced	50	28	23	4,049	The Independent	48	30	23	1,311
Widowed	58	27	15	5,184	The Times	50	29	21	3,343
Respondent's employment status					The Financial Times	40	34	25	393
In employment	46	30	24	25,198	Some other newspaper	50	33	17	672
Unemployed	45	31	24	1,113	No one newspaper in particular	46	29	24	458
Economically inactive	54	27	19	18,649	Would not want to read any newspaper	46	32	22	5,300
Student	52	27	21	1,084	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Looking after family/home	52	28	20	2,463	Victim	42	27	31	9,328
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	48	23	29	2,028	Not a victim	51	29	20	35,713
Retired	56	27	17	12,551					
Other inactive	49	30	21	523					

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages				2008/09 BCS
Police and local councils are dealing with issues				
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	49	29	22	45,041
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	48	28	24	2,324
Adults & child(ren)	48	29	23	10,056
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	49	29	22	32,661
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	56	24	20	6,716
£10,000 less than £20,000	53	26	21	8,064
£20,000 less than £30,000	48	27	25	6,139
£30,000 less than £40,000	47	28	24	4,811
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	30	22	3,635
£50,000 or more	45	32	23	5,799
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	48	29	23	31,540
Social renters	52	24	23	7,333
Private renters	48	32	20	6,038
Accommodation type				
Houses	48	29	23	38,085
<i>Detached</i>	48	32	20	11,744
<i>Semi-detached</i>	48	28	24	14,244
<i>Terraced</i>	48	27	25	12,097
Flats/maisonettes	49	31	20	5,281
Other accommodation	47	32	21	212
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	48	26	26	7,358
City living	46	34	19	1,941
Countryside	48	33	19	6,751
Prospering suburbs	51	30	19	10,271
Constrained by circumstances	50	26	24	4,247
Typical traits	49	28	23	8,882
Multicultural	51	26	23	3,385
Area type				
Urban	49	28	23	33,445
Rural	49	31	20	11,596
Level of physical disorder				
High	46	25	29	2,430
Not high	48	29	22	41,134
Living environment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	50	25	25	7,609
Other output areas	48	29	23	24,958
20% least deprived output areas	50	32	18	8,480

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.15 Public confidence in the police and local councils seeking people's views and keeping people informed about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS			
	Police and local councils seek people's views	Police and local councils keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹		Police and local councils seek people's views	Police and local councils keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'				Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'			
ALL ADULTS	45	39	45,204	Respondent's occupation			
Age				Managerial and professional occupations	43	38	14,981
16-24	44	31	3,759	Intermediate occupations	45	40	9,484
25-34	42	35	6,291	Routine and manual occupations	46	40	17,312
35-44	43	37	8,556	Never worked and long-term unemployed	47	44	1,468
45-54	44	40	7,347	Full-time students	44	32	1,763
55-64	46	43	7,672	Not classified	37	35	196
65-74	49	47	6,151	Highest qualification			
75+	47	49	5,428	Degree or diploma	43	39	14,547
Men	43	37	20,421	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	43	36	7,430
16-24	45	32	1,741	O level/GCSE	46	37	9,057
25-34	40	33	2,729	Other	46	44	1,820
35-44	40	32	3,935	None	46	43	12,292
45-54	40	36	3,496	Long-standing illness or disability			
55-64	43	40	3,513	Long-standing illness or disability	44	40	12,428
65-74	47	45	2,841	Limits activities	44	41	8,569
75+	50	49	2,166	Does not limit activities	44	38	3,859
Women	46	41	24,783	No long-standing illness or disability	45	39	32,736
16-24	42	30	2,018	Any contact with police in last 12 months			
25-34	44	37	3,562	Contact	45	39	3,970
35-44	46	41	4,621	No contact	43	39	7,270
45-54	48	43	3,851	Internet usage			
55-64	49	46	4,159	Used in last 12 months	43	37	29,334
65-74	50	48	3,310	Not used in last 12 months	48	45	15,847
75+	46	49	3,262	Overall level of perceived ASB			
Ethnic group				High	41	31	6,494
White	44	39	41,981	Not high	45	41	36,468
Non-White	49	43	3,213	Newspaper of choice			
Mixed	43	37	274	'Popular'			
Asian or Asian British	49	41	1,510	The Sun	45	37	9,891
Black or Black British	53	48	965	The Daily Mirror	47	41	5,110
Chinese or other	45	39	464	The Daily Mail	45	41	8,998
Marital status				The Daily Express	44	40	2,740
Married	44	41	21,275	The Daily Star	48	37	1,042
Cohabiting	42	34	4,075	'Broadsheet'			
Single	44	34	9,188	The Daily Telegraph	45	43	3,243
Separated	49	43	1,376	The Guardian	43	39	2,282
Divorced	47	43	4,070	The Independent	44	40	1,312
Widowed	48	50	5,200	The Times	45	39	3,353
Respondent's employment status				The Financial Times	41	29	393
In employment	43	36	25,295	Some other newspaper	43	40	671
Unemployed	48	34	1,118	No one newspaper in particular	40	37	458
Economically inactive	47	44	18,711	Would not want to read any newspaper	40	37	5,335
Student	44	31	1,080	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Looking after family/home	48	43	2,469	Victim	40	33	9,363
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	45	41	2,037	Not a victim	46	41	35,841
Retired	48	48	12,607				
Other inactive	43	40	518				

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local councils seek views. Bases for keep informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	2008/09 BCS		
	Police and local councils seek people's views	Police and local councils keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>			
ALL ADULTS	45	39	45,204
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	48	40	2,331
Adults & child(ren)	44	36	10,087
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	45	40	32,786
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	50	45	6,758
£10,000 less than £20,000	48	45	8,091
£20,000 less than £30,000	45	38	6,153
£30,000 less than £40,000	46	38	4,839
£40,000 less than £50,000	45	39	3,638
£50,000 or more	41	36	5,816
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	44	40	31,673
Social renters	50	43	7,349
Private renters	44	34	6,054
Accommodation type			
Houses	44	39	38,232
<i>Detached</i>	43	40	11,802
<i>Semi-detached</i>	44	38	14,305
<i>Terraced</i>	45	39	12,125
Flats/maisonettes	46	39	5,295
Other accommodation	42	36	213
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	45	38	7,361
City living	43	35	1,948
Countryside	44	40	6,775
Prospering suburbs	45	41	10,328
Constrained by circumstances	47	41	4,265
Typical traits	43	38	8,925
Multicultural	49	41	3,397
Area type			
Urban	44	38	33,567
Rural	45	42	11,637
Level of physical disorder			
High	42	37	2,439
Not high	44	39	41,289
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	47	40	7,656
Other output areas	44	39	25,033
20% least deprived output areas	45	41	8,513

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local councils seek views. Base for keep informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.17 Logistic regression model for agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in this area

		2008/09 BCS			
Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Police can be relied on to deal with minor crime	Agree	**	2.53	2.43	2.65
	<i>Neutral or disagree</i>				
Police treat you with fairness and respect	Agree (fairness or respect)	**	1.82	1.68	1.96
	Agree (fairness and respect)		2.99	2.79	3.22
	<i>Neither</i>		1.00		
Confident that the CJS as a whole is effective	Very/fairly confident	**	1.94	1.85	2.02
	<i>Not very/not at all confident</i>		1.00		
Age group	16-24	ns	1.07	0.98	1.16
	25-34		1.00		
	35-44	**	1.16	1.08	1.25
	45-54	**	1.32	1.23	1.43
	55-64	**	1.47	1.36	1.59
	65-74	**	1.64	1.50	1.79
	75+	**	1.57	1.43	1.73
How often seen a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol	More than once a day	**	2.78	2.39	3.23
	Once a week	**	1.81	1.61	2.04
	About once a month	**	1.80	1.58	2.05
	Less than once a month	**	1.21	1.08	1.36
	<i>Never</i>		1.00		
Level of perceived anti-social behaviour	<i>High</i>		1.00		
	Not high	**	1.49	1.40	1.59
Government Office Region	North East	**	1.48	1.30	1.68
	North West	**	1.44	1.30	1.60
	Yorkshire and the Humber	**	1.23	1.10	1.37
	East Midlands	ns	1.11	1.00	1.25
	West Midlands	ns	1.11	1.00	1.24
	East of England	**	1.21	1.09	1.35
	London	**	1.26	1.13	1.41
	South East	**	1.24	1.12	1.37
	South West	**	1.15	1.04	1.29
	<i>Wales</i>		1.00		
Household income	Less than £10,000	**	1.14	1.03	1.25
	£10,000 less than £20,000	**	1.10	1.01	1.19
	£20,000 less than £30,000	ns	1.05	0.97	1.14
	£30,000 less than £40,000	ns	1.07	0.98	1.16
	£40,000 less than £50,000	ns	1.06	0.98	1.16
	<i>£50,000 or more</i>		1.00		
Sex	<i>Male</i>				
	Female	**	1.18	1.13	1.23
Perception of crime rate in local area	<i>A lot more</i>		1.00		
	A little more	ns	0.92	0.79	1.07
	About the same	ns	0.99	0.86	1.14
	A little less	**	1.42	1.19	1.69
	A lot less	**	1.74	1.30	2.32
Experience of crime in last 12 months	<i>Victim</i>		1.00		
	Not a victim	**	1.15	1.10	1.21
Satisfaction with police handling of matter (public-initiated contact)	Satisfied	**	1.80	1.43	2.26
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>		1.00		
Ethnic group	<i>White</i>		1.00		
	Non-White	**	1.22	1.13	1.32
Newspaper readership	The Sun, The Daily Mirror and Daily Star	**	1.24	1.15	1.33
	The Daily Mail and Daily Express	**	1.25	1.16	1.35
	The Times, The Daily Telegraph and The Financial Times	**	1.30	1.19	1.41
	The Guardian and The Independent	**	1.25	1.14	1.38
	No one newspaper	ns	1.08	0.91	1.29
	Some other newspaper	**	1.31	1.06	1.61
	<i>Would not want to read any newspaper</i>		1.00		
Output Area Classification	Blue Collar Communities	**	1.20	1.07	1.35
	<i>City Living</i>		1.00		
	Countryside	**	1.13	1.01	1.28
	Prospering Suburbs	**	1.29	1.16	1.44
	Constrained by Circumstances	**	1.19	1.05	1.36
	Typical Traits	**	1.25	1.12	1.39
Perception of crime rate nationally	Multicultural	**	1.20	1.06	1.35
	<i>A lot more</i>		1.00		
	A little more	**	1.11	1.01	1.22
	About the same	**	1.21	1.08	1.34
	A little less	**	1.82	1.40	2.35
	A lot less	ns	1.40	0.71	2.79
Tenure	Owner occupiers	ns	1.00	0.94	1.06
	Social renters	**	1.15	1.06	1.24
	<i>Private renters</i>		1.00		
Respondent's occupation	<i>Managerial and professional occupations</i>		1.00		
	Intermediate occupations	ns	1.04	0.98	1.11
	Routine and manual occupations	**	1.12	1.06	1.18
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	ns	1.08	0.95	1.23
	Full-time students	**	1.22	1.10	1.35
Unweighted base			44,822		
Nagelkerke R square³			0.22		

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. This model explains around 22 per cent of the variation in agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the local area based only on the factors included in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with ASB and crime issues in the local area are: marital status, having a long-standing illness or disability, qualifications, area type (eg rural or non-rural), pub visits and satisfaction with police initiated contact.

3. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated (>0.40) with other areas of interest are: confident CJS is fair, know any police officers/PCSOs, any contact with police or local police in last 12 months, agreement that police deal with/understand issues that affect this community, police can be relied on when needed, overall confidence in the police and length of time lived in area.

4. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 19% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories and are generally the group least likely to agree that the police and local councils are dealing with ASB and crime in the local area.

5. Variables are listed in this table in the order of the importance of their contribution to the model.

*** Indicates that the difference is statistically significant at the five per cent level. 'ns' indicates that the difference is not statistically significant.

Table 5.18 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages			2008/09 BCS		
	Local police	Unweighted base	Local police	Unweighted base	
	Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job		Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job		
ALL ADULTS	53	45,323			
Age			Respondent's occupation		
16-24	50	3,820	Managerial and professional occupations	55	14,932
25-34	56	6,339	Intermediate occupations	52	9,485
35-44	54	8,592	Routine and manual occupations	52	17,411
45-54	50	7,344	Never worked and long-term unemployed	57	1,518
55-64	50	7,674	Full-time students	55	1,780
65-74	54	6,113	Not classified	44	197
75+	60	5,441			
Men	51	20,502	Highest qualification		
16-24	50	1,776	Degree or diploma	55	14,537
25-34	53	2,753	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	52	7,460
35-44	52	3,948	O level/GCSE	51	9,072
45-54	48	3,500	Other	54	1,830
55-64	48	3,515	None	53	12,358
65-74	51	2,827			
75+	57	2,183	Long-standing illness or disability		
			Long-standing illness or disability	50	12,389
			Limits activities	50	8,551
			Does not limit activities	51	3,838
			No long-standing illness or disability	54	32,890
Women	56	24,821	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
16-24	50	2,044	Contact	51	3,969
25-34	59	3,586	No contact	56	7,294
35-44	56	4,644			
45-54	52	3,844	Internet usage		
55-64	53	4,159	Used in last 12 months	53	29,406
65-74	57	3,286	Not used in last 12 months	54	15,892
75+	63	3,258			
Ethnic group			Overall level of perceived ASB		
White	53	42,044	High	34	6,512
Non-White	57	3,269	Not high	57	36,521
Mixed	45	280			
Asian or Asian British	59	1,529	Newspaper of choice		
Black or Black British	57	982	'Popular'		
Chinese or other	61	478	The Sun	50	9,961
			The Daily Mirror	52	5,099
			The Daily Mail	53	8,974
			The Daily Express	54	2,747
			The Daily Star	48	1,052
Marital status			'Broadsheet'		
Married	54	21,278	The Daily Telegraph	56	3,228
Cohabiting	50	4,086	The Guardian	58	2,273
Single	51	9,257	The Independent	56	1,305
Separated	56	1,402	The Times	60	3,354
Divorced	54	4,075	The Financial Times	52	390
Widowed	61	5,206	Some other newspaper	56	674
			No one newspaper in particular	49	461
Respondent's employment status			Would not want to read any newspaper	54	5,422
In employment	52	25,352			
Unemployed	51	1,134	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Economically inactive	55	18,753	Victim	45	9,402
Student	58	1,093	Not a victim	56	35,921
Looking after family/home	57	2,489			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	47	2,044			
Retired	56	12,595			
Other inactive	51	532			

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	2008/09 BCS	
	Local police	Unweighted base
	<i>Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job</i>	
ALL ADULTS	53	45,323
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	52	2,353
Adults & child(ren)	55	10,151
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	53	32,819
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	55	6,782
£10,000 less than £20,000	54	8,127
£20,000 less than £30,000	52	6,188
£30,000 less than £40,000	52	4,827
£40,000 less than £50,000	55	3,639
£50,000 or more	55	5,799
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	53	31,643
Social renters	51	7,408
Private renters	57	6,143
Accommodation type		
Houses	52	38,275
<i>Detached</i>	54	11,716
<i>Semi-detached</i>	52	14,329
<i>Terraced</i>	51	12,230
Flats/maisonettes	58	5,334
Other accommodation	58	212
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	47	7,410
City living	58	1,957
Countryside	56	6,732
Prospering suburbs	56	10,310
Constrained by circumstances	50	4,273
Typical traits	54	8,957
Multicultural	54	3,458
Area type		
Urban	53	33,693
Rural	54	11,630
Level of physical disorder		
High	45	2,469
Not high	54	41,338
Living environment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	49	7,715
Other output areas	53	25,036
20% least deprived output areas	59	8,514

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages								2008/09 BCS
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'								
ALL ADULTS	48	84	65	46	65	54	67	45,960
Age								
16-24	50	76	59	51	61	51	62	3,830
25-34	52	81	65	50	64	52	67	6,389
35-44	49	83	65	46	66	52	66	8,672
45-54	44	84	63	40	65	51	64	7,428
55-64	41	86	64	39	66	53	66	7,780
65-74	44	88	68	44	69	59	70	6,254
75+	54	92	74	53	71	65	77	5,607
Men	46	82	67	42	63	51	65	20,743
16-24	51	74	61	50	60	51	62	1,777
25-34	50	79	68	45	62	49	65	2,778
35-44	47	81	67	40	63	49	64	3,986
45-54	42	83	67	37	62	48	63	3,537
55-64	39	84	65	35	64	50	65	3,562
65-74	41	86	69	39	66	57	69	2,882
75+	47	91	75	47	70	64	75	2,221
Women	50	86	63	50	68	56	68	25,217
16-24	50	78	57	52	62	51	62	2,053
25-34	54	83	63	54	67	55	69	3,611
35-44	52	85	64	51	69	55	68	4,686
45-54	46	86	60	44	68	55	65	3,891
55-64	42	88	62	43	68	56	68	4,218
65-74	47	91	68	48	71	62	72	3,372
75+	58	93	74	56	72	65	80	3,386
Ethnic group								
White	46	84	65	45	66	53	66	42,640
Non-White	60	81	64	54	64	60	71	3,310
Mixed	51	77	49	47	58	50	61	285
Asian or Asian British	61	83	70	55	67	63	75	1,543
Black or Black British	59	77	55	54	61	57	65	992
Chinese or other	61	81	72	54	66	61	70	490
Marital status								
Married	46	86	67	43	67	54	68	21,562
Cohabiting	45	80	63	43	63	48	61	4,127
Single	50	78	60	50	62	51	64	9,336
Separated	54	84	66	49	68	55	68	1,413
Divorced	46	84	62	44	67	55	67	4,141
Widowed	54	92	72	53	72	64	77	5,360
Respondent's employment status								
In employment	46	83	64	44	64	51	65	25,603
Unemployed	49	77	60	50	62	54	62	1,137
Economically inactive	50	86	67	49	67	58	70	19,137
Student	58	80	63	56	65	55	70	1,105
Looking after family/home	54	82	62	52	67	57	67	2,522
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	44	77	60	45	60	50	58	2,075
Retired	48	90	70	47	70	61	73	12,891
Other inactive	52	79	67	49	63	54	63	544
Respondent's occupation								
Managerial and professional occupations	47	85	64	41	66	51	68	15,154
Intermediate occupations	47	85	66	45	66	53	66	9,621
Routine and manual occupations	47	83	66	48	65	55	65	17,638
Never worked and long-term unemployed	57	81	66	54	64	60	70	1,548
Full-time students	55	79	62	55	65	54	68	1,796
Not classified	44	68	57	49	56	48	57	203
Highest qualification								
Degree or diploma	49	85	63	42	66	52	69	14,717
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	47	83	65	44	64	52	65	7,545
O level/GCSE	44	81	64	47	64	52	64	9,160
Other	48	84	67	48	65	56	65	1,872
None	49	85	68	51	66	58	68	12,599
Long-standing illness or disability								
Long-standing illness or disability	44	84	64	43	64	53	65	12,626
Limits activities	45	83	63	43	64	53	64	8,720
Does not limit activities	43	86	64	43	66	54	66	3,906
No long-standing illness or disability	49	84	65	47	66	54	67	33,292
Any contact with police in last 12 months								
Contact	47	82	63	44	64	52	63	4,002
No contact	49	85	67	47	67	56	70	7,404
Internet usage								
Used in last 12 months	47	83	63	44	64	51	65	29,719
Not used in last 12 months	50	86	69	50	68	60	70	16,217
Overall level of perceived ASB								
High	34	75	55	35	56	40	47	6,548
Not high	50	85	67	48	68	56	71	37,038
Newspaper of choice								
The Sun	46	81	66	49	63	53	62	10,053
The Daily Mirror	47	85	65	50	66	56	67	5,166
The Daily Mail	45	85	68	44	66	53	67	9,113
The Daily Express	45	88	66	46	67	56	69	2,776
The Daily Star	45	76	63	47	63	53	59	1,055
The Daily Telegraph	47	86	65	39	67	52	70	3,297
The Guardian	51	84	54	43	66	52	71	2,305
The Independent	48	84	62	40	66	51	66	1,316
The Times	52	86	67	43	69	55	73	3,392
The Financial Times	48	86	66	42	59	49	69	398
Some other newspaper	54	82	66	48	67	56	71	680
No one newspaper in particular	44	80	65	40	63	50	59	469
Would not want to read any newspaper	53	82	64	47	64	53	67	5,545
Experience of crime in last 12 months								
Victim	42	79	59	40	60	47	57	9,471
Not a victim	49	85	67	47	67	56	70	36,489

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages								2008/09 BCS
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'								
ALL ADULTS	48	84	65	46	65	54	67	45,960
Structure of household								
Single adult and child(ren)	49	79	60	50	64	52	62	2,373
Adults & child(ren)	50	83	66	47	66	54	67	10,229
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	47	84	65	45	65	54	67	33,358
Total household income								
Less than £10,000	53	84	67	53	68	61	70	6,885
£10,000 less than £20,000	47	84	68	48	67	57	68	8,206
£20,000 less than £30,000	46	83	64	44	64	53	65	6,246
£30,000 less than £40,000	44	83	66	43	66	52	65	4,869
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	85	67	44	66	53	68	3,669
£50,000 or more	48	84	63	41	66	49	68	5,869
Tenure								
Owner occupiers	46	85	66	43	66	53	67	32,110
Social renters	49	80	62	50	63	55	62	7,491
Private renters	54	81	64	52	65	54	69	6,225
Accommodation type								
Houses	46	84	65	45	65	53	66	38,807
<i>Detached</i>	46	86	66	43	67	54	70	11,945
<i>Semi-detached</i>	46	84	65	45	65	53	65	14,520
<i>Terraced</i>	48	82	63	46	64	53	64	12,342
Flats/maisonettes	54	82	63	50	64	56	70	5,417
Other accommodation	50	86	76	54	73	61	77	220
Output Area Classification								
Blue collar communities	43	81	64	45	64	52	60	7,483
City living	55	84	64	48	65	54	72	1,981
Countryside	47	87	69	47	69	55	70	6,873
Prospering suburbs	48	86	67	45	68	56	71	10,461
Constrained by circumstances	46	82	63	48	65	54	64	4,338
Typical traits	48	84	65	45	65	53	67	9,067
Multicultural	54	80	61	49	62	55	67	3,499
Area type								
Urban	48	83	64	45	64	53	66	34,126
Rural	46	87	69	47	69	56	69	11,834
Level of physical disorder								
High	47	79	57	44	58	48	58	2,486
Not high	47	84	65	46	66	54	67	41,943
Living environment deprivation index								
20% most deprived output areas	47	79	60	45	64	52	60	7,793
Other output areas	48	84	66	46	65	54	67	25,419
20% least deprived output areas	49	87	69	46	68	55	72	8,642

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

Table 5.22 Confidence in the criminal justice system by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	38	44,707			
16-24	67	54	3,716			
25-34	61	43	6,210			
35-44	57	36	8,432			
45-54	54	33	7,246			
55-64	55	31	7,601			
65-74	56	32	6,131			
75+	62	40	5,371			
Men	60	37	20,320			
16-24	69	55	1,728			
25-34	63	44	2,707			
35-44	58	33	3,901			
45-54	57	32	3,478			
55-64	57	30	3,505			
65-74	56	30	2,840			
75+	60	35	2,161			
Women	57	39	24,387			
16-24	66	52	1,988			
25-34	59	42	3,503			
35-44	55	38	4,531			
45-54	51	34	3,768			
55-64	53	32	4,096			
65-74	56	34	3,291			
75+	64	43	3,210			
Ethnic group						
White	57	36	41,553			
Non-White	68	56	3,144			
Mixed	58	43	274			
Asian or Asian British	72	61	1,468			
Black or Black British	60	51	950			
Chinese or other	71	54	452			
Marital status						
Married	57	34	21,080			
Cohabiting	54	35	4,038			
Single	64	48	9,039			
Separated	62	42	1,369			
Divorced	52	33	4,020			
Widowed	63	42	5,140			
Respondent's employment status						
In employment	58	37	24,982			
Unemployed	62	49	1,101			
Economically inactive	59	40	18,541			
Student	74	61	1,073			
Looking after family/home	61	46	2,425			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	50	35	2,000			
Retired	57	35	12,526			
Other inactive	59	42	517			
Respondent's occupation						
Managerial and professional occupations	59	35	14,857			
Intermediate occupations	56	35	9,369			
Routine and manual occupations	56	38	17,097			
Never worked and long-term unemployed	68	52	1,441			
Full-time students	72	60	1,750			
Not classified	49	32	193			
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	62	39	14,400			
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	58	37	7,404			
O level/GCSE	56	38	8,915			
Other	57	38	1,805			
None	57	39	12,125			
Long-standing illness or disability						
Long-standing illness or disability	53	34	12,255			
Limits activities	52	33	8,449			
Does not limit activities	56	35	3,806			
No long-standing illness or disability	60	40	32,411			
Any contact with police in last 12 months						
Contact	57	37	3,925			
No contact	61	40	7,169			
Internet usage						
Used in last 12 months	59	38	29,040			
Not used in last 12 months	58	39	15,645			
Overall level of perceived ASB						
High	47	30	6,393			
Not high	61	40	36,084			
Newspaper of choice						
'Popular'						
The Sun	55	38	9,796			
The Daily Mirror	58	38	5,032			
The Daily Mail	54	32	8,934			
The Daily Express	54	33	2,715			
The Daily Star	56	38	1,037			
'Broadsheet'						
The Daily Telegraph	63	37	3,216			
The Guardian	67	49	2,239			
The Independent	62	40	1,295			
The Times	70	43	3,317			
The Financial Times	62	40	387			
Some other newspaper	63	50	658			
No one newspaper in particular	55	31	459			
Would not want to read any newspaper	58	42	5,255			
Experience of crime in last 12 months						
Victim	53	35	9,238			
Not a victim	60	39	35,469			

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.23 Confidence in the criminal justice system by household and area characteristics

Percentages		2008/09 BCS	
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	38	44,707
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	54	40	2,281
Adults & child(ren)	60	41	9,954
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	58	37	32,472
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	60	43	6,656
£10,000 less than £20,000	57	39	8,017
£20,000 less than £30,000	57	36	6,107
£30,000 less than £40,000	58	34	4,765
£40,000 less than £50,000	59	36	3,597
£50,000 or more	61	37	5,754
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	57	35	31,361
Social renters	56	43	7,197
Private renters	65	48	6,021
Accommodation type			
Houses	58	37	37,783
<i>Detached</i>	60	36	11,674
<i>Semi-detached</i>	57	36	14,109
<i>Terraced</i>	57	39	12,000
Flats/maisonettes	63	46	5,220
Other accommodation	48	30	217
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	53	35	7,261
City living	67	47	1,910
Countryside	60	37	6,724
Prospering suburbs	59	37	10,209
Constrained by circumstances	55	37	4,201
Typical traits	56	36	8,830
Multicultural	64	50	3,362
Area type			
Urban	58	39	33,145
Rural	59	36	11,562
Level of physical disorder			
High	55	42	2,395
Not high	58	38	40,811
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	55	40	7,535
Other output areas	58	38	24,742
20% least deprived output areas	63	39	8,446

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

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.