



The Scottish
Government

2010/11 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey: Main Findings

Crime and Justice



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**2010/11 SCOTTISH CRIME AND JUSTICE
SURVEY: MAIN FINDINGS**

Scottish Government Social Research

2011

Forthcoming publications

Three supplementary reports to this main findings report will also be published on the subjects of partner abuse, sexual victimisation and illicit drug use. The dates of these forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>

Copies of this report and other SCJS related Scottish Government publications are available from the Scottish Government's survey website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justice-survey>

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<p>This report is a National Statistics output produced to the highest professional standards and free from political interference. It has been produced by researchers from the respected independent social research organisation TNS-BMRB working with Scottish Government Researchers in the Justice Analytical Services Department.</p>
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Conventions used in the Figures and Tables

Figures and tables

Each figure or table has a title (1), the data source (survey year etc.) (2), a base definition and the unweighted base figures (3). The SPSS data file variable name is also included (4). For example:

- 1 Figure 6.1: Perceptions of how common specific crimes are in local area
- 2 SCJS 2010/11
- 3 Base: Adults answering module A (3,223)
- 4 Variable name: QACO

Unweighted base

All SCJS percentages and rates presented in the figures and tables are based on weighted data (see Annex 4 for further details). However, figures and tables show the unweighted base above the figure / table which represents the number of respondents / households interviewed in the specified group or the numbers of crimes that the analysis is based on.

Percentages

Row or column percentages may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Most figures / tables present cell percentages where the figures refer to the percentage of respondents / households / crimes that have the attribute being discussed. The complementary percentage to add to 100 per cent may not be shown. Respondents could refuse to answer any question they did not wish to answer. The majority of questions also had a 'don't know' option. Percentages are generally not shown for these response categories.

A percentage may be quoted in the report text for a single category that is identifiable in the figures / tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single combined category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the figures / tables.

Table abbreviations

' - ' indicates that no respondents gave an answer in the category

'0' indicates less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).

'n/a' indicates that the SCJS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.

' * ' indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) is a large-scale continuous survey measuring adults' experience and perceptions of crime in Scotland. The survey is based on, annually, 13,000 face-to-face interviews with adults (aged 16 or over) living in private households in Scotland.

The main aims of the SCJS are to:

- Provide a valid and reliable measure of adults' experience of crime, including services provided to victims of crime;
- Examine trends in the number and nature of crimes in Scotland over time;
- Examine the varying risk of crime for different groups of adults in the population;
- Collect information about adults' experiences of, and attitudes to, a range of crime and justice related issues.

This report presents the results for the third full year of the survey, with interviews conducted between June 2010 and March 2011.

The extent of crime in Scotland

Estimates of crime

One of the main purposes of the SCJS is to provide an estimate of the extent of crime among the adult population living in private households in Scotland. There were 874,000 crimes as measured by the SCJS in 2010/11, including:

- Approximately 654,000 property crimes (75% of crime) involving theft or damage to personal or household property (including vehicles);
- Approximately 220,000 violent crimes of assault or robbery (25% of crime).

The number of crimes has fallen by 16% in the two years between 2008/09 and 2010/11, from 1,045,000 crimes in 2008/09 to 874,000 crimes in 2010/11. This fall is significant at 95% levels.

Proportion of SCJS crime in aggregated crime groups

Breaking down the proportions of property crime and violent crime further:

- 32% of crime in 2010/11 was vandalism; 19% was other household theft (including bicycle theft); 14% per cent was personal theft (excluding robbery); 7% were all motor vehicle theft related incidents and 3% was housebreaking;
- 24% of crime in 2010/11 was assault (including 2% which was serious assault and 22% which was minor assault) and 1% was robbery.

The risk and characteristics of crime

The risk of crime

The 2010/11 survey estimates that around one in six (17.8%) adults aged 16 or over was the victim of at least one crime.

- 15.9% of adults were estimated to have been a victim of property crime;
- 3% of adults had been a victim of violent crime;

The risk of being a victim of a crime has fallen from 19.3% in 2009/10 to 17.8% in 2010/11. This change is statistically significant at 95% levels. The risk of crime is lower in Scotland than in England and Wales where the victimisation rate was 21.5% in 2010/11.

Varying risk of crime – individual level

- Males and females had an equal risk of being a victim of property crime (16%); Males had a higher risk of being a victim of violent crime compared with females (4% and 2% respectively);
- 26% of males aged 16-24 were at risk of being a victim of SCJS crime. The risk being a victim for females of the same age was 25%; and
- 16-24 year old males had the highest risk of being a victim of violent crime (11%) compared with all other combined age / gender groups.

Varying risk of crime – area level

- The risk of property crime was higher for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas (21%) compared with those living in the rest of Scotland (17%);
- There was no difference between the risk of violent crime for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas compared with those living in the rest of Scotland (3% in both cases).

Repeat Victimisation

- 5% of adults (or 35% of victims of property crime) were repeat victims of property crime;
- 1% of adults (or 35% of victims of violent crime) were repeat victims of violent crime.

Characteristics of crime

63% of all property crimes took place immediately outside the home. In contrast, violent crime happened in a number of locations including in or around a pub, bar or club (22%) and in or near the victim's place of work (19%).

Half of all property crime (51%) took place on a *weekday* and 36% took place at the *weekend*. In contrast, 57% of violent crime took place at the *weekend* and just less than half of all violent crime (46%) took place at the weekend between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Characteristics of offenders

- The offender was male in 74% of crime, where the victim was able to say something about the offender, compared with 12% of crimes where the offender was female; and
- Offenders were most likely to be aged 16-24. In 41% of crime, where the victim was able to say something about the offender, the offender was described as being aged 16-24.

The offender was known well by the victim in 42% of crime where they knew or had seen the offender before. In 19% of crime where the victim knew the offender well the offender was a friend or acquaintance; in 16% a neighbour and in 9% the current partner of the victim.

Weapons used in crime

The offender was reported to have had a weapon in 24% of violent crime in 2010/11 compared with 30% in 2009/10. Where victims reported that the offender had a weapon a knife was the most common weapon, used in 11% of violent crime in 2010/11 (compared with 12% in 2009/10).

Alcohol or drug related violent crime

Victims perceived the offender to have been under the influence of alcohol in 63% of violent crime and to have taken drugs in 34% of violent crime.

The impact and perceptions of crime

Monetary impacts – property crime

- In over half of property crime (51%) when property was damaged, victims valued damaged items at £300 or less. Just 14% of damaged property was valued at more than £300 and 36% said they did not know the value of the damaged items;
- In 78% property crimes when property was stolen, victims valued stolen items at £300 or less. Just 11% of stolen property was valued at more than £300.

Injuries sustained

Injuries were sustained in nearly two-thirds (65%) of violent crime.

Whether what happened was a crime or not

In 70% of crime victims said they thought what happened was a crime; in 14% of crime, victims described it as wrong but not a crime and in 16% of crime victims said it was just something that happened.

- Property crime was more likely to be described as a crime by victims compared with violent crime (71% compared with 66%);
- Violent crime was more likely to be described by victims as 'just something that happens' compared with property crime (20% compared with 14%).

What should have happened to offender(s)

In 57% of crime, victims said the offender *should* have been prosecuted in court.

In 40% of crime, victims said that the offender *should not* have been prosecuted in court.

In 22% of crime where the victim thought that the offender *should* have been prosecuted, the victim thought the offender should have been given a prison sentence.

Reporting crime and support for victims

Advice and support for victims

Aspects of support and advice provision in relation to the crime were examined by the SCJS 2010/11.

Regardless of whether the crime was reported to the police, for the majority of crime (88%), victims said they or another household member did not need or want any support or advice.

Victims in 7% of crime received advice and support. Victims would have liked to receive advice and support in 11% of crime.

- Advice and support was received in 10% of violent crime and 5% of property crime;
- Victims would have liked advice and support for 20% of violent crime and 7% of property crime.

Compared with 2009/10, both the proportion of crime where victims received advice and support and the proportion of crime where victims would have liked advice and support have increased.

- Victims in 6% of crime received advice and support in 2009/10 compared with victims in 7% of crime in 2010/11;
- Victims in 9% of crime would have liked advice and support in 2009/10 compared with victims in 11% of crime in 2010/11.

Reporting crime to the police

39% of all SCJS crimes were reported to the police in 2010/11. This is higher than both the 37% reported in Scotland in 2009/10 and the 2010/11 figure for England and Wales (38%).

In 59% of reported crime, victims were satisfied with the way the police handled the matter while in 27% of reported crime they were dissatisfied. In just under half (49%) of crime, where the victim reported dissatisfaction with the way the police handled reported crime, this was because the police did not follow up, respond or there was no action taken.

Information or assistance about the investigation

In under three in ten reported crimes (27%) victims received information or assistance about the investigation (or case) from at least one source:

- In 75% of reported crime where information or assistance was received from the police, victims reported satisfaction with that information or assistance;
- Victims would have liked to receive information or assistance about their case in 57% of crimes where they received no such assistance.

In around a third of reported crimes (32%) victims did not receive any information or assistance about the investigation (or case).

- In 57% of reported crime where victims *had not* received information or assistance, they would have liked to receive at least one type of information or assistance.

Contact with the Procurator Fiscal

Victims had contact with the Procurator Fiscal in 10% of crime where the police identified the perpetrator.

Public perceptions of crime

Perceptions of crime

The SCJS is used specifically to monitor one of the national indicators in Scotland Performs: *Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in the local area*.

This national indicator is measured by the percentage of adults who perceive that the amount of crime in their local area has either decreased or stayed the same in the last two years.¹

¹ The local area was defined as the area within 15 minutes walk of the respondent's home.

- The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that 74% of adults perceived the crime rate in their local area to have stayed the same or reduced in the past two years. This is a statistically significant increase in the national indicator measure compared with the baseline of 65% in 2006;
- The proportion of adults who think that the crime rate has stayed the same or improved has increased by three percentage points in the last year from 71% in 2009/10 to 74% in 2010/11.

As well as being asked about perceived changes to the crime rate in their local area, respondents were also asked about how they thought the crime rate had changed in the last two years in Scotland overall.

- Adults were more than twice as likely to believe that the crime rate had increased in Scotland as a whole than they were to believe that it had increased in the local area (45% and 23% respectively).

Crimes perceived to be most common in the local area were:

- Drug dealing / drug abuse (with 48% of adults believing it to be very or fairly common);
- Anti-social behaviour, (with 45% of adults believing it to be very or fairly common).

Public anxiety about crime

To understand public anxiety about crime respondents were asked how much they worried about a range of crimes happening to them, and how likely it was that those crimes might happen to them in the next year.

- Adults were most worried about someone using their credit / bank details to obtain money, goods or services (58%) and having their identity stolen (48%);
- Fraudulent use of credit or bank details (15%), damage to vehicles (11%) and identity theft (10%) were the crimes that adults most commonly thought were likely to happen to them in the next 12 months;
- More than half (52%) of all adults did not think it was likely that they would experience any of the listed crimes in the next 12 months.

Trends in public perceptions of crime

- The percentage of adults who believed that particular crimes were common in the local area has generally decreased from the first crime surveys of the early 1990s. The percentage of adults worrying that particular crimes might happen to them has also generally decreased over time;
- Since the last survey in 2009/10, there has been very little change in the perception of how common each of the crime types are. The biggest change

was a decrease in the perceived commonness of deliberate damage to property (from 35% in 2009/10 to 31% in 2010/11).

Perceived versus actual risk

Comparing perceptions of the risk of being a victim of specific crimes to the actual risk:

- In most cases the perceived risk was around twice the actual risk (prevalence) on average across the population;
- However, for being mugged or robbed in the street, having a motor vehicle stolen or having one's home broken into, the perceived risk was much higher than the actual risk (25, 15 and 6 times higher, respectively).

The public and the police

Confidence in the police

Respondents were asked how confident they were in their local police force's ability to undertake specific aspects of their work, principally related to preventing, investigating and detecting crime:

- 71% said they were very or fairly confident in their local police force's ability to investigate incidents after they occur;
- Fewer adults, though still a majority, said they were confident about their local police force's ability to:
 - Deal with incidents as they occur (65%);
 - Solve crimes (64%);
 - Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information (61%);
 - Catch criminals (60%);
- Just half of adults (50%) were very or fairly confident in their local police force's ability to prevent crime.

Attitudes to the police in the local area

When respondents were asked to consider aspects of the service provided by the police in their local area:

- 86% agreed that the local police would treat them with respect if they had reason to contact them while 63% agreed that the police treat everyone in the area fairly and 61% agreed that the local police can be relied upon to be there when needed;
- 53% agreed the police listened to the concerns of local people and 47% agreed that, overall people have a lot of confidence in the local police;

- 29% agreed that local police were not dealing with the things that matter to the community and 26% agreed that community relations with the police in the local area were poor.

Police presence in the local area

Respondents were asked whether, as far as they knew, police patrolled their local area regularly.

- 51% said that, as far as they knew, the police did patrol their area regularly, 39% said the police did not patrol their local area regularly and 10% did not know;
- 54% of adults said the overall police presence in their local area was not enough, 41% said it was about right and less than 1% said the police presence was too much;
- Adults living in the 15% most deprived areas were more likely than the rest of Scotland to say that the police patrolled their area regularly (62% compared with 50%) but also more likely to say that the police presence was not enough (64% compared with 52%).

Being stopped by the police

Respondents were asked whether they had ever been stopped and asked questions by the police in Scotland. Almost four in ten (38%) said they had.

- 27% of adults had been stopped while they were in a car; 14% when on foot; 1% when on a bicycle and 1% on a motorcycle;
- 9% of adults said they had been stopped and asked questions by the police *in the last year*;
- The main reason for being stopped in a car *in the last year* was for a routine check such as checking a tax disc (26% of those stopped gave that reason);
- The main reason for being stopped on foot or on a bicycle *in the last year* was because the police were just making general enquiries or asking for information (20% of those stopped in that time).

Scottish justice system and organisations

The Scottish criminal justice system

Most adults said they did not know very much (64%) about the criminal justice system and another 17% did not know anything at all.

All respondents, regardless of the level of contact they have had with the criminal justice system, were asked how confident they were that the system delivered in six key areas:

- 73% of adults were either very or fairly confident that the system makes sure everyone has access to the criminal justice system if they need it;
- 57% were very or fairly confident that the system doesn't treat you differently depending on where you live in Scotland;
- 56% were very or fairly confident that the system is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice;
- 49% were very or fairly confident that the system provides a good standard of service for witnesses;
- 45% were very or fairly confident that the system provides a good standard of service for victims of crime;
- 42% were very or fairly confident that the system deals with cases promptly and efficiently.

Confidence in all aspects of the criminal justice system had increased between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Community sentencing

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about community sentences:

- 72% agreed that community sentencing is an effective way of dealing with less serious crime;
- 67% agreed that drug users need treatment not prison;
- 65% agreed that community sentences do not punish criminals enough;
- 51% agreed that learning new skills during community sentences stops criminals from committing more crimes;
- 46% agreed that criminals who complete their community sentences have paid back their community for the harm they have caused.

There was little change since 2009/10 in these attitudes.

Civil law

27% of adults had experienced at least one civil law problem in the *last three years*. Specifically:

- 16% of adults had experienced problems with home, family or living arrangements;
- 12% had experienced problems with money, finance or things they had paid for;

- 6% had been treated unfairly in some respect;
- 6% had experienced health or well-being problems.

The most common civil law problem was with neighbours, which 11% had experienced, followed by problems with faulty goods or services 6%.

1 Introduction

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) is a large-scale continuous survey measuring adults' experience and perceptions of crime in Scotland. The survey is based on, annually, 13,000 face-to-face interviews with adults (aged 16 or over) living in private households in Scotland.

The main aims of the SCJS are to:

- Provide a valid and reliable measure of adults' experience of crime, including services provided to victims of crime;
- Examine trends in the number and nature of crimes in Scotland over time;
- Examine the varying risk of crime for different groups of adults in the population;
- Collect information about adults' experiences of, and attitudes to, a range of crime and justice related issues.

This report presents the results for the third full year of the survey, with interviews conducted between June 2010 and March 2011.²

Throughout the report, the term 'crime' is used to refer to any in-scope incident recorded by the survey, occurring during the interview reference period and in Scotland, in which the respondent or their household as a whole was the victim.³

1.1 Survey background and methodology

Crime and victimisation surveys have been carried out in Scotland since the early 1980s. The geographical coverage, sample size, method and fieldwork and reference periods have varied across previous crime surveys (Box 1.1).

² The 2008/09 and 2009/10 Main Findings reports and related publications are available on the 'publications' section of the SCJS website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications/publications>.

³ For further explanation of terminology used in this report with regard to crimes refer to Annex 3.

Box 1.1: Past Scottish crime and victimisation surveys

- **1982, 1988:** British Crime Survey (BCS) included coverage of central and southern Scotland only.
- **1993:** First independent Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) launched, based on BCS and covering the whole of Scotland.
- **1996, 2000, 2003:** Further sweeps of the SCS.
- **2004, 2006:** Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS).
- **2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)

The SCJS was launched in April 2008, and represented a major departure from the design, methodology and sample size of previous surveys. The main changes introduced with the SCJS were an increase in the sample size and a move to continuous fieldwork throughout the financial year using a rolling reference period for the victimisation module. The increase in sample size enhances the statistical reliability of the estimates produced by the survey.

The design of the 2010/11 SCJS remains broadly similar to the 2008/09 and 2009/10 survey designs.

- **Sample:** a systematic random selection of private residential addresses across Scotland was produced and allocated in batches to interviewers. Interviewers called at addresses and obtained information on all household members and then selected at random one adult (aged 16 or over) for interview at each address. The sample was designed to be representative of all private residential households across Scotland (with the exception of some of the smaller islands) over the 10 month fieldwork period;
- **Interviews:** 13,010 interviews were conducted in respondents' homes by professional interviewers using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) machines;
- **Questionnaire:** the questionnaire consists of a modular design, including a victimisation module, demographic section, four quarter-sample modules on varying topics (section A2.2) and a Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI) self-completion section covering sensitive crimes (sexual victimisation, partner abuse and illicit drug use). Interviews lasted an average of 40 minutes, though there was considerable variation in interview length, in particular where respondents reported experiencing one or more incident of victimisation;

- **Fieldwork:** all interviews were conducted between 1st June 2010 and 31st March 2011⁴, with roughly an equal number of interviews conducted in each month;
- **Time period covered:** interviews were conducted on a rolling basis over the course of a year and respondents were asked about incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to the month of interview (the reference period). The time period covered by the data included in this report extends over 23 months so is not directly comparable with any calendar year (Annex 2);
- **Weighting:** the results obtained were weighted to correct for the unequal probability of selection for interview caused by the sample design and for differences in the level of response among groups of individuals.

The survey response rate was 67%.

Further information about the design and methodology is contained in **Annex 2** and in the accompanying Technical Report.⁵

1.2 Purpose and limitations of the SCJS

One of the main functions of crime and victimisation surveys is that they provide a complementary measure of crime compared with police recorded crime statistics (Chapter 2). Counts of police recorded crime are limited in that, for a variety of reasons, not all incidents of victimisation are reported to, or recorded by, the police. In addition, police recorded crime statistics are affected by changes in policing policy and police recording practice.

By asking adults about their experiences including incidents that are not reported to or not recorded by the police, crime surveys can overcome some of the limitations to police recorded crime statistics and provide a more complete picture of victimisation rates.⁶ In doing this, the SCJS focuses attention on the victims of crime and provides data on which groups are most at risk of certain crimes. Additionally, the survey provides information on the criminal justice system and on adults' experience of problems and disputes that can be settled in court.

However, crime and victimisation surveys are not without their limitations and the SCJS is no exception. The SCJS does not aim to provide an absolute count of all crime and has notable exclusions.

⁴ Fieldwork in 2010/11 took place over 10 months compared with the 12 month period to undertake the surveys in 2008/09 and 2009/10.

⁵ The Technical Report, providing a detailed technical account of the design and implementation of the survey and details of the data outputs produced from it is available on the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications/publications>.

⁶ Further detail of the coverage of the SCJS is provided in Annexes 2 and 3 of this report and in the accompanying Technical Report.

It is a survey of adults living in private residential households and therefore does not provide information on crimes against adults living in other circumstances (for example those living in institutions, such as prisons or hospitals, or other communal accommodation, such as military bases and student accommodation). Those living in some of the smallest inhabited islands in Scotland are excluded for practical reasons (see the accompanying Technical Report for details).

It excludes persons under the age of 16 and crimes against businesses (for example, shoplifting). Other crimes outside the survey's coverage include those that are 'victimless', such as speeding, or where a victim cannot be interviewed, such as homicide. Whilst details of threats are collected in the survey, they are not included in the crime statistics as it is hard to establish whether or not an offence has been committed. Sexual offences are also not explicitly collected in the victimisation module, but are collected in the self-completion section and reported separately; thus they are not included in the all SCJS crime statistics.

As with any survey, the results can only represent the experience of the adults in the sample who take part; if the experiences of those who cannot be contacted, or who refuse to take part, are different from those who are interviewed, and this cannot be corrected by weighting, then the survey will not reflect the experiences of the adults of Scotland as a whole. Measures are taken to ensure the representativeness of the sample as far as possible. For example, interviewers must make a minimum of 8 calls at an address on different days of the week and at different times of the day to attempt to obtain contact at a selected address.

There may also be errors in the recall of participants as to when certain incidents took place, resulting in some crimes being wrongly included in, or excluded from, the reference period. Again, a number of steps in the design of the questionnaire are taken to ensure, as far as possible, that this does not happen, for example repeating key date questions in more detail.

It is also possible that public perceptions of crime and victimisation may change over time, and result in changes in how adults consider incidents from survey to survey.

The SCJS results, like the results of other sample-based surveys, are also subject to sampling error. To indicate the extent of this error, the confidence intervals for the key statistics presented in this report are provided in Annex 4. These confidence intervals are bands within which the 'true' value lies (i.e. that value which would be obtained if a census of the entire population was undertaken). These confidence intervals are calculated to the 95% level, meaning that we would expect the survey data to lie within this range 95 times if the survey were to be repeated 100 times, each with a different randomly selected sample of adults.

In spite of these limitations the results of this survey provide the best available indicator of rates of adult victimisation in Scotland.

1.3 Comparing estimates of crime

Care needs to be taken with the comparison of estimates between one survey and another.

Most of the comparisons made in this report are of the 3 surveys since 2008/09 (the 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys). These surveys have similar sample sizes and design⁷. Scottish crime surveys prior to 2008/09 had substantially different sampling to the 3 most recent surveys (section 1.1) which needs to be kept in mind when comparing data over time.

In contrast to previous surveys, the SCJS uses continuous year-round fieldwork with a rolling reference period. This change from 2008/09 onwards represents a fundamental change in the methodology of crime and victimisation surveys in Scotland and cannot be discounted fully as a possible explanation of change when looking at data from surveys prior to the SCJS.

The smaller sample size of surveys between 1993 and 2006 means that the confidence intervals associated with the data are larger than those associated with the SCJS. As a result for the SCJS, estimates of crime, especially those that are less common, for example robbery, are more statistically reliable than the estimates produced by previous surveys.

Many features of the SCJS have not altered from previous surveys. The fundamental structure of the questionnaire and wording of key questions has not changed. In particular, questions used to screen for being a victim of crime and those used in assigning offence codes remain unchanged.

The design of the SCJS is very similar to the British Crime Survey (BCS) which covers England and Wales only and which introduced continuous interviewing and a rolling reference period from 2000/2001.

1.4 The structure of the report

This report presents the initial findings from the SCJS 2010/11. It includes data for the majority of questions contained in the survey questionnaire and some simple one-to-one relationships between survey variables. The report does not include in-depth, multivariate statistical analysis that would explore the more complex underlying relationships within the data.

Chapter 2 examines the extent and distribution of crime, estimating how many crimes were committed and proportions of different types of crime within that. The extent of crime identified in the SCJS is contextualised using three sets of complementary data: time-series data from previous surveys, police recorded crime statistics in 2010/11 and results from the BCS. The limitations of the comparisons are also presented. The chapter ends by examining the risk (*prevalence*) of being a victim of crime in total and of various crime groups. The risk of being a victim of card and identity fraud is also briefly examined.

⁷ The sample size was 16,003 in 2008/09; 16,036 in 2009/10 and 13,010 in 2009/10. Additional stratification at Local Authority level in 2009/10 increased the disproportion within the design. Fieldwork in 2010/11 took place over 10 months compared with the 12 month period to undertake the surveys in 2008/09 and 2009/10. The Technical Report provides further information on the differences between the surveys.

Chapter 3 explores the risk and characteristics of crime in more detail. It starts by identifying the unequal risk of being a victim of crime among different groups of adults and the risk of being a repeat victim. Characteristics of crimes and offenders are investigated. The use of weapons in crime is identified and the extent of alcohol and drug use in violent crime is explored.

Chapter 4 explores the impact and perceptions of crime. In this chapter the impact of crime on victims, including monetary impacts of property crime and injuries sustained in violent crime is identified. The victims' perspective of the crime itself and their opinion of potential outcomes for the offender are also investigated.

Chapter 5 focuses on reporting crime and support for victims, first looking at the advice and support available to victims from a range of organisations. It provides more detail about the rate and process of reporting crime to the police. Information and assistance provided to victims, where crimes are investigated and where they result in a court case, is also covered.

Chapter 6 provides information on adults' perceptions of crime, investigating the extent to which they perceive crime as a problem and are anxious about becoming a victim of crime. It examines how public perception of crime has changed over time and the extent of the gap between perceived likelihood of being a victim and actual risk of victimisation.

Chapter 7 explores the public's confidence in the police in relation to specific aspects of policing and attitudes to aspects of the service provided by police in the local area. Perceptions of the level of police presence in local areas and attitudes to being stopped and questioned by the police are also reported.

Chapter 8 presents information about aspects of the justice system. Initially it focuses on awareness and perceptions of the criminal justice system and component organisations. It then explores knowledge and perceptions of sentencing. Adults' experience of a range of civil law problems is also examined in this chapter.

Annex 1 presents the detailed tabulations of the key crime data discussed in the report, including incidence and prevalence statistics. **Annex 2** provides detail of the method used in the survey. **Annex 3** explains how information on crimes was collected and processed as well as detail on how crimes are grouped and how they link together. **Annex 4** includes information on sampling error and the confidence intervals and design effects for key survey estimates, as well as information on the weighting applied to data. **Annex 5** provides a note on comparing survey estimates of crime with police recorded crime statistics. **Annex 6** includes information on comparing crime estimated by the SCJS with the BCS.

The Annexes to this report are complemented and expanded on by the accompanying Technical Report.⁸

⁸ Available on the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications/publications>.

Data from the self-completion section of the survey questionnaire, covering sexual victimisation, partner abuse and illicit drug use are published in three separate reports.⁹

Data files and survey documentation are available from the UK Data Archive.¹⁰

⁹ These reports are available from December 2011 (sexual victimisation and partner abuse) and January 2012 (illicit drug use) on the 'publications' section of the survey website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications/publications>.

¹⁰ UK Data Archive website: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>.

2 The Extent of Crime in Scotland

2.1 Chapter summary

Estimates of crime

One of the main purposes of the SCJS is to provide an estimate of the extent of crime among the adult population living in private households in Scotland. There were 874,000 crimes as measured by the SCJS in 2010/11, including:

- Approximately 654,000 property crimes (75% of crime) involving theft or damage to personal or household property (including vehicles);
- Approximately 220,000 violent crimes of assault or robbery (25% of crime).

The number of crimes has fallen by 16% in the two years between 2008/09 and 2010/11, from 1,045,000 crimes in 2008/09 to 874,000 crimes in 2010/11. This fall is significant at 95% levels.

Proportion of SCJS crime in aggregated crime groups

Breaking down the proportions of property crime and violent crime further:

- 32% of crime in 2010/11 was vandalism; 19% was other household theft (including bicycle theft); 14% per cent was personal theft (excluding robbery); 7% were all motor vehicle theft related incidents and 3% was housebreaking;
- 24% of crime in 2010/11 was assault (including 2% which was serious assault and 22% which was minor assault) and 1% was robbery.

The risk of crime

The 2010/11 survey estimates that around one in six (17.8%) adults aged 16 or over were the victim of at least one crime.

- 15.9% of adults were estimated to have been a victim of property crime;
- 3% of adults had been a victim of violent crime;

The risk of being a victim of a crime has fallen from 19.3% in 2009/10 to 17.8% in 2010/11. This change is statistically significant at 95% levels. The risk of crime is lower in Scotland than in England and Wales where the victimisation rate was 21.5% in 2010/11.

2.2 Introduction

An important objective of the SCJS is to measure the extent of crime in Scotland. This chapter provides an overview of the total number of crimes in Scotland and the proportion of different types of crime within that.

Interpretation of survey results is aided by contextual information. In this chapter, three sets of comparative data are used to provide context for the SCJS estimates:

- Previous Scottish crime survey data (although limited conclusions can be drawn from surveys prior to the first wave of the SCJS in 2008/09);¹¹
- Police recorded crime statistics, examining crime reported to the police;
- British Crime Survey (BCS) data collected in 2010/11 covering England and Wales, allowing comparisons of the incidence *rates* of different types of crime (Chaplin, 2011).

Finally, this chapter examines the *risk* of becoming a victim of crime (*prevalence* or *victimisation rate*).

The estimate of the total number of crimes is broken down into various groups. The principal groups are property crime and violent crime. Box 2.1 below provides further information on the crime groups used in this report.¹²

¹¹ Chapter 1 provides further details of the changes made to the SCJS and discusses the reasons caution should be used when comparing the results from the SCJS 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 with previous Scottish crime surveys. Previous Scottish crime survey reports are available on the Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Research/by-topic/crime-and-justice/crime-and-justice-survey/publications>.

¹² Wherever crime groups are shown in the figures included in this report they are colour-coded consistently to aid recognition.

Box 2.1: Aggregated crime groupings used in this report

In this report, overall crime measured by the survey has been split into two exclusive groups, property crime and violent crime. As well as being associated with differing levels of risk (section 1.7.3), crimes experienced in these two groups exhibit different characteristics and victims experience and perceive them differently (chapter 3).

Property crime includes the following exclusive groups:

- Vandalism (including motor vehicle and property vandalism);
- All motor vehicle theft related incidents (including theft and attempted theft of and from a motor vehicle);
- Housebreaking (termed burglary in England and Wales);
- Other household thefts (including bicycle theft);
- Personal theft (excluding robbery).

Violent crime includes:

- Assault;
- Robbery.

Individual offence codes are allocated to each Victim Form as part of the offence coding process (Annex 3) – for example “*Vandalism to a motor vehicle*”. These offence codes can be grouped in a variety of other ways from those shown above. For example, for comparisons with police recorded crime, the group ‘acquisitive’ crime which includes housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle and bicycle theft is used.

Vandalism, acquisitive crime and violent crime are comparable with police recorded crime, and these are examined in section 1.5.

The SPSS data files available from the UK Data Archive contain variables for the groups used in the report as well as a variety of other groupings and the offence code allocated to each incident.

Annex 3 provides further detail of the breakdown of crime groups used in this report.

2.3 Estimates of crime

The SCJS provides an estimate of the number of crimes (or *incidence*) occurring within Scotland. The numbers from the survey are then weighted and grossed to an estimate among the total adult population resident in private households in Scotland. The figures reported below are rounded to the nearest 1,000 crimes.

The SCJS 2010/11 estimates that there were approximately 874,000 crimes against adults resident in private households in Scotland. Of those crimes, the SCJS estimates that:

- Approximately 654,000 were property crimes involving theft or damage to personal or household property (including vehicles);
- Approximately 220,000 were violent crimes of assault or robbery.

As the estimates originate from a sample survey, they are subject to survey error. To supplement the estimates, a range of values was calculated, known as the confidence interval, which is likely to include the 'true' value for the number of crimes 95 times out of 100 if the survey were to be repeated.

These calculations show the actual number of crimes based on the 2010/11 SCJS to be in the range of 813,000 to 935,000. Within this the number of property crimes is estimated to be between 607,000 and 700,000 and the number of violent crimes between 185,000 and 256,000.¹³

2.3.1 Percentage of SCJS crime in aggregated crime groups

Figure 2.1 provides an additional breakdown of the overall estimate, showing the *proportion* of crime measured by the SCJS in 2010/11 in aggregated crime groups (Box 2.1).

75% of crime was property crime. Breaking this down further:

- Around one in three (32%) crimes were incidents of vandalism (17% was vandalism to vehicles and 15% was vandalism to property);
- 7% was all motor vehicle theft related incidents (including attempted and actual thefts of and from a motor vehicle);
- 3% of crime was housebreaking and 19% was other household theft (including bicycle theft);
- 14% of crime was personal theft (excluding robbery).

Violent crime in the SCJS 2010/11 included actual and attempted serious assault, minor assault and robbery. 25% of crime was violent, broken down as follows:

- Assault accounted for 24% of crime (2% was serious assault and 22% was minor assault);
- 1% of all SCJS crime was robbery.

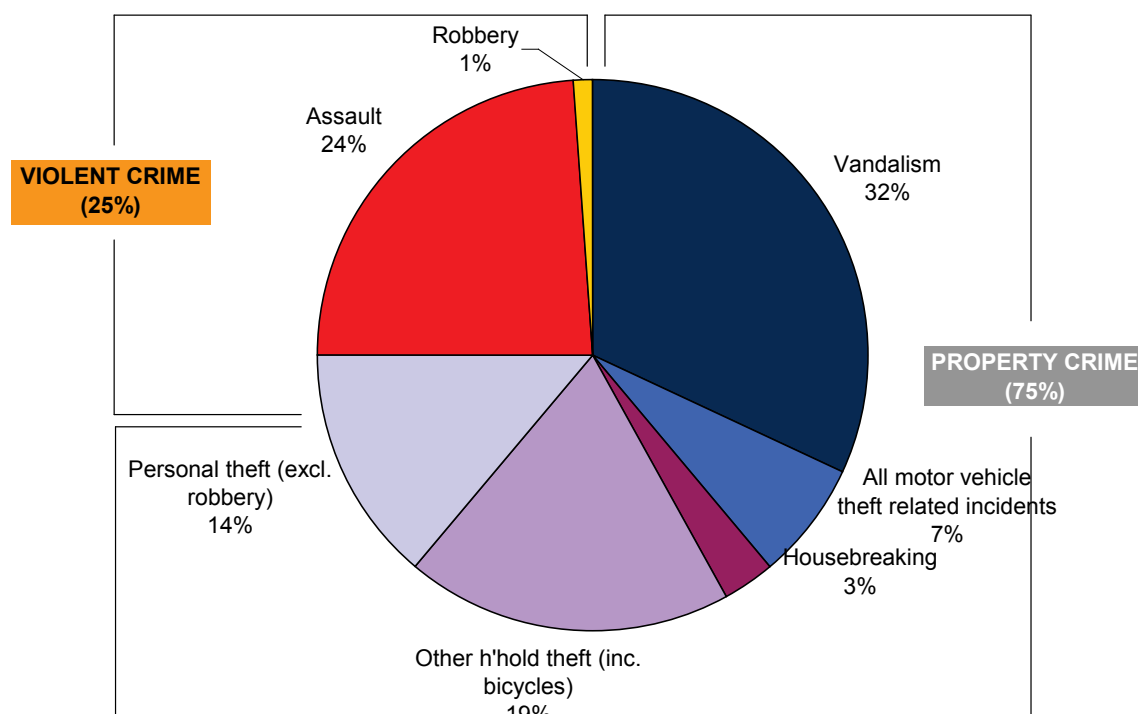
¹³ Annex 1 provides confidence intervals for the incidence of all SCJS crime and other crime groups.

Figure 2.1: % of SCJS crime in each crime group ¹⁴

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (base: 3,048).

Variable name: incidence variables. ¹⁵



2.4 Comparing crime over time

Data from previous surveys are presented in the following sections alongside the 2010/11 data. Care needs to be taken with the comparison of estimates from the 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys with those from previous Scottish crime surveys due to the change to the survey methodology in 2008/09 and the wider confidence intervals associated with estimates from previous surveys.

The number of crimes has fallen by 16% or 171,000 in the two years between 2008/09 and 2010/11, from 1,045,000 crimes in 2008/09 to 874,000 crimes in 2010/11. This fall is significant at 95% levels. (Table 2.1)

Crime levels fell by 8% or 71,000 between 2009/10 and 2010/11 but that change is not statistically significant at 95% levels.

¹⁴ Definitions for the groups of crimes used in this report can be found in Annex 3.

¹⁵ Incidence variables (listed based on Figure 2.1 clockwise from top) are in the Respondent File SPSS: *incproperty incvand, incallmvtheft, inhousebreak, incotherhousetheftcycle, incperstheft, incviolent, incassault, incrob*.

Table 2.1: Estimates of numbers of all SCJS crime

SCJS 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11.

Base: 2008/09 (16,003); 2009/10 (16,036); 2010/11 (13,010)

Variable name: *incsurveycrime*.

Survey year:	All SCJS crime best estimate	Lower estimate	Upper estimate	Confidence interval
2010/11	874,142	813,214	935,070	60,928
2009/10	945,419	879,307	1,011,531	66,112
2008/09	1,044,809	973,849	1,115,769	70,960

This decrease was not uniform across all groups of crime. Table 2.2 shows the change in crime as a percentage change from the 2009/10 and the 2008/09 survey. Changes which are statistically significant at 95% levels are shown in bold and italics.

Latest figures show that overall crime has shown no change between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys (the apparent 8% decrease was not statistically significant), following a statistically significant fall of 10% between 2008/09 and 2009/10 surveys.

Similarly there was no statistically significant change between either property crime or violent crime between 2009/10 and 2010/11. In the two years between 2008/09 and 2010/11 there was a statistically significant fall of 10% on property crime levels and a 30% fall on violent crime levels.

Table 2.2: % change in estimates of numbers of all SCJS crime by crime group

SCJS 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11.

Base: 2008/09 (16,003); 2009/10 (16,036); 2010/11 (13,010)

Variable name: *incsurveycrime*.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change	
				2009/10 to 2010/11	2008/09 to 2010/11
ALL SCJS CRIME	1,044,809	945,419	874,142	-8%	<i>-16%</i>
PROPERTY CRIME	728,219	679,301	654,007	-4%	<i>-10%</i>
Vandalism	350,376	303,010	275,387	-9%	<i>-21%</i>
All motor vehicle theft related incidents	69,709	64,231	57,814	-10%	-17%
Housebreaking	25,485	28,853	28,144	-2%	10%
Other household theft (inc. bicycles)	172,856	153,094	169,110	10%	-2%
Personal theft (excl. robbery)	109,793	130,113	123,551	-5%	13%
VIOLENT CRIME	316,590	266,119	220,136	-17%	<i>-30%</i>
Assault	296,893	247,244	208,109	-16%	<i>-30%</i>
Robbery	19,697	18,875	12,027	-36%	-39%

Note: changes which are significant at 95% levels are shown in bold and italics.

2.4.1 Trends in numbers of crimes since the early 1990s

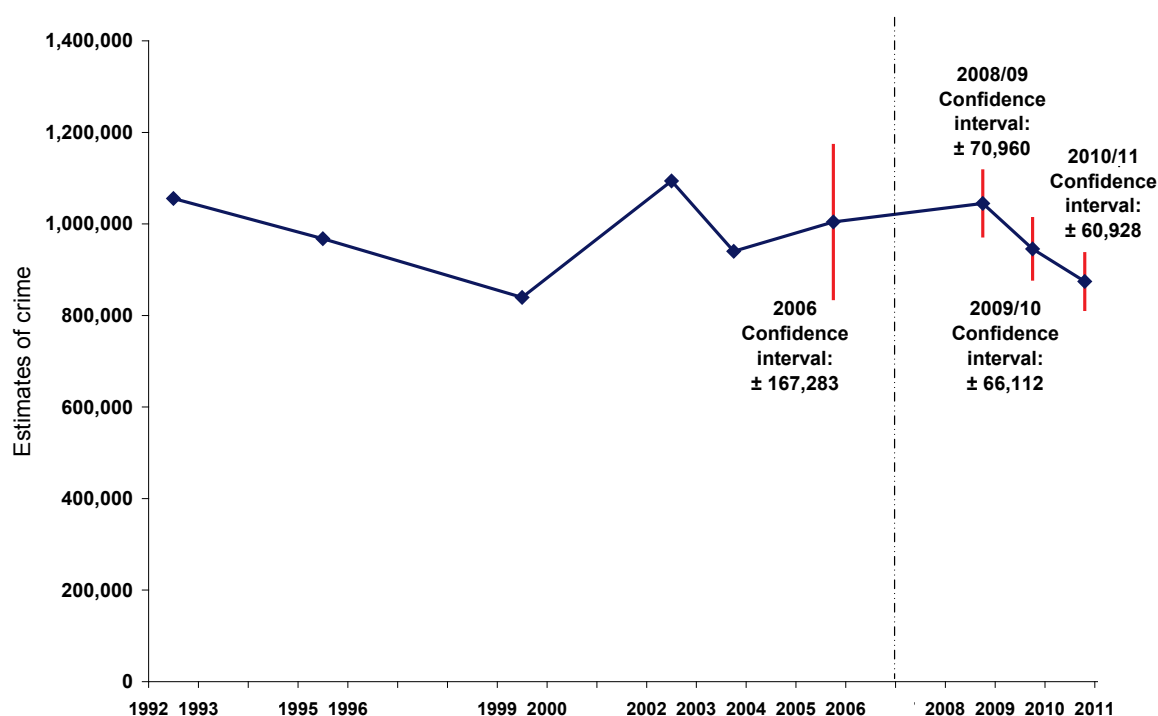
Figure 2.3 shows the total number of crimes as estimated by crime surveys conducted in Scotland since 1993. Confidence intervals, which show the range within which the true estimate is likely to lie, are included for the 2006, 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys to indicate the reliability of the estimates shown.¹⁶ The smaller confidence intervals in 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 for the SCJS are due to the larger sample size in these surveys which produces an estimate that is statistically more reliable than previous estimates. The shifts in the estimates between previous surveys prior to the 2008/09 survey is within the range of values likely to include the 'true' number of crimes and so could have occurred by chance. As a result, no clear trend could be detected for changes to the numbers of crimes as a whole measured by the various Scottish crime surveys conducted since 1993.

Figure 2.2: Total number of crimes over time

Scottish crime survey estimates.

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 2008/09 (16,003); 2009/10 (16,036), 2010/11 (13,010).¹⁷

Variable name: *incsurveycrime*.



¹⁶ Confidence intervals for the total number of crimes have not been calculated for estimates produced before the 2006 survey. Those shown are based on a 95% level of confidence (see Annex 4 for further details).

¹⁷ The year of the surveys refer to the fieldwork period. However, the data in the chart is displayed based on the survey reference periods.

Note: The dashed line indicates a break in the survey methodology, moving to a rolling reference period, increased sample size and continuous fieldwork (section 1.1).

2.4.2 Number of crimes (grouped) over time

Figure 2.4 breaks down the overall number of crimes into groups and provides estimates for them from the crime surveys conducted in Scotland since 1993. The small sample size of surveys prior to 2008/09 and the associated wide confidence intervals prevent detailed examination of trends, though some patterns do emerge for some crime groups.

Figure 2.4 suggests, among groups of *property crime*:

- An apparent rise in vandalism since the early 1990s to 2008/09, followed by a steady decline between 2008/09 and 2010/11;¹⁸
- A decrease in all motor vehicle theft related incidents and housebreaking since the early 1990s;
- Personal theft (excluding robbery) appears to have stayed at a broadly similar level over the whole period;
- There is no clear trend apparent for other household theft (including bicycle theft).

Among groups of *violent crime*:

- There was an apparent rise in assault since the early 1990s to 2008/09; followed by a steady decline between 2008/09 and 2010/11;
- Robbery appears to have stayed at stable, low, levels over the whole period.

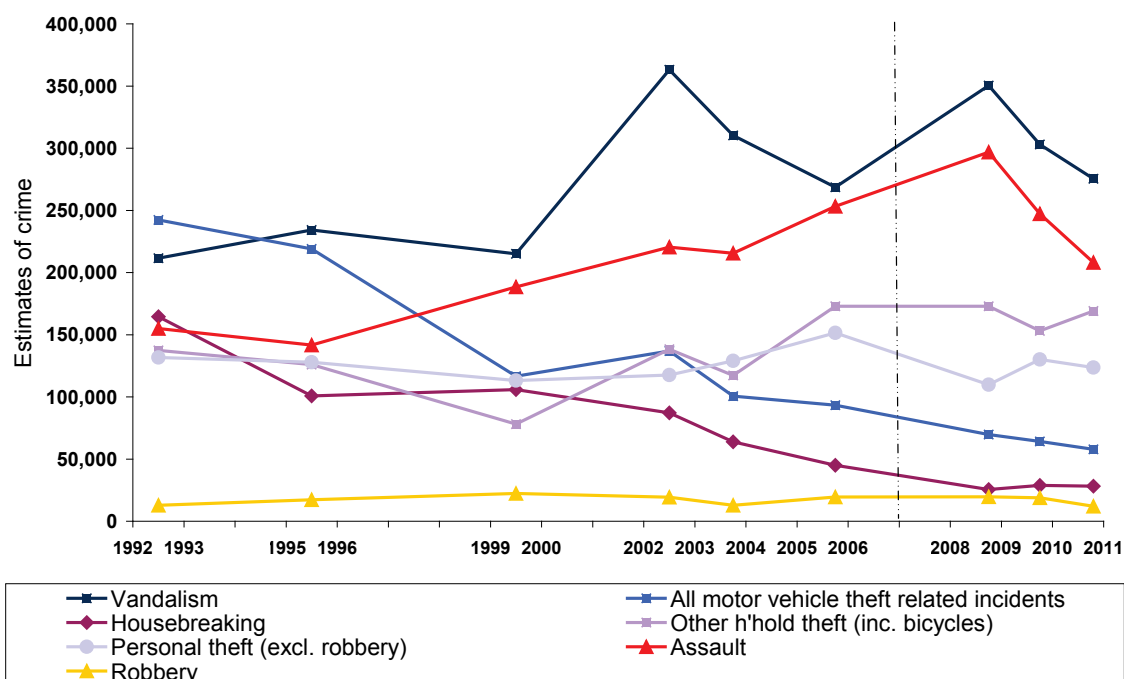
¹⁸ Changes are described as apparent as confidence intervals were not available for all previous surveys.

Figure 2.3: Number of crimes (grouped) over time

Scottish crime survey estimates.

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 2008/09 (16,003); 2009/10 (16,036); 2010/11 (13,010).

Variable name: incidence variables.²⁰



Note: The dashed line indicates a break in the survey methodology, moving to a rolling reference period, increased sample size and continuous fieldwork (section 1.1).

¹⁹ The year of the surveys refer to the fieldwork period. However, the data in the chart is displayed based on the survey reference periods.

²⁰ Definitions for the groups of crimes used in this report can be found in Annex 3. Incidence variables are in the Respondent File SPSS: *incvand*, *incallmvtheft*, *inchousebreak*, *incotherhousetheftcycle*, *incperstheft*, *incassault*, *incrob*.

2.5 Police recorded crime statistics

In this section the estimates of crime as measured by the SCJS 2010/11 are examined in the context of police recorded crime from 2010/11.

2.5.1 Police recorded crime and comparisons with SCJS

When comparing crime estimates from the SCJS and crime recorded by the police (section 2.5.2) the following differences need to be kept in mind:

- **Reference periods** for police recorded crime (2010/11) and the SCJS (2010/11): SCJS 2010/11 estimates are based on interviews carried out between 01 April 2010 and 31 March 2011 and incidents experienced by respondents in the 12 months before their interview. The centre-point of the period for reporting crime is March 2010 which is the only month to be included in all respondents' reference periods. Averaging over the moving reference period of the SCJS generates estimates that are most closely comparable with police recorded crime figures for the 12 months to the end of September 2010 (about 6 months behind the 2010/11 recorded crime figures reported here). The police recorded crime statistics relate to crime recorded by the police in the financial year 2010/11;
- **Reporting rates and how crimes against business and people aged 15 or younger are reported:** A set of crimes from police recorded crime were selected which best match the categories in the SCJS comparable subset. The count for the comparable police recorded crime includes crimes committed against businesses and under 16 year olds, both of which were excluded from SCJS measures of crime. Previously, the comparable police recorded crime was adjusted to remove the estimated number of crimes committed against businesses and against victims under 16 years olds using work carried out by Strathclyde Police in 2002. In the SCJS 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 this adjustment was not carried out, which is consistent with practice on the BCS, and due to the lack of an available source that was up-to-date and nationally representative;
- **Police recording practice.** Details of the Scottish Police Recording Standard are available from the policies section of the Association of Chief Police Officers Scotland (ACPOS) website: <http://www.acpos.police.uk/Policies.html>.

The statistical bulletin for police recorded crime in Scotland for 2010/11 is available from the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/02120241/0>.

A subset of all SCJS crime can be compared with police recorded crime statistics. This comparable subset includes vandalism, acquisitive crime and violent crime.²¹ 64% of crime estimated by the SCJS was classed as comparable with police recorded crime statistics.

2.5.2 Comparisons with police recorded crime statistics 2010/11

The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that there were 556,274 crimes in the comparable subset. In 2010/11, the police recorded 183,117 crimes in the comparable subset of crime (section 2.5).

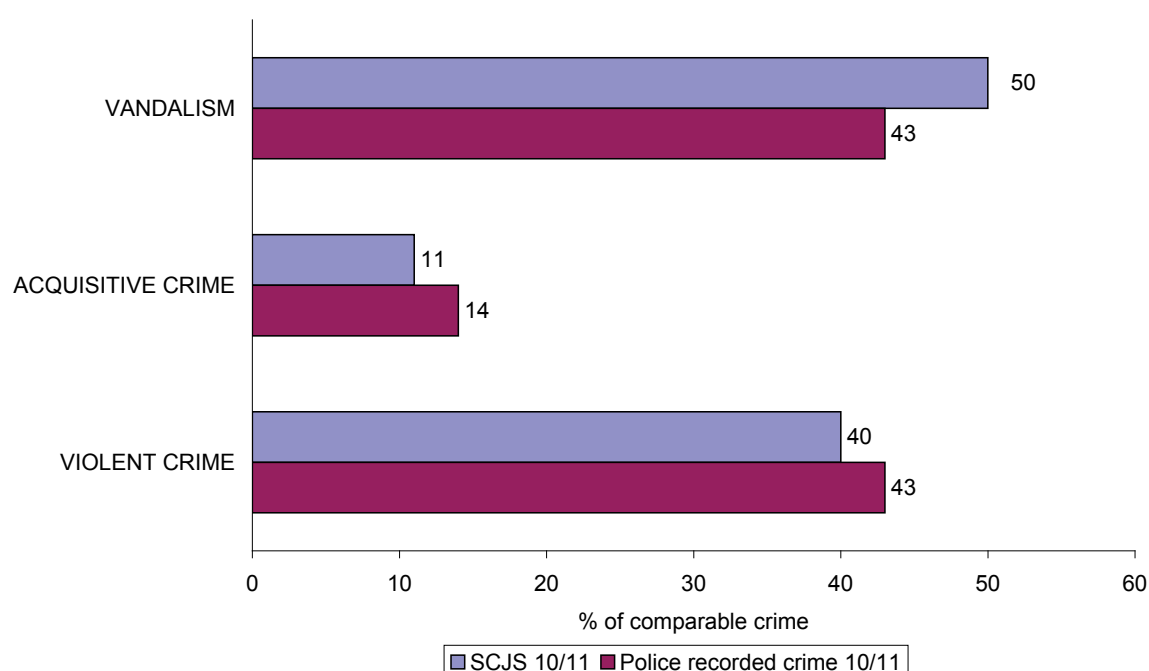
Figure 2.5 shows a comparison of the proportion of comparable crime recorded by the police in 2010/11 and comparable crime estimated by the SCJS in 2010/11, broken down by vandalism, acquisitive crime and violent crime as defined by the SCJS.²²

Figure 2.4: % of comparable SCJS crime and police recorded crime

SCJS 2010/11; police recorded crime 2010/11.

Base: Comparable subsets of crime; SCJS 2010/11 (1,450 incidents); police recorded crime statistics 2010/11 (183,117 incidents).

Variable name: incidence variables.²³



²¹ Annex 3 and Annex 5 provide a breakdown of all the crime groups used in this report including comparable crime. Acquisitive crime includes housebreaking, theft of a vehicle and theft of a bicycle.

²² The definition of violence differs between the SCJS and police recorded crime. Minor assault is not included in the recorded crime category of 'non-sexual crimes of violence' but is counted in miscellaneous offences. In the SCJS, minor assault is included in the estimates of violent crime.

²³ Definitions for the groups of crimes used in this report can be found in Annex 3.

2.5.3 Reporting comparable crime

Not all crime is reported to the police. The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that 46% of comparable crime was reported to the police.²⁴ This is higher than the 41% reporting rate estimated for England and Wales in 2010/11 (Osborne, 2010). Within crime measured by the SCJS in 2010/11, the proportion of comparable crime reported to the police varied by type and included:

- 40% of vandalism;
- 51% of acquisitive crime;
- 51% of violent crime.

Reporting incidents to the police is explored in more detail in Chapter 5.

2.6 Comparison of total number of crimes in Scotland with England and Wales

Changes to the SCJS with regard to the reference period and the continuous fieldwork mean it is now very similar to the method used in the BCS which measures crime in England and Wales.²⁵ The BCS 2010/11 provides useful context for the SCJS 2010/11 results, although care needs to be taken when comparing crime estimates between the two sources as the coding of a small number of offences differs between the surveys, primarily reflecting the differing legal systems.²⁶

The *incidence rates* (the number of crimes as measured by the BCS 2010/11 and the SCJS 2010/11 per 10,000 adults or households) were compared for the various crime groups (Figure 2.6).²⁷

The comparison showed that among groups of *property crime*:

- The incidence rates for all motor vehicle theft related incidents and housebreaking were lower in Scotland than in England and Wales;

²⁴ Crime reported to the police covers all crime the police came to know about, including incidents reported by the respondent or someone else, and incidents where the police were there at the time of the incident or found out in some other way.

²⁵ Further information on the method and design of the survey is provided in Annex 2.

²⁶ Annex 6 provides further information on the differences in offence coding between BCS and SCJS.

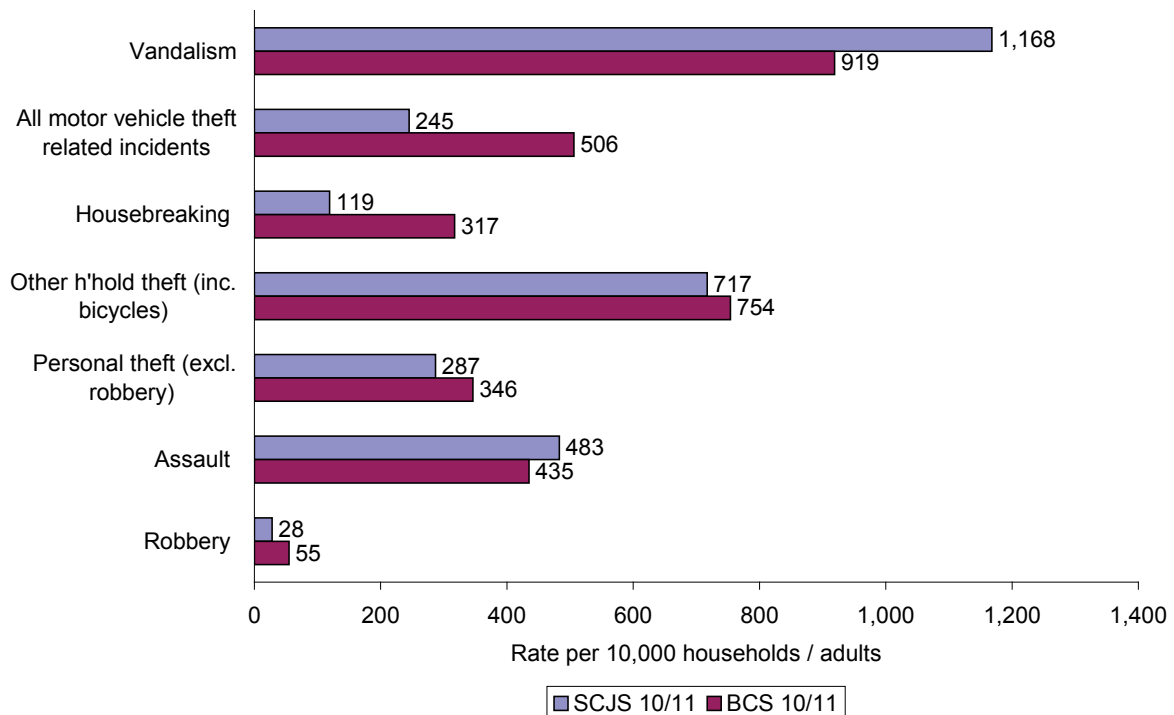
²⁷ An incidence *rate* of, for example, 578 for assault does not mean that 578 adults per 10,000 will necessarily be the victim of assault, rather that there will be 578 separate *incidents* of assault experienced within the 10,000 as a whole (i.e. some adults may experience more than one incident of assault). Incidence rates are calculated using households or adults according to the type of crime (see Annex 3).

- The incidence rates for other household theft and personal theft were similar in Scotland and in England and Wales;
- The incidence rate for vandalism was higher in Scotland than in England and Wales.

The comparison among groups of *violent crime* showed that:

- The incidence rate for robbery was lower in Scotland than in England and Wales;
- The incidence rate for assault in Scotland was similar to that of England and Wales.²⁸

Figure 2.5: Comparison of incidence rates in Scotland with England and Wales
SCJS 2010/11, BCS 2010/11 (incidence rate per 10,000 households / adults).
Base: SCJS 2010/11 (13,010); BCS 2010/11 (46,728).
Variable name: incidence variables.²⁹



²⁸ The SCJS differs from the BCS in that the SCJS prioritises coding assault over crimes such as damage or theft when both crime types occur in a single incident. Further details are presented in Annex 6.

²⁹ Definitions for the groups of crimes used in this report can be found in Annex 3. Incidence variables are in the Respondent File SPSS: *incvand*, *incallmvtheft*, *inchousebreak*, *incotherhousetheftcycle*, *incperstheft*, *incassault*, *incrob*. Incident rates are calculated using the number of households or adults according to the type of crime (see Annex 3).

Comparison of the *proportion* of crime made up by the different crime groups in Scotland and in England and Wales showed 75% of crime in Scotland was property crime compared with 77% of crime in England and Wales (Chaplin, 2011). Within that:

- 32% of crime in Scotland was vandalism compared with 22% in England and Wales;
- 7% of crime in Scotland was motor vehicle theft related incidents compared with 12% in England and Wales;
- 3% of crime in Scotland was housebreaking, compared with 8% in England and Wales;³⁰
- 19% of crime in Scotland was other household theft and 14% was personal theft (a combined 33%). In England and Wales 35% were other thefts, which incorporated these two categories.

25% of crime in Scotland was violent crime. This compares with 23% of crime measured by the BCS in England and Wales being violent crime (Chaplin, 2011).

2.7 The risk of crime

As well as estimating the number of crimes, the SCJS measures the percentage of households or adults who were victims of crime in the 12 months before interview. This identifies the overall *risk* of being a victim of crime and is known as the *crime victimisation rate* or *prevalence*.

The SCJS is used specifically to monitor one of the national indicators in Scotland Performs:³¹

'reduce overall crime victimisation rates by two percentage points by 2011'
which contributes to the achievement of the outcome *'we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger'*.

It is defined as the percentage of adults aged 16 or over in private households who have been the victim of a crime as measured by the SCJS. The SCJS 2008/09 was the baseline for the national indicator and changes in the data since then are explored in section 2.7.2.

2.7.1 Overall risk of being a victim of crime

The SCJS estimates that around one in six (17.8%) adults aged 16 or over was the victim of at least one crime as measured by the SCJS in 2010/11. Confidence

³⁰ Housebreaking in Scotland was compared with burglary in England and Wales. The definition of burglary in England and Wales as measured by the BCS and the definition of housebreaking in Scotland as measured by the SCJS differ in two ways; the offender's mode of entry and the intention of the offender. Further details are presented in Annex 6.

³¹ Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>.

interval calculations show the actual risk of victimisation to be in the range of 17.0% to 18.6%.³²

The equivalent rate for crime victimisation in England and Wales was 21.5%.

Within the overall victimisation rate, different types of crime have different risks associated with them. The risk of being a victim of property crime was 16% compared with a 3% risk of being a victim of violent crime.

Further detail about the nature and impact of victimisation is provided in chapters 3 and 4.

2.7.2 Risk of being a victim of crime: comparison over time

The risk of being a victim of a crime has fallen from 19.3% in 2009/10 to 17.8% in 2010/11. This change is statistically significant at 95% levels.

The SCJS 2008/09 was the baseline year for the Scotland Performs national indicator relating to crime victimisation rates.³³ Comparing the 2010/11 estimate with the 2008/09 estimate, the risk of being a victim of a crime has fallen from 20.4% in 2008/09 to 17.8% in 2010/11. This is a statistically significant decrease of 2.6 percentage points from the baseline year.

2.7.3 Risk of being a victim of different crimes (grouped)

As measured by the SCJS in 2010/11 there was a one in six (17.8%) risk of an adult being a victim of one or more crimes of any type. Figure 2.7 shows the victimisation rate for the broad categories of property and violent crime and for the different crime groups which make up those larger categories.

There was a 15.9% risk to an adult of being a victim of property crime.³⁴ Within the broad group of property crime, vandalism was the most commonly experienced crime with 7.2% of households experiencing it in the last year while housebreaking was the least common crime being experienced by 1.1% of households.

³² Annex 1 provides estimates for the range of values (known as the confidence interval) for the rate of victimisation for all SCJS crime and the groupings of crimes used in this report.

³³ <http://scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicators/victimisationRates>

³⁴ Property crime includes a mixture of crimes committed against households and against adults. *Prevalence* (or *risk* of being a victim) of property crime was calculated in this report as a percentage of adults experiencing at least one property crime. If prevalence had been calculated as a percentage of households experiencing at least one property crime, this would have given a prevalence of 15.9%. The risk to sub-groups within property crime are calculated as a percentage of households or adults according to whether they include only crimes committed against households or only crimes committed against adults. Where the crime group includes a mixture of crimes committed against households and against adults this is calculated as the percentage of adults.

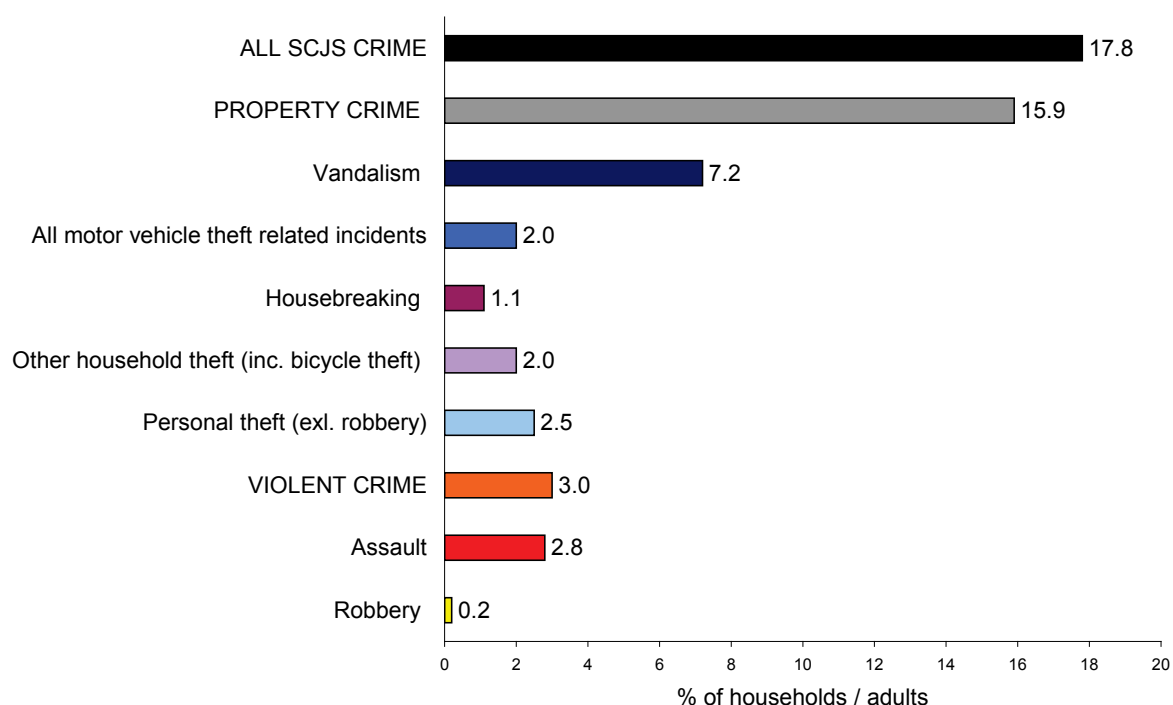
There was a 3% risk of being a victim of violent crime. Within that category 2.8% of Scottish adults had been the victim of an assault (though the risk of serious assault was only 0.3%) and 0.2% of adults had been the victim of robbery.

Figure 2.6: Risk of being a victim of different crimes (grouped)

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Households / adults (13,010).

Variable name: prevalence variables.³⁵



2.7.4 Risk of card and identity fraud

This section looks at card and identity fraud, which there has been growing concern about in recent years. The SCJS does *not* ask specific questions on fraud in the victim form as there are a number of issues with measuring this problem (discussed in the following section) and therefore fraud is *not* included in any of the SCJS crime statistics.

There are a number of difficulties in measuring card and identity fraud:

- Where a card is not physically stolen, adults may be unaware that a fraud involving their personal or financial details has taken place;
- Adults whose details are used fraudulently may not suffer loss or harm and may not consider themselves to be the victim of a crime;

³⁵ Definitions for the groups of crimes used in this report can be found in Annex 3. Prevalence variables are in the Respondent File SPSS: prevproperty, prevvand, prevallmvtheft, prevhousebreak, prevotherhousetheftcycle, prevperstheft, prevviolent, prevassault, prevrob.

- Where a card or personal documents are physically stolen, details may be given by adults in the victim form, though this may not be the case in other kinds of identity fraud.

However, there is currently no consistent measure for this type of fraud and there are difficulties with using survey data or police statistics to assess how much of this type of fraud there is (Box 2.3 and Murphy and Eder, 2010).

Box 2.2: Card and identity fraud

Currently there is no comprehensive measure of card and identity fraud. The Home Office (Murphy and Eder, 2010) considers data from the UK Cards Association as a good source of information on the rate of plastic card fraud within the UK. However, UKCA data is not available separately for Scotland and does not include details about other types of identity fraud not involving plastic cards.

Based on BCS definitions (Hoare and Wood, 2007), card and identity fraud measured in the SCJS (but not included in the crime statistics) includes:

- Credit or bank cards being stolen and subsequently used to obtain money, good or services;
- Credit or bank card details being used to obtain money, goods or services;
- Personal details being obtained and used to open bank accounts or get credit cards, loans, state benefits or official documents such as national insurance numbers, drivers licenses, birth certificates and passports.

The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that:

- 4.5% of adults had experienced card fraud in the 12 months prior to interview;
- 0.5% of adults had been a victim of identity theft, where someone had pretended to be them or used their personal details fraudulently.

For card fraud, there were roughly the same instances of cards themselves being used without permission (2.4%) and just the card details being used (2.2%).

As well as measuring the extent of fraud, questions were also asked about the extent adults worried about card and identity fraud happening to them and the likelihood they believed it would happen, in the context of other types of crime. Section 6.6 of Chapter 6 provides further discussion about this in comparison to the actual risk reported here.

3 The Risk and Characteristics of Crime

3.1 Chapter summary

Varying risk of crime – individual level

- Males and females had an equal risk of being a victim of property crime (16%); Males had a higher risk of being a victim of violent crime compared with females (4% and 2% respectively);
- 26% of males aged 16-24 were at risk of being a victim of SCJS crime. The risk being a victim for females of the same age was 25%; and
- 16-24 year old males had the highest risk of being a victim of violent crime (11%) compared with all other combined age / gender groups.

Varying risk of crime – area level

- The risk of property crime was higher for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas (21%) compared with those living in the rest of Scotland (17%);
- There was no difference between the risk of violent crime for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas compared with those living in the rest of Scotland (3% in both cases).

Repeat Victimization

- 5% of adults (or 35% of victims of property crime) were repeat victims of property crime;
- 1% of adults (or 35% of victims of violent crime) were repeat victims of violent crime.

Characteristics of crime

63% of all property crimes took place immediately outside the home. In contrast, violent crime happened in a number of locations including in or around a pub, bar or club (22%) and in or near the victim's place of work (19%).

Half of all property crime (51%) took place on a *weekday* and 36% took place at the *weekend*. In contrast, 57% of violent crime took place at the *weekend* and just less than half of all violent crime (46%) took place at the weekend between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Characteristics of offenders

- The offender was male in 74% of crime, where the victim was able to say something about the offender, compared with 12% of crimes where the offender was female; and

- Offenders were most likely to be aged 16-24. In 41% of crime, where the victim was able to say something about the offender, the offender was described as being aged 16-24.

The offender was known well by the victim in 42% of crime where they knew or had seen the offender before. In 19% of crime where the victim knew the offender well the offender was a friend or acquaintance; in 16% a neighbour and in 9% the current partner of the victim.

Weapons used in crime

The offender was reported to have had a weapon in 24% of violent crime in 2010/11 compared with 30% in 2009/10. Where victims reported that the offender had a weapon a knife was the most common weapon, used in 11% of violent crime in 2010/11 (compared with 12% in 2009/10).

Alcohol or drug related violent crime

Victims perceived the offender to have been under the influence of alcohol in 63% of violent crime and to have taken drugs in 34% of violent crime.

3.2 Introduction

As reported in Chapter 2, the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) 2010/11 estimated that approximately 874,000 crimes occurred in Scotland and that 17.8% of adults were victims of crime. Property crime accounted for 75% of all crime and violent crime for 25%.

This chapter examines the nature and characteristics of crime and covers:

- The varying risk of being a victim of crime;
- when and where crime happened;
- the characteristics of offenders; and
- for violent crime, the use of weapons and the role of alcohol and drugs.

3.3 Varying risk of crime

17.8% of adults aged 16 were victims of at least one crime covered by the survey. 16% were the victim of property crime and 3% were the victim of violent crime (Chapter 2). This rate is also described as the risk of being a victim of crime, and is an indication of the average risk across the population. In reality the level of risk is specific to individual adults according to their particular personal, household and area characteristics. The next two sections discuss this varying risk in more detail.

Box 3.1: The varying risk of victimisation

Other crime surveys have demonstrated that risk varies among adults with differing personal, household and lifestyle characteristics. Particular features that increase risk have been identified through modelling BCS and other crime survey data. Features identified include personal characteristics, such as age and gender, and household attributes, such as a household's size, composition and type of accommodation. Lifestyle factors that are associated with differential risk include relative affluence and routine activities such as the proportion of time spent in or out of the home (Kershaw and Tseloni, 2005).

Area characteristics also influence the risk of crime. More property and violent crime have consistently been found in areas with higher levels of deprivation (Johnson *et al.*, 2005). Urban areas, where areas of higher deprivation tend to be, have higher crime rates. As a result, there is a higher than average risk of victimisation to adults living in urban areas compared with those living in rural locations.

Analysis of BCS and other crime survey data has shown that, in low crime areas, the risk is more evenly distributed. In areas of high crime, it is concentrated in a relatively small number of households. This means that, in high crime areas, the risk to an individual household is relatively low, but those that are victims more often suffer repeated victimisation (Kershaw and Tseloni, 2005).

3.3.1 Varying risk of crime – individual level

This section explores how the risk of being a victim of crime varies among adults in Scotland. It examines the varying risk of being a victim of crime overall, as well as separately for property crime and violent crime.

The analysis only presents simple one-to-one relationships of age, gender and age by gender rather than more complex statistical relationships such as those described in Box 3.1 that might be identified through modelling. Table 3.1 shows:

- The risk of being a victim of any crime was slightly higher for males than for females. 18% of males had been the victim of at least one crime compared with 17% of females;
 - Males and females had an equal risk of being a victim of property crime (16%);
 - Males had a higher risk of being a victim of violent crime compared with females (4% cent and 2% respectively);
- The risk of being a victim of any crime decreased with increasing age. 26% of 16-24 year olds were at risk of being a victim of crime compared with 9% of those aged 60 or older;

- The risk of being a victim of property crime was similar for 16-24 year olds (21%) and 25-44 year olds (20%). The risk decreased with age thereafter so that 8% of those aged 60 or over were at risk of being a victim of property crime;
- The risk of being a victim of violent crime decreased with age. The risk of being a victim of violent crime was 7% for 16-24 year olds compared with 1% of those aged 60 or over.
- The effects of age and gender combined meant that 16-24 year old males had the highest risk of being a victim of any crime (26%) although this was only a little higher than the rate for females aged 16-24 (25%). 11% of 16-24 year old males were at risk from violent crime and this was more than twice as high as the risk of violent crime to all other combined age / gender groups.

Table 3.1: Varying risk of crime – proportion of adults who were victims of crime by age and gender

SCJS 2010/11

Base: Adults (13,010).

Variable name: prevsurveycrime, prevproperty and prevviolent.

Characteristics of victims:	All SCJS crime %	Victim of: Property crime %	Violent crime %
GENDER			
Male	18	16	4
Female	17	16	2
AGE			
16-24	26	21	7
25-44	22	20	4
45-59	18	17	2
60 or over	9	8	1
AGE WITHIN GENDER			
Male 16-24	26	19	11
Male 25-44	22	19	5
Male 45-59	18	17	2
Male 60 or over	9	9	1
Female 16-24	25	22	4
Female 25-44	23	21	3
Female 45-59	17	16	1
Female 60 or over	8	8	0
ALL	18	16	3

3.3.2 Varying risk of crime – area level

This section explores how the risk of being a victim of crime in Scotland varied by area deprivation.³⁶ The analysis only presents simple one-to-one relationships rather than more complex statistical relationships such as those described in Box 3.1 that might be identified through modelling. Figure 3.2 shows:

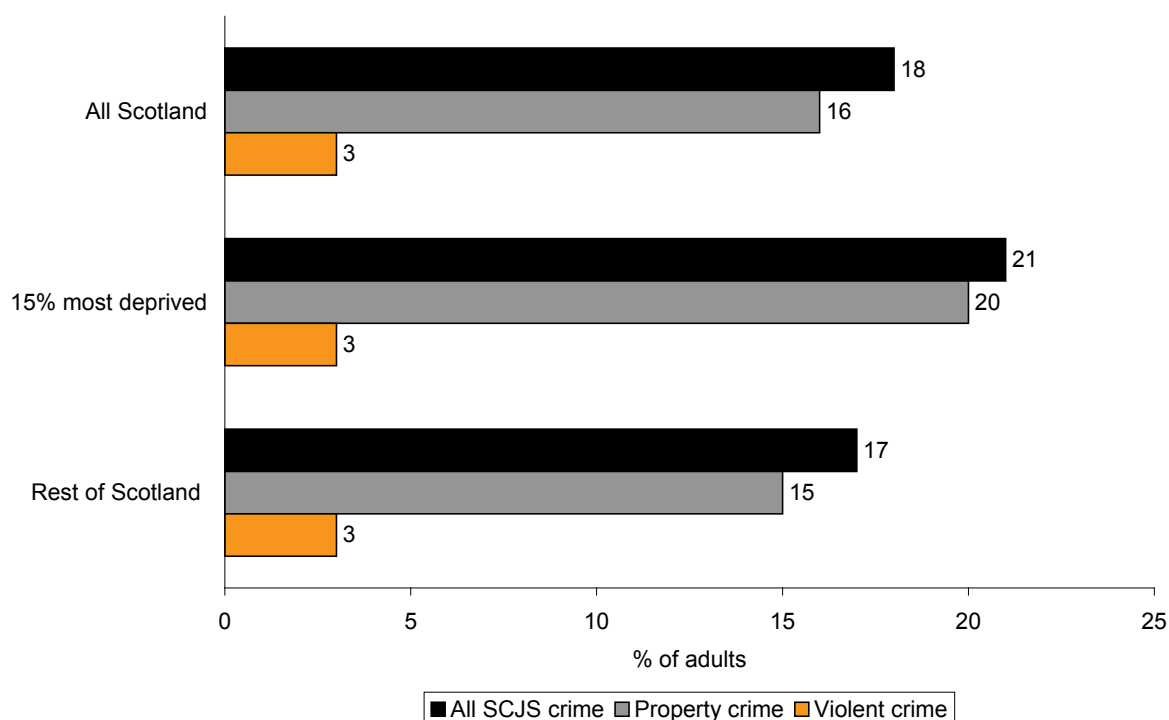
- The risk of being a victim of any crime for an adult living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland was 21% compared with a 17% risk to an adult living in the rest of Scotland;
 - The risk of property crime was higher for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas (20%) compared with those living in the rest of Scotland (15%);
 - The risk of violent crime for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas was the same as the risk for adults living in the rest of Scotland (both 3%).

Figure 3.2: Varying risk of crime - proportion of adults who were victims of crime by area deprivation

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010); adults in 15% most deprived areas (1,861); adults in rest of Scotland (11,149).

Variable name: prevsurveycrime, prevproperty and prevviolent.



³⁶ As measured by the 2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>.

3.4 Repeat victimisation

Individuals who have been the victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last year are defined as repeat victims. The repeat victimisation rate accounts for differences between estimates of crimes (incidence) and victims (prevalence). If every victim was the victim of only one crime in the previous 12 months, estimates of the number of crimes and the number of victims would be the same.

The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that 6% of adults were repeat victims of property crime and 1% of adults were repeat victims of violent crime.

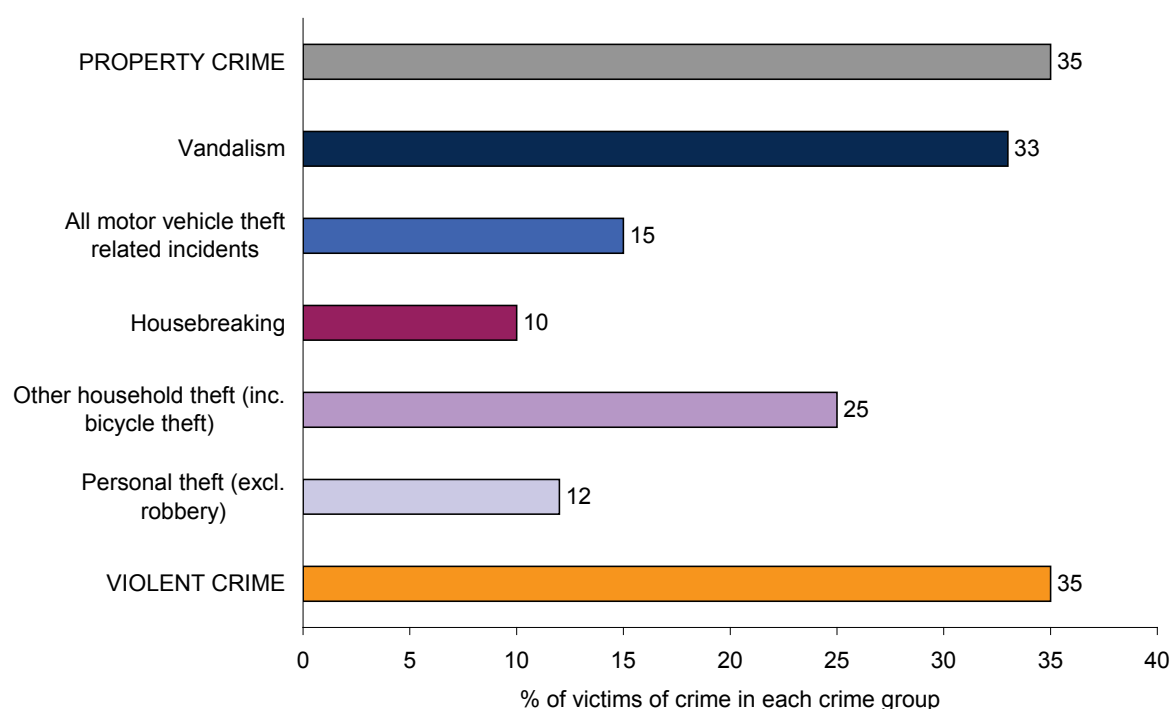
Analysis showed that:

- 35% of victims of property crime were repeat victims;
 - A large proportion of property crime is vandalism. 33% of victims of vandalism were repeat victims;
 - The percentage of repeat victims among victims of other types of property crime were lower, for example 12% of victims of personal theft (excluding robbery) were repeat victims;
- 35% of victims of violent crime were repeat victims.

Figure 3.3: Repeat victims as % of all victims within each crime group
SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Households / adults who were victims in each crime group.³⁷

Variable name: repeat victim variables.³⁸



83% of all incidents of violent crime were experienced by repeat victims of violent crime, as measured by the SCJS in 2010/11. On average repeat victims experienced three violent crimes in the 12 months prior to interview.³⁹

3.5 Characteristics of crime

3.5.1 Where crime happened

Respondents were asked where the crime happened. Property crime makes up the majority of crime measured by the SCJS. Reflecting this, the main place where crime took place was immediately outside the home. 50% of all crime happened immediately outside the home. This category includes incidents which took place on

³⁷ Base: property crime 2,285; vandalism 1,198; all motor vehicle theft related incidents 307; housebreaking 120; other household theft (including bicycle theft) 725; personal theft (excluding robbery) 289; violent crime 446.

³⁸ Repeat victim variables are in the Respondent File SPSS: repproperty; repallvand, repallmvtheft, rephousebreak, repotherhousetheftcycle, repperstheft, repviolent. Weighting variables used are WGTGHHD for all crime groups except property crime (as it is a mixture of household and personal crime), personal theft (excluding robbery) and violent crime, where WGTGINDIV is used.

³⁹ The average number of crimes per repeat victim was calculated using only the first five incidents in series victimisations, which means this average number may underestimate the actual average among repeat victims (Annex 3).

the street outside the home, on driveways, doorsteps, balconies and in the garden. An additional 10% of crime occurred in the home and 1% inside a garage. 10% of crime happened in or near the victim's place of work (Table 3.2).

Nearly two-thirds of all property crime (63%) took place immediately outside the home. In contrast, violent crime happened in a number of locations:

- 22% of violent crime happened in or around a pub, bar or club;
- 19% happened in or near the respondent's place of work;
- 12% of violent crimes took place inside the victims' home and 11% took place immediately outside the home;
- 6% of violent crimes happened in or around a shop, supermarket, shopping centre or precinct.

Table 3.2: Where crime happened

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (2,606); property crime (2,249); violent crime (357).

Variable name: QWH1, QWH3, QWH5 and QWH7.

Location:	All SCJS crime %	Victim of: Property crime %	Violent crime %
Outside home	50	63	11
Inside own home	10	10	12
In or near victim's place of work	10	7	19
Some other place	10	7	20
In or around a pub / bar / club	9	5	22
In or around a shop / supermarket / shopping centre	5	4	8
At the home of a friend or relative	2	1	5
While travelling or near transport facilities	2	2	3
Inside garage	1	1	-

3.5.2 When crime happened

Respondents were asked whether the crime happened during the week or at the weekend, and at what time of day it happened. Table 3.3 provides more detail of when crime measured by the SCJS 2010/11 took place:

- Almost half of all crime (48%) took place on a *weekday* and a little less, 41%, took place at the *weekend*;
- Half of all property crime (51%) took place on a *weekday* and 36%, took place at the *weekend*;

- In contrast, 57% of violent crime took place at the *weekend* and just less than half of all violent crime (46%) took place at the weekend between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Table 3.3: When crime happened

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (2,606); property crime (2,249); violent crime (357).

Variable name: QWEE, QTIM and QTIM2.

Time:	All SCJS crime %	Victim of: Property crime %	Violent crime %
WEEKDAY ANY TIME	48	51	38
Weekday morning (6am - noon)	4	4	6
Weekday afternoon (noon - 6pm)	15	15	14
Weekday evening (6pm - midnight)	13	13	11
Weekday night (midnight - 6am)	8	10	4
WEEKEND ANY TIME	41	36	57
Weekend morning (6am - noon)	1	1	1
Weekend afternoon (noon - 6pm)	6	5	7
Weekend evening (6pm - midnight)	16	12	26
Weekend night (midnight - 6am)	14	12	20

Note: Percentages for each crime for weekdays and weekends, as well as for times within weekday and weekend, do not add up to 100% as some respondents were unable to say when the crime had happened.

Given the interest in violence related to 'drinking culture', victims of violent crime were also asked more detail about when the incident happened. This additional information indicated that more than one in three violent crimes (36%) happened between around 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. on a weekend.

3.5.3 Characteristics of offenders

Victims were asked whether they had any contact with the offender or offenders and whether they felt able to say anything about them. The victim was able to say something about the offender in 45% of crime overall. The victim was able to say something about the offender in 28% of property crimes compared with 97% of violent crimes.

Table 3.4 shows the age and gender characteristics of offenders.

- Males were more likely than females to be offenders. In 74% of crime, where the victim was able to say something about the offender, the offender was male compared with 12% of crimes where the offender was female and 13% where there was a groups of both male and female offenders. Males were more likely to be the offender in both property and violent crime.
- Offenders were most likely to be aged 16-24. In 41% of crime, where the victim was able to say something about the offender, the offender was described as being aged 16-24.

- In 34% of property crime where the victim was able to provide details, the offender was of school age compared with 15% of violent crime. Property vandalism was the crime most likely to have been committed by school age children.

Table 3.4: Characteristics of offenders

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Crimes where respondent was able to say anything about the offender(s) (all SCJS crime 914; property crime 565; violent crime 349).

Variable name: QWSE, Q1SX, QMAGE and Q1AGE. QSX; QAGE

Characteristics of offender(s):	All SCJS crime %	Victim of: Property crime %	Violent crime %
GENDER			
Male	74	69	79
Female	12	11	12
Both male & female	13	18	8
AGE			
School age	23	34	15
16-24	41	37	45
25-39	26	20	31
40 or over	19	14	23

Respondents were asked whether they knew or had seen the offender(s) before and, if so, how they knew them. The offender was known well by the victim in 42% of crime where they knew or had seen the offender before. The offender was well known to the victim in 46% of violent crime compared with 37% of property crime.

Table 3.5 shows the relationship between the victim and the offender(s) in crimes where the victim knew the offender(s) well:

- In 19% of crime where the victim knew the offender well the offender was a friend or acquaintance; in 16% a neighbour and in 9% the current partner of the victim;
- 26% of property crime, where the victim knew the offender well, was committed by a friend or acquaintance and 16% committed by a neighbour (16%).
- 16% of violent crime, where the victim knew the offender well, was committed by a neighbour, 15% by a friend or acquaintance, 13% by the victim's current partner and 13% by client or member of the public contacted through work.

Table 3.5: Relationship with offender

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Crimes where respondent knew the offender well (all SCJS crime 220; property crime 115; violent crime 105).

Variable name: QWRE and Q1RE. QRE

Relationship:	All SCJS crime %	Victim of:	
		Property crime %	Violent crime %
Friend / acquaintance	19	26	15
Neighbour	16	16	16
Husband / wife / partner	9	3	13
Client / member of public contacted through work	8	1	13
Young people from local area	8	10	7
Former boyfriend / girlfriend	8	7	8
Other relative	8	12	6
Former husband / wife / partner	5	2	7
Son / daughter (in law)	4	5	3
Colleague / workmate	3	3	3
Current boyfriend / girlfriend	1	1	1

3.5.4 Weapons used in crime

The offender was reported to have had a weapon in 24% of violent crime in 2010/11 compared with 30% in 2009/10. Where victims reported that the offender had a weapon a knife was the most common weapon, used in 11% of violent crime in 2010/11 (compared with 12% in 2009/10.)

Table 3.6: Use of weapons in violent crime

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: violent crime (357).

Variable name: QWEA

	Violent crime %
Offender had a weapon	24
Offender did not have a weapon	74
Not known/no contact with the offender	2
Knife	11
Bottle	6
Stick/ club/ hitting implement	4
Stones/ bricks	-
Screwdriver/ stabbing implement	1
Any gun (includes pistol, rifle, shotgun, airgun)	1
Other	6

3.5.5 Alcohol or drug related violent crime

Respondents were asked whether they thought the offender was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the offence. The estimate may not accurately reflect the proportion of violent crimes involving alcohol or drugs because it is reliant on the victims perception of the state of the offender.

- In 63% of violent crime the victim said the offender was under the influence of alcohol.
- Victims reported that the offender was under the influence of drugs in 34% of violent crimes.

4 The Impact and Perceptions of Crime

4.1 Chapter summary

This chapter investigates the impact of crime on victims, their perceptions of the crime itself and the outcome for the offender.

Monetary impacts – property crime

- In over half of property crime (51%) when property was damaged, victims valued damaged items at £300 or less. Just 14% of damaged property was valued at more than £300 and 36% said they did not know the value of the damaged items;
- In 78% property crimes when property was stolen, victims valued stolen items at £300 or less. Just 11% of stolen property was valued at more than £300.

Injuries sustained

Injuries were sustained in nearly two-thirds (65%) of violent crime.

Whether what happened was a crime or not

In 70% of crime victims said they thought what happened was a crime; in 14% of crime, victims described it as wrong but not a crime and in 16% of crime victims said it was just something that happened.

- Property crime was more likely to be described as a crime by victims compared with violent crime (71% compared with 66%);
- Violent crime was more likely to be described by victims as 'just something that happens' compared with property crime (20% compared with 14%).

What should have happened to offender(s)

In 57% of crime, victims said the offender *should* have been prosecuted in court.

In 40% of crime, victims said that the offender *should not* have been prosecuted in court.

In 22% of crime where the victim thought that the offender *should* have been prosecuted, the victim thought the offender should have been given a prison sentence.

4.2 Introduction

This chapter presents results which describe the impact of crime on victims, their perception of the crime itself and the outcome for the offender. The chapter describes:

- The emotions victims felt, the injuries sustained by victims in violent crime and the financial impact of property crime;

- Victims' perceptions including: whether they thought an incident was a crime or not; and their views on the offender going to court and what type of sentence or other treatment they should have received.

4.3 Impact of crime

4.3.1 Monetary impacts - property crime

Respondents who were victims of property crime were asked the approximate value of damaged or stolen items⁴⁰. The range of values given was wide, reflecting the diverse property crime included under this heading, for example from stolen vehicles to property damaged in minor incidents of vandalism.

Figure 4.1 shows:

- In over half of property crime (51%) when property was damaged, victims valued damaged items at £300 or less. Just 14% of damaged property was valued at more than £300 and 36% said they did not know the value of the damaged items;
- In 78% property crimes when property was stolen, victims valued stolen items at £300 or less. Just 11% of stolen property was valued at more than £300.

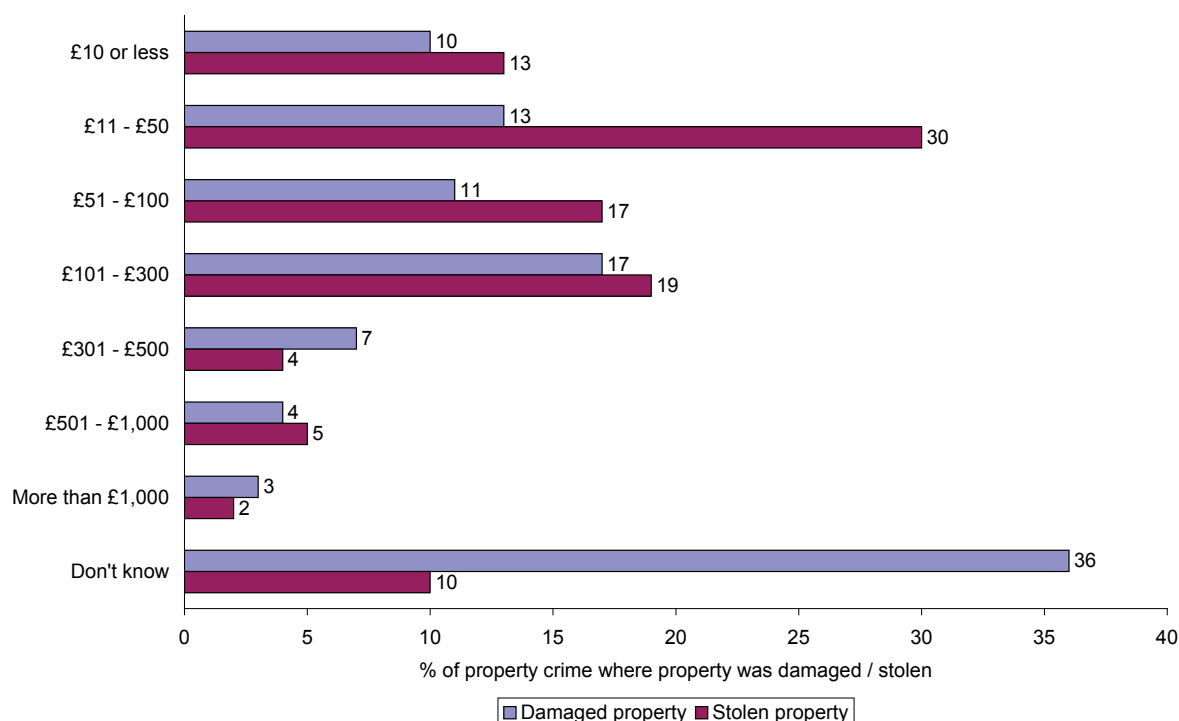
⁴⁰ In the SCJS in 2010/11, 29 violent crimes were identified where property was damaged and 15 where property was stolen. Owing to the low unweighted base sizes these are not reported here.

Figure 4.1: Value of damaged / stolen items

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Property crime where something was damaged / stolen (damaged 1,245; stolen 1,132).

Variable name: QSVA and QDVA.



The extent to which the financial loss was recouped depends on whether the property was covered by insurance and if it was covered, whether an insurance claim was made.

- Items were covered by insurance in 42% of property crimes where items were damaged or stolen;
- Claims were made in 19% of property crimes where damaged or stolen goods were insured.

4.3.2 Injuries sustained - violent crime

Violent crime includes attempted assault, serious assault, minor assault and robbery. The degree of violence varied considerably between the different types of crime as did the level of injury sustained. Serious assault, by definition, involved serious injury.⁴¹ At the other end of the scale some incidents of minor assault resulted in no injury and included incidents of attempted assault and threats where the offender had a weapon. Robbery could result in serious, minor or no injury but also involved the threat of force.

Injures were sustained in nearly two-thirds of (65%) of violent crime (Figure 4.2).

⁴¹ See Annex 3 for further details of how serious assault is defined.

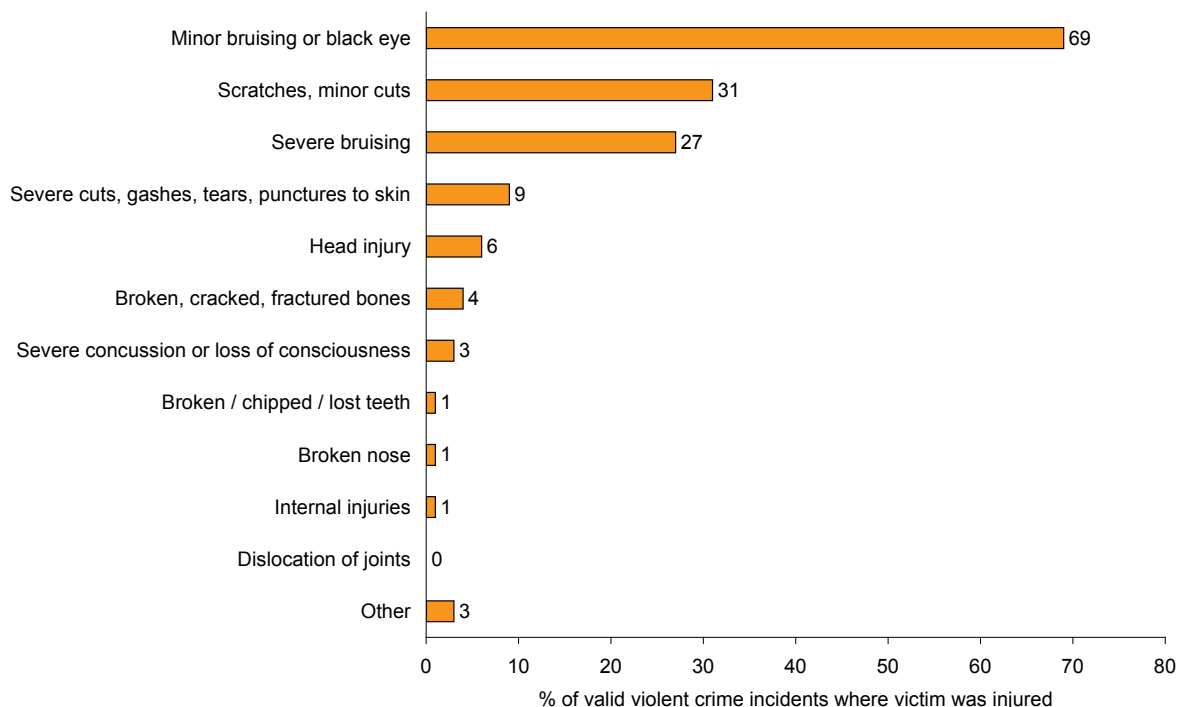
- In 69% of violent crimes where the victim suffered an injury, they sustained minor bruising or a black eye;
- In 31% the victim received scratches or minor cuts;
- In 27% the victim received severe bruising;
- In 9% the victim sustained severe cuts, gashes, tears or punctures to the skin;
- In 6% the victim recieved head injuries.

Figure 4.2: Injuries sustained in violent crime where the victim was physically injured

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Violent crime where victim was physically injured (191).

Variable name: QINW.



4.3.3 Emotions felt

Victims were asked what, if any, emotions they felt after the crime happened. Table 4.1 shows emotions felt by victims in all crime and specifically of property crime and violent crime.

- Across all crimes, victims were most likely to experience annoyance and anger (both experienced by 54% of all victims of crime).
- Victims of violent crime were more likely than victims of property crime to experience more strongly negative emotional responses such as shock, fear, loss of confidence, anxiety and depression..

- Victims of violent crime were also more likely to report that they experienced no emotional reaction after an incident (7% reported this) compared with victims of property crime (4%).

Table 4.1: Emotional responses to crime

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (2,606); property crime (2,249); violent crime (357).

Variable name: QEMO.

Emotions:	Victim of:		
	All SCJS crime %	Property crime %	Violent crime %
Anger	54	52	58
Annoyed	54	56	49
Shock	18	13	34
Fear	10	5	25
Lost confidence / felt vulnerable	7	5	12
Crying / tearful	6	4	11
Anxious / had panic attacks	5	3	9
Depressed	5	4	8
Difficulty sleeping	4	3	8
None	4	4	7

4.4 Perceptions of crime

This section examines whether the victim considered what happened to them to be a crime or not. It then explores victims' opinions of what action, if any, should have been taken against the offender.

4.4.1 Whether what happened was a crime

It is possible that victims did not consider the incident they experienced to be a crime. Whether they did or not may have depended on the nature of the incident itself and their own perceptions of the incident. The SCJS asked victims explicitly whether they thought what happened to them was a crime, wrong but not a crime, or just something that happens (Figure 4.3).

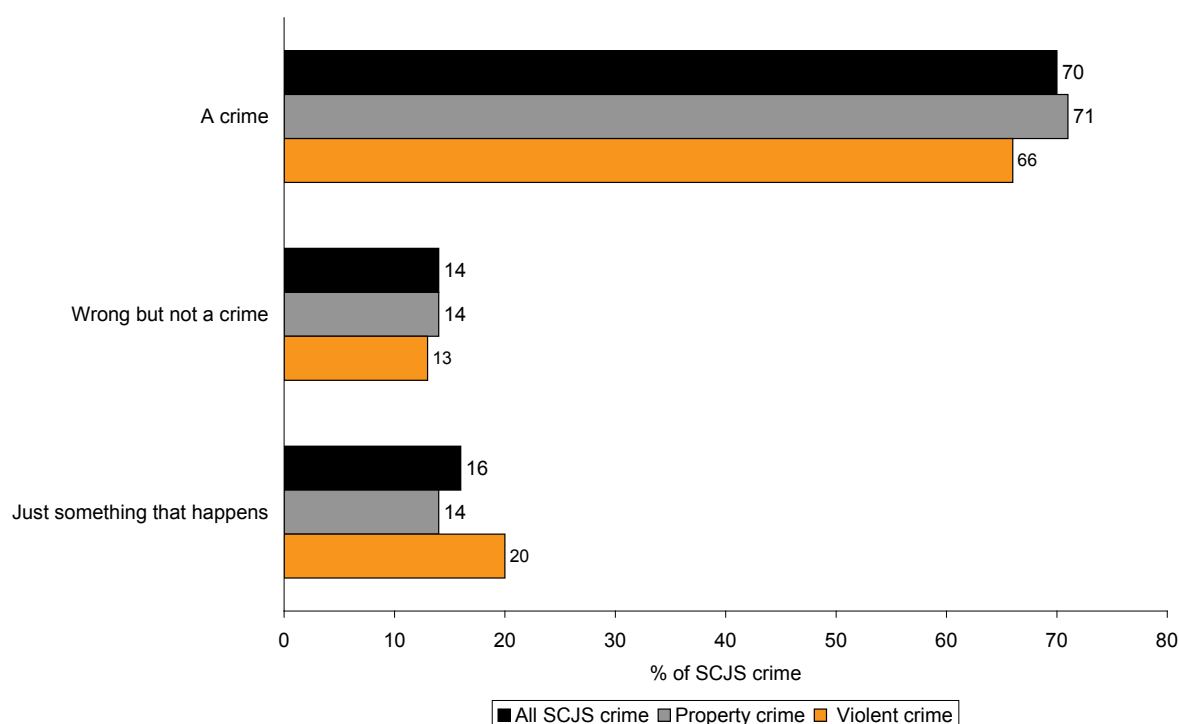
- In 70% of crime victims said they thought what happened was a crime.
- In 14% of crime victims described the incident as wrong but not a crime;
- In 16% of crime victims said the incident was just something that happened; and
- Victims of violent crime were less likely than victims of property crime to say that what had happened to them was a crime and more likely to say that it was 'just something that happens'.

Figure 4.3: Whether what happened was a crime or not

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (2606), property crime (2249); violent crime (357).

Variable name: QCRNO.



4.4.2 What should have happened to offender

Victims were asked whether they thought the offender should have been prosecuted in court or not. All victims were asked this regardless of whether the police had come to know about the crime or identified the offender and regardless of whether the victim believed what happened to be a crime.

- In 57% of crimes victims said that the offender should have been prosecuted in court;
- In 40% of crimes victims said that the offender *should not* have been prosecuted in court; and
- In 3% of crimes victims said they did not know whether the offender should have been prosecuted or not.

Those who did not think the offender should have been prosecuted in court, were asked the reason for this. As Table 4.2 shows, the most common reasons given for all crime were that:

- The incident was too trivial (40%);
- It would be a waste of time or money (17%);
- The courts are inappropriate for the specific offence (14%); and
- The offenders were too young or were children (13%).

There were some notable variations by type of crime:

- Victims did not think that the offender should have been prosecuted in court because the incident was too trivial in 44% of property crime compared with 29% of violent crime;
- Victims did not think that the offender should have been prosecuted in court because the incident was personal, private or dealt with by the victim in 21% of violent crime compared with 5% of property crime; and
- Victims did not think that the offender should have been prosecuted in court because the incident was a common event / just something that happens in 14% of violent crime compared with 4% per cent of property crime.

Table 4.2: Reasons why offender should not have been prosecuted in court
SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Crime where victim did not think the offender should have been prosecuted (all SCJS crime 976; property crime 825; violent crime 151).

Variable name: QNCO.

Reasons:	All SCJS crime %	Victim of: Property crime %	Violent crime %
Incident too trivial	40	44	29
Would be a waste of time / money	17	18	15
Offenders were children / too young	13	16	7
Courts are inappropriate for this offence	14	13	17
Personal/private/dealt with ourselves	9	5	21
Common event / just something that happens	7	4	14
No evidence / proof	4	5	2
There was no loss / damage / harm	4	4	3
Offender was not responsible for their actions	4	1	10
Courts are ineffective	3	3	2
Partly respondent's / friend's / colleague's fault	1	2	0

4.4.3 Alternatives to prosecution for offender – victims' opinions

In crime where victims said that the offender *should not* have been prosecuted in court respondents were asked what should have happened as an alternative to prosecution (Table 4.3). Victims most often said that the offender should have:

- Apologised for what they had done (24%);
- Been given some kind of warning (23%);
- Been made to pay the victim compensation (12%);

- Done something to help the victim or the community (10%).

In 9% of such crime victims said that nothing should have happened to the offender.

The alternatives suggested also varied by type of crime (Table 4.3).

Victims of property crime were more likely than victims of violent crime to propose compensation paid to the victim or help for the victim and community as alternatives to prison. While victims of violent crime were more likely to say that nothing should have happened to the offender.

Table 4.3: Alternatives to prosecution for offender – victims' opinions

SCJS 2010/11

Base: Crime where victim did not think the offender should have been prosecuted / did not know whether they should have been or not (all SCJS crime 1,053; property crime 896; violent crime 157).

Variable name: QNCA.

Alternatives to prosecution:	Victim of:		
	All SCJS crime %	Property crime %	Violent crime %
Apologised for what they had done	24	26	21
Been given some kind of warning	23	25	17
Pay the victim compensation	12	16	1
Help the victim or the community	10	13	3
Given help to stop offending	9	6	18
Been given a fine	6	7	5
Nothing should have happened to them	9	4	24
Don't know	4	2	9

4.4.4 Prosecution of offender – victims' opinions

In 57% of crime victims said the offender *should* have been prosecuted in court.

Victims said the offender should have gone to court in 58% of property crime compared with 52% of violent crime.

Those victims who thought the offender *should* have been prosecuted in court were asked whether the offender should have been given a prison sentence or another kind of sentence (Figure 4.4).

- In 22% of crime where the victim thought that the offender *should* have been prosecuted, the victim thought the offender should have been given a prison sentence. Victims said the offender should have been sentenced to prison in 35% of such violent crime and in 18% of such property crime;
- In 74% of crime where the victim thought that the offender *should* have been prosecuted, the victim said that the offender should have been given another kind of sentence. Victims said the offender should have been given a

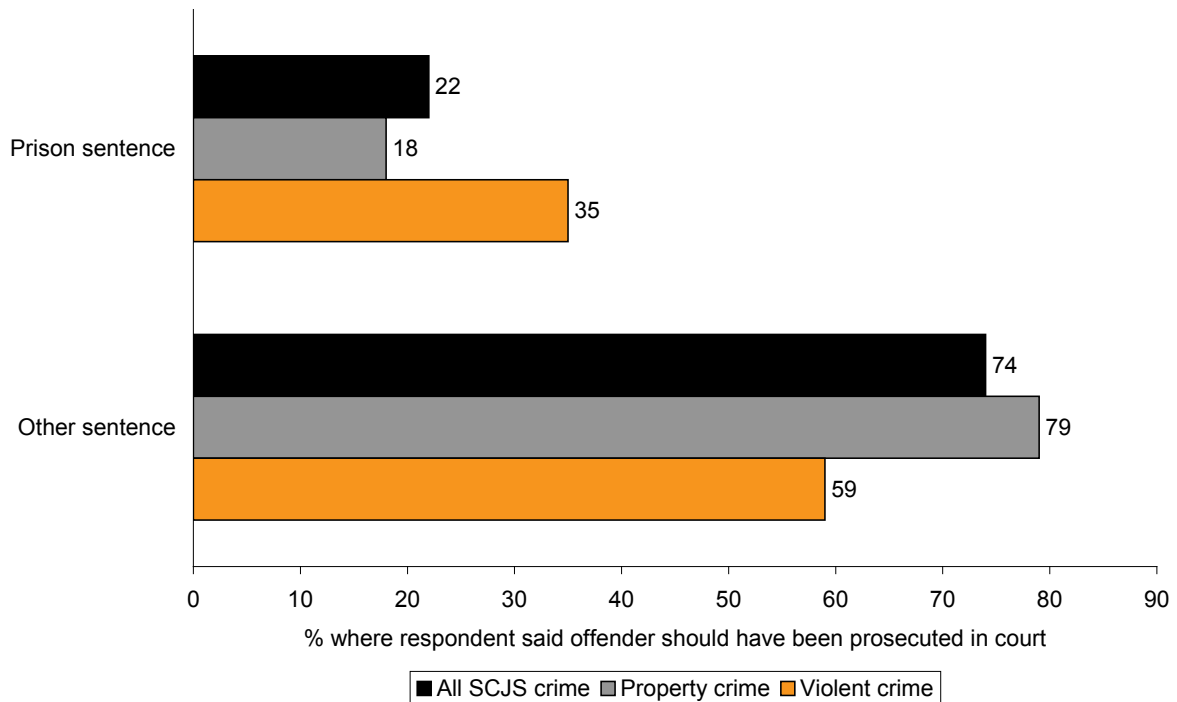
sentence other than a prison sentence in 79% of such property crime and in 59% of such violent crime.

Figure 4.4: Whether offender should have been given a prison sentence or another sentence

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All crime where victim thinks the offender should have been prosecuted in court (all SCJS crime 1,551; property crime 1,353; violent crime 198).

Variable name: QSEN.



Note: Combined percentages for prison and other sentences do not add up to 100% as some respondents expressed no opinion on which type of sentence should have been given to the offender(s).

4.4.5 Alternatives to prison for offender – victims' opinions

Those victims who thought the offender should have been prosecuted in court and given an alternative sentence to prison were asked what sentence the court should have given the offender (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Alternative to prison for offender – victims' opinions

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Crime where victim thought offender should have been prosecuted in court and given an alternative to a prison sentence (all SCJS crime 1,182; property crime 1,065; violent crime 117).

Variable name: QNPS.

	All SCJS crime %	Victim of: Property crime %	Violent crime %
Alternative sentence:			
Compensation (offender pays for loss)	29	34	7
Community service order (unpaid work)	27	26	32
A fine	24	23	29
A warning	8	7	12
Be electronically tagged at home	5	5	3
A probation order	4	3	9
None of these	2	1	7

5 Reporting Crime and Support for Victims

5.1 Chapter summary

Advice and support for victims

Aspects of support and advice provision in relation to the crime were examined by the SCJS 2010/11.

Regardless of whether the crime was reported to the police, for the majority of crime (88%), victims said they or another household member did not need or want any support or advice.

Victims in 7% of crime received advice and support. Victims would have liked to receive advice and support in 11% of crime.

- Advice and support was received in 10% of violent crime and 5% of property crime;
- Victims would have liked advice and support for 20% of violent crime and 7% of property crime.

Compared with 2009/10, both the proportion of crime where victims received advice and support and the proportion of crime where victims would have liked advice and support have increased.

- Victims in 6% of crime received advice and support in 2009/10 compared with victims in 7% of crime in 2010/11;
- Victims in 9% of crime would have liked advice and support in 2009/10 compared with victims in 11% of crime in 2010/11.

Reporting crime to the police

39% of all SCJS crimes were reported to the police in 2010/11. This is higher than both the 37% reported in Scotland in 2009/10 and the 2010/11 figure for England and Wales (38%).

In 59% of reported crime, victims were satisfied with the way the police handled the matter while in 27% of reported crime they were dissatisfied. In just under half (49%) of crime, where the victim reported dissatisfaction with the way the police handled reported crime, this was because the police did not follow up, respond or there was no action taken.

Information or assistance about the investigation

In under three in ten reported crimes (27%) victims received information or assistance about the investigation (or case) from at least one source:

- In 75% of reported crime where information or assistance was received from the police, victims reported satisfaction with that information or assistance;

- Victims would have liked to receive information or assistance about their case in 57% of crimes where they received no such assistance.

In around a third of reported crimes (32%) victims did not receive any information or assistance about the investigation (or case).

- In 57% of reported crime where victims *had not* received information or assistance, they would have liked to receive at least one type of information or assistance.

Contact with the Procurator Fiscal

Victims had contact with the Procurator Fiscal in 10% of crime where the police identified the perpetrator.

5.2 Introduction

This chapter explores the advice and support available to victims of crime, including emotional and practical support from a range of organisations.

The chapter also provides detail on whether crimes were reported to the police, examining reasons for not reporting and perceptions of how well the police handled the incident.

Finally the chapter provides some information on the victim's experience of the Procurator Fiscal service.

This chapter is based on information collected as part of the victim form. These are incident based, so adults or households who suffered more than one type of crime may be represented more than once.

5.3 Advice and support for victims

Regardless of whether the crime had been reported to the police, the survey asked victims which types of support or advice they would have liked to receive to help with the consequences of the crime.⁴²

They were also asked about the support and advice actually received from a range of organisations including the police, Victim Support Scotland (VSS), the Witness Service, Citizen's Advice Scotland, Women's Aid, Rape Crisis and Samaritans.

5.3.1 Advice and support victims would have liked to receive

For 88% of crime, the victims said they did not need or want any support or advice (Table 5.1). For 11% of crime, victims said they would have liked to receive advice

⁴² While the results discussed in this section are about advice and support provided from any organisation, not just the police, they are an important mechanism for referring victims to organisations and services which provide advice and support. As will be seen in section 5.4, 39% of crime was reported to the police as measured in 2010/11.

and support. The percentage of crime where victims would have liked to receive advice and support was higher for violent crime (20%) than for property crime (7%).

Compared with 2009/2010, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of crimes in which victims said they would have liked advice or support. The 2009/10 survey reported that in 9% of crime, victims would have liked support compared with victims in 11% of crime in 2010/11.

Table 5.1: Percentages of victims who would have liked at least one type of help.

SCJS 2010/11

Base: All SCJS Crime (2,606)

Would have liked help with:	All crime	Property crime	Violent crime
Reporting the crime	3%	2%	7%
Emotional support	2%	1%	4%
Help securing the house	2%	2%	1%
Information on other organisations to contact for support	2%	1%	3%
Medical Advice	1%	0%	2%
Help finding alternative accommodation	1%	0%	2%
Repairing the damage to property	1%	1%	0%
Counselling	1%	1%	3%
Would have like to receive at least one type of help/support (any)	11%	7%	20%
Didn't need any help/ support	88%	92%	78%

5.3.2 Advice and support received

Victims received advice and support in 7% of crime measured by the SCJS in 2010/11. In 2009/2010 the figure was slightly lower at 6%.

This compares with 11% of crime where victims, regardless of whether the crime was reported to the police or not, would have liked to have received advice and support (section 5.3.1).

Advice and support was received in 10% of violent crime and 5% of property crime. Advice and support was received most often from police liaison officers (3% of all crime) and Victim Support Scotland (2% of all crime).

Support was received from other organisations including Women's Aid, the Witness Service, the local council, a housing association or their workplace in less than 1% of crime each. Although victims were asked about Citizen's Advice Scotland, the Samaritans and Rape Crisis,⁴³ no victims mentioned having received help from these organisations in relation to dealing with the consequences of a crime.

⁴³ Sexual victimisation was not recorded specifically in the SCJS 2010/11 victim form. The SCJS collected information about sexual victimisation in the self-

5.3.3 Satisfaction with support provided

For crime where advice and support was received, victims were asked how satisfied they were with the help provided by each organisation that assisted. Two sources of support, police liaison officers and Victim Support Scotland, had sufficient response in the survey to allow reporting.⁴⁴ Figure 5. shows that, in the majority of crime, victims provided with support and advice from these two sources were satisfied:

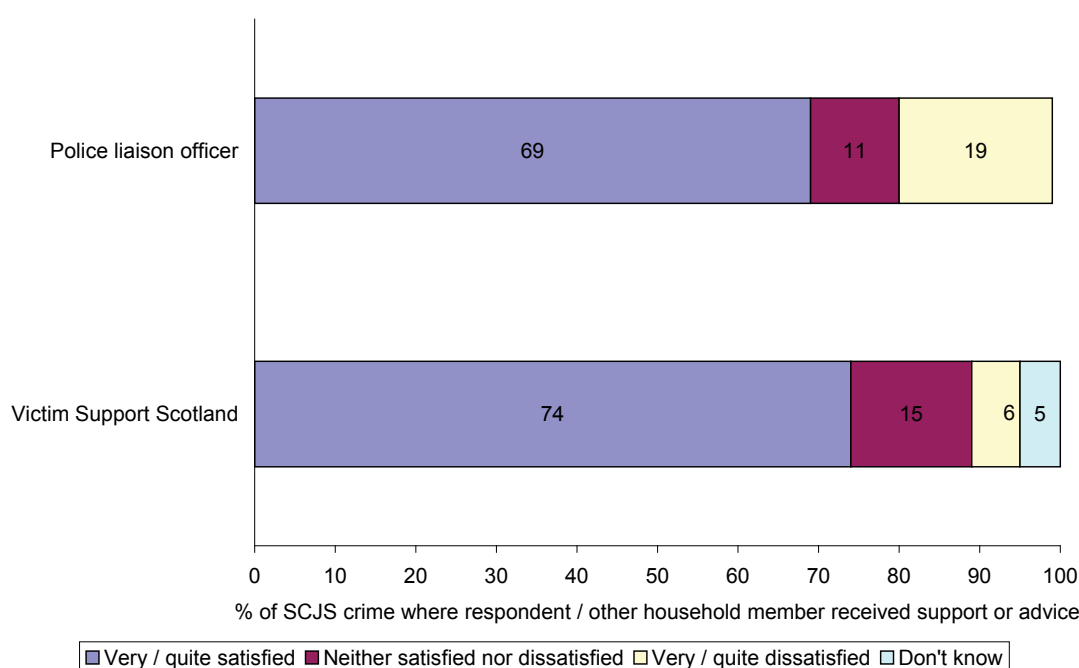
- In 69% of crime where support and advice was provided by police liaison officers, victims reported satisfaction and in 19% they reported dissatisfaction;
- In 74% of crime where support and advice was provided by Victim Support Scotland (VSS), victims reported satisfaction and in 6% they reported dissatisfaction.

Figure 5.1: Satisfaction with support received

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime where respondent / other household member received support / advice from police liaison officer (75); Victim Support Scotland (48).

Variable name: QSUSAT.



completion section of the questionnaire. The results obtained are published in a separate volume.

⁴⁴ The unweighted base size for police liaison officers was 75 and for Victim Support Scotland was 48. This means the estimates shown are subject to large confidence intervals and should be used with caution.

5.4 Reporting crime to the Police

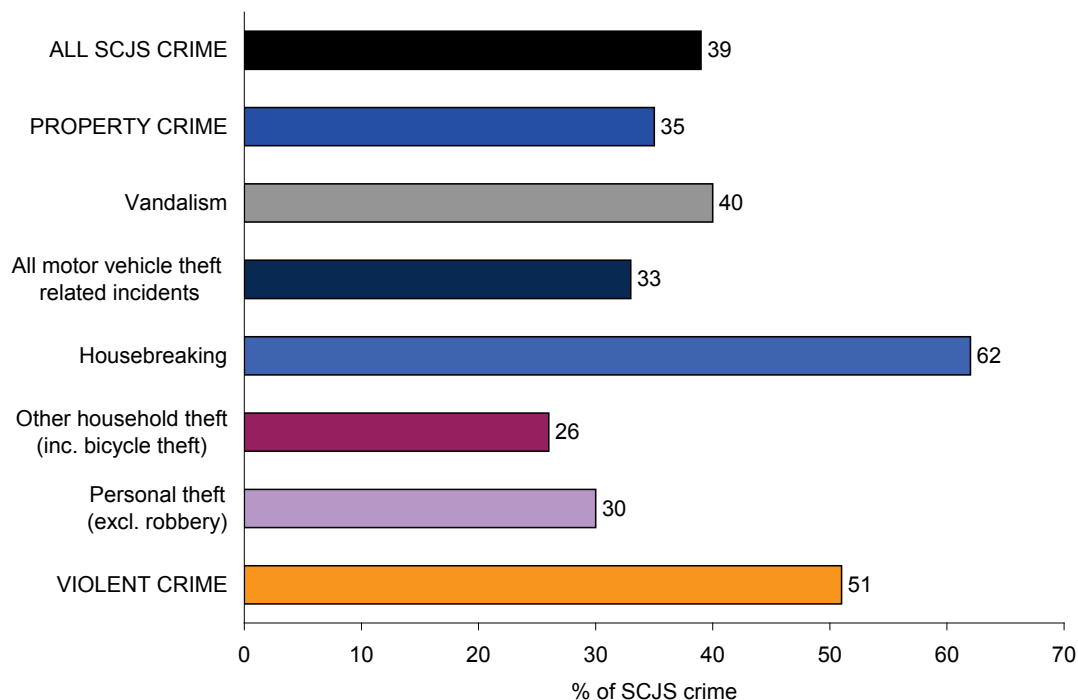
As Figure 5. shows, 39% of crimes were reported to the police in 2010/11, higher than the reporting rate of 37% in 2009/10.⁴⁵ The reporting rate for England and Wales in 2010/11 was 38% (Chaplin, 2011).

51% of violent crimes were reported to the police compared with 35% of property crimes. The crime most likely to be reported was housebreaking (62%) and other household theft (including bicycle theft) was the crime least likely to be reported (26%).

Figure 5.2: % of survey incidents within crime type reported to the police
SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (2,606); property crime (2,249); vandalism (954); other household theft (inc. bicycle theft) (649); all motor vehicle theft (243); housebreaking (125); personal theft (excl. robbery) (278); violent crime (357).

Variable name: QPOL and incidence variables.⁴⁶



⁴⁵ Crime reported to the police covers all crime the police came to know about, including incidents reported by the respondent or someone else, and incidents where the police were there at the time of the incident or found out in some other way.

⁴⁶ Definitions for the groups of crimes used in this report can be found in Annex 3. Incidence variables are in the Respondent File SPSS: incsurveycrime; incproperty; incvand, incallmvtheft, inchousebreak, incotherhousetheftcycle, incperstheft, incviolent.

5.4.1 What factors affect reporting?

Reporting crime to the police can be a requirement to allow an insurance claim to be made. Not surprisingly then, the reporting rate for crime where damaged or stolen property was insured was higher than where it was not insured (43% of crime where property was insured was reported compared with 32% of crime where property was not insured).

Similarly among crime where property was insured, the reporting rate for crime where an insurance claim was made was higher than when property was covered by insurance but no claim was made (83% compared with 32%).

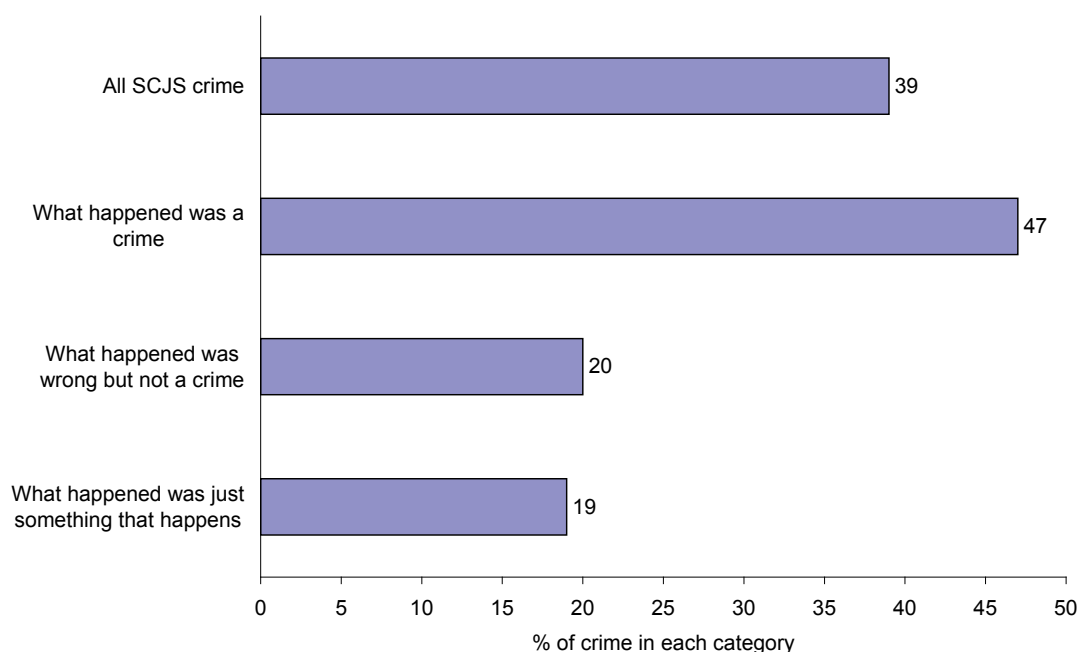
The reporting rate also appeared to be related to how the incident was perceived by the victim (Figure 5.3).⁴⁷ The reporting rate for crime where the victim said they thought what had happened was a crime was 47%. This was higher than the reporting rates for crime where the victim said it was wrong but not a crime or just something that happens (20% and 19% respectively).

Figure 5.3: Effect of perception of crime on reporting – % of SCJS crime reported to the police by perceptions of the crime

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime (2,606); all SCJS crime considered to be a crime (1,854); what happened was wrong but not a crime (353); what happened was just something that happens (384).

Variable name: QPOL.



⁴⁷ Chapter 4 provides information on the percentages of victims who thought what happened to them was a crime, wrong, but not a crime, or just something that happens.

5.4.2 Why crime was not reported

If a crime was not reported to the police, victims were asked the reason for this (Table 5.2). The most common reason for not reporting any crime was that the victim thought that the incident was too trivial and not worth reporting. Nearly one on four violent crimes (24%) went unreported because the victim “dealt with the matter themselves” and 14% of violent crimes were unreported because the incident was considered a personal or family matter.

Table 5.2: Most common reasons crime was not reported ⁴⁸

SCJS 2010/11

Base: All unreported crime (1,563); unreported property crime (1,392); unreported violent crime (171).

Variable name: QPON.

	All unreported crime	Unreported property crime	Unreported violent crime
Incident was too trivial, not worth reporting	40%	42%	32%
Police could not have done anything about it	29%	34%	10%
Police would not have been interested	13%	15%	5%
Victims dealt with the matter themselves	10%	7%	24%
Incident was considered a personal or family matter	6%	4%	14%
Inconvenient / too much bother to report	5%	5%	5%
Crime was reported to other authorities / organisations	3%	2%	5%
Fear of reprisals by offenders	3%	2%	5%
There was no loss or damage	3%	3%	4%
Previous bad experience of the police or courts	2%	1%	4%
Just something that happens as part of the victim's job	1%	0%	4%
Dislike / fear of the police	1%	0%	3%

5.4.3 Why crime was reported

Where the crime was reported to the police victims were asked why it was reported (Table 5.3). Half of all crimes were reported because of the victim's sense that all crime should be reported, reporting was automatic or that it was the right thing to do. Compared with property crime, higher proportions of violent crime were reported to the police because the victim needed assistance or because the police were on the scene and witnessed the incident.

⁴⁸ All other reasons were mentioned in four per cent or fewer incidents and are not shown in Table 2.

Table 5.3: Most common reasons crime was reported

SCJS 2010/11

Base: All crime where the police were told by respondent / person in household / other person (976); All property crime where the police were told by respondent / person in household / other person (823); All violent crime where the police were told by respondent / person in household / other person (153).

Variable name: QPKR.

	All reported crime	Reported property crime	Reported violent crime
All crimes should be reported / right thing to do / duty / automatic	50%	52%	44%
In the hope that offenders would be caught / punished	23%	22%	25%
The crime was serious or upsetting	14%	10%	25%
Needed a crime number insurance claim	13%	19%	-
Hoped to avoid repetition of crime to someone else	13%	13%	13%
Hoped to avoid repetition of crime to oneself	12%	13%	11%
In the hope that property would be recovered	11%	14%	1%
Needed assistance (e.g. to get home)	3%	1%	9%
Police witnessed the crime	2%	1%	5%
Someone else reported the crime	3%	3%	4%
Fear / didn't feel safe	1%	1%	3%

5.4.4 Satisfaction with the police response

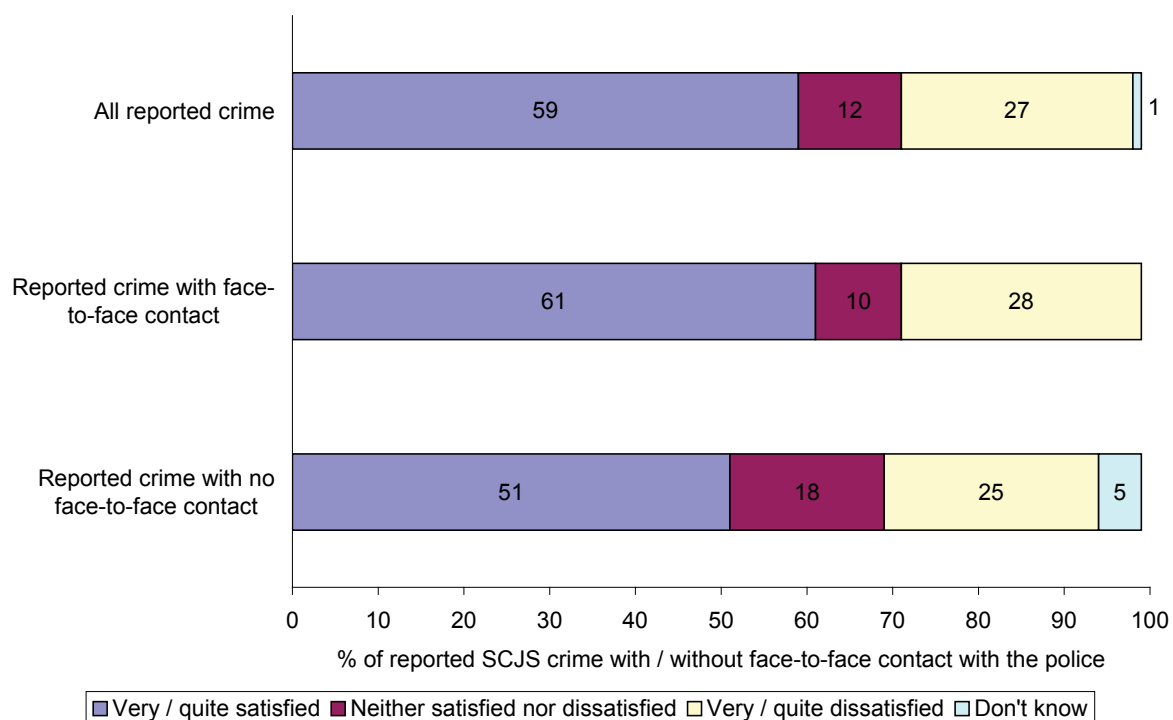
In 59% of reported crime, victims were satisfied with the way the police handled the matter (Figure 5.4). This is an increase from 2009/10 when victims were satisfied in 57% of reported crime.

Victims of crime were more likely to report they were satisfied with the police response in crimes where they had face-to-face contact with the police. In 61% of reported crime where the victim had face-to-face contact with the police, victims said they were very or fairly satisfied with how the police handled the matter compared with 51% of reported crime where the victim did not have this contact. Levels of dissatisfaction were the same regardless of whether the victim had face-to-face contact with the police or not.

Figure 5.4: Satisfaction with police handling of the matter

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime where the police came to know about the matter (1,031); reported crime where the victim had face-to-face contact with the police (700); reported crime where the victim had no face-to-face contact with the police (322). Variable name: QPSA.



5.4.5 Reasons for dissatisfaction

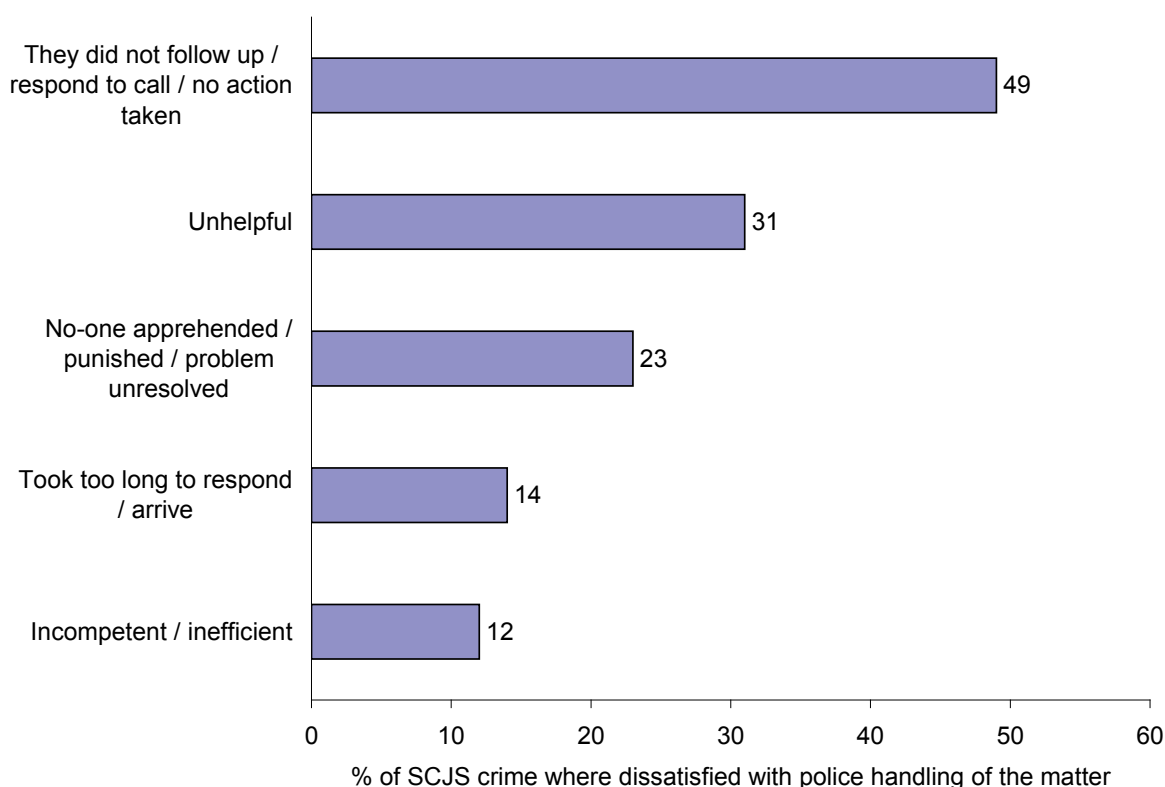
Figure 5.5 shows the reasons why victims were dissatisfied with the police response. The most common reason for dissatisfaction was that the police did not follow up the report, respond to their call or there was no action taken (given in 49% of crimes where the victim was dissatisfied). In 31% of crime where the victim reported dissatisfaction this was because the police were unhelpful and in 23% it was because no-one was apprehended or punished or the problem was otherwise unresolved.

Figure 5.5: Most common reasons for dissatisfaction with the way the police handled the matter ⁴⁹

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime where dissatisfaction reported with police handling of the matter (225).

Variable name: QPSA2N.



5.5 Information or assistance about the investigation

Section 5.3 explored the types of advice and support available to victims of crime, focusing on emotional support and practical advice. Where the crime was reported to the police the SCJS 2010/11 also asked victims about the information or assistance received by them related to the investigation of the crime or, where applicable, the resulting case.

5.5.1 Types and sources of information or assistance

There are a number of different sources of information or assistance available for victims of crime as an investigation proceeds, including police liaison officers, other police sources and Victim Support Scotland including the Witness Service.

In 27% of all reported crimes, victims received information or assistance about the investigation from at least one source. In 32% of crimes no information or assistance was received and in 33% of crimes the case was not investigated.

⁴⁹ All other reasons were mentioned in three per cent or fewer reported crimes and are not shown in Figure 5.3.

Table 5.4: Whether information or assistance was received about the investigation (or case)

SCJS 2010/11

Base: All reported crime (1,031); reported property crime (848); reported violent crime (183).

Variable name: QINF.

Received information from:	All reported crime	Reported property crime	Reported violent crime
Police Liaison Officer	6%	5%	6%
Other Police contact	20%	23%	14%
Any Police contact	25%	28%	20%
Victim Support Scotland / Witness Service	1%	1%	1%
Procurator Fiscal's Office	1%	0%	3%
Any organisation	27%	29%	23%
Did not receive any information	32%	32%	31%
The case was not investigated	33%	32%	35%

For reported crime where information or assistance about the investigation was received, this was most commonly from the police (25%), although in most of these cases it came from other police sources (20%) rather than a police liaison officer (6%). In only a small proportion of reported crimes was information or assistance with the case provided by Victim Support Scotland/Witness Service or the Procurator Fiscal's Office (both 1%).

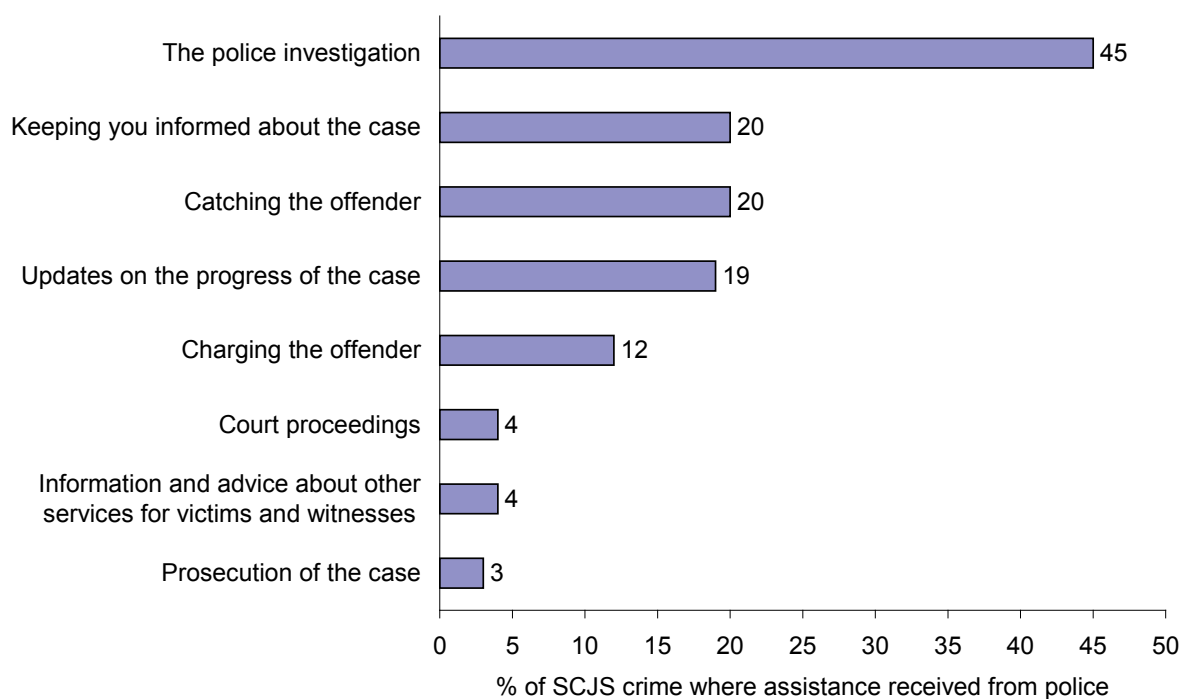
Figure 5. shows the types of information or assistance provided by any police source (either a police liaison officer or other police sources). Where information or assistance about the investigation was provided by the police, this was most often about the police investigation (45%), keeping victims informed about the case (20%), updates on whether the offender had been caught (20%), updates on the progress of the case (19%) and whether the offender had been charged (12%).

Figure 5.6: Information or assistance for victims about the investigation (or case) provided by the police

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime where information or assistance received from the police (321)

Variable name: QINTY.



5.5.2 Satisfaction with information or assistance about the investigation (or case) from the police

Victims were asked how satisfied they were with information or assistance provided by the police. Victims were satisfied with the information from the police in 75% of crimes where they had received information or assistance and dissatisfied in 13% of those crimes. 10% said that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

5.5.3 Information or assistance about the investigation the victim would have liked to receive

For crime where the victim received information or assistance from at least one organisation, victims were asked to identify what other information or assistance they would have liked. The same question was also asked if no information or assistance was received about the investigation (or the case).

The main types of information or assistance victims would have liked to receive about the investigation are shown in Table 5.5. These are shown for crime where the victim received information or assistance from at least one organisation and for crime where the victim received no information or assistance.

In one in five reported crimes (19%), victims who *had not* received any information or assistance about the investigation or case did not want any. In almost two in five

(38%) reported crimes, victims who *had* received some information or assistance did not require any *additional* information or assistance.

The results suggest that information or assistance about the investigation was not provided for all crimes when it was required. In 57% of reported crime where victims *had not* received information or assistance, they would have liked to have received at least one type of information or assistance. Victims would have liked to have received at least one additional type of information or assistance in 38% of reported crime where victims *had* received at least one type of information or assistance.

For each type of information or assistance, as expected, interest was higher among the victims who had not received any information or assistance about the investigation (or case), but would have liked to, than for those victims who received some information or assistance and would have liked to receive additional information or assistance.

Table 5.5: Most common (additional) types of information or assistance about the investigation the victim would have liked to have received ⁵⁰

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime where information or assistance received from at least one organisation (323); all SCJS crime where information or assistance not received from any organisation (414).

Variable name: QINNR and QINWL.

	Some information from at least one organisation	No information from any organisation
Didn't need / want any additional information about the investigation / case	38%	19%
Needed / wanted at least one type of information about the investigation / case	38%	57%
Keeping you informed about the case	15%	25%
Catching the offender	13%	23%
Updates on the progress of the case	12%	20%
The police investigation	9%	23%
Charging the offender	8%	15%
Prosecution of the case	4%	7%

5.6 Contact with the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal (COPFS)

In crime where the police identified the perpetrator, victims were asked whether they had contact with COPFS in connection with the case. The victim had contact with COPFS in 10% of those crimes overall (Figure 5.7).

Victims had contact with COPFS in 13% of violent crimes and 5% of property crimes where the police identified the perpetrator.

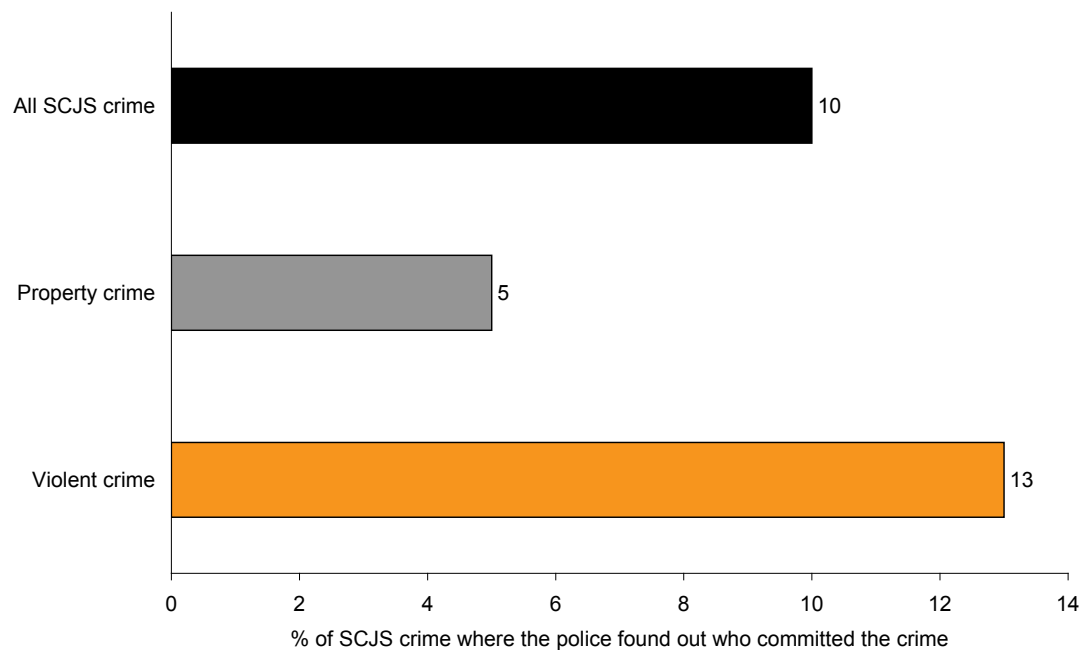
⁵⁰ All other reasons were mentioned in fewer than 10% of crime in either group and are not shown in Table 4.

Figure 5.7: Whether victim had contact with the Procurator Fiscal service in connection with the crime

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All SCJS crime where the police found out who committed the crime (336); property crime (193); violent crime (143).

Variable name: QOPFNEW.



For SCJS crime where there was contact with COPFS, victims were asked the level of satisfaction with various aspects of that contact. Victim satisfaction was highest with the friendliness and helpfulness of the staff. Satisfaction was lowest for the extent to which they were kept informed about the case and how quickly the case was dealt with. The small number of people who had contact with COPFS (34) prevents more detailed analysis of these results.

6 Public Perceptions of Crime

6.1 Chapter summary

Perceptions of crime

The SCJS is used specifically to monitor one of the national indicators in Scotland Performs: *Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in the local area.*

This national indicator is measured by the percentage of adults who perceive that the amount of crime in their local area has either decreased or stayed the same in the last two years.⁵¹

- The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that 74% of adults perceived the crime rate in their local area to have stayed the same or reduced in the past two years. This is a statistically significant increase in the national indicator measure compared with the baseline of 65% in 2006;
- The proportion of adults who think that the crime rate has stayed the same or improved has increased by three percentage points in the last year from 71% in 2009/10 to 74% in 2010/11.

As well as being asked about perceived changes to the crime rate in their local area, respondents were also asked about how they thought the crime rate had changed in the last two years in Scotland overall.

- Adults were more than twice as likely to believe that the crime rate had increased in Scotland as a whole than they were to believe that it had increased in the local area (45% and 23% respectively).

Crimes perceived to be most common in the local area were:

- Drug dealing / drug abuse (with 48% of adults believing it to be very or fairly common);
- Anti-social behaviour, (with 45% of adults believing it to be very or fairly common).

Public anxiety about crime

To understand public anxiety about crime respondents were asked how much they worried about a range of crimes happening to them, and how likely it was that those crimes might happen to them in the next year.

- Adults were most worried about someone using their credit / bank details to obtain money, goods or services (58%) and having their identity stolen (48%);

⁵¹ The local area was defined as the area within 15 minutes walk of the respondent's home.

- Fraudulent use of credit or bank details (15%), damage to vehicles (11%) and identity theft (10%) were the crimes that adults most commonly thought were likely to happen to them in the next 12 months;
- More than half (52%) of all adults did not think it was likely that they would experience any of the listed crimes in the next 12 months.

Trends in public perceptions of crime

- The percentage of adults who believed that particular crimes were common in the local area has generally decreased from the first crime surveys of the early 1990s. The percentage of adults worrying that particular crimes might happen to them has also generally decreased over time;
- Since the last survey in 2009/10, there has been very little change in the perception of how common each of the crime types are. The biggest change was a decrease in the perceived commonness of deliberate damage to property (from 35% in 2009/10 to 31% in 2010/11).

Perceived versus actual risk

Comparing perceptions of the risk of being a victim of specific crimes to the actual risk:

- In most cases the perceived risk was around twice the actual risk (prevalence) on average across the population;
- However, for being mugged or robbed in the street, having a motor vehicle stolen or having one's home broken into, the perceived risk was much higher than the actual risk (25, 15 and 6 times higher, respectively).

6.2 Introduction

One of the key indicators in the Scottish Government's national performance framework, 'Scotland Performs',⁵² is the public's perception of the general crime rate in the local area. Understanding the links between perceptions of crime and community safety is important to policy makers in Scotland. As a result, various questions exploring perceptions of crime were included in the SCJS and the results are presented in this chapter.

The first section of this chapter explores adults' perceptions of crime; how much of a problem they believe it to be in Scotland as a whole, whether they perceive crime rates in their local area to be changing, and finally how common they believe specific crimes were in their local area. The sources that inform opinions on the frequency of crime in the local area and whether adults have taken any action as a result of these opinions are also explored.

The chapter then moves on to investigate anxiety about crime, specifically;

⁵² Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>.

- Feelings of safety after dark;
- Worry about various types of crime;
- Perceptions of the likelihood of being a victim of crimes.

Finally the chapter examines perceptions of the likelihood of an adult becoming the victim a particular crime over the next 12 months versus the actual risk of them being a victim.

6.3 Perceptions of crime

The SCJS is used specifically to monitor one of the national indicators in Scotland Performs:⁵³

Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in the local area.

This national indicator is measured by the percentage of adults who perceive that the amount of crime in their local area has either decreased or stayed the same in the last two years.⁵⁴

6.3.1 Perceptions of changing local crime levels

The SCJS 2010/11 estimated that 74% of adults perceived the crime rate in their local area to have stayed the same or reduced in the past two years. This is a statistically significant increase in the national indicator measure compared with the baseline of 65% in 2006. Less than one in four adults (23%) thought that the crime rate in their area had increased over the last two years compared with 32% in 2006.

The proportion of adults who think that the crime rate has stayed the same or improved has increased by three percentage points in the last year from 71% in 2009/10 to 74% in 2010/11.

Examining changes between 2006, the baseline year for the national performance indicator, and 2010/11 in more detail, there has been a decrease in the percentage of adults who perceive that there was *a lot more* crime in the local area, and an increase in the percentage of adults who perceive that the level of crime had *remained about the same*:

- 7% of adults thought there was a lot more crime in the local area, compared with 13% in 2006;
- 64% of adults thought that the crime rate in the local area had remained the same compared with 57% of adults in 2006.

This trend is a continuation of one that started in the 2003 SCS (Figure 6.1).

⁵³ Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>.

⁵⁴ The local area was defined as the area within 15 minutes walk of the respondent's home.

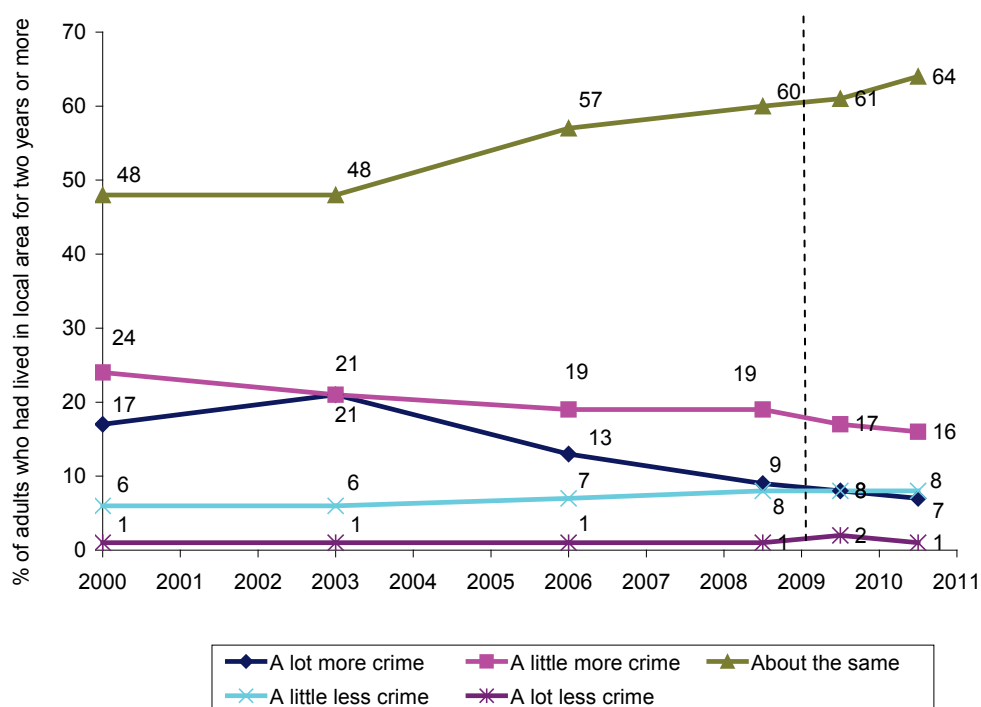
It should be noted that many factors influence adults' perceptions of the crime rate in the local area (for example personal experience, experiences of friends and family, media etc) and they do not necessarily reflect true rates of crime.

Figure 6.1: Perceptions of how crime rates have changed in respondents' local area over the past two years

Scottish crime surveys.

Base: Adults who had lived in local area for two years or more, SCS 2000 (4,512); 2003 (4,443); SCVS 2006 (4,433); SCJS 2008/09 (14,214); 2009/10 (14,381); 2010/11 (11,699).

Variable name: QS2AREA.



Note: The dashed line indicates a break in the survey methodology, moving to a rolling reference period, increased sample size and continuous fieldwork (section 1.1).

Table 6.1 shows the differences in perceptions of the crime rate in the local area between different groups of adults:

Table 6.1: Public perceptions of crime in local area by various characteristics, 2010/11

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults who have lived in the local area for two years or more (11,699).

Variable name: QS2AREA.

	There is 'about the same' or 'less' crime in this area than two years ago %	There is 'a lot' or 'a little' more crime in this area than two years ago %
MALE (TOTAL)	77	20
16-24	79	18
25-44	76	20
45-59	76	22
60 or over	77	20
FEMALE (TOTAL)	71	25
16-24	73	24
25-44	70	27
45-59	70	26
60 or over	71	24
VICTIM OF CRIME		
Victim	62	35
Non-victim	76	20
DEPRIVATION		
Living in 15% most deprived areas ⁵⁵	67	30
Living in rest of Scotland	75	22
ALL ADULTS	74	23

6.3.2 Perceptions of changing national crime levels

As well as being asked about changes to the perceived crime rate in their local area, respondents were also asked about how they thought the crime rate had changed in the last two years in Scotland overall.

Figure 6.2 compares opinions of how the national crime rate had changed in the last two years with those on how the local crime rate had changed in the same period.

- 45% of adults perceived that the crime rate in Scotland had increased but only 23% perceived that there had been any increase in their local area;
- Correspondingly, 39% of adults perceived that that the crime rate in Scotland overall had stayed the same compared with 64% of adults who perceived that that the crime rate in their local area had stayed the same.

⁵⁵ As measured by the 2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD):

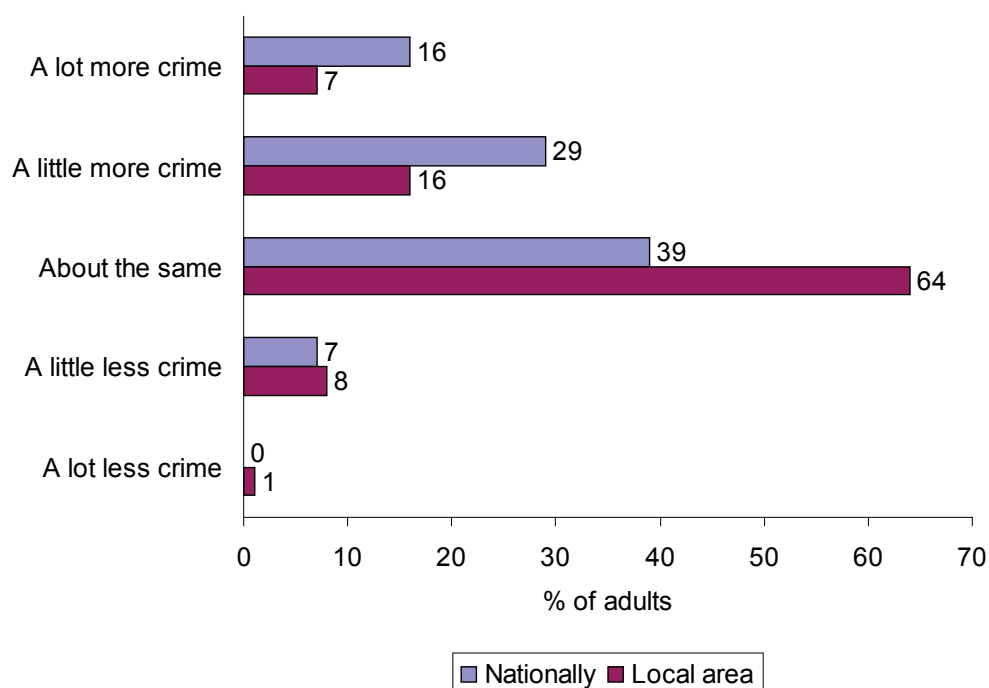
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>.

Figure 6.2: Perceptions of how crime rates have changed nationally and locally over the past two years

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010); adults who have lived in the local area for two years or more (11,699).

Variable name: QS2AREAS and QS2AREA



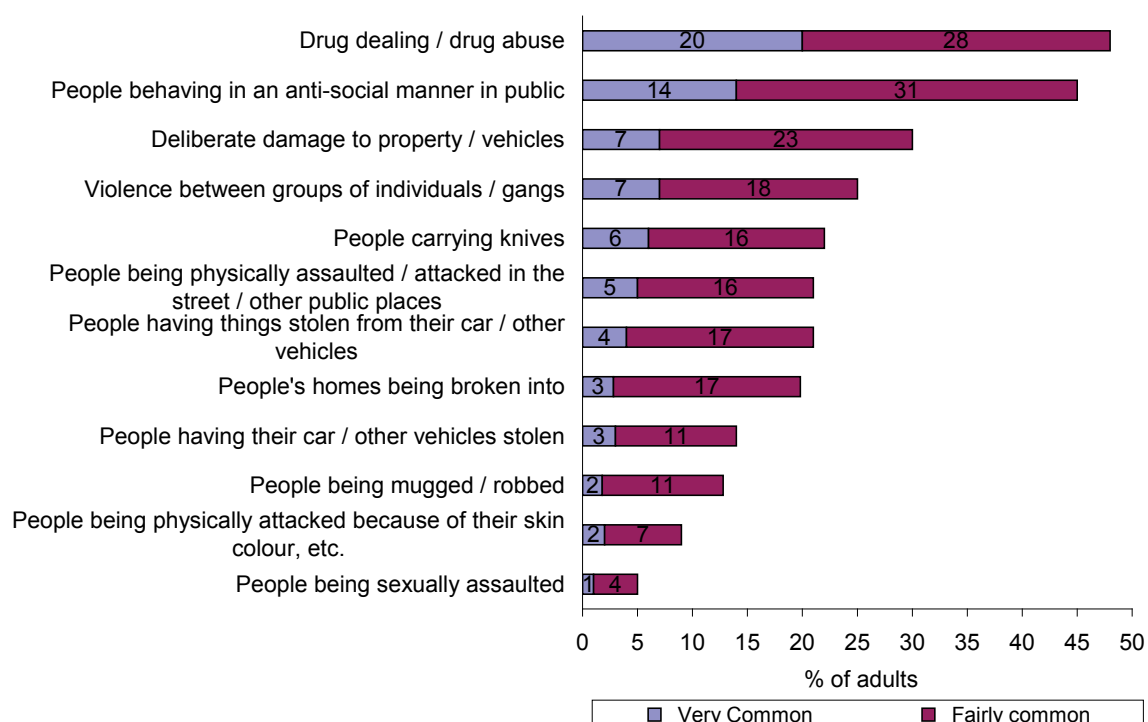
6.3.3 Perceptions of particular types of crime

As well as being asked how the local crime rate had changed, respondents were asked how common specific crimes were in their local area (Figure 6.3). Those crimes perceived to be most common in the local area were drug dealing/abuse and anti-social behaviour, with almost half of adults believing them to be very or fairly common (48% and 45% respectively).

Figure 6.3: Perceptions of how common specific crimes are in local area
SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults answering module A (3,223).

Variable name: QACO.



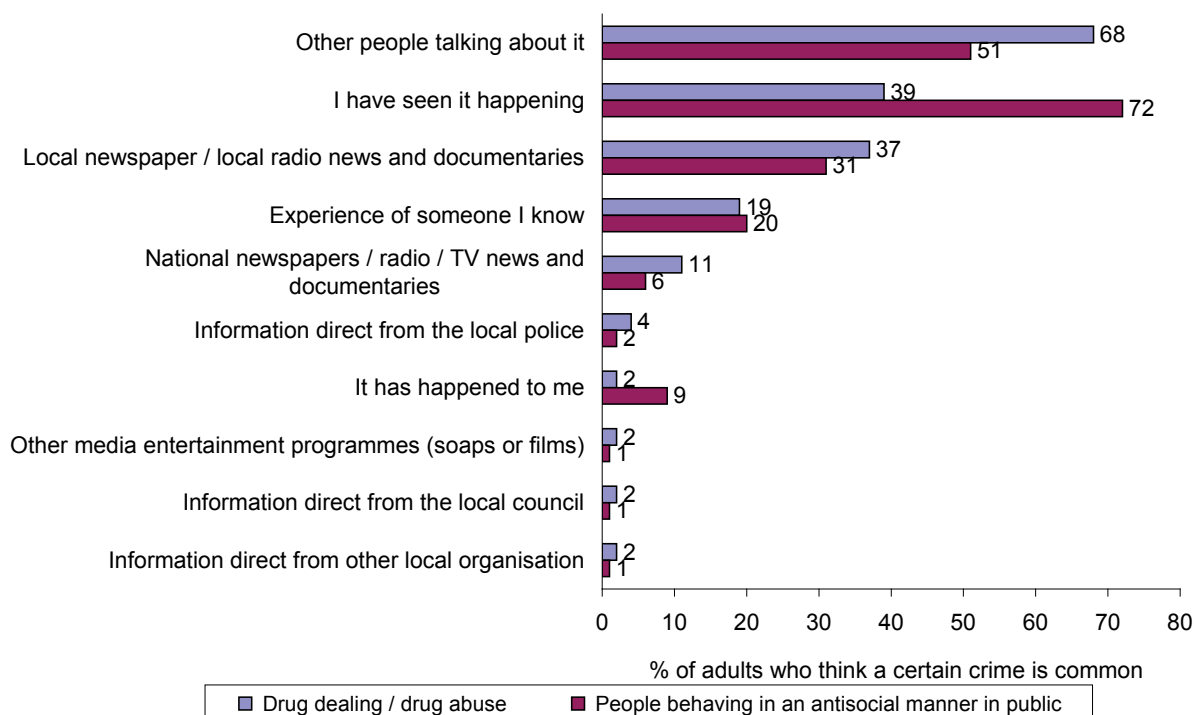
Those who viewed a crime as common in their local area were asked where they got this impression from. Figure 6.4 presents the results of this question for the two crimes perceived to be most common in the local area (drug dealing/abuse and anti-social behaviour). Adults most commonly responded that they had formed their impression that these crimes were common because they had seen the crimes happening, had heard others talking about them or from local media coverage of the crimes.

Figure 6.4: Where adults have got impressions that anti-social behaviour and drug dealing / drug abuse are common in their local area

SCJS 2010/11

Base: Adults answering module A who think people behaving in an anti-social manner in public is common in their local area (1,179); drug dealing / drug abuse is common in their local area (1,318).

Variable name: QACM1.



6.3.4 Acting on perceptions

Respondents were asked if they had changed anything or done anything differently in their everyday life because of the types of problems listed in Figure 6.3.

Just 15% of adults had changed their behaviour, although this may reflect the fact that activities such as locking doors and avoiding areas perceived to be unsafe have become part of people's everyday lives and are therefore not seen as a "change".

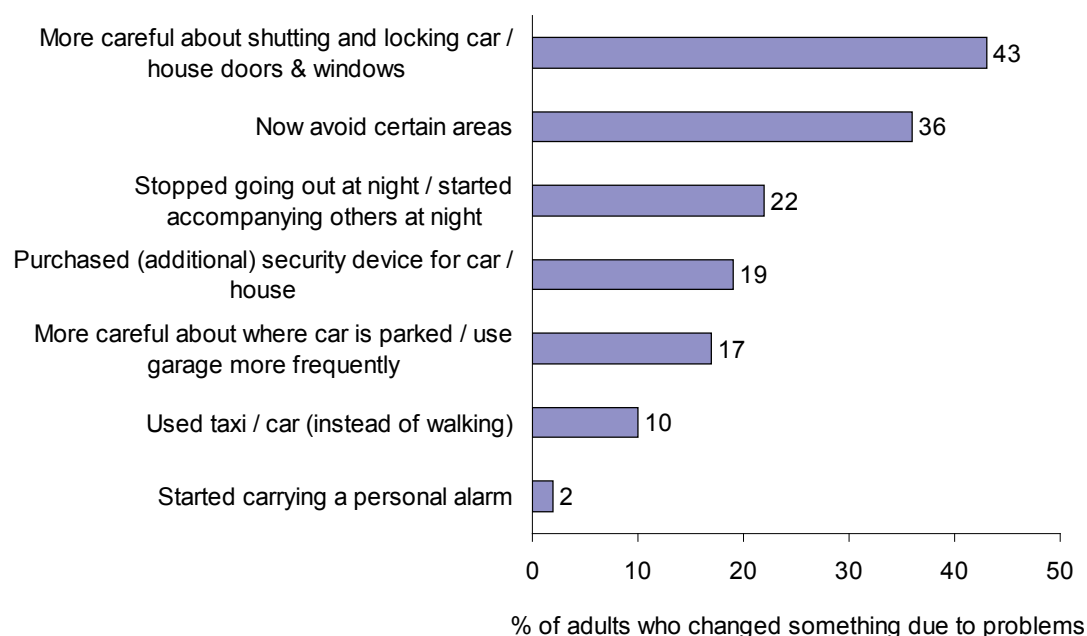
Figure 6.5 lists the type of behaviours that respondents said they had changed in response to worry about crime. The most common change was for people to be more careful about shutting and locking car or property doors and windows (mentioned by 43% of those taking any action). 36% of adults taking action avoided certain areas and 22% had stopped going out at night or started accompanying others when doing so.

Figure 6.5: What adults have changed or done differently as a result of problems in the past year (main mentions)

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults answering module A who have changed something in their everyday life as a result of crime problems (469).

Variable name: QACOM3.



6.3.5 Safety after dark

The question 'how safe do you feel walking alone in your local area after dark' is commonly used to measure public anxiety about crime. Across Scotland, the majority of adults (68%) said that they felt safe (very safe 33%; fairly safe 35%) while 31% of adults said they felt unsafe walking alone in their local area after dark (very unsafe 10%; a bit unsafe 21%) (Table 6.2).

Females were more likely than males to report feeling unsafe (44% of females compared with 17% males).

Table 6.2: Safety when walking alone after dark by gender within age

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Males (5,595); Females (7,415).

Variable name: QSFDARK.

Adults:	Adults who felt:			
	Very safe %	Fairly safe %	A bit unsafe %	Very unsafe %
MALE (TOTAL)	46	36	13	4
16-24	48	37	12	3
25-44	47	37	12	4
45-59	48	36	11	4
60 or over	42	34	16	7
FEMALE (TOTAL)	21	34	28	16
16-24	22	36	28	13
25-44	22	38	27	12
45-59	25	36	25	14
60 or over	16	27	31	23
ALL	33	35	21	10

Adults were also asked how safe they felt in their home alone after dark (Table 6.3). The majority said that they felt safe (94%), with just 5% reporting feeling unsafe.

Looking at differences by groups of adults:

- Females were more likely to express feeling unsafe at home alone after dark than males (9% compared with 3% of males);
- The youngest females were most likely to report feeling unsafe at home alone after dark; 15% of females aged 16-24 compared with 9% of females overall.

Table 6.3: Safety at home alone after dark by gender within age

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Males (5,595); females (7,415).

Variable name: QSFNIGH.

Adults:	Adults who felt:			
	Very safe %	Fairly safe %	A bit unsafe %	Very unsafe %
MALE (TOTAL)	81	17	2	1
16-24	81	16	1	1
25-44	81	17	2	1
45-59	81	17	2	1
60 or over	81	17	1	1
FEMALE (TOTAL)	64	27	7	2
16-24	56	29	12	3
25-44	62	28	8	2
45-59	67	26	5	2
60 or over	67	27	4	2
ALL	72	22	4	1

6.4 Public anxiety about crime

To understand public anxiety about crime respondents were asked how much they worried about a range of crimes happening to them, and how likely it was that those crimes might happen to them in the next year.

6.4.1 Worry about specific types of crime

Respondents were first asked how worried they were that a range of crimes might happen to them.⁵⁶

Figure 6.6 shows the percentage of adults who were very or fairly worried about these crimes:

- 58% of adults worried that someone would use their credit / bank details to obtain money, goods or services;
- 48% of adults worried about having their identity stolen;
- 41% of adults worried about having their car or other vehicle damaged by vandals; and
- 35% of adults worried about their home being broken into.

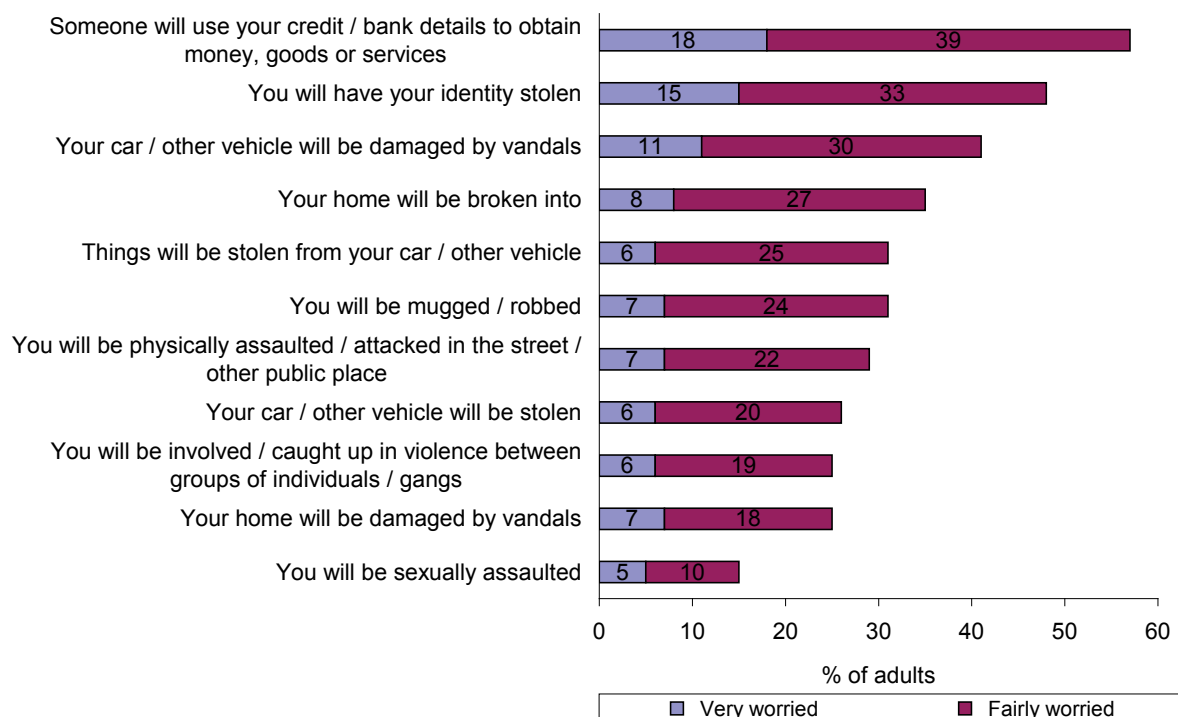
⁵⁶ Respondents were asked how worried they were about the crime happening not how worried they would be *if the crime happened*.

Figure 6.6: Worry that specific types of crime might happen

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010); adults in households with regular use of a motor vehicle (9,445).

Variable name: QWORR.



6.4.2 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of specific types of crime

To assess adults' perceptions of their personal risk of being a victim, the survey also asked respondents which, if any, crimes they thought they were likely to experience in the next year.

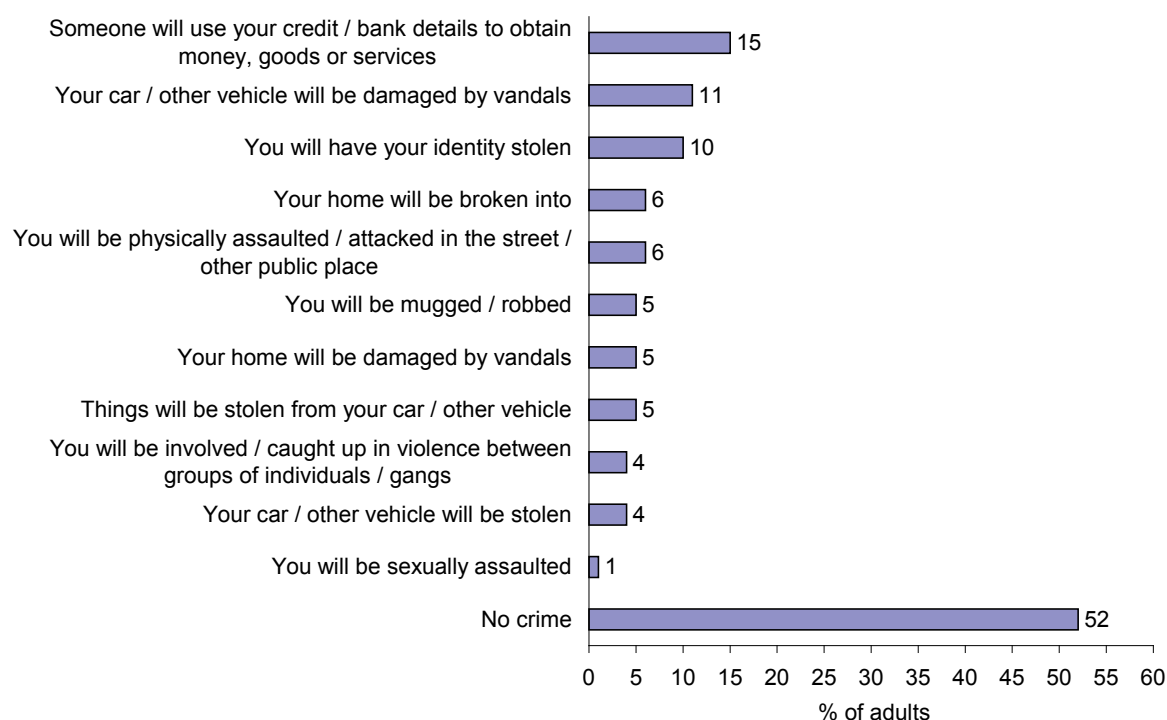
As shown in Figure 6.7 fraudulent use of credit or bank details (15%), damage to vehicles (11%) and identity theft (10%) were the crimes that adults most commonly thought were likely to happen to them in the next 12 months.

Over half (52%) of adults did not think it was likely that they would experience any of the listed crimes in the next 12 months.

Figure 6.7: Crimes adults think are likely to happen to them in next 12 months
SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010).

Variable name: QHAPP.



6.5 Trends in public perceptions of crime

Three measures of public concern about crime in the SCJS 2010/09 have also been included in past surveys, allowing analysis of the following trends:

1. How the perceived crime rate in the local area had changed;
2. Perceptions of how common specific crimes were in the local area;
3. Worry about being the victim of specific crimes.

As discussed in section 6.3.1, there was a shift in the public's perception of the crime rate in the local area. Between the 2006 and 2010/11 surveys, an increasing proportion of adults thought that the crime rate in their area had remained at about the same level while fewer adults thought that there was more crime in the local area.

The following two sections examine trends over time for perception of how common crimes are and worry about crimes happening.

6.5.1 Perception of how common crimes are over time

Comparing the percentage of adults who believe that particular crimes were common in the local area with previous crime surveys in Scotland shows there is a general downward trend over time. In 2010/11 adults perceived most of these particular crimes to be less common in their local area than in the past. Figure 6.8 shows trends since the 1993 and 1996 surveys, including four crimes which were first asked

about in 2006 (anti-social behaviour, drug dealing / drug abuse, physical assault motivated by skin-colour, ethnicity or religion and sexual assault).

Since 1996, the largest decreases have been for perceptions of how common having things stolen from vehicles and homes being broken into were. In 1996, around two in five adults thought these crimes were common (42% and 39% respectively) while the SCJS 2010/11 estimated that around one in five adults thought that these crimes were common (both 20%).

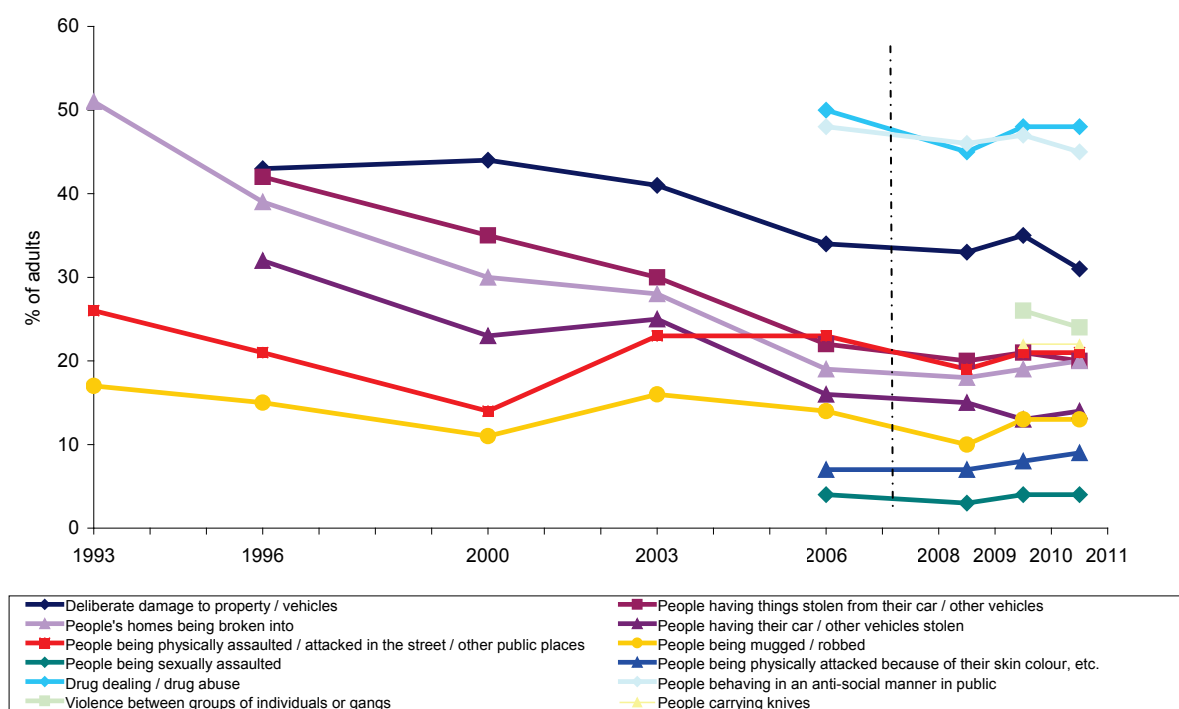
Since the last survey in 2009/10, there has been very little change in the perception of how common each of the crime types are. The biggest change was a decrease in the perceived commonness of deliberate damage to property (from 35% in 2009/10 to 31% in 2010/11).

Figure 6.8: % of adults who believe particular crimes are 'very' or 'fairly common' in their local area (1993 to 2010/11)

Scottish crime surveys.

Base: SCS 1993 (2,517); 1996 (2,511); 2000 (2,542); 2003; (2,530); SCVS 2006; (2,512); SCJS 2008/09; (4,027); 2009/10; (3,995); 2010/11 (3,223).

Variable name: QACO.



Note: The dashed line indicates a break in the survey methodology, moving to a rolling reference period, increased sample size and continuous fieldwork (section 1.1).

6.5.2 Worry about crimes happening over time

In addition to being asked for their perceptions of how common crimes were respondents were also asked how worried they were that specific crimes would happen to them. Similar to perceptions of how common crimes are, there has been

a reasonable steady decrease in the proportion of adults worrying that most crimes might happen to them (Figure 6.9).

Since 2000, the largest decreases were for:

- Women worrying about being sexually assaulted (a 15 percentage point decrease since 2000 from 41% to 26% in 2010/11);
- Adults worrying about having their home damaged by vandals (a 13 percentage point decrease since 2000 from 37% to 24% in 2010/11);
- Adults worrying about having their home broken into (a 10 percentage point decrease since 2000 from 45% to 35% in 2010/11).

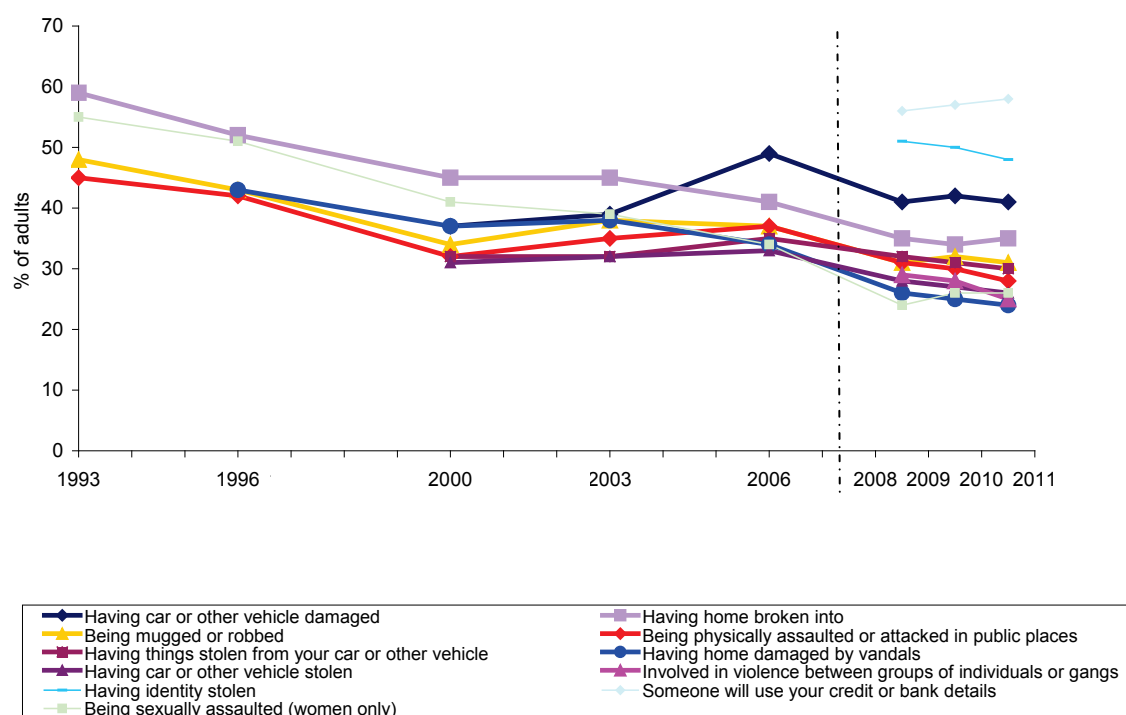
Although there has been a general decrease in worry about crimes since 2000, a higher proportion of adults appeared to be worried about having their car or vehicle damaged (a four percentage point increase from 37% to 41% between 2000 and 2010/11).

Figure 6.9: % of adults 'very' or 'fairly worried' about particular crimes (1993 to 2010/11)

Scottish crime surveys

Base: Adults; SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2006 (4,988); SCJS 2008/09 (16,003); 2009/10 (16,036); 2010/11 (12,010).

Variable name: QWORR.



Note: The dashed line indicates a break in the survey methodology, moving to a rolling reference period, increased sample size and continuous fieldwork (section 1.1).

6.6 Perceived and actual risk of crimes

Adults' perceptions of how likely they are to be the victims of some types of crime can be compared with their actual risk.

In most cases the perceived risk was around two or three times higher than the actual risk (prevalence) on average across the population (Figure 6.10). For example, 11% of adults thought it was likely that their vehicle would be damaged by vandals in the next 12 months, whereas the actual risk of their vehicle being damaged in this way was 4%.

For three crimes the difference between perceived and actual risk was much larger:

- Adults were 25 times more likely to think that they were likely to be mugged or robbed in the street than they actually were (5% compared with the actual risk of robbery of 0.2%);
- 20 times as many adults thought they were likely to have a motor vehicle stolen than were actually likely to experience this (4% compared with the actual risk of theft of a motor vehicle of 0.2%);
- 6 times as many adults thought that they were likely to have their home broken into than actually did have their home broken into (6% compared with the actual risk of housebreaking of 1%).⁵⁷

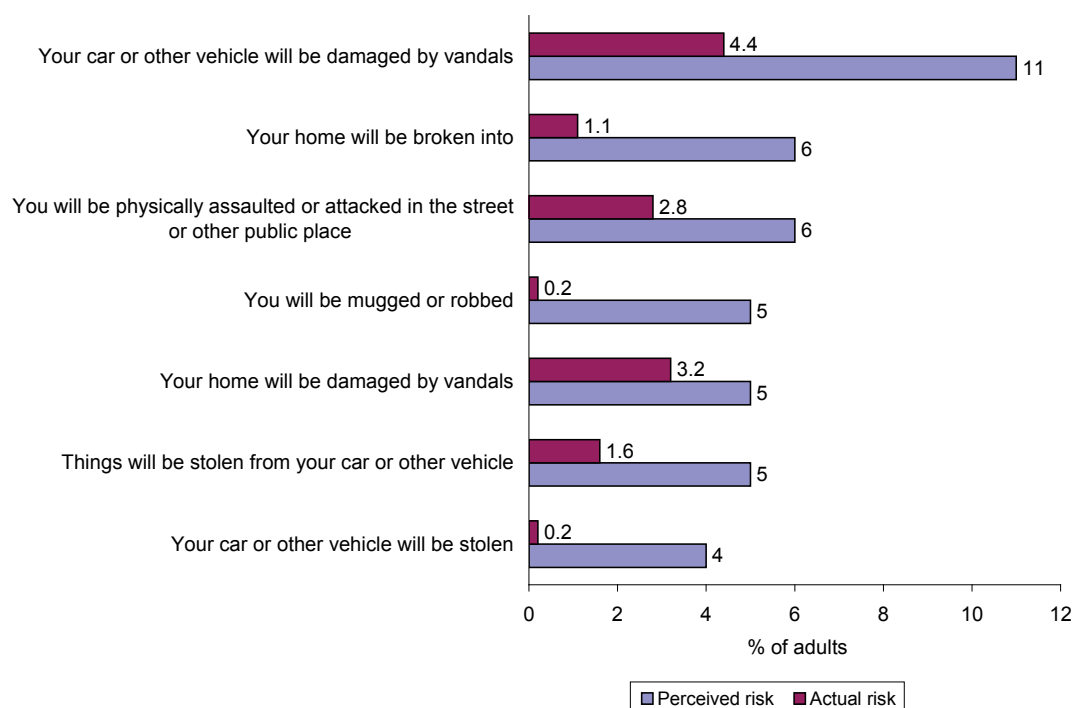
⁵⁷ It should be noted that the perceived risk of being a victim of housebreaking is based on the respondent's personal view, though the actual risk shown is the percentage risk (prevalence) of housebreaking happening to a household.

Figure 6.10: Perceived risk (% saying likely to happen) versus actual risk (% who were victims of each type of crime in past 12 months)

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010).

Variable name: QHAPP and prevalence variables.⁵⁸



The risk of being a victim of card or identity fraud was identified through a separate section from the victim form (section 2.7.4).⁵⁹ Comparing results of the actual risk with the perceived risk:

- Over three times as many adults thought that they were likely to become a victim of card fraud than were actually likely to experience this fraud (15% thought this likely to happen compared with the actual risk of 4.5%);
- 20 times as many adults thought they were likely to become a victim of identity fraud than were likely to experience this (10% thought this likely to happen compared with the actual risk of 0.5%).

⁵⁸ Prevalence variables (listed based on Figure 6.10 top to bottom) are in the Respondent File SPSS: prevmotovvand, prevhousebreak, prevassault, prevrob, prevpropvand, prevtheftfrommv, prevtheftofmv.

⁵⁹ As discussed in Chapter 2, actual prevalence (risk) may have been underestimated because the incident did not result in loss to the individual experiencing it or due to lack of awareness of the crime.

7 The Public and the Police

7.1 Chapter summary

This chapter explores adults' confidence in the police and attitudes towards the service provided by police in the local area. Perceptions of the level of police presence in local areas and attitudes to being stopped and questioned by the police are also reported.

Confidence in the police

Respondents were asked how confident they were in their local police force's ability to undertake specific aspects of their work, principally related to preventing, investigating and detecting crime:

- 71% said they were very or fairly confident in their local police force's ability to investigate incidents after they occur;
- Fewer adults, though still a majority, said they were confident about their local police force's ability to:
 - Deal with incidents as they occur (65%);
 - Solve crimes (64%);
 - Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information (61%);
 - Catch criminals (60%);
- Just half of adults (50%) were very or fairly confident in their local police force's ability to prevent crime.

Attitudes to the police in the local area

When respondents were asked to consider aspects of the service provided by the police in their local area:

- 86% agreed that the local police would treat them with respect if they had reason to contact them while 63% agreed that the police treat everyone in the area fairly and 61% agreed that that the local police can be relied upon to be there when needed;
- 53% agreed the police listened to the concerns of local people and 47% agreed that, overall people have a lot of confidence in the local police;
- 29% agreed that local police were not dealing with the things that matter to the community and 26% agreed that community relations with the police in the local area were poor.

Police presence in the local area

Respondents were asked whether, as far as they knew, police patrolled their local area regularly.

- 51% said that, as far as they knew, the police did patrol their area regularly, 39% said the police did not patrol their local area regularly and 10% did not know;
- 54% of adults said the overall police presence in their local area was not enough, 41% said it was about right and less than 1% said the police presence was too much;
- Adults living in the 15% most deprived areas were more likely than the rest of Scotland to say that the police patrolled their area regularly (62% compared with 50%) but also more likely to say that the police presence was not enough (64% compared with 52%).

Being stopped by the police

Respondents were asked whether they had ever been stopped and asked questions by the police in Scotland. Almost four in ten (38%) said they had.

- 27% of adults had been stopped while they were in a car; 14% when on foot; 1% when on a bicycle and 1% on a motorcycle;
- 9% of adults said they had been stopped and asked questions by the police *in the last year*;
- The main reason for being stopped in a car *in the last year* was for a routine check such as checking a tax disc (26% of those stopped gave that reason);
- The main reason for being stopped on foot or on a bicycle *in the last year* was because the police were just making general enquiries or asking for information (20% of those stopped in that time).

7.2 Introduction

Chapter 5 provided information on victims and the police in the context of reporting crimes and the support given specifically to victims. This chapter explores the general public's confidence in the police in relation to specific aspects of policing and attitudes to local policing irrespective of whether they have been a victim of crime.

7.3 Confidence in the police

The survey measured public perceptions of confidence in the local police on specific aspects of their work. To do this, respondents, regardless of whether they had ever been in contact with the police, were asked how confident they were in their local police force's ability to undertake specific aspects of police work.

When considering confidence in the local police force's ability to do specific elements of their job, a greater percentage of adults had confidence than did not have confidence in five out of six aspects:

- 71% of adults said they were very or fairly confident in their local police force's ability to investigate incidents after they occur;
- A majority of adults also said they were very or fairly confident about their local police force's ability to:
 - Deal with incidents as they occur (65%);
 - Solve crimes (64%);
 - Respond quickly to appropriate calls and information (61%);
 - Catch criminals (60%).

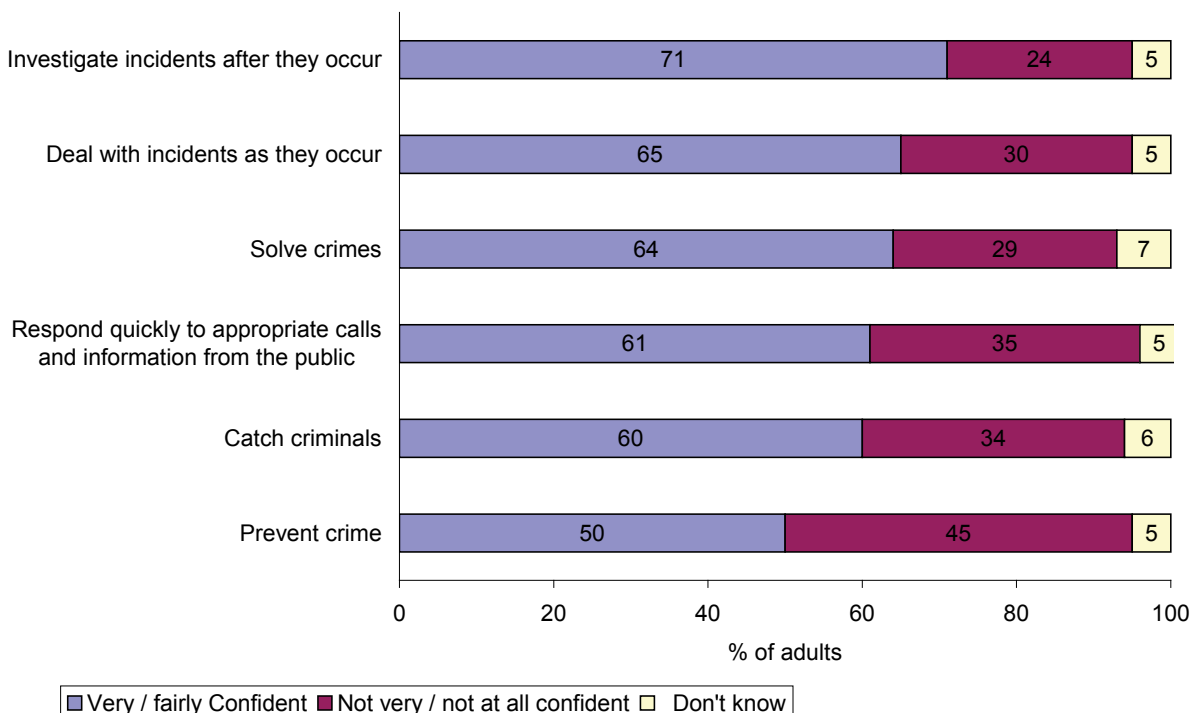
Half of adults (50%) were very or fairly confident in their local police force's ability to prevent crime, the lowest level of confidence expressed in any aspect of the local police force's performance.

Figure 7.1: Confidence in local police force's ability to undertake specific aspects of their work

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010).

Variable name: QPOLCONF.



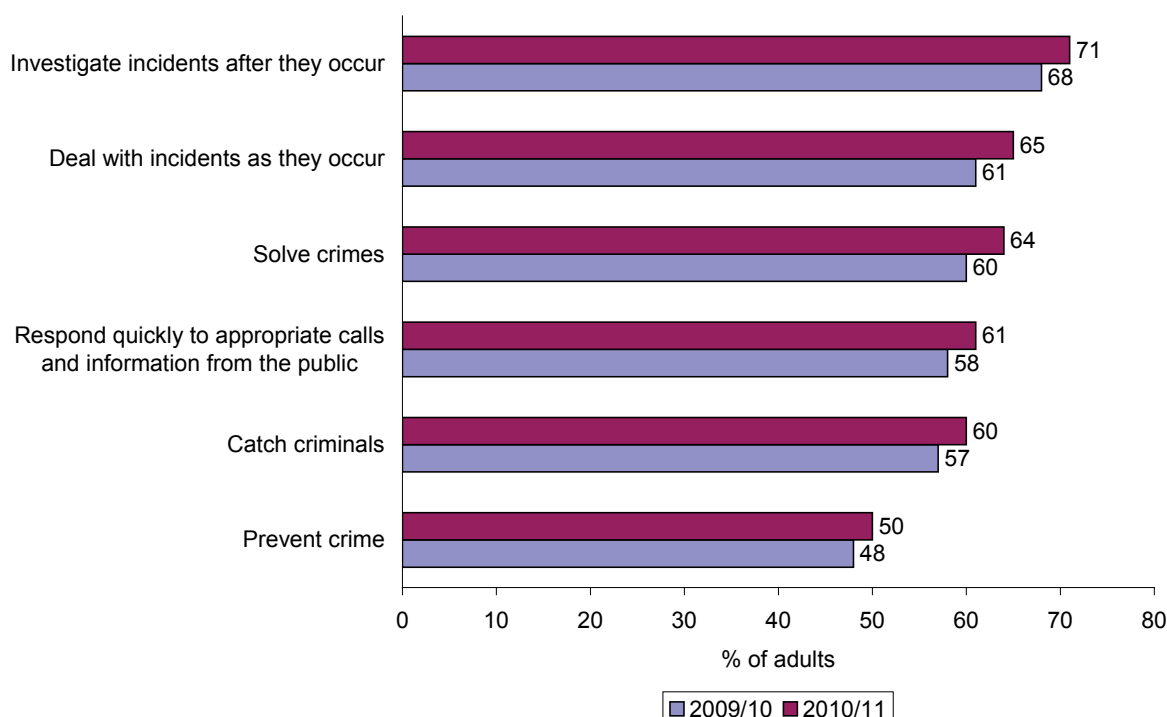
Compared with the previous survey year (2009/10), there was a small but significant increase in the public's confidence in the local police across all aspects (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: Changes in confidence in local police force's ability to undertake specific aspects of their work (% very / fairly confident)

SCJS 2009/10, 2010/11.

Base: Adults 2009/10 (16,036) ; 2010/11 (13,010).

Variable name: QPOLCONF.



7.4 Attitudes to the police in the local area

To explore attitudes to the police, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about police in their local area. Respondents who were serving police officers, or where a member of their household was a serving police officer, were not asked these questions.⁶⁰

- 86% agreed that local police would treat them with respect if they had reason to contact them;
- 63% agreed that the police treat everyone in the area fairly;
- 61% agreed that the local police can be relied upon to be there when needed;
- 53% agreed the police listened to the concerns of local people;
- 47% agreed that people have a lot of confidence in the local police;

⁶⁰ 71 respondents answering Module B said they were in the police, or they were married to or lived with a serving police officer and were not asked the remaining questions covering attitudes to police in the local area; police presence in the local area and being stopped and asked questions by the police.

- 29% agreed that local police were not dealing with the things that matter to the community and 37% disagreed with this statement;
- 26% agreed that community relations with the police in the local area were poor and 42% disagreed.

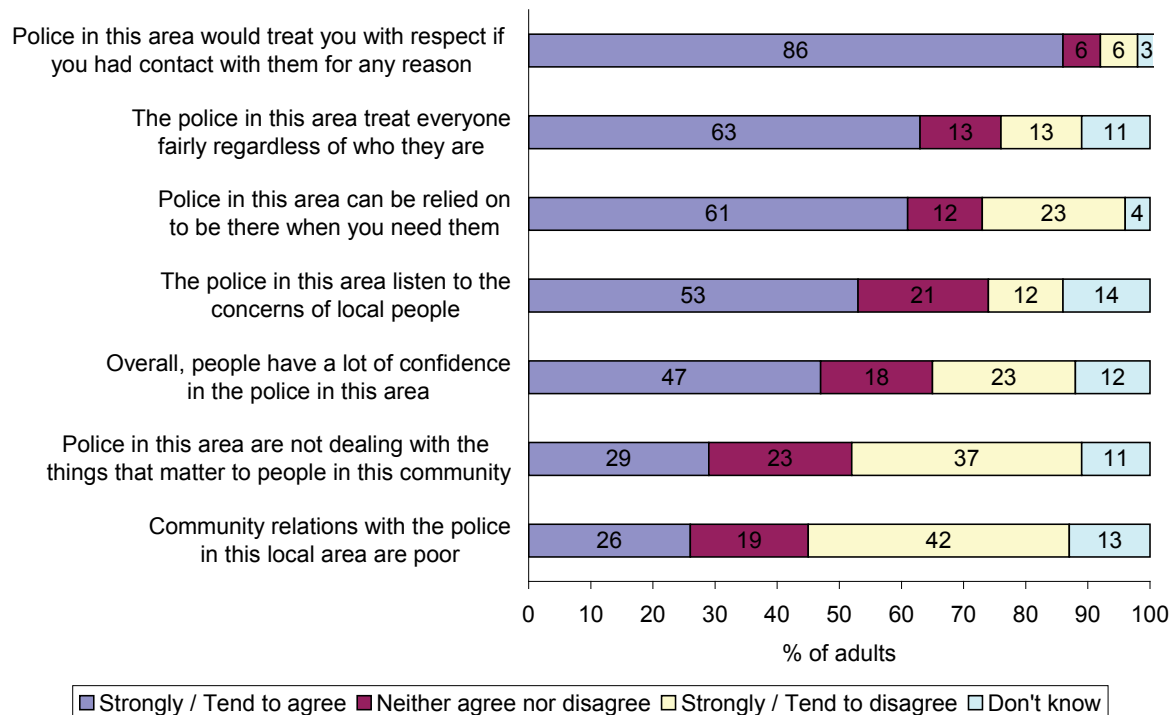
For most statements, a high percentage of respondents said either that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement or that they did not know. For example 21% neither agreed nor disagreed that the police listen to concerns of local people and 14% said they did not know whether they did or not, suggesting that respondents may not have enough knowledge to provide an informed opinion on this aspect of local policing.

Figure 7.3: Level of agreement with statements about the police in the local area

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All respondents answering module B who are not in the police and no police officer in household (3,178).

Variable name: POLOP.



There were significant differences in attitudes to the local police between those living in the 15% most deprived areas and those living in the rest of Scotland for some statements,⁶¹ with the former group being more negative in their attitudes (Figure 7.4).

⁶¹ As measured by the 2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>.

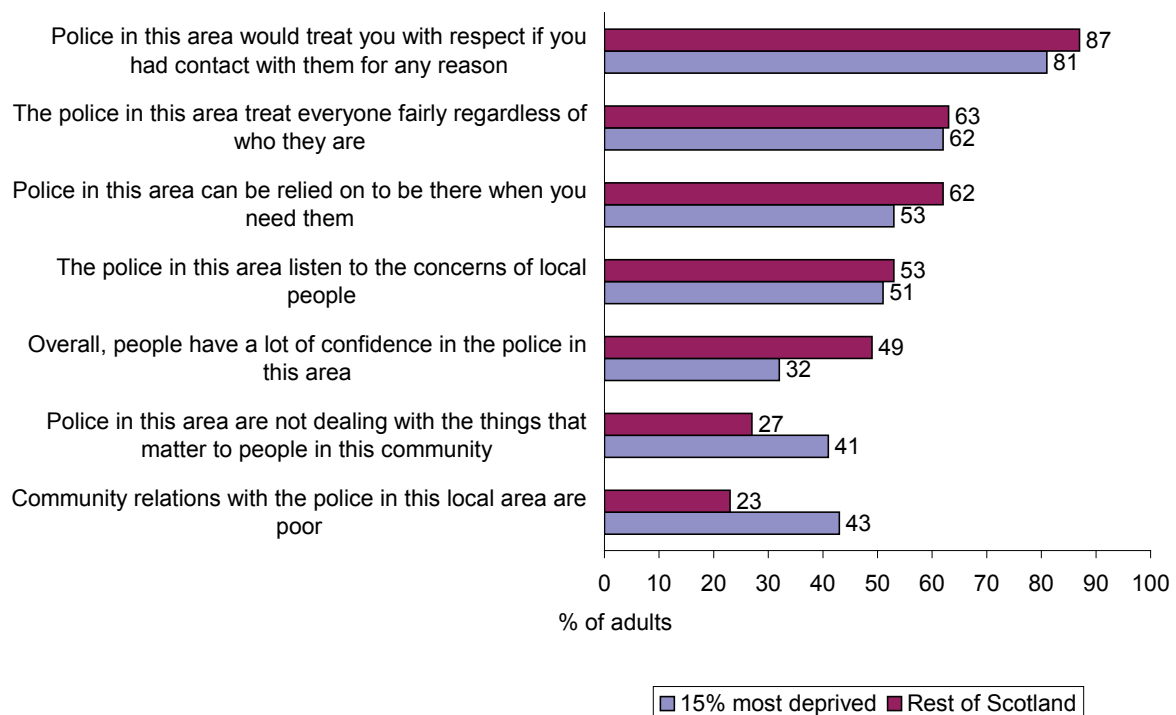
- 32% of those living in the 15% most deprived areas agreed that overall people have a lot of confidence in the police in their area compared with 49% of those living in the rest of Scotland;
- 41% of those in the 15% most deprived areas agreed that the local police were not dealing with the things that mattered to people in their community compared with 27% of those in the rest of Scotland;
- 43% of adults living in the 15% most deprived areas agreed that community relations were poor with the police in their local area compared with 27% of those living in the rest of Scotland.

Figure 7.4: Agreement with statements about the police in the local area by area deprivation (% strongly / tend to agree)

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All respondents answering module B who are not in the police and no police officer in household (3,178).

Variable name: POLOP.



7.5 Police presence in the local area

A series of questions were asked about police presence in the local area. This included awareness of police presence, views on the level of police presence, and the importance of having a community police officer in the local area. Respondents who were serving police officers, or where a member of their household was a serving police officer, were not asked these questions.

7.5.1 Awareness of local police patrolling local areas

Respondents were asked whether, as far as they knew, police patrolled their local area regularly.

- Over half (51%) reported that the police did patrol their area regularly. When this was broken down by mode of patrolling:
 - 43% said they were aware of police patrolling by car;
 - 19% said they were aware of police patrolling on foot;
 - 9% said they were aware of police patrolling by bicycle;
- 39% said the police did not patrol their local area regularly;
- 10% did not know whether the police patrolled their local area regularly or not.

80% of those who were aware of police patrolling their local area on foot or by bicycle had seen them doing this in the last four weeks including:

- 10% who had seen this happening daily;
- 19% every couple of days;
- 20% once a week;
- 15% at least once in the last two weeks;
- 15% once in the last four weeks.

Awareness of police patrolling the local area was higher among those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland (62%) than among those living in the rest of Scotland (50%). This result was consistent regardless of whether awareness was of police patrolling by car, on foot or by bicycle.

- 51% of those living in the 15% most deprived areas were aware of police patrolling by car compared with 41% of those living in the rest of Scotland;
- 29% of those living in the 15% most deprived areas were aware of police patrolling on foot, compared with 18% of those living in the rest of Scotland;
- 14% of those living in the 15% most deprived areas were aware of police patrolling by bicycle compared with 8% of those living in the rest of Scotland.

7.5.2 Opinions of the level of police presence in the local area

Respondents were asked whether overall they thought that the police presence in their local area was not enough, about right or too much.

- 54% said they thought it was not enough;
- 41% thought it was about right;
- Less than 1% said they thought the police presence was too much.

There were differences in opinions about the level of police presence between those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland and those living in the rest of Scotland.

- 64% of adults living in the 15% most deprived areas said they thought the police presence was not enough in their local area, compared with 52% of those living in the rest of Scotland;
- 31% of those living in the 15% most deprived areas thought the police presence was about right compared with 42% of adults living in the rest of Scotland.

7.5.3 Importance of a community police officer in the local area

Respondents were also asked how important it was to them that there was a community police officer who knows and patrols their local area. Almost nine in ten (89%) said it was important to them (67% said it was very important; 22% said it was fairly important), while 9% said it was not important.

7.6 Being stopped by the police

A series of questions were asked about being stopped by the police in Scotland. Once again, respondents who were serving police officers, or where a member of their household was a serving police officer, were not asked these questions.

7.6.1 Being stopped and asked questions by the police

Respondents were asked whether they had ever been stopped and asked questions by the police in Scotland. Almost four in ten adults (38%) said they had. 27% of adults had been stopped while they were in a car; 14% when on foot; 1% when on a bicycle and 1% on a motorcycle.

Nearly one in ten Scottish adults (9%) said they had been stopped and asked questions by the police *in the last year*. The majority stopped *in the last year* had been stopped once in that time (62%), while 20% had been stopped twice.⁶²

Table 7.1 below shows the percentage of adults who had been stopped by the police *ever* and *in the last year*, by a range of demographic characteristics.

⁶² Where respondents had been stopped more than once, they were asked about the last time this had happened in the follow-up questions reported below.

Table 7.1: Been stopped and asked questions by police ever / in the last year by various characteristics

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: All adults answering module B who are not in the police and no police officer in household (3,178).

Variable name: PSTOP and PSTOPYR.

	<i>Ever been stopped by police & asked questions %</i>	<i>Been stopped & asked questions by police in the last year %</i>
MALE (TOTAL)	53	14
16-24	51	27
25-44	58	14
45-59	59	16
60 or over	42	4
FEMALE (TOTAL)	24	5
16-24	30	12
25-44	26	6
45-59	31	4
60 or over	14	1
VICTIM OF CRIME		
Victim	45	14
Non-victim	36	8
DEPRIVATION		
15% most deprived	31	13
Rest of Scotland	39	8
ALL ADULTS	38	9

Over half (55%) of those stopped and asked questions by the police said they were not worried or did not mind being stopped. 20% said they were annoyed, 14% were angry and 11% were embarrassed about being stopped and asked questions.

7.6.2 Reasons for being stopped by the police

The police gave a reason why they had been stopped in 88% of cases where an adult was stopped and asked questions.

The main reasons given by the police to those who had been stopped in a car *in the last year* included:⁶³

- 26% said it was for a routine check (e.g. checking tax disc);
- 12% said it was for a vehicle defect (e.g. faulty brake lights, tyres etc.);
- 9% said it was for speeding.

⁶³ Other reasons were given by 10% or fewer respondents and are not reported here.

For those stopped on foot or on a bicycle *in the last year*, the main reasons given included:⁶⁴

- 20% said the police were just making general enquiries or asking for information;
- 19% said the police were asking whether the respondent had witnessed something;
- 17% said the police told them they were acting suspiciously.

83% of those given a reason for being stopped said they thought it was the real reason while 14% thought they were stopped for a different reason. Of those who said they did believe the reason given by the police 84% said this was a good enough reason for stopping them.

7.6.3 Being searched by the police

7% of those stopped in a car *in the last year* said the police actually searched them or someone else in the vehicle or the vehicle itself. 24% of those stopped on foot or on a bicycle said the police actually searched them or someone with them or looked into any bags or cases.

7.6.4 Opinions about the police conduct

Those who had been stopped and asked questions *in the last year* by the police were asked various questions about the conduct of the police.

- 82% were satisfied overall with the way the police handled the matter and 17% were dissatisfied;
- 72% said the police showed as much interest as they thought they should in what the respondent had to say and 26% said they showed less interest than they thought they should;
- 85% said the police were polite in dealing with them and 15% said they were impolite;
- 88% said the police treated them fairly and 12% said they treated them unfairly.

When asked whether the incident changed their view of the police or not, 78% said the incident had not changed their view of the police at all, 12% said they viewed the police more favourably and 9% said they viewed the police less favourably as a result.

⁶⁴ Other reasons were given by 11% or fewer respondents and are not reported here. The low unweighted base size for respondents being stopped when on foot or on a bicycle (90) means the estimates might vary from the 'real' percentages by a relatively large amount and should be used with caution.

8 Scottish Justice Systems and Organisations

8.1 Chapter summary

The Scottish criminal justice system

Most adults said they did not know very much (64%) about the criminal justice system and another 17% did not know anything at all.

All respondents, regardless of the level of contact they have had with the criminal justice system, were asked how confident they were that the system delivered in six key areas:

- 73% of adults were either very or fairly confident that the system makes sure everyone has access to the criminal justice system if they need it;
- 57% were very or fairly confident that the system doesn't treat you differently depending on where you live in Scotland;
- 56% were very or fairly confident that the system is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice;
- 49% were very or fairly confident that the system provides a good standard of service for witnesses;
- 45% were very or fairly confident that the system provides a good standard of service for victims of crime;
- 42% were very or fairly confident that the system deals with cases promptly and efficiently.

Confidence in all aspects of the criminal justice system had increased between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Community sentencing

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about community sentences:

- 72% agreed that community sentencing is an effective way of dealing with less serious crime;
- 67% agreed that drug users need treatment not prison;
- 65% agreed that community sentences do not punish criminals enough;
- 51% agreed that learning new skills during community sentences stops criminals from committing more crimes;
- 46% agreed that criminals who complete their community sentences have paid back their community for the harm they have caused.

There was little change since 2009/10 in these attitudes.

Civil law

27% of adults had experienced at least one civil law problem in the *last three years*. Specifically:

- 16% of adults had experienced problems with home, family or living arrangements;
- 12% had experienced problems with money, finance or things they had paid for;
- 6% had been treated unfairly in some respect;
- 6% had experienced health or well-being problems.

The most common civil law problem was with neighbours, which 11% had experienced, followed by problems with faulty goods or services 6%.

8.2 Introduction

The focus of this chapter is on the justice system in Scotland, both criminal and civil.

It starts by exploring knowledge of and attitudes towards the criminal justice system in Scotland. The previous chapter discussed confidence in the criminal justice system in the specific context of the police. The theme is continued in this chapter, widening it out to the criminal justice system as a whole.

The chapter then focuses on a specific aspect of the criminal justice system, attitudes to community sentencing. Expanding to the wider justice system, it ends by investigating experiences of civil law problems.

8.3 The Scottish criminal justice system

The survey collects information on knowledge of the criminal justice system and contact with the different organisations involved. Respondents were also asked how confident they were in the criminal justice system as a whole.

8.3.1 Perceived knowledge of the criminal justice system

Respondents were asked how much they knew about the work of the Scottish criminal justice system in general. The Scottish criminal justice system was described to them as:

The shared name for all the organisations in Scotland that deal with finding offenders and arresting them, then taking them through the court system and deciding what sentence they are given if they are found guilty.

Overall, most adults said they did not know a lot about the criminal justice system:

- Just 2% said they knew a lot;

- 16% said they knew a fair amount;
- 64% said they did not know very much;
- 17% said they knew nothing at all.

8.3.2 Awareness of organisations

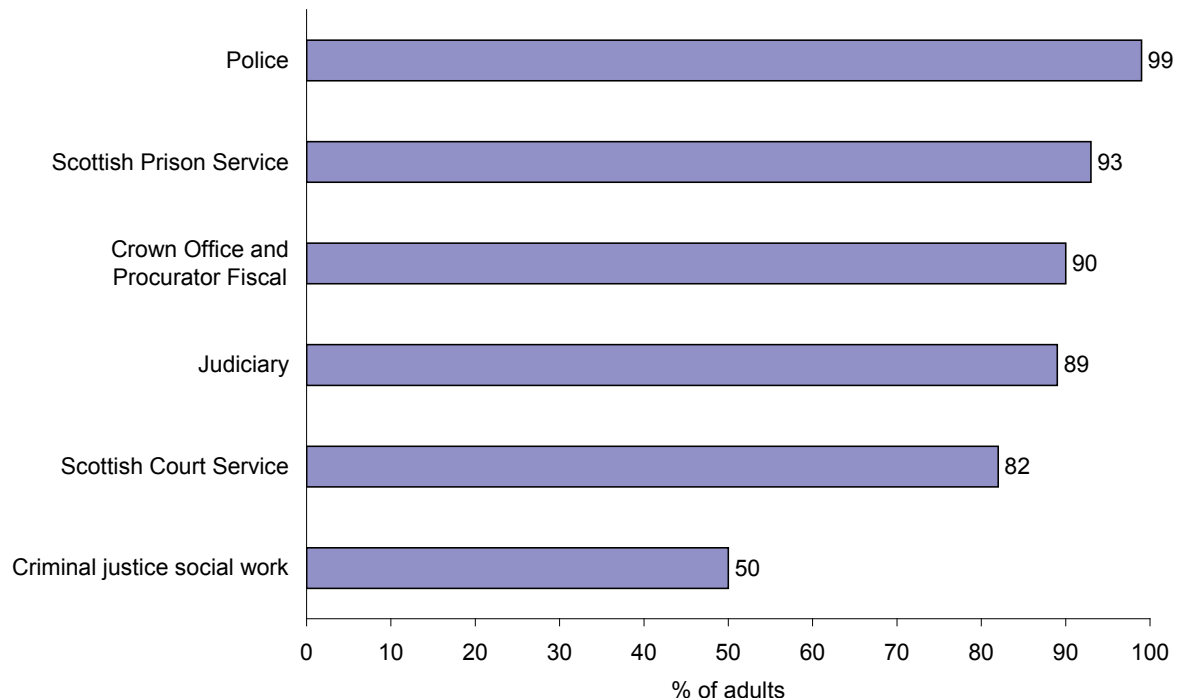
Respondents were asked which organisations in the criminal justice system they had heard of (Figure 8.1). Awareness was high for most organisations although only half of Scottish adults were aware of Criminal Justice Social Work.

Figure 8.1: Proportion of adults who had heard of criminal justice system organisations

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010).

Variable name: QDHEAR.



8.3.3 Contact with organisations (ever)

Respondents were asked if they had *ever* been in contact with any of the organisations that they reported having heard of (including for professional reasons).

Figure 8.2 shows that:

- The criminal justice service organisation most adults had had contact with was the police (70%);

- Around one in four had been in contact with the Scottish Court Service (26%) and around one in five had been in contact with the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal (20%) and the Judiciary (19%);
- Fewer adults reported having contact with the Scottish Prison Service (10%), and criminal justice social work (8%).

Figure 8.2: Proportion of adults who have ever had contact with criminal justice organisations

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults who have heard of at least one criminal justice organisation (12,592).

Variable name: QDCONT.

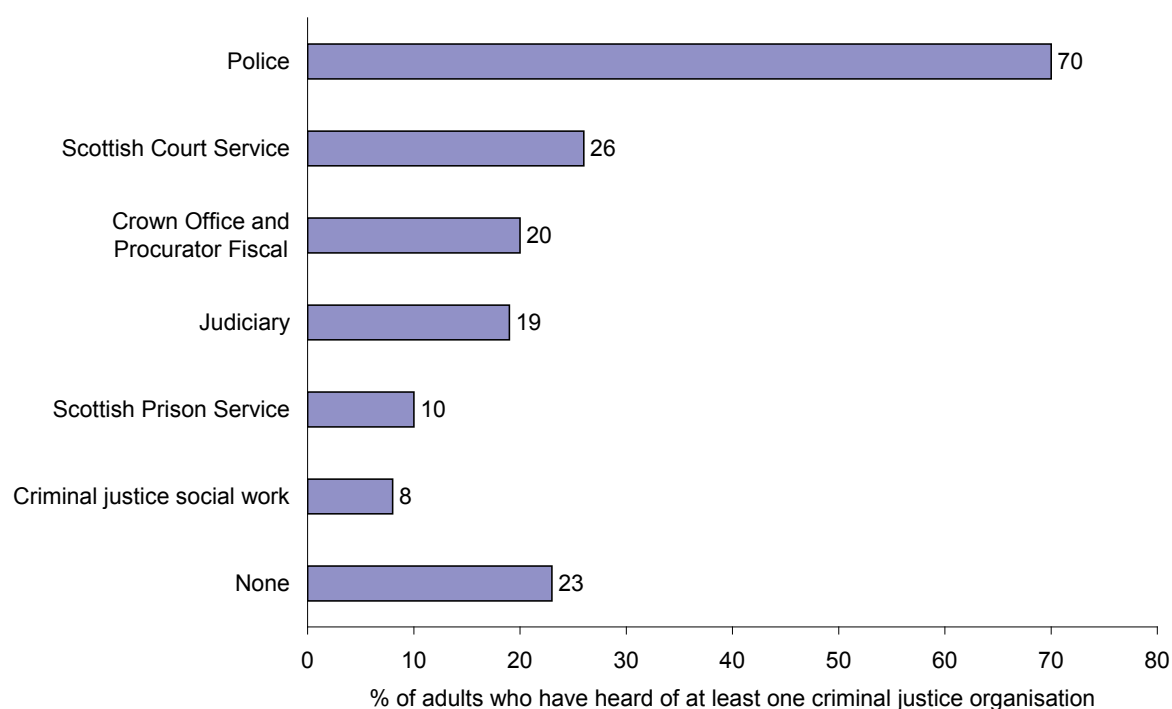


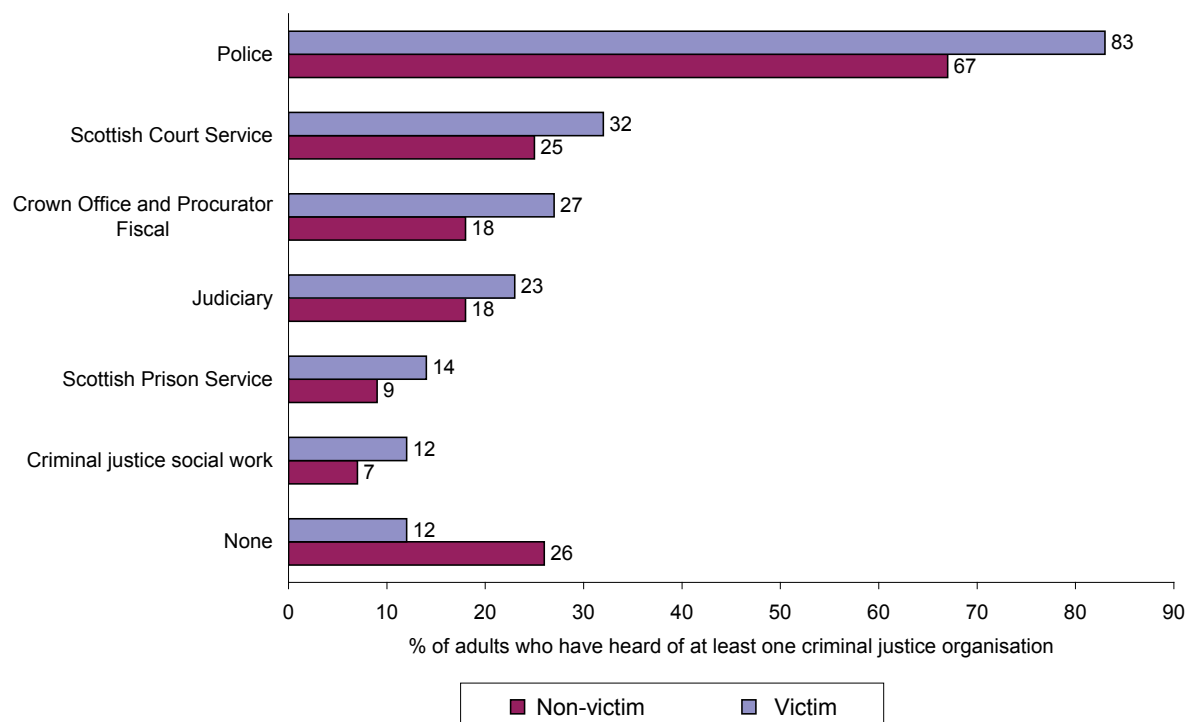
Figure 8.3 shows the different likelihood of contact with each of the criminal justice organisations between victims and non-victims. Those who had been victims of crime were more likely than non-victims to have had contact with each of the organisations.

Figure 8.3: Proportion of adults who have ever had contact with criminal justice organisations by victim status

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults who have heard of at least one criminal justice organisation (non-victims 10,944; victims 2,008).

Variable name: QDCONT.



8.3.4 Prompted awareness of the role of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal service

In section 8.3.2 it was reported that, when prompted, 90% of adults had heard of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal service. Knowledge of the service was then probed more fully.

Respondents were asked to indicate what they thought the role of the Procurator Fiscal was, choosing from a list of three possible answers: (1) the investigation and prosecution of crime; (2) deciding on sentences for those found guilty of a crime; or (3) representing victims of crime in court. Only answer (1) is the actual role of the Procurator Fiscal.

- Overall, 63% correctly identified that the role of the Procurator Fiscal was the investigation and prosecution of crime;
- 16% thought that the Procurator Fiscal decided on sentences for those found guilty of crime;
- 7% thought that the Procurator Fiscal represented the victims of crime in court;
- 13% of adults answered 'don't know' to this question.

8.3.5 Extent of knowledge about the Procurator Fiscal's work

All respondents were then told that the correct role of the Procurator Fiscal and were asked how much they knew about the work of the organisation.

Most adults did not know a lot about the Procurator Fiscal's work (80% said they did not know very much or did not know anything at all):

- Just 2% said they knew a lot about the Procurator Fiscal;
- 17% said they knew a fair amount;
- 57% said they did not know very much;
- 23% said they did not know anything at all.

The proportion who said they knew nothing at all (23%) about the Procurator Fiscal's work was higher than the proportion who said they knew nothing about the criminal justice system as a whole (17%) (section 8.3.1).

8.3.6 Confidence in the criminal justice system

The survey looked at confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole through various statements about the perceived performance of the system.

Box 8.1: Trust in justice

The trust that people have in 'justice' is critical to the effective operation of any criminal justice system. Trust in the idea of justice encourages victims and witnesses to report incidents to the police, to give evidence in court and to support the jury system. There is considerable support for the view that confidence in the criminal justice system has an important role in reinforcing acceptance and observance of the law. There is also a body of academic thought suggesting that people obey laws because of an underlying trust in the judicial process (for example, Roberts, & Hough, 2005; Tilly, 2005; Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Beetham, 1991; Lind & Tyler, 1988).

Respondents, regardless of the level of contact they had with the criminal justice system, were asked how confident they were that the system delivered in six key areas (Figure 8.4):

- 73% of adults were either very or fairly confident that the system makes sure everyone has access to the criminal justice system if they need it;
- 57% were confident that the system doesn't treat you differently depending on where you live in Scotland;
- 56% were confident that the system is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice;
- 49% were confident that the system provides a good standard of service for witnesses;

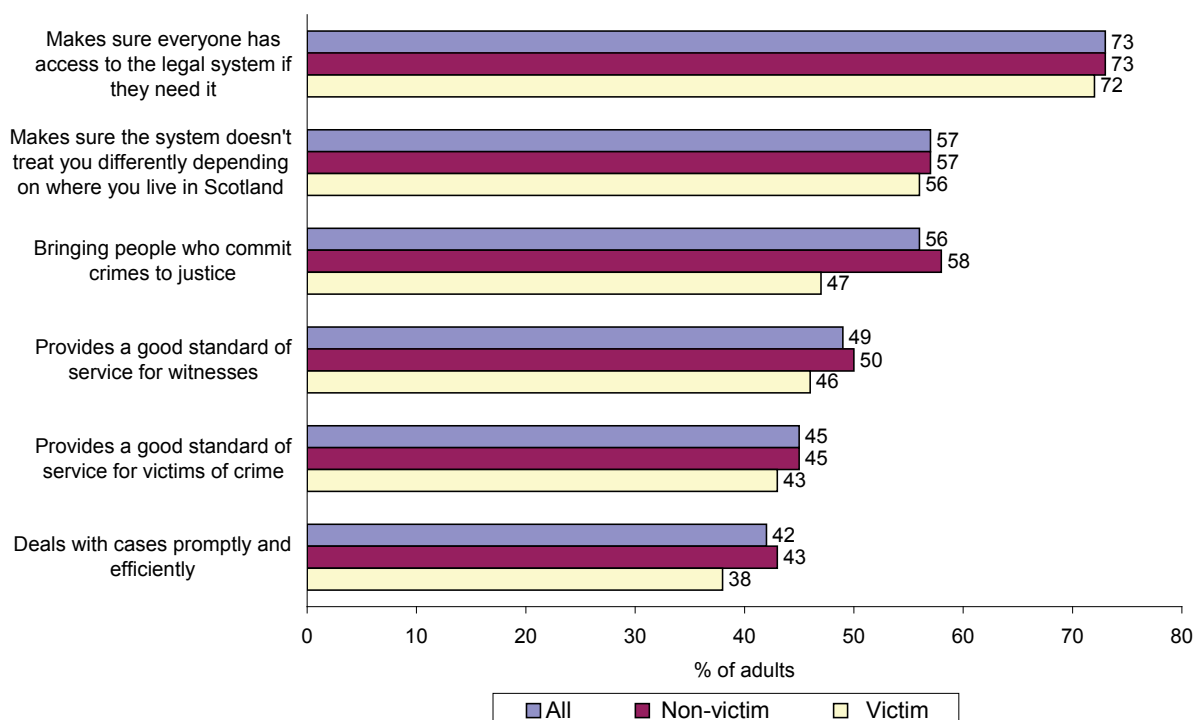
- 45% were confident that the system provides a good standard of service for victims of crime;
- 42% were confident that the system deals with cases promptly and efficiently.

Victims and non-victims tended to have similar views although victims were less confident than non-victims that the criminal justice system is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice (victims 47%; non-victims 58%) and that the system deals with cases promptly and efficiently (victims 38%; non-victims 43%).

Figure 8.4: Confidence with different aspects of delivery of the criminal justice system among all respondents and by victim status (% very or fairly confident) SCJS 2010/11.

Base : Adults (13,010); non-victims (10,998); victims (2,012).

Variable name: QDCONF.



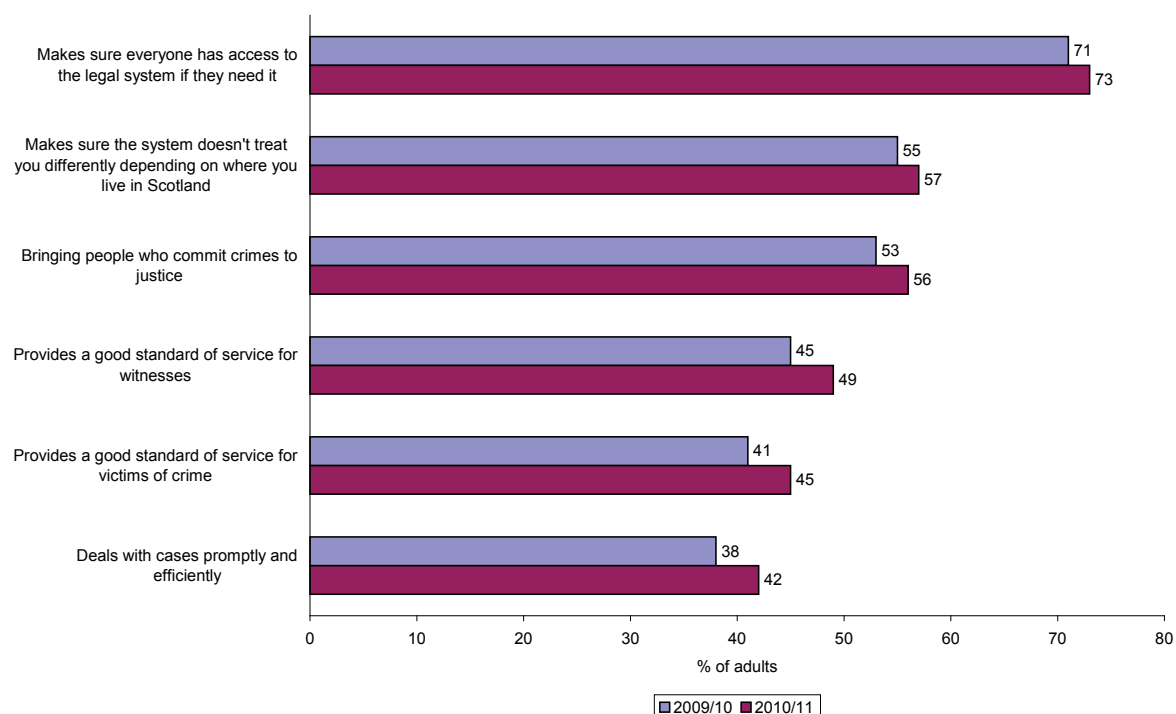
Differences in the results between 2009/10 and 2010/11 are shown in Figure 8.5. There was an increase in the public's confidence in all aspects of the criminal justice system during that time.

Figure 8.5: Confidence with different aspects of delivery of the criminal justice system – comparison over time (% very or fairly confident)

SCJS 2009/10, 2010/11.

Base: Adults 2009/10 (16,036); 2010/11 (13,010).

Variable name: QDCONF.



8.4 Community sentencing

The survey collected data on awareness, perceptions and attitudes towards community sentences. The main areas explored in the survey were:

- Awareness of different types of community sentences;
- Perceptions of the effectiveness of community sentences in reducing the likelihood of offending or re-offending;
- Perceptions of the appropriateness of community sentences as an alternative to prison.

8.4.1 Knowledge of community sentencing

Respondents were asked, without prompting, if they could think of any ways that are currently used to deal with adults who are found guilty of a crime, other than fines or a prison sentence. They were then asked to choose which sentence they had heard of from a list (excluding fines or a prison sentence). Figure 8.6 shows the percentage of adults who were aware of different sentences (unprompted and all mentions).

Without prompting:

- Four out of five adults mentioned community service (82%);
- 30% mentioned electronic tagging;
- Almost a quarter mentioned probation (23%);

- 14% mentioned a deferred sentence;

Compensation Orders, Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) and Supervised Attendance Orders (SAO) were each mentioned by less than one in ten adults without prompting.

Combining unprompted and prompted mentions, the majority of adults had heard of:

- Community service orders (96%);
- Electronic tagging (94%);
- Probation (92%);
- Deferred sentences (77%).

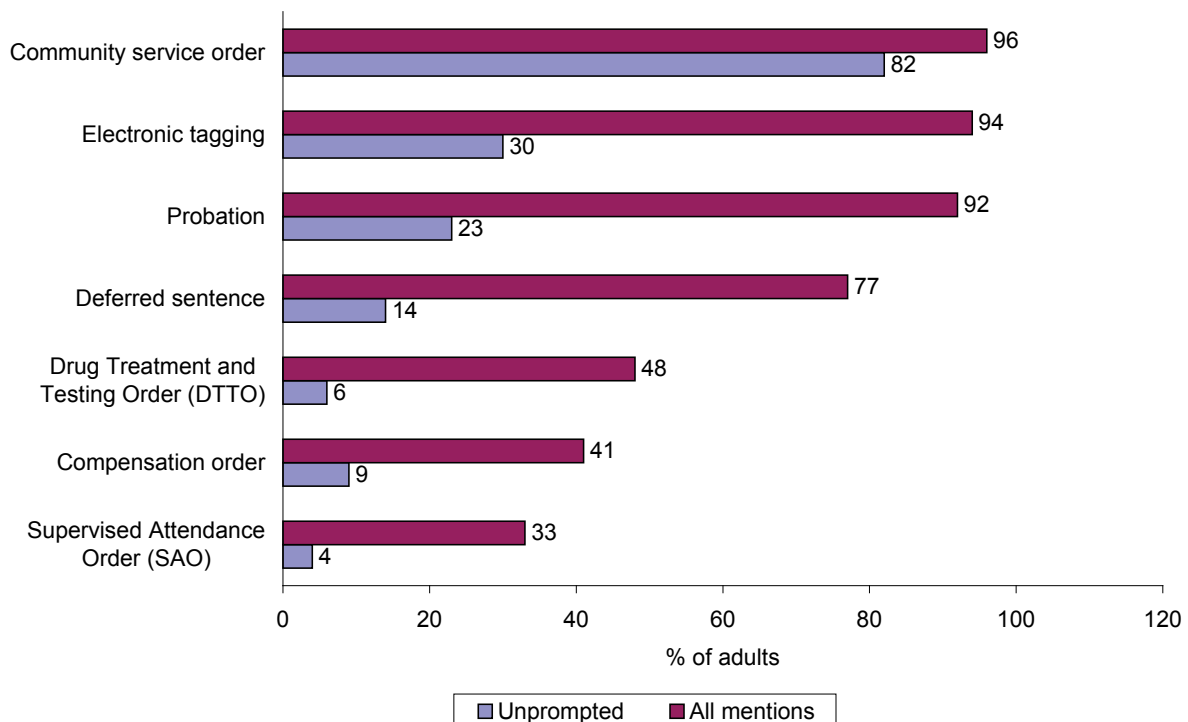
DTTOs (48%), compensation orders (41%) and SAOs (33%) were the least well known community sentences.

Figure 8.6: % of adults who were aware of community sentences

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (16,036)

Variable name: QDISKNW1,2,3.



8.4.2 Perceptions of the effectiveness of community sentences

Respondents who were aware of at least one community sentence were asked which community sentence they thought would make it less likely that a offender would commit a crime in the future (Figure 8.7). Electronic tagging was the sentence which most respondents thought would reduce reoffending (32%), closely followed by community service (29%). Other community sentences were less likely to be perceived as effective although as awareness of these sentence types is generally

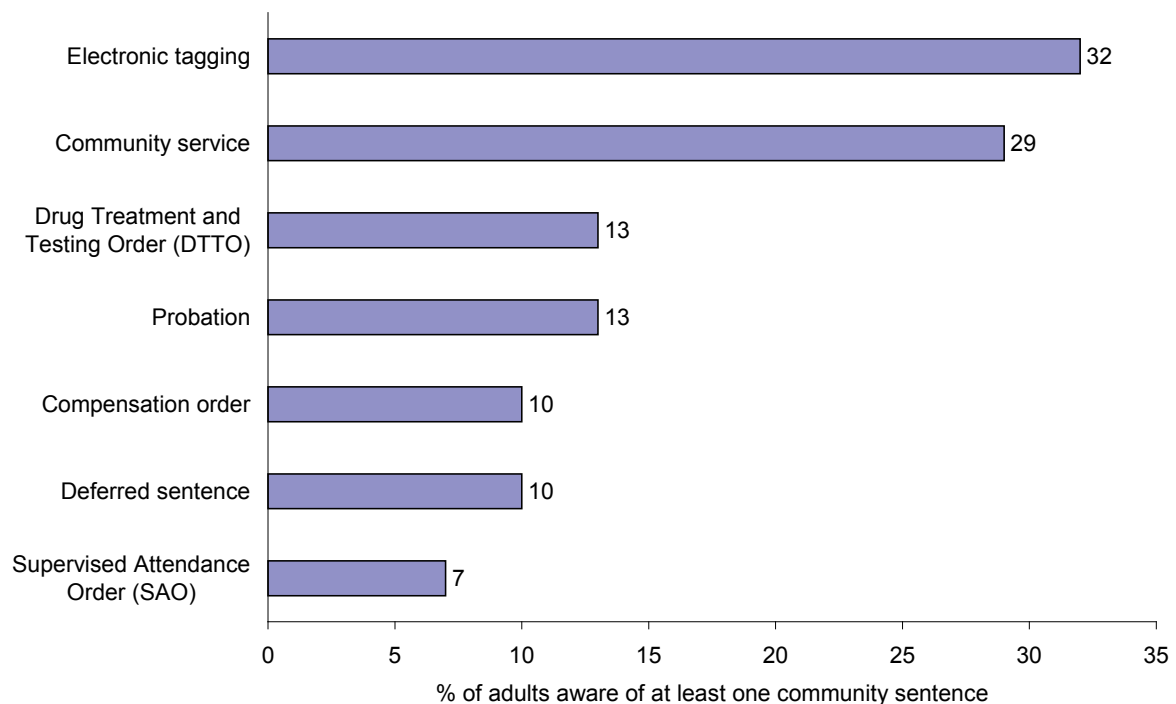
lower it may be that respondents do not have enough information on which to make a judgement.

Figure 8.7: % of adults who think that each community sentence would make it less likely that the person would commit a crime in the future

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults aware of at least one community sentence (12,787).

Variable name: QDISRED.



8.4.3 Attitudes to community sentences

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a series of attitudinal statements about community sentences (Figure 8.8). 72% agreed (strongly or slightly) that community sentencing is an effective way of dealing with less serious crime;

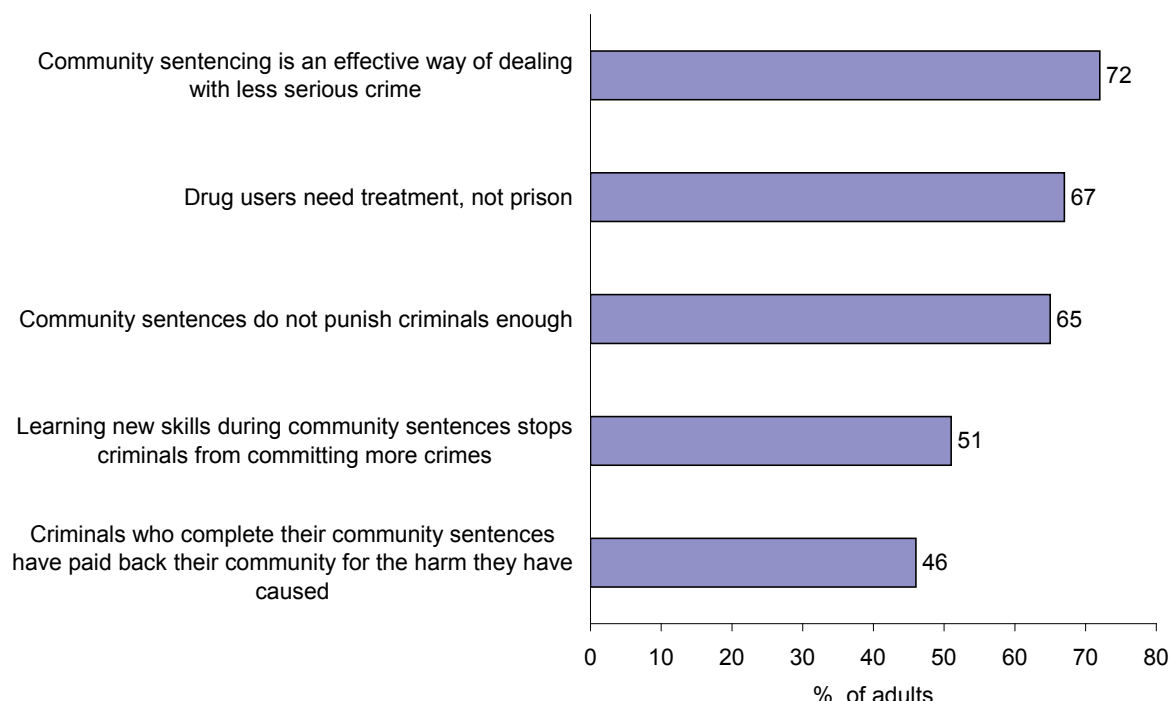
- 67% agreed that drug users need treatment not prison;
- 65% agreed that community sentences do not punish criminals enough;
- 51% agreed that learning new skills during community sentences stops criminals from committing more crimes;
- 46% agreed that criminals who complete their community sentences have paid back their community for the harm they have caused

Figure 8.8: Attitudes to community sentences (% agree strongly or agree slightly)

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010).

Variable name: QDISATT.



8.5 Civil law

The survey included questions on the experience of civil law problems by adults in Scotland and their response to these problems. Respondents were asked about civil problems which may raise a legal issue or which, if not resolved earlier, could ultimately result in legal proceedings, for example, welfare rights, debt, housing, employment, divorce or separation and consumer issues.

These types of problems are referred to as the problems of everyday life (Pleasance *et al.*, 2004)⁶⁵ and have been found in other jurisdictions to be intrinsically linked to other injustices (Kemp *et al.*, 2007); social justice and criminal justice issues. The resolution of these problems is a key issue for the Scottish Government when making progress towards the National Outcomes set out in Scotland Performs.⁶⁶ More specifically, helping to resolve people's civil problems will help take forward the

⁶⁵ 'The problems to which the principles of civil law apply today are not abstract legal problems. They are not problems familiar only to lawyers, or discussed only in tribunals and civil courts. They are for the most part the problems of everyday life – the problems people face as constituents of a broad civil society' (Pleasance *et al.*, 2004).

⁶⁶ Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/outcomes>.

recommendation from the tackling poverty framework, Achieving our Potential ⁶⁷ to better integrate and so improve advice and support for people at risk of poverty and the recommendation from the report of the Debt Action Forum to take longer term action to better integrate services to meet people's needs.⁶⁸

Respondents were asked if, over the previous three years, they had experienced any of 13 named problems or disputes. They were then asked the importance to them of solving these problems, whether they attempted to solve them, if they used help or advice in that process and if so from whom. Respondents were further asked whether or not they were satisfied with the outcome. The findings from this section of the survey therefore provide an indication of the prevalence as a whole and of individual civil law problems across Scotland, the types of help and advice that people experiencing these problems use and the extent of unsolved civil law problems.

8.5.1 Experience of civil law problems

Respondents were asked about their experiences of problems in different areas of their life in the *three years* prior to interview. The problems examined were grouped into four different areas:

- Home, family or living arrangements;
- Money, finance or anything paid for;
- Unfair treatment;
- Health and well-being.

Almost three in ten (27%) adults had experienced at least one of the civil law problems asked about in the last *three years*. Figure 8.9 shows the prevalence of different types of problems:

- 16% of adults had experienced problems with home, family or living arrangements;
- 12% had experienced problems with money, finance or things they had paid for;
- 6% had been treated unfairly in some respect;
- 6% had experienced health or well-being problems.

⁶⁷ Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/11/20103815/0>.

⁶⁸ Accountant in Bankruptcy website:
<http://www.aib.gov.uk/About/DAF/DebtActionForumFinalRepo>.

Figure 8.9: Experience of any civil law problems

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults answering module C (3,984).

Variable name: *CVJUS1-4*.

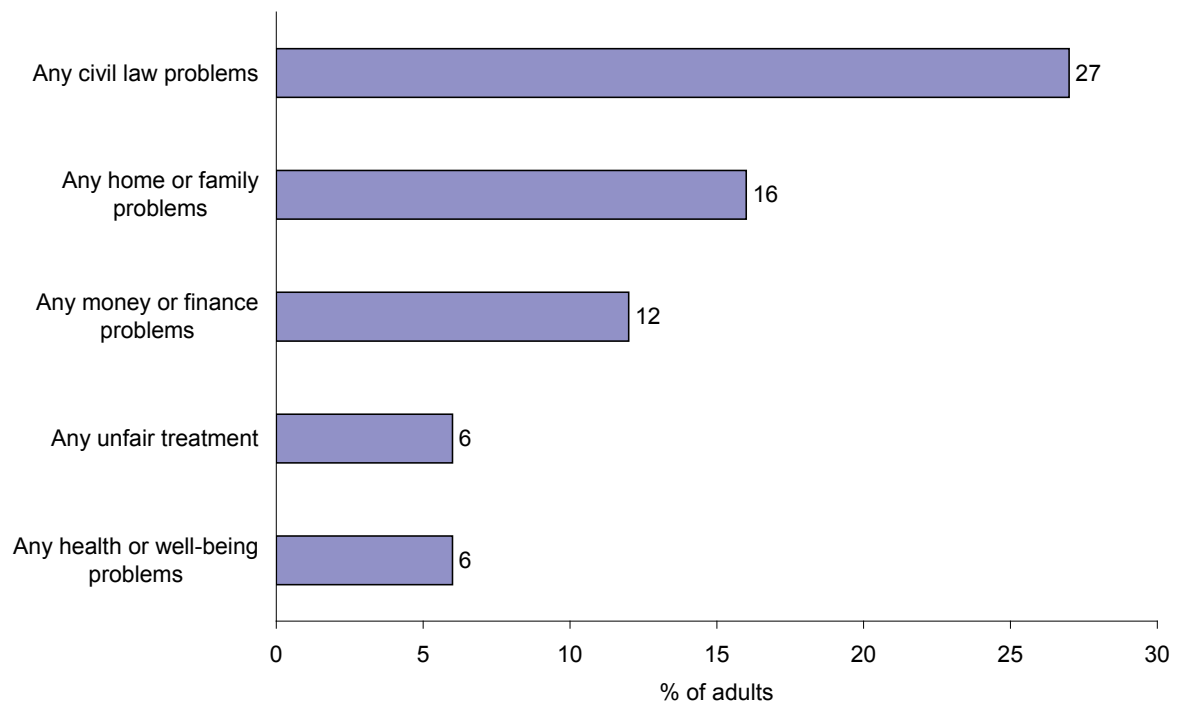


Figure 8.10 shows the individual problems adults had experienced:

- The most common single problem was with neighbours, which 11% had experienced;
- 6% of adults had experienced problems with faulty goods or services;
- 5% of adults had experienced money or debt problems.

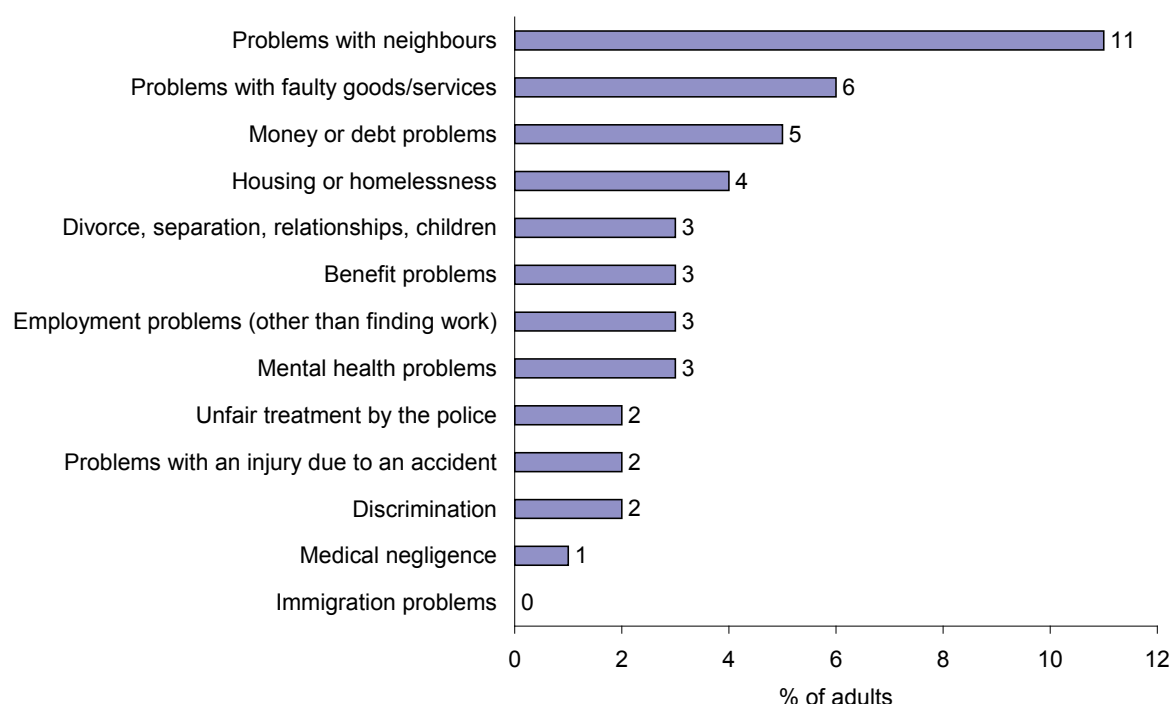
The prevalence as a whole, and of individual civil law problems in Scotland, was found to be similar to the 2009/10 results.

Figure 8.10: Types of civil law problem experienced

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults answering module C (6,538).

Variable name: CVJUS1-4.



8.5.2 The importance of resolving civil law problems

Those who had experienced a civil law problem were asked how important it was that the problem was solved. Figure 8.11 shows the proportion of those experiencing each problem who said it was very important or quite important to have the problem resolved. Respondents reported that all of the civil law problems were important to solve with benefit problems (99%), money or debt problems (98%), relationship problems (97%), housing or homelessness (97%) and mental health problems (97%) being amongst the most important to solve.

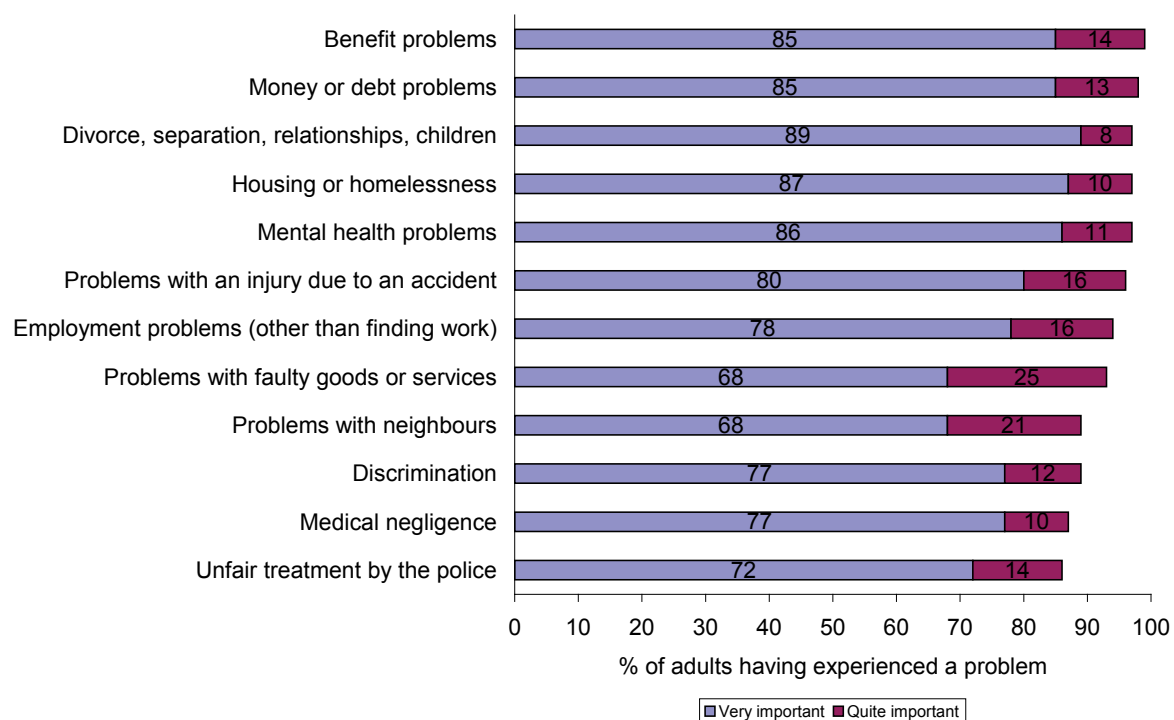
The most commonly experienced of the civil law problems, problems with neighbours and problems with faulty goods or services (section 8.5.1) were the ones which the lowest proportions of adults said it was very important to resolve (68% for both).

Figure 8.11: The importance of resolving civil law problems (% saying very important or quite important)

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults answering module C having experienced a problem (bases ranging from 100 for medical negligence to 665 for problems with neighbours).⁶⁹

Variable name: CVJUSIMP.



Those who had experienced a problem were asked what the current situation was with their problem (the question was asked only in relation to the problem they perceived as most important if they had more than one).

- 53% had solved the problem;
- 33% were still trying to solve the problem;
- 8% had tried to solve the problem but had given up;
- 7% were not planning to do anything to solve the problem.

When the problem had been solved, most were satisfied with the results; 51% said they were very satisfied and 31% said they were quite satisfied. 6% were quite dissatisfied and 7% very dissatisfied with the outcome. As satisfaction was only asked of those who had solved the problem, it is not possible to assess the level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the other groups shown above with the outcome.

⁶⁹ Civil law problems experienced in the last *three years* by fewer than 100 respondents are not reported here and therefore immigration problems (with a base size of 21) is excluded.

Where adults had solved the problem or tried to, 63% had done so with help or advice from others while 36% said they had done so without any help or advice. As Figure 8.12 shows, those who had solved the problem (or tried to) *with* help or advice from others had received it from a range of sources the most prominent of which were:

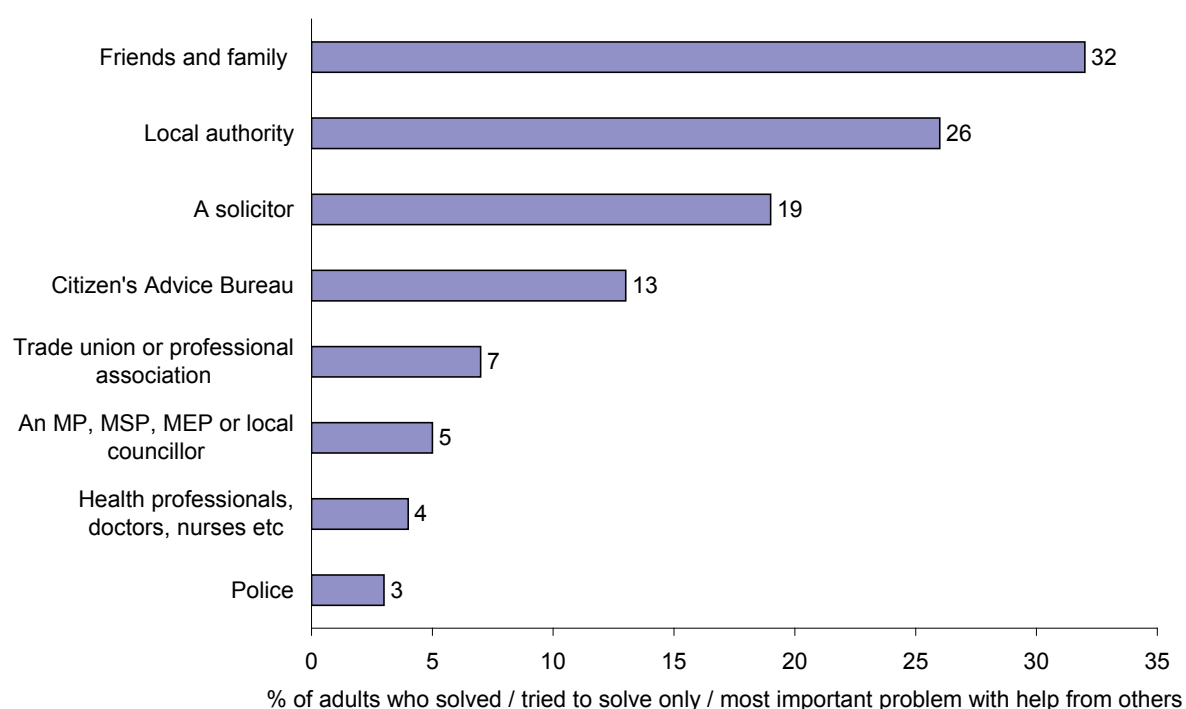
- Friends or family (32%);
- Local authority (26%);
- A solicitor (19%);
- Citizen's Advice Bureau (13%).

Figure 8.12: Main sources providing help or advice to solve / try to solve only / most important problem⁷⁰

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults answering module C who have solved / tried to solve only / most important problem with help from others (1012).

Variable name: CVJUSORG.



Those who had solved the problem (or tried to) *without* help or advice from others were asked why this was. Over half (51%) said that they did not need any help or advice. Other reasons given for not using help or advice included:

- It was not worth the bother / hassle (15%);

⁷⁰ 11% in total had received help from a range of other sources which are not shown here.

- They did not know where to go or who to ask for help or advice (10%);
- The problem was over and done with quickly (6%).

Annex 1 Data Tables

The following data tables provide data for some of the key measures of the survey, including trend data for past crime surveys in Scotland. Notes on how to read and interpret these tables follow.

Tables displaying different groupings of crime (A1.1 to A1.5 and A1.7) have the following structure where each crime group represents a subset of the crime group above (see Annex 3 for more information on the groupings of crime displayed in this report):

ALL SCJS CRIME includes all crimes measured by the survey except threats and sexual offences (Annex 3).

PROPERTY CRIME comprises the following exclusive groups:

- Vandalism
- All motor vehicle theft related incidents
- Housebreaking ⁷¹
- Other household thefts (including bicycle theft)
- Personal theft (excluding robbery)

VIOLENT CRIME comprises the following exclusive groups:

- Assault
- Robbery

Further subgroups are also shown – for example vandalism is further broken down into motor vehicle vandalism and property vandalism.

For analysts using the SPSS data files (available from the UK Data Archive), variable names which correspond to the crime groups displayed in the data tables are provided in Annex 3.

COMPARABLE CRIME is a subset of all SCJS crime that can be compared with police recorded crime statistics. This comparable subset comprises vandalism, acquisitive crime and violent crime.⁷² 64% of crime was classed as comparable with police recorded crime statistics (Section 2.5). Further details about police recorded crime statistics are included in Annex 5.

VEHICLE CRIME (OWNERS) is based on all those who have said that they or someone in their household has owned or had regular use of a motor vehicle (motorcycle, scooter, moped, car,

⁷¹ In 2003 the definition of housebreaking was changed to mirror more accurately the Scottish police recorded crime definition of domestic housebreaking by including housebreakings to non-dwellings (such as sheds, garages and outhouses) which are directly connected to the dwelling. As a result, the definition of housebreaking used in this report is the same as the definition used in the 2003, 2006, 2008/09 and 2010/11 reports but differs from the definition used in previous reports.

⁷² Readers will therefore note that the same data for vandalism and violent crime is displayed twice in these tables, once under the 'all SCJS crime' heading and again under the 'comparable crime' heading. Acquisitive crime includes housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle and bicycle theft and is a separate crime group used only in this report with reference to police recorded crime (Annex 3).

van or other motor vehicle) or a bicycle respectively in the 12 months prior to the month of interview (variables *MOTORCYC*, *CAR* and *OWNBIK2*).

Notes:

1. For tables A1.1 and A1.3 upper and lower estimates are based on 95% confidence intervals.
2. For tables A1.3 and A1.4 (crime rates) for the following crime groups, rates are quoted per 10,000 adults: all SCJS crime, property crime, personal theft (excluding robbery), theft from the person, other personal theft, violent crime, assault, serious assault, and robbery. For all other crime groups rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
3. 'n/a' denotes where data is unavailable.
4. The dates in the header columns for surveys up to 2005/06 for tables A1.2, A1.4, A1.5 and A1.7 represent the coverage of the reference period for each of the surveys and *not* the survey fieldwork period (for example, the 2006 Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey fieldwork period was from June to December 2006, but the reference period covered April 2005 to March 2006). The table base text represents the fieldwork year.

Table A1.1: Estimates of the extent of victimisation in Scotland, 2010/11
SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010).

<i>Total numbers of crimes</i>	Best estimate	Lower estimate	Upper estimate	Confidence interval
ALL SCJS CRIME	874,142	813,214	935,070	60,928
PROPERTY CRIME	654,007	607,793	700,221	46,214
Vandalism	275,387	249,305	301,469	26,082
Motor vehicle vandalism	145,873	130,232	161,514	15,641
Property vandalism	129,514	110,670	148,359	18,845
All motor vehicle theft related incidents	57,814	49,188	66,441	8,626
Theft of a motor vehicle	4,017	2,084	5,950	1,933
Theft from a motor vehicle	47,278	39,678	54,877	7,600
Attempted theft of / from motor vehicle	6,520	3,586	9,454	2,934
Housebreaking	28,144	22,381	33,907	5,763
Other household thefts inc. bicycle theft	169,110	151,881	186,339	17,229
Other household theft	140,521	123,663	157,378	16,858
Bicycle theft	28,590	22,244	34,935	6,346
Personal theft excluding robbery	123,551	105,181	141,920	18,370
Theft from the person	31,236	22,331	40,141	8,905
Other personal theft	92,315	76,064	108,566	16,251
VIOLENT CRIME	220,136	184,655	255,616	35,481
Assault	208,109	173,292	242,927	34,818
Serious assault	16,240	9,313	23,167	6,927
Robbery	12,027	5,980	18,073	6,047
COMPARABLE CRIME				
Vandalism	275,387	249,305	301,469	26,082
Acquisitive crime	60,751	51,972	69,529	8,779
Violent crime	220,136	184,655	255,616	35,481
VEHICLE CRIME (OWNERS)				
Theft of a motor vehicle	3,486	1,694	5,277	1,792
Theft from a motor vehicle	46,670	38,877	54,464	7,793
Attempted theft of / from a motor vehicle	6,520	3,658	9,382	2,862
Bicycle theft	24,669	19,025	30,313	5,644

Table A1.2: Estimates of the extent of victimisation in Scotland, 1992 to 2010/11 ¹

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 08/09 (16,003); 09/10 (16,036); 10/11 (13,010).

<i>Total numbers of crimes</i>	1992	1995	1999	2002	2003/04	2005/06	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
ALL SCJS CRIME	1,055,466	967,852	839,538	1,093,725	940,380	1,004,327	1,044,809	945,419	874,142
PROPERTY CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	728,219	679,301	654,007
Vandalism	211,635	234,308	215,048	363,135	301,257	268,662	350,376	303,010	275,387
Motor vehicle vandalism	118,994	118,588	119,335	181,062	176,683	167,246	182,860	160,615	145,873
Property vandalism	92,641	115,720	95,713	182,070	124,574	101,417	167,516	142,394	129,514
All m. vehicle theft related incidents	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	69,709	64,231	57,814
Theft of a motor vehicle	36,382	22,693	17,865	19,921	13,794	10,382	7,424	5,967	4,017
Theft from a motor vehicle	150,489	135,918	70,511	89,398	70,881	69,541	53,645	48,622	47,278
Attempted theft of / from motor vehicle	55,481	60,436	20,252	27,548	16,014	13,452	8,641	9,642	6,520
Housebreaking	164,536	100,800	105,820	87,133	63,806	45,086	25,485	28,853	28,144
Other h'hold thefts inc. bicycle theft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	172,856	153,094	169,110
Other household theft	111,451	100,881	60,253	109,426	97,160	151,331	142,108	126,592	140,521
Bicycle theft	25,961	25,164	17,836	28,909	2,148	21,590	30,749	26,502	28,590
Personal theft excluding robbery	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	109,793	130,113	123,551
Theft from the person	20,433	16,733	19,516	13,026	5,142	26,108	19,895	29,007	31,236
Other personal theft	111,265	111,196	93,695	104,559	123,785	125,328	89,898	101,105	92,315
VIOLENT CRIME	167,792	158,924	210,742	239,891	228,394	272,847	316,590	266,119	220,136
Assault	155,004	141,616	188,360	220,487	215,533	253,287	296,893	247,244	208,109
Serious assault	75,956	38,973	33,127	46,010	21,671	14,889	25,709	19,809	16,240
Robbery	12,788	17,308	22,382	19,404	12,861	19,560	19,697	18,875	12,027
COMPARABLE CRIME									
Vandalism	211,635	234,308	215,048	363,135	301,257	268,662	350,376	303,010	275,387
Acquisitive crime	226,919	148,657	141,522	135,963	97,748	77,058	63,657	61,322	60,751
Violent crime	167,792	158,924	210,742	239,891	228,394	272,847	316,590	266,119	220,136
VEHICLE CRIME (OWNERS)									
Theft of a motor vehicle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,424	5,967	3,486
Theft from a motor vehicle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53,279	48,622	46,670
Attempted theft of / from a motor vehicle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,478	9,642	6,520
Bicycle theft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,546	22,399	24,669

1. The dates in the header columns in this table up to 2005/06 represent the coverage of the reference period for each of the surveys and not the survey fieldwork period.

Table A1.3: Rates of victimisation in Scotland, per 10,000 households / individuals, 2010/11
SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010).

<i>Crime rates per 10,000 households / individuals</i>	Best estimate	Lower estimate	Upper estimate	Confidence interval
ALL SCJS CRIME	3,048	2,847	3,248	201
PROPERTY CRIME	2,537	2,381	2,692	156
Vandalism	1,168	1,058	1,279	111
Motor vehicle vandalism	619	552	685	66
Property vandalism	549	470	629	80
All motor vehicle theft related incidents	245	210	280	35
Theft of a motor vehicle	17	9	25	8
Theft from a motor vehicle	201	168	233	32
Attempted theft of / from motor vehicle	28	15	40	12
Housebreaking	119	95	144	24
Other household thefts inc. bicycle theft	717	637	798	81
Other household theft	596	525	668	72
Bicycle theft	121	94	148	27
Personal theft excluding robbery	287	240	333	47
Theft from the person	73	52	93	21
Other personal theft	214	177	252	38
VIOLENT CRIME	511	428	593	82
Assault	483	402	564	81
Serious assault	38	22	54	16
Robbery	28	14	42	14
COMPARABLE CRIME				
Vandalism	1,168	1,058	1,279	111
Acquisitive crime	258	221	295	37
Violent crime	511	428	593	82
VEHICLE CRIME (OWNERS)				
Theft of a motor vehicle	21	10	32	11
Theft from a motor vehicle	285	239	331	46
Attempted theft of / from a motor vehicle	40	22	58	18
Bicycle theft	272	205	338	66

Table A1.4: Rates of victimisation in Scotland, per 10,000 households / individuals, 1992 to 2010/11 ¹

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 08/09 (16,003); 09/10 (16,036); 10/11 (13,010).

<i>Crime rates per 10,000 households/individuals</i>	1992	1995	1999	2002	2003/04	2005/06	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011
ALL SCJS CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,655	3,268	3,048
PROPERTY CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,911	2,646	2,537
Vandalism	1,038	1,105	984	1,656	1,374	1,175	1,503	1,292	1,168
Motor vehicle vandalism	583	559	546	826	806	731	784	685	619
Property vandalism	454	546	438	831	568	444	719	607	549
All motor vehicle theft related incidents	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	299	274	245
Theft of a motor vehicle	178	107	82	91	63	45	32	25	17
Theft from a motor vehicle	738	641	323	408	323	304	230	207	201
Attempted theft of / from motor vehicle	272	285	129	126	73	59	37	41	28
Housebreaking	807	475	484	397	291	197	109	123	119
Other household thefts inc. bicycle theft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	741	653	717
Other household theft	546	476	276	499	443	662	610	540	596
Bicycle theft	127	119	83	132	92	94	132	113	121
Personal theft excluding robbery	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	258	304	287
Theft from the person	50	41	47	59	13	62	47	68	73
Other personal theft	272	273	228	261	309	299	211	236	214
VIOLENT CRIME	411	388	513	599	570	651	744	622	511
Assault	379	345	458	550	538	605	698	577	483
Serious assault	186	95	81	115	54	36	60	46	38
Robbery	31	42	54	48	32	47	46	44	28
COMPARABLE CRIME									
Vandalism	1,038	1,105	984	1,656	1,374	1,175	1,503	1,292	1,168
Acquisitive crime	1,113	701	648	620	446	337	273	262	258
Violent crime	411	388	513	599	570	651	744	622	511
VEHICLE CRIME (OWNERS)									
Theft of a motor vehicle	280	177	125	136	94	63	47	37	21
Theft from a motor vehicle	1,168	1,037	527	609	481	425	337	302	285
Attempted theft of / from a motor vehicle	430	444	198	188	109	82	54	60	40
Bicycle theft	343	326	208	369	257	225	294	248	272

1. The dates in the header columns in this table up to 2005/06 represent the coverage of the reference period for each of the surveys and not the survey fieldwork period.

Table A1.5: Prevalence of victimisation, 1992 to 2010/11 ¹

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 08/09 (16,003); 09/10 (16,036), 10/11 (13,010).

<i>Percentages</i>	1992	1995	1999	2002	2003/04	2005/06	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011
ALL SCJS CRIME	26.6	23.3	20.3	22.6	20.5	21.3	20.4	19.3	17.8
PROPERTY CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.0	17.0	15.9
Vandalism	6.5	6.4	6.0	9.6	7.7	7.8	8.9	8.3	7.2
Motor vehicle vandalism	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.4	5.1	4.4
Property vandalism	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	3.7	3.2
All motor vehicle theft related incidents	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.1	2.0
Theft of a motor vehicle	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Theft from a motor vehicle	5.8	5.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6
Attempted theft of / from motor vehicle	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Housebreaking	6.2	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.1
Other household thefts inc. bicycle theft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.3	5.0	5.1
Other household theft	3.7	3.2	2.2	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2
Bicycle theft	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0
Personal theft excluding robbery	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	2.5	2.5
Theft from the person	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other personal theft	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
VIOLENT CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	3.6	3.0
Assault	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8
Robbery	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
VEHICLE CRIME (OWNERS)									
Theft of a motor vehicle	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Theft from a motor vehicle	9.2	8.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.6
Attempted theft of / from a motor vehicle	3.8	3.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
Bicycle theft	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.0

1. The dates in the header columns in this table up to 2005/06 represent the coverage of the reference period for each of the surveys and not the survey fieldwork period.

Table A1.6: Prevalence of crime by demographic variables, 2010/11

SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010).

Variable name: prevalence variables.

<i>Percentages</i>	All SCJS crime	Property crime	Violent crime
MALE (TOTAL)	18.4	15.8	4.2
16-24	26.4	19.3	10.6
25-44	22.0	19.0	5.1
45-59	18.3	16.7	2.5
60 or over	9.2	8.6	0.8
FEMALE (TOTAL)	17.2	16.0	1.9
16-24	24.7	21.9	4.1
25-44	22.6	20.8	2.9
45-59	17.0	16.3	1.4
60 or over	8.3	8.1	0.3
DEPRIVATION			
15% most deprived	21.3	19.5	3.3
Rest of Scotland	17.2	15.3	2.9
ALL	17.8	15.9	3.0

Table A1.7: % of crime reported to the police,¹ 1992 to 2010/11 ²

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 08/09 (16,003); 09/10 (16,036); 10/11 (13,010).

Variable name: prevalence variables and QPOL.

<i>Percentages</i>	1992	1995	1999	2002	2003/04	2005/06	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
ALL SCJS CRIME	52	49	53	46	42	37	38	37	39
PROPERTY CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	36	36	35
Vandalism	33	50	50	43	36	35	40	39	40
Motor vehicle vandalism	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	39	35	38
Property vandalism	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	41	43	42
All motor vehicle theft related incidents	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51	45	45	33
Theft of a motor vehicle	97	100	95	97	100	95	92	98	92
Theft from a motor vehicle	58	58	56	60	51	47	39	36	29
Attempted theft of / from motor vehicle	56	59	35	46	64	33	42	58	20
Housebreaking	77	65	72	65	67	61	64	64	62
Other household thefts inc. bicycle theft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	22	32	26
Other household theft	29	20	24	16	26	24	22	30	25
Bicycle theft	71	54	66	56	32	44	26	41	35
Personal theft excluding robbery	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	31	26	30
Theft from the person	52	51	49	44	45	52	47	24	34
Other personal theft	34	26	43	20	23	23	28	27	29
VIOLENT CRIME	52	40	55	46	43	41	43	38	51
Assault	52	39	57	45	43	41	43	40	52
Robbery	50	44	37	57	46	48	48	19	31
COMPARABLE CRIME	56	54	58	49	43	43	42	40	46
Vandalism	33	50	50	43	36	35	40	39	40
Acquisitive crime	79	68	74	66	63	62	49	57	51
Violent crime	52	40	55	46	43	41	43	38	51

1. Crime reported to the police covers all crime the police came to know about, including incidents reported by the respondent or someone else, and incidents where the police were there at the time of the incident or found out in some other way.
2. The dates in the header columns in this table up to 2005/06 represent the coverage of the reference period for each of the surveys and not the survey fieldwork period.

Table A1.8: Perceptions of how crime rates have changed in respondents' local area over the past two years, 2010/11
 SCJS 2010/11. Base: adults who had lived in local area for 2 years or more (11,699).
 Variable name: QS2AREA.

<i>Percentages</i>	There is 'about the same' or 'a little / lot less' crime than two years ago	There is 'a lot / little more' crime than two years ago
MALE (TOTAL)	77	20
16-24	79	18
25-44	76	20
45-59	76	22
60 or over	77	20
FEMALE (TOTAL)	71	25
16-24	73	24
25-44	70	27
45-59	70	26
60 or over	71	24
VICTIM OF CRIME		
Victim	62	35
Non-victim	76	20
DEPRIVATION		
15% most deprived	67	30
Rest of Scotland	75	22
ALL	74	23

1. Question wording: "How much would you say the crime rate in your local area has changed since two years ago? Would you say there is more, less or about the same? Options: 'A lot more crime', 'A little more', 'About the same', 'A little less', 'A lot less'.

Table A1.9: % of respondents either 'very' or 'fairly worried' about particular crimes, 1993 to 2010/11 ¹

Base: SCS 1993 (5,030); 1996 (5,045); 2000 (5,059); 2003 (5,041); SCVS 2004 (3,034); 2006 (4,988); SCJS 08/09 (16,003); 09/10 (16,036), 10/11 (13,010).

Variable name: *QWORR*.

Percentages	1993	1996	2000	2003	2004	2006	08/09	09/10	10/11
Your car / other vehicle will be damaged by vandals ²	n/a	n/a	37	39	n/a	49	41	42	41
Your home will be broken into	59	52	45	45	n/a	41	35	34	35
You will be mugged / robbed	48	43	34	38	n/a	37	31	32	31
You will be physically assaulted / attacked in the street / other public place	45	42	32	35	n/a	37	31	30	28
Things will be stolen from your car / other vehicle ²	n/a	n/a	32	32	n/a	35	32	31	30
Your home will be damaged by vandals	n/a	43	37	38	n/a	34	26	25	24
Your car / other vehicle will be stolen ²	n/a	n/a	31	32	n/a	33	28	27	26
You will be sexually assaulted ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	15	15
You will be involved / caught up in violence between groups of individuals / gangs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	28	25
You will have your identity stolen	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51	50	48
Someone will use your credit / bank details to obtain money, goods or services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	56	57	58

1. Question wording: "I am now going to read out a list of crimes and ask how worried you are about each one. Could you tell me how worried you are that ..." Answer options: 'Very worried', 'Fairly worried', 'Not very worried', 'Not at all worried'.
2. In 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 'Your car / other vehicle will be damaged by vandals', 'Your car / other vehicle will be stolen' and 'Things will be stolen from your car / other vehicle' are shown for respondents with (access to) a car or other vehicle, based on respondents whose households had access to a motor vehicle at time of interview (variable names *NUMMOT* and *NUMCAR*) rather than at any time in the 12 months prior to the month of interview (variable names *MOTORCYC* and *CAR*) which 'vehicle owners' in other Annex 1 tables are based on.
3. Results for worry about being sexually assaulted only included responses from women in previous Scottish crime surveys and these figures are not shown in this table. From SCJS 2008/09 onwards the data includes men and women.

Table A1.10: % of respondents 'very' or 'fairly confident' about aspects of the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2010/11 ¹
 SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010).
 Variable name: *QDCONF*.

<i>Percentages</i>	Is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice	Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	Everyone has access to the legal system if they need it	The system isn't different depending on where you live	Provides a good standard of service for victims	Provides a good standard of service for witnesses
MALE (TOTAL)	58	43	75	59	45	50
16-24	69	56	79	68	66	62
25-44	58	43	76	61	48	51
45-59	55	39	74	58	38	44
60 or over	56	39	72	53	35	47
FEMALE (TOTAL)	54	41	71	54	45	48
16-24	59	50	72	60	64	61
25-44	55	43	74	58	49	50
45-59	53	40	72	52	41	45
60 or over	51	36	67	50	35	42
VICTIM OF CRIME						
Victim	47	38	72	56	43	46
Non-victim	58	43	73	57	45	50
DEPRIVATION						
15% most deprived	52	44	72	52	46	48
Rest of Scotland	57	42	73	58	45	49
SCJS CONTACT: EVER ²						
Yes	56	41	74	57	45	50
No	58	44	71	56	45	47
KNOWLEDGE OF SCJS ³						
A lot / fair amount	60	41	77	60	47	52
Not very much / at all	55	42	72	56	45	48
ALL	56	42	73	57	45	49

Notes for Table A1.10:

1. Question: “How confident are you that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole ...?” Answer options: 'Very confident', 'Fairly confident', 'Not very confident', 'Not at all confident'.
2. 'SCJS contact: ever' is based on respondents who have (answer yes) or have not (answer no) personally ever been in contact with any of the following: Police, Crown Office (part of the prosecution service), Procurator Fiscal (PF), Scottish Court Service, the Judiciary (Judges, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace), the Scottish Prison Service or Criminal Justice Social Work (variable name: *QDCONT*).
3. 'Knowledge of SCJS' is based on respondents' answer to the question “How much do you know about the work of the Scottish Criminal Justice System in general” (variable name: *QDKGEN*) which is preceded by the following description read out by the interviewer; “I am now going to ask you some questions about the Scottish Criminal Justice System in general. This is the shared name for all the organisations in Scotland that deal with finding offenders and arresting them, then taking them through the court system and deciding what sentence they are given if they are found guilty.”

Table A1.11: % of respondents either 'very' or 'fairly confident' in various aspects of their local police force's ability, 2010/11 ¹

SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010)

Variable name: *QPOLCONF*

<i>Percentages</i>	Prevent crime	Respond quickly to appropriate calls & info from the public	Deal with incidents as they occur	Investigate incidents after they occur	Solve crimes	Catch criminals
MALE (TOTAL)	49	59	64	70	62	59
16-24	57	68	71	72	67	67
25-44	50	64	67	73	66	61
45-59	44	52	58	65	59	54
60 or over	48	53	61	69	59	58
FEMALE (TOTAL)	51	63	66	71	65	61
16-24	54	71	73	72	69	66
25-44	51	66	70	74	67	63
45-59	50	59	62	71	62	58
60 or over	50	59	64	68	62	59
VICTIM OF CRIME						
Victim	44	55	59	63	56	50
Non-victim	51	62	66	72	65	62
DEPRIVATION						
15% most deprived	45	56	60	66	59	57
Rest of Scotland	51	62	66	71	64	61
ALL	50	61	65	71	64	60

1. Question wording: "How confident are you in your local police force's ability to ..." Answer options: 'Very confident', 'Fairly confident', 'Not very confident', 'Not at all confident'.

Table A1.12: Awareness of types of sentences (% total spontaneous and prompted awareness), 2010/11 ¹
SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010). Variable name: QD/SKNWA

<i>Percentages</i>	Community service order	Compensation order	Deferred sentence	Electronic tagging	Probation	Drug Treatment & Test Order	Supervised Attendance Order
MALE (TOTAL)	96	46	79	94	92	49	35
16-24	96	40	63	95	88	51	33
25-44	96	44	79	93	91	49	33
45-59	98	51	87	97	94	50	37
60 or over	96	49	81	94	94	48	35
FEMALE (TOTAL)	96	37	75	93	92	47	31
16-24	95	38	58	91	89	46	33
25-44	96	37	78	94	91	50	31
45-59	98	38	84	97	95	49	34
60 or over	93	35	73	90	92	43	27
VICTIM OF CRIME							
Victim	98	50	79	97	95	54	36
Non-victim	96	40	77	93	92	47	32
DEPRIVATION							
15% most deprived	95	40	75	93	92	51	33
Rest of Scotland	96	42	78	94	92	48	32
PRISON: EVER ²							
Yes	99	65	91	97	98	67	52
No	96	41	77	94	92	48	32
ALL	96	41	77	94	92	48	33

1. Question wording: "When a judge or a sheriff finds someone guilty in Scotland they can give them one of several types of sentences – for example, they can give someone a fine or they can send them to prison. Apart from these two options, can you think of any other ways that are currently used to deal with adults who are found guilty of a crime?" Answer spontaneous.
Prompted question wording: "And which of these other ways of dealing with people who have been found guilty of a crime have you heard of before now?" Answer options as above.
2. 'Prison: ever' is based on respondents who have (answer yes) or have not (answer no) personally been on remand or served a sentence in Scotland in a young offenders' institution, a prison or in the community (variable name QDBEENP).

Table A1.13: Attitudes to community sentences (% 'strongly' or 'slightly agree'), 2010/11

SCJS 2010/11 (base: 13,010)

Variable name: *QDISATT*

<i>Percentages</i>	Drug users need treatment not prison	Community sentencing is a good idea for minor crimes	Learning new skills during community sentences stops criminals committing more crimes	Community sentences do not punish criminals enough	Criminals who complete their community sentences have paid back their community
MALE (TOTAL)	67	72	51	64	47
16-24	68	79	50	52	48
25-44	65	75	50	62	49
45-59	68	71	50	64	48
60 or over	66	66	54	72	45
FEMALE (TOTAL)	68	73	51	65	44
16-24	64	75	45	63	40
25-44	65	75	50	63	44
45-59	71	74	53	63	46
60 or over	69	69	55	71	45
VICTIM OF CRIME					
Victim	65	73	48	62	49
Non-victim	68	72	52	65	45
DEPRIVATION					
15% most deprived	58	69	46	70	45
Rest of Scotland	69	73	52	63	46
PRISON: EVER ²					
Yes	66	69	48	61	55
No	67	73	51	65	46
ALL	67	72	51	65	46

Notes for Table A1.13:

1. Question wording: “The ways of dealing with people who have been found guilty of committing a crime that we have just been talking about are called community sentences. I would now like to read you some statements that other people have made about community sentencing in general. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each statement. How much do you agree or disagree that ...” Answer options: ‘Agree strongly’, ‘Agree slightly’, ‘Neither agree or disagree’, ‘Disagree slightly’, ‘Disagree strongly’.
2. ‘Prison: ever’ is based on respondents who have (answer yes) or have not (answer no) personally been on remand or served a sentence in Scotland in a Young Offenders’ institution, a prison or in the community (variable name: *QDBEENP*).

Annex 2 Methodology

Full details of the design and methodology for the survey can be found in the accompanying 2010/11 Technical Report. This section presents a brief overview of the survey sampling, questionnaire, fieldwork and response rate.

A2.1 Sampling

The SCJS used a random probability sample method and was designed to be representative of the population of households in Scotland and adults aged 16 or over living in those households.

The sample was drawn from the small users' Postcode Address File (PAF) which was expanded using the multiple occupancy indicator (MOI). PAF is currently by far the most comprehensive and reliable sample frame available in the UK for surveys of this kind.

The sample was also designed to achieve the equivalent of a simple random sample of 750 interviews in each police force area (PFA) in Scotland. A disproportional sample design by PFA was necessary to meet this stipulation, as PFAs with smaller populations required samples larger than their population proportions. As analysis was also required by criminal justice authority area (CJAA), these were combined with PFAs to produce 11 mutually exclusive areas which were used to stratify the sample.

As well as stratifying by PFA / CJAA, sample selection differed between urban and rural areas as defined by the Scottish Government's urban / rural classification.⁷³ In a departure from previous Scottish crime surveys, the sample was largely unclustered – clustering only occurred in the more sparsely populated areas of rural Scotland. In rural areas, Data Zones were selected as primary sampling units with probability proportional to population size and the sample was clustered within those areas. In urban areas the sample was systematically selected within PFA with a fixed interval giving an un-clustered sample.

At each sampled address, the interviewer was firstly required to establish that the address was eligible (ineligible addresses included vacant properties, second homes, non-residential addresses and establishments where people live in group residences, e.g. care homes or halls of residence). On very rare occasions an interviewer found the address they had been provided with consisted, in fact, of more than one address (for example a house which had been split into two flats). In this case, a random selection of which address to interview at was made using an algorithm in the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) script to generate a random number.

⁷³ Details of the 2007-2008 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification used in this survey can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/233802/0063988.pdf>.

Only one adult was interviewed in each household. As the majority of households contained more than one adult (aged 16 or more), details of all eligible adults were collected by the interviewer before the CAPI script randomly selected one adult for interview. The random selection of the adult to be interviewed was used to avoid any bias in selection, and once a selection was made, no substitutions were permitted under any circumstances.

Fieldwork assignments by area across Scotland were spread out across the 10 month fieldwork period, with a target to conduct equal numbers of interviews across each of the 10 months. This avoided particular concentrations of interviews in a given area within a short period of time, or a concentration of interviews within a particular period of time.

Interviews were conducted across the whole of Scotland, excluding only some of the smallest inhabited islands (detailed in the Technical Report).

A2.2 Questionnaire

The SCJS basic questionnaire structure consists of three elements:

- The **main questionnaire** consisting of a set of core modules asked of the whole sample, including demographics; and a set of **quarter-sample modules**, containing questions on a variety of topics;
- A **victim form questionnaire** which collects details about the incidents a respondent may have experienced during the reference period. This victim form can be repeated up to five times; the number of victim forms completed depended on the number and nature of incidents respondents experienced;
- A **self-completion questionnaire** covering sensitive issues. All respondents were asked to complete a self-completion questionnaire, but had the option to refuse this due to the sensitive nature of the questions.

A detailed description of the questionnaire can be found in the Technical Report and a copy of the full questionnaire is available from the Scottish Government survey website or the ESDS Archive.⁷⁴

The SCJS 2010/11 overall questionnaire consisted of three questionnaires (the main, victim form and self-completion questionnaires). Treated as a single questionnaire the SCJS 2010/11 had a total of nine distinct sections which flowed in the following order:

Main questionnaire (13,010 respondents)

- Section 1: General views on crime and social issues

⁷⁴ Scottish Government survey website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/scjs>. The ESDS Archive's website: <http://www.esds.ac.uk/>..

- Section 2: Victim form screener

Victim form (Section 3) (completed by 2,568 respondents). Repeated up to five times, based on information collected in the victim form screener section)

- Incident dates
- Incident details
- Experience of criminal justice system organisations (emotions, support and advice, perceptions of the incident, police contact, offender(s) prosecution, information and assistance, Procurator Fiscal, attitudes towards offender prosecution and sentencing)
- Incident summary

Full sample module (Section 4) (13,010 respondents)

- Community sentencing
- Local community
- Scottish criminal justice system

Quarter-sample modules (Section 5) (c. 3,250 respondents each module)

Module A

- Fear of crime

Module B

- Police (visibility, attitudes towards and stopped by police)
- Road safety cameras

Module C

- Fraud (card fraud and identity theft)
- Civil law

Module D

- Civil law
- Procurator Fiscal

Main questionnaire continued (13,010 respondents)

- Section 6: Demographics (newspaper readership, tenure and accommodation type, marital status, work status and employment details, health status, ethnicity and religion and income).

Self-completion questionnaire (completed by 10,999 respondents)⁷⁵

- Section 7: Illicit drug use
- Section 8: Stalking and harassment and partner abuse
- Section 9: Sexual victimisation

Respondents were given the option of refusing to complete any question they did not wish to answer.

⁷⁵ Respondents were given the option to refuse the self-completion questionnaire so not all 13,010 respondents to the main survey completed it. The findings from the self-completion section of the survey are reported in a series of separate reports.

Where relevant, and especially for the victim form, question wording remained consistent with previous surveys in order to aid comparability.

There were minimal changes to the 2010/11 survey questionnaire compared to the 2009/10 questionnaire. Details of these can be found Chapter 3 of the accompanying Technical Report.

A2.3 Fieldwork

Fieldwork began on 1st June 2010 and finished on the 31st of March 2011, with approximately 1,300 interviews being conducted in each of the 10 months.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face in the respondents' homes and administered by specially trained professional interviewers using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Prior to calling at addresses interviewers posted a letter from the Scottish Government which included further information about the survey as well as answering a selection of frequently asked questions in order to prepare households for their call.

The majority of respondents to the self-completion section completed it using Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing (CASI), entering their answers directly on to the interviewer's tablet PC themselves. This ensured greater confidentiality when answering sensitive questions or those on illicit behaviour.

A2.4 Response rate

The overall response rate (after adjusting to exclude ineligible addresses where interviews could not have been obtained) was 67.3%. Under one in ten (7.3%) issued addresses were found to be ineligible or 'deadwood' at which it was not possible to gain an interview. Table A2.1 provides a full breakdown for all issued addresses.

Table A2.1: Response rate for SCJS 2010/11

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: issued sample (20,834).

Outcome / summary	Sample (n)	% issued	% eligible
TOTAL SAMPLE ISSUED	20,834	100.0	N/A
TOTAL INELIGIBLE ADDRESSES	1,514	7.3	N/A
Addresses not traced / inaccessible	99	0.5	N/A
Not built / does not exist	18	0.1	N/A
Derelict / demolished	89	0.4	N/A
Empty / vacant	733	3.5	N/A
Second home / not main residence	244	1.2	N/A
Business / industrial	264	1.3	N/A
Institution / communal establishment	39	0.2	N/A
Other deadwood	28	0.1	N/A
TOTAL ELIGIBLE ADDRESSES	19,320	92.7	100.0
TOTAL NON-CONTACT	887	4.2	4.5
No contact with anyone in household	875	4.2	4.5
No contact with selected respondent	9	0.0	0.0
No contact with responsible adult (aged<18)	3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL REFUSAL	3,802	18.3	19.6
Office refusal	471	2.3	2.4
Refused all information	2,088	10.0	10.8
Personal refusal	969	4.7	5.0
Proxy refusal	273	1.3	1.4
Parental permission refused (aged<18)	1	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OTHER UNSUCCESSFUL	1,621	7.8	8.4
Broken appointment	765	3.7	4.0
Temporarily ill / incapacitated	76	0.4	0.4
Physically or mentally unable	167	0.8	0.9
Away / in hospital	326	1.6	1.7
Inadequate English	35	0.2	0.2
Other unsuccessful	252	1.2	1.3
TOTAL UNPRODUCTIVE	6,310	30.3	32.7
ACHIEVED INTERVIEWS	13,010	62.4	67.3
TOTAL SAMPLE ISSUED	20,834	100.0	N/A

Annex 3 SCJS Crime

This annex presents an overview of how information about crime is collected in the survey, what crimes are recorded, what crimes are included in the analysis contained in this report and how these are grouped. More detailed information is available in the Technical Report.

A3.1 How the information was collected

Respondents were asked about their experiences of up to 17 broad types of crimes in the 10-month 'reference period' (section A3.5) in the victim form screener section of the questionnaire. For example, "*In that time, did anyone get into your home without permission and cause damage*". Up to five incidents or types of incidents identified in the screener section were then followed up in detail in the victim form section of the questionnaire after establishing more accurately when the incident/s occurred and if the incidents were part of a series or not.

In common with other crime surveys, the SCJS only asked respondents to provide details of up to five incidents or types of incidents, even if they had experienced more than this number. Incidents were prioritised according to the type of offence, with those offences which are less common prioritised over more common ones (and within this order, the most recent incident first). The number of victim forms was capped in this way to reduce the burden of interview length on respondents.

A3.2 Offence coding

Once the interview data was returned to the office, all victim forms were reviewed by specially trained coders in order to determine whether what was reported in the interview represented a crime or not and what offence code should be assigned to the incident. Coders used the SCJS coding manual which contained precise definitions of each offence code. A copy of this manual can be found in the Technical Report.

The purpose of the offence classification was to identify a single offence code for each victim form. Offence codes are split into two groups:

- **In-scope codes:** those which are used in the calculation of victimisation rates or *prevalence* and *incidence* and therefore those used in this report);
- **Out-of-scope codes:** these can be further split into two categories, neither of which are included in the published survey statistics contained in this report;
 - **Sexual offence or threat codes;**
 - **Non-valid codes:** codes assigned where incidents happened outside of Scotland, outside the reference period, were duplicate

incidents or where not enough information was collected to make an accurate classification of the incident.

Further details of the offence coding process including the quality assurance procedures followed are included in the accompanying Technical Report.

A3.3 Series of crimes

Most incidents that were reported in the survey were one-off, single occurrences. However, in a minority of cases respondents were victimised in the same manner more than once. In these cases, respondents were asked whether they considered these incidents to be a 'series'; that is where the incidents involved:

“the same thing, done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people”.

Where incidents were determined to be part of a series, the total number of incidents in the series was recorded, but only one victim form was completed. The details collected in this victim form were those of the most recent incident. This avoided a greater level of respondent burden (as respondents did not have to repeatedly answer the same questions on very similar incidents) as well as aiding respondent recall. Details of the most recent incident were taken to represent other incidents in the series (up to a maximum of five – see section A3.3.1) when calculating crime estimates and analysing victimisation data. This practice is also followed by the BCS and other crime surveys such as the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) and the National Crime and Victimization Survey (NCVS) in the USA.

A3.3.1 Capping series of crimes

Where there were more than five incidents in a series, only the first five were included in the estimates of crime. This restriction has been applied since the BCS began in 1982 and the equivalent Scottish crime survey began in 1993. This capping was applied to ensure that survey estimates were not affected by a very small number of respondents who reported an extremely high number of incidents. This improves the ability to compare trends in survey data over time, especially among rarer crimes where numbers of crimes can be highly variable between survey years. Capping of this kind is consistent with other surveys of crime and other similar types of survey.

Prevalence rates are not affected by this capping procedure (see Bolling *et al.*, 2008 for information on the measurement of series data in the BCS), though it has been shown to underestimate the incidence of crime, in particular of violent crime, in other surveys (Farrell & Pease, 2007; Planty & Strom, 2007). The Technical Report also provides further discussion of this issue.

A3.4 Valid incidents

The SCJS only collected information about incidents which happened in Scotland. For incidents happening on-line then information was collected only if the respondent was living in Scotland at the time of the incident. The BCS and the NICS collect information on crimes occurring in England and Wales and Northern Ireland respectively.

In addition, valid incidents had to have occurred in the reference period, the 12 months prior to the month of interview (section A3.5) and be assigned an in-scope offence code (section A3.2).

A3.5 Survey reference period

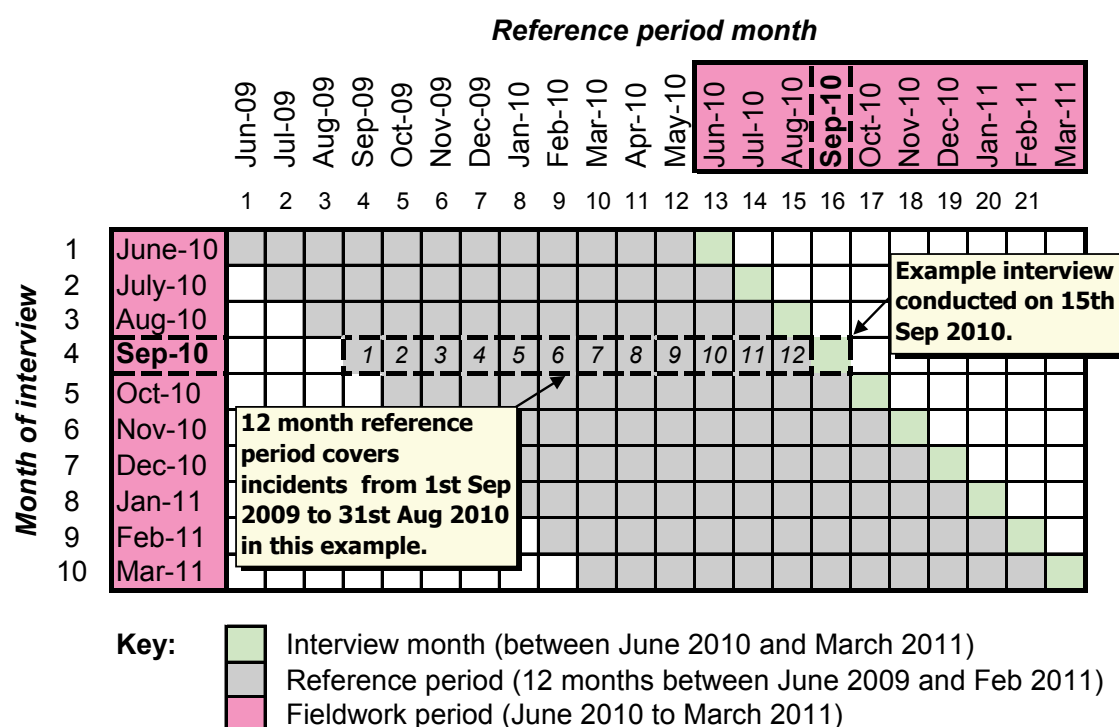
Respondents to the SCJS were asked about their experience of crime within a defined period of time known as the 'reference period'. The estimates of incidence and prevalence in this report are based only on incidents which happened in the 12 calendar months prior to the month of interview. For example, in an interview conducted on the 15th of September 2010, the survey statistics would include incidents which the respondent had experienced between 1st September 2009 and the 31st August 2010.⁷⁶ The reference period therefore covered an equal length of time (12 calendar months) for each respondent, irrespective of when they were interviewed during the 10 month fieldwork period. This example is highlighted in Figure A3.1 below.

Due to continuous interviewing across the 10 month fieldwork period, the reference period 'rolled' forward for each consecutive fieldwork month. Compared to the example above, respondents interviewed on 15th October 2010 were asked about incidents which occurred in the reference period 1st October 2009 to 30th September 2010. The total reference period for interviews conducted from June 2010 through to the end of March 2011 is therefore a 21 month period from June 2009 through to February 2011. This is illustrated in Figure A3.1 below.

March, April and May 2010 are the only month to be included in the reference period for all 13,010 respondents and the crimes collected centre around these months.

⁷⁶ However, despite the fact that these incidents are not included in the analysis, for the sake of simplicity during the interview, respondents were also asked about incidents which happened in the period of time between the start of the reference period and the date of interview (the wording of the victim form screener questions follow the format "*Since the first of* <month of start of reference period>, ...". In the example above, details of incidents which occurred in the month of interview (i.e. the 15 days of September 2010) would also be recorded by the interviewer. These incidents do not form part of the survey estimates of crime.

Figure A3.1: Survey reference period for SCJS 2010/11



In 2002, the BCS similarly moved from a fixed reference period with a sample size of 20,000 to a rolling reference period with a sample size of 40,000. The initial findings of an assessment of the impact of the change in methodology on estimates of crime concluded that:

“the new methodology is not giving rise to crime estimates any greater than those achieved under the old methodology. Indeed, for some categories the change in methodology appears to generate lower estimates” (Kershaw et al., 2001).

A3.5.1 Series incidents and the reference period

Where respondents had experienced series incidents, if the most recent incident in the series occurred in the month of interview (that is, outside of the reference period), the number of incidents in the series (capped at five) was reduced by the number of incidents occurring in the month of interview.

A3.6 Crime measured by the survey

A3.6.1 Offence codes

The offence coding manual for SCJS 2010/11 contained 66 offence codes. Of those 66, 12 were out-of-scope codes relating to sexual offences or threats, and so are not included in the analysis contained in this report (section A3.6.2 and A3.6.3). 21 of the 66 offence codes were non-valid codes (for classifying incidents, that happened outside of Scotland, outside the reference period,

were duplicate incidents or where not enough information was collected to make an accurate classification of the incident/s).

The remaining 33 in-scope offence codes are combined into a number of groups of types of crime which are reported in this report.

A3.6.2A note on crime types not covered

The SCJS does not aim to provide data about all types of crime and has notable exclusions.⁷⁷

The SCJS did collect information on threats and, where reported in the victim form, on sexual offences, and coders assigned offence codes to these incidents in the normal way. However, as these are classified as out-of-scope codes, the analysis contained in this report, including the estimates of crimes, do not include these crimes for the reasons outlined below.

A3.6.3 Sexual offences

Very small numbers of sexual offences were recorded in the victim form in past Scottish crime surveys. It is accepted that victims are reluctant to disclose information on these sensitive crimes in a face-to-face interview. Any survey estimates for sexual offences produced from the victim form in past surveys were based on such small numbers that they were not sufficiently reliable to report.

Recognising the unreliability of face-to-face interviewing in collecting information about sexual victimisation, the SCJS estimates of crime did not include data on any sexual offences. Instead a separate self-completion section was developed for the SCJS. Data from the sexual victimisation section of the self-completion questionnaire is published in a separate report.⁷⁸

A3.6.4 Threats

Following established practice in previous crime surveys in Scotland, threats, although assigned an offence code, were not included in the estimates of crime due to the difficulty of establishing whether or not a crime actually occurred (Anderson and Leitch, 1996).

⁷⁷ Further details can be found in Chapter 1 of this report and in the accompanying Technical Report.

⁷⁸ The reports on sexual victimisation will be published in December and will be available on the publications section of the survey website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications/publications>.

A3.6.5 List of in-scope offence codes

The list of the 33 SCJS in-scope offence codes (crimes) which were included in the incidence and prevalence estimates in this report is shown in table A3.1. The table also shows the crime groups used in the report into which each offence code is grouped.

Table A3.1: Offence codes included in the estimates of crime by crime group used in this report
SCJS 2010/11.

Code / Description	Crime group
11 Serious assault	Assault
12 Minor assault with injury	
13 Minor assault with no / negligible injury	
14 Serious assault and fire raising	
15 Serious assault and housebreaking	
21 Attempted assault	Robbery
41 Robbery	
42 Attempted robbery	Personal theft (excluding robbery)
43 Snatch theft from the person	
44 Other theft from the person	
45 Attempted theft from the person	
67 Other theft	
73 Other attempted theft	Housebreaking ⁷⁹
51 Housebreaking in a dwelling (nothing taken)	
52 Housebreaking in a dwelling (something taken)	
53 Attempted housebreaking in a dwelling	Other household theft (including bicycle theft)
50 Attempted housebreaking to non-connected domestic garage / outhouse	
55 Theft in a dwelling	
56 Theft from a meter	
57 Housebreaking: non-connected domestic garage / outhouse – nothing taken	
58 Housebreaking: non-connected domestic garage / outhouse – something taken	
64 Theft of pedal cycle	
65 Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)	All motor vehicle theft related incidents
60 Theft of car / van	
61 Theft from car / van	
62 Theft of motorbike, motor scooter or moped	
63 Theft from motorbike, motor scooter or moped	
71 Attempted theft of / from car / van	
72 Attempted theft of / from motorcycle, motor scooter or	

⁷⁹ Housebreaking and attempted housebreaking in a dwelling includes connected domestic garages outhouses and sheds.

	moped	
80	Fire raising	
82	Vandalism to a motor vehicle	Vandalism
84	Vandalism to the home	
86	Other vandalism	

A3.6.6 Household and individual crimes

All of the 33 offence codes which are assigned in the SCJS relate either to:

- Crimes against the individual respondent (such as assault);
- Crimes experienced by the respondent's *household* (such as housebreaking).

With regard to crimes against individuals (personal crimes), respondents were asked only to provide information about incidents in which they themselves were the victim. Of the crime groups used in this report, this includes:

- Personal theft (excluding robbery);
- Violent crime, including:
 - Assault;
 - Robbery.

If other household members had experienced personal crimes then this was *not* recorded in the survey.

Of the groups used in this report, crimes where the household was considered to be the victim include:

- Vandalism;
- All motor vehicle crime related incidents;
- Housebreaking;
- Other household theft (including bicycle theft).

This important distinction between personal and household crimes affects how the survey statistics were calculated (section A3.7).

A3.7 Incidence, prevalence and repeat victimisation

The SCJS produces two key measures of crime: *incidence* (the numbers of crimes) and *prevalence* (the *risk* of being a victim of crime or the *victimisation rate*). It also provides data on repeat victimisation.

Incidence and prevalence statistics were estimated for Scotland using data supplied by National Records of Scotland (NRS);⁸⁰ Estimates of Households

⁸⁰ On the 1st April 2011 the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) was amalgamated with the National Archives of Scotland to form the National

and Dwellings in Scotland, 2010 (2,357,400 households) and Mid-2010 Population Estimates Scotland (4,310,300 adults).⁸¹

A3.7.1 Incidence and incidence rate

Incidence is defined as:

“The number of crimes experienced per household or adult.”

To calculate incidence, the number of crimes experienced by respondents or their household (section A3.6.6) was aggregated together for each offence code, based on up to five separate victim forms, and on the number of incidents in a ‘series’ (capped at five) recorded in those victim forms (section A3.5.1).

The incidence *rate* has also been calculated for key crime groups. This is calculated as the gross number of incidents divided by 10,000 to give an incidence rate per 10,000 households (for household crimes) or per 10,000 adults (for personal crimes). The incidence rate enables comparison between areas with differing populations. It is used in the report to compare results obtained from the SCJS and from the BCS 2010/11.

Incidence and incidence rates were estimated using incidence weights which include a grossing factor based on population estimates for the household and adult populations depending on whether the crime was classified as a household or individual crime.

A3.7.2 Prevalence

Prevalence is defined as:

“The proportion of the population who were victims of an offence once or more in the specified period.”

Prevalence takes account of whether a household or person was a victim of a specific crime once or more in the reference period, not the number of times they were victimised. These figures were based on information from the victim form which was used to designate respondents and / or their households as victims, or non-victims. The percentage of households or individuals in the population that were victimised provides the *prevalence*. This equates to the *risk* of being a victim of crime and is also referred to as the *rate of victimisation*.

Records of Scotland (NRS). The NRS website is:

<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk>

⁸¹ Data rounded to the nearest 50 and available from the NRS website:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/index.html>.

Prevalence was estimated using population estimates for the household and adult populations depending on whether the crime was classified as a household or individual crime.

Where crimes are grouped together in a way that includes both household and personal crime, prevalence was calculated using the population estimates for adults. This follows the practice adopted by the BCS and includes;

- Property crime;
- Comparable crime;
- All SCJS crime (crime overall).

Since the SCJS also collects demographic information, prevalence has been calculated for different subgroups to investigate the varying risk among adults with different personal and area characteristics (Chapter 3). Estimates of prevalence among motor vehicle- and bicycle-owners have also been calculated for relevant crimes (Annex 1). Risk among those groups is higher than for the population in general, of course, as the household population includes those which do not have access to motor vehicles or bicycles.

A3.7.3 Repeat Victimisation

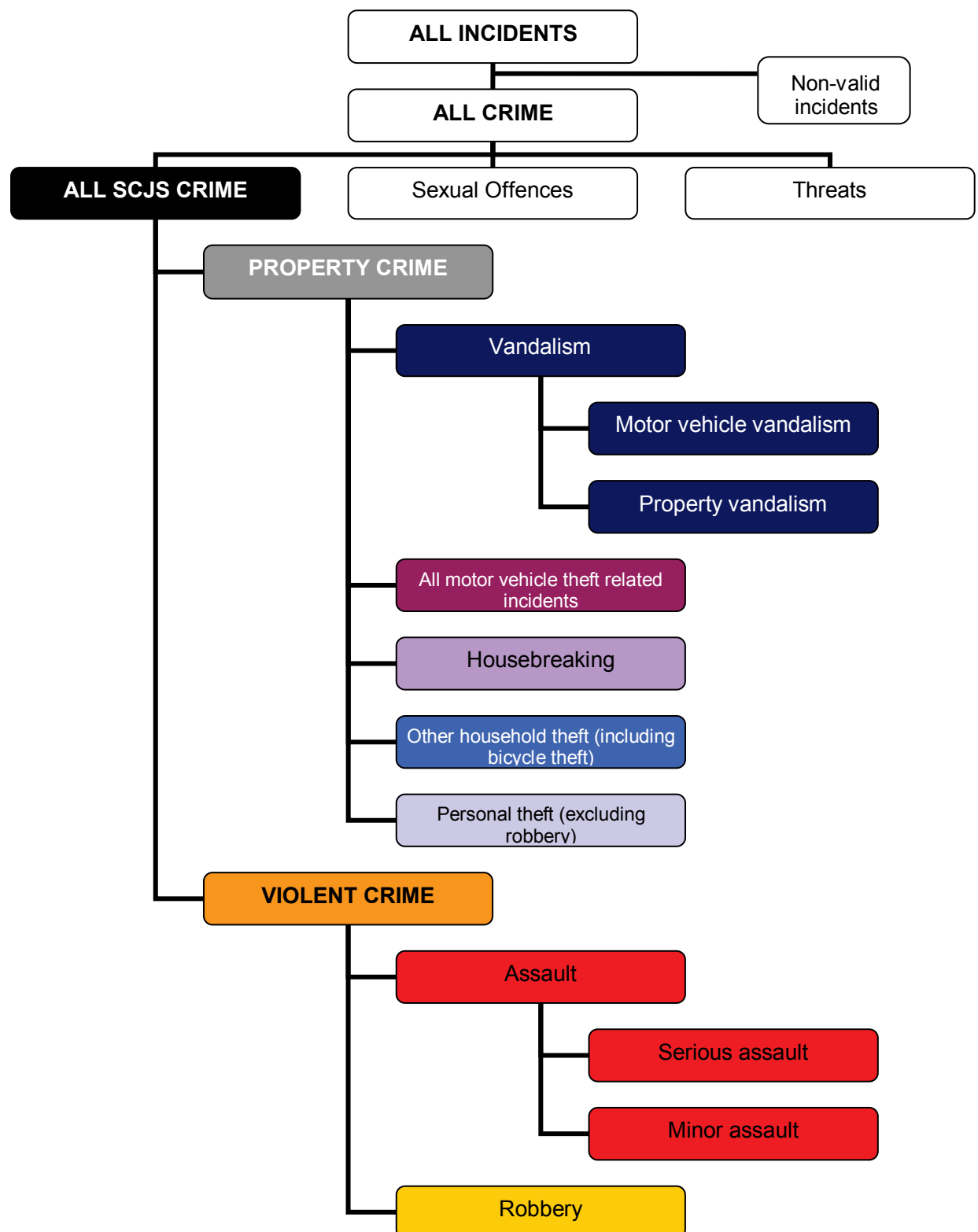
A household or adult is classed as a repeat victim if they are the victim of the same crime more than once in the 12 month reference period. If all victims had only been the victim of one crime in the reference period incidence and prevalence would be the same. Repeat victimisation accounts for differences between incidence and prevalence. Higher levels of repeat victimisation mean there is a relatively lower prevalence compared with incidence.

Repeat victimisation is calculated as a percentage of household or adult victims according to the crime group. Where both household and personal crimes are grouped together, repeat victimisation is calculated as a percentage of the population of adult victims.

A3.8 Crime groups

For the purpose of reporting, 'all SCJS crime' (overall crime) has been broken down into various groups (Box 2.1 in Chapter 2). The two principal crime groups are property crime and violent crime as the level of risk associated with these groups of crimes differs, along with their characteristics, and victims' experience and perception of them. These two principal groups can also be further broken down into seven groups shown in Figure A3.2 below. Some further sub-groups are also shown for vandalism and assault. The groups shown in Figure A3.2 and used in this report (including the Annex 1 tables) are described in more detail below.

Figure A3.2: Crime groups used in the report



A3.8.1 Crime group descriptions

The descriptions of the crime groups used in this report follow the basic order of Figure A3.2 and the Annex 1 tables. Descriptions for comparable crime and acquisitive crime are also included (section A3.8.2).

Variable names are included in square brackets after the heading for each crime group.⁸²

All SCJS crime [variable *surveycrime*]

All SCJS crime includes all property crime and all violent crime, but excludes threats and sexual offences (section A3.6).

All SCJS crime is used throughout the report and all of the other crime groups used in the report are sub-groups of all SCJS crime. Estimates of overall incidence and prevalence of crime in Scotland are calculated using all SCJS crime. As all SCJS crime includes both household and personal crimes, prevalence and repeat victimisation are calculated based on the adult population.

Property crime [variable *property*]

This crime grouping includes vandalism; all motor vehicle theft related incidents; housebreaking; other household theft (including bicycle theft); and personal theft (excluding robbery).

Property crime is one of the main crime groups used in this report (together with violent crime). As property crime includes both household and personal crimes, prevalence and repeat victimisation are calculated based on the adult population.

Vandalism [variable *vand*]

Vandalism involves intentional and malicious damage to property (including houses and vehicles). In the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980, vandalism became a separate offence defined as wilful or reckless destruction or damage to property belonging to another. Cases which involve only nuisance without actual damage (for example, letting down car tyres) are not included. Where criminal damage occurs in combination with housebreaking, robbery or violent offences it is these latter crimes that take precedence.

Vandalism is a subgroup of property crime.

⁸² Variables in the SPSS data files will be prefaced by *inc* for incidence variables and *prev* for prevalence variables.

Motor vehicle vandalism [variable *motovvand*]

This crime group includes any intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle such as scratching a coin down the side of a car, or denting a car roof. It does not, however, include causing deliberate damage to a car by fire. These incidents are recorded as fire-raising and therefore included in vandalism to other property. The SCJS only covers vandalism against vehicles belonging to private households; that is, cars, vans, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds which are either owned or regularly used by anyone in the household. Lorries, heavy vans, tractors, trailers and towed caravans were generally excluded from the coverage of the SCJS as these are usually the property of an employer and not for personal use.

Motor vehicle vandalism is a subgroup of vandalism.

Property vandalism [variable *propvand*]

Vandalism to the home and other property involves intentional or malicious damage to doors, windows, fences, plants and shrubs for example. Vandalism to other property also includes arson where there is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household (including vehicles) caused by fire, regardless of the type of property involved.

Property vandalism is a subgroup of vandalism.

All motor vehicle theft related incidents [variable *allmvtheft*]

The SCJS covers three main categories of vehicle theft: 'theft of motor vehicles' referring to the theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle, where the vehicle is driven away illegally (whether or not it is recovered); 'theft from motor vehicles' which includes the theft of vehicle parts, accessories or contents; and 'attempted thefts of or from motor vehicles', where there is clear evidence that an attempt was made to steal the vehicle or something from it (e.g. damage to locks). If parts or contents of the motor vehicle are stolen in addition to the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft of a motor vehicle. Included in this category are cars, vans, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds which are either owned or regularly used by anyone in the household. Lorries, heavy vans, tractors, trailers and towed caravans were generally excluded from the coverage of the SCJS as these are usually the property of an employer and not for personal use.

All motor vehicle theft related incidents are a subgroup of property crime.

Housebreaking [variable *housebreak*]

In Scottish law, the term 'burglary' has no meaning although in popular usage it has come to mean breaking into a home in order to steal the contents. Scottish law refers to this as 'theft by housebreaking'.

Respondents who reported that someone had broken into their home with the intention of committing theft (whether the intention was carried out or not) were classified as victims of housebreaking. Entry must have been by forcing

a door or via a non-standard entrance. Thus, entry through unlocked doors or by using false pretences, or if the offender had a key, were not housebreaking (they would fall into 'other household theft'). The definition of housebreaking used in this report is the same as the definition used in the 2003, 2006 and 2008/09 and 2009/10 reports but differs from the definition used prior to that. The definition was changed in 2003 to mirror more accurately the Scottish police recorded crime definition of domestic housebreaking by including housebreakings to non-dwellings (such as sheds, garages and out-houses) which are directly connected to the dwelling.

Housebreaking is a subgroup of property crime.

Other household theft (including bicycle theft) [variable *otherhousetheftcycle*]

This crime group includes actual and attempted thefts from domestic garages, outhouses and sheds that are *not* directly linked to the dwelling. The term also includes thefts from gas and electricity prepayment meters and thefts from outside the dwelling (excluding thefts of milk bottles etc. from the doorstep). 'Thefts in a dwelling' are also included in this group; these are thefts committed inside a home by somebody who did not force their way into the home, and who entered through a normal entrance (examples include guests at parties, workmen with legitimate access, people who got in using false pretences, or if the respondent left a door open or unlocked). Theft of a bicycle is also included.

Other household theft (including bicycle theft) is a subgroup of property crime.

Personal theft (excluding robbery) [variable *perstheft*]

This group of crime includes actual and attempted 'snatch theft', 'theft from the person' where the victim's property is stolen directly from the person of the victim but without physical force or threat of force and 'other personal theft' which refers to theft of personal property outside the home where there was no direct contact between the offender and the victim.

Personal theft is a subgroup of property crime.

Violent crime [variable *violent*]

The coverage of violent crime consists of actual and attempted minor assault, serious assault and robbery. Sexual offences are not included (section A3.6.3).

Violent crime is one of the main crime groups used in this report (together with property crime).

Assault [variable *assault*]

In the SCJS, the term assault refers to two categories:

- Serious assaults, comprising incidents of assault which led to an overnight stay in hospital as an in-patient or which resulted in specific injuries regardless of whether or not the victim stayed in hospital overnight;
- Minor assaults, which are actual or attempted assaults resulting in no or negligible injury.

Assault is a subgroup of violent crime.

Serious assault [variable *serassault*]

An assault is classified as serious if the victim sustained an injury resulting in an overnight stay in hospital as an in-patient or any of the following injuries whether or not they were detained in hospital: fractures, internal injuries, severe concussion, loss of consciousness, lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement or any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.

Serious assault is a subgroup of assault.

Robbery [variable *rob*]

This term refers to actual or attempted theft of personal property or cash directly from the person, accompanied by force or the threat of force. Robbery should be distinguished from other thefts from the person which involve speed or stealth.

Robbery is a subgroup of violent crime.

A3.8.2 Comparable crime group descriptions

Comparable crime [variable *comparcrime*]

Only certain categories of crime covered by the SCJS are directly comparable with police recorded crime statistics (Annex 5). These categories are collectively referred to as comparable crime. Comparable crime can be broken down into the following three crime groups:

- Acquisitive crime: comprising housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle and bicycle theft;
- Vandalism: including both vehicle and property vandalism;
- Violent crime: comprising assault and robbery.

Section A3.8.1 provides definitions of vandalism and violent crime. Acquisitive crime is defined below.

Comparable crime is used in Chapter 2 when comparing SCJS data to police recorded crime statistics and in the crime tables (Annex 1). For further details

of the comparison between police recorded crime and SCJS crime, see Annex 5.

Acquisitive crime [variable *acquis*]

Acquisitive crime consists of three crime groups / offence codes: housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle and bicycle theft. Housebreaking is defined in section A3.8.1 and theft of a motor vehicle is part of the all motor vehicle theft related incidents crime group (section A3.8.1). Bicycle theft is defined as theft of a bicycle from outside a dwelling. Almost all bicycles were stolen in this way. Bicycle thefts which take place inside the home by someone who is not trespassing at the time are counted as theft in a dwelling (a subgroup of other household theft including bicycle theft); and thefts of bicycles from inside the home by a trespasser are counted as housebreaking.

Annex 4 Confidence Intervals, Statistical Significance and Weighting

A4.1 Confidence intervals and statistical significance

SCJS estimates are based on a representative sample of the population of Scotland aged 16 or over living in private households. A sample, as used in the SCJS, is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn.

Any sample survey may produce estimates that differ from the values that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The magnitude of these differences is related to the size and variability of the estimate, and the design of the survey, including sample size.

It is however possible to calculate the range of values between which the population figures are estimated to lie; known as the *confidence interval* (also referred to as *margin of error*). At the 95 per cent confidence level, when assessing the results of a single survey it is assumed that there is a one in 20 chance that the true population value will fall outside the 95 per cent confidence interval range calculated for the survey estimate. Similarly, over many repeats of a survey under the same conditions, one would expect that the confidence interval would contain the true population value 95 times out of 100.

Because of sampling variation, changes in reported estimates between survey years or between population subgroups may occur by chance. In other words, the change may simply be due to which respondents were randomly selected for interview.

Whether this is likely to be the case can be assessed using standard statistical tests. These tests indicate whether differences are likely to be due to chance or represent a real difference. In general, only differences that are statistically significant at the five per cent level (and are therefore likely to be real as opposed to occurring by chance) are described as differences within this report.

Confidence intervals around SCJS estimates are based on sampling variation calculations which reflect the stratified and, in some areas, clustered design of the survey, and also the weighting applied. They are often referred to as complex standard errors (CSEs). The values for these were calculated using the SAS Surveymeans module (<http://www.sas.com>).

Statistical significance for change in SCJS estimates for all SCJS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other SCJS estimates. This is because there is an extra stage of sampling used in the personal crime rate (selecting the adult respondent for interview) compared with the household crime rate (where the respondent represents the whole household). Technically these are estimates from two different, though obviously highly related, surveys. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) methodology group

has provided an approximation method to use to overcome this problem. This method is also used by the BCS.

The approach involves producing population-weighted variances associated with two approximated estimates for overall crime. The first approximation is derived by apportioning household crime equally among adults within the household (in other words, converting households into adults). The second apportions personal crimes to all household members (converting adults into households).

The variances are calculated in the same way as for the standard household or personal crime rates (i.e. taking into account the complex sample design and weighting). An average is then taken of the two estimates of the population-weighted variances. The resulting approximated variance is then used in the calculation of confidence intervals for the estimate of all SCJS crime. It is then used in the calculation of the sampling error around changes in estimates of all SCJS crime. This enables the determination of whether such differences are statistically significant.

This method incorporates the effect of any covariance between household and personal crime. By taking an average of the two approximations, it also counteracts any possible effect on the estimates of differing response rates by household size.

If confidence intervals are not provided, then an approximation may be used. The standard error should be calculated assuming a simple random sample and the value multiplied by an appropriate design factor to provide the confidence interval. Design factors will differ for different types of crime and characteristics. Examination of the data indicates that most design factors that have been calculated have values of less than 1.2. This suggests that the use of 1.2 would provide conservative estimates of confidence intervals for most estimates from the survey.

Table A4.1 shows the following for the key crime groups:

- The estimates for incidence rates per 10,000 adults / households;
- The 95% confidence intervals;
- The simple random sample (SRS) standard error;
- The complex, or SCJS sample, standard error;
- The design factor.

Table A4.1: Rates, confidence intervals, standard errors and design factors for key crime groups (incidence rate per 10,000), 2010/11

SCJS 2010/11.

Base: Adults (13,010).

<i>Crime rates per 10,000</i>	Best est.	Conf. int.	SRS Stand. Err.	SCJS Stand. Err.	Design Factor
ALL SCJS CRIME	3048	201	88	103	1.17
PROPERTY CRIME	2537	156	67	79	1.18
Vandalism	1168	111	51	56	1.11
Motor vehicle vandalism	619	66	32	34	1.06
Property vandalism	549	80	38	41	1.09
All mv theft related incidents	245	35	19	18	0.96
Theft of a motor vehicle	17	8	4	4	0.99
Theft from a motor vehicle	201	32	17	16	0.97
Attempted theft of / from mv	28	12	6	6	1.02
Housebreaking	119	24	12	13	1.06
Other h'hold thefts inc. cycle	717	81	37	41	1.10
Other household theft	596	72	34	36	1.07
Bicycle theft	121	27	13	14	1.03
Personal theft excl. robbery	287	47	22	24	1.09
Theft from the person	73	21	10	11	1.04
Other personal theft	214	38	19	19	1.02
VIOLENT CRIME	511	82	41	42	1.02
Assault	483	81	40	41	1.02
Serious assault	38	16	8	8	1.01
Robbery	28	14	7	7	1.04
COMPARABLE CRIME					
Vandalism	1168	201	51	56	1.11
Acquisitive	258	37	19	19	1.01
Violent crime	511	82	41	42	1.02

A4.2 Weighting

A4.2.1 Weighting method

Weighting was required to correct for:

- Unequal probabilities of selection, correcting for sampling bias (*design weights*);
- Disproportional area sampling, correcting for sampling bias (*calibration weighting*);
- Differential response by different sub-groups, correcting for non-response error (*calibration weighting*).

A two-stage approach to weighting was used for the SCJS. The first stage calculated a set of design weights that corrected for the unequal probabilities of selection firstly due to any inaccuracy in the Postcode Address File (PAF) multiple occupancy indicator (MOI) and secondly, for the individual level weights, due to selection of the individual, using the adult household size.

These design weights were used as pre-weights, or initial weights, applied to the data before the calibration weighting. Correction for disproportional sampling by police force area (PFA) and criminal justice authority area (CJAA) was achieved within the calibration weighting.

Weighting to correct for non-response error used characteristics that have been shown to be related to the levels and types of crime experienced by individuals.

The rims used in the calibration weighting for households were:⁸³

- Urban / rural within local authority (LA);
- Household type within PFA / CJAA;
- Age of head of household within PFA / CJAA.

A single age by gender by PFA / CJAA rim was used in the calibration weighting for individuals.

A4.2.2Weights and expansion factors

The SCJS, like the BCS, technically consisted of two highly related, but separate surveys (section A4.1). At different points in the survey the adult being interviewed provided information on behalf of themselves as an individual and at other points on behalf of the household as a whole.

As a result two weights were needed for each case (respondent); a household weight and an individual weight. These were applied according to whether an estimate was for a household variable (such as household accommodation type) or an individual variable (such as respondent opinion of the change in crime in the local area).

In this report, the results from the survey are presented in terms of the total population of households or adults in Scotland. An expansion factor was included in the weights to gross-up the sample data and express the results as population values. This produced two gross weights which are applied to the relevant questions when reporting the data.

The household or individual weight calculated for a respondent also applied to any victim form linked to that respondent, according to whether the details

⁸³ The calibration weighting procedure used for SCJS, is known as 'rim weighting'. The factors used in the rim weighting are known as rims.

provided were categorised as a household or an individual crime (section A3.6.6).

Most victim forms covered only one occasion. A small number of victim forms provided information about the latest in a series (where the same thing was carried out by the same people on different occasions – see Annex 3). A second expansion factor was combined with the household or individual weight to allow estimates of incidence to include up to five of the crimes in the series that happened in the reference period (Annex 3). This produced a separate ‘incident weight’ for each valid victim form. This weight was applied when reporting incident details (for example, who the offender was) so that data from series incidents were represented in the correct proportion of incidents overall.

Further details of the weighting are provided in the Technical Report.

Annex 5 Comparing SCJS and Police Recorded Crime Statistics

A5.1 Comparable crime

The SCJS provides estimates of the level of crime in Scotland. It includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police, but is limited to crimes against adults resident in households, and also does not cover all crime types. Police recorded crime is a measure of those crimes reported to the police (section 2.5.2) and recorded by them as a crime or offence.

In order to compare the estimates of crime from the SCJS and police recorded crime statistics, a comparable subset of crime was created for a set of crimes that are covered by both measures. 64% of all SCJS crime as measured by the SCJS 2010/11 falls into categories that can be compared with crimes recorded by the police.

It is possible to make comparisons between the SCJS and police recorded crime statistics for three crime groups (Figure A5.1):

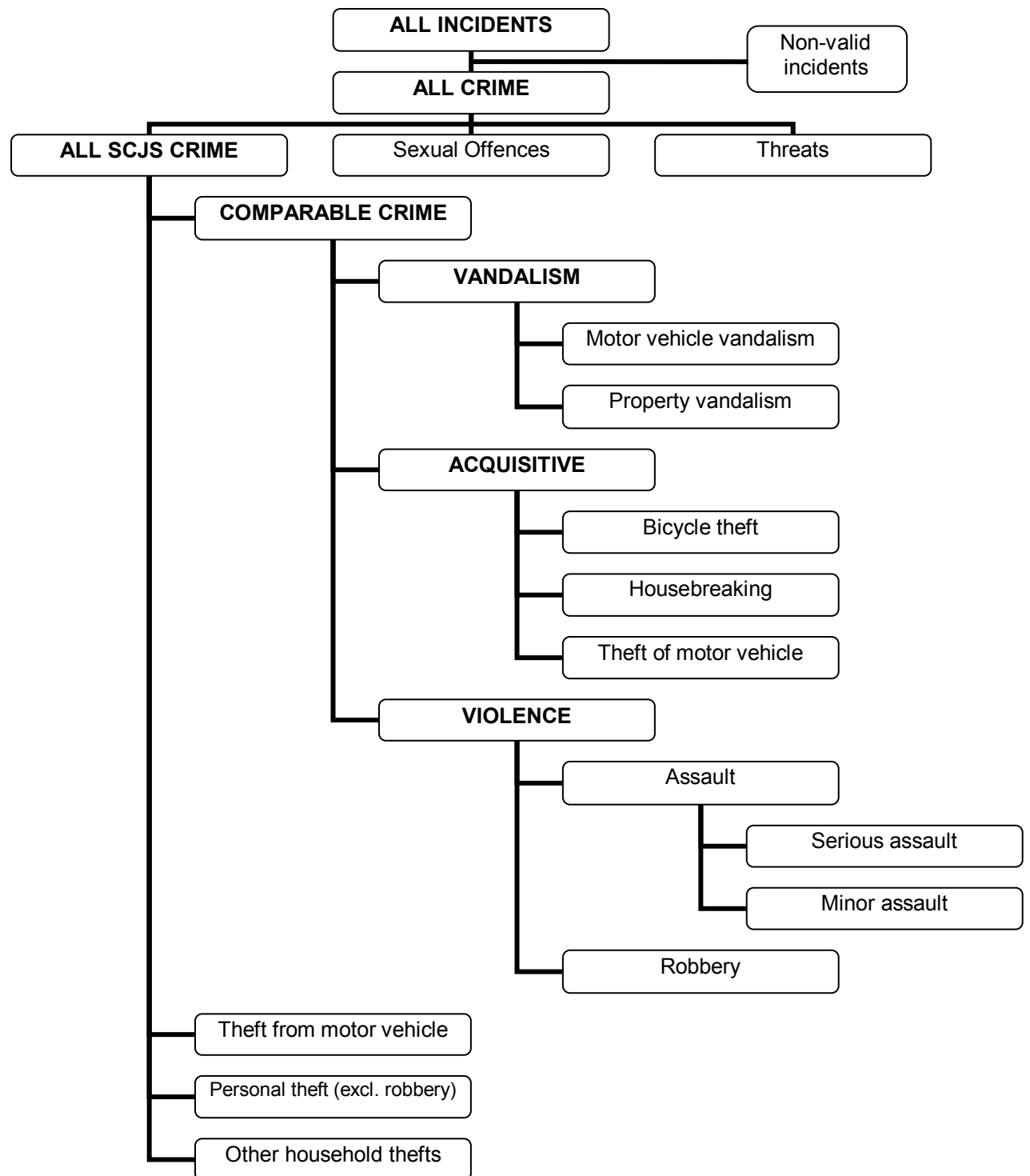
- Vandalism (including motor vehicle vandalism and property vandalism);
- Acquisitive crime (including bicycle theft, housebreaking and theft of motor vehicles);
- Violent crime (including assault and robbery).

Section A3.8.2 provides further information about these groups.

All SCJS crime estimates are based on interviews conducted between the 1st of April 2009 and the 31st of March 2010. Interviews were conducted continuously through this fieldwork period. Respondents were asked about crimes they experienced in the 12 months prior to the interview (the *reference period* – see section A3.5). The rolling reference period used in the SCJS means that the data collected centres around March 2009.

To enable comparison, estimates of the total number of comparable crimes in Scotland were obtained by grossing up the number of crimes identified in the SCJS using the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) mid-2009 population estimates of households and adults (section A3.7).

Figure A5.1: Comparable crime groups



A5.2 Police recorded crime statistics

Police recorded crime statistics used in this report relate to crimes committed in the financial year between April 2010 and March 2011. The figures presented in this volume were published on 07 September 2011.⁸⁴

Various adjustments were made to the recorded crime categories by Scottish Government statisticians to maximise comparability with the SCJS. In previous crime surveys in Scotland the police recorded crime statistics were adjusted further to remove crimes against victims aged 15 or younger and crimes against businesses. However, for the SCJS the adjustments have not been made for the following reasons:

- This further adjustment came from a Strathclyde police survey from 2002 which was before the change to recorded crime practices brought about by the Scottish Recorded Crime Standard so it may not be valid any longer;
- In addition, the adjustment may still be appropriate but given that the data from the SCJS can now be provided at police force area (PFA) level it is not appropriate to use Strathclyde's adjustment across all forces. Information to undertake this adjustment using local police force sources did not exist at the time of publication.

The decision not to adjust police recorded crime statistics is consistent with established practice on the BCS.

⁸⁴ The statistical bulletin for police recorded crime in Scotland for 2009/10 is available from the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/09/07084606/0>.

Annex 6 Comparing SCJS and BCS Crime Estimates

The coding of crimes differs between the SCJS and the British Crime Survey (BCS) which reflects the different criminal justice systems in which they operate. These differences should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between SCJS and BCS estimates in this report. One general difference is that the SCJS includes crimes where the offender is mentally ill or a police officer (these crimes are excluded in the BCS estimates).

The SCJS also differs from the BCS in that it prioritises assault over other crimes when coding offences. For example, if an incident includes both vandalism and assault, the assault component will be assumed to be more serious unless it is clear that the damage to property was the most serious aspect of the incident. This is not the case with the BCS where vandalism has priority over assault. In addition, the intent of the offender to cause harm is not taken into consideration in the SCJS and the offence code given relies only on the injuries that the victim received. The intention of the offender is taken into consideration when assigning offence codes for assaults in the BCS.

The definition of burglary in England and Wales as measured by the BCS and the definition of housebreaking in Scotland as measured by the SCJS differ in two ways:

1. The mode of entry;

In Scotland, housebreaking occurs when the offender has physically broken into the home by forced entry or come in the home through a non-standard entry point such as a window. Even if the offender pushed past someone to gain entry to the home, this would not be coded as housebreaking in Scotland.⁸⁵

Burglary measured by the BCS in England and Wales does not necessarily involve forced entry; a burglar can walk in through an open door, or gain access by deception.

2. The intention of the offender;

Burglary from a dwelling in England and Wales as measured by the BCS includes any unauthorised entry into the respondent's dwelling, no matter what incident occurs once the offender is inside. If the offender does not have the right to enter a home, but does so, this will be burglary.

In Scotland, the SCJS records the incident as housebreaking only if there is evidence of either theft from inside the home or an intention to steal in the case of attempted break-ins.

⁸⁵ If a theft occurred in this instance, it would be included in the other household theft crime group.

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UK Statistics Authority - Assessment Report

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The statistics published from the *Scottish Crime and Justice Survey* have been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority and have been confirmed as National Statistics. The Scottish Government reported back to the Authority in January 2010 on some specific enhancements it was to make, as identified by the Authority. The Assessment Report, which was published in September 2009, can be accessed via the following link: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-12---scottish-crime-and-justice-survey--15-september-2009.pdf>.

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