2002-3 British Crime Survey (England and Wales)

Technical Report
Volume I

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1. Background

1.1 Introduction to the British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is now a well-established study, one of the largest social research surveys conducted in England and Wales. The 2002-3 BCS was the second year the survey has been conducted using the new design parameters introduced in 2001.

The survey is carried out for the Home Office, and is managed by a team of researchers in the Research, Statistics and Development Directorate. They develop each survey in collaboration with an external research organisation. In 2002-3, BMRB Social Research were the sole contractors for the survey.

The BCS is primarily a victimisation survey, in which respondents are asked about the experiences of property crimes of the household (e.g. burglary) and personal crimes (e.g. theft from a person) which they themselves have experienced. Following the move to continuous interviewing in 2001 the reference period for all interviews now relates to the last 12 months before the date of interview. Although there have been changes to the design of the survey over time, the wording of the questions that are asked to elicit victimisation experiences, have been held constant throughout the life of the BCS.

Members of the public are asked directly about their experience of crime, irrespective of whether they reported these incidents to the police. As such the BCS provides a record of peoples’ experiences of crime which is unaffected by variations in reporting behaviour of victims or variations in police practices of recording crime. The BCS and police recorded figures should be seen as a complementary series, which together provide a better picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

The scope of the BCS goes well beyond the counting of criminal incidents, although it is for this estimate that it has become established as a definitive source of information. In order to classify incidents, the BCS collects extensive information about the victims of crime, the circumstances in which incidents occur and the behaviour of offenders in committing crimes. In this way, the survey provides information to inform crime reduction measures and to gauge their effectiveness.

As well as providing estimates of victimisation, the BCS has been used to collect high-quality information on a range of other crime-related topics, which are designed to inform the Home Office’s other performance targets. Some of these topics have been well-established aspects of the BCS, providing time-series data on matters such as contacts between the public and the police, attitudes towards aspects of the criminal justice system and exposure to illegal drugs.
The data arising from the BCS are mainly reported by the Home Office’s Measuring and Analysing Crime Programme. These reports now include:

- A full statistical bulletin based on BCS interviews in the financial year, which is published in the Summer following the end of each financial year. The latest of these reports, which also provides detailed information on police recorded crime figures, appeared in July 2003, and can be found at ¹:
  http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/hosb703.pdf
- A supplementary bulletin covering topics such as confidence in the Criminal Justice System, Worry about crime and Anti-Social behaviour. This can be found at
  http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/hosb0204.pdf
- Shorter statistical updates produced on a quarterly basis, focusing specifically on victimisation rates and trend patterns
- Longer subject-specific reports in the Home Office Research Series (HORS),
- Brief Research Papers dealing with specific topics.

For more details on all RDS publications, see:
http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html

1.2 Structure of the technical report

This report documents the 2002-3 British Crime Survey (England and Wales). The report covers the total sample that was issued in the financial year 2002-3, irrespective of when interviews actually took place. It should be noted that the shift between 2001 and 2002 from calendar year to financial year means that information from one period of fieldwork (the first quarter of 2002) is not covered in either the 2001 Technical Report or in the 2002-3 Report.

The sample design is set out in Chapter 2, showing how the Home Office’s requirements were translated into a detailed specification. Data collection is the major task for the organisation commissioned to conduct the BCS and is the central part of this report, in terms of the questionnaire and fieldwork. This is covered in Chapter 3 (Questionnaire) and Chapter 4 (Fieldwork). Chapter 5 and 6 give details of the tasks that are involved in preparing the data for analysis, including the coding and offence classification and the preparation of the BCS data files. Chapter 7 outlines the weighting required for analysis of the data. Chapter 8 provides the results of some checks on the profile of the BCS achieved sample against estimates for the population that the BCS aims to represent.

Although it documents the way in which the BCS was conducted, this report does not explain how to analyse the data set. It is worth emphasising that the BCS is a complex study with data organised at different levels (households, individuals, and incidents) and it has numerous sub-samples that were asked specific questions. Accordingly considerable effort and expertise is required to analyse the data and to interpret it in a valid manner. Some of the analysis routines that play a key role in the published estimates are implemented after the data have been handed over to the Home Office, and are not documented in this report. Data files from the BCS are deposited in SPSS format with the Data Archive at the University of Essex.

Considerable emphasis is given in the course of conducting the interview to assure respondents that the information they provide will be held in confidence. For this reason, the data set does not identify the location of the sampled areas (postcode sectors) and this information is not released to the Home Office by the survey organisations.

¹ Simmons J and Dodd T (Editors) Crime in England and Wales 2002/3 Home Office Statistical Bulletin 07/02
2. Sample design

2.1 Introduction

Following a methodological review\(^2\), significant changes were made to the design of the British Crime Survey in 2001. The two main changes introduced at this time were an increase in the sample size and a move to continuous fieldwork. The move to continuous data collection was also associated with a change in the survey reference period, with respondents being asked about events that had taken place in the last full 12 months from the date of interview. Prior to this they had been asked about the last calendar year.

As part of these design changes a ‘spliced design’ was carried out during the first 6 months of 2001 in order to assess the impact on victimisation rates of the change in reference period. This design involved randomly allocating all issued addresses during the first 6 months of 2001 to either survey A, which used the old reference period, or to survey B which used the new reference period.\(^3\)

Subsequent analysis undertaken by Peter Lynn (Professor of Survey Methodology in the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex) has indicated that the change to the reference period may, for some household offences, have improved recall of offences (i.e. may have increased the household crime count). However, for crimes against the person there appeared to be no difference in recall of offences, possibly because victims tend to remember such crimes easily. A full report of the work to investigate changes to the BCS design is due to be published in the near future.

The design of the 2002-3 survey was largely the same as that introduced for 2001 and the rest of this chapter briefly outlines the main elements of this design.

2.2 Sample size and structure

The 2002-3 survey was designed to be representative of two linked populations:

- households in England and Wales living in private residential accommodation; and

- adults aged 16 and over living in such households.

The survey did not cover the population resident in institutions such as halls of residence, those in residential care, those in prison, or members of the armed forces. Neither did it cover the experiences of those aged under 16.

The 2002-3 survey was also designed to be representative over time, with each quarter of issued sample being fully representative.

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\(^3\) More details of the spliced design can be found in Bolling, K et al. (2002) 2001 British Crime Survey (England and Wales) Technical Report (London: BMRB)
Over the whole year the aim was to achieve approximately 37,000 interviews as the core sample. Additionally, the survey was designed to achieve a boost sample of 3,000 interviews with individuals from non-white groups identified through focused enumeration (see section 2.8), and a boost sample of 1,500 interviews with 16 to 24 year olds identified through screening at core addresses (see section 2.9).

In addition to representing the above populations, the design of the 2002-3 survey also ensured that:

- at least 600-700 core sample interviews were conducted in each Police Force Area (PFA); and

- 50% of the primary sampling units (PSUs) used on the 2002-3 survey had been rotated forward from the 2001 sample. This was done in order to improve the precision of year on year comparisons.

2.3 Sample frame

The small user Postcode Address File (PAF) was used as the sample frame. PAF is generally accepted as being the best general population sampling frame in Britain. It has the best coverage of both residential addresses and of the private household population of individuals, and what non-coverage it has is less concentrated in particular population sub-groups. Furthermore PAF is structured hierarchically, is available in computerised form and can be linked to Census data thereby permitting considerable control to be exercised over the sampling process.

2.4 Stratification

As mentioned above, one of the survey requirements was a design that achieved at least 600-700 core sample interviews per Police Force Area (PFA). If PSUs were simply selected with probability proportional to size then the minimum number of interviews would not be achieved in the smaller PFAs. Consequently the survey had to be designed to over sample in the smallest PFAs to ensure the minimum number of interviews was achieved. This means that the data have to be weighted to remove the effect of differences in the probability of selection of addresses (see section 7).

As well as stratifying disproportionately by PFA, the sample was stratified by other socio-demographic variables in order maximise the precision of estimates. The stratifiers used in 2002-3 were population density and the proportion of household heads in non-manual occupations.

During 2001 a small-scale exercise was undertaken to examine whether the stratifiers used on the BCS were the most efficient ones available. This was done using regression techniques to examine the relationship between key dependent variables related to victimisation (aggregated to PSU level) and potential stratifiers. As well as the existing stratifiers a range of other potential stratifiers were considered derived from both the 1991 Census and the ODPM’s Indices of Deprivation.

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4 There are 43 Police Force Areas in England and Wales, with each PFA being roughly the same as a county.
Using regression it was possible to identify which combinations of potential stratifiers gave the best predictions of victimisation rates at the PSU level. All other things being equal, these variables would be the best ones to use as stratifiers.

The results of the regression analysis showed that the existing stratifiers seemed to be as good as any others and, consequently, there seemed little reason to change them for the 2002-3 survey. However, it was recommended that this exercise be repeated once the 2001 Census variable became available.

2.5 Clustering

Whole postcode sectors were used as the primary sampling units (PSUs) and 32 addresses were issued per PSU. Although issuing a smaller number of addresses in each PSU would be possible it was felt that the sample efficiency gains attached to reducing the cluster size would be more than offset by the concomitant cost increases.

The only exception to this was in PSUs where the proportion of non-white households exceeded 20% (based on the 1991 Census), where only 16 addresses were issued. This was done to try and limit the variation in interviewer assignment sizes which could arise from the focused enumeration procedures used to generate the non-white boost sample (see section 2.8). In order to ensure that overall the address sample was self-weighting, PSUs defined as being of high non-white population were duplicated in the sample frame.

Small sectors (containing fewer than 500 delivery points) were amalgamated with neighbours before sample selection to ensure the sample had a reasonable geographic spread in these areas.

2.6 Rotation of sectors

A requirement of the 2002-3 survey was that the sample design should ensure that approximately 50% of all PSUs should be rotated forward from the 2001 survey. This was implemented in order to increase the precision of year on year estimates of change. Where PSUs were rotated forward from the previous year a fresh set of addresses were selected.

Since 2002-3 was the first year that rotation of PSUs was implemented on the BCS it was done simply by sorting the 2001 sample of PSUs into stratification order and then selecting every other point. Wherever possible, the aim was to rotate PSUs forward by exactly 12 months (i.e. if a PSU was issued in July 2001, the aim would be to issue it again in July 2002). In practice, it was not always possible to allocate rotated points to exactly the same month over the 2 years but in all cases rotated points were allocated to the same quarter.

In total, 905 out of the 1,803 PSUs in the 2002-3 sample were rotated forward from the 2001 survey.

In essence, the 2002-3 sample consisted of two different samples, namely the sample of rotated PSUs (“the rotated sample”) and the sample of fresh PSUs selected for the first time in 2002-3 (“the fresh sample”). Since the two parts were selected independently of each other and the fresh sample was selected from the universe of PSUs this meant that a
small proportion of areas in 2002-3 were selected twice (that is, the same PSU was rotated forward from 2001 and was also selected as part of the fresh sample).

In fact, in 2002-3 136 PSUs were duplicated points. Where this situation arose the rotated and the fresh PSU were treated entirely separately in terms of each having their own assignment number and, in most cases, being issued at different times of the year. However, the selection of addresses for these duplicated PSUs was done as a single exercise to prevent addresses being selected twice in the same year (i.e. 64 addresses were selected from the PAF and then randomly allocated to the two assignments).

2.7 Procedures for selecting the sample

The first stage in the process was to amalgamate any postcode sector containing fewer than 500 delivery points. Small sectors were amalgamated with neighbouring sectors in such a way to ensure that sector combinations did not cross Police Force Area boundaries.

All PSUs were then sorted into Police Force Area. Additionally, they were flagged as being either ‘high’ or ‘low’ non-white concentration based on the 1991 Census. Areas of high non-white population were defined as those where 20% or more of households were of non-white origin, while all other areas were defined as being of low non-white population.

All PFA’s were designated as ‘large’ or ‘small’ PFA’s depending upon whether a minimum sample of 650 interviews could be achieved based on drawing a sample with probability proportional to size. In total, there were 26 ‘small’ PFA’s that required oversampling and these were each treated as separate strata. The remaining 16 ‘large’ PFA’s were treated as a single stratum.

Within each PFA, PSUs were ordered by population density and then divided into three bands each containing approximately an equal number of delivery points (high, medium and low density). High non-white PSUs were duplicated for reasons outlined in section 2.5. Within each density stratum, PSUs were ordered by proportion of households with a non-manual household head. PSUs were then sampled within each PFA with probability proportional to number of delivery points by the method of random start and fixed interval.

The sample of PSUs for the whole 12-month period was selected at the beginning of the year. They were then systematically allocated to quarter to ensure that a nationally representative stratified sample of sectors was issued in each quarter. Within quarter points were then systematically allocated to month.

It is important to note that although each month’s issued sample is broadly spread geographically, the sample is designed only to be representative on a quarterly basis and not on a monthly basis.

Within each PSU, 32 delivery points were selected by the method of random start and fixed interval. Addresses were ordered by postcode before selection to maximise the geographical spread across the sector.

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5 City of London and Metropolitan were treated as a single PFA.
In the relatively infrequent cases where a PAF address generated more than one household, the interviewers in the field used a random selection method to select one.

Individuals aged 16+ in the selected households (and in eligible non-white households in the non-white boost sample) were listed in alphabetical order of first name and one was selected for interview by a random (Kish grid based) method. No substitutes were permitted.

2.8 Non-white boost sample

For some analyses, the Home Office provides separate estimates for the non-white population, and for specific groups within this population. Since the number of non-white respondents identified within the core sample is not sufficient to allow for sufficiently robust analyses\(^6\) a boost sample was incorporated in the design of the survey.

Prior to 2001 the boost sample on the BCS was restricted to black and Asian populations. From 2001, it was decided to adopt the categories used in the 2001 Census and so broaden the population covered. Thus, the groups defined as ‘non-white’ were:

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Other Asian background
- Caribbean
- African
- Other black background
- Chinese
- White and black Caribbean mixed
- White and black African mixed
- White and Asian mixed
- Any other mixed background where at least part of the mix includes one of the above groups.

The key difficulty in drawing any probability sample of people of non-white origin is identifying them in the first place. In previous years of the BCS, two different methods have been used to achieve a boost sample. First, by issuing a pre-selected sample in areas that are known to have a high proportion of non-white households and doing direct face-to-face screening. And second, by using a method known as focused enumeration, whereby interviewers screen addresses that are adjacent to the core sample address for eligible respondents.

In the 2002-3 survey it was decided to use only focused enumeration. This was felt to be preferable to the alternative method since it produces a sample that is representative of the entire non-white population, rather than just the non-white population living in areas of high concentration. The method is designed to try and ensure that interviewers can screen a large number of addresses as efficiently as possible by using proxy information. It is far more cost effective than direct face-to-face screening, especially in areas of low non-white concentration.

\(^6\) In 2001, the core sample contained 1,971 respondents who defined themselves as non-white.
Focused enumeration involves screening addresses by proxy where possible. Interviewers screen groups of pre-identified adjacent addresses by contacting a responsible adult at either the core sample address or one of the identified adjacent addresses and asking (i) about the ethnic origins of those living at the address and (ii) about the ethnic origins of those living at the other (adjacent) addresses. The method has taken a number of forms since it was devised, and the version used on the BCS is one variant of the basic methodology.

In practice, the method used on the 2002-3 BCS was as follows:

- Interviewers identified two adjacent addresses on each side of a core sample address using a strict set of rules.

- Wherever possible, interviewers used the contact at the core sample address to establish whether anyone lived at the two addresses either side who they thought was non-white.

- In cases where this was not possible, either because no contact was made at the core sample address or because the person at the core address refused to give the information or did not know anything about their neighbours, the interviewer approached one of the four identified addresses to try and gain the information.

- The interviewer continued like this until they had information about all four identified addresses. The aim was to obtain information about all four addresses in a single visit, so that no additional visits were needed.

- If a household with eligible respondents was identified, the interviewer sought to carry out an interview. Where more than one eligible respondent existed, the interviewer carried out a selection procedure exactly the same as on the core sample.

Since ethnic origin is largely a matter of self-definition interviewers were briefed to only use the wording provided, which was “Is there anyone living at [specific address]…who is black, Asian, Chinese, or from any other non-white group”. Interviewers were also briefed to accept the responses given and not to try and apply any of their own definitions. If respondents had difficulty in giving a direct ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ answer to the question, interviewers could use a card with the census categories on it to help respondents.

Calculating the number of addresses that needed to be screened in order to achieve a sample of 3,000 respondents over the whole year was complex, especially considering that information on non-white population comes from the 1991 Census which is now 10 years out of date. During the 2001 survey the estimates on which the screening procedures were based turned out to be inaccurate, meaning that the proportion of addresses used for screening changed over the period of the survey. Specifically, the proportion of addresses being screened was set too low to achieve 3,000 interviews and so this had to be increased in the second half of the year.

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In 2002-3 it was decided to start by screening at 100% of addresses. By the third quarter of the year it was clear that this volume of screening would deliver far in excess of the required number of interviews. Consequently the proportion of core sample addresses being screened was cut to 50% in the last quarter of 2002, and no screening at all was carried out in December.

Based on the experience of 2001 and 2002, it was decided that screening at 75% of addresses was probably the best level to ensure that the required number of interviews would be achieved evenly throughout the year. Consequently from January 2003 the level of screening was set at 75% of all core sample addresses.

The pattern of screening throughout 2002-3 is summarised below:

- March 2002-September 2002 100% of core sample addresses screened
- October 2002-November 2002 50% of core sample addresses screened
- December 2002 No screening
- January 2003-March 2003 75% of core sample addresses screened

Because of this change in the volume of screening throughout the year the pattern of achieved interviews on the non-white boost sample is uneven over the whole year. The change in the volume of screening is accounted for in the weighting (see section 7).

Further analysis of the 2001 and 2002-3 data is currently being carried out to examine the efficacy of the BCS variant of focussed enumeration as a screening method. Details of this will be published in the next BCS Technical Report.

The number of addresses screened at, the number of respondents identified as eligible and the number of interviews achieved over the whole year are shown in Table 2.3. Over the whole year 3.9% of addresses screened contained an eligible respondent. As with previous years of the survey, focused enumeration seems to result in more non-white respondents being identified at the addresses closest to the core sample address. Thus, there was an identification rate of around 4% at addresses that were first to the left and right of the core sample address compared to an identification rate of around 3.5% at addresses that were second to the left and right of the core sample address.

| Table 2.1 Yield of interviews from 2002-3 BCS focused enumeration procedures |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Number of addresses Screened     | Addresses at which Non-white resident identified | Addresses subsequently identified as ineligible | Eligible addresses for Non-white boost sample | Achieved interviews |
|                                  | N       | %     | N       | %     | N       | %     | N       | %     |
| Left 1                          | 37,680  | 1,641 | 4.4     | 116    | 7.1     | 1,525  | 4.0     | 783    | 51.3  |
| Left 2                          | 37,680  | 1,463 | 3.9     | 124    | 8.5     | 1,339  | 3.6     | 690    | 51.5  |
| Right 1                         | 37,680  | 1,719 | 4.6     | 101    | 5.9     | 1,618  | 4.3     | 816    | 50.4  |
| Right 2                         | 37,680  | 1,450 | 3.8     | 98     | 6.8     | 1,352  | 3.6     | 645    | 47.7  |
| Total                           | 150,720 | 6,273 | 4.2     | 439    | 7.0     | 5,834  | 3.9     | 2,934  | 50.3  |

8 In areas identified as having a very low proportion of non-white households (0.6% or less) screening was carried out at only 50% of addresses
As well as increasing the number of interviews conducted with non-white respondents, the Home Office also wanted a boost of young people (aged 16-24) to be carried out. As with previous years, this boost was only conducted for part of the survey year between August 2002 and March 2003. The aim was to achieve a sample of 1,500 respondents aged 16 to 24. The ‘youth questionnaire’ covered fewer topics than the main questionnaire and consequently average interview length was considerably shorter.

A separate screening exercise was developed to generate sample for this age group. Interviews were only sought with eligible respondents at addresses that had been selected as part of the core sample or non-white boost sample.

Since youth screening could involve conducting two interviews in a single household, the selection for the core sample always took place first. This was to ensure that ALL adults (aged 16 and over) in the household were included in the main selection process. If the person selected as the core sample respondent at the address was aged 16 to 24, a youth boost interview was not conducted, regardless of whether an interview was achieved with a core sample respondent or not. This was to ensure that no more than one 16 to 24 year old was ever interviewed in the same household.

Interviewers screened for ‘youth sample’ by asking a responsible adult at the core address whether there was anybody living at the address aged 16-24 years old. If more than one 16-24 year old was identified at the address, the same random selection procedure was applied as with the core sample to identify one person for interview.

Details of the youth screening and response rate for 2002-3 can be found in section 4.9.
3. Questionnaire Content and Development

3.1 Structure and coverage of the questionnaire

The 2002-3 BCS questionnaire comprised 10 main sections as follows:

- Household Grid and Main questionnaire
- Screener questionnaire which identified respondents’ experience of victimisation within the reference period
- Victim Forms for any incidents identified at the screeners (up to a maximum of six)
- Module on mobile phone theft
- Module on the performance of the Criminal Justice System
- Follow-up modules (A-D) covering different crime-related topics
- Technology crimes module
- Fires module
- Demographic module
- Self-completion modules on drug use, drinking and stolen goods

The basic structure of the questionnaire is shown in Figure 3.1. This also shows what proportion of the sample was allocated to each different module of the questionnaire (see section 3.1.6). The complete questionnaire is documented in Appendix D of Volume 2.

A brief description of each section or module of the questionnaire is outlined below.
Figure 3.1 Flow diagram of the 2002-3 BCS Questionnaire

HH grid

Main

FUB
Cause C
Cause M

FUD1
50% FUD core
(c. 5000)
Qual life2

FUD2
50% FUD core
(c. 5000)
Qual life

ALL FUB
Crime Rat

SCREENERS

VICTIM FORM (s)

MODULE ON MOBILE PHONE THEFT

MODULE ON PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Figure 3.1 cont. Flow diagram of the 2002-3 BCS Questionnaire

**FOLLOW-UP A**
- 25% core (c. 10,000)
- 75% ethnic boost (c. 2250)

**FOLLOW-UP B**
- 25% core (c. 10,000)
- 75% ethnic boost (c. 750)

**FOLLOW-UP C**
- 25% core (c. 10,000)

**FOLLOW-UP D**
- 25% core (c. 10,000)

---

**FUA 1**
- 50% FUA core (c. 5000)
- 50% FUA Non-white boost (c. 1,125)
  - PersView - PolTask 3

**FUA 2**
- 50% FUA core (c. 5000), 50% FUA Non-white boost (c. 1,125)
  - PolPri 1-3

**FUB 1**
- 50% FUB core (c. 5000), 50% FUB Non-white boost (c. 375)
  - SentA - PrSentBM
  - Impsent1 - NotSent4, RepBurg 1/2

**FUB 2**
- 50% FUB core (c. 5000), 50% FUB Non-white boost (c. 375)
  - SentC - PrSentDM
  - JuvCri, Impsent2

**FUC 1**
- 50% FUC core (c. 5000), Commac - YnoSecY

**FUC 2**
- 50% FUC core (c. 5000), Alarm - ParkDo02
  - VehAtt

---

**FUD 1**
- 150% FUD core (c. 5000), SocProb 1/2

**FUD 2**
- 50% FUD core (c. 5000)

---

**TECHNOLOGY MODULE**

**FIRES MODULE**

**DEMOGRAPHICS MODULE**

**DRUGS**
- If under 60

**ALCOHOL**
- If under 60

**STOLEN GOODS**
- If under 60
3.1.1 Household Grid and Main questionnaire

Basic socio-demographic details (age, sex, marital status, etc.) were collected in the Household Grid for every adult in the household. Additionally, demographic details of all children under 16 were collected.

The Household Grid was also used to establish the Household Reference Person\(^9\). Household Reference Person (HRP) is the standard classification now used on most government surveys and is based on the following criteria:

- The HRP is the member of the household in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented, or is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. In households with a sole householder that person is the HRP.
- In households with joint householders the person with the highest income is taken as the HRP.
- If both householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the HRP.

In 2002-3, ethnicity was added to the Household Box and asked of all adults in the household. On previous surveys this had only been asked of the respondent.

The Household Grid was followed by the Main questionnaire, a series of primarily attitudinal questions, which were mostly asked of all respondents. Many of these questions relate to respondents’ own local area, such as how long respondents had lived in their local area, what they thought were the main problems in their area, how safe they felt, and how often they went out.

A few of the questions in the Main questionnaire were only asked of a random sub-sample of respondents (e.g. main causes of crime, how crime/fear of crime affects quality of life, and how crime rates have changed over the past two years).

3.1.2 Screener questionnaire

Following the Main questionnaire, all respondents were asked whether they had experienced certain types of crimes or incidents within a specified reference period, namely the last 12 months from the date of interview. To try and encourage respondents to recall events accurately, a life event calendar was given to all respondents to act as a visual prompt when answering the screener questions (see section 3.2).

Depending upon individual circumstances a maximum of 25 screener questions were asked. These can be grouped into four main categories:

- All respondents living in households with a vehicle or bicycle during the reference period were asked about experience of vehicle-related crimes (e.g. theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle, damage to vehicle, bicycle theft)
- All respondents who had moved in the reference period were asked about experience of property-related crimes in their previous residence(s) (e.g. whether anything was stolen, whether the property was broken into, whether any property was damaged)

---

\(^9\) Prior to 2001 all previous surveys collected details of the Head of Household.
• All respondents were asked about experience of property-related crimes in their current residence.
• All respondents were asked about experience of personal crimes (e.g. whether any personal property was stolen, whether any personal property was damaged, whether they had been a victim of force or violence or threats).

The wording of the screener questions has been kept consistent since the BCS began to ensure comparability. They are designed to ensure that all incidents of crime within the scope of the BCS, including relatively minor ones, are mentioned. The screener questions deliberately avoid using terms such as ‘burglary’, ‘robbery’, or ‘assault’, which have a precise definition that many respondents might not be expected to know.

The questions are also designed to ensure that the respondent does not mention the same incident more than once. At the end of the screener questions, the interviewer is shown a list of all incidents recorded and is asked to check with the respondent that all incidents have been recorded and nothing has been counted twice. If this is not the case, the respondent has an opportunity to correct the information before proceeding.

Within the screener questions a crucial distinction exists between household incidents and personal incidents.

All vehicle-related and property-related crimes are considered to be household incidents, and respondents are asked about whether anyone currently resident in the household has experienced an incident within the reference period. A typical example of a household incident is criminal damage to a car. It is assumed that the respondent will be able to recall these incidents and provide information even in cases where he/she was not the owner or user of the car.

Personal incidents refer to all crimes against the individual and only relate to things that have happened to the respondent personally, but not to other people in the household. An example of a personal incident would be a personal assault. An assault against other household members would not be recorded, unless the respondent was also assaulted in the course of the incident. In such cases, the offence would be coded according to the crime experienced by the respondent (which may not be the same as the experience of another household member).

3.1.3 Victim Forms

All incidents identified at the screener questions are followed through in more detail in the Victim Form. Incidents are covered in a specific priority order, which has been kept consistent since the start of the BCS.

3.1.3.1 Identification and ordering of incidents for Victim Forms

In 2002-3, 71% of respondents did not report any victimisation over the reference period, meaning that no Victim Forms had to be completed. This is a slightly higher proportion of respondents compared with the 2001 survey, when 69% of respondents did not report any victimisation.

Where a respondent had experienced one or more incidents in the reference period, the computer programme automatically identified the order in which the Victim Forms were asked.
This meant that the interviewer had no discretion about the selection or order of Victim Forms\textsuperscript{10}.

If six or fewer incidents were identified at the screener questions then a Victim Form was completed for all of the incidents reported. The priority ordering used by the computer was as follows:

- According to the type of crime. Victim Forms were asked in reverse order to the screener questions. Broadly speaking this means that all personal incidents were asked before property-related incidents, which were asked before vehicle-related incidents.

- Chronologically within each type of crime. If a respondent reported more than one incident of the same type of crime, Victim Forms were asked about the most recent incident first and worked backwards chronologically.

- The first three Victim Forms were long forms, which contain all the detailed questions relating to each incident. The second three Victim Forms were short forms, a cut down version of the questions that are much quicker to complete.

If the respondent had experienced more than six incidents in the reference period, only six Victim Forms were asked using the above priority ordering. The priority ordering means that the survey does not collect details or only collects limited details (through the short Victim Form) for the crimes or incidents that tend to be more common (e.g. criminal damage to vehicles).

In 2002-3, a total of 17,828 Victim Forms were completed on the core and non-white boost sample and 29\% of respondents reported at least one incident (see Table 3.1). Respondents in the non-white boost sample were more likely than those in the core sample to report a crime (32\% and 28\% respectively).

Among victims, about two-thirds of respondents (67\%) had experienced one crime in the reference period and so had completed only 1 Victim Form. Only about one in five (5\%) respondents who had been the victim of crime completed 4 or more Victim Forms.

Table 3.1 shows that just under one in five (19\%) of all respondents completed 1 Victim Form, while only 1\% of all respondents completed 4 or more Victim Forms.

\textsuperscript{10} In the case of the incidents of sexual victimisation or domestic violence, the interviewer had an option to suspend the Victim Form, as this might embarrass or endanger the respondent in some situations. The interviewer would then attempt to arrange a revisit at a time that would be more convenient (in particular when other household members would not be present).
### Table 3.1  Number of respondents who completed Victim Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Core sample</th>
<th>Non-white boost sample</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (Non Victim)</td>
<td>26,745</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>2,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more (Victim)</td>
<td>10,650</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Victim Forms completed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,157</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1.3.2 Series of incidents

Most incidents reported represent one-off crimes or single incidents. However, in a minority of cases a respondent may have been victimised a number of times in succession. At each screener question where a respondent reported an incident, they were asked how many incidents of the given type had occurred during the reference period. If more than one incident had been reported, the respondent was asked whether they thought that these incidents represented a ‘series’ or not. A series was defined as “the same thing, done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people”. Where this was the case, only one Victim Form was completed in relation to the most recent incident in the series. In 2002-3, 82% of all Victim Forms related to single incidents and 18% related to a series of incidents.

There are two practical advantages to this approach of only asking about the most recent incident where a series of similar incidents has occurred. First, since many (although not all) incidents classified as a series tend to be petty or minor incidents (e.g. vandalism) it avoids the need to ask the same questions to a respondent several times over. Secondly, it avoids ‘using up’ the limit of six Victim Forms on incidents which tend to be less serious.

In the rare cases where a respondent has experienced a mixture of single incidents and a series of incidents the Quanquest interview program has a complex routine which handles the sequence of individual and series incidents and allows the priority ordering of the Victim Forms to be decided.

In terms of estimating the victimisation rates, series incidents receive a weight corresponding to the number of incidents up to a maximum of five (see section 7).

### 3.1.3.3 Content of Victim Forms

The Victim Form is the key to the estimate of victimisation and collects three vital bits of information:

- The exact month(s) in which the incident or series of incidents occurred. In a few cases, respondents may have reported an incident, which later turned out to have been outside the reference period. In such cases, the Victim Form was simply by-
passed by the computer. If respondents were unsure about the exact month in which something happened, they were asked to narrow it down to a specific quarter. For incidents that were part of a series, respondents were asked how many incidents occurred in each quarter and the month in which the most recent incident had occurred.

In the questionnaire program dates were automatically calculated based on the date of interview and appropriate text substitution was used to ensure that the questions always referred to the correct reference period. Because the 12 month reference period changed throughout the fieldwork year, this meant that some date-related questions in the Victim Form had different text each month to reflect this changing reference period. Details of these questions and the appropriate reference periods used for each month of the 2002-3 sample can be found in Appendix F of Volume 2.

- An open-ended description of the incident where the respondent describes exactly what happened in their own words. The open-ended description is vital to the accurate coding of offences that takes place back in the office. Short, ambiguous or inconsistent descriptions can often make offence coding difficult.

With this in mind a change was made to the 2002-3 Victim Form compared with previous surveys. At the end of each Victim Form, the original open-ended description that the interviewer had entered at the start of the Victim Form was recapped, along with the answers to some of the key pre-coded questions. By presenting this information on a single screen, interviewers had the chance to confirm with respondents that the information was correct and consistent. If the respondent and/or interviewer wished to add or clarify any information they then had the opportunity to do this.

- A series of key questions used to establish important characteristics about the incident. Examples of the sort of information collected includes where and when the incident took place; whether there was a racial element to the incident; whether anything was stolen or damaged and, if so, what; the costs of things stolen or damaged; whether force or violence was used and, if so, the nature of the force used and any injuries sustained; and whether the police were informed or not.

The questions within the Victim Form have remained largely unchanged from previous years of the survey.

3.1.4 Module on mobile phone theft

To reflect this new area of crime concern, a module on mobile phone theft was first included on the survey from July 2001. Although mobile phones stolen from the respondent should be identified in the Victim Form, thefts from other members of the household (including children) are not covered. Consequently, in this module all respondents were asked who in the household, if anyone, used a mobile phone, whether anyone in the household had had a mobile phone stolen in the last 12 months and, if so, details of the incident.

Data from these questions should be analysed using the household weights to generate victimisation rates per household. These are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7. If one wanted to generate figures for victimisation rates per head of population, this can be done but involves generating a victimisation rate within a household (i.e. average
number of mobile phone thefts per person in the household, including children) and generating sample weights equal to the household weights multiplied by the number of persons in the household (rather than the number of adults). For victimisation rates for age groups the same process of averaging and generating new sample weights would have to be followed, but restricted to the age group of interest.

3.1.5 Module on performance of the Criminal Justice System

This short module asked all respondents about their confidence in the Criminal Justice System, and how good a job they thought the different elements of the Criminal Justice System (the courts, the Crown Prosecution Service, the police, the prison service, the probation service) are doing.

3.1.6 Follow-up modules

Respondents were randomly allocated to one of four follow-up modules (see section 3.5 for how this was done). Core sample respondents were allocated equally to each follow-up, meaning that approximately 9,250 respondents were asked each module. Respondents who were part of the non-white boost sample were randomly allocated to only modules A or B, in a ratio of 3:1 (i.e. approximately 2,250 respondents were asked Follow-up A and approximately 750 respondents were asked Follow-up B).

3.1.6.1 Follow-up A: Contact with and attitudes towards the police

In 2002-3, Follow-up A included questions that had been asked in previous years, as well as a number of new questions. Some of the topics covered in this module included:

- whether respondents knew anyone in the police or had any contact with the police
- whether they had been stopped by the police either in a vehicle or on foot
- if so, the reason for this and the nature of the contact
- attitudes to the police
- what respondents thought police priorities should be
- how often respondents saw police officers in their own local area

In addition to this a few questions were asked about the work of the prisons service for 6 months of the survey (from January 2002-June 2002).

3.1.6.2 Follow-up B: Contact with and attitudes towards the Criminal Justice System

Again, this module included questions that had been asked in previous years as well as new questions. Topics covered in this module included:

- knowledge of sentencing practices
- what people felt the purpose of sentencing should be
- attitudes to sentencing policy, including what respondents thought sentences should be for particular crimes and what they thought they actually were.
- recent contact with different parts of the Criminal Justice System
3.1.6.3  **Follow-up C: Crime prevention and security and witness intimidation**

Topics covered in this module included:

- community action
- knowledge of Neighbourhood Watch
- knowledge of local crime partnerships
- home, personal and vehicle security
- attitudes to vehicle security

In 2002-3, follow up C also included questions about whether respondents had witnessed specific types of incidents (vandalism, theft from a vehicle, serious fight or assault) and, if so, whether they had experienced any harassment or intimidation from the offenders. These questions were similar to questions that were last asked on the 1998 BCS.

3.1.6.4  **Follow-up D: Ad hoc crime**

This follow-up module was broadly similar to the 2001 survey and contained quite a wide variety of questions. These included:

- role of victims in the Criminal Justice System
- concern about crime
- attitudes to the local community
- involvement in community activity/voluntary activities
- experience of anti-social behaviour

3.1.7  **Technology crimes**

In 2002-3 a new module was developed to focus on the area of technology crime. Although this is a growing area of crime it is one that has never been covered on the BCS before. The module was asked of a random sub-set of respondents (those routed to FUA and FUC). The main areas covered by this module included:

- use of credit cards and worry or experience of credit card fraud
- attitudes and concerns about shopping on the Internet
- experience of computer viruses, hacking, and accessing offensive or inappropriate material on the Internet.
- knowledge of measures to prevent these types of incidents

3.1.8  **Fires module**

Respondents were asked whether they had experienced any domestic fires in the last year. For the small proportion of respondents who had experienced a fire, there were a number of follow-up questions relating to how and where it started, how it was discovered, who put it out and any damage or injuries caused. These questions were included on the BCS partly because the Home Office had policy responsibility in this area during the time of the survey, but also because of their relative rarity a very large sample is required to provide a satisfactory base for analysis of different types of domestic fires.
Towards the end of 2002 responsibility for fires moved from the Home Office to the ODPM as a result of re-organisation, although the questions were left on the survey until the end of the 2002-3 survey year.

3.1.9 Demographics module

This section collected additional information on the respondent and their household. Questions included:

- general health, including smoking and drinking behaviour
- employment details. Where the respondent was not the Household Reference person occupation details were also collected about the HRP
- educational attainment and qualifications
- ethnicity11
- housing tenure
- household and personal income.

3.1.10 Self – completion modules

The self-completion modules were only asked of respondents aged under 60 years of age. They were all presented as computer assisted self-completion (CASI) modules to ensure respondent confidentiality in answering these questions. The respondent was asked to follow the instructions on the screen of the laptop and enter their answers appropriately. Practice questions were included before the start of the self-completion module to give the interviewer an opportunity to show the respondent the different functions of the computer. If the respondent was unable or unwilling to complete the modules using the computer the interviewer could administer the self-completion.

Interviewer assistance and the presence of others while completing these modules was recorded by the interviewer (see section 4).

3.1.10.1 Drugs

The module on knowledge of and use of drugs remained virtually unchanged from previous years of the survey.

Questions about whether respondents had ever heard of certain types of drugs were dropped and questions asking if they had ever taken a variety of different drugs had a ‘Never heard of it’ category added (in previous surveys most respondents had heard of all the drugs listed except the made up drug Semeron). If respondents had ever taken any types of drugs, respondents were then asked whether they had taken them in the last year or the last month.

In 2001, additional questions were added to this module asking those who had taken drugs at what age they first took them and how easy they thought it was to get particular drugs. These additional questions were only asked of respondents aged 16 to 24.

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11 In the 2001 survey the ethnicity question was changed from previous surveys to be consistent with the 2001 Census question on ethnicity.
In 2002-3, the questions on ease of access were dropped after 6 months. In their place, a new set of questions asking about frequency of drug use were added for those who had taken drugs in the last 12 months.

### 3.1.10.2 Drinking

In 2002-3, some new questions on drinking behaviour were asked of all 16-30 year olds as part of the self-completion module. This module covered:

- frequency and volume of alcohol drunk in the last 12 months
- types of drinks
- where and who with
- drink-related behaviour

### 3.1.10.3 Stolen Goods

A module on stolen goods was asked of a random sub-set of respondents (those routed to FUB and FUD). This was based on a module that had last been asked on the BCS in 1994. The main topics covered included:

- Ownership and recent purchase of a variety of consumer durables
- How such goods had been bought
- Whether respondents had been offered goods they believed to be stolen
- Whether they had actually bought goods they believed to have been stolen

In addition to these questions a few new questions were added about the purchase of cigarettes and whether respondents had ever been offered or bought cigarettes that they believed to have been smuggled into the country.

### 3.2 Life event calendar

Due to the change in the reference period that was introduced to the 2001 survey, the Home Office wished to take the opportunity to try and improve the accuracy with which respondents recalled events.

Whenever respondents are asked to think about events that have happened during a particular time period there is likely to be a certain level of response error. Errors most salient to the BCS include:

- Respondents forgetting about more trivial incidents.
- Respondent not knowing about incidents, especially in relation to household crimes which might not have involved them personally.
- Respondents remembering an incident but placing it wrongly in time either by remembering an incident as happening earlier than it actually did (backwards telescoping) or later than it actually did (forward telescoping).
- Respondents deliberately concealing incidents, such as sexual assault, which they may not wish to reveal.
It was decided to try and address issues of recall by using a life event calendar on the survey. Such a calendar works by trying to place events or incidents in some sort of meaningful context for each respondent by building up a picture of events that have happened to them in the last year (e.g. birthdays, anniversaries, holidays, starting a new job, etc.) which are memorable to the respondent. Additionally, national dates such as Christmas, Easter, or Bank Holidays can be put on the calendar as common reference points.

Further details about the thinking behind the life event calendar and its development can be found in the 2001 BCS Technical Report.

In relation to the BCS, the life event calendar can be used for two purposes:

- First, to provide respondents with a visual aid throughout the screener questions; and
- Second, to help respondents who were having difficulty recalling in which particular month an incident may have occurred.

Appendix E in Volume 2 has an example of the calendar used on the 2002-3 survey.

3.3 Questionnaire development

Since most of the questions on the 2002-3 BCS had been included in previous years of the survey, it was decided to concentrate piloting efforts only on new questions. Details of the questions that were piloted for the 2002-3 survey can be found in Appendix J of Volume 2. The main areas covered in the 2002-3 piloting were:

- Questions on reassurance and policing priorities
- Additional questions on home security measures
- Technology crimes
- Self-completion alcohol questions

3.3.1 Main stage piloting

Piloting of the main parts of the questionnaire was done using dynamic piloting. This is a form of piloting which is regularly used by BMRB to develop questionnaires across many different surveys. Dynamic piloting uses cognitive interviewing techniques to try and understand the thought processes that a respondent uses in answering a survey question. It is designed to see whether the respondent understands the question, or specific words and phrases contained within the question; what sort of information the respondent needs to retrieve in order to answer the question; and what decision processes the respondent uses in coming to an answer.

3.3.1.1 Dynamic piloting methodology

Dynamic piloting involves a small number of highly experienced interviewers working together with researchers in a field setting. The interviewer fulfils his or her conventional role, while the researcher observes the interview at first hand. This enables the observer to identify and note areas of doubt, misunderstanding or incomprehension on the part of the respondent during the interview. By observing the interview as it takes place, the
researcher is able to witness not only the verbal communication that takes place, but also any non-verbal reactions of the respondent. At the end of the interview or immediately following questions or sections of particular interest, the researcher probes on specific aspects of the interview. Although each observer had a standard list of probes that are developed prior to the pilot, the method is flexible enough to allow observers to carry out spontaneous probing based on what happens during each individual interview.

A small scale and intensive dynamic pilot of this nature is preferable to a larger scale exercise where the interviewers are unaccompanied. In the latter instance, interviewers tend to report back on how they rather than the respondents found the questionnaire.

With all dynamic pilots the interviewers and researchers are thoroughly briefed before starting the pilot and an informal debrief is held at the end of the pilot.

3.3.1.2 Structure of piloting on the BCS

Dynamic piloting on the BCS was carried out in two rounds during late October and early November 2001. This approach allowed the preliminary findings from the first round of piloting to be considered by researchers and the Home Office and amendments made to specific questions where necessary before round two. In total four interviewers and four researchers worked on each round of the pilot and a total of 40 interviews were conducted over the two rounds of piloting. Respondents were pre-recruited by interviewers and all respondents were paid a small incentive. Quotas were set to ensure that at least half of the respondents had experienced some sort of crime in the previous twelve months. To make it easier to find such respondents, all the areas used for the pilot were high crime areas.

Interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes, with a further 20-30 minutes of probing by the observer.

3.3.2 Piloting of the Technology module

Although many of the questions on the new Technology module were included on the main piloting, the pilot did not specifically seek out respondents who were users of the Internet. Consequently, the number of respondents who actually had access to the Internet and so were asked the detailed questions was relatively small. Because of this it was decided to further develop the questions by placing a draft module on BMRB’s weekly Omnibus Survey. This was an easy and cost effective way of talking to a large sample of people who use the Internet on a regular basis. Although such a method did not allow the questions to be tested as such, by using open-ended questions it did allow comprehensive code frames to be developed for many of the questions.
3.4 Final questionnaire and revisions

Following feedback from the piloting and detailed analysis of the timings, further modifications were made to the questionnaire to bring the length of the questionnaire in line with previous surveys.

A paper questionnaire was produced from the Quanquest software that detailed the questions and their routing instructions as specified in the Quanquest code. This was translated into a Word document to provide a more user-friendly questionnaire.

Once all changes had been approved the questionnaire was thoroughly checked by BMRB researchers and Home Office research staff.

3.5 Allocation of sample within CAPI

In the 2002-3 survey the unique serial number entered by interviewers into the computer had to be capable of the following:

- to randomly allocate respondents to one of four follow-up modules (and within each module to further allocate respondents into a sub-sample).
- to distinguish between a core sample respondent, a non-white boost sample respondent and a youth boost respondent.

The unique serial number pre-printed on all core Address Contact Sheets and transferred by interviewers into the CAPI consisted of 6 digits. The first 4 digits (1000-9999) represented the area or sample point number and the last 2 digits (01-99) represented the address number. Additionally, the interviewers had to enter a screen number which denoted whether the interview was a core sample interview (screen number 0) or a non-white boost sample interview (screen number 1-6). Various checks were incorporated into the questionnaire to minimise the chances of errors being made by interviewers when entering the serial and screen numbers.

Allocation of respondents to each follow-up module was done on the basis of the address number, using an algorithm based on division of the address number by 8 as shown in Table 3.2. For non-white respondents, who were allocated only between Follow-up modules A and B in the ratio of 3:1, the algorithm was amended to ensure a similar random allocation of respondents.

Since each sample point contained either 16 or 32 addresses the above algorithm ensured that within each sample point a similar number of issued addresses were randomly allocated to each follow-up module.
Table 3.2  Allocation of interviews to follow-up modules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Remainder divided by 8</th>
<th>Follow-up module</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01,09,17,etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02,10,18,etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03,11,19,etc.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04,12,20,etc.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>D1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05,13,21,etc.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06,14,22,etc.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07,15,23,etc.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08,16,24,etc.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6  Features of Quancept used in the BCS

3.6.1  Don’t Know and Refusal Keys

In the Quancept script, Don’t Know and Refused are special codes. Rather than entering numeric codes for these options, interviewers enter DK and REF respectively. As with previous years of the survey, almost every question had a Don’t Know and Refused option that the interviewer could use. However, at most questions they were hidden, and so did not appear on the screen as an explicit option. In the paper questionnaire in Appendix D, Don’t Know and Refused are only shown if they actually appeared as an option on the screen.

3.6.2  Different question types

The vast majority of questions were pre-coded, meaning that a list of answer categories appears on the laptop screen and the interviewers enter the appropriate numeric code. Questions were either single response (i.e. only one code can be entered) or multi-response (i.e. more than one code can be entered). In the latter case, answers are entered separated by spaces. In multi-response questions it is possible to allow a combination of either multi-response or single response options at the same question. In the case of numeric questions, where an actual value is required, the interviewer simply types in the appropriate number.

Many pre-coded questions had a ‘Other –specify’ option, and if this option was selected by a respondent, the interviewer would simply type in the answer given. In all these questions, the answers were later examined by coders to see if the other answer could be back coded into one of the original pre-coded options (see section 5.2).

In Quancept the standard keys that interviewers use to move forwards and backwards through the questionnaire are Ctrl + Enter and Ctrl + Backspace respectively. It was felt that these keystroke combinations might be awkward for respondents when completing the self-completion part of the questionnaire. Consequently, a modified version of the
software was used for the BCS which allowed respondents to use single keystrokes (F2 for forward, F1 for backward) to complete the self-completion.

### 3.6.3 Logic and consistency checks

A number of logic and consistency checks were built into the Quancept script. These were of two types. First, **hard checks**, where the interviewer was not able to move on to the next question until the discrepancy had been resolved. And, second **soft checks** where the interviewer was asked to confirm that the information entered at a specific question was correct but was allowed to pass on to the next question.

A full list of all the logic and consistency checks in the 2002-3 script can be found in **Appendix I** of Volume 2.

### 3.6.4 Date calculation and text substitution

Text substitution and date calculations were used extensively throughout the questionnaire.

**Text substitution** is where alternative text is used in a question depending upon the series of answers given by a respondent to previous questions. In the paper questionnaire, square brackets are used to denote the existence of text substitution in a question.

Two main types of **date calculations** were used in the questionnaire:

- First, the precise reference period was calculated based on the date of interview and this was then substituted into the text of many questions. In all cases it was decided to calculate the date to the first of the month 12 months previous. Thus, for example, any interviews conducted in July 2002 would use the reference period “since the first of July 2001”. This means that in practice the 12 month reference period consisted of the last 12 full calendar months, plus the current month (i.e. slightly more than 12 calendar months). This fact is taken into account when the victimisation rates are being estimated.

- Second, some code frames consisted of particular time periods (e.g. months or quarters) which changed on a month by month basis. With these type of questions the Quancept script was programmed to allow the whole reference period covered by the questionnaire (that is, from January 2001 to June 2003 – a total of 30 months). However, interviewers only saw on screen the sub-set of codes that were appropriate to the correct reference period (i.e. 13 calendar months) for the month they were interviewing in.

Since some questions use these constantly rotating code frames based upon date of interview it is impossible to label these variables in any meaningful way in the SPSS data file. A list of these questions and the appropriate code frames that actually appeared on screen depending upon the month of interview for both Type A and Type B sample can be found in **Appendix F** of Volume 2.
4. Fieldwork

This chapter documents all aspects of the data collection process, focusing on fieldwork procedures, the management of fieldwork across the survey year, quality control procedures and response rates achieved across the different samples.

4.1 Briefing of interviewers

All interviewers working on the 2002-3 survey attended one of two types of briefings during the year:

All interviewers who had not previously done a BCS assignment were required to attend a full day face-to-face briefing before they could work on the survey. These briefings were held throughout 2002-3 as required. In total 18 full briefings of new interviewers were held and 234 interviewers were briefed. All briefings were attended by researchers and field staff working on the survey and many were also attended by Home Office researchers.

Each briefing covered the following topics:
- Background to the BCS and how the information is used by the Home Office
- Details about sampling and fieldwork procedures and techniques on how to obtain high response rates
- Explanation of the screening procedures used on the non-white boost sample
- Details of certain questions and topics covered in the interview and instructions on how to approach the self-completion sections of the interview.

In addition to a face-to-face briefing, before starting a BCS assignment for the first time all interviewers had to watch a video briefings that provided further details about the procedures used for the youth boost sample. Video briefings are recorded on CD and interviewers are able to play them on their laptop computers. Interviewers were also required to read the written Interviewer Instructions and carry out at least two practice interviews based on particular scenarios provided in the Instructions.

Interviewers who had already been briefed on BCS in 2001 were required to attend a refresher briefing. In total 20 half-day refresher briefings were held in March and April 2002 and 271 interviewers attended these events. Since the survey had only changed slightly between 2001 and 2002-3 the objectives of these meetings were different from the initial briefings. Although they did provide an opportunity to tell interviewers about changes to the questionnaire, the primary objectives were to provide feedback to interviewers on how the survey had gone in 2001; to highlight areas of field procedures and data collection that could be improved; and to generally re-motivate interviewers, many of whom had been working on the survey for a relatively long time.

All refresher briefings were attended by researchers and field staff working on the survey and most were attended by Home Office researchers. Each briefing covered the following topics:

- Details on the 2001 BCS survey results and how these had been reported in the media
- Analysis of 2001 response rates and discussion about how response rates could be improved
• Discussion of the questionnaire and particular areas of the questionnaire that interviewers found difficult
• Detailed discussion about the collection of open ended descriptions in the Victim Form, including examples of good and bad descriptions

4.2 Supervision and quality control

Several methods were used to ensure the quality and validity of the data collection operation.

A proportion of interviewers, particularly those less experienced, were accompanied in the field by supervisors. This included interviewers who were new to random probability, who were accompanied on the first day of a BCS assignment by a supervisor.

A proportion of addresses were re-contacted, to verify that the interviewer had contacted someone at the address, whether or not an interview had resulted. In total, 4,247 respondents were re-contacted to verify that the interviewer had contacted someone, and whether or not an interview had resulted. These back checking procedures were mainly carried out by telephone.

4.3 Fieldwork dates and fieldwork management

During 2002-3 the survey was managed on a monthly basis. Approximately 150 assignments were issued to interviewers at the start of each month, with fieldwork normally starting on the first Monday of the new month.

Interviewers were encouraged to start their assignment as early as possible in the month to minimise the time between respondents receiving the advance letter and an interviewer calling (see section 4.4.1). Interviewers had until the end of the calendar month to cover all the addresses in their assignment.

Once all the issued addresses had been covered the Address Contact Sheets were returned to Head Office and a decision was taken about re-issuing non-productive outcomes. As a general rule all non-productive addresses (non-contacts, refusals, broken appointments, etc.) were reissued unless there was a specific reason not to or it would not have been cost effective (e.g. only one address in an assignment). Re-issued addresses were generally given to a supervisor or senior interviewer. Once the first reissue period had been completed a decision was taken about whether to re-issue addresses that were still non-productive for a second or third time.

In total, 12,248 addresses were re-issued on the core sample, which represented 22% of all the original sample. A further 11% of addresses were issued for a second time, and 3% of addresses were issued for a third time. Of all the addresses re-issued, 29% were converted into productive outcomes. Addresses where the original outcome had been a refusal were less likely to be converted than those that had been a non-contact or some other unproductive outcome (e.g. broken appointment, away, etc.). Overall, the impact of the re-issue process was to increase the response rate on the core sample from 68.6% after the initial issue to the final response rate of 74.4% (see section 4.7.1).

The nature of the re-issue system means that each fieldwork period lasted approximately 3 months. This meant that for sample issued in January, fieldwork was carried out until
the end of March, while sample issued in February was in the field until the end of April, and so on. Due to the data delivery requirements there was a non-moveable cut-off point at the end of each quarter by which fieldwork for the preceding quarter had to be finished.

Because of this time lag between addresses being issued and interviews being achieved, the time period covered by the 2002-3 issued sample and the time period covered by the 2002-3 achieved sample are different. Although sample for the survey was issued between April 2002 and March 2003, the actual fieldwork dates over which interviews were achieved ran from April 2002 to June 2003. At the quarterly level, this means that not all interviews were actually achieved in the quarter of issue. In fact, approximately 80% of interviews were achieved in the same quarter as they were issued, with 20% of interviews falling into the next quarter. Not surprisingly, most of the interviews that fell into the following quarter were those issued in the last month of a quarter (i.e. March, June, September, December).

Details about how issued sample and achieved sample relate to data output can be found in section 6.2.

4.4 Fieldwork procedures and documents

In most cases an interviewer assignment consisted of 32 issued addresses. In areas where the proportion of the non-white population was greater than 20%, interviewers were only issued with 16 addresses as it was anticipated than they would achieve more non-white boost interviews. Interviewers were only allowed to conduct interviews at the addresses they were issued with.

4.4.1 Advance letter and leaflet

All selected addresses were sent a letter from the Home Office in advance of an interviewer calling at the address. For addresses in Wales, a Welsh translation was provided on the reverse of the letter. This explained a little about the survey, why this particular address had been selected and telling the occupiers that an interviewer from BMRB would be calling in the next few weeks. The letter also provided a telephone number and an email address for people to contact to find out more about the survey, to make an appointment for an interviewer to call, or to opt out of the survey. Over the course of the whole year only 715 people, representing less than 2% of addresses issued, opted out of the survey by contacting either BMRB or the Home Office.

In addition to the advance letter for the core sample there was also a similar letter for the non-white boost sample and the youth sample. Since the boost samples were not pre-identified, these letters were given to potential respondents by interviewers once they had identified a potentially eligible household.

Included with the advance letter was a coloured leaflet from the Home Office which provided people with some more details about the survey, including findings from the previous survey. The leaflet also tried to answer some questions that potential respondents might have such as issues relating to confidentiality.

Examples of the advance letters used on the core, non-white and youth boost samples can be found in Appendix A of Volume 2 and a copy of the leaflet can be found in Appendix B of Volume 2.
4.4.2 Address Contact Sheets (ACS)

Interviewers were issued with an Address Contact Sheet (ACS) for each sampled address. This is the key document that allows interviewers to carry out the different tasks that make up the BCS assignment and to record and manage their own calling strategies for each address. In total there are four different types of Address Contact Sheet used on the BCS, all of which are colour coded to avoid confusion. These are:

- **Yellow Address Contact Sheet** – A yellow ACS indicates a pre-identified core sample address where screening at adjacent addresses for non-white respondents is needed. All core sample Contact Sheets have the full address printed on the front page, as well as details of the serial number for that address.

- **White Address Contact Sheet** – A white ACS is identical to the yellow ACS, except that it indicates that no screening of adjacent addresses is needed. As such, it is two pages shorter than the yellow ACS.

- **Blue Address Contact Sheet** – A blue ACS is created by interviewers once they have identified a potentially eligible non-white household. Since these addresses are not pre-identified, the blue ACS is blank and interviewers have to fill in the address and serial number details themselves.

- **Pink Address Contact Sheet** – A pink ACS is created by interviewers once they have identified a potentially eligible youth respondent. As with the blue ACS, the pink ACS is blank and interviewers have to fill in the address and serial number details themselves.

The Address Contact Sheets are crucial documents to the management of the BCS, both at the level of the individual assignment and for the management of the survey overall. The primary functions of the Address Contact Sheet are as follows:

- To allow interviewers to record the days and times that they have called at an address. Additionally, there is space for interviewers to record details or comments that may be useful should the address be re-issued to another interviewer.

- To provide a record of all the outcomes achieved at the address. The ACS allows the outcome at each re-issue stage to be recorded separately, so that there is a complete record of outcomes for each address. Although these outcomes are recorded by interviewers on the ACS, they are also reported electronically to Head Office on a daily basis so that overall progress can be monitored and managed.

- To allow the interviewer to carry out any selection procedures where necessary. Where an interviewer finds more than one dwelling unit at an address they need to carry out a procedure to randomly select one dwelling unit for interview. Similarly, where more than one eligible respondent exists, interviewers need to randomly select one person for interview. The ACS allows them to carry out this procedure and record the details for future reference or checking.

- To allow the interviewer to carry out the screening process for both the non-white and youth boost samples. The ACS has step by step instructions for interviewers about how to carry out these procedures and also allows them to record the screening outcomes for every address. As with the final response outcomes, all screening outcomes are reported back to Head Office on a daily basis.

- To collect some basic information about the area and the selected address (e.g. type of property, condition of the property, whether it is in a Neighbourhood Watch area, etc.). This information is collected by interviewers based on their own observations and, as such, is highly subjective. Nevertheless, such information does tend to be
highly associated with non-response and is also used by the Home Office as an area based disorder measure. This observational data is recorded by interviewers on the back page of the ACS and returned to Head Office where the information is then scanned. The data is then added to the main data files at a later stage.

Examples of both core sample Address Contact Sheets (Main sample with no screening and Main sample with non-white screening) and the non-white and youth Boost Sample ACS can be found in Appendix C of Volume 2.

4.5 Presence of others during the interview

In briefing interviewers, emphasis was placed on trying to conduct the interview in private. It was felt that this would not only make the interview run more smoothly, it might also prevent some respondents from not mentioning certain incidents, which they might be embarrassed or worried of talking about in front of others.

This was a particular concern for respondents who had experienced domestic violence or sexual assault. Where respondents had experienced such incidents in the last 12 months interviewers had the option of suspending the Victim Form (simply by skipping over it) if they felt it was inappropriate to continue with the questions due to the presence of others in the room. This procedure meant that the interviewer could complete the rest of the interview. During 2002-3 a total of 12 Victim Forms were suspended by interviewers for this reason.

Despite such efforts, it is recognised that in some situations the presence of others can improve the accuracy of the information collected. This is particularly the case in incidents of vehicle crime or property crime, where the respondent may not have been personally present, reported the incident to the police, etc. Moreover, in some cases it will simply not be possible for the interview to be conducted without others present in the room.

4.5.1 Presence of others during the screener interview

The key point at which the presence of another person could affect the estimate of victimisation is during the initial set of screener questions. Therefore, at the end of these questions, the interviewer recorded whether anyone else was present. Table 4.1 shows the conditions under which interviews were conducted for the 2002-3 survey.

Table 4.1 Whether anyone else was present during the screener questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Core sample</th>
<th>Non-white boost sample</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-one present</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse/partner</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other adult</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: (All)12 = 37,395, 2,934, 40,329

---

12 Percentages add up to more than 100% since more than one answer could be coded at this question
In more than two-thirds of interviews (69%), the respondent was interviewed without anyone else other than the interviewer being present. Respondents interviewed as part of the non-white boost sample were more than twice as likely as respondents from the core sample to be interviewed with children under 16 present (18% and 8% respectively) and with other adults present (17% and 8% respectively).

Looking at the figures by sex and age shows that on the core sample male and female respondents were just as likely to have done the interview with no-one else being present (71% of men and 69% of women). However, on the non-white boost sample female respondents were significantly less likely than male respondents to have done the interview with no-one else present (63% of men and 51% of women). Respondents aged 16 to 24 were less likely than average (61%) to have done the interview with no-one else present, with almost a third (33%) having done the interview with some other adult present.

4.5.2 Presence of others during the self-completion

For those who did the self-completion, the presence of others during this part of the interview was also recorded. Table 4.2 shows that the proportion of people who did the self-completion with no-one else in the room was similar to those who did the screener questionnaire with no-one else in the room. In over seven out of ten (72%) interviews the self-completion was done with no-one other than the respondent and interviewer present. As with the screener questions, it was more common for respondents from the core sample to complete the self-completion with no-one else present compared with respondents from the non-white sample (72% and 65% respectively).

Table 4.2 Whether anyone else was present during the self-completion questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Core sample</th>
<th>Non-white sample</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No-one else</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse/partner</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other adult</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base (all who completed self-completion)</td>
<td>24,226</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>26,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where anyone else was present during the self-completion section, interviewers were briefed to try and ‘arrange’ the room whenever possible so that the respondent had a degree of privacy to do the self-completion. Thus, for example, interviewers might try to ensure that the respondent is sitting with the screen facing a wall or in such a position that no-one else in the room could actually read the computer screen.

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13 Percentages add up to more than 100% since more than one answer could be coded.
Where anyone else was present, the extent to which they were involved in answering questions was noted as was whether the interviewer was involved in the self-completion sections.

Even where someone else was present during the self-completion, it was not common for others to become involved in answering the questions. In 85% of interviews where someone else was present, the respondent completed the self-completion section entirely on their own. In 7% of interviews someone else actually looked at or read the self-completion with the respondent, while in another 7% of cases the respondent discussed the self-completion with other people.

Table 4.3 shows the amount of assistance that interviewers gave to respondents on the self-completion section. This shows that almost one in seven (14%) respondents who did the self-completion asked the interviewer to complete the self-completion for them. Respondents from the non-white boost sample were more likely to choose this option than respondents from the core sample (24% and 13% respectively).

However, the vast majority of respondents (83%) who completed the self-completion did it entirely themselves with no help from the interviewer. Respondents from the non-white boost sample were less likely than those from the core sample to have done it without any assistance (66% and 83% respectively).

At the end of the interview, interviewers were asked to record their assessment of whether the respondent had had any difficulties reading (English) during the interview. Not surprisingly, where those who had asked the interviewer to do the self-completion for them or had needed help with nearly all the questions were more likely to have difficulties reading English than those who had needed little or no assistance. Thus, over half (51%) of respondents who the interviewer assessed as having difficulty with reading English either asked the interviewer to do the self-completion for them or needed significant help with the questions.

| Table 4.3 Amount of assistance given by interviewer with self-completion questionnaire |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                      | Core sample                     | Non-white sample | Total          |
|                                      | %                               | %               | %              |
| All done by respondent               | 83                              | 66              | 82             |
| Help given with one or two questions | 2                               | 5               | 3              |
| Help given with more than one or two questions, less than half | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Help given with more than half, but not all | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Help given with all/nearly all       | 1                               | 3               | 1              |
| Completed by interviewer             | 13                              | 24              | 14             |
| Base (all who completed self-completion) | 24,226 | 2,215 | 24,441         |
4.6 Length of interview

4.6.1 Introduction

Timing stamps were placed throughout the questionnaire to allow timing of individual sections. Due to various technical issues associated with CAPI systems, it is not always possible to derive meaningful time stamps from every interview. For example, should an interviewer briefly go back into an interview at a later time to check or amend a response the time stamps can be set to show an apparently very short (2-3 minutes) interview. Similarly, if an interviewer has to temporarily stop or suspend an interview for an hour or so and fails to come out of the questionnaire in the intervening period (simply powering down the computer instead) the time stamps can show an interview of 4-5 hours.

To eliminate the effects of these outlying cases on the calculation of average timings, it was decided to only include interviews where the total length of interview was in the range 15 minutes to 180 minutes. During the 2002-3 survey 48,948 interviews out of 50,826 had a time within these ranges and are included in the analysis below14.

Since the calculation of interview times is based on time stamps generated within the interview (rather than an interviewer estimate), they represent the elapsed time from the first question to the last question. As such they do not include the time during which the interviewer is introducing the survey, setting up the laptop, or packing up at the end of the interview.

4.6.2 Overall length of interview

The average (mean) length of the interview during 2002-3 was 45 minutes. The main influence on length was whether or not the respondent was a victim of crime or not. The average interview length for non-victims was 38 minutes compared to 61 minutes for victims. The average length of core sample interviews was 46 minutes, while the average length of the non-white boost sample interviews was 50 minutes. The average length of the youth boost sample interviews was 25 minutes15.

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14 The timing analysis is actually based on the whole period for which the 2002-3 questionnaire was in the field, that is from January 2002 until March 2003. Therefore, the number of interviews represents a total of five quarters data rather than just four quarters as used elsewhere in the report.

15 Youth boost interviews are NOT included in the rest of the analysis since they would act to lower overall average times since the youth boost interview is a cut down version of the main questionnaire.
The average length of interview by number of Victim Forms is shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Length of interview by number of Victim Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Victim Forms</th>
<th>Average time (minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non victims</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All victims</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or more</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All respondents</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2002-3 average interview time was slightly shorter than the 2001 survey (45 minutes compared with 47 minutes). This was due to a combination of factors including a slightly shorter questionnaire; a slight fall in reported crimes meaning that a larger proportion of respondents were non-victims and so had a shorter interview; and the increased familiarity of the interviewers with the questionnaire which is likely to have increased the speed of their administration of the questionnaire.

4.6.3 Average time for different sections of the interview.

The average times for each of the main sections of the questionnaire are shown below in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Average time for each section of the 2002-3 questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire section</th>
<th>Average time (minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Box</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main questionnaire</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screener questions</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim form</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phones/Criminal Justice System</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up module</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fires</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Drinking</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stolen Goods</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of interview admin.</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average time</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

16 This is an average time across all respondents, with non-victims having a time of 0.
17 This represents an average time across all the follow-up modules.
18 This is an average time across all respondents. Those who either refused the self-completion or were not eligible (those aged 60 or over) would have a time of 0.
4.6.4 Length of victim forms

As mentioned above the average length of the questionnaire is affected primarily by the number of Victim Forms completed by a respondent with the time for non-victims being, on average, 38 minutes compared to 61 minutes, on average, for victims.

Although the average time taken to complete the victim forms was only 5.8 minutes, this figure is skewed by the fact that non-victims take no time to complete this section. Therefore, a more meaningful time can be obtained by looking at the average time taken to complete each victim form by those who completed each one.

Table 4.6 shows that long victim forms averaged about 12.1 minutes per form, while short victim forms averaged 5.1 minutes per form. Table 4.6 also shows that the time taken to complete the first Victim Form was greater than for forms two or three. This was exactly the same pattern that was seen in the 2001 survey.

Table 4.6 Average time taken for each Victim Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim Form number</th>
<th>Average time (minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form 1</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form 2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form 3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form 4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form 5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form 6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.5 Length of follow-up modules

Table 4.7 below shows the average time taken for each of the follow up modules based only on those who actually answered the module.

Table 4.7 Average length of each follow up module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Follow-up module</th>
<th>Average time (minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up A</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up B</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up C</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up D</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, the overall timings of the self-completion are masked by the fact that all those who are not eligible for the self-completion (i.e. those aged 60 or over) and those who refuse the self-completion have an average time of zero. Considering only those respondents who actually did the self-completion sections the average time of the Drugs and Drinking module was 3.3 minutes and the average time of the Stolen Goods module was also 3.3 minutes.
4.7  Response rate and reasons for non-response: core sample

4.7.1  Overall core response rates

The full response rate analysis for the issued core sample for 2002-3 is shown in Table 4.8.

Around one in twelve (8%) issued core addresses were identified as not being eligible residential addresses (or deadwood). The most common types of deadwood were empty or vacant residential properties (5%) and business or industrial premises (1%). The total proportion of addresses that were identified as being deadwood was similar to that identified in the 2001 survey and therefore continued the pattern over the past few years, which have shown a decline in the proportion of deadwood addresses (in 1992, 12% of issued addresses were out of scope).

At eligible addresses the most common reason for not getting an interview was because of a refusal, which accounted for 14% of all issued eligible addresses. The most common type of refusal was after the person selection had been made, accounting for 10% of the eligible sample compared to 4% of addresses where all information was refused or someone had contacted Head Office to refuse.

Non-contact formed a much smaller proportion of unproductive addresses, accounting for 6% of all issued eligible addresses. The vast majority of such cases represented situations where no contact had been made with anyone at the address despite repeated calls over a lengthy period of time. It is possible that some of these addresses were actually empty or vacant and so should have been coded as deadwood. However, the impact that this would have on the overall response rate is likely to be minimal.

Finally, a further 5% of issued eligible addresses were categorised as unproductive for other reasons including broken appointments, people who were ill or away during the survey period, and people who had inadequate English to complete the survey.
Table 4.8   2002-3 Core sample response rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total addresses issued</strong></td>
<td>54,512</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses not traced</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not built/ does not exist</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derelict/ demolished</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business/ industrial</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other deadwood</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,281</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ineligible addresses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total eligible addresses issued</strong></td>
<td>50,231</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with household</td>
<td>2,795</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with selected respondent</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non contact</strong></td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office refusal</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused all information</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal refusal</td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total refusal</strong></td>
<td>7,280</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken appointment</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/incapacitated</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away/ in hospital</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unsuccessful</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other unsuccessful</strong></td>
<td>2,417</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total unproductive</strong></td>
<td>12,836</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved interviews</td>
<td>37,395</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final response rate of 74% represents an increase in response of about 1.5% percentage points compared with the 2001 survey. This was achieved primarily through a small reduction in the proportion of non-contact outcomes over the two years.

4.7.2 Core response rates by Government Office Region

Response rates differ by area. In particular, response rates across all surveys tend to be lower in inner city areas compared with suburban and rural areas. This is reflected in the fact that the current BCS data includes a weight to correct for differential response rates between those areas defined as inner city and non-inner city (see section 7).
Using this same definition, in the 2002-3 survey the response rate in areas categorised as inner city was 67% compared to 75% in those areas categorised as non-inner city. It is interesting to note that refusal rates in inner city and non-inner city areas were almost identical (15% and 14% respectively) and the differential non response was almost entirely due to the non-contact rate in inner city areas being almost twice that in non-inner city areas (11% and 6% respectively).

Response rates also differ by region. Table 4.9 below shows the different response rates achieved by Government Office Region. This shows that across all regions the response to the survey was broadly the same, except for London where it was noticeably lower than average at 61%. As with inner city areas, this was primarily due to a much higher than average non-contact rate (15%). Lower response rates in London is a problem that is common to most major surveys.

Table 4.9 2002-3 Core sample response rate by Government Office Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOR</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.7.3 Core response rates by type of area

As mentioned in section 4.4.2, part of the BCS assignment involved the interviewer collecting some details about the area and about the specific issued address. Since this information was collected for all residential addresses, whether or not an interview was obtained, it is possible to analyse response rates according to this data. Of most interest are how response varies first, by the type of property and second, by the type of area.

Table 4.10 below shows how response rates on the 2002-3 survey varied according to the type of property, ranging from 80% response among addresses identified as detached or semi-detached houses to 63% among addresses identified as flats.
Table 4.10 2002-3 Core sample response rate by type of property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detached or semi-detached houses</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terraced houses</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maisonettes</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat with own entrance</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat with non-lockable communal entrance</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat with lockable communal entrance</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All types of flat</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table also shows the impact of two particular aspects of flats on response, namely whether a property has a communal entrance or not and whether the entrance to the communal entrance is lockable (e.g. controlled entry phone system) or not. Flats with communal entrances that have controlled entry are the most difficult type of property to gain response. In 2002-3 the response rate among these types of property was 60%. This lower than average response rate was again due primarily to the relatively high level of non-contact at these type of properties (17%).

Taken together these figures go a long way to explaining the lower than average response rate in London. For the country as a whole flats represented only 14% of the issued sample, while flats with communal entrances that have controlled entry represented 8% of the issued sample. However, in London these types of properties represented 39% and 27% of the issued sample respectively. Therefore, one important reason for the lower response rate in London and inner city areas in general is the composition of the housing stock.

Interviewers were also asked to record their general observations about the area immediately surrounding each issued address with respect to a number of characteristics including how common rubbish or litter was, how common vandalism and graffiti was and how common run down houses were. Although these observations were clearly open to a high degree of subjectivity, Table 4.11 below shows that the overall response rates tended to be higher among issued addresses where the interviewer had recorded these types of disorder as being not at all common.

Table 4.11 2002-3 Core sample response rate by area characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very common</th>
<th>Fairly common</th>
<th>Not very common</th>
<th>Not at all common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter or rubbish lying around</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism, graffiti or damage to property</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes in poor condition or run down</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.8 Response rates and reasons for non-response: Non-white boost sample

Table 4.12 shows the screening outcomes and the response rates for the 2002-3 non-white boost sample. Of the 139,815 addresses screened over the year where a valid outcome was obtained (i.e. excluding those where no information was obtained or the screening was not done) only 4.2% of households had an eligible respondent.

Among households identified as containing an eligible respondent a response rate of 50% was achieved. Although refusal rates were slightly higher compared with the core sample (19% and 14% respectively), the main reason for the lower response rate on the non-white boost sample was a significantly higher non-contact rate (17% compared with 6% on the core sample).

This can be explained partly by the nature of the population. The non-white population tends to be concentrated in inner city areas and especially in London, where non-contact rates tend to be higher. It can also be explained partly by the nature of the methodology since eligible households tend to be identified later in an assignment and so interviewers have, on average, less time to make repeated calls.
Table 4.12  2002-3 Non-white boost sample screening outcomes and response rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total addresses issued</strong></td>
<td>150,720</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No non-white adults at address</td>
<td>133,545</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information not obtained at address</td>
<td>2,984</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to identify address for screening</td>
<td>7,839</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screened address part of core sample</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ineligible addresses</strong></td>
<td>144,447</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total eligible addresses identified</strong></td>
<td>6,273</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address subsequently identified as non-eligible</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other deadwood</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ineligible addresses</strong></td>
<td>439</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total eligible addresses</strong></td>
<td>5,834</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with household</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with selected respondent</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non contact</strong></td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office refusal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused all information</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal refusal</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total refusal</strong></td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken appointment</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/incapacitated</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away/in hospital</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unsuccessful</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other unsuccessful</strong></td>
<td>727</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total unproductive</strong></td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total achieved interviews</strong></td>
<td>2,934</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To illustrate the extent to which the non-white population is concentrated in particular areas, Table 4.13 shows the proportion of total eligible address and achieved interviews by Police Force Area. This shows that 77% of the total eligible addresses were identified in just eight out of the 42 Police Force Areas, with London accounting for almost half (47%) of all eligible addresses and the West Midlands a further 11%. The pattern for achieved interviews was broadly similar.

Table 4.13 Proportion of Non-white boost sample eligible addresses and achieved interviews by Police Force Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Force Area</th>
<th>No. of eligible addresses identified (n)</th>
<th>Proportion of total (%)</th>
<th>No. of achieved interviews (n)</th>
<th>Proportion of total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yorkshire</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicestershire</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames Valley</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedfordshire</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other PFA’s</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,834</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,934</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.9 Response rates and reasons for non response: Youth boost sample

Table 4.14 shows the response rates for the youth boost sample. All core sample addresses issued between August 2002 and March 2003 included screening for 16 to 24 year olds. At just over one in five addresses (22.5%) no screening was actually carried out because the core address was deadwood, a non-contact or a refusal by the selected respondent on the core sample. At addresses where screening was carried out, an eligible respondent was identified at 7.2% of addresses.

The overall response rate achieved on the youth boost sample was 75%. The level of non-contact and refusal was broadly in line with what was achieved on the core sample.

---

19 Interviewers were instructed not to carry out screening at households where the core sample selected respondent refused either in person or by proxy. This was done to maximise the chances of a core sample interview being achieved at a reissue stage.
### Table 4.14  2002-3 Youth boost sample screening outcomes and response rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total addresses issued</td>
<td>35,936</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No screening attempted</td>
<td>8,077</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total screened addresses</td>
<td>27,859</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core sample respondent aged 16-24</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No 16-24 adult at address</td>
<td>23,662</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All information refused</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ineligible addresses</td>
<td>25,863</td>
<td>92.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total eligible addresses</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with selected respondent</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non contact</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office refusal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal refusal</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total refusal</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken appointment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/incapacitated</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away/in hospital</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unsuccessful</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other unsuccessful</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total unproductive</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total achieved interviews</td>
<td>1,491</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.10  Response to the self-completion questionnaire

The self-completion questionnaire was presented to respondents at the end of the interview. In 2002-3 it included three modules, knowledge of and exposure to illegal drugs, drinking behaviour, and Stolen Goods (asked of only half the sample).

Table 4.15 shows that on the core sample more than 95% of eligible respondents accepted the self-completion. Respondents in the non-white boost sample were less likely to do the self-completion, with 86% of eligible respondents completing it. The lower response rate among the non-white boost sample was primarily due to language problems, with only 1% of respondents from the core sample refusing the self-
completion due to language problems compared with 13% of respondents from the non-white boost sample.

For respondents who completed the self-completion, about one in eight (12%) of the core sample and about one in five (21%) of the non-white boost sample asked the interviewer to administer it for them.

As might be expected, response to the self-completion among the youth boost sample was high, with 95% of respondents doing the self-completion themselves and a further 4% asking the interviewer to complete it for them.

Table 4.15  Response to self-completion questionnaire by type of sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Core sample</th>
<th>Non-white sample</th>
<th>Youth sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed by interviewer</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed by respondent</td>
<td>21,184</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall self-completion response</td>
<td>24,228</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base (All 16-59 year olds):</td>
<td>25,269</td>
<td>2,568</td>
<td>1,491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response to the self-completion showed a noticeable improvement between the 2001 survey and the 2002-3 survey. This may have been due to the fact that the content of the self-completion was significantly different between the two surveys, with the 2002-3 self-completion being shorter and simpler. However, the proportion of respondents who asked the interviewer to do the self-completion increased between 2001 and 2002-3, especially on the non-white boost sample.

Table 4.16 below shows how response to the self-completion questionnaire varied according to the demographic characteristics of respondents. This shows that there was little difference by gender or by age in terms of the proportion of respondents who completed or refused the self-completion questionnaire. However, older respondents were slightly more likely to ask the interviewer to complete the section for them (16% of 45-59 year olds compared with 10% of 16-29 year olds). The largest differences were among respondents from different ethnic groups, with non-white respondents being more likely than white respondents to refuse to do the self-completion and more likely to ask the interviewer to do it for them. This was especially noticeable among Asian respondents where 15% refused the self-completion and 23% asked the interviewer to do it for them.

When broken down by these demographic characteristics there were no obvious differences in response between respondents from the core sample and respondents from the non-white boost sample.
Table 4.16  Response to the self-completion questionnaire by demographic characteristics – combined core and non-white boost sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completed by respondent</th>
<th>Completed by interviewer</th>
<th>Refused</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-29</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.17 shows the reasons given by respondents either for refusing the self-completion questionnaire or for asking the interviewer to do it for them. This shows that a dislike of computers (50%) was the most common reason why respondents asked the interviewer to do it for them, while running out of time (48%) was the most common reason given for refusing to do it. Language problems was a reason given by 18% of respondents who refused the self-completion and 7% of those who asked the interviewer to do it for them. Among Asian respondents 39% of those who either refused or had the interviewer do it for them, did so because of language problems.

Table 4.17  Reasons for refusing self-completion questionnaire or for completion by interviewer – combined core and non-white boost sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Refused</th>
<th>Completed by interviewer</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t like computers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ran out of time</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn’t be bothered</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language problems</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children present/caring for children</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could not read/write English</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyesight problems</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disability</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other people in room</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reasons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base (N)(^2)</strong></td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>3,572</td>
<td>4,966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) Percentages add up to more than 100% since more than one answer could be coded at this question
4.11 Full and Partial Interviews

An interview was only counted as a full interview for the core sample and the non-white boost if the respondent had completed to the end of the demographic section of the questionnaire. Anything less than this was returned as a partial interview. Full and partial interviews were recorded separately in the field figures. In 2002-3 there were 37,337 full and 58 partial interviews achieved on the core sample and 2,903 full and 31 partial interviews achieved on the non-white boost sample.

On the youth boost sample the respondent had to complete the survey to the end of the questionnaire (including the self-completion) for it to count as a full interview. Anything less than this was returned as a partial interview. In 2002-3 there were 1,467 full and 24 partial interviews achieved on the youth boost sample.
5. Data Processing

5.1 Offence coding

The BCS Offence Coding System was developed for the 1982 BCS to match, as closely as possible, the way incidents were classified by the police. Apart from some minor changes, the code frame and the instructions to coders have remained stable since 1982.

In 2001, new operational procedures were introduced for coders, although the code frame and the way any given code was reached remained consistent with previous waves.

During 2002-3, the Offence Coding System consisted of the following steps:

1. An offence code was generated automatically, based on the answers given to a number of pre-coded variables in the Victim Form.
2. Coders used a specially developed questionnaire to produce an offence code for each Victim Form. The coders also had to record for each case how certain or uncertain they were about the code.
3. A supervisor checked any codes that the original coder was uncertain about, plus at least 10% codes where the coder was certain of the outcome as a quality check. During 2002-3 this quality check was reduced to 5% of all certain codes.
4. Researchers at the Home Office checked:
   • Any codes that BMRB were uncertain about
   • Certain types of incident that were automatically referred (e.g. arson)
   • A proportion of certain codes as part of a quality check

The result of this process was that every Victim Form had a final outcome code assigned to it. A flow chart of the Offence Coding System is shown in Figure 5.1 and the offence coding system is explained in more detail below.
Fig. 5.1 BCS OFFENCE CODING FLOWCHART

1. Initial coding
2. Outcome
   - Key code
   - Certain
   - Uncertain
3. Supervisor coding
4. Outcome
   - Key code
   - Certain
   - Uncertain
5. Reformat data for SPSS
6. Selected for supervisor verification (10%)
7. No
   - Yes
8. Selected for HO check (10%)
9. No
   - Yes
10. Provide data to HO
11. Data returned from HO
12. Home Office final offence code added
13. Final offence code data produced
5.1.1 The automatically generated offence code

In 1996 a programme was introduced that automatically generated an offence code based on the answers to a number of pre-coded variables in the Victim Form. The programme that was used for the 2002-3 survey was identical to that used in the 2001 survey.

An automatic code cannot be generated in all cases, and in 2002-3 no automatically generated code was produced for about a third (33%) of all Victim Forms (due to missing codes or to some inconsistency between the different variables used). Irrespective of the suggested automatic code, the coder has the responsibility of producing an offence code, and coders are instructed to see the generated code as only a starting point.

On the 2002-3 survey for Victim Forms where a code was automatically generated, it was the same as the final offence code in 76% of cases.

5.1.2 The coding task

Coders are provided with a paper-based print out of the key variables from each Victim Form, and this information forms the basis of the coding. This document also provides coders with the offence code that had been generated by the automatic generation programme. An example of this paper form can be found in Appendix G in Volume 2.

Coders used a specially designed computer assisted questionnaire to carry out the coding. The questionnaire asked the coders certain questions about the nature of the offence. The questionnaire takes account of the major rules that apply to offence coding (such as the priority of codes), and by answering the questions on the basis of the information provided in the Victim Form, the coders reach an offence code.

All coders were personally briefed about the offence coding. The coders were also provided with a coding manual. This manual is similar to the one used in previous years of the BCS, and contains all the rules that govern offence coding. The manual also provides flow-charts that show how the coding questionnaire works, so that coders can see how they reached a particular offence code on the basis of the answers that they input. A copy of this manual is provided in Appendix G in Volume 2.

When the coder reaches an offence code, they can say whether they are certain or uncertain that this is the right code. Any Victim Forms which the coder is uncertain about are automatically referred to their supervisor for checking. In addition, the supervisor checks 10% of codes which coders were certain about.

5.1.3 Home Office coding

Victim Forms were referred to the Home Office research team if the incident involved:

- deliberate damage by fire
- the police as offenders
- the offender being mentally ill

The Home Office was also sent all offence codes that the supervisors were unsure about.
For the first part of the year 10% of codes which BMRB were certain about were randomly selected to go to the Home Office for quality control checking. However, mid-way through the year it was decided to reduce this quality check to 5% of certain codes due to the experience built up by the BMRB coders.

A list of Victim Forms to be checked by researchers at the Home Office was sent every two weeks. This consisted of an Excel spreadsheet that contained the serial number of each Victim Form, the code that the coder (and supervisor if applicable) had given the incident, how certain the coder (and supervisor) was about the incident, and any notes that the coder added about why they were uncertain. An electronic version of the paper-based document providing the key variables from the Victim Form was also provided.

Researchers at the Home Office coded each of the Victim Forms sent to them (using the paper-based document) and returned the spreadsheet with their code added and any comments. These codes were then manually added into the coding file (so that the coders could see the changes that had been made).

Particular attention was paid to cases where the Home Office changed a code that BMRB coders had marked as “certain”. If the BMRB coders disagreed with such a coding decision, this was fed back to both BMRB researchers and Home Office researchers for further consideration and discussion.

5.1.4 Offence coding checks in 2002-3

In total 4,936 cases were sent to the Home Office for checking as part of the 2002-3 survey. Since the quality check was reduced from 10% to 5% of cases in the middle of the year the volume of cases being sent to the Home Office dropped off over the period of the survey.

Of the Victim Forms sent to the Home Office:

- 360 were code 01s which were automatically referred to Home Office. This covers cases of arson, cases where the offender was thought to be mentally ill, and cases where the offender was believed to be a police officer.
- 207 were code 02s (suspected duplicate cases) which were also automatically referred to the Home Office for checking.
- 59 were cases which either BMRB coders or supervisors were uncertain about.
- 1,843 were part of the quality check.
- 2,467 were related Victim Forms. To ensure that those checking offence codes had complete information all the Victim Forms belonging to an individual respondent were sent to the Home Office, rather than just the single Victim Form under consideration.

Of the 4,936 Victim Forms sent to the Home Office 659 cases had their code changed by the Home Office, representing 13% of all cases sent. However, this included all of the code 01’s which had to be changed to a valid offence code. When these cases are removed, a total of 299 Victim Forms sent to the Home Office had their codes changed, representing only 6% of all cases sent. This level of change was fairly static across the survey year suggesting a degree of stability in the offence coding process.
The breakdown of codes changed by the Home Office according to the categories outlined above were as follows:

- Of 59 cases where BMRB was uncertain 19 (32%) were changed.
- Of 207 duplicates, 15 (4%) were changed
- Of 1,843 sent for quality control 96 (5%) were changed
- Of 2,467 related cases 169 (7%) were changed

In all cases where the Home Office changed a code that BMRB coders or supervisors had been certain about, this was double checked and verified by BMRB upon return of the coding from the Home Office. Where BMRB coders and researchers did not agree with the Home Office decision these were referred back again for re-checking. Of the 265 cases that BMRB had originally been certain about and the Home Office had changed, 100 were referred back for re-checking. In 65 cases, the original BMRB code was deemed to be correct and was reinstated as the final code.

5.1.5 Final Offence Code

The SPSS data set includes all the offence codes that have been given to each Victim Form at every stage of the coding process. This allows a complete history of each case to be maintained at all times. The final offence code is done using a priority ordering system whereby the Home Office code takes priority over the supervisor, which takes priority over the coder. The variables on the data set are:

- OFFSUG: Suggested offence code (generated by computer)
- VOFFENCE: Code assigned by the original coder
- SOFFENCE: Code assigned by the supervisor
- FINLOFFC: Code assigned by the Home Office research team
- OFFENCE: Final offence code

5.1.6 Checks on final offence code

During the creation of the SPSS data sets some further consistency checks are run on the final offence codes, checking these against key pre-coded variables in the Victim Form. The purpose of this is to highlight cases where some of the pre-coded data seems potentially anomalous with the final offence code.

The checks carried out are as follows:

- Assaults where no force or violence was used
- Burglary where entry to the property was authorised
- Car thefts where no car was listed as being stolen, or where the police were not informed
- Sexual assaults where there was no sexual element to the assault
- Snatch thefts where the item stolen was not being held or carried
- Other thefts where the item stolen was being held or carried

All cases that fail these checks are examined individually by a researcher and, if necessary, are referred to the Home Office. Experience of running these checks shows that most flagged cases do have the correct offence codes, but a few may be amended each quarter as a result of this additional check.
5.2 Coder reliability experiment

As part of the original contract BMRB agreed to carry out a coder reliability experiment after a suitable period to assess the reliability of coders who worked on the offence coding. This was carried out during 2002-3 and involved not only BMRB coders but also researchers at the Home Office who were involved in the offence coding checking system outlined above.

In total 100 Victim Forms were selected from interviews carried out in the 3rd quarter of 2001. Eight BMRB coders and five Home Office researchers took part in the experiment, representing all but one of the coders who worked on the study at the time of the experiment.

The 100 forms were randomly selected from all forms coded in Qtr 3 2001. Prior to selection, the list of Victim Forms was stratified by final offence code to ensure that the 100 cases selected had crime types in similar proportions to the population. However, duplicate forms (those coded 02) were excluded from the sample. To assess these, coders would have needed access to all other Victim Forms recorded for that respondent, which would have increased the scope and time required for the exercise.

Coders were told to code the forms in isolation, and not to confer. None of the standard supervision took place. However, apart from these changes coders worked in their standard way, with BMRB coders using the computerised coding system alongside the manual and Home Office researchers using the paper records.

All those taking part in the experiment had from late April to early July 2002 to complete the task.

At the end of the experiment all 13 coders had coded all 100 cases. Three cases were coded 01 by the BMRB coders (i.e. automatic referral to the Home Office) and these cases were excluded from the subsequent analysis. Consequently the results presented below are based on the remaining 97 cases.

Given the large number of codes available, and the small-scale nature of this experiment, it was not possible to gauge reliability of commonly used codes. We have calculated reliability of coders, overall, by organisation and individually. We have also carried out a more qualitative analysis of cases where there was a great deal of disagreement in order to ascertain the issues that appear to cause coders problems in coming to an agreed final outcome code.

Overall, the results of the experiment were encouraging and suggested a high degree of coder reliability. All 13 coders agreed in 53 of the 97 cases (55%), and in a further 16 cases 12 of the 13 coders agreed. This means that in 71% of all cases coded at least 12 out of 13 coders arrived at the same final offence code.

Details of both the statistical analysis and the qualitative assessment carried out are given below.

5.2.1 Coders’ agreement index - Kappa

The index kappa is used to assess the agreement of two coders and can be averaged over all possible pairs of coders in order to assess each individual coder. This agreement measure will be
between 0 and 1, where 1 corresponds to a pair of coders giving every case the same code and 0 corresponds to no cases having been given the same code by the pair of coders\textsuperscript{21}.

The formula for the kappa score is given as:

\[ \kappa = \frac{p_0 - p_e}{1 - p_e} \]

where \( p_0 \) is the observed proportion of occasions where the two coders agreed, and \( p_e \) is the expected proportion of correct codes given the distributions the two coders assigned to the cases.

The formula acknowledges that it is possible for there to be chance agreement between coders and examines the level of agreement present which is over-and-above that expected by chance. The numerator is the difference between observed agreement and chance agreement and the denominator the maximum value that this difference (between observed and chance agreement) could be, given the distribution of codes used.

Table 5.1 below gives an illustrative example where two coders have 100 answers to assign to 5 different codes.

**Table 5.1 Example of the calculation of the Kappa agreement score**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Coder A</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coder B</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this example there are 15 cases where coder A and coder B agreed that code 1 was the correct code to use. There were another 6 cases where coder A thought that code 1 was appropriate but coder B used code 2. The total proportion of agreement \((p_0)\) is the sum of the diagonal counts divided by the total. In this case \(63/100\), or \(.63\).

However, given the distribution of codes used by the coders, (i.e. the marginal totals in Table 5.1), \( p_e \) can be calculated as \((22 \times 35 + 17 \times 23 + 38 \times 26 + 10 \times 7 + 13 \times 9)/10000 = .2336\).

The kappa score is then calculated as:

\[ \kappa = \frac{p_0 - p_e}{1 - p_e} = \frac{0.63 - 0.2336}{1 - 0.2336} = 0.517 \]

Once the Kappa scores have been calculated they need to be interpreted. This was done using the following guide:

- Less than 0.4 = poor
- 0.4-0.75 = fair to good
- More than 0.75 = excellent

In terms of the actual experiment, Kappa scores were calculated for various groupings of coders to assess the following:

- reliability **within** organisations, that is across the 8 BMRB coders and across the 5 Home Office coders.

- reliability **between** organisations, that is BMRB coders average agreement with the Home Office coders and the Home Office coders average agreement with the BMRB coders.

- reliability across all 13 coders **in total**.

For all of these comparisons, the level of agreement was excellent, with all coders scoring over 0.75 – which as table 2 shows is an excellent level of agreement beyond chance.

Looking firstly as reliability within organisations, Table 5.2 below shows the level of agreement within both organisations was excellent, with all coders scoring above 0.75, indicating a level of agreement that can be classed as excellent.

**Table 5.2 Kappa Scores comparing coders within each organisation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMRB Coder</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kappa score</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Office Coder</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappa Score:</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These scores show that both BMRB and the Home Office had a very high level of internal consistency in coding. For BMRB the individual coder scores were examined in relation to experience and training. However, differences in reliability showed no obvious relationship with the degree of experience or training, which is perhaps unsurprising given that the differences in reliability were minimal.

Table 5.3 shows the Kappa scores when comparing coders between the two organisations. Overall, the level of agreement between coders across organisations was again excellent with all coders achieving a Kappa score of over 0.75. However, it was noticeable that the Kappa scores were, on average, slightly lower than before indicating slightly less reliability between organisations.
Finally, the Kappa score were calculated for all 13 coders compared with each other. Table 5.4 shows that again the level of agreement was high with all coders being rated as excellent.

**Table 5.4 Kappa Scores comparing all coders with each other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMRB Coder</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kappa score</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Office Coder</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappa Score:</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although this was a small-scale experiment, it indicated that overall reliability for the offence coding was high both within organisations and across organisations. However, it also indicated that some degree of variability does exist in the offence coding process and it is possible this may affect some types of offences more than others. Although it was not possible to carry out statistical analysis for individual offence codes due to the small nature of the experiment, we did carry out some more qualitative assessment of the areas where there was most disagreement among coders.

### 5.2.2 Qualitative analysis of areas where coders disagreed

Examining those cases where there was most disagreement among coders suggested that particular offences to focus on were criminal damage and assault, while thefts seemed to cause fewer problems.

The breakdown of the 97 offences used in the experiment was as follows:

- Assault (inc. sexual assault) (codes 1*, 2* and 3*)  9
- Robbery and theft from a person (codes 4*)  5
- Burglary and theft from a dwelling (codes 5*)  12
- Thefts (and attempted thefts) (codes 6* and 7*)  39
- Criminal damage (codes 8*)  25
- Threats (codes 9*)  7
To focus the analysis it was decided to concentrate on the 13 cases where fewer than 9 coders had agreed. The breakdown of these 13 cases by offence type are shown below:

- Assault: 3
- Robbery or theft from a person: 2
- Burglary or theft from a dwelling: 4
- Theft: 4
- Criminal damage: 6
- Threats: 1

22 This comes to more than 13 because of coder disagreement, that is each case had more than one offence code assigned to it.

On the basis of this, it appeared that thefts seemed to have caused coders the least problem, with only 10% of cases (4 out of 39) causing some problems. By contrast, criminal damage (6 out of 25) and assaults (3 out of 9) seemed to have a lower rate of agreement than might be expected.

Having looked at these cases in detail a number of issues seemed to emerge that could be addressed through training or more clarification in the coder instructions, thereby improving reliability even further in the future. Some of the most important issues to emerge included

- how to distinguish between a theft and criminal damage where an item has been physically removed (e.g. a badge being removed from a car or a doorbell being removed from a front door);
- how to distinguish between criminal damage and accidental damage. This is particularly difficult for vehicles when the damage is often done when the owner is not present (e.g. minor scratches on a car or a dent in a car which may be due to vandalism or may be accidental);
- how to distinguish between an actual crime and an attempted crime. This particular issue is one that can be confusing for both assaults and thefts. In the case of assaults the issue of whether there was any physical contact between the respondent and the offender is sometimes not clear and the definition of what constitutes a ‘weapon’ can also be problematic. In the case of thefts the nature of any force or violence used is often problematic, especially if it is not clear whether this was in furtherance of the theft or not. The issue of what constitutes ‘holding or carrying’ an item can also sometimes be unclear in order to distinguish snatch thefts.

All these issues, plus some more minor issues, were discussed in detail by BMRB researchers and the Home Office and some modifications were made to the coding instructions to clarify some of these areas immediately.

5.3 Other coding

In addition to the offence coding, coders also looked at all questions where an “other –specify” had been given as an answer. The aim of this exercise, commonly known as back coding, was to see whether the answer given could actually be coded into one of the original pre-coded response options. Coding was done in QWINCODE, part of the Quancept suite of programmes.
Coders were provided with the code frames used in the questionnaire as a starting point. Since most of the questions have been used in previous years of the survey, the code frames were already well developed and there was little need to add new codes to the frames. However, if the coding supervisor felt an extra code was needed, this was flagged up to researchers who approved any changes before they were implemented.

Since the BCS tends to have no fully open-ended questions there was no requirement on the 2002-3 survey to develop or code any questions from verbatim answers given by respondents.

5.4 Coding of occupation and social class

Occupation details were collected for all respondents either relating to their current job or to their last job if the respondent was not currently employed but had worked at some time in the past. Occupational details of the Household Reference Person were also collected, if this was not the same person as the respondent.

Occupations were coded using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000). All occupational coding was done centrally once the data were returned by interviewers.

In addition to coding SOC2000, the old SOC1990 codes were also recorded using Volume 2 of the Standard Occupational Classification 2000. This contains a look-up table that allows SOC2000 codes to be matched to their SOC1990 equivalents.

As well as occupation codes, social class for all respondents and Household Reference Persons was added to the file. The new social class categories –NS-SEC – were derived automatically using an algorithm which was developed from the documentation provided by ONS. Both the NS-SEC operational categories and the NS-SEC analytical categories were derived. Additionally, the old Socio-Economic Group (SEG) was derived using another algorithm based on Volume 3 of the Standard Occupational Classification 1990.

Details of the NS-SEC and SEG categories can be found in Appendix H of Volume 2.
6. Data Output

6.1 Introduction

The main output from the British Crime Survey are two SPSS data files that are delivered to the Home Office on a quarterly basis.

One file, the Non Victim File (NVF), is produced at the level of the individual respondent and contains all the questionnaire data, except for that collected in the Victim Forms. Interviews where interviewers had reached the end of the main demographic section were classified as full interviews, while anything less than this were classified as partial interviews. Interviews where the interviewer did not reach the end of the screener questions were regarded as unusable interviews and not included on the SPSS data files.

The second file, the Victim File (VF), is produced at the level of the individual incident or crime and contained all the data collected in the Victim Forms. All generated Victim Forms were included on the file, including cases where the Victim Form has either been suspended or the reference period was out of scope. Although such records contain no information and are not used for analysis, it is useful to keep these on the file to monitor the number of Victim Forms that fall into these categories.

During 2002-3 data from the core sample only was analysed on a 12 month rolling basis for each quarter. Data from the non-white boost sample was supplied on a quarterly basis for reference, although this was only weighted and analysed annually. In fact, a separate data file containing all non white respondents, whether from the core sample or the non-white boost sample, is supplied to the Home Office separately. Similarly, data for all 16 to 24 year olds, whether from the core sample or the youth boost sample, was supplied annually as a separate data file.

In addition to the achieved sample, a data file of the entire 2002-3 issued sample was also supplied to the Home Office. This contained information on every issued address such as the final outcome, the screening outcomes, the observational data collected by interviewers, sample variables, and geo-demographic variables.

6.2 Delivery of data output

Data was delivered to the Home Office approximately six weeks after the end of each quarterly fieldwork period. Each quarterly data delivery included interviews that were achieved in a specific time period, rather than those that were issued in a specific time period.

Because of the need to deliver data quickly after the end of a quarter this meant that interviews were included on each quarterly file that came from issued sample that had not yet been exhausted. As such with each delivery of data, the most recent quarter of data represented preliminary data in terms of the issued sample and in terms of the weighting.

Initially during 2002-3 each quarterly delivery consisted of two quarters data, the preliminary data from the most recent quarter and the final data from the preceding quarter. However, towards the end of the year it was agreed that a full 12 months data should be delivered each quarter to create a 12 month rolling data file that is updated on a quarterly basis.
Due to the continuous nature of the survey, data from different questionnaires were supplied as part of the same data files. Thus, the first quarter of 2002-3 included data from cases issued as part of the 2001 sample as well as cases issued as part of the 2002-3 sample. Similarly, some data from the last quarter of 2002-3 will be included in the first quarter of the 2003-4 data set.

Due to the shift from the calendar year to the fiscal year that took place over the course of the year, the 2002-3 survey actually lasted for 5 quarters and so there were 5 data deliveries.

6.3 Content of SPSS data file

The SPSS data files delivered to the Home Office contain various types of variables. The main types of variables contained on the files are:

- **Questionnaire variables** (NVF and VF).
- **Geo-demographic variables** (NVF only). All interviews had a set of pre-specified geo-demographic variables attached to them (see Appendix H in Volume 2 for complete listing).
- **Observational variables** (NVF only). All interviews had the observational data collected by interviewers on the Address Contact Sheets attached to them (see Appendix H in Volume 2 for complete listing). Due to the way in which the Observational data was processed it was difficult to do this on a quarterly basis. Consequently it was agreed that Observational variables only be supplied on an annual basis.
- **Coding variables** (NVF and VF). On the Non Victim File, SOC2000 and SOC1990 codes are included for both the respondent and the Household Reference Person. Additionally, NS-SEC and SEG for both the respondent and the Household Reference Person are included. On the Victim File, a full set of offence codes was attached as outlined in section 5.1.5.
- **Derived variables** (NVF and VF). Many derived variables were also added to the file. These consisted primarily of 2 types:
  - **Flag variables** that identify, for example, the type of sample (Core, Non-white or Youth boost), the follow-up module split and follow-up module sub-split, the date of interview, the month of issue, whether a partial or full interview, whether a victim or non-victim, etc. On the Victim File, flag variables include whether the record was a Long or Short Victim Form, whether it was a Series or a Single incident, and whether it was inside or outside the reference period.
  - **Classificatory variables** derived from the data. These included standard classifications such as ONS harmonised variables, banded age groups, ethnic groups, income groups, etc.
- **Weighting variables** (NVF only).

6.4 Conventions used on SPSS Data Files

In creating the 2002-3 data files great attention was paid to ensuring as much consistency as possible was maintained with previous years of the survey.

6.4.1 Case identifier

The case identifier was required to be similar to that used on previous years of the survey but also had to be designed to meet the requirements of a continuous survey.
On the Non-Victim File, where each individual case or record represents an individual respondent, the unique case identifier (ROWLABEL) is an 8-digit number constructed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column position</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of issue</td>
<td>1-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area point number</td>
<td>2-5 1000-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address number</td>
<td>6-7 01-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen number</td>
<td>8 0-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the Victim File, where each individual case or record represents a Victim Form or incident, the unique case identifier (MATCH) is a 9-digit number, which is identical to ROWLABEL with the addition of the Victim Form number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column position</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of issue</td>
<td>1-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area point number</td>
<td>2-5 1000-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address number</td>
<td>6-7 01-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen number</td>
<td>8 0-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Form number</td>
<td>9 1-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.2 Naming conventions

Where appropriate, variable names were kept the same as previous surveys. For some questions, small changes to the code frame (such as the adding of an extra code) meant that questions which appear similar to previous years are not in actual fact identical. In such situations, the variable name on the 2002-3 data file was changed to reflect this.

Thus, for example, variables which were different in 2002-3 compared with 2001 included WHYHAP2 (previously WHYHAPP), WHERINT2 (previously WHERINT), TIMEVIC2 (previously TIMEVIC) and WHENVIC2 (previously WHENVIC). In all these cases the questions in 2002-3 were the same as those in 2001, but the coding frame had changed between surveys.

### 6.4.3 Labelling variables

The changing nature of the 12-month reference period over the course of the year creates a difficulty in labelling certain variables. In the Quancept script, dates were automatically calculated based on the date of interview and appropriate text substitution was used to ensure that the question always referred to the correct period. In the SPSS data files, which contain data from interviews achieved over the whole year, is difficult to attach meaningful labels to certain variables since the label is different depending upon the month of interview. This issue affects the following variables (all on the Victim File):

- DATESERA-DATESERH
- NQUART1-NQUART5
- QTRRECIN
- QTRINCIID

Details of how the code frames for these specific questions relate to the month of interview can be found in [Appendix F](#) of Volume 2.
6.4.4 Don’t Know and Refused values

The convention for Don’t Know and Refusal codes used in the most recent surveys was maintained on the 2002-3 data. This meant that on the SPSS file the code for Don’t Know was ‘9’ for code frames up to 7, ‘99’ for code frames up to 97, and so on. The code for Refused was 8, 98, and so on. Since these are standard codes used throughout the SPSS files, Don’t Know and Refused codes are not labelled.

6.4.5 Multiple response variables

Prior to the 2001 survey, multiple response variables have been created as a set of variables equal to the maximum number of answers that could be given. The first variable holds the first answer given by the respondent, the second variable holds the second answer given by the respondent, and so on.

After discussions with the Home Office it was agreed from 2001 onwards to present multiple response variables differently from previous years. Instead, multiple response variables were set up as a set of variables equal to the total number of answers possible (including Don’t Know and Refused). Each variable was then given a value of ‘0’ or ‘1’ depending on whether the respondent gave that particular answer or not. To denote this change all multiple response variables in 2001 were all named with a letter suffix, rather than the number suffix that was used in previous years of the survey.

An example of a multiple response variable where there are seven possible answer categories, and so seven separate variables, is shown below:

AGEOFFA-
AGEOFFG [ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4)]

How old were the people who did it? Would you say they were…READ OUT CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. children under school age (AGEOFFA)
2. children of school age (AGEOFFB)
3. people aged between 16 and 23 (AGEOFFC)
4. people aged between 25 and 39 (AGEOFFD)
5. or people aged over 40? (AGEOFFE) Don’t Know (AGEOFFF) Refused (AGEOFFG)

This practice of defining multiple response variable was maintained on the 2002-3 data files.
7. Weighting the Data

7.1 Reasons for weighting

There are three main reasons for calculating weights on the BCS:

- To compensate for unequal selection probabilities. In the BCS, different units of analysis (households, individuals, instances of victimisation) have different probabilities of inclusion in the sample due to factors such as over sampling of small PFA’s, the selection of one dwelling unit at multi-household addresses, the selection of one individual within a dwelling, and the inclusion of a single victim form to represent a series of similar incidents.
- To compensate for differential response. Differential response rates can arise both between different geographic units (e.g. differences in response between inner city and non-inner city areas) and between different age and gender sub-groups.
- To ensure that quarters are equally weighted for analyses that combine data from more than one quarter.

For the 2002-3 British Crime Survey, a variety of different weights were computed to meet the different analyses requirements. All weights include a component to compensate for unequal selection probabilities, while weighting components to compensate for differential response and to equally weight quarters are included in some weights but not in others. Weights were calculated separately for the core sample, the non-white sample and the youth sample.

7.2 Component weights

Although a variety of weights were calculated for the 2002-3 BCS, they were all based on a number of key component weights. In constructing all the different weights for the core sample, the non-white sample and the youth sample the following conventions have been used for the component weights:

- w1 : weight to compensate for unequal address selection probabilities;
- w2 : inner city versus non inner-city non-response weight;
- w3 : dwelling unit weight;
- w4 : individual selection weight;
- numinc : series of incidents weight

7.2.1 Police Force Area weight (w1)

As already described in chapter 2, small PFAs were over sampled to ensure a minimum of 600-700 interviews. It was therefore necessary to down-weight these PFAs and up-weight the large ones to correct for the differences in selection probabilities of addresses.

As outlined in section 2, addresses selected in the 2002-3 sample were selected in two different ways, addresses selected in PSUs rotated forward from 2001 (the rotated sample) and addresses selected in PSUs chosen for the first time in 2002-3 (the fresh sample). Since the rotated sample and the fresh sample were drawn independently from each other, any eligible address could have been selected in either sample. Therefore, in computing w1 for each address it is necessary to take account not only of the probability associated with the method by which an address was actually sampled but also the probability associated with the method by which it might have been
selected but was not. In other words, \( w_1 \) was constructed by taking account of both the rotated sample address selection probability and the fresh sample address selection probability.

\( W_1 \) was computed on a quarterly basis for each PFA. All the ‘small’ PFAs were treated as stratum in their own right, while all the large PFAs formed a single stratum.

\( W_1 \) was computed by the following steps:

First, the rotated sample address selection probability was calculated separately for each quarter in each PFA stratum as follows\(^23\).

\[
p_{1i} = \frac{n^g_i}{N_i}
\]

where,

- \( N_i \) was the total number of delivery points in PFA stratum \( i \) taken from the 2001 Postcode Address File (i.e. the sample frame from which the original 2001 sample was drawn); and
- \( n^g_i \) was the total number of addresses issued in the 2001 quarter \( g \) sample in stratum \( i \) (where \( g \) takes the value 1, 2, 3, or 4).

Second, the fresh sample address selection probability (PADFRESH) was calculated separately for each quarter in each PFA stratum as follows:

\[
p_{2i} = \frac{n^g_i}{N_i}
\]

where,

- \( N_i \) was the total number of delivery points in PFA stratum \( i \) taken from the 2002 Postcode Address File (i.e. the sample frame from which the original 2002 sample was drawn); and
- \( n^g_i \) was the total number of addresses issued in the 2002-3 quarter \( g \) sample in stratum \( i \) in the fresh sample only (where \( g \) takes the value 1, 2, 3 or 4).

Finally, having calculated the two probabilities for each address the value for \( w_1 \) was calculated as:

\[
W_1 = \frac{1}{p_{1i} + p_{2i}}
\]

\(^23\) The rotated sample address selection probability also took into account the fact that in 2002-3 an even number of PSUs were issued each quarter, even although there was not an even distribution of PSUs by quarter in 2001 due to the spliced design. This was done by applying a PSU adjustment factor which was simply the number of rotated PSUs divided by the total number of PSUs in each quarter in each stratum \( i \)
7.2.2 Inner city weight \((w_2)\)

In some previous years of the BCS, inner city areas were over sampled. However, the ‘inner city’ weight applied in previous surveys compensated not only for this difference in selection probabilities but also for the differential response rates between inner city and non-inner city areas. Therefore, to be consistent with previous years of the BCS it was necessary to continue applying a weight to correct for differential response rates. In essence, the inner city weight is simply the reciprocal of the achieved response rate in inner city and non-inner city areas (after weighting by \(w_1\)).

The definition of inner city or non-inner city has been kept consistent since it was first used on the BCS and is based on 1981 census data. Details of how the inner city weight is constructed can be found in previous BCS Technical Reports.

7.2.3 Dwelling unit weight \((w_3)\)

At addresses which had more than one dwelling unit, the interviewer made a random selection of one dwelling unit. The dwelling unit weight is therefore simply equal to the number of dwelling units identified at the address. In over 99% of cases, the dwelling unit weight is 1.

7.2.4 Individual weight \((w_4)\)

At dwelling units that had more than one eligible adult, the interviewer made a random selection of one adult. Thus, the probability of any one individual being selected was inversely proportional to the number of adults in the household. The individual weight is therefore simply equal to the number of eligible adults in the household (i.e. non-white adults only).

7.2.5 Series weight (numinc)

This weight is applied when estimating victimisation rates. For single incidents, numinc is always 1. For series incidents, where only details are collected about the most recent incident in the series, the weight equals the number of incidents in the series that fall within the reference period, subject to a maximum limit of 5.

In estimating victimisation rates, the household or individual weights are multiplied by the numinc weight, according to which offence classification code has been assigned to the incident(s).

7.3 Core sample weights

The main units of analysis used on the BCS are households, individuals, and incidents of victimisation. Different weights are used depending upon the unit of analysis. In particular, some crimes are considered household crimes (e.g. burglary, vandalism to household property, theft of and from a car) and therefore the main unit of analysis is the household, while others are personal crimes (assault, robbery, sexual offences) and the main unit of analysis is the individual.

For the core sample two weights were constructed to take account of this difference, namely the core household weight and the core individual weight. These were calculated as follows:
\[ W_{tm2hh} = w_1 \times w_2 \times w_3 \]

\[ W_{tm2inu} = w_1 \times w_2 \times w_3 \times w_4 \]

Once the unscaled weights had been calculated the frequencies were examined and extreme values were capped where necessary. Although capping of extreme weights may introduce a small amount of bias this is more than compensated for by the improvement in precision that results. The capped weights were called \textit{wtm2hhf} and \textit{wtm2inf} respectively.

Finally, the weights were scaled to a notional sample size of 9,250 interviews per quarter. Although an approximately equal number of addresses were issued each quarter during 2002-3, the number of interviews actually achieved per quarter inevitably varied to some extent. Consequently, although the survey is ultimately designed to achieve a notional number of core interviews each quarter (i.e. 9,250), there will always be a degree of variation around this. Thus, for analyses based upon a 12 month period, the weights were constructed to adjust for quarterly differences in sample size by equalising the quarterly achieved sample sizes. The final scaled weights were called \textit{wtm2hhs} and \textit{wtm2ins} respectively.

### 7.4 Non-white sample weights

The 2002-3 non-white sample comprised all non-white respondents who were interviewed between the start of April 2002 and the end of March 2003, irrespective of whether the respondents were interviewed as part of the core sample or as part of the Non-White Boost sample. Both household and individual weights were computed for the non-white sample. In addition, to the design weights a non-response multiplier was added to the weights. This was designed to adjust the ethnic group, age and sex distribution of the achieved sample using Labour Force Survey data.

The basis of the non-white weighting was the component weights calculated for the core sample. As explained in section 2 of Volume 1, the proportion of addresses at which focused enumeration was carried out during 2002-3 varied across the year. This had to be taken account of when computing the \textit{w1} component weight.

Over the period all PSUs were classified into one of three strata:

- Those where the proportion of non-white households was less than or equal to 0.6% (stratum \textit{x});
- Those where the proportion of non-white households was greater than 0.6%, but less than 20% (stratum \textit{y});
- Those where the proportion of non-white households was 20% or more (stratum \textit{z}).

The reason why the volume of screening was altered over the period of the survey is explained in section 2.8. In summary, the history of non-white screening during 2002-3 was as follows:

**January to September 2002**

In stratum \textit{x}, 50\% of core addresses were used as the basis for screening.
In stratum \textit{y} and stratum \textit{z}, 100\% of core addresses were used as the basis for screening.
October and November 2002

In all strata (x, y and z), 50% of core addresses were used as the basis for screening.

December 2002

No screening

January to March 2003

In stratum x and stratum y, 75% of core sample addresses were used as the basis for screening.
In stratum z, 100% of core sample addresses were used for screening.

In calculating \( w_{1em} \) the first step was to start with the \( w_1 \) weight derived for the core sample address. This unscaled weight was then scaled as follows:

\[
W_{1s} = \frac{w_1u}{\text{mean value across the whole sample of } w_1u}
\]

Once the scaled core address weight was calculated the difference in the screening across the survey year outlined above had to be taken into account. This was done by weighting the 2002-3 issued core sample by \( W_{1s} \) and calculating the total number of addresses issued in different strata at different times of the year as shown in the table below.

### Table 7.1 Total number of addresses in different strata over 2002-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stratum z</th>
<th>Stratum y</th>
<th>Stratum x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSUs with non-white population &gt;=20%</td>
<td>PSUs with non-white population &lt;20% &amp; PSUs with non-white population &gt;0.6%</td>
<td>PSUs with non-white population &lt;=0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of core addresses</td>
<td>No. of screened addresses</td>
<td>No. of core addresses</td>
<td>No. of screened addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan–Sep 2002</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g*5</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Nov 2002</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h*3</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2002</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar 2003</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j*5</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table takes account of the fact that the weights are applied to all non-white respondents identified from both the core sample and the non-white boost sample. Thus, for example, in stratum z, if the proportion of screening is 4 adjacent addresses at 100% of issued core addresses, the number of screened addresses is equal to:

\[
100\% \times (4 \times \text{no. of core addresses}) + \text{core address} = 5 \times \text{no. of core addresses}
\]

Similarly, if the proportion of screening is 4 addresses at 50% of issued core addresses, the number of screened addresses is equal to:

\[
50\% \times (4 \times \text{no. of core addresses}) + \text{core address} = 3 \times \text{no. of core addresses}
\]
The non-white address weight was then calculated as follows for addresses in each of the different strata:

\[ W_{1em} = \frac{A \times w_{1s}}{B} \text{ for PSUs in stratum } w \]
\[ W_{1em} = \frac{C \times w_{1s}}{D} \text{ for PSUs in stratum } x \text{ and stratum } y \]
\[ W_{1em} = \frac{E \times w_{1s}}{F} \text{ for PSUs in stratum } z \]

No inner city weight was applied to the non-white weighting.

The dwelling unit weight \( w_{3em} \) was computed in the same way as the core sample. For core sample addresses this was defined as the number of dwelling units at the address and for non-white boost addresses this was defined as the number of dwelling units at the address containing one or more eligible non-white individuals.

The individual selection weight \( w_{4em} \) was also calculated in the same way as the core sample. For core sample addresses this was defined as the number of adults in the household, while for non-white boost addresses this was defined as the number of non-white adults in the household.

Once all these components had been calculated a household weight and individual weight for the non-white sample were then computed in exactly the same way as the core sample, as follows:

\[ EMW_{thhu} = w_{1em} \times w_{3em} \]
\[ EMW_{tinu} = w_{1em} \times w_{3em} \times w_{4em} \]

Before the design weights were capped and scaled an attempt was made to compensate for differential non-response among different age and sex sub-groups within each ethnic group. This was done by matching the profile of the achieved sample to the profile of the Labour Force Survey. Once this had been done the weights were then capped and scaled so that the weighted and unweighted sample sizes across the whole year were equalised.

### 7.5 Youth weights

The 2002-3 young people sample comprised all respondents aged 16 to 24 who were interviewed between the start of April 2002 and the end of March 2003, irrespective of whether the respondents were interviewed as part of the core sample or as part of the Youth Boost sample. For the youth data only an individual weight was computed. As with the non-white sample, the basis of the youth weighting was the core sample weights.

In terms of computing a youth weight all respondents came from households that were selected as part of the core sample. This meant that the main household weight (unscaled and uncapped) calculated for the core sample was applied to the youth sample as the starting point for the youth weights.

Since Youth Boost screening did not take place for the whole of 2002-3, the young person weight \( (ypwtu) \) was calculated in two different ways depending on the month the address was issued in and whether youth boost screening was in operation or not.
If a case was issued between April 2002 and July 2002 (i.e. no youth boost screening carried out), the weight was calculated as:

\[ ypwtu = wtm2hhf \times n \]

where, \( n \) was the number of adults in the household.

If the case was issued between August 2002 and March 2003 (i.e. youth boost screening carried out), the weight was calculated as:

\[ ypwtu = wtm2hhf \times r \]

where, \( r \) was the number of individuals aged between 16 and 24 in the household.

Once the unscaled weight was created the distribution of weights were examined and extreme values capped where necessary (ypwtf). Finally, the weights were scaled to ensure the weighted and unweighted sample sizes were the same (ypwts).

7.6 Calibration Weights

From 2001 onward the Home Office have calculated and applied additional calibration weights to counter the effect of differential response rates between age, gender and regional sub-groups. Results for BCS surveys from 1996 onwards have all been re-weighted using this technique\(^{24}\).

Calibration weighting is designed to make adjustments for known differentials in response rates between different age by gender subgroups and households with different age and gender composition. For example, a 24 year old male living alone may be less likely to respond to the survey than one living with a partner and a child. The procedure therefore gives different weights to different household types based on their age and sex composition in such a way that the weighted distribution of individuals in the responding households matches the known distribution in the population as a whole.

The effects of applying these weights are generally low for household crime, but are more important for estimates of personal crime, where young respondents generally have much higher crime victimisation rates than average but also lower response rates to the survey. However, crime trends since the 1996 survey have not been altered to any great extent by this new system of weighting.

8. Comparing key survey variables with the population

The achieved sample was weighted in order to be representative of the population in private households in England and Wales. A series of comparisons is presented in the following tables, showing to what extent the achieved 2002-3 BCS sample reflected the population as a whole, both before and after applying the appropriate weights.

The regional distribution of the adult population aged 16 or over by Government Office Region is shown in Table 8.1. This shows that the main discrepancy in the achieved sample was the

\(^{24}\text{Calibration weights are applied to the data by the Home Office after the application of the design weights.}\)
under-representation of London, reflecting the lower response rates achieved here. The proportion of the achieved sample achieved in London was still about 2% less than might be expected. Consequently many of the other regions were slightly over represented compared with their population distribution.

Table 8.1 Distribution of the 2002-3 BCS achieved sample by Government Office Region compared with the population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Office Region</th>
<th>Weighted Core Sample&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt; %</th>
<th>Mid-Year 2002 population estimates (16+) %</th>
<th>Difference (Weighted core % less population %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>+0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>+0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>+0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>+0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>+0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>+0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>+0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base(All)</td>
<td>37,395</td>
<td>42,056,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.2 shows similar comparisons between the achieved sample and the population in relation to age and sex distribution. The key feature here was a slight under representation of people at both ends of the age range. Those under 35 and those aged 75 or over were slightly under represented in the achieved sample compared to the population. Overall, men were also under represented in the achieved sample compared with the population. All of these patterns are fairly common in large scale surveys and reflect the slightly lower response rates achieved among these particular groups.

Although not reported here the age and sex distribution of the achieved sample are further corrected by the Home Office at the analysis stage through the application of calibration weights (see section 7).

---

<sup>25</sup> Prior to the calibration weighting applied by the Home Office
### Table 8.2 Age and sex distribution of 2002-3 BCS achieved sample compared with the population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Weighted Core Sample</th>
<th>Mid-Year 2000 population estimates (16+)</th>
<th>Difference (Weighted core % less population %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>+0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>+1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>+1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>+1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>+1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base:</strong></td>
<td>37,395</td>
<td>42,066,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other comparisons between the achieved sample and the population are summarised in Table 8.3. This shows that private rented households and households with no cars were slightly underrepresented in the achieved sample, as were non-white households. All these again reflect differential response rates on the survey.
Table 8.3 Other characteristics of 2002-3 BCS achieved sample compared with the population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weighted Core Sample %</th>
<th>2001 Census estimates %</th>
<th>Difference (Core sample % less population %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>+1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social rented sector</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>+0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private rented sector</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Car availability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>+2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnic Group (Grouped)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>+0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>+0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base:All</td>
<td>37,395</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A – Advance Letters for Core and Non-White Boost Sample

Appendix B – Respondent Leaflet

Appendix C – Address Contact Sheets

Four types of address contact sheets were used:

Main sample with no non white screening

Main sample with non white screening

Non white boost sample

Youth boost sample

Appendix D – Questionnaire

Appendix E – Show Cards and Life Events Calendar

Appendix F – Code Frames

Appendix G – Offence Classification Instructions

Appendix H – Additional Variables on the 2002 BCS Data Files

Appendix I – List of Checks Implemented in the QuanQuest Interviewer Program

Appendix J – Question Development and Testing
Advance letters were prepared for BMRB Social Research interviewers to use, giving contact details.

Interviewers working in Wales used a version of the advanced letter that had a translation in Welsh as well as the English version.

An additional letter was designed for interviewers to pass to a parent where the selected respondent was aged 16 or 17. This letter sought permission from the parent to conduct the interview.
Dear Sir/Madam,

THE 2002 BRITISH CRIME SURVEY

The Home Office is currently conducting the 2002 British Crime Survey. The survey asks people living in England and Wales whether they have been personally affected by crime and about their views and experiences of the police and the courts. This is a very important study with the results playing a vital role in helping to decide what action can be taken to prevent crime.

Your address has been selected at random from the Post Office's national list of addresses and we are seeking to interview only one person from your household who shall also be selected at random so that the survey reflects the experiences of the whole population. You may want to show this letter to other people in your household just in case the interviewer calls when you are not at home.

We have commissioned a research organisation, BMRB Social Research, to conduct the interviews on our behalf. An interviewer will call on you within the next few weeks. He or she will show you an identification card and will answer any questions you may have about the survey. If you are busy when the interviewer calls he or she will be happy to call again at a more convenient time.

The information you give will be treated in the strictest confidence, as explained in the enclosed leaflet. No information that can identify you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation.

If you wish to know more about the survey or wish to get a message to an interviewer who has already contacted you, please ring Mairi Hetherington at BMRB Social Research on 0208 433 4439 between 9.30am and 5.30pm Monday to Friday, or email mairi.hetherington@bmrb.co.uk.

I hope you agree to take part in this important survey and thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Jonathan Allen
Research Officer,
Home Office
Dear Sir/Madam,

THE 2002 BRITISH CRIME SURVEY

The Home Office is currently conducting the 2002 British Crime Survey. The survey asks people living in England and Wales whether they have been personally affected by crime and about their views and experiences of the police and the courts. This is a very important study with the results playing a vital role in helping to decide what action can be taken to prevent crime.

In order to understand crime experienced by members of ethnic minorities, in some areas the survey is seeking additional households with one or more adults who are black, Asian, Chinese or from another non-white group. At each such address, we wish to interview only one adult. The selection of this person is at random, so that the survey reflects the experiences of the whole population. You may want to show this letter to other people in the household in case the interviewer calls again when you are not at home.

We have commissioned a research organisation, BMRB Social Research, to conduct the interviews on our behalf. The interviewer that calls on you will show you an identification card and will answer any questions you may have about the survey. If you are busy when the interviewer calls he or she will be happy to call again at a more convenient time.

The information you give will be treated in the strictest confidence by the research organisation. No information that can identify you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation.

If you wish to know more about the survey, or wish to get a message to an interviewer who has already contacted you, please call Mairi Hetherington at BMRB Social Research on 0208 433 4439 between 9.30am and 5.30pm Monday to Friday, or email mairi.hetherington@bmrb.co.uk.

I hope you agree to take part in this important survey and thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Jonathan Allen
Research Officer
Home Office
Dear Sir/Madam,

THE 2002 BRITISH CRIME SURVEY

As you will know, your household has been selected at random to take part in the 2002 British Crime Survey. Someone in your household has now been selected, also at random, for the interview. As this person is aged 16 or 17, we would like to have your permission for them to take part in the interview.

The British Crime Survey asks people whether they have been personally affected by crime, and asks about people’s views and experiences of the police and the courts. The survey also asks about people’s awareness and usage of drugs and alcohol.

We can only interview the person who has been selected at random, to ensure the survey reflects the experiences of the whole population. The information they give will be treated in the strictest confidence by the research organisation. No information that can identify you or your household will be passed to the Home Office or to any other organisation.

If you are willing for the 16 –17 year old you have responsibility for to be interviewed, and they agree to take part, the interviewer will arrange to carry out an interview with them at a convenient time. You may wish to show this letter to other members of your household just in case the interviewer calls again when you are not home.

If you wish to know more about the survey, or wish to get a message to an interviewer who has already contacted you, please ring Mairi Hetherington at BMRB Social Research on 0208 433 4439 between 9.30am and 5.30pm Monday to Friday, or email mairi.hetherington@bmrb.co.uk.

I hope you and the young person in your household agree to take part in this important survey and thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,
Jonathan Allen

Research Officer
Home Office
APPENDIX B  RESPONDENT LEAFLET

The leaflet with the advance letter. Interviewers carried additional copies to leave with respondents where they felt it was appropriate to do so.
Risks of vehicle crime

Motor vehicles are a very common target for criminals. A fifth of all BCS offences involved theft or attempted theft of vehicles or items from vehicles. Over time, attempted thefts have become more common relative to actual thefts. This could well be due to an increase in the use of security devices, which make it more difficult for thieves to get into cars.

Risks of burglary

In 2000, one in thirty households were burgled, including attempted burglaries in which the offender did not actually gain entry. Since 1993 the number of burglaries has fallen. The fall is related to an increase in the use of home security measures, such as window locks, security lights and burglar alarms. The British Crime Survey shows that even simple security devices, such as deadlocks and window locks, greatly reduce the risk of being burgled.

What the Press say

The British Crime Survey is a well-respected survey that is widely reported on in the press. Here are some recent examples of what has been said in the press about the British Crime Survey:

'The British Crime Survey includes crimes that are not reported to the police, and it is therefore an important alternative to police records. It also looks at public attitudes to crime and plays an important role in informing Home Office policy.'

The Guardian 29/10/01

'The BCS identifies at least twice as many crimes as the official police statistics. The survey suggests there were about 13 million crimes last year, the police recorded about five million.'

Daily Telegraph 20/10/01

'The BCS is regarded as the most accurate indicator of crime in Britain.'

Independent 26/10/01

'The British Crime Survey is based on interviews with thousands of people in their own homes and is billed as the most accurate picture of crime in Britain.'

Daily Mail 26/10/01

Further information

If you would like further information about the findings of the British Crime Survey please contact:

Jonathan Allen
Research Development and Statistics
Home Office
Queen Anne’s Gate
London SW1H 9AT

As well as measuring crime, the British Crime Survey also:

- Helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this is used in designing crime prevention programmes.
- Looks at people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take to avoid it.
- Looks at people's attitudes to the Criminal Justice System, including the police and the courts.

The British Crime Survey is one of the major sources of information about levels of crime, public attitudes to crime and other Home Office issues. The results play a vital role in developing and monitoring Home Office policies. Your answers are very important to us, whether or not members of your household have experienced any crime.

Who is responsible for the survey?


Why has this address been chosen?

About 40,000 people will be interviewed for the 2002 survey. Addresses are randomly selected from the Post Office's list of addresses in England and Wales in a way that gives every address the same chance of being selected.

It is important to have a strictly random selection, so that the results reflect the experiences and attitudes of the whole population.

The way we randomly select means that the interviewer does not know anything in advance about you or your household. Although it is a matter of chance which addresses are selected, once they have been chosen interviewers will contact those addresses and no others. One person (aged 16 or over) from each address will be chosen at random and interviewed and similarly, once that person is selected, this is the person that we need to interview and no other. This ensures that all types of people are properly represented in the sample.

That is why it is so important that everyone we approach agrees to take part. Everyone has information to give that is needed in the survey.

Is this information you give confidential?

It is entirely confidential:
- The research organisation conducting the interviews will not pass on the names and addresses of people taking part in this study to the Home Office, or to any other government or commercial organisation.
- The forms that identify people's addresses and the computer files holding the answers are always stored separately.

Will you be contacted again?

It is very unlikely, but a number of interviews are checked to ensure that the information you gave was recorded accurately. Also, if you agree to take part in further research, you might be contacted again.

Some findings from the British Crime Survey

Unreported Crime

The British Crime Survey has shown that many crimes are not reported to the police. Over half of all crimes counted by the most recent British Crime Survey had not been reported to the police. Reporting rates vary according to the type of crime. Crimes that involve major financial loss to the victim, such as burglary or theft of a vehicle, are the most likely to be reported.

Percentage of offences reported to the police in 2000

Victims do not report crime for various reasons. In the 2001 BCS, the most common reasons given by victims for not reporting crime were that the offence was not serious enough or involved too small a loss, that the police would be unable to do much about the crime or that the incident was considered private and was dealt with by the victim. But many crimes that are seen as serious are not brought to police attention.
### Main Sample - (No Screen)

(For office use only)

Final Outcome: 0 1 2 3

#### Selection Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**NO OF DUs/PEOPLE**

**SELECT**

---

**Selected Respondent**

**Name**

**Area Code:**

**Serial No.:**

**Check Sum:**

**Screen Number:** 0

**Telephone No.**

**Interviewer Code:**

**Interviewer Name:**

**Supervisor:**

**Date accompanied:**

---

**NOTE:** IF YOU ARE DOING A REISSUE ASSIGNMENT RECORD YOUR DETAILS ON THE RE-ISSUE INFORMATION PAGE OF THE ACS

---

**CALLS RECORD** (note all contacts and attempts to contact household & respondent in person or by ’phone even if no reply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALL NO.</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>R E S U L T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total No. Calls**

**Date of final visit**

Day (01 - 31)  Day (01 - 31)  Mth (01 - 12)  Mth (01 - 12)
C1. IS ADDRESS TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED?
Yes A GO TO C2
No B CODE FINAL OUTCOME AT C7 (codes 1-7) GO TO D1 IF EMPTY/NOT OCCUPIED

IF ‘YES’ AT C1
C2. Make contact with any adult at address
ESTABLISH NO. OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS COVERED BY ADDRESS

IF NECESSARY ASK: Can I just check, is this house/bungalow/building occupied as a single dwelling or is it split up into separate units?

How many units are occupied at present? (If don’t know, treat a dwelling unit as occupied)
WRITE IN: ENTER TOTAL NO OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AT ADDRESS

e.g.: 2 = 0 2
AND CODE: NO. OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS
1 only A GO TO C4
2 or more B GO TO C3a
If no contact made with any adult or information refused C CODE OUTCOME AT C7 (code 8 or 11). GO TO D1

C3a. IF 2 OR MORE OCCUPIED UNITS, LIST ALL IN GRID BELOW:
• in flat/room number order
OR:
• from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back
(SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MORE DETAILS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPIED UNIT</th>
<th>DWELLING NO</th>
<th>OCCUPIED UNIT</th>
<th>DWELLING NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3b. LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT DWELLING UNIT FOR INTERVIEW
• “No. of DUs/people” row – Find number corresponding to total number of dwelling units
• “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of dwelling units is SELECTED DWELLING UNIT.
• RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER DWELLING NO. OF SELECTED DWELLING UNIT:

RECORD FLAT OR ROOM NUMBER/DETAILS OF LOCATION OF SELECTED UNIT BELOW:

NOW GO TO C4
C4. CONTACT RESPONSIBLE ADULT AT DWELLING UNIT AND INTRODUCE SURVEY

Good afternoon/evening. I am carrying out a survey about crime on behalf of the Home Office, and I am from BMRB Social Research.

You should have received a letter about this survey from the Home Office, explaining that we would be contacting you.

SHOW COPY OF ADVANCE LETTER

For this survey we are only interviewing people aged 16 or over. Can I just check, how many people aged 16 or over live in this household?

WRITE IN: ENTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16+ (e.g. TWO = 02)

include
- People who normally live at address who are away for under 6 months
- Boarders and lodgers living as part of household

exclude
- People aged 16+ who live elsewhere to study or work but who come home for holidays
- Spouses who are separated and no longer resident
- People away continuously for 6 months or more

AND CODE: NO. OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE

| 1 only | A | GO TO C6 |
| 2 or more | B | GO TO C5 |
| If no. of persons in household not obtained | C | CODE OUTCOME AT C7 |
| (Code 8 or 11) | | GO TO D1 |

C5a. ASK FOR FIRST NAME OR INITIAL OF EACH PERSON AGED 16+. LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN GRID BELOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST NAME OR INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
<th>FIRST NAME OF INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT PERSON FOR INTERVIEW.
- “No. of DUs/people” row – Find number corresponding to total number of persons
- “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of dwelling units is SELECTED PERSON.
- RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER “PERSON NUMBER” OF SELECTED PERSON

C5b. Is selected person aged 16 or 17 AND living with parents? (circle code)

Yes 1 GO TO C5c
No 2 GO TO C6

C5c. If yes, has parental permission been obtained and letter from Home Office handed over? (circle code)

Yes 1 GO TO C6
No – parents not contacted 2 GO TO C7
No – parents refused 3 GO TO C7

C6. ENTER NAME OF SELECTED RESPONDENT AND, IF POSSIBLE, TELEPHONE NUMBER ON FRONT PAGE. ATTEMPT INTERVIEW OR RECORD APPOINTMENT TIME ON FRONT PAGE

IF PARENTAL PERMISSION OBTAINED PUT THE NAME OF THE ADULT WHO GAVE PARENTAL PERMISSION IN BRACKETS AFTER THE RESPONDENT’S NAME.

C6a. Remember to ask about Youth Boost (Y1 on p5) at convenient point. This needs to be done if you get an interview, make a firm appointment, or get an outcome code of 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18.
C7. FINAL OUTCOME

(Mark with a cross relevant codes and check that D1-D10 on page 9 completed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Outcome</th>
<th>For Re-Issues ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS INELIGIBLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Insufficient address/address not traced</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(COMPLETE C8 AND CALL OFFICE BEFORE RETURNING)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not yet built/not ready for occupation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Derelict/demolished</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Empty/not occupied (including second homes)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Business/industrial only (no private dwellings)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Institution only (no private dwellings)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO CONTACT

8. No contact made with responsible adult at address / in household after 5+ calls | 8 | 8 | 8 |
9. Respondent selected but no direct contact respondent (or parents) after 5+ calls | 9 | 9 | 9 |

REFUSAL (SEE ALSO C9)

10. Office refusal (by phone or letter) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
11. Contact made at address / in household but information about dwellings or occupants refused | 11 | 11 | 11 |
12. Personal refusal by selected respondent | 12 | 12 | 12 |
13. Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person including parental refusal) | 13 | 13 | 13 |

OTHER UNSUCCESSFUL

14. Broken appointment, no contact | 14 | 14 | 14 |
15. Ill/incapacitated at home during survey period | 15 | 15 | 15 |
16. Away / in hospital during survey period | 16 | 16 | 16 |
17. Inadequate English | 17 | 17 | 17 |
18. Other reason (PLEASE DESCRIBE) | 18 | 18 | 18 |

INTERVIEW OBTAINED

19. Full interview | 19 | 19 | 19 |
20. Partial interview | 20 | 20 | 20 |

C8. WHAT METHODS WERE USED TO FIND ADDRESS?

- Asked local people 1
- Asked at Post Office 2
- Asked at Sorting Office 3
- Asked Police 4
- Asked BMRB Area Office 5
- Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE) 6

C9. IF ‘REFUSAL’ CODE REASON FOR REFUSAL

- Office refusal 1
- Doesn’t believe in surveys/anti-surveys 2
- Concerns about confidentiality privacy 3
- Suspicion/fear of strangers coming into house 4
- Dislike/lack of interest in subject of survey 5
- Can’t be bothered 6
- Genuinely too busy 7
- Temporarily too busy 8
- Personal problems 9
- About to go away 10
- Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE) 11

Please record any other details of non-contact, refusals or other unsuccessful outcomes on the notes page of the ACS. This will help with re issues.
SCREENING FOR 16-24 YEAR OLDS

YOU SHOULD ONLY CARRY OUT A BOOST INTERVIEW WHEN YOU HAVE CARRIED OUT AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAIN SELECTED RESPONDENT.

EXCEPTIONS ARE IF:
- YOU HAVE A FIRM APPOINTMENT TO INTERVIEW THE MAIN RESPONDENT
- SELECTED RESPONDENT IS AWAY FOR DURATION OF FIELD PERIOD (OUTCOME 16)
- SELECTED RESPONDENT IS ILL/INCAPACITATED AT HOME DURING FIELD PERIOD (OUTCOME 15)
- SELECTED RESPONDENT HAS INADEQUATE ENGLISH (OUTCOME 17)
- SOME OTHER REASON FOR AN UNSUCCESSFUL, IF CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE (OUTCOME 18)

Y1. Is the main selected respondent aged 16-24?
   Yes 40 NO EXTRA INTERVIEW 
   NO EXTRA INTERVIEW 
   CHECK D1-D10 COMPLETE 
   Check D1-D10 complete
   No B Continue at Y2

Y2. How many people aged 16-24 live in this household (include all 16-24 year olds, both white and non-white)?
   WRITE IN: (e.g. TWO = 02)
   AND CODE: NO. OF PERSONS 16-24
   None 41 NO EXTRA INTERVIEW 
   NO EXTRA INTERVIEW 
   CHECK D1-D10 COMPLETE 
   One or more 42 CREATE NEW PINK ACS 
   CREATE NEW PINK ACS 
   AND ATTEMPT INTERVIEW 
   (check D1-D10 complete)
   Information refused 43 NO EXTRA INTERVIEW 
   NO EXTRA INTERVIEW 
   CHECK D1-D10 COMPLETE 

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DO YOUTH SCREENING (i.e. FINAL OUTCOMES 1-13) 
YOU SHOULD REPORT AN OUTCOME CODE 44

Electronic report sent
For any unproductive interviews, please give us as much information as you can about the reason no interview was obtained. This information will help if the address is re-issued. For example:

- If refusal, or other unsuccessful please give full explanation for outcome
- If the address was difficult to find, any helpful directions
- Best time to call to get someone in
- Information on respondent e.g. disabilities, whether work shifts.
- Any other reasons why you haven’t got an interview yet
## RE-ISSUE INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of interviewer</th>
<th>Interviewer number</th>
<th>Total no. calls</th>
<th>Date of final visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 2</td>
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<td>Day</td>
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<td>(01 – 31)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 3</td>
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<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(01 – 31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALL RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES (CONTACTS AND NON-CONTACTS INCLUDING VACANTS). DO NOT COMPLETE FOR NOT TRACEABLE, NOT BUILT, DERELICT, BUSINESS OR INSTITUTIONAL.

PLEASE CLEARLY MARK WITH A CROSS IN BLACK PEN ALL CODES THAT APPLY

D1. Which of the following are visible at the sampled address?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
- Burglar alarm
- Security gate over front door
- Bars/grills on any windows
- Other security device(s)
- Estate/block security lodge/guards
- Entryphone
- None of these

INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENTS:

D2. In the immediate area, how common is litter or rubbish lying around?
- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D3. How common is vandalism, graffiti or deliberate damage to property?
- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D4. How common are homes in poor condition/ run down?
- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D5. SAMPLED DWELLING IS:
- Whole house – detached
  - semi-detached
  - mid-terrace
  - end-terrace
- Maisonette
- Flat – purpose-built
- Flat – converted
- Rooms, bedsitter
- Caravan/mobile home
- Unable to code

D6. IF FLAT ETC (5-8 AT D5) ANSWER D6-D7 OTHERS GO TO D8
CODE TYPE OF FLAT, ETC:
- Self-contained
- Not self-contained
- Unable to code

D7. BUILDING HAS:
- Common entrance: lockable
- Common entrance: not lockable
- No common entrance

D8. Is the sampled house/flat in good or poor physical condition?
- Very good
- Fairly good
- Neither good nor bad
- Fairly bad
- Very bad
- Unable to code

D9. Is the sampled house/flat in a better or worse condition than the others in this area?
- Better
- Worse
- About the same
- Unable to code

D10. Is the dwelling in a Neighbourhood Watch area?
- Yes
- No
- Unable to code

D11. Where is the dwelling located?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
- On main road
- On side road
- In cul de sac or close with no through access
  - on foot
- In cul de sac or close with through access
  - on foot
- On housing estate
- Above shops
- Other location

Interviewer number (Please complete)
Blank Sheet
Please do not write
### Address Details

- **BMRB International, 79-81 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London W5 5SU**

### Main Sample - (Non-White Screen)

**For office use only**

- **Final Outcome:**
  - 0
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3

### Selection Box

- **NO OF DUs/PEOPLE:**
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
  - 7
  - 8
  - 9
  - 10
  - 11
  - 12

### Selected Respondent

- **Name:**
- **Area Code:**
- **Serial No.:**
- **Check Sum:**
- **Screen Number:** 0

### Telephone No.

- **Interviewer Code:**
- **Interviewer Name:**
- **Supervisor:**
- **Date accompanied:**

### Notes

- **NOTE:** IF YOU ARE DOING A REISSUE ASSIGNMENT RECORD YOUR DETAILS ON THE RE-ISSUE INFORMATION PAGE OF THE ACS

### Calls Record

**CALLS RECORD** (note all contacts and attempts to contact household & respondent in person or by 'phone even if no reply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALL NO.</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total No. Calls:**
- **Date of final visit:**
  - Day
  - Day
  - Mth
  - Mth

---

1
C1. IS ADDRESS TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED?
Yes A GO TO C2
No B CODE FINAL OUTCOME AT C7 (codes 1-7) REMEMBER non-white screening at ALL addresses except non-traceable

C1a. Before attempting contact at main address, identify screening addresses and follow instructions on pages 6 and 7. ASK E2 (page 6) AT CONVENIENT POINT

C2. Make contact with any adult at address

ESTABLISH NO. OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS COVERED BY ADDRESS

IF NECESSARY ASK: Can I just check, is this house/bungalow/building occupied as a single dwelling or is it split up into separate units?

How many units are occupied at present? (If don’t know, treat a dwelling unit as occupied)

WRITE IN: ENTER TOTAL NO OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS AT ADDRESS

e.g.: 2 = 0 2

AND CODE: NO. OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS
1 only A GO TO C4
2 or more B GO TO C3a

If no contact made with any adult or information refused C CODE OUTCOME AT C7 (code 8 or 11). GO TO D1

C3a. IF 2 OR MORE OCCUPIED UNITS, LIST ALL IN GRID BELOW:
• in flat/room number order
• from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MORE DETAILS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPIED UNIT</th>
<th>DWELLING NO</th>
<th>OCCUPIED UNIT</th>
<th>DWELLING NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>08</td>
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<td>03</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3b. LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT DWELLING UNIT FOR INTERVIEW
• “No. of DUs/people” row – Find number corresponding to total number of dwelling units
• “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of dwelling units is SELECTED DWELLING UNIT.
• RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER DWELLING NO. OF SELECTED DWELLING UNIT:

RECORD FLAT OR ROOM NUMBER/DETAILS OF LOCATION OF SELECTED UNIT BELOW:

NOW GO TO C4
Good afternoon/evening. I am carrying out a survey about crime on behalf of the Home Office, and I am from BMRB Social Research. You should have received a letter about this survey from the Home Office, explaining that we would be contacting you.

SHOW COPY OF ADVANCE LETTER
For this survey we are only interviewing people aged 16 or over. Can I just check, how many people aged 16 or over live in this household?

WRITE IN: ENTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16+ (e.g. TWO = 02)

INCLUDE
- People who normally live at address who are away for under 6 months
- Boarders and lodgers living as part of household

EXCLUDE
- People aged 16+ who live elsewhere to study or work but who come home for holidays
- Spouses who are separated and no longer resident
- People away continuously for 6 months or more

AND CODE: NO. OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE

1 only A GO TO C6
2 or more B GO TO C5
If no. of persons in household not obtained C CODE OUTCOME AT C7
(Code 8 or 11) GO TO D1

C5a. ASK FOR FIRST NAME OR INITIAL OF EACH PERSON AGED 16+. LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN GRID BELOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST NAME OR INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
<th>FIRST NAME OF INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT PERSON FOR INTERVIEW.
- “No. of DUs/people” row – Find number corresponding to total number of persons
- “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of dwelling units is SELECTED PERSON.
- RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER “PERSON NUMBER” OF SELECTED PERSON

C5b. Is selected person aged 16 or 17 AND living with parents? (circle code)

Yes 1 GO TO C5c
No 2 GO TO C6

C5c. If yes, has parental permission been obtained and letter from Home Office handed over? (circle code)

Yes 1 GO TO C6
No – parents not contacted 2 GO TO C7
No – parents refused 3 GO TO C7

C6. ENTER NAME OF SELECTED RESPONDENT AND, IF POSSIBLE, TELEPHONE NUMBER ON FRONT PAGE. ATTEMPT INTERVIEW OR RECORD APPOINTMENT TIME ON FRONT PAGE

IF PARENTAL PERMISSION OBTAINED PUT THE NAME OF THE ADULT WHO GAVE PARENTAL PERMISSION IN BRACKETS AFTER THE RESPONDENT'S NAME.

C6a. Remember to ask about Youth Boost (Y1 on p5) at convenient point. This needs to be done if you get an interview, make a firm appointment, or get an outcome code of 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18.
C7. FINAL OUTCOME

(Mark with a cross relevant codes and check that D1-D10 on page 11 completed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS INELIGIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Insufficient address/address not traced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(COMPLETE C8 AND CALL OFFICE BEFORE RETURNING)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Not yet built/not ready for occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Derelict/demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Empty/not occupied (including second homes)</td>
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<td>5. Business/industrial only (no private dwellings)</td>
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<td>6. Institution only (no private dwellings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. No contact made with responsible adult at address / in household after 5+ calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Respondent selected but no direct contact respondent (or parents) after 5+ calls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFUSAL (SEE ALSO C9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Office refusal (by phone or letter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Contact made at address / in household but information about dwellings or occupants refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Personal refusal by selected respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person including parental refusal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER UNSUCCESSFUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. Broken appointment, no contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Ill/incapacitated at home during survey period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Away / in hospital during survey period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Inadequate English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Other reason (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVIEW OBTAINED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. Full interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Partial interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF ‘ADDRESS NOT TRACED’ (CODE 1 AT C7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Asked local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asked at Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Asked at Sorting Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Asked Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Asked BMRB Area Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C8. WHAT METHODS WERE USED TO FIND ADDRESS?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Asked local people</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Asked at Post Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C9. IF ‘REFUSAL’ CODE REASON FOR REFUSAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Office refusal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Doesn’t believe in surveys/anti-surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Concerns about confidentiality/privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Suspicion/fear of strangers coming into house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dislike/lack of interest in subject of survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Can’t be bothered</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Genuinely too busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Temporarily too busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Personal problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. About to go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please record any other details of non-contact, refusals or other unsuccessful outcomes on the notes page of the ACS. This will help with re issues.
SCREENING FOR 16-24 YEAR OLDS

YOU SHOULD ONLY CARRY OUT A BOOST INTERVIEW WHEN YOU HAVE CARRIED OUT AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAIN SELECTED RESPONDENT.

EXCEPTIONS ARE IF:
- YOU HAVE A FIRM APPOINTMENT TO INTERVIEW THE MAIN RESPONDENT
- SELECTED RESPONDENT IS AWAY FOR DURATION OF FIELD PERIOD (OUTCOME 16)
- SELECTED RESPONDENT IS ILL/INCAPACITATED AT HOME DURING FIELD PERIOD (OUTCOME 15)
- SELECTED RESPONDENT HAS INADEQUATE ENGLISH (OUTCOME 17)
- SOME OTHER REASON FOR AN UNSUCCESSFUL, IF CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE (OUTCOME 18)

Y1. Is the main selected respondent aged 16-24?

Yes 40 NO EXTRA INTERVIEW
CHECK D1-D10 COMPLETE

No B Continue at Y2

Y2. How many people aged 16-24 live in this household (include all 16-24 year olds, both white and non-white)?

WRITE IN: (e.g. TWO = 02)

AND CODE: NO. OF PERSONS 16-24

None 41 NO EXTRA INTERVIEW
CHECK D1-D10 COMPLETE

One or more 42 CREATE NEW PINK ACS
AND ATTEMPT INTERVIEW
(check D1-D10 complete and non-white screening carried out)

Information refused 43 NO EXTRA INTERVIEW
CHECK D1-D10 COMPLETE
NON-WHITE SCREENING CARRIED OUT

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DO YOUTH SCREENING (i.e. FINAL OUTCOMES 1-13)
YOU SHOULD REPORT AN OUTCOME CODE 44
NON-WHITE SCREENING

E1  WAS THE MAIN ADDRESS TRACEABLE?

   YES (outcome at C7 not coded as 1) A  GO TO E1a
   NO (outcome at C7 coded as 1) B  END

E1a IDENTIFY ADDRESSES TO BE SCREENED BEFORE CALLING AT A MAIN SAMPLE ADDRESS

Use the rules provided to identify 2 adjacent addresses to the left and 2 adjacent addresses to the right of the main sample address (as you look at it). Write each address in at E5 overleaf, giving them screen numbers 1-2 (for addresses to the LEFT of the main sample address) and 3-4 (for the addresses to the RIGHT of the main sample address) respectively. Number outward from main sample address in each case.

ONCE YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED ADDRESSES RETURN TO C2 AND CONTINUE.

E2  IF YOU MAKE CONTACT WITH THE MAIN SAMPLE ADDRESS, EVEN IF YOU DO NOT GET AN INTERVIEW THERE, READ OUT THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATION:

“The Home Office is interested in the experience of crime among all groups in the population. As well as white people, we need to interview (more) people who are black, Asian, Chinese or from other non-white groups.”

THEN ASK:

“The 2 addresses immediately to the LEFT of this one are (DESCRIBE ADDRESSES). Is there anyone aged 16 or over living at these addresses who is black, Asian, Chinese or from another non-white group?”

IF DEFINITE OUTCOME (‘YES’ OR ‘NO’) ESTABLISHED FOR ONE OR BOTH ADDRESSES TO THE LEFT, CODE AT E5 OVERLEAF.

THEN ASK:

“The 2 addresses immediately to the RIGHT of this one are (DESCRIBE ADDRESSES). Is there anyone aged 16 or over living at these addresses who is black, Asian, Chinese or from another non-white group?”

IF DEFINITE OUTCOME (‘YES’ OR ‘NO’) ESTABLISHED FOR ONE OR BOTH ADDRESSES TO THE RIGHT, CODE AT E5 OVERLEAF.

E3  IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ESTABLISH A DEFINITE OUTCOME (YES OR NO) AT THE MAIN SAMPLE ADDRESS BECAUSE:

· you have not made contact at the main sample address
· the information is refused at the main sample address
· the respondent at the main sample address does not know
· the main sample address is traceable BUT is empty, derelict, demolished, etc

THEN YOU SHOULD CONTINUE SCREENING TO SEEK THE INFORMATION YOU NEED EITHER:

· at the identified address itself
· or at adjacent addresses (up to 3 addresses away from the identified address)
E4  QUESTION TO BE ASKED AT IDENTIFIED ADDRESS TO ESTABLISH OR CONFIRM WHETHER ANYONE NON-WHITE PRESENT:

"The Home Office is interested in the experience of crime among all groups in the population. As well as white people we need to interview people from non-white groups. Is there anyone aged 16 or over at this address who is black, Asian, Chinese or from any other non-white group?"

You may seek information at identified address itself, and at adjacent addresses as well as the main sample address, accepting a definite ‘no’ or a definite ‘yes’. Any case where the answer is don’t know or not sure must be checked at the address itself.

Once you have established an outcome for each screened address, code the outcome at E5 below. Only code ‘information not obtained’ if you have not established definite outcome by end of fieldwork period.

E5  FINAL SCREENING OUTCOME CODES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Screen No.</th>
<th>Address details (INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE)</th>
<th>Outcome Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First to left</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 NO – no non-white adult</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32 YES – non-white adult identified</td>
<td>START NEW CONTACT SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33 Information not obtained after every effort made</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34 Unable to identify address for screening</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35 Identified address part of the main sample</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second to left</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31 NO – no non-white adult</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32 YES – non-white adult identified</td>
<td>START NEW CONTACT SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33 Information not obtained after every effort made</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34 Unable to identify address for screening</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35 Identified address part of the main sample</td>
<td>END OF ADDRESS 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E6  You should make out a new non-white address contact sheet (blue) for each address coded ‘yes’ i.e. said to contain one or more non-white adults.

1. COPY THE AREA CODE AND ADDRESS SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE FRONT OF THIS CONTACT SHEET
2. WRITE APPROPRIATE SCREEN NUMBER (FROM GRID ABOVE) INTO RELEVANT BOX ON FRONT PAGE
3. COPY THE SELECTION ROW DIGITS INTO THE SELECTION BOX
4. COPY THE CHECK DIGITS FROM THE FRONT OF THIS CONTACT SHEET
5. WRITE IN FULL ADDRESS ON FRONT OF NEW NON-WHITE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET (BLUE)
6. COPY THE SERIAL NUMBER AND SCREEN NUMBER ONTO THE TOP OF THE OBSERVATIONAL QUESTIONS PAGE OF THE BLUE CONTACT SHEET (PAGE 7)
For any unproductive interviews, please give us as much information as you can about the reason no interview was obtained. This information will help if the address is re-issued. For example:

- If refusal, or other unsuccessful please give full explanation for outcome
- Best time to call to get someone in
- If the address was difficult to find, any helpful directions
- Information on respondent e.g. disabilities, whether work shifts.
- Any other reasons why you haven’t got an interview yet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RE-ISSUE INFORMATION</th>
<th>Name of interviewer</th>
<th>Interviewer number</th>
<th>Total no. calls</th>
<th>Date of final visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Day (01 – 31) Day (01 – 12) Mth Mth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALL RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES (CONTACTS AND NON-CONTACTS INCLUDING VACANTS). DO NOT COMPLETE FOR NOT TRACEABLE, NOT BUILT, DERELICT, BUSINESS OR INSTITUTIONAL

PLEASE CLEARLY MARK WITH A CROSS IN BLACK PEN ALL CODES THAT APPLY

D1. Which of the following are visible at the sampled address?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Burglar alarm
- Security gate over front door
- Bars/grills on any windows
- Other security device(s)
- Estate/block security lodge/guards
- Entryphone
- None of these

INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENTS:

D2. In the immediate area, how common is litter or rubbish lying around?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D3. How common is vandalism, graffiti or deliberate damage to property?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D4. How common are homes in poor condition/run down?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D5. SAMPLED DWELLING IS:

- Whole house – detached  
  - semi-detached  
  - mid-terrace  
  - end-terrace
- Maisonette
- Flat – purpose-built
- Flat – converted
- Rooms, bedsitter
- Caravan/mobile home
- Unable to code

D6. IF FLAT ETC (5-8 AT D5) ANSWER D6-D7 OTHERS GO TO D8

CODE TYPE OF FLAT, ETC:

- Self-contained
- Not self-contained
- Unable to code

D7. BUILDING HAS:

- Common entrance: lockable
- Common entrance: not lockable
- No common entrance

D8. Is the sampled house/flat in good or poor physical condition?

- Very good
- Fairly good
- Neither good nor bad
- Fairly bad
- Very bad
- Unable to code

D9. Is the sampled house/flat in a better or worse condition than the others in this area?

- Better
- Worse
- About the same
- Unable to code

D10. Is the dwelling in a Neighbourhood Watch area?

- Yes
- No
- Unable to code

D11. Where is the dwelling located?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- On main road
- On side road
- In cul de sac or close with no through access on foot
- In cul de sac or close with through access on foot
- On housing estate
- Above shops
- Other location

Interviewer number (Please complete)
Blank Sheet
Please do not write
### ADDRESS DETAILS

- **Selected Respondent Name**
- **Area Code:** ___________________________
- **Serial No.:** ___________________________
- **Check Sum:** ___________________________
- **Screen Number:** _______________________

**Screen number must be 1-4**

---

### CALLS RECORD (note all contacts and attempts to contact household & respondent in person or by ‘phone even if no reply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALL NO.</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total No. Calls** | **Date of final visit**

- **Day Day** | **Day Day** | **Mth Mth**
- (01 - 31)  | (01 - 12)  |
C1. ESTABLISH NO. OF DWELLING UNITS COVERED BY ADDRESS WHICH ARE OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITE ADULTS

IF NECESSARY ASK: Can I just check, is this house/bungalow/building occupied as a single dwelling or is it split up into separate units?

How many units are occupied at present by anyone who is black, Asian, Chinese or from another non-white group? (If don’t know, treat a dwelling unit as occupied by a non-white adult)

WRITE IN: ENTER TOTAL NO OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITE ADULT(S) AT ADDRESS

e.g.: 2 = ________

AND CODE: NO. OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITE ADULTS

1 only A GO TO C4

2 or more B GO TO C3a

If no contact made with any adult or information refused C CODE OUTCOME AT C7 (code 8 or 11), GO TO D1

None occupiers by non-white adult(s) D CODE OUTCOME AT C7 (code 22 or 7)

C3a. IF 2 OR MORE UNITS OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITE ADULTS, LIST ALL IN GRID BELOW:

• in flat/room number order

OR:

• from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MORE DETAILS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPIED UNIT</th>
<th>DWELLING NO</th>
<th>OCCUPIED UNIT</th>
<th>DWELLING NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C3b. LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT DWELLING UNIT FOR INTERVIEW

• “No. of DUs/non-white adults” row– Find number corresponding to total number of dwelling units

• “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of dwelling units is SELECTED DWELLING UNIT.

• RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER DWELLING NO. OF SELECTED DWELLING UNIT:

RECORD FLAT OR ROOM NUMBER/DETAILS OF LOCATION OF SELECTED UNIT BELOW:

NOW GO TO C4
C4. CONTACT RESPONSIBLE ADULT AT DWELLING UNIT AND INTRODUCE SURVEY

Good afternoon/evening. I am carrying out a survey about crime on behalf of the Home Office, and I am from BMRB Social Research.

Here is a letter from the Home Office which explains more about this survey.

SHOW COPY OF LETTER
For this survey we are only interviewing people aged 16 or over who are black, Asian, Chinese or from another non-white group. Can I just check, how many non-white people aged 16 or over live in this household?

WRITE IN: ENTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16+ (e.g. TWO = 02)

INCLUDE
- People who normally live at address who are away for under 6 months
- Boarders and lodgers living as part of household

EXCLUDE
- People aged 16+ who live elsewhere to study or work but who come home for holidays
- Spouses who are separated and no longer resident
- People away continuously for 6 months or more

AND CODE: NO. OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE
1 only A GO TO C6
2 or more B GO TO C5
If no. of persons in household not obtained C CODE OUTCOME AT C7 (Code 8 or 11) GO TO D1

C5a. ASK FOR FIRST NAME OR INITIAL OF EACH NON-WHITE PERSON AGED 16+. LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN GRID BELOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST NAME OR INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
<th>FIRST NAME OF INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT PERSON FOR INTERVIEW.
- “No. of DUs/non-white adults” row – Find number corresponding to total number of persons
- “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of dwelling units is SELECTED PERSON.
- RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER “PERSON NUMBER” OF SELECTED PERSON

C5b. Is selected person aged 16 or 17 AND living with parents? (circle code)
- Yes 1 GO TO C5c
- No 2 GO TO C6

C5c. If yes, has parental permission been obtained and letter from Home Office handed over? (circle code)
- Yes 1 GO TO C6
- No – parents not contacted 2 GO TO C7
- No – parents refused 3 GO TO C7

C6. ENTER NAME OF SELECTED RESPONDENT AND, IF POSSIBLE, TELEPHONE NUMBER ON FRONT PAGE. ATTEMPT INTERVIEW OR RECORD APPOINTMENT TIME ON FRONT PAGE
IF PARENTAL PERMISSION OBTAINED PUT THE NAME OF THE ADULT WHO GAVE PARENTAL PERMISSION IN BRACKETS AFTER THE RESPONDENT’S NAME.
### C7. FINAL OUTCOME

**ADDRESS INELIGIBLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>No non-white adult at address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO CONTACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No contact made with responsible adult at address / in household after 5+ calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Respondent selected but <strong>no direct contact</strong> respondent (or parents) after 5+ calls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFUSAL (SEE ALSO C9)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Office refusal (by phone or letter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Contact made at address / in household but <strong>information about dwellings or occupants refused</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Personal refusal by selected respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person including parental refusal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER UNSUCCESSFUL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Broken appointment, no contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Ill/incapacitated at home during survey period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Away / in hospital during survey period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Other reason (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVIEW OBTAINED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Full interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Partial interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C9. IF ‘REFUSAL’ CODE REASON FOR REFUSAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Office refusal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Doesn’t believe in surveys/ anti-surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Concerns about confidentiality privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Suspicion/fear of strangers coming into house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dislike/lack of interest in subject of survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Can’t be bothered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Genuinely too busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Temporarily too busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Personal problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>About to go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Please record any other details of non-contact, refusals or other unsuccessful outcomes on the notes page of the ACS. This will help with re issues.
For any unproductive interviews, please give us as much information as you can about the reason no interview was obtained. This information will help if the address is re-issued. For example:

- If refusal, or other unsuccessful please give full explanation for outcome
- Best time to call to get someone in
- Any other reasons why you haven’t got an interview yet
- If the address was difficult to find, any helpful directions
- Information on respondent e.g. disabilities, whether work shifts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RE-ISSUE INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of interviewer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RE-ISSUE 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RE-ISSUE 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RE-ISSUE 3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALL RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES (CONTACTS AND NON-CONTACTS INCLUDING VACANTS). DO NOT COMPLETE FOR NOT TRACEABLE, NOT BUILT, DERELICT, BUSINESS OR INSTITUTIONAL.

PLEASE CLEARLY MARK WITH A CROSS IN BLACK PEN ALL CODES THAT APPLY

D1. Which of the following are visible at the sampled address?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Burglar alarm
- Security gate over front door
- Bars/grills on any windows
- Other security device(s)
- Estate/block security lodge/guards
- Entryphone
- None of these

INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENTS:

D2. In the immediate area, how common is litter or rubbish lying around?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D3. How common is vandalism, graffiti or deliberate damage to property?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D4. How common are homes in poor condition/ run down?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common

D5. Sampled dwelling is:

- Whole house – detached
- - semi-detached
- - mid-terrace
- - end-terrace
- Maisonette
- Flat – purpose-built
- Flat – converted
- Rooms, bedsitter
- Caravan/mobile home
- Unable to code

IF FLAT ETC (5-8 AT D5) ANSWER D6-D7 OTHERS GO TO D8

CODE TYPE OF FLAT, ETC:
- Self-contained
- Not self-contained
- Unable to code

BUILDING HAS:

- Common entrance: lockable
- Common entrance: not lockable
- No common entrance

D7. All

D8. Is the sampled house/flat in good or poor physical condition?

- Very good
- Fairly good
- Neither good nor bad
- Fairly bad
- Very bad
- Unable to code

D9. Is the sampled house/flat in a better or worse condition than the others in this area?

- Better
- Worse
- About the same
- Unable to code

D10. Is the dwelling in a Neighbourhood Watch area?

- Yes
- No
- Unable to code

D11. Where is the dwelling located?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- On main road
- On side road
- In cul de sac or close with no through access
- On foot
- In cul de sac or close with through access
- On foot
- On housing estate
- Above shops
- Other location

Interviewer number

(Please complete)
**2003 BRITISH CRIME SURVEY**  
**ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET (ACS)**

**Youth Boost - 16-24 year olds**

*For office use only*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Outcome:</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Selection Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**NO OF DUs/PEOPLE**

---

**Selected Respondent**

Name: 

Area Code: 

Serial No.: 

Check Sum: 

Screen Number: 

Screen number must be 9 for Youth boost Interview

**Telephone No.**

Interviewer Code: 

Interviewer Name: 

Supervisor: 

Date accompanied: 

---

**NOTE:** If you are doing a reissue assignment record your details on the re-issue information page of the ACS.

---

**CALLS RECORD** (note all contacts and attempts to contact 16-24 year old in person or by ‘phone even if no reply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALL NO.</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>R E S U L T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total No. Calls**

**Date of final visit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day Day</th>
<th>Mth Mth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(01 - 31)</td>
<td>(01 - 12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Y1. HOW MANY PEOPLE AGED 16-24 LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?

WRITE IN:

\[ 2 = \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 2 \end{array} \]

AND CODE: NO. OF PERSONS 16-24

\[ 1 \text{ only A GO TO Y3a} \]
\[ 2 \text{ or more B GO TO Y2} \]

Y2. ASK FOR FIRST NAME OR INITIAL OF EACH PERSON AGED 16-24.
LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN GRID BELOW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST NAME OR INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
<th>FIRST NAME OR INITIAL</th>
<th>PERSON NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
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<td>07</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>08</td>
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<td>03</td>
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<td>09</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOOK AT SELECTION BOX ON FRONT PAGE TO SELECT PERSON FOR INTERVIEW

- “No. of DUs/people” row – Find number corresponding to total number of 16-24 year olds.
- “SELECT” row – number beneath total number of PERSONS units is SELECTED PERSON.
- RING ON GRID ABOVE.

ENTER “PERSON NO”. OF SELECTED 16-24 YEAR OLD:

Y3a. Is selected person aged 16 or 17 AND living with parents? (circle code)

Yes 1 GO TO Y3b
No 2 GO TO Y4

Y3b. If yes, has parental permission been obtained to speak to selected person and letter from Home Office handed over to parent? (circle code)

Yes 1 GO TO Y4
No – parents not contacted 2 GO TO Y5
No – parents refused 3 GO TO Y5

Y4. ENTER NAME OF SELECTED RESPONDENT AND, IF POSSIBLE, TELEPHONE NUMBER ON FRONT PAGE. IF YOU GOT PARENTAL PERMISSION, ALSO INCLUDE PARENT’S NAME. ATTEMPT INTERVIEW OR RECORD APPOINTMENT TIME ON FRONT PAGE.

REMEMBER - BOOST INTERVIEWS WITH 16-24 YEAR OLDS: USE THE SCREENER NUMBER 9
**Y5. CODE OUTCOME OF ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW SELECTED 16-24 YEAR OLD**

**FINAL OUTCOME CODES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Outcome Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Respondent selected but no direct contact with selected person (or parents) after 5+ calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Office refusal (by phone or letter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Personal refusal by selected person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Proxy refusal (on behalf of selected person including parental refusal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Broken appointment, no contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ill/incapacitated at home during survey period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Away/in hospital during survey period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Other reason (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Full interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Partial interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFORMATION**

- Remember for a Youth Boost Interview a full interview (code 19) must include the self completion.

**Y6. IF 'REFUSAL' CODE REASON FOR REFUSAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office refusal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn't believe in surveys/anti-surveys</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerns about confidentiality/privacy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dislike/lack of interest in subject of survey</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can't be bothered</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genuinely too busy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily too busy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal problems</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About to go away</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please record any other details of non-contact, refusals or other unsuccessful outcomes on the notes page of the ACS. This will help with re issues.

**Electronic report sent**

- No of victim forms
- Electronic report sent
Notes Page

For any unproductive interviews, please give us as much information as you can about the reason no interview was obtained. This information will help if the address is re-issued. For example:

- If refusal, or other unsuccessful please give full explanation for outcome
- If the address was difficult to find, any helpful directions
- Best time to call to get someone in
- Information on respondent e.g. disabilities, whether work shifts.
- Any other reasons why you haven't got an interview yet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RE-ISSUE INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of interviewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RE-ISSUE 3</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D    QUESTIONNAIRE

The BCS questionnaire is programmed in Quanquest, as a series of modules that produce a single data structure. For a discussion of which respondents are asked specific sections of the questionnaire, see the text.
Questionnaire changes from July 2002.

This appendix shows the questionnaire that was effective from 1 July 2002. This questionnaire differed from the one used for January to June in that some new questions were introduced. These changes are summarised below.

1) The ‘Not Applicable’ code was hidden on the screen for the questions regarding worry about crime in section M3. This was done to try to reduce the number of Not applicable codes recorded at these questions.

2) Prior to July 2002 respondents were asked the exact date they (or the Household reference person) left their last job. It was felt that this level of detail was not necessary and the questions were modified to simply collect the year. Thus the questions became:

WHENLFT
“In which year did you leave your last paid job?”
INTERVIEWER: ENTER THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR
0..99

HWHENLFT
“In which year did they leave their last paid job?”
INTERVIEWER: ENTER THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR
0..99

3) Some additional checks were added to the script to improve the accuracy of recording theft of/from a vehicle and theft of vehicle parts.

ADDITIONAL CHECKS AT WHATSTOL/WHTRYST

IF Whatstol = Motorcycle/motorised scooter/moped (code 2) OR
IF WhTrySt = Motorcycle/motorised scooter/moped (code 2)

“This code should not be used for non-motorised or toy scooters. These should be coded at OTHER (specify) ”.

If Whatstol = Other OR
WhTrySt= Other

“If any sort of vehicle parts or accessories (including car radios) were stolen please use CODE 3 (VEHICLE PARTS/ACCESSORIES/CAR STEREO) HERE”
“If there was an attempt to steal any sort of vehicle parts or accessories (including car radios) please use CODE 3 (VEHICLE PARTS/ACCESSORIES/CAR STEREO) HERE”

4) Drugs self completion section

Prior to July 2002 questions were included in the self completion drugs sections about how easy the respondent would find it to get hold of certain illegal drugs. These questions were replaced in July
2002 with questions asked to 16-24 year olds about how often they had taken different drugs in the last 12 months.

5) Extra questions were added to follow up A about the frequency of seeing police officers. These were:

**PolOft1**  
**[ASK ALL IN FIRST HALF OF FUA]**

Thinking about your own personal experience, how often, on average, do you see a police officer on foot patrol (on the beat) in your area?

**INTERVIEWER: READ OUT**

1. Most days
2. Around once a week
3. Around once a fortnight
4. Around once a month
5. Less often than once a month
6. Less often than once every three months
7. Hardly ever

**PolOft2**  
**[ASK ALL IN FIRST HALF OF FUA]**

How often, on average, do you see police officers on patrol in a car in your area?

**INTERVIEWER: READ OUT**

1. Most days
2. Around once a week
3. Around once a fortnight
4. Around once a month
5. Less often than once a month
6. Less often than once every three months
7. Hardly ever

**PolDo1**  
**[ASK ALL IN FIRST HALF OF FUA]**

SHOW CARD A13

If there were more police officers made available in your area, which of these activities do you think is the MOST important thing that they should be involved with?

1. Using mobile police stations that regularly visit high crime areas for a specific period of time
2. Being in a Patrol system that targets particular problem areas for a specific number of hours each week
3. Patrolling housing estates on bicycles rather than vehicles
4. Having more frequent foot patrols in town centres in the evenings
5. Having more foot patrols in town centres at the weekends
6. Being present outside schools in the mornings and afternoons
7. DO NOT PROMPT: None of these
8. DO NOT PROMPT: Don’t know
SHOW CARD A13
And which of these do you think is the NEXT most important thing that they should be involved with?

1. Using mobile police stations that regularly visit high crime areas for a specific period of time
2. Being in a Patrol system that targets particular problem areas for a specific number of hours each week
3. Patrolling housing estates on bicycles rather than vehicles
4. Having more frequent foot patrols in town centres in the evenings
5. Having more foot patrols in town centres at the weekends
6. Being present outside schools in the mornings and afternoons
7. DO NOT PROMPT: None of these
8. DO NOT PROMPT: Don’t know
HOUSEHOLD BOX

A1 ADULT CHARACTERISTICS

ChkDate [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: TODAY’S DATE ACCORDING TO THE LAPTOP IS [DAY/MONTH/YEAR]. IS THIS CORRECT? It should be in dd/mm/yy format. So today’s date is day [dd], month [mm], Year [yy]. Is this correct?
It is vital today’s date is entered correctly and in correct (dd/mm/yy) format as questions in the script depend upon this.

1. Yes
2. No

ChkDte2 [IF ChkDate = No]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD DATE OF INTERVIEW IN THE FORMAT dd/mm/yy. SEPARATE THE DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WITH SLASHES AND A LEADING ZERO FOR NUMBERS LESS THAN 10.

Serial [ASK ALL]

ENTER THE SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET.

100000…999999

Screen [ASK ALL]

ENTER THE SCREEN NUMBER FROM THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET. ALL ORIGINAL SAMPLE HAS A SCREEN NUMBER OF 0, WHILE ALL GENERATED ETHNIC SAMPLE HAS A SCREEN NUMBER OF 1, 2, 3 OR 4

0..4

Check [ASK ALL]

NOW ENTER THE CHECK DIGIT RELATING TO THE SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET. INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PRESS THE SPACE BAR AT THE END OF THE NUMBER

0..96

Display [ASK ALL]

This interview is part of the [MAIN/NON-WHITE/YOUTH] sample. You should have entered the Serial and Screen numbers from a [YELLOW or WHITE /BLUE/PINK] Address Contact Sheet.

If you are happy that you have entered the correct Serial and Screen numbers then press 1 to continue otherwise use SHIFT + BACKSPACE to go back and correct them.

1. Continue
Display [ASK ALL]

The reference period for most questions will be from the [first of January 2000/first of ^DATE^ to today.

The module being asked is [A (Attitudes to the Police)/B (Attitudes to the Criminal Justice System/C (Crime Prevention/D (Ad hoc Crime)]

HSelec [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT: How many occupied dwelling units are at this address? YOU WILL HAVE RECORDED THIS AT C2 ON THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET

1..12

NSelec [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT: How many ELIGIBLE adults aged 16 or over live in the household. YOU WILL HAVE RECORDED THIS AT C4 ON THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET

1..12

NYouth [ASK ON YOUTH BOOST SAMPLE ONLY]

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT: How many 16 to 24 year olds live in the household? YOU WILL HAVE RECORDED THIS AT Y1 ON THE PINK CONTACT SHEET

1..10

NAdults [ASK ALL]

Could you tell me how many adults live in this household - I mean persons 16 or over?

1..10

PSelec [IF NAdults>1]

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT: Which person number did you select from the Address Contact Sheet? YOU WILL HAVE RECORDED THIS AT C5 ON THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET.

1..12

Name-Name10 [ASK ALL]

Can I have your first name? ASK THIS OF THE RESPONDENT [IE. THE PERSON YOU PREVIOUSLY SELECTED/the first name of person number X]
Sex-
Sex10  [ASK ALL]

Code [NAME's] sex
1. Male
2. Female

Age-
Age10  [ASK ALL]

What was [your/NAME's] age last birthday?
16..99

Marst-
Marst10  [ASK ALL]

ASK OR RECORD
Are you/is [NAME]...
1. ...single, that is, never married
2. ...married and living with [husband/wife]
3. ...married and separated from [husband/wife]
4. ...divorced
5. ...or widowed?

Cohab-
Cohab10  [ASK IF Nadults>1 AND Marst NE Married]

ASK OR RECORD
May I just check, [Are you/Is [NAME]] living with someone in this household as a couple?
1. Yes
2. No
3. SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Same sex couple
SHOW CARD Y1
Please choose one answer from this card to indicate [your/NAME’s] cultural background

1. A. White – British
2. B. White – Irish
3. C. White – Other White Background
4. D. Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
5. E. Mixed – White and Black African
6. F. Mixed – White and Asian
7. G. Mixed – Any Other Mixed Background
8. H. Asian or Asian British – Indian
9. I. Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
10. J. Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
11. K. Asian or Asian British – Other Asian Background
12. L. Black or Black British – Caribbean
13. M. Black or Black British – African
14. N. Black or Black British – Other Black Background
15. O. Chinese
16. P. Other Ethnic Group

Can I just check, what do you consider [your/NAME’s] cultural background to be? DO NOT PROMPT

1. English
2. Scottish
3. Welsh
4. Other (specify)

INTERVIEWER: CODE [^NAME^]’S RELATIONSHIP TO [^RESPONDENT’S NAME^]

1. [Husband/Wife]
2. Cohabitee
3. [Son/Daughter] (including adopted/step/foster)
4. [Son/Daughter]-in-law
5. Parent/guardian (including adoptive/step/foster)
6. Parent-in-law
7. [Brother/Sister] (including adopted/step/foster)
8. [Brother/Sister]-in-law
9. Other relative
10. Non-relative
INTERVIEWER DO NOT READ OUT: YOU WILL NEED TO CODE THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON. THIS IS THE PERSON IN WHOSE NAME THE ACCOMMODATION IS OWNED OR RENTED. ASK:

Can I just check, in whose name is this property owned or rented?

IF THERE ARE JOINT OWNERS/TENANTS THE HRP IS THE PERSON WITH THE HIGHEST INCOME. IF NECESSARY ASK:

And which of these people has the highest income?

IF HOUSEHOLDERS HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME INCOME, YOU SHOULD CODE THE OLDER PERSON AS THE HRP.

DO NOT READ OUT: IS ["NAME"] THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON?

1. Yes
2. No

* The respondent’s details are recorded on the first iteration of each question (sex, marst, etc). Details of other members of the household (where present) are given in the series sex2-sex10 and so on.
A2 CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

NChil [ASK ALL]
How many children under 16 live in this household?
0..10

ChName [ASK IF NChil>0]
Can I have [the child's name/ the name of child number [n] ]?

CSex01-
CSex10 [ASK IF NChil>0]
CODE SEX OF [^CHNAME^]
1. Male
2. Female

CAge01-
CAge10 [ASK IF NChil>0]
What was [his/her] age last birthday?
0..15

CRel01-
CRel10 [ASK IF NChil>0]
INTERVIEWER: Code [his/her] relationship to [^RESPONDENT'S NAME^]
1. [Brother/sister] in law
2. [Son/Daughter] (including adopted/step/foster)
3. [Son/Daughter] in law
4. Other relative
5. Non-relative
B MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

M1 TYPE OF AREA

YrsArea [ASK ALL]

How long have you lived in this AREA?
EXPLAIN: THIS AREA ABOUT 15 MINS WALK

1. Less than 12 months
2. 12 months but less than 2 years
3. 2 years but less than 3 years
4. 3 years but less than 5 years
5. 5 years but less than 10 years
6. 10 years but less than 20 years
7. 20 years or longer

YrsAddr [ASK ALL]

How long have you lived at this address?

1. Less than 12 months
2. 12 months but less than 2 years
3. 2 years but less than 3 years
4. 3 years but less than 5 years
5. 5 years but less than 10 years
6. 10 years but less than 20 years
7. 20 years or longer

MthsAddr [ASK IF YrsAddr = 1 OR YrsAddr = 2]

How many months have you lived here?

0..23

ResYrAgo [ASK IF YrsAddr = 1 or 2]

Can I just check, were you (personally) living at this address 12 months ago, that is on the first of ^DATE^?

1. Yes
2. No

MthMove [ASK IF ResYrAgo=2]

In what month did you move to this accommodation?

[CODE FRAME SHOWS THE LAST 13 CALENDAR MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF INTERVIEW]
In your view, which are the major causes of crime in Britain today? You can choose from the factors on this card. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.


1. A. Too lenient sentencing
2. B. Poverty
3. C. Lack of discipline from school
4. D. Lack of discipline from parents
5. E. Drugs
6. F. Alcohol
7. G. Unemployment
8. H. Breakdown of family
9. I. Too few police
10. DO NOT PROMPT: None of these

And which ONE of the causes you mentioned do you think is the MAIN cause of crime in Britain today? CODE ONE ONLY

INTERVIEWER: IF ONLY ONE CAUSE GIVEN RECORD ANSWER HERE:

1. A. Too lenient sentencing
2. B. Poverty
3. C. Lack of discipline from school
4. D. Lack of discipline from parents
5. E. Drugs
6. F. Alcohol
7. G. Unemployment
8. H. Breakdown of family
9. I. Too few police
10. SPONTANEOUS: Do not think there is one main cause

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by [fear of crime/crime], on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?
Range: 1...10

SHOW CARD M1
M2 FEELING SAFE

WalkDark [ASK ALL]

How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? Would you say you feel...
READ OUT
NOTE: IF RESPONDENT NEVER GOES OUT ALONE AT NIGHT, PROBE How safe WOULD you feel?

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. or very unsafe?

OutAlon2 [ASK ALL]

Thinking about the spring and autumn periods, how often do you usually walk alone in this area after dark?

1. At least once a week
2. At least once a fortnight
3. At least once a month
4. Less often than once a month
5. Never

HowWDark [ASK ALL FUD IF WalkDark=3 OR 4 AND OutAlon2 IN (1..3)]

In the last month when you have been walking alone in this area after dark, would you say that you have felt [a bit/very] unsafe…. READ OUT

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Or just occasionally?
5. Not applicable – not walked alone in area in last month

NoWalkA-
NoWalkN [ASK IF OutAlon2=4 or 5]

You mentioned that you [never walk alone in this area after dark/walk alone in this area less often than once a month after dark]. Why do you [never go out/not go out more]?

1. Too old
2. Too ill/sick/disabled
3. Family responsibilities eg children/sick relatives
4. Fear of being mugged or physically attacked
5. Fear of burglary/vandalism
6. Fear of the dark/night
7. Fear of going out on your own
8. Nowhere to go/nothing to do/no reason to go out
9. Busy working/content to stay in - watch TV
10. Don't want to go out
11. Drive/use car when go out
12. Other (specify)
HomeAlon  [ASK ALL]
How safe do you feel when you are alone in your own home at night? Would you say you feel.....READ OUT

NOTE: IF NEVER ALONE PROBE "How safe WOULD you feel?

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. or very unsafe?

M3  WORRIES ABOUT CRIME

Display  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M2
Most of us WORRY at some time or other about being the victim of a crime. Using one of the phrases on this card, could you tell me how worried you are about the following.

WBurgl  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M2
How worried are you about....having your home broken into and something stolen?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WMugged  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about)......being mugged and robbed?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WCarStol  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about)......having your car stolen?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
6. (Not applicable)
From Car [ASK IF WCarStol NE 5]

SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about)......having things stolen from your car?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

Raped [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about)......being raped?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

Attack [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about).....being physically attacked by strangers?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

Insult [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about) ....being insulted or pestered by anybody, while in the street or any other public place?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
2. (Not applicable)

Race Att [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2
(How worried are you about).....being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)
M4  CRIME RATE IN AREA

CrimeRat  [ASK IF YrsArea IN (4..7) AND IN FUB]

How much would you say the crime rate here has changed since two years ago? In this area, would you say there is more crime or less crime?
PROBE: Is that a lot or a little more/less?

1. A lot more crime
2. A little more crime
3. About the same
4. A little less crime
5. A lot less crime

M5  PROBLEMS IN AREA

Display  [ASK ALL]

For the following things I read out, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your area. By your area I mean within 15 minutes walk from here.

NoisNeig  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
How much of a problem are….noisy neighbours or loud parties?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

TeenHang  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) teenagers hanging around on the streets?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

SLRough  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are….people sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places?)

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all
Rubbish  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem is…) rubbish or litter lying around?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Vandals  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

RaceHat2  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem is it for…) people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethic origin or religion?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

DrugUse  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people using or dealing drugs?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Drunk  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people being drunk or rowdy in public places?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all
BigProb  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M4
Looking at this card, which one of these would you say is the BIGGEST problem in your area?
CODE ONE ONLY

1. Noisy neighbours or loud parties
2. Teenagers hanging around on the street
3. People sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places
4. Rubbish or litter lying around
5. Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles
6. People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion
7. People using or dealing drugs
8. People being drunk or rowdy in public places
9. DO NOT PROMPT: Can’t choose one

M6  GOING OUT

WeekDay  [ASK ALL]

Thinking about an average weekday, how many hours do you spend away from your home during the day?

1. None
2. Under 1
3. 1 but under 3
4. 3 but under 5
5. 5 but under 7
6. 7 or more

UnoccW  [ASK IF WeekDay NE 1]

Can I check, is your home ever left unoccupied during weekdays?
IF NECESSARY, EXPLAIN NO-ONE AT HOME DURING DAYTIME HOURS

1. Yes
2. No

UnoccL  [ASK IF UnoccW = Yes]

For how long is your home left unoccupied on an average weekday?

1. Rarely
2. Less than 1 hour
3. 1 hour or more but less than 3
4. 3 hours or more but less than 5
5. 5 hours or more but less than 7
6. 7 hours or more
PubEve  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M5
And in the last month, how many times did you visit a pub or winebar in the evening?
1. None
2. Between 1 and 3 times (Less than once a week)
3. Between 4 and 8 times (Once to twice a week)
4. Between 9 and 12 times (About 3 times a week)
5. More than 12 times (Almost every day)

Club  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M5
Still thinking about the last month, how many times did you visit a nightclub or disco?
1. None
2. Between 1 and 3 times (Less than once a week)
3. Between 4 and 8 times (Once to twice a week)
4. Between 9 and 12 times (About 3 times a week)
5. More than 12 times (Almost every day)
M7  SCREENER QUESTIONS HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE

M7.1  SCREENER QUESTIONS: VEHICLES AND BICYCLES

MotorCyc  [ASK ALL]

Can I check, has anyone in this household, owned or had the regular use of a motorcycle, scooter or moped at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]? 

1. Yes
2. No

Car  [ASK ALL]

Has anyone in this household owned or had the regular use of a car, van or other motor vehicle at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]? 

1. Yes
2. No

NumCar  [ASK IF Car = Yes]

And how many cars, vans or other motor vehicles does the household own or have regular use of now? 

0..10

CarTot  [ASK IF Car = Yes]

And for most of this period how many did the household have? 
NOTE: THIS MEANS FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE YEAR 

0..10

Display  [ASK ALL]

SHOW RESPONDENT LIFE EVENTS CALENDAR

Before asking you about crimes or incidents that may have happened to you over the last 12 months I’d like to give you a calendar. I’d like you to keep this in front of you when answering the next part of the interview.

If at any stage you are unsure about whether or not something happened in the last 12 months you may find looking at the calendar will help to prompt your memory.

INTERVIEWER: MARK OFF THE CORRECT 12 MONTH REFERENCE PERIOD ON THE CALENDAR, THAT IS SINCE THE FIRST OF [^DATE^] UNTIL PRESENT, AND HAND TO RESPONDENT
Display [ASK ALL]

I’m now going to ask you about things that may have happened over the last 12 months, that is since the first of [^DATE^], in which you may have been the victim of a crime or offence. I only want to know about things that have happened in the period marked on the calendar. This doesn’t mean that crimes that may have happened before this time are unimportant, but we want to build a picture of just the last 12 months so we can measure how people’s experience of crime changes from one year to the next.

I am only concerned with incidents that have happened to YOU PERSONALLY [or to people who are NOW members of your household].

I don’t just want to know about serious incidents – I want to know about small things too.

MotTheft [ASK IF (MotorCyc = Yes) OR (Car = Yes)]

1

During the last 12 months, that is [since ^DATE^] have [you/you or anyone else now in your household] had [your/their] car, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle stolen or driven away without permission? I only want to know about things that have happened in the period marked on the calendar.

1. Yes
2. No

NMotThef [ASK IF MotTheft = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

MotStole [ASK IF MotorCyc = Yes OR Car = Yes]

2

And [apart from this] in the time since [the first of ^DATE^] have [you/you or anyone else now in your household] had anything stolen off [your/their] vehicle or out of it (parts of the vehicle, personal possessions or other things)?

1. Yes
2. No

NMotStol [ASK IF MotStole = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember..97
CarDamag [ASK IF MotorCyc = Yes OR Car = Yes]
3
And [apart from this], in that time [have you had your/has anyone had their] vehicle tampered with or damaged by vandals or people out to steal?

1. Yes
2. No

NCarDam [ASK IF CarDamag = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember..97

OwnBike [ASK ALL]

Can I just check, [have you/has anyone in this household] owned a bicycle at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

NOwnBike [ASK IF OwnBike = Yes]

How many bicycles does the household own or have regular use of now?

0..10

BikTheft [ASK IF OwnBike = Yes]
4
During the last 12 months, that is since [the first of ^DATE^], [have you/has anyone in this household] had a bicycle stolen?
NOTE: IF 2+ BICYCLES TAKEN AT ONE TIME IT COUNTS AS ONE INCIDENT

1. Yes
2. No

NBikThef [ASK IF BikTheft = Yes]

How many times has this happened?

NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

NOTE: IF 2+ BICYCLES TAKEN AT ONE TIME IT COUNTS AS ONE INCIDENT

1..96
97 More/too many to remember..97
M7.2 SCREENER QUESTIONS: PREVIOUS RESIDENCE
[THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS ONLY APPLY TO THOSE INFORMANTS WHO HAVE
MOVED SINCE 1ST JANUARY 2000/IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, IF INFORMANT NOT IN THIS
CATEGORY GO TO YrHoThef]

PrevThef [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]
5
I would like you to think back to the place or places you were living between [the first of
^DATE^] and the time you moved here. In that time, did anyone GET INTO the place
where you were living without permission and STEAL or TRY TO STEAL anything?
1. Yes
2. No

NPrevThe [ASK IF PrevThef = Yes]

How many times did this happen?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE
1..96
97. More/too many to remember..97

PrevDam [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]
6
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time did anyone GET INTO your
house/flat without permission and CAUSE DAMAGE?
1. Yes
2. No

NPrevDam [ASK IF PrevDam = Yes]

How many times did this happen?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE
1..96
97. More/too many to remember

PrevTry [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]
7
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time have you had any evidence
that someone had TRIED to get in without permission to STEAL or to CAUSE DAMAGE?
1. Yes
2. No
NPrevTry  [ASK IF PrevTry = Yes]

How many times did this happen?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

PrevStol  [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

8
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time was anything STOLEN out of your house/flat?

1. Yes
2. No

NPrevSto  [ASK IF PrevStol = Yes]

How many times did this happen?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

ProSide  [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

9
And [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time was anything (else) that belonged to someone in your household stolen from OUTSIDE the house/flat - from the doorstep, the garden or the garage for example?
NOTE: DO NOT COUNT MILK BOTTLE THEFT

1. Yes
2. No

NProSide  [ASK IF PrOSide = Yes]

How many times did this happen?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

PrDeface  [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

10
And again, [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time did anyone deliberately deface or do damage to your house/flat or to anything OUTSIDE it that belonged to someone in your household?

1. Yes
2. No
NPrDefac  [ASK IF PrDeface = Yes]

How many times did this happen?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

HomeThef  [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]
11
I would now like you to think about the time since you moved here. Since you moved here, has anyone GOT INTO this house/flat without permission and STOLEN or TRIED TO STEAL anything?

1. Yes
2. No

NHomThef  [ASK IF HomeThef = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

M7.3 SCREENER QUESTIONS: PRESENT RESIDENCE

[THE NEXT TWO QUESTIONS ONLY APPLY IF INFORMANT HAS NOT MOVED /IN LAST 12 MONTHS, IF INFORMANT HAS MOVED GO STRAIGHT TO YrHoDam]

YrHoThef  [ASK IF ResYrAgo = Yes OR YrsAddr IN (3..7)]
12
During the last 12 months, that is [since the first of ^DATE^] has anyone GOT INTO this house/flat without permission and STOLEN or TRIED TO STEAL anything?

1. Yes
2. No

NYrHThef  [ASK IF YrHoThef = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember
YrHoDam [ASK ALL]
13
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned] in that time did anyone GET INTO your house/flat without permission and CAUSE DAMAGE?

1. Yes
2. No

YrHoDam [ASK IF YrHoDam = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

YrHoTry [ASK ALL]
14
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time have you had any evidence that someone has TRIED to get in without permission to STEAL or to CAUSE DAMAGE?

1. Yes
2. No

YrHoTry [ASK IF YrHoTry = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

YrHoStol [ASK ALL]
15
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time was anything STOLEN out of your house/flat?

1. Yes
2. No

YrHoSto [ASK IF YrHoStol = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember
YrOSide  [ASK ALL]

16
And [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time was anything (else) that
belonged to someone in your household stolen from OUTSIDE the house/flat - from the
doorspace, the garden or the garage for example?
NOTE: DO NOT COUNT MILK BOTTLE THEFT

1. Yes
2. No

NYrOSide  [ASK IF YrOSide = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

YrDeface  [ASK ALL]

17
And again, [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time did anyone
deliberately deface or do damage to your house/flat or to anything outside it that belonged
to someone in your household?

1. Yes
2. No

NYrDefac  [ASK IF YrDeface = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

M8  SCREENER QUESTIONS: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Display  [ASK ALL]

The next few questions are about things that may have happened to you PERSONALLY [not the
other people in your household] over the last 12 months, that is since the first of [*DATE*], in which
you may have been the victim of a crime or offence. Again, I only want to know about things that
have happened in the period marked on the calendar, so we can build a picture of crime in the last
12 months.

Please include anything that happened to you during that time – at home, in the street, at work, in a
shop, in a park, on a train or anywhere else.
PersThef  [ASK ALL]
18
[Apart from anything you may have already mentioned], since [the first of ^DATE^], was anything you were carrying stolen out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case?

1. Yes
2. No

NPersTh  [ASK IF PersThef = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

TryPers  [ASK ALL]
19
[Apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time has anyone TRIED to STEAL something you were carrying out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case?

1. Yes
2. No

NTryPers  [ASK IF TryPers = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

OthThef  [ASK ALL]
20
And [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time has anything (else) of yours been STOLEN, from a cloakroom, an office, a car or anywhere else you left it?

1. Yes
2. No

NOthThef  [ASK IF OthThef = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE : 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember
DelibDam  [ASK ALL]
21
And [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time has anything else of
yours been DELIBERATELY DAMAGED or tampered with by vandals or people out to
steal?

1. Yes
2. No

NDelibDa  [ASK IF DelibDam = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

DelibVio  [ASK ALL]
22
And again, [apart from anything you have already mentioned], since [the first of ^DATE^]
has anyone, including people you know well, DELIBERATELY hit you with their fists or with
a weapon of any sort or kicked you or used force or violence in any other way?

1. Yes
2. No

NDelibV  [ASK IF DelibVio = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

ThreViol  [ASK ALL]
23
And [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time has anyone
THREATENED to damage things of yours or THREATENED to use force or violence on
you in any way that actually frightened you?
1. Yes
2. No

NThreVio  [ASK IF ThreViol = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE
PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST
ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember
**SexAttak [ASK ALL]**

SHOW CARD [M6B]
INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT!

DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU BEEN SEXUALLY INTERFERED WITH, ASSAULTED OR ATTACKED, EITHER BY SOMEONE YOU KNEW OR BY A STRANGER?

1. Yes
2. No

**NSexAtt [ASK IF SexAttak = Yes]**

How many times has this happened?

NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember

**AdultHH [ASK IF NAdults < 2]**

INTERVIEWER, CHECK: HAS THERE BEEN MORE THAN ONE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD SINCE [THE FIRST OF ^DATE^]

1. Yes
2. No

**HhldViol [ASK IF (NAdults >1) OR (AdultHH = Yes)]**

SHOW CARD [M7B]
INTERVIEWER DO NOT READ OUT!

APART FROM ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAS ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD (AGED 16 OR OVER) DELIBERATELY HIT YOU WITH THEIR FISTS OR WITH A WEAPON OF ANY SORT, OR KICKED YOU, OR USED FORCE OR VIOLENCE ON YOU IN ANY OTHER WAY?

1. Yes
2. No

**NHhldVio [ASK IF HhldViol = Yes]**

How many times has this happened?

NOTE: 97 = 97 OR MORE/TOO MANY TO REMEMBER. USING CODE 97 CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS IN SEPARATING SINGLE AND SERIES INCIDENTS, SO PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATES WHERE POSSIBLE

1..96
97 More/too many to remember
INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE SET OF [3]

1. No-one else in room during Main Questionnaire
2. Child(ren) under 16 present
3. Husband, wife, partner
4. Other adult, including visitor

M10 CHECKING WHETHER ANY SERIES OF INCIDENTS

Display [ASK ALL]

I am now going to ask you some more about the time since [the first of ^DATE^].

+Similar_1 [ASK IF NMotThef > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF MotThef INCIDENTS FROM NMotThef] incidents of VEHICLE THEFT. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_2 [ASK IF NMotStol > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF MotStol INCIDENTS FROM NMotStol] incidents of THEFT FROM A VEHICLE. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_3 [ASK IF NCarDam > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF CarDamag INCIDENTS FROM NCarDam] incidents of VEHICLE DAMAGE. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_4 [ASK IF NBikThef > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF BikTheft INCIDENTS FROM NBikThef] incidents of BICYCLE THEFT. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No
+Similar_5  [ASK IF NPrevThe > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PreThef INCIDENTS FROM PrevThe] incidents of BURGLARY. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_6  [ASK IF NPrevDam > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PrevDam INCIDENTS FROM NPrevDam] incidents of BREAK-IN WITH DAMAGE. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_7  [ASK IF NPrevTry > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PrevTry INCIDENTS FROM NPrevTry] incidents of ATTEMPTED BURGLARY. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_8  [ASK IF NPrevSto > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PrevStol INCIDENTS FROM NPrevSto] incidents of THEFT FROM DWELLING. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_9  [ASK IF NProSide > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PrOSide INCIDENTS FROM NProSide] incidents of THEFT OUTSIDE BUILDING. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

+Similar_10  [ASK IF NPrDeFac > 1]

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PrDeFace INCIDENTS FROM NPrDeFac] incidents of VANDALISM. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No
You mentioned [NUMBER OF HomeThef INCIDENTS FROM NHomThef] incidents of BURGLARY. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF YrHoThef INCIDENTS FROM NYrHThef] incidents of BURGLARY. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF YrHoDam INCIDENTS FROM NYrHoDam] incidents of BREAK-IN WITH DAMAGE. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF YrHoTry INCIDENTS FROM NYrHoTry] incidents of ATTEMPTED BURGLARY. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF YrHoStol INCIDENTS FROM NYrHoSto] incidents of THEFT FROM DWELLING. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF YrOSide INCIDENTS FROM NYrOSide] incidents of THEFT OUTSIDE DWELLING. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No
You mentioned [NUMBER OF YrDeFace INCIDENTS FROM NYrDeFac] incidents of VANDALISM. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF PersThef INCIDENTS FROM NPersTh] incidents of THEFT FROM PERSON. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF TryPers INCIDENTS FROM NTryPers] incidents of ATTEMPTED THEFT FROM PERSON. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF OthThef INCIDENTS FROM NOthThef] incidents of OTHER THEFT. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF DelibDam INCIDENTS FROM NDelibDa] incidents of DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF DelibVio INCIDENTS FROM NDelibV] incidents of ASSAULT. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No
You mentioned [NUMBER OF ThreViol INCIDENTS FROM NThreVio] incidents of THREATS. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF SexAttak INCIDENTS FROM NSexAtt] incidents of SEXUAL ASSAULT. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

You mentioned [NUMBER OF HhldVio INCIDENTS FROM NHhldVio] incidents of HOUSEHOLD VIOLENCE. Were any of these very similar incidents, where the same thing was done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people?

1. Yes
2. No

M11 SORTING OUT THE SERIES PATTERN

[ASK NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS SEPARATELY FOR EACH TYPE OF CRIME WHERE THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT PER CRIME AND INFORMANT SAID YES SOME WERE PART OF A SERIES]

Were all the incidents of [TYPE OF CRIME] part of a series or were any of them separate incidents?

1. All were part of a series
2. Some were separate incidents, the rest were a series

How many of the [number of incidents] incidents were SEPARATE incidents?

1..97
[ASK FOR EACH SEPARATE INCIDENT, IE. XnumSep TIMES]

(SepDates_1-
SepDates_25)

[Can we now think about the separate incidents of [type of crime], that is, those incidents which were NOT part of the series.] Can you tell me the date of the [earliest/second/etc] separate incident of [type of crime]?

IF DON'T KNOW THE EXACT DATE, PLEASE ENTER ESTIMATE
FIRST is EARLIEST, SECOND is NEXT AFTER THAT, ETC.

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT SURE, USING THE CALENDAR MAY HELP]

YOU MUST ENTER ALL SIX DIGITS OF THE DATE (E.G. IN 2002 NEW YEAR'S DAY WOULD BE 01/01/02, VALENTINE'S DAY WOULD BE 14/02/02)

+CnumSer  [ASK IF AllPart=Mix]

(CnumSer_1-
CnumSer_25)

So there were [NUMBER] incidents of [TYPE OF CRIME] making up the SERIES?
INTERVIEWER - PLEASE CONFIRM, OR GO BACK AND AMEND CODING.

1. Yes
2. No

+Latest  [ASK IF AllPart=Mix]

(Latest_1-
Latest_25)

Could you tell me the date of the MOST RECENT incident in the series?
IF DON'T KNOW THE EXACT DATE, PLEASE ENTER ESTIMATE.

[INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS NOT SURE, USING THE CALENDAR MAY HELP]

YOU MUST ENTER ALL SIX DIGITS OF THE DATE (E.G. IN 2002 NEW YEAR'S DAY WOULD BE 01/01/02, VALENTINE'S DAY WOULD BE 14/02/02)

+Middle  [ASK IF SEPARATE INCIDENT, FOLLOWED BY A SERIES OF INCIDENTS, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER SEPARATE INCIDENT]

(Middle_1-
Middle_25)

So there were one or more separate incidents, followed by a series of incidents, and THEN another one or more separate incidents?
INTERVIEWER - PLEASE CONFIRM OR GO BACK AND AMEND CODING

1. Yes
2. No

+Inc1x  [ASK IF SEPARATE INCIDENT, FOLLOWED BY A SERIES OF INCIDENTS, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER SEPARATE INCIDENT]

(Inclx_1-
Inclx_25)

Of the [NUMBER] separate incidents, how many were there BEFORE the series began?

1..97
And how many separate incidents were there AFTER the series ended?

1..10

1. Series takes priority
2. Latest separate incident takes priority
3. Separate, then series, then separate
VICTIM FORM SECTION

S  INDICATES THAT THE QUESTION IS ASKED ON SHORT VICTIM FORMS.
L  INDICATES THAT THE QUESTION IS ASKED ON LONG VICTIM FORMS.
SL  INDICATES THAT THE QUESTION IS ASKED ON BOTH LONG AND SHORT VICTIM FORMS.

V1  DATE AND DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

Display  [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER - BELOW IS A CHECK LIST OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AGAINST THE RESPONDENT AND HOUSEHOLD IN THE PAST YEAR PLEASE CONFIRM THE LIST WITH THE RESPONDENT - CHECK THAT EVERYTHING HAS BEEN MENTIONED AND NOTHING COUNTED TWICE GO BACK AND AMEND CODING IF NECESSARY.
IF YOU CHOOSE TO GO BACK YOU WILL BE TAKEN TO THE BEGINNING OF THE SCREENER QUESTIONNAIRE

1.  Continue
2.  Go back

Display  [ASK ALL]

I now want to ask you about WHEN the incident(s) you have just mentioned happened during the last 12 months. I’d like to mark on the calendar the date of each incident.

INTERVIEWER: FOR EACH CRIME, MARK ON THE CALENDAR THE DATE WHEN IT OCCURRED. THIS ONLY NEEDS TO BE ESTIMATED TO THE NEAREST MONTH.

IF THE RESPONDENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THE EXACT MONTH YOU MAY FIND IT USEFUL TO MARK SOME OTHER LANDMARK DATES ON THE CALENDAR (EG. BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES ETC.) WHICH CAN BE USED FOR REFERENCE POINTS. EXAMPLES OF SUCH EVENTS OR PERIODS CAN BE FOUND ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE CALENDAR.

CrimeNo  [CRIME NUMBER, WITHIN TYPE OF CRIME]

INTERVIEWER ENTER CRIME NUMBER: 1..11

CrimType  [CODE FOR TYPE OF CRIME]

INTERVIEWER CODE FOR CRIME TYPE: 1..25

Vintro
SL  [ASK ALL]

Now I want to ask you some more about the [incident] you reported of [crime type]
[INTERVIEWER: IF SOMEONE ELSE IS PRESENT, IT MAY BE BETTER TO RETURN ON ANOTHER OCCASION TO COMPLETE THIS VICTIM FORM]

[0  Suspend this Victim form for now]
1  Continue
IN INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR SEXUAL ASSAULT, THE INTERVIEWER IS ALLOWED TO SKIP THE VICTIM FORM IF NECESSARY (E.G. BECAUSE OTHERS WERE PRESENT]

WhySkip  [ASK IF VIntro = Skip]

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY YOU ARE SKIPPING THIS VICTIM FORM.

V1.1 SERIES INCIDENTS

[DateSer-QtrRecin ARE ASKED OF THOSE REPORTING A SERIES OF SIMILAR INCIDENTS]

DateSerA- DateSerH  [ASK IF SERIES OF SIMILAR INCIDENTS]


1. Before [the first of ^DATE^]
2. Between [^QUARTER^]
3. Between [^QUARTER^]
4. Between [^QUARTER^]
5. Between [^QUARTER^]
6. Between [the first of ^DATE^] and the present

[IF THE INCIDENT ONLY OCCURRED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT GET ASKED A VICTIM FORM FOR THIS INCIDENT]

NQuart1  [ASK IF DateSerB= 1]

INTERVIEWER: How many incidents of this kind happened between [^QUARTER^]?

.97

NQuart2  [ASK IF DateSerC=1]

INTERVIEWER: How many incidents of this kind happened between [^QUARTER^]?

.97

NQuart3  [ASK IF DateSerD=1]

INTERVIEWER: How many incidents of this kind happened between [^QUARTER^]?

.97

NQuart4  [ASK IF DateSerE=1]

INTERVIEWER: How many incidents of this kind happened between [^QUARTER^]?

.97
NQuart5  [ASK IF DateSerF=1]
SL
How many incidents of this kind happened between [^DATE^] and the present?
1..97

MthRecIn  [ASK IF DateSer IN (2..6)]
SL
In which month did the most recent of these incident(s) happen?
INTERVIEWER EXPLAIN: IF PART OF SERIES, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT IN SERIES.

INTERVIEWS ALWAYS SHOW THE PREVIOUS 12 FULL CALENDAR MONTHS PLUS THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW (I.E. 13 MONTHS IN TOTAL)]

QtrRecIn  [ASK IF MthRecIn= Don’t Know]
SL
INTERVIEWER: ASK OR RECORD
In what quarter did the most recent incident happen? Was it ...
1. Before [the first of ^DATE^]  Don't get asked VF
2. Between [^QUARTER^]
3. Between [^QUARTER^]
4. Between [^QUARTER^]
5. Between [^QUARTER^]
6. Between [the first of ^DATE^] and the present?

ChkRecIn  [ASK IF QtrRecIn IN (2..6)]
SL
Can I just check, did the most recent incident happen before or after the first of [^DATE^]?
1. Before the first of [^DATE^]  Don't get asked VF
2. After the first of [^DATE^]

V1.2  SINGLE INCIDENTS

[MthIncid-Yrincid ARE ASKED OF THOSE REPORTING SINGLE INCIDENTS]

MthInc2  [ASK IF SINGLE INCIDENT]
SL
You said that, since [the first of ^DATE^], you (or someone in your household) had an incident of [CRIME TYPE]. In which month did that happen?

[INTERVIEWS ALWAYS SHOW THE PREVIOUS 12 FULL CALENDAR MONTHS PLUS THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW I.E. 13 MONTHS IN TOTAL]

QtrIncid  [ASK IF MthInc2= DK]
SL
In what quarter did the incident happen? Was it ...
1. Before [the first of ^DATE^] - Don't get asked VF
2. Between [^QUARTER^]
3. Between [^QUARTER^]
4. Between [^QUARTER^]
5. Between [^QUARTER^]
6. Between [the first of ^DATE^] and the present?
ChkReci2  [ASK IF QtrIncid IN (2..6)]
SL
  Can I just check, did the incident happen before or after the first of [^DATE^]?
  1. Before the first of [^DATE^]  Don't get asked VF
  2. After the first of [^DATE^]

YrIncBi  [ASK IF MthInc2= DK AND QtrIncid = DK]
SL
  ASK OR RECORD
  Can I just check, did the (most recent) incident take place before or after the first of [^DATE^]?
  1. before first of [^DATE^]  - Don't get asked VF
  2. after first of [^DATE^]

V1.3  DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

DescrInc - DescrIn7  [ASK ALL]
SL
  Before I ask you a number of detailed questions to enable us to classify exactly what happened can you tell me, very briefly, about the incident?
  IF PART OF A SERIES RECORD THE MOST RECENT OCCASION.
  PROBE FOR DETAILS OF NATURE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF INCIDENT.  (E.G. WHO WAS THE VICTIM, WHO WAS THE OFFENDER, WHERE DID IT HAPPEN, WHAT DID THEY DO?)

  Text: Maximum 220 characters

V2  INCIDENT FORM CHECKLIST

  [INTERVIEWER TO CHECK (ASK OR RECORD) THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS INTERVIEWER TO QUESTION UNLESS CLEAR FROM DESCRIPTION]

V71  [ASK ALL]
SL
  ASK OR RECORD
  INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT

  Was any property stolen, or taken without permission, even if the victim later got it back?
  1. Yes
  2. No
ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT.

Was the property stolen...CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET[7] OF

1. a car/van
2. property from in or off a car/van
3. a motorbike/motorised scooter/moped
4. a bicycle
5. something from inside the home
6. something from outside the home (gardens, garage, drives, sheds etc)
7. or something else?

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT.

(Apart from what was actually stolen) Was an attempt made to steal anything (else) that belonged to the victim or any other member of the household?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT.

Was any property damaged (ie buildings, vehicles, and/or other property)?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT.

Did the victim (or someone in the household) have any contact with the offender(s), or any information about them, such as how many there were?

1. Yes
2. No
ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT

Did the person/(any of the people) who did it actually use force or violence on anyone in any way, even if this resulted in no injury?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT

Did the offender threaten anyone?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT

Was there any sexual element in the offence (e.g. indecent assault, touching)?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT

Can I just check, did it happen in this area (within 15 minutes walk of here)?

1. Yes
2. No

ASK OR RECORD
INTERVIEWER: ONLY RECORD THE ANSWER IF YOU ARE CERTAIN FROM THE DESCRIPTION ALREADY GIVEN. IF IN ANY DOUBT YOU MUST ASK THE RESPONDENT

Can I just check, did it happen in England or Wales or did it happen somewhere else?

1. England or Wales
2. Elsewhere
RaceMot [ASK ALL]  
SL  
Do you think the incident was racially motivated?

1. Yes  
2. No  
3. Don't know  

RacePoss [ASK IF RaceMot = DK]  
SL  
Was there anything about the incident that made you think it might have been racially motivated?

1. Yes  
2. No  

YRaceMoA-YRaceMoI [ASK IF RaceMot=Yes OR RacePoss=Yes]  
SL  
Why do you think it was racially motivated? DO NOT PROMPT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY. SET [7]

OF

1. Racist language used (comments, abuse, etc)  
2. Because of victim's race/country of origin  
3. Because of offender's race/country of origin  
4. Because offence only committed against minorities (eg doesn't happen to anyone else)  
5. Because some people pick on minorities  
6. Because it has happened before  
7. Other  

WhyHap2A–WhyHap2R [ASK ALL]  
L  
Can you tell me why you think this incident happened? INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Negligence/carelessness on the part of respondent or someone else (eg "door left unlocked")  
2. Due to personal relationship/history between the victim and the offender (eg conflicts over children/property)  
3. Offender wanted money or property (ie motive for the incident)  
4. Victim/property was specifically targeted by offender  
5. Opportunistic/spur of the moment/offender took advantage of situation  
6. Mention of kids/teenagers/mindless vandalism/for fun/something to do/boredom  
7. Any mention of offender being drunk/ on drugs  
8. Was part of a series of incidents in area (ie number of houses broken into/cars stolen/offenders in area at the time)  
9. The location of the car/house/property/person made it an easy target  
10. The respondent/victim being victimised or picked on due to their race/ ethnicity/ skin colour or religion (any mention of racism or racist attitudes)  
11. The respondent/victim being victimised or picked on for being different in some way (eg because they were gay/ lesbian/ elderly/ disabled etc NOT RACE)  
12. The offender had a bad temper/intolerant attitude/ tendency for violence/ history of crime  
13. Offender not deterred by security difficulties  
14. Transport difficulties (e.g. road rage)  
15. Offender was mentally ill  
16. Other (specify)
V4  LOCATION OF INCIDENT, METHOD OF ENTRY, AND HOME SECURITY

V4.1  LOCATION OF INCIDENT

When Vic2  [ASK ALL]
L
Did it happen during the week or at a weekend? By the weekend I mean any time from 6 p.m. on Friday evening to 6 a.m. on Monday morning
INTERVIEWER: IF AT WEEKEND PROBE FOR SPECIFIC DAY

1. During week
2. At weekend – Friday evening
3. At weekend – Saturday
4. At weekend – Sunday
5. At weekend – Early Monday morning
6. At weekend – can’t say when

Time Vic2  [ASK ALL]
L
SHOW CARD V1
At what time of day did it happen?

1. During morning (6am - noon)
2. During afternoon (noon - 6pm)
3. Morning/afternoon (can’t say which)
4. During early evening (6pm – 10pm)
5. During late evening (10pm – midnight)
6. During night (midnight - 6am)
7. Evening/night (can’t say which)

Daylight  [ASK ALL]
L
Was it daylight or dark outside at the time?

1. Daylight
2. Dark
3. Dawn/dusk

Where Vic2  [ASK ALL]
SL
SHOW CARD V2
Where did it happen?
INTERVIEWER PROBE FULLY
NOTE: ‘AROUND’ INCLUDES NEARBY STREETS AND CAR PARKS.

1. Own home or own garage (including attempted break-in)
2. Immediately outside home (including shed, garden, street, in same building)
3. In or near victim’s place of work (including work car park)
4. In public car park
5. In/around pub/bar/night club/working men’s club
6. In/around dancehall/disco
7. In/around football ground/ other sports ground
8. In/around sports centre/sports club
9. In/around other place of public entertainment (e.g. cinema, cafe, restaurant, bingo hall, etc.)
10. Travelling on transport or in or near transport facilities (e.g. at a bus stop/station, on a bus/train, car park to station)
11. In/around petrol station forecourt
12. Other public or commercial locations (eg. shop, school, street market, hospital etc)
13. Elsewhere
OwnHome  [ASK IF WherVic2=1]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside your own home (include attempted break-in)
2. ...in a garage next to this house/flat
3. ...or in an other garage (e.g. row of garages for flats/estate)?

OutHome  [ASK IF WherVic2=2]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside the same building (corridor, stairs, lift, etc)
2. ...in a shed, greenhouse, or other outbuilding on the same premises
3. ...in a garden
4. ...outside the building on the same premises (doorstep, walkways, balconies, carport, car space, drive etc)
5. ...in the street outside your house/flat
6. ...in a car park for this estate
7. ...in a row of garages for the flats/estate?

VicWork  [ASK IF WherVic2=3]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...at a place of work - inside building
2. ...at a place of work - out of doors
3. ...in a garage at work
4. ...in a car park at a place of work
5. ...or in the street near a place of work?

RepWork  [ASK IF Whervic2=3]

SL

Did you formally report the incident to someone at work?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t remember

RepBossA-
RepBossE  [ASK IF RepWork=1]

SL

Who did you report the incident to? Was it...
READ OUT... CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. Your employer/ manager
2. Trade Union representative
3. Someone else at work
VicWorkP  [ASK IF WherVic2= 2 or 3]

Can I just check, did the incident happen in a place that members of the public have general access to or not?

1. Yes
2. No

PubBar  [ASK IF WherVic2=5]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)

Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

Disco  [ASK IF WherVic2=6]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)

Was this...

1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

SportGr  [ASK IF WherVic2=7]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)

Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

SportCl  [ASK IF WherVic2=8]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)

Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

PubEnt  [ASK IF WherVic2=9]

SL

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)

Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside
Transp [ASK IF WherVic2=10]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...on a train
2. ...at a railway station
3. ...on a tube train
4. ...at a tube station
5. ...on a bus
6. ...at a bus stop/station
7. ...on a plane
8. ...at an airport
9. ...in a taxi
10. ...or while driving or travelling in a car/van?

RailStat [ASK IF Transp =2]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...in the station, on a platform
2. ...in a station car park
3. ...or in the street outside the station?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether in train, in station or immediately outside

TubeStat [ASK IF Transp = 4]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...in the station, on a platform
2. ...in a station car park
3. ...or in the street outside the station?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether in tube, in station or immediately outside

BusStop [ASK IF Transp = 6]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...at a bus stop/ in a bus station/ or in the street outside the bus station
2. ...or in a bus station car park?
3. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether on bus, at bus stop or station or immediately outside

AirPort [ASK IF Transp = 8]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...at the airport
2. ...or in an airport car park?
3. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether at airport or in airport car park
ComPrem  [ASK IF WherVict=12]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT
1. ...at a shop or supermarket
2. ...at a school or college
3. ...at a church, church hall, mosque, etc
4. ...at a street market
5. ...or elsewhere (include hospitals, offices, factories)?

SupMkt  [ASK IF ComPrem = 1]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT
1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside/in a shopping precinct?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

College  [ASK IF ComPrem = 2]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT
1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside/in the grounds?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

Mosque  [ASK IF ComPrem = 3]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT
1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside/in the grounds?
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

ComOth  [ASK IF Comprem =5]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT
1. ...inside
2. ...in a car park
3. ...or in the street outside/in the grounds?
3. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside
ElseWher  [ASK IF WherVic=13]

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...at a friend's or relative's home
2. ...inside an other building
3. ...in an other car park
4. ...in a subway under the street or road
5. ...in an other street or road
6. ...at a park, common, or other public open space
7. ...at an urban waste ground or building site
8. ...at a caravansite
9. ...on a boat
10. ...or at allotments?
11. DO NOT PROMPT: Other specific location
12. DO NOT PROMPT: Vague answer only (Include cases where respondent mentions several possible locations or says s/he does not know location

RelFri  [ASK IF ElseWher=1]

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was this...READ OUT

1. ...inside
2. ...in a garage/ carport/ car park
3. ...or in the street outside
4. DO NOT PROMPT: Unclear whether inside or immediately outside

XElseWh [ASK IF ElseWher=11]

INTERVIEWER PLEASE RECORD OTHER ANSWER

V4.2  METHOD OF ENTRY

HomGarag  [ASK IF OwnHome=2]

Does the garage have a connecting door to the house itself?

1. Yes
2. No

OffInHo2  [ASK IF WherVic2 = 1 OR WhereVic2=2]

Can I just check, did the person/people who did it actually get inside your house or flat or your garage, shed or other outbuilding at all during the incident?

INTERVIEWER: PRIORITY CODE

1. Yes – inside house or flat
2. Yes – inside garage or shed or other outbuilding
3. No
OffInvit  \[\text{ASK IF (WherVic2=1 or 2) AND (OffInHo2= 1or 2)}\]

SL
Did the person/the people who did it have a right to be inside [your house or flat/your garage or shed or other outbuilding]? For example, was it done by people who were invited in, a workman doing a job, or guests, or people who lived with you?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Got in by false pretences

InsideFP  \[\text{ASK IF OffInvit = Yes}\]
SL
Can I just check, did the person/ the people get inside by false pretences?

1. Yes
2. No

TryInsi2  \[\text{ASK IF OffInHo2 = No or Don't know}\]
SL
Did he/she/they TRY to get inside your house or flat or your garage, shed or other outbuilding at all during the incident? INTERVIEWER: PRIORITY CODE

1. Yes – tried to get inside house or flat
2. Yes – tried to get inside garage or shed or other outbuilding
3. No

TryFPIns  \[\text{ASK IF TryInsi2 = Yes}\]
SL
Did he/she/they use false pretences to try to get inside?

1. Yes
2. No

V4.3 HOME SECURITY

Security  \[\text{ASK IF (OffInHo2 = 1 and OffInvit = No or Don’t Know) OR (OffInHo2 = 2 and HomGarag = 1 and OffInvit = No or Don’t Know OR (TryInsi2 = 1 and TryFPIns = No or Don’t Know) OR (TryInsi2 = 2 and HomGarag =1 and OffInvit = No or Don’t Know)}\]

SHOW CARD V3
Did you have any of these sorts of security measures at that time, even if they were not in use when the incident happened?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD V3
Which ones did you have? CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [10] OF

1. Burglar alarm on premises
2. Dummy box
3. Outside doors with double locks or deadlocks
4. Security chain on the doors
5. Windows that need special keys to open them
6. Bars or grilles on the windows
7. Dog in the house
8. Internal lights on timer or sensor switch
9. External lights on timer or sensor switch
10. Other (specify)
11. DO NOT PROMPT : Cannot remember

Did he/she/they [get in/try to get in] at the front of your house/flat (or garage), at the back or at the side?

1. Front
2. Back
3. Side
4. More than one approach

Did he/she/they [get in/try to get in] through a door?

NOTE: PATIO DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS ARE DOORS. BREAKING WINDOW BESIDE DOOR TO OPEN IT COUNTS AS DOOR

1. Yes
2. No

How did he/she/they [get in/try to get in] through the door?

INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO 2  SET [2] OF

1. (Tried to) push in past person who opened door
2. Door was not locked
3. They had key
4. (Tried to) force lock/break lock
5. (Tried to) break/cut out/remove panel of door or panel beside door
6. By false pretences
7. Other
INTERVIEWER: RECORD THE 'OTHER' ANSWER GIVEN.

**HowDoor** [ASK IF HowDoor = 7]

**ThroWind** [ASK IF FrontBac IN (1..4)]

Did he/she/they [get in/try to get in] through a window?

1. Yes
2. No

**HowWindA**

**HowWindF** [ASK IF ThroWind = Yes]

How did he/she/they [get in/try to get in] through the window?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [4] OF

1. Window was open/could be pushed open
2. (Tried to) force window lock/catch
3. (Tried to) break/cut out glass
4. Other (specify)

**OthEntry** [ASK IF FrontBac IN (1..4)]

Did he/she/they [get in/try to get in] by any other way, apart from through a door or a window? (eg skylight, roof space, cellar)

1. Yes
2. No

**XOthEnt** [ASK IF OthEntry = Yes]

Please describe how they tried to get in.

Text: Maximum 50 characters

**V4.4 WHETHER INFORMANT AT HOME AT THE TIME**

**AtHome** [ASK IF WherVic = 1 or 2]

Were you or anyone else at home at the time the incident happened?

1. Someone at home
2. No-one at home
V.5 WHAT INFORMANT WAS DOING AT THE TIME AND DETAILS OF THE OFFENDERS

WhatDo [ASK ALL]

What were you doing at the time it happened?

1. At work or working (not at home)
2. Travelling to/from work
3. Travelling to/from elsewhere
4. At school/college
5. Shopping
6. On holiday/away for weekend
7. Leisure activities away from home
8. Sleeping at home
9. At home (not sleeping or working)
10. Working at home
11. At someone else’s house (e.g. friends, parents)
12. Other (specify)

DescrOff [ASK IF V78 NE YES]

Can I check, are you able to say anything at all about the people who did it - how many there were, or whether they were male or female?

1. Yes
2. No

NumOff [ASK IF (V78=Yes) OR (DescrOff=Yes)]

[You mentioned earlier that you might have some information about the offender(s).] How many were there?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four or more

OffSex1 [ASK IF NumOff = 1]

Was the person who did it male or female?

1. Male
2. Female

AgeOff1 [ASK IF NumOff = 1]

How old was the person who did it? Would you say [he/she] was...READ OUT

1. a child under school age
2. a child of school age
3. aged between 16 and 24
4. aged between 25 and 39
5. or aged 40 or over?
Drinkin1 [ASK IF AgeOff1 IN (2..5) or DK or REF]

As far as you know, at the time it happened was the person who did it under the influence of drink?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

DrinCert [ASK IF Drinkin1=1]

How certain are you that the person was under the influence of drink? Would you say you were...

READ OUT...

1. Very certain
2. Fairly certain
3. Not very certain
4. Not at all certain?

Druginf1 [ASK IF AgeOff1 IN (2..5) or DK or REF]

And as far as you know, was the person who did it under the influence of drugs?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

RaceOff1 [ASK IF NumOff = 1]

As far as you know was the person who did it...READ OUT

1. White
2. Black
3. Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi
4. or from another ethnic group?

KnewOff1 [ASK IF NumOff = 1]

Was [he/she] someone you/(the victim) knew before it happened or was [he/she] a stranger?

1. Someone known
2. Stranger
3. Don't Know

SeenOff1 [ASK IF KnewOff1 = 2 or 3]

Had you/(the victim) seen [him/her] before?

1. Yes
2. No
**HowKnow1**  
**[ASK IF KnewOff1 = 1 OR SeenOff1 = 1]**

How well did you/(the victim) know [him/her]? Just by sight, just to speak to casually, or did you/(the victim) know [him/her] well?

1. Just by sight  
2. Just to speak to casually  
3. Known well

**OffRel1**  
**[ASK IF KnewOff1 = 1 OR SeenOff1 = 1]**

What was [his/her] relationship to you/(the victim)?

**INTERVIEWER: PRIORITY CODE**

1. Husband/ wife/ partner  
2. Son/daughter (in law)  
3. Other household member  
4. Current boyfriend/girlfriend  
5. Former husband/wife/partner  
6. Former boyfriend/girlfriend  
7. Other relative  
8. Workmate/colleague  
9. Client/members of public contacted through work  
10. Friend/acquaintance  
11. Neighbour  
12. Local child/child in neighbourhood  
13. Other (specify)

**OffSex**  
**[ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4) OR DK/Ref]**

Were the people who did it male or female?

1. Male  
2. Female  
3. People of both sexes

**AgeOffA-**  
**AgeOffG**  
**[ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4) OR DK/Ref]**

How old were the people who did it? Would you say they were...READ OUT CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. children under school age  
2. children of school age  
3. people aged between 16 and 24  
4. people aged between 25 and 39  
5. or people aged over 40?
DrinkInf

[ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4) or DK/Ref AND (ANY AgeOff2-5 IN (2..5) OR DK or REF)]

As far as you know, at the time it happened were any of the people who did it under the influence of drink?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

DrugInf

[ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4) or DK/Ref AND (ANY AgeOff2-5 IN (2..5) OR DK or REF)]

...or drugs?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

RaceOffA-

RaceOffF

[ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4) OR DK/Ref]

As far as you know were the people who did it...READ OUT CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. White
2. Black
3. Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi
4. or from another ethnic group?

KnewOff

[ASK IF NumOff IN (2..4)]

Were any of them people you/(the victim) knew before it happened or were they strangers?

1. All known
2. Some known, some not known
3. None known
5. Don't know

SeenOff

[ASK IF KnewOff = 3 or 4]

Had you/(the victim) seen any of them before?

1. Yes
2. No
HowKnowA- [ASK IF (KnewOff=1 or 2) OR SeenOff=1]
HowKnowEL

How well did you/(the victim) know them? Just by sight, just to speak to casually, or did you/(the victim) know any of them well?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET OF [3]

1. At least one known just by sight
2. At least one known to speak to casually
3. At least one known well

WellKnow [ASK IF V78=Yes]

You mentioned earlier that (the victim/someone in the household) had some contact with, or knew something about the offenders. Can I just check, before the incident happened, were the offenders...READ OUT

1. Well known to you
2. Known by sight
3. Known just to speak to casually
4. or were they strangers?

OffRelA-
OffRelO [ASK IF HowKnow NE Empty (including DK/REF) OR IF WellKnow IN (1..3)]

SL

What was their relationship to you/(the victim)?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [13] OF

1. Husband/ wife/ partner
2. Son/daughter (in law)
3. Other household member
4. Current boyfriend/girlfriend
5. Former husband/wife/partner
6. Former boyfriend/girlfriend
7. Other relative
8. Workmate/colleague
9. Client/members of public contacted through work
10. Friend/acquaintance
11. Neighbour
12. Local children/children in neighbourhood
13. Other (specify)

V.6 DETAILS OF WHAT WAS STOLEN

StolItem [ASK IF V71 NE YES]

SL

Can I check, was anything at all stolen, even if you later got it back?

1. Yes
2. No
BelongA–
BelongH
SL
[ASK IF StolItem = Yes OR V71 = Yes]
[You mentioned earlier that property was stolen.] Who did the stolen property belong to?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
INTERVIEWER: ‘BELONG’ = WOULD HAVE HAD TO PAY TO REPLACE IT
NOTE: IF RESPONDENT IS SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, ETC AS BELONGING TO HIM/HER
SET [6] OF
1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Child under 16 in household
4. Employer/ work
5. Friend
6. Other

WhatStA–
WhatStEE
L
[ASK IF V71=Yes OR StolItem=Yes]
Could you tell me what was stolen that belonged to you/ someone else in your household? CODE ALL THAT APPLY
PROBE FULLY: Anything else?
SET [24] OF
1. Car/van
2. Motorcycle/motorised scooter/moped
3. Vehicle parts/accessories/car stereo
4. Briefcase/handbag/shopping bag
5. Purse/wallet
6. Cash (not from meter)
7. Cheque book
8. Credit card/switch card/debit card/store card/cheque card
9. Mobile phone
10. Jewellery
11. Clothes
12. Documents (eg savings account book, passport)
13. Video equipment/camcorders
14. Television/DVD player
15. Stereo/Hi-fi equipment
16. Camera
17. Computer, computer equipment including laptops
18. CDs/tapes/videos/DVDs
19. House keys
20. Car keys
21. Tools
22. Bicycle
23. Garden furniture, ornaments, plants, or equipment
24. Wheely Bin/Dustbin
25. Children’s toys
26. Various house/hold items/gadgets
27. DVD player¹
28. Other (specify)

¹ Separate code for DVD player added from July 2002. Previously this was coded under code 14.
Can I just check, was the vehicle that was stolen a car or a light van?

NOTE: FOUR WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES ARE CODED AS CARS

1. Car
2. Light van
3. Neither

Can you tell me the make and model of the vehicle that was stolen?

INTERVIEWER: RECORD AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE

And approximately how old was the vehicle that was stolen?

1. Less than 1 year old
2. More than 1 year, but less than 5 years old
3. More than 5 years, but less than 10 years old
4. More than 10 years old

Can I just check, who did the vehicle that was stolen belong to?

1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Employer/ work
4. Friend
5. Other

What vehicle parts were stolen? CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Radio/tape/CD/stereo/loudspeakers/hi-fi unit
2. In-car telephone
3. Two-way radio/CB radio
4. Instruments (eg clock, speedometer, etc)
5. Interior fittings (eg seat, floor covering)
6. Exterior fittings
7. Wheel/tyre/spare wheel
8. Tools kept in car (spanners, jack, screwdrivers)
9. Mechanical parts (engine, brakes, etc)
10. Fuel
11. Tax disc
12. Airbags
13. Number plates
14. Other (specify)
ExtParA-
ExtParM  [Ask if VehPar=6]
L
What kind of exterior fittings were stolen? CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [9] OF
1. Bumpers
2. Hub caps
3. Wheel trims
4. Aerials
5. Exhaust
6. Number plates
7. Maker's badge
8. Luggage/bicycle carrier/rack
9. Wing-mirrors
10. Windscren wipers
11. Other (specify)

FInsCar  [ASK IF V71=Yes OR StolItem=Yes]
L
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was any property taken from INSIDE a car or van?
1. Yes
2. No

FOffCar  [ASK IF V71=Yes OR StolItem=Yes]
L
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Was any property taken OFF a car, van, motorcycle, scooter or moped?
1. Yes
2. No

VehOwn2  [ASK IF FInsCar=Yes OR FOffCar=Yes AND VehOwn1 NE RESPONSE]
L
Can I just check, who did the vehicle that the property was stolen from/off belong to?
1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Employer/work
4. Friend
5. Other

HowBrCarA-
HowBrCarH  [ASK IF V72=1 OR WhatSt=1 OR FInsCar=Yes]
L
How did they get into the car/van? INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO 2  SET [2] OF
1. Door was not locked
2. Window was left open
3. Offender forced lock
4. Offender broke window
5. Offender used a key
6. Other (specify)
HoldStol  [ASK IF V71 = Yes OR Stolltem = Yes]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Can I check, were you [was he/she], holding, carrying or wearing (any of) what was stolen, including items in pockets of clothes being worn at the time?

1. Yes
2. No

Aware2  [ASK IF Holdstol = Yes]
SL
At the time that it happened, did you know that something was being stolen from you or were you unaware of it?

1. Aware of the theft
2. Unaware of the theft

V.7  VEHICLE SECURITY QUESTIONS

[THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ONLY ASKED ONCE IF RESPONDENT HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE RELATED CRIME]

VCentLo1  [ASK IF [(V72 = 1) OR (WhatSt = 1) OR (FInsCar = Yes)] AND [(VehOwn1 = 1-3) OR (VehOwn2 = 1-3)]]
L
I now want to ask you about the security measures that the vehicle involved in the incident had AT THAT TIME. Did it have central locking of all doors such that locking one door locked them all?

1. Yes
2. No

VCarAla1  [ASK IF [(V72 = 1) OR (WhatSt = 1) OR (FInsCar = Yes)] AND [(VehOwn1 = 1-3) OR (VehOwn2 = 1-3)]]
L
(At the time of the incident) Did it have an alarm?

1. Yes
2. No

VImmob1  [ASK IF [(V72 = 1) OR (WhatSt = 1) OR (FInsCar = Yes)] AND [(VehOwn1 = 1-3) OR (VehOwn2 = 1-3)]]
L
(At the time of the incident) Was the vehicle fitted with a mechanical immobiliser? That is a device which can be used to lock the steering wheel, handbrake or gearstick so that they cannot be used. INTERVIEWER NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE STEERING COLUMN LOCKS WHICH ARE INTEGRAL TO THE VEHICLE

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know
(At the time of the incident) Did it have an electronic immobiliser fitted? That is a device which prevents the vehicle being driven away except if the correct key is used.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

(At the time of the incident) Did it have a tracker device that allows police to trace the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

(At the time of the incident) Did it have the registration number etched onto the windows of the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

(At the time of the incident) Did it have a radio, cassette player or CD player?

1. Yes
2. No

Was this removable? That is, could you either remove the whole unit or part of the unit (for security purposes.)

1. Yes
2. No

Did it have a security PIN code such that it will not work without the code?

INTERVIEWER: NOTE DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY MARKING CODES

1. Yes
2. No
V.8 COSTS OF CRIME

ValVeh [ASK IF VEHICLE STOLEN WhatSt=1 or 2 OR V72 = 1 or 3]

What would you estimate was the replacement value of the vehicle that was stolen or taken without permission?
INTERVIEWER: ENTER £S ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE

0.....99997

OthValVh [ASK IF BOTH VEHICLE AND OTHER PROPERTY STOLEN (WhatSt IN (1..2)) AND (WhatSt IN (3..25) )]

Apart from the cost of the vehicle and any fixtures and fittings, what was the value of other property taken at the same time, including the value of any items you got back?
INTERVIEWER: ENTER £S ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE

0....99997

TotValue [ASK IF PROPERTY STOLEN BUT NOT A VEHICLE Whatst NE 1 or 2]

(Including cash) what would you estimate was the total replacement value of what was stolen, including the value of any items that you got back?
INTERVIEWER: ENTER £S ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE

0..99997

VehFound [ASK IF VEHICLE STOLEN Whatst=1 or 2]

Did you get the vehicle back?

1. Yes
2. No

VehDam [ASK IF VehFound = Yes]

Was the vehicle damaged in any way?

1. Yes - write off/beyond repair
2. Yes - extensive damage but reparable
3. Yes - moderate/slight damage
4. No - no damage
What damage was done to the vehicle by the time it was recovered? CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SET [10] OF

1. Broken side window
2. Smashed windscreen
3. Damage to doorlock/steering lock
4. Other damage to door/bodywork
5. Slashed tyres
6. Let down tyres
7. Damaged wing mirrors
8. Scratched bodywork
9. Burnt out/fire damage
10. Other

And was anything missing from the vehicle when it was recovered?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [13] OF

1. Radio/tape/CD/stereo/loudspeakers/hi-fi unit
2. In-car telephone
3. Two-way radio/CB radio
4. Instruments (eg clock, speedometer)
5. Interior fittings (eg seat, floor covering)
6. Exterior fittings
7. Wheel/tyre/spare wheel
8. Tools kept in car (spanners, jack, screwdrivers)
9. Mechanical parts (eg engine, brakes)
10. Fuel
11. Tax disc
12. Airbags
13. Number plates
14. Other
15. Nothing was missing

(Apart from the car/van/motorcycle) did you get any of the stolen money or stolen property back?
NOTE: EXCLUDE ANY INSURANCE PAYMENTS

1. Yes - all
2. Yes - some
3. No - none/Not yet
Apart from the cost of the vehicle, what would you estimate was the total value of the other items you got back?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER £S ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE

0....99997

What would you estimate was the total replacement value of the items you got back?

ACCEPT ESTIMATE

0..99997

Can I just check, did the person/ the people who did it damage, deface or mess up anything that belonged to you or to anyone else in your household (including any damage which may have been done getting in or out)?

1. Yes
2. No

[You mentioned earlier that property was damaged.] Do you think that the damage was done deliberately?

1. Yes
2. No

Who did this damaged property belong to?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

NOTE: IF RESPONDENT IS SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE TOOLS, EQUIPMENT ETC AS BELONGING TO HIM/HER SET [6] OF

1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Child under 16 in household
4. Employer/work
5. Friend
6. Other
WhatDamA-
WhatDamI  [ASK IF DefaProp = Yes OR V77 = Yes]
SL
What did they damage? CODE ALL THAT APPLY  
SET OF [7]

1. Car/van
2. Motorcycle/scooter/moped
3. Property inside the home or flat
4. Outside of home or flat (e.g. doors, windows, walls)
5. Fences, walls, gates or items in the garden
6. Garage, shed, greenhouse or outhouse
7. Other items

DamVehA-
DamVehL  [ASK IF WhatDam = 1 or 2 AND VDamV NE Response]
SL
What damage did they do to the vehicle? CODE ALL THAT APPLY  

1. Broken side window
2. Smashed windscreen
3. Damage to door lock/steering lock
4. Other damage to door/bodywork
5. Slashed tyres
6. Let down tyres
7. Damaged wing mirrors
8. Scratched bodywork
9. Burnt out/fire damage
10. Other

EnterCar  [ASK IF WhatDam=1]
SL
Was any of the damage to the car or van done in order to gain entry or try to gain entry to the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

DamHomA-
DamHomJ  [ASK IF WhatDam = 3 or 4]
SL
What damage did they do to your house or flat either inside or outside?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY  
SET [8] OF

1. Broke a window
2. Broke/damage to an outside door
3. Damage to door lock
4. Graffiti
5. Soiling
6. Damaged furniture/furnishings
7. Fire damage
8. Other
EnterHom  [ASK IF WhatDam=3 or 4]
SL
Was any of the damage to your house or flat done in order to gain entry or try to gain entry?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

DamWallA-
DamWallF  [ASK IF WhatDam= 5]
SL
What damage did they do to the fences, walls, gates or other items in your garden? CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [4] OF

1. Graffiti
2. Broke or smashed fence/wall/gate/other items
3. Fire damage
4. Other

DamGarA-
DamGarJ  [ASK IF WhatDam = 6]
SL
What damage did they do to your garage, shed, greenhouse or outhouse?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [8] OF

1. Broke a window
2. Broke/damage to an outside door
3. Damage to door lock
4. Graffiti
5. Soiling
6. Damaged items inside
7. Fire damage
8. Other

EnterGar  [ASK IF WhatDam=6]
SL
Was any of the damage to your garage, shed, greenhouse or outhouse done in order to gain entry or try to gain entry?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

DeliFire  [ASK IF V77=Yes OR DefaProp=Yes]
SL
ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Can I just check, was there deliberate damage by fire?

1. Yes
2. No
(Excluding costs you have already mentioned,) what was the total value of the damage they did? INTERVIEWER: ENTER £s ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE. IF £20, PROMPT: IS THIS MORE THAN £20 OR £20 OR LESS?

0..99997

Was the total value of the damage they did...READ OUT

1. Nothing (ie. No cost)
2. £20 or under
3. or over £20?

Was any of the property which was stolen or damaged covered by an insurance policy?

1. Yes
2. No

Did you or anyone else in your household make a claim for the property which was stolen or damaged?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not yet

Was this claim met by the insurance company?

1. Yes - claim in full (less any policy excess)
2. Yes - claim in part
3. Not yet
4. Claim refused

How much did you receive from the insurance company?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER £s ONLY. ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE
NOTE: INCLUDE CASH PAYMENTS, REPLACEMENT GOODS AND DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR REPAIRS (E.G. TO GARAGE, ETC.)
**XEarnLos**  [ASK ALL]

Did this incident result in any loss of earnings for yourself or anyone else in this household? NOTE: IF NO, CODE 0
ENTER £s ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE

0..99997

**TimeOff**  [ASK ALL]

Did this incident result in you or anyone else in your household having to take time off work for any reason (eg. to see police, repair damage, make insurance claim, have medical attention)?

1. Yes
2. No

**NTimeOff**  [ASK IF TimeOff = Yes]

How much time would you estimate was taken off work by yourself or anyone else in your household as a result of this incident?
INTERVIEWER CODE: IS ANSWER...

1. IN HOURS
2. or IN DAYS?

**NTimeHrs**  [ASK IF NTimeOff = 1]

CODE NUMBER OF HOURS

0..997

**NTimeDay**  [ASK IF NTimeOff = 2]

CODE NUMBER OF DAYS

0..997

**NDayhrs**  [ASK IF NTimeOff=2]

How many hours is that in total?
CODE NUMBER OF HOURS

0..997

**Compens**  [ASK ALL]

Apart from any financial losses what would be a reasonable financial sum to compensate you for the upset and inconvenience you and/or your household suffered?
INTERVIEWER : ENTER £s ONLY, ACCEPT ROUGH ESTIMATE

0....99997
V11 ATTEMPTED THEFT

TryStOth [ASK IF V75 NE Yes]

SL

[Apart from what was actually stolen] Can I just check, to the best of your knowledge, did the people who did it TRY to steal anything [else] that belonged to you or any other member of your household?

1. Yes
2. No

BelongAA-
BelongAH [ASK IF V75 = Yes OR TryStOth = Yes]

SL

[You mentioned earlier that the people tried to steal something.] Who did the property that the person tried to steal belong to?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET 5 OF

NOTE: IF RESPONDENT IS SELF-EMPLOYED, CODE TOOLS, EQUIPMENT ETC AS BELONGING TO HIM/HER

1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Child under 16 in household
4. Employer/work
5. Friend
6. Other
WhTrySA–WhTrySEE

What did they try to steal?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [24] OF

1. Car/van
2. Motorcycle/motorised scooter/moped
3. Vehicle parts/accessories/car stereo
4. Briefcase/handbag/shopping bag
5. Purse/wallet
6. Cash (not from meter)
7. Cheque book
8. Credit card/switch card/debit card/store card/cheque card
9. Mobile phone
10. Jewellery
11. Clothes
12. Documents (e.g., savings account book, passport)
13. Video equipment/camcorders
14. Television/DVD player
15. Stereo/Hi-fi equipment
16. Camera
17. Computer, computer equipment including laptops
18. CDs/tapes/videos/DVDs
19. House keys
20. Car keys
21. Tools
22. Bicycle
23. Garden furniture, ornaments, plants, or equipment
24. Wheely Bin/Dustbin
25. Children’s toys
26. Various household items/gadgets
27. Sports goods
28. DVD player²
29. Other (specify)

VehOwn3

Can I just check, who did the vehicle involved in the attempted theft belong to?

1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Employer/work
4. Friend
5. Other

² Separate code for DVD player added from July 2002. Previously this was coded under code 14.
**InVeh** [ASK IF (V75=Yes OR TryStOth=Yes) AND (WhTryS NE 1)]

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Can I just check, did they try to steal any property from INSIDE a car or van?

1. Yes
2. No

**OffVeh** [ASK IF (V75=Yes OR TryStOth=Yes) AND (WhTryS NE 1)]

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
Can I just check, did they try to steal this property OFF a car, van, motorcycle, moped, or scooter?

1. Yes
2. No

**VehOwn4** [ASK IF InVeh=1 OR OffVeh=1 AND VehOwn3 NE Response]

Can I just check, who did the vehicle where there was an attempt to steal property from/off belong to?

1. Respondent
2. Other adult household member
3. Employer/ work
4. Friend
5. Other

**HTryCar** [ASK IF (WhTryS=1) OR (InVeh=1)]

How did they try to get into the car?

1. Door was not locked
2. Window was left open
3. Tried to force lock
4. Tried to break window
5. Used a key
6. Other (specify)

**TryStPer** [ASK IF (V75 = Yes) OR (TryStOth = Yes)]

ASK (OR RECORD IF OBVIOUS)
[You mentioned earlier that there was an attempt to steal something.] Can I just check, was that in [your/ his/her] personal possession, for example [were you/ was he/she], holding, carrying or wearing (any of) what they tried to steal? (This includes items in pockets of clothes being worn at the time)

1. Yes
2. No
I now want to ask you about the security measures that the vehicle involved in the incident had at the time of the incident.

Did it have central locking of all doors such that locking one door locked them all?

1. Yes
2. No

(At the time of the incident) Did the vehicle have an alarm?

1. Yes
2. No

(At the time of the incident) Was the vehicle fitted with a mechanical immobiliser? That is a device which can be used to lock the steering wheel, handbrake or gearstick so that they can not be used.

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE STEERING COLUMN LOCKS WHICH ARE INTEGRAL TO THE VEHICLE

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

(At the time of the incident) Did it have an electronic immobiliser fitted? That is a device which prevents the vehicle being driven away except if the correct key is used.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

(At the time of the incident) Did it have a tracker device that allows police to trace the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know
**VVEtch2**  
[ASK IF [(WhTryS=1) OR (InVeh = 1)] AND [(VehOwn3=1-3) OR (VehOwn4=1-3)]]

(At the time of the incident) Did it have the registration number etched onto the windows of the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

**VRCasCD2**  
[ASK IF [(WhTryS=1) OR (InVeh = 1)] AND [(VehOwn3=1-3) OR (VehOwn4=1-3)]]

(At the time of the incident) Did it have a radio, cassette player or CD player?

1. Yes
2. No

**VRemove2**  
[ASK IF RCasCD2=Yes]

Was this removable? That is, could you either remove the whole unit or part of the unit (for security purposes).

1. Yes
2. No

**VSecPIN2**  
[ASK IF RCasCD2=Yes]

Did it have a security PIN code such that it will not work without the code?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY MARKING CODES

1. Yes
2. No

**V13 WHETHER FORCE OR VIOLENCE USED**

**OthOfRe**  
[ASK ALL]

Apart from the offenders, would you say you or anyone else were responsible in any way for what happened, because of something you or they did or forgot to do?

1. No - no-one
2. Respondent
3. Other household member
4. Respondent AND other household member
5. Other (specify)
In what ways were you/they responsible?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

PROBE FULLY: In any other way?  SET [7] OF

1. Provoked offender
2. Failed to lock or bolt door, window, etc.
3. Failed to close/ left open door, window, etc.
4. Failed to set burglar alarm
5. Failed to lock away (eg didn't put in safe)
6. Failed to put away (eg left open/visible)
7. Was under the influence of alcohol
8. Other (specify)

Can I just check, at the time it happened, were you or anyone else aware of what was happening?

1. Yes
2. No

Who was aware?  CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [4] OF

1. Respondent
2. Other household member
3. Colleague/companion/friend
4. Other person outside household

And at the time of the incident were you with anyone you knew?

1. On my own
2. With one other person
3. With two or more people

Did the person(any of the people) who did it have a weapon or something they used or threatened to use as a weapon?

1. Yes
2. No
WhatWeaA – [ASK IF Weapon = Yes]

What was the weapon?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [10] OF

1. Bottle
2. Drinking glass
3. Knife
4. Screwdriver/stabbing implement
5. Stick/club/hitting implement
6. Pistol/rifle
7. Shotgun
8. Airgun/air rifle
9. Gun - can't say what sort
10. Syringe
11. Stones
12. Other (specify)

UseForce [ASK IF V710 NE YES. ON LONG VF ASK ABOUT YOU/ANYONE ON SHORT SL VF ASK ABOUT YOU]

SHOW CARD V4
Can I check, did the person/any of the people who did it actually use force or violence on [you/anyone] in any of the ways listed on this card, even if this resulted in no injury?

1. Yes
2. No

ForceWhA- [ASK IF V710=Yes OR UseForce=Yes]

ForceWhF [ASK IF V710=Yes OR UseForce=Yes]

[You mentioned earlier that force or violence was used.] On whom did they use force or violence?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [4] OF

1. Respondent
2. Other household member
3. Colleague/companion/friend
4. Other person outside household
SHOW CARD V4
In what way did they use force or violence on you?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Grabbed or pulled my bag, etc.
2. Grabbed or pushed me
3. Punched or slapped me
4. Kicked me
5. Hit me with a weapon
6. Raped me
7. Attempted to rape me
8. Sexually assaulted me
9. Verbal abuse
10. Other (specify)

ForceU [ASK IF ForceWh = 1]
Did you use force on the person/any of the people who used force against you, for example to defend yourself?

1. Yes
2. No

ForceF [ASK IF ForceU = Yes]
Which one of the following statements comes closest to describing what happened?
Did....READ OUT

1. You use force first
2. or did they use force first?

ForceD [ASK IF ForceU = Yes]
And which one of the following statements comes closest to describing what happened? Did...READ OUT

1. You use just enough force to defend yourself
2. or did you use more force than was needed to defend yourself?

Injury1 [ASK IF (UseForce = Yes) OR (V710 = Yes) OR (ForceWh = Respondent)]
[You mentioned earlier that force or violence was used]. Were YOU bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?

1. Yes
2. No
What happened to you?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [10] OF

1. Minor bruising or black eye
2. Severe bruising
3. Scratches
4. Cuts
5. Broken bones
6. Broken nose
7. Broken/lost teeth
8. Chipped teeth
9. Concussion or loss of consciousness
10. Other (specify)

Did the person/ the people who did it THREATEN to use force or violence on you or anyone else or harm you in any (other) way?

1. Yes
2. No

[You mentioned earlier that the offender threatened someone.] Who did they say that they might harm?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [4] OF

1. Respondent
2. Other household member
3. Colleague/companion/friend
4. Other person outside household

What did they threaten to do to you?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [5] OF

1. Punch/slap/kick/beat up
2. Hit with a weapon/use something as weapon
3. Sexual assault/rape
4. Kill
5. Damage property (e.g. car, house)
6. Set fire to property (e.g. car, house)
7. Other (specify)
SHOW CARD V5
Can I just check, as a result of what happened did YOU have medical attention from any of the people on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET OF [4]

1. A trained first aider/St John’s Ambulance
2. A paramedic
3. A nurse
4. A doctor
5. A dentist
6. No medical attention

As a result of what happened did YOU visit an Accident and Emergency department within 24 hours of the incident?

1. Yes
2. No

Did you need to stay one night or more in hospital at all?

1. Yes
2. No

Can I just check, had you yourself had any alcohol immediately before the incident took place?
INTERVIEWER: IF YES ASK WHETHER THIS WAS ONE OR TWO DRINKS OR QUITE A LOT

1. No – none at all
2. Yes, one or two drinks
3. Yes, quite a lot

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they are victims of crime. Did you PERSONALLY have any of these reactions after the incident?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD V6
Which of these reactions did you PERSONALLY have?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Depression
5. Anxiety/panic attacks
6. Loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable
7. Difficulty sleeping
8. Crying/tears
9. Annoyance
10. Other (specify)

So overall, how much were you affected? Were you affected ...READ OUT

1. Very much
2. Quite a lot
3. or just a little?

As a result of what happened what actions did you or your household take to try to prevent it happening again?
DO NOT PROMPT - CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Improved home security (e.g. alarm, locks)
2. Improved vehicle security
3. Started carrying personal security devices (alarms, whistles, weapons)
4. Started to avoid walking in/going to certain places
5. Started to avoid parking in certain places
6. Moved house/flat
7. Changed jobs
8. Try to be more alert/not so trusting of people
9. Make sure valuables are always secure/locked away
10. No longer carry valuables/money when go out
11. Make sure valuables/money are secure when going out
12. Have informed the police
13. Other (specify)
14. None of these
V14 CONTACT WITH THE POLICE ABOUT THE INCIDENT

CopsKnow  [ASK ALL]
SL
Did the police come to know about the matter?

1. Yes
2. No

YCopNoA-
YCopNoO  [ASK IF CopsKnow = 2]
L
Why not?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [13] OF

1. Private / personal / family matter
2. Dealt with matter myself/ourselves
3. Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff, etc)
4. Dislike/fear of police
5. Fear of reprisal by offenders/make matters worse
6. Police could have done nothing
7. Police would not have bothered/not been interested
8. Inconvenient/too much trouble
9. No loss/damage
10. Attempt at offence was unsuccessful
11. Too trivial/not worth reporting
12. Previous bad experience of the police or courts
13. Other (specify)

HowCopK  [ASK IF CopsKnow=1]
L
How did they come to know about it?

1. Police told by respondent
2. Police told by another person in respondent's household
3. Police told by another person
4. Police were there
5. Police found out by another way

HowCTold  [ASK IF HowCopK IN (1..3)]
L
How were the police first told about the matter?

1. 999 call
2. Phone call to local police station
3. Approached/stopped an officer in the street
4. Called in at the police station
5. Other (specify)
Were the police first told using a mobile phone?

1. Yes
2. No

Question added from July 2002 onwards

Can you tell me why [you/he/she] decided to report this crime to the Police?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1. All crimes should be reported/right thing to do/duty/automatic
2. Serious/major/upsetting crime
3. In the hope that property would be recovered
4. In the hope that offenders would be caught/punished
5. For purposes of insurance claim
6. To satisfy other authorities
7. In the hope of avoiding repetition of crime to oneself (including loss of keys etc)
8. In the hope of avoiding repetition of crime to someone else
9. Needed assistance (eg to get home)
10. Third person reported crime
11. Police were on the spot
12. Other
13. Not applicable

INTERVIEWER RECORD WHY THE POLICE WERE TOLD

Did you tell the police that the incident was racially motivated?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not asked by police

Can I just check, did you or anyone else in your household have any FACE-TO-FACE contact with the police about this matter? CODE UP TO TWO

1. Yes, respondent
2. Yes, someone else in household
3. No, no face-to-face contact
4. Don't know/Can't remember
WaitPol [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]

Did you have to wait at all before the police attended to this matter or did they deal with it immediately?

1. Had to wait
2. Dealt with immediately
3. Police never dealt with this matter
4. Not applicable/Victim did not want to be involved any further

ReasWait [ASK IF WaitPol = 1]

Did the length of time you had to wait seem reasonable to you or not?

1. A reasonable time
2. Not a reasonable time

AmtPint [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]

How much INTEREST did the police show in what you/he/she had to say? Was it...READ OUT

1. as much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?

AmtPolEf [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]

How much EFFORT would you say the police put into dealing with this matter? Was it...READ OUT

1. as much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?

InveProg [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]

How well did they keep you/ (the victim) informed of the progress of their investigation. Was it...READ OUT

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Not very well
4. or not at all well?
5. POLICE HAVE NOT INVESTIGATED

BetInfor [ASK IF InveProg IN (2..5)]

Do you think the police should have kept you/(the victim) better informed?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not necessary - no investigation going on
4. Not necessary - did not want to be informed
5. Police had no information
What additional information did you want to know from the police?
INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROMPT

1. Whether any investigation/ action was taken to prevent a repeat
2. Information on investigation/progress/outcome of the incident
3. Why police didn't take the opportunity to collect evidence/involve respondent or victim
4. Assurances that incident was being taken seriously/not ignored
5. Why respondent/ victim did not receive information promised/expected
6. Help/guidance from the police (e.g. on security/compensation/victims rights)
7. Information/history on the area e.g. if similar incidents have happened before/what is being done to prevent crimes happening
8. Other (specify)

Overall, were you/(the victim) satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled this matter?
INTERVIEWER: IF SATISFIED ASK: Very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
IF DISSATISFIED ASK: A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. A bit dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied
5. Too early to say

Did the police give you or another member of your household a crime number for this incident?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Can’t remember

And did they give or send you or someone in the household the telephone number of the officer responsible for your case or the telephone number of the crime desk?

1. Yes
2. No

And did they give or send you or someone in the household a leaflet called ‘Victims of Crime’?

1. Yes
2. No
PolLoss  [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]
Did the police ask you or someone in the household for details of the losses and/or injury your household suffered?
1. Yes
2. No

PolFear  [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]
And did the police ask you or someone in the household whether you had any fears about being the victim of further victimisation or crime?
1. Yes
2. No

FindOff  [ASK IF CopsKnow = 1]
Did the police find out or know who did it?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Not yet
4. Don't Know

Polinfo  [ASK IF FindOff = Yes]
Were you or someone else in the household asked by the police if you/they wanted to be kept informed about the progress of the case?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Not yet

Wantinf  [ASK IF Pollnfo = Yes]
And did you or someone in the household say that you did or did not want to be kept informed?
1. Did want to be kept informed
2. Did not want to be kept informed

PolCharg  [IF FindOff=1]
Did the police charge or caution someone for committing this offence?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Not yet
HowChg  [ASK IF PolCharg = Yes]
How did you or someone in the household find out the police had charged or cautioned someone?
1. Told by police
2. Told by Victim Support
3. Told by Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
4. Told by someone else

OffCourt  [ASK IF PolCharg = Yes]
Did the offender go to court?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Not yet

TolDate  [ASK IF OffCourt = Yes]
Were you or someone in the household told the date of the trial or hearing?
INTERVIEWER: TRIAL INCLUDES ANY OTHER COURT APPEARANCES
1. Yes - told by police
2. Yes - told by Victim Support
3. Yes - told by Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
4. Yes - told by someone else
5. No

ToldTria  [ASK IF OffCourt = Yes]
Were you or someone in the household told you could attend the trial or hearing?
1. Yes - told by police
2. Yes - told by Victim Support
3. Yes - told by Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
4. Yes - told by someone else
5. No

AttTriaA-  [ASK IF OffCourt = Yes]
AttTriaE  [ASK IF OffCourt = Yes]
Did you or someone in the household attend the trial or hearing?
CODE UP TO 2   SET [2] OF
1. Yes – respondent attended
2. Yes – another household member attended
3. No
WhyAttT [ASK IF AttTria=YES]
Did you attend as a witness, were you supporting another member of the household, or did you just go along to see what happened at the trial or hearing?
1. Attended as a witness
2. Attended to support another member of the household
3. Attended to watch only

WhyNoAtt [ASK IF AttTria = NO]
Why was this?
Text: Maximum 50 characters

LikeAttA– LikeAttE [ASK IF AttTria = NO]
Would you or someone in the household have liked to attend the trial?
CODE UP TO 2 SET [2] OF
1. Yes – respondent would have liked to attend
2. Yes – another household member would have liked to attend
3. No

ToldRes [ASK IF OffCourt = YES]
Were you or someone in the household told the outcome of the trial or hearing (eg whether the offender was found guilty or not guilty)?
1. Yes - told by police
2. Yes - told by Victim Support
3. Yes - told by Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)
4. Yes - told by someone else
5. No
6. Not yet

ToldLike [ASK IF ToldRes = NO]
Would you or someone in the household have liked to have been told the outcome of the trial or hearing?
1. Yes
2. No
V15 VICTIM SUPPORT

VSQ1A–  [ASK ALL]
VSQ1K

SHOW CARD V7
This card lists some of the types of information, advice or support that people sometimes need after being the victim of a crime. What types of information, advice or support would you say you/(the victim/the household) WANTED following the incident?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. None of these/did not want any support
2. Information from the police (e.g. whether the offender had been identified)
3. Information about security/crime prevention
4. Practical help (e.g. with clearing up or making a list of what was stolen)
5. Someone to talk to/moral support
6. Help with insurance/compensation claim (not including making a list of what was stolen)
7. Protection from further victimisation/harassment
8. Help in reporting the incident/dealing with the police
9. Other (specify)

VSQ2A–  [ASK ALL]
VSQ2K

SHOW CARD V7
And which of these did you/(the victim/the household) actually RECEIVE following the incident?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. None of these/did not want any support
2. Information from the police (e.g. whether the offender had been identified)
3. Information about security/crime prevention
4. Practical help (e.g. with clearing up or making a list of what was stolen)
5. Someone to talk to/moral support
6. Help with insurance/compensation claim (not including making a list of what was stolen)
7. Protection from further victimisation/harassment
8. Help in reporting the incident/dealing with the police
9. Other

XVSQ2  [ASK IF VSQ2 = 9]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER ANSWER GIVEN

KnowVS SL  [ASK ALL]
[CAPI TO ALSO RECORD ANSWERS OF FOLLOW UP D RESPONDENTS ON FOLLOW UP D KNOWVS VARIABLE]

QUESTION ONLY ASKED THE FIRST TIME IT IS COME TO; FOR SUBSEQUENT VICTIM FORMS THE PREVIOUS ANSWER IS RECORDERD WITHOUT ASKING.

Victim Support Schemes are groups of volunteers trained to offer information, help and support to the victims of crime. Had you heard of Victim Support before now?

1. Yes
2. No
Thinking about the incident we have been discussing, did you/(the victim/the household) have contact with Victim Support?

1. Yes – Respondent/household/victim had contact
2. No

Would it have been helpful to you/(the victim/the household) to have been contacted by Victim Support?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CARD V8
Thinking about the FIRST contact you (the victim/the household) had with Victim Support. Which of these happened?

1. Victim Support sent a letter/leaflet
2. Victim Support came to home/work
3. Victim Support telephoned home/work
4. I / household member rang Victim Support line
5. I / household member contacted local scheme
6. I / household member contacted Witness Service
7. Other

How long after the incident [was reported to the police] did Victim Support contact you?

1. Within 4 days
2. 5 to 10 days
3. More than 10 days

Apart from this initial contact, what other types of contact have you/(has the victim/has the household) had with Victim Support?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [5] OF

1. Written
2. Visits at home
3. Visits at work
4. Spoken on telephone
5. Other face-to-face contact
6. No other contact
SHOW CARD V9
Which of the following types of information, advice or support did Victim Support provide you/(the victim/anyone in the household) with?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [9] OF

1. None of these/did not want any support
2. Information from the police (e.g. whether the offender had been identified)
3. Information about security/crime prevention
4. Practical help (e.g. with clearing up or making a list of what was stolen)
5. Someone to talk to/moral support
6. Help with insurance/compensation claim (not including making a list of what was stolen)
7. Protection from further victimisation/harassment
8. Help in reporting the incident/dealing with the police
9. Other

INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER ANSWER GIVEN

SHOW CARD V10
I would now like to ask you how serious a crime you personally think this was. On this card is a scale to show the seriousness of different crimes, with the scale going from 0 (zero) for a very minor crime like theft of milk bottles from a doorstep, to 20 for the most serious crime, murder.

How would you rate this crime on the scale from 0 to 20?
SHOW CARD V11
On this card are the actions the police can take and the various sentences which a Court can give to people. Which of these do you think the person/people who did it should have received?
CODE ONE ONLY

1. Nothing/not a matter for the police
2. An informal warning from the police
3. An formal caution from the police
4. An official warning from the court
5. An order to pay compensation
6. A suspended prison sentence
7. A community service order
8. A probation order
9. A fine
10. A prison sentence or similar
11. A curfew/electronic tagging order
12. An order to apologise to you/the victim
13. Not sure/it depends
14. Other

INTERVIEWER: IS YOUR ANSWER IN MONTHS OR YEARS?

1. Months
2. Years

INTERVIEWER: ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS

0..36

INTERVIEWER: ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS

0..97

There are some schemes in which victims and offenders meet in the presence of a third party, to give victims a chance to ask offenders why they committed the offence and to say how it made them feel. Would you have accepted a chance of such a meeting after this incident?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know
AccepRep  [ASK IF WantRep=Yes AND SentOff IN (2..12)]
L
Would you have accepted such a meeting with the offender(s) instead of them receiving [text from SentOff]?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

WantComp  [ASK ALL]
L
There are some schemes in which offenders compensate the victim for what has happened, for example by cleaning graffiti or by repairing criminal damage. Would you have accepted this type of compensation?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Not applicable
4. Don’t Know

AccepCom  [ASK IF WantComp=Yes AND SentOff IN (2..12)]
L
Would you have accepted this type of compensation instead of them receiving [text from SentOff]?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know

VictStat  [ASK IFCopsKnow = Yes]
L
In some countries victims of crime are asked if they would like to make a formal statement to the police about how the crime affected them financially, physically or emotionally. This is sometimes called a Victim Personal statement. If the police had asked you to make a victim statement about the effect this incident had on you or your household would you have done so?
1. Yes
2. No

Crime  [ASK ALL]
SL
Did you think that what happened was...READ OUT
1. A crime
2. wrong, but not a crime
3. or just something that happens?
INTERVIEWER: AT THE START OF THE VICTIM FORM YOU RECORDED THE DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT AS: [answer from DESCRINC].

INTERVIEWER – BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED IN THIS VICTIM FORM. PLEASE CONFIRM WITH THE RESPONDENT THAT ALL THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT AND IS CONSISTENT WITH THE DESCRIPTION.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU NEED TO ADD, CORRECT OR CLARIFY DO THIS AT THE NEXT QUESTION. YOU SHOULD NOT GO BACK AND AMEND ANYTHING.

YOU HAVE RECORDED THAT:

• [(NOTHING/SOMETHING) WAS STOLEN] (taken from V71/v72)
• [(AN/ NO) ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO STEAL ANYTHING]
• [(SOMETHING/NOTHING) WAS DAMAGED]
• [VICTIM HAD (NO) CONTACT/INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFENDER(s)]
• [FORCE OR VIOLENCE WAS (NOT) USED]
• [THE OFFENDER (DID NOT THREATEN/THREATENED) SOMEONE]
• [THERE WAS (NO/A) SEXUAL ELEMENT TO THE OFFENCE]

Is there anything you would like to add or clarify?

1. Yes
2. No

PLEASE TYPE IN ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR CLARIFICATION HERE.

Text : Maximum 100 characters

Thinking about all of the incidents you have already mentioned, do you think that any were committed by the same person or group of people?

1. Yes
2. No
Same2

[ASK OF ALL WHO ANSWER YES AT SAME1 AND HAVE MORE THAN 2 VICTIM FORMS WHERE THE RESPONDENT HAS KNOW WHO THE OFFENDER WAS AT V78 OR DescrOff]

[list victim form incidents where respondent has known who the offender was, then ask:]

Which of these incidents do you think were committed by the same person or group of people?

[list of victim form incidents]
None of these

Same3

[ASK IF MORE THAN 1 VICTIM FORM INCIDENT REMAINING AFTER SAME2 CODED]

And do you think any of these remaining incidents were committed by the same person or group of people?

[list of victim form incidents not coded at Same 2]
No/None of these

Same4

[ASK IF MORE THAN 1 VICTIM FORM INCIDENT REMAINING AFTER SAME3 CODED]

And do you think any of these remaining incidents were committed by the same person or group of people?

[list of victim form incidents not coded at Same 3]
No/None of these
MODULE ON MOBILE PHONE THEFT [ASK ALL]

Display  [ASK ALL]

I’d now like to ask you a few questions about mobile phones.

Mobile  [ASK ALL]

Can I just check, have you or anyone else in your household owned or had regular use of a mobile phone at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

INTERVIEWER: THIS INCLUDES REGULARLY CARRYING A MOBILE PHONE FOR USE IN EMERGENCIES EVEN IF SELDOM USED.

1. Yes
2. No

MobWh  [ASK IF Mobile=Yes AND NAdults>1]

MobWhc10

Who has owned or had regular use of a mobile phone in this time?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

[Names carried forward from Household Box (including Children)]

MobStole  [ASK IF Mobile=Yes]

[INCLUDING anything you have already mentioned, since/Since][the first of ^DATE] have [you/you or anyone else now in your household] had a mobile phone stolen?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS A THEFT THAT YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY RECORDED IN THE VICTIM FORM YOU DO NOT NEED TO GO BACK.

1. Yes
2. No

NMobStol  [ASK IF MobStole=Yes]

How many times has this happened?

1..96

MobHowSt  [ASK IF MobStole=Yes]

[Thinking about the LAST time a mobile phone was stolen, was/Was] someone carrying, wearing or using the phone at the time it was stolen?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD P1
Can I just check, under what circumstances was the mobile phone stolen?

1. While it was being used by someone
2. While it was being carried by someone in their hand, but not being used
3. While it was on the person, and visible (e.g. on a belt or clip, in an open pocket, etc)
4. While it was on the person, but not visible (e.g. in a bag/briefcase being carried, in an inside pocket, etc)
5. While it was unattended, and visible (e.g. on a table, a desk, etc).
6. While it was unattended, and not visible (e.g. in an unattended bag/briefcase, in a locker, etc.)
7. Other (specify)

And can I just check, where was the phone stolen from?

1. From own home
2. From inside a car/van or other vehicle
3. From school/college/university
4. From place of work
5. On public transport
6. In some other public place (e.g. shop, hospital, etc)
7. In the street
8. Elsewhere (specify)

Who was the phone stolen from?

INTERVIEWER : THE PERSON WHO THE PHONE WAS STOLEN FROM MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN THE OWNER OF THE PHONE

[Household members from Household Box]
+ Other (for non-household members)

Was the theft reported to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
In the last 12 months, that is since [DATE] have you received any messages - either voice messages or text messages on your mobile phone which you considered to be offensive, or harassment?

1. Yes – by text
2. Yes – by voice
3. No
MODULE ON PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

[THESE QUESTIONS ASKED OF 40,000 CORE SAMPLE AND 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

ConfOff  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD J1
The next few questions are about the Criminal Justice System as a whole, that is, the police, the
Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, prison and probation services. How confident are you that
the Criminal Justice System is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice? Please
take your answer from this card.

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

ConfVict  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD J1
(How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System...) meets the needs of victims of crime?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

ConfRig  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD J1
(How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System...) respects the rights of people accused
of committing a crime and treats them fairly?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

ConfCase  [ASK FULL CORE SAMPLE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD J1
(How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System...) deals with cases promptly and
efficiently?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
EffRed  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J2
And how effective do you think the Criminal Justice System as a whole is in reducing crime?
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective

EffYng  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J2
And how effective do you think it is in dealing with young people accused of crime?
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective

JobPol  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
We would like to know how good a job you think each of the groups of people who make up the Criminal Justice System are doing. Please give an answer from this card.

How good a job do you think THE POLICE are doing?
1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

JobCPS  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think the CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE, that is the body responsible for making prosecutions, is doing?
1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
JobJud  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think JUDGES are doing?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

JobMag  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think MAGISTRATES are doing?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

JobPri  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think the PRISONS are doing?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

JobProb  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think the PROBATION SERVICES are doing?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

JobJuv  [ASK ALL CORE + ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think the JUVENILE COURTS are doing?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
FOLLOW-UP MODULE A (EXPERIENCES OF THE POLICE)

A1 WHETHER RESPONDENT KNOWS ANY POLICE OFFICERS

PCName [ASK ALL FUA PLUS 2,250 OF ETHNIC BOOST SAMPLE]

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about the police. Do you know any police officers well enough to talk to, or by name?

1. Yes
2. No

PCWhoA-PCWhoJ [ASK IF PCName=Yes]

Who are they?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [8] OF

1. Respondent in police
2. Husband, wife or other household member in police
3. Other relative in police
4. Close friend in police
5. Neighbours/acquaintances
6. Local Officers seen on duty
7. Officers seen through work
8. Other (specify)

[QUESTIONS ON THE POLICE ARE NOT ASKED OF INFORMANTS WHERE THEY OR A MEMBER OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD ARE IN THE POLICE]

A2 RESPONDENT CONTACT WITH POLICE

AnyContP [ASK IF NOT PCWhoA or PCWhoB = 1]

SHOW CARD A1
Now I am going to ask you about contacts you may have had with the police. In the last [12 months since the first of ‘DATE’], have you YOURSELF contacted the police either by telephone, or in the street, or by calling at a police station, for any of the reasons shown on this card? Please include anything you have already talked about.

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD A1
For what reasons on this card have you YOURSELF contacted the police?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [17] OF
A. To report a crime of which you or someone in your household was the victim
B. To report a crime of which someone else, NOT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, was the victim
C. Because you were told or asked to do so (eg to show documents, give a statement)
D. To report a traffic accident or medical emergency
E. To report a burglar alarm ringing
F. To report a car alarm going off
G. To report any other suspicious circumstances or persons
H. To report any type of disturbance, noise or nuisance (apart from alarms going off)
I. To report a missing person
J. To report that you had lost something (including animals)
K. To report that you had found something (including animals)
L. To tell them that your home was going to be empty
M. To report any other type of problem or difficulty
N. To ask for directions or the time
O. To ask for any other sort of advice or information
P. To give them any other sort of information
Q. Just for a social chat

SHOW CARD A2
(Apart from being told to contact the police, ask for directions or the time, or having a social chat) Which of these contacts with the police was the most recent?

A. To report a crime of which you or someone in your household was the victim
B. To report a crime of which someone else, NOT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, was the victim
D. To report a traffic accident or medical emergency
E. To report a burglar alarm ringing
F. To report a car alarm going off
G. To report any other suspicious circumstances or persons
H. To report any type of disturbance, noise or nuisance (apart from alarms going off)
I. To report a missing person
J. To report that you had lost something (including animals)
K. To report that you had found something (including animals)
L. To tell them that your home was going to be empty
M. To report any other type of problem or difficulty
O. To ask for any other sort of advice or information
P. To give them any other sort of information
ToldCrim  [ASK if RecCont =1 or 2]

Have you already told me about this incident?
1. Yes
2. No

VFCrim  [ASK IF ToldCrim=1]

INTERVIEWER: ON WHICH VICTIM FORM WAS THE INCIDENT RECORDED?
1..6

[IF INCIDENT HAS ALREADY BEEN RECORDED ON THE VICTIM FORM GO TO INTERNET]

CopWait  [ASK ALL WHO HAVE CONTACTED THE POLICE RECENTLY – OTHER THAN BEING TOLD TO, DIRECTIONS OR SOCIAL CHAT AND NOT ON A VICTIM FORM]

(Thinking about the most recent occasion when you contacted the police) Can you tell me about the way they responded? Did you have to wait at all before the police attended to the matter or did they deal with it immediately?
1. Had to wait
2. Dealt with immediately
3. Police never dealt with this matter
4. Not applicable/Victim did not want to be involved any further

CopWait2  [ASK IF CopWait=1]

Did the length of time you had to wait seem reasonable to you or not?
1. A reasonable time
2. Not a reasonable time

Polinter  [ASK IF ANSWERED CopWait]

How much INTEREST did the police show in what you had to say? Was it...READ OUT
1. As much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?

CopEff  [ASK IF ANSWERED CopWait]

How much EFFORT would you say the police put into dealing with this matter? Was it...
READ OUT
1. As much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?
And how well did they keep you informed about what was happening? Was it...

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Not very well
4. or not at all well?

Do you think the police should have kept you/(the victim) better informed?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not necessary - no investigation going on
4. Not necessary - did not want to be informed
5. Police had no information

Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled this matter?

INTERVIEWER: IF SATISFIED ASK: Very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
IF DISSATISFIED ASK: A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. A bit dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied

Do you personally use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites either at home or outside the home?? [This question would need to be asked of all those who are asked the question in the crimes of the future module]

1. Yes
2. No

Does anyone else in your household use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites either at home or outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No
InternY  [ASK IF Internet=Yes]

If you were able to contact the police using the Internet, for example, to report a crime, to provide information, or to request information, would you use this service?

1. Yes
2. No
3. SPONTANEOUS : Would use it for some things, but not others

InternN  [ASK IF Internet=No]

If you DID use the Internet and were able to contact the police using it, for example, to report a crime, to provide information, or to request information, would you use this service?

1. Yes
2. No
3. SPONTANEOUS : Would use it for some things, but not others

A4  RESPONDENT IN VEHICLE STOPPED BY POLICE

PStopCar  [ASK IF NOT PCWhoA or PCWhoB = 1]

Have you EVER been in a car or on a motorcycle which was approached or stopped by police officers?

1. Yes
2. No

CarStpYr  [ASK IF PStopCar = Yes]

Has this happened at all since [the first of ^DATE^]?  

1. Yes
2. No

NCarStp  [ASK IF CarStpYr = Yes]

How many times have you been stopped since [the first of ^DATE^]?  CODE 97 IF TOO MANY TO COUNT

1..97

CopReas1  [ASK IF CarStpYr=Yes]

(Thinking just about the last occasion when this happened) Did the officer give a reason for stopping you?

1. Yes
2. No
StopRea2  [ASK IF Copreas1=Yes]

What was the reason?  DO NOT READ OUT. CODE ONE ONLY.

1. Speeding
2. Suspected drink driving
3. Some other driver related behaviour
4. Some vehicle defect (e.g., faulty brake lights, tyres etc)
5. Parking offence
6. Other motoring/traffic offence
7. To check car ownership
8. Routine check (e.g., checking tax disc)
9. Some other (non motoring non vehicle) offence
10. Police had received information (tip-off) about an offence
11. Matched suspect description for crime
12. Case of mistaken identity
13. In vicinity of a crime
14. Some matter other than offence

XStpRea  [ASK IF StopRea2=14]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER ANSWER

GoodRea1  [ASK IF Copreas=1]

Would you say that this was a good enough reason?

1. Yes
2. No

StopFeA-

StopFeK  [ASK IF CarStpYr=Yes]

SHOW CARD A3
Looking at this card, please choose the word or words that describe how you felt when you were last stopped by the police?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [7] OF

1. Angry
2. Embarrassed
3. Upset
4. Guilty
5. Worried
6. Grateful
7. Not worried/did not mind/no feelings
8. Other feeling (specify)
9. SPONTANEOUS : Don't remember

SearcVeh  [ASK IF CarStpYr = Yes]

Can I just check, did they search the vehicle or anyone in it the last time this happened?

1. Yes
2. No
Did the officer fill out an official form about the search?

1. Yes
2. No

Were you offered a copy of this form at the time?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CARD A4
Which of these did the officer do? CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [14] OF

1. Gave an on the spot warning about offence committed
2. Said they would issue a summons
3. Said they might issue a summons
4. Made an arrest
5. Carried out a breath test
6. Issued a Fixed Penalty Notice for an offence (£20 or £30 or £40)
7. Told to take documents to the police station
8. Gave a warning about a vehicle fault
9. Issued a Vehicle Defect Rectification Notice
10. Gave some advice about vehicle maintenance
11. Gave some advice about driving
12. Gave a copy of form stating reasons for search
13. Just asked questions
14. Something else (specify)

Can I just check, was this about a motoring offence?

1. Yes
2. No

Can I just check, were you or was anyone with you, actually prosecuted?

1. Yes – respondent prosecuted
2. Someone else prosecuted
3. No
CopInt1 [ASK IF CarStpYr=Yes]

How much INTEREST did the police show in what you had to say? Was it…READ OUT

1. As much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?

CopPoli1 [ASK IF CarStpYr=Yes]

And how polite were they in dealing with you? Were they …READ OUT

1. Very polite
2. Fairly polite
3. Fairly impolite
4. or very impolite?

CopFair1 [ASK IF CarStpYr=YES]

And how fairly would you say the police treated you on this occasion? Was it…READ OUT

1. Very fairly
2. Quite fairly
3. Quite unfairly
4. or very unfairly?

CopSat1 [ASK IF CarStpYr=YES]

Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled the matter?

INTERVIEWER: IF SATISFIED ASK: Was that very satisfied or just fairly satisfied? IF DISSATISFIED ASK: – A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. A bit dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied

PViewCh [ASK IF CarStpYr=YES]

Did this incident change your view of the police at all? Did you view them..READ OUT

1. More favourably
2. Less favourably
3. or did it not change your view of the police?

A5 RESPONDENT ON FOOT STOPPED BY POLICE

PStopFt [ASK IF PcWho NE 1 or 2]

Have you EVER been stopped and asked questions by the police when you were on foot?

1. Yes
2. No
YrFtStop  [ASK IF PStopFt = Yes]

Has this happened at all since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

NStopFt  [ASK IF YrFtStop = Yes]

How many times has this happened?
CODE 97 IF TOO MANY TO COUNT

1..97

CopReas2  [ASK IF YrFtStop=Yes]

(Thinking just about the last occasion when this happened) Did the officer give a reason for stopping you?

1. Yes
2. No

ReasStp3  [ASK IF CopReas2=Yes]

What was the reason?   DO NOT READ OUT.  CODE ONE ONLY

1. Police had received information (tip-off) about an offence
2. Matched suspect description for a crime
3. Case of mistaken identity
4. Respondent seen in vicinity of a crime
5. To ask whether respondent had witnesses anything
6. Some other matter than offence

GoodRea2  [ASK IF ReasStp IN (1..6)]

Would you say that this was a good enough reason?

1. Yes
2. No

Searc  [ASK IF YrFtStop = Yes]

(The last occasion when this happened) Did the officer search you or anyone with you, or look into any bags or cases?

1. Yes
2. No
WhoSearA-
WhoSearF  [ASK IF Searc = Yes]

Did they search... READ OUT  CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [4] OF

1. You (THE RESPONDENT)
2. Someone else
3. Your (RESPONDENT'S) bags or cases
4. or someone else's bags or cases?

SchForm  [ASK IF Searc = Yes]

Did the officer fill out an official form about the search?

1. Yes
2. No

SchFrmOf  [ASK IF SchForm=Yes]

Were you offered a copy of this form at the time?

1. Yes
2. No

CopReas3  [ASK IF Searc=Yes]

Did the officer give a reason for the search?

1. Yes
2. No

GoodRea3  [ASK IF CopReas3=Yes]

Would you say that this was a good enough reason?

1. Yes
2. No

StopFoA-
StopFoK  [ASK IF YrFtStop=Yes]

SHOW CARD A3
Looking at this card, please choose the word or words that describe how you felt when you were last stopped by the police?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [7] OF

1. Angry
2. Embarrassed
3. Upset
4. Guilty
5. Worried
6. Grateful
7. Not worried/did not mind/no feelings
8. Other feeling (specify)
9. SPONTANEOUS : Don't remember
SHOW CARD A5
Which of these did the officer do?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [8] OF

1. Gave an on the spot warning about offence committed
2. Told they would issue a summons
3. Told they might issue a summons
4. Arrested
5. Took name and address
6. Gave a copy of form stating reasons for search
7. Just asked questions
8. Something else (specify)
9. None of these

Can I just check, were you or was anyone with you, actually prosecuted?

1. Yes – respondent prosecuted
2. Someone else prosecuted
3. No

How much INTEREST did the police show in what you had to say? Was it…READ OUT

1. As much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?

And how polite were they in dealing with you? Were they …READ OUT

1. Very polite
2. Fairly polite
3. Fairly impolite
4. or very impolite?

And how fairly would you say the police treated you on this occasion? Was it…READ OUT

1. Very fairly
2. Quite fairly
3. Quite unfairly
4. or very unfairly?
Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled the matter?

INTERVIEWER: IF SATISFIED ASK: Was that very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
IF DISSATISFIED ASK: A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. A bit dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied

Did this incident change your view of the police at all? Did you view them....READ OUT

1. More favourably
2. Less favourably
3. or did it not change your view of the police?

A6 POLICE CONTACT WITH RESPONDENT

PolCont [ASK IF PcWho NE 1 or 2]

SHOW CARD A6
This card shows some of the reasons why the police may contact people, whether at home or anywhere else. Apart from anything else you have already told me about, have the police contacted you at all since [the first of January 2000/the first of ^DATE^] for any of these reasons?

1. Yes
2. No

WhyPolCA-WhyPolCK [ASK IF PolCont=Yes]

SHOW CARD A6
For what reasons on this card have the police contacted you? CODE ALL THAT APPLY

A. To return missing property or animal
B. To deal with ringing burglar alarm
C. Investigate other noise or disturbance
D. Asking for information in connection with a crime that had been committed
E. Investigate an accident or traffic offence in which you were involved
F. To search your house
G. To make an arrest
H. To ask you to move on
I. Other reason
MostRex  [ASK OR RECORD IF INFORMANT HAS SAID THEY HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY THE POLICE OTHER THAN TO RETURN MISSING PROPERTY/ANIMAL OR TO DEAL WITH A RINGING BURGLAR ALARM]

SHOW CARD A7
(Apart from the police contacting you to return missing property or an animal or to deal with a ringing burglar alarm). Which of these contacts with the police was most recent?

C. Investigate other noise or disturbance
D. Asking for information in connection with a crime that had been committed
E. Investigate an accident or traffic offence in which you were involved
F. To search your house
G. To make an arrest
H. To ask you to move on
I. Other reason

Polint3  [ASK IF PolCont=Yes AND (Any of WhyPolCC – WhyPolCl = 1)]

Now I want to ask you a few questions about this most recent contact. Thinking just about this most recent contact, how much INTEREST did the police show in what you had to say? Was it…READ OUT

1. As much as you thought they should
2. or less than you thought they should?

CopPoli3  [ASK IF PolCont=Yes AND (Any of WhyPolCC – WhyPolCH = 1)]

And how polite were they in dealing with you? Were they…READ OUT

1. Very polite
2. Fairly polite
3. Fairly impolite
4. or very impolite?

CopFair3  [ASK IF PolCont=Yes AND (Any of WhyPolCC – WhyPolCH = 1)]

And how fairly would you say the police treated you on this occasion? Was it…READ OUT

1. Very fairly
2. Quite fairly
3. Quite unfairly
4. or very unfairly?
5. Not applicable
CopSat3  [ASK IF PolCont=Yes AND (Any of WhyPolCC – WhyPolCH = 1)]

Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled this matter?

INTERVIEWER: IF SATISFIED ASK: Very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
IF DISSATISFIED ASK: A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. A bit dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied

A6  ATTITUDES TO THE POLICE

RatPolic  [ASK IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

I would now like to talk about how the police perform their job. Taking everything into account, would you say the police IN THIS AREA do a good job or a poor job?

INTERVIEWER PROMPT IF GOOD : very good or fairly good?
PROMPT IF POOR : very poor or fairly poor?

1. Very good
2. Fairly good
3. Fairly poor
4. Very poor

CopBehav  [ASK IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

Have you ever been really annoyed about the way a police officer behaved towards you or someone you know, OR about the way the police handled a matter in which you were involved?

1. Yes - towards respondent
2. Yes - towards someone else
3. Yes - towards both respondent and someone else
4. No

CopBeh5Y  [ASK IF CopBehav IN (1..3)]

Has this happened at all in the last FIVE years?

1. Yes
2. No

NCopBeh5  [ASK IF CopBeh5Y = Yes]

How many times has it happened in the last five years?
IF TOO MANY TIMES TO COUNT THEN RECORD AS 97

1..97
ReasBeA-
ReasBeM  [ASK IF CopBeh5Y = Yes]

Last time you were really annoyed, what was the reason?

1. Slow to arrive/did not come when sent for
2. Used undue FORCE OR VIOLENCE, or ASSAULTED someone
3. Behaved ILLEGALLY/broke the rules
4. Behaved UNREASONABLY or unfairly
5. Offenders NOT CAUGHT/property NOT RECOVERED
6. Did nothing/DIDN'T DO ENOUGH
7. DID WRONG THING/were incompetent
8. DID NOT keep person INFORMED/DID NOT COME BACK
9. RACIST language or behaviour
10. Manner UNFRIENDLY/rude/arrogant/over-casual etc.
11. Other reason (specify)

ActCompl  [ASK IF CopBeh5Y = Yes]

Have you made, or tried to make, an official complaint in the last five years?

1. Yes - made a complaint
2. Tried but failed to make a complaint
3. No

NActComp  [ASK IF ActCompl = Yes]

How many times have you made an official complaint in the last five years?
INTERVIEWER: IF TOO MANY TIMES TO COUNT, CODE 97

1…97

YrComp  [ASK IF ActCompl = Yes]

In what year did you last make a complaint?

1. 1996
2. 1997
3. 1998
4. 1999
5. 2000
6. 2001
7. 2002

SatisCom  [ASK IF ActCompl= 1 or 2]

Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with your complaint?
INTERVIEWER: PROMPT IF SATISFIED: Was that very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
PROMPT IF DISSATISFIED: Was that a bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. A bit dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied
PCompCh [ASK IF ActCompl=1 or 2]

Were you aware of any changes to the police complaints procedure either before or after you made your complaint?

1. Yes, before I made my complaint
2. Yes, after I made my complaint
3. No, not aware of any changes

WhyNoCom [ASK IF ActCompl=2 or 3]

Why did you not (manage to) make a complaint? DO NOT PROMPT CODE ONLY ONE REASON

1. Did not know who to complain to
2. Could not understand complaints procedure
3. Worried about police response
4. Unsure of consequences of making a complaint/did not know what would happen
5. Too long after the incident/left it too late
6. I was not the appropriate person to make the complaint/none of my business
7. Could see no benefit to making a complaint/no point

PersView [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUA + 1,125 OF ETHNIC SAMPLE AND IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

SHOW CARD A8
Overall, which of the statements on this card best describes how you PERSONALLY view the police?

1. I view them with great respect
2. I view them with respect
3. I view them with neither respect nor disrespect
4. I view them with disrespect
5. I view them with great disrespect

GenView [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUA + 1,125 OF ETHNIC SAMPLE AND IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

SHOW CARD A9
Overall, which of the following statement best describes how you think the police are viewed by society today?

1. Viewed with great respect
2. Viewed with respect
3. Viewed with neither respect nor disrespect
4. Viewed with disrespect
5. Viewed with great disrespect
FamJoinA-  
[ASK FIRST HALF OF FUA + 1,125 OF ETHNIC SAMPLE AND IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

SHOW CARD A10
Looking at this card, please tell me which words and phrases would best match how you would feel if a member of your family or a close friend was interested in joining the police?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY  SET [5] OF

1. Enthusiastic
2. Supportive
3. Concerned about their safety
4. Disapproving
5. Other (specify)
6. DO NOT PROMPT : None of these

PolTask1  
[ASK FIRST HALF OF FUA + 1,125 OF ETHNIC SAMPLE AND IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

SHOW CARD A11
On this card are some of the things that the police are asked to do. Which of these do you think is the MOST important thing the police have to do?

A. Giving crime prevention advice
B. Responding to emergency calls
C. Detecting and arresting offenders
D. Patrolling on foot
E. Patrolling in cars
F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
H. Policing traffic
I. Working with schools and young people

PolTask2  
[ASK IF PolTask1 IN (1..9)]

SHOW CARD A11
And which of these do you think is the NEXT most important thing the police have to do?

A. Giving crime prevention advice
B. Responding to emergency calls
C. Detecting and arresting offenders
D. Patrolling on foot
E. Patrolling in cars
F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
H. Policing traffic
I. Working with schools and young people

[Only show answers not given at PolTask1]
PolTask3  [ASK IF PolTask2 IN (1..9)]

SHOW CARD A11
And which do you think is the NEXT most important thing?

A. Giving crime prevention advice
B. Responding to emergency calls
C. Detecting and arresting offenders
D. Patrolling on foot
E. Patrolling in cars
F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
H. Policing traffic
I. Working with schools and young people

[Only show answers not given at PolTask1 and PolTask2]

PolPri1A-
PolPri1N  [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUA + 1,125 OF ETHNIC SAMPLE AND IF NOT (PCWhoA or PCWhoB =1)]

SHOW CARD A12
The police have to deal with a number of different types of crime and the time they have is limited.
From the crimes listed on this card which THREE crimes do you think the police in your local area
should give priority to tackling?
INTERVIEWER: CODE UP TO 3 SET[3] OF

A. Burglary
B. Sex crimes/sexual assault
C. Drug dealing
D. Muggings/street robberies
E. Assault
F. Racial attacks/abuse
G. Domestic violence
H. Taking drugs
I. Vehicles being stolen/joyriding
J. Some other crime
DO NOT PROMPT : None of these
DO NOT PROMPT : All should be priority

PolPriO  [ASK IF PolPri1 = 10]

ENTER THE OTHER TYPE OF CRIME HERE
SHOW CARD A12
And which of the crimes you have just mentioned do you think the police in your local areas should give HIGHEST priority to?

A. Burglary
B. Sex crimes/sexual assault
C. Drug dealing
D. Muggings/street robberies
E. Assault
F. Racial attacks/abuse
G. Domestic violence
H. Taking drugs
I. Vehicles being stolen/joyriding
J. Some other crime
DO NOT PROMPT: None of these
DO NOT PROMPT: All should be priority
[ONLY SHOW CODES MENTIONED AT PolPri1]

SHOW CARD A12
And which do you think they should give the NEXT highest priority to?

A. Burglary
B. Sex crimes/sexual assault
C. Drug dealing
D. Muggings/street robberies
E. Assault
F. Racial attacks/abuse
G. Domestic violence
H. Taking drugs
I. Vehicles being stolen/joyriding
J. Some other crime
DO NOT PROMPT: None of these
DO NOT PROMPT: All should be priority
[ONLY SHOW CODES MENTIONED AT PolPri1, but not at PolPri2]

I am now going to ask you some questions about the probation and prison services. Probation officers supervise offenders in the community. How effective do you think their work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...READ OUT

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. or not at all effective?
And how effective do you think the prison service's work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think it is... READ OUT

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. or not at all effective?

While in prison, how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to basic literacy and numeracy courses? Would you say that it is... READ OUT

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. or not at all important?
5. Don’t know

And how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to drug treatment courses? Would you say that it is... READ OUT

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. or not at all important?
5. Don’t know

Thinking about your own personal experience, how often, on average, do you see a police officer on foot patrol (on the beat) in your area?

1. Most days
2. Around once a week
3. Around once a month
4. Less often than once a month
5. Less often than once every three months
6. Hardly ever

How often, on average, do you see a police officer on patrol in a car in your area?

1. Most days
2. Around once a week
3. Around once a month
4. Less often than once a month
5. Less often than once every three months
6. Hardly ever
If there were more police officers made available in your area, which of these activities do you think is the MOST important thing that they should be involved with?

1. A. Using mobile police stations that regularly visit high crime areas for a specific period of time
2. B. Being in a patrol system that targets particular problem areas for a specific number of areas each week
3. C. Patrolling housing estates on bicycles rather than vehicles
4. D. Having more frequent foot patrols in town centres in the evenings
5. E. Having more foot patrols in town centres at the weekend
6. F. Being present outside schools in the mornings and afternoons
7. G. None of these

And which of these do you think is the NEXT most important thing that they should be involved with?

1. A. Using mobile police stations that regularly visit high crime areas for a specific period of time
2. B. Being in a patrol system that targets particular problem areas for a specific number of areas each week
3. C. Patrolling housing estates on bicycles rather than vehicles
4. D. Having more frequent foot patrols in town centres in the evenings
5. E. Having more foot patrols in town centres at the weekend
6. F. Being present outside schools in the mornings and afternoons
7. G. None of these

* Questions asked in January-June 2002 only
+ Questions asked in July-December 2002 only
FOLLOW-UP MODULE B: ATTITUDES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

RunAdult  [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD J3
How good a job do you think the ADULT COURTS are doing? By the adult courts, I mean both the magistrates’ courts and the Crown Court?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

ConfSent  [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

How confident are you that the sentences passed by the courts are appropriate? Would you say that you are… READ OUT

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. or not at all confident?

SentSev  [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

In general, would you say that sentences handed down by the courts, that is both the Crown Court and magistrates’ courts, are too tough, about right, or too lenient?

PROBE: Is that a little too tough/lenient or much too tough/lenient?

1. Much too tough
2. A little too tough
3. About right
4. A little too lenient
5. Much too lenient

JuvSen  [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

In general, would you say that the way the police and courts deal with young offenders, that is people aged 10 to 17, is too tough, too lenient or about right?

PROBE: Is that a little too tough/lenient or much too tough/lenient?

1. Much too tough
2. A little too tough
3. About right
4. A little too lenient
5. Much too lenient
I would like to ask whether you think that the level of crime in the country as a whole has changed over the past TWO YEARS. Would you say there is more crime, less crime or about the same amount (since two years ago)?

PROBE: Is that a lot or a little more/less?
PROMPT: If you don't know, please just guess

1. A lot more crime
2. A little more crime
3. About the same
4. A little less crime
5. A lot less crime

The following question asks you to give an answer out of 100. If you are not sure about the number, please give your best guess. Of every 100 crimes recorded by the police, roughly what number do you think involve VIOLENCE or the THREAT of violence?

0…100

Now I would like you to think about the kinds of sentence that are imposed for RAPE. Out of every 100 men aged 21 or over who are CONVICTED of rape, how many do you think are sent to prison?

0…100

Now turning to house burglary. Out of every 100 MEN aged 21 or over who are convicted of HOUSE BURGLARY, how many do you think are sent to prison?

0…100

And out of every 100 WOMEN aged 21 or over who are convicted of HOUSE BURGLARY, how many do you think are sent to prison?

0…100

If someone was sentenced to serve 12 months, how long, on average, do you think they will actually spend in prison?

PROMPT: If you don’t know please just guess.
ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS

0…12
MRapeSen  [ASK ALL]
Thinking of a man aged 21 and over who is convicted of rape; on average, how long a sentence do you think he will get?

PROMPT: If you don’t know, please guess
INTERVIEWER: We want the length of time actually sentenced to, not the amount of time spent in prison.

INTERVIEWER: IS YOUR ANSWER IN MONTHS OR YEARS?

1. IN YEARS ONLY
2. IN MONTHS ONLY
3. IN YEARS AND MONTHS

MRapeY  [ASK IF MRapeSen = 1 or 3]
CODE NUMBER OF YEARS

0..97

MRapeM  [ASK IF MRapeSen = 2 or 3]
CODE NUMBER OF MONTHS

0..36

Guilty1  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]
Suppose two people – one man, one woman – were each FOUND GUILTY of the same crime at court. Who do you think WOULD receive the TOUGHER SENTENCE? Do you think…READ OUT

1. the man would receive the tougher sentence
2. they would receive the same sentence
3. or the woman would receive the tougher sentence?

Uguilt1  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]
Do you think one of these people SHOULD receive a TOUGHER SENTENCE than the other? Do you think…READ OUT

1. the man should receive the tougher sentence
2. they should receive the same sentence
3. or the woman should receive the tougher sentence?

Guilty2  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]
Now suppose two people – one aged 15, and one aged 21– were each FOUND GUILTY of the same crime at court. Who do you think WOULD receive the TOUGHER SENTENCE? Do you think…READ OUT

1. the younger person would receive the tougher sentence
2. they would receive the same sentence
3. or the older person would receive the tougher sentence?
Do you think one of these people SHOULD receive a TOUGHER SENTENCE than the other? Do you think…READ OUT

1. the younger person should receive the tougher sentence  
2. they should receive the same sentence  
3. or the older person should receive the tougher sentence?

Now suppose another two people from different backgrounds – one rich, one poor – were each FOUND GUILTY of the same crime at court. Who do you think would receive the TOUGHER SENTENCE? Do you think…READ OUT

1. the rich person would receive the tougher sentence  
2. they would receive the same sentence  
3. or the poor person would receive the tougher sentence?

Now suppose another two people – one white, one black – were each FOUND GUILTY of the same crime at court. Who do you think WOULD receive the TOUGHER SENTENCE? Do you think…READ OUT

1. the white person would receive the tougher sentence  
2. they would receive the same sentence  
3. or the black person would receive the tougher sentence?

SHOW CARD Y2 (BURGLARY SCENARIO)
I am now going to ask you to read a card containing details of an actual crime that went to court. I will then ask you what sentence you think the offender was ACTUALLY given, and then what sentence you think the offender SHOULD have been given. Please let me know when you have finished reading the card.

INTERVIEWER: ALLOW RESPONDENT TIME TO READ SHOW CARD PROPERLY, THEN CONTINUE.

A man aged 23 pleaded guilty to the burglary of a cottage belonging to an elderly man whilst he was out during the day. The offender, who had two previous convictions for burglary, took a video worth £150 and a television, which he left damaged near the scene of the crime.
SHOW CARD B1
There are a number of possible sentences which could be imposed in this case. Which type, or
types, of sentence do you think the offender ACTUALLY received?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Conditional discharge
2. Have to pay compensation
3. Fine
4. Probation
5. Community service order
6. Electronic tagging
7. Suspended prison sentence
8. Prison sentence
9. Other (specify)

And how long do you think the prison sentence was?
INTERVIEWER: RECORD LENGTH OF SENTENCE RECEIVED RATHER THAN LENGTH OF
SENTENCE SERVED.

1. IN YEARS ONLY
2. IN MONTHS ONLY
3. IN YEARS AND MONTHS

SHOW CARD B1
And which type, or types, of sentence do you think the offender SHOULD HAVE received?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Conditional discharge
2. Have to pay compensation
3. Fine
4. Probation
5. Community service order
6. Electronic tagging
7. Suspended prison sentence
8. Prison sentence
9. Other (specify)
PrSentB  [ASK IF SentBH=1(Imprisonment)]

How long do you think the prison sentence should have been?
INTERVIEWER: RECORD LENGTH OF SENTENCE RECEIVED RATHER THAN LENGTH OF SENTENCE SERVED.

1. IN YEARS ONLY
2. IN MONTHS ONLY
3. IN YEARS AND MONTHS

PrSentBY  [ASK IF PrSentB = 1 or 3]

CODE NUMBER OF YEARS
0…97

PrSentBM  [ASK IF PrSentB = 2 or 3]

CODE NUMBER OF MONTHS
0…36

Display  [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUB + 375 OF ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD Y3 (ASSAULT SCENARIO)
I am now going to ask you to read a card containing details of an actual crime that went to court. I will then ask you what sentence you think the offender was ACTUALLY given, and then what sentence you think the offender SHOULD have been given. Please let me know when you have finished reading the card.
INTERVIEWER: ALLOW RESPONDENT TIME TO READ SHOW CARD PROPERLY, THEN CONTINUE.

A man aged 21 pleaded guilty to assaulting a stranger. An argument started when the offender pushed his way into a taxi queue. When another man tried to calm the offender down, the offender hit the victim in the face, fracturing his nose. The offender did not have any previous convictions for violence.

SentCA-  [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUB]
SentCK

SHOW CARD B1
There are a number of possible sentences which could be imposed in this case. Which type, or types, of sentence do you think the offender ACTUALLY received?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Conditional discharge
2. Have to pay compensation
3. Fine
4. Probation
5. Community service order
6. Electronic tagging
7. Suspended prison sentence
8. Prison sentence
9. Other (specify)
PrSentC  [ASK IF SentCH=1 (Imprisonment)]

How long do you think the prison sentence was?
INTERVIEWER: RECORD LENGTH OF SENTENCE RECEIVED RATHER THAN LENGTH OF
SENTENCE SERVED.

1. IN YEARS ONLY
2. IN MONTHS ONLY
3. IN YEARS AND MONTHS

PrSentCY  [ASK IF PrSentC = 1 or 3]

CODE NUMBER OF YEARS
0…97

PrSentCM  [ASK IF PrSentC = 2 or 3]

CODE NUMBER OF MONTHS
0…36

SentDA- SentDK  [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUB + 375 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD B1
And which type, or types, of sentence do you think the offender SHOULD HAVE received?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Conditional discharge
2. Have to pay compensation
3. Fine
4. Probation
5. Community service order
6. Electronic tagging
7. Suspended prison sentence
8. Prison sentence
9. Other (specify)

PrSentD  [ASK IF SentDH=1 (Imprisonment)]

How long do you think the prison sentence was?
INTERVIEWER: RECORD LENGTH OF SENTENCE RECEIVED RATHER THAN LENGTH OF
SENTENCE SERVED

1. IN YEARS ONLY
2. IN MONTHS ONLY
3. IN YEARS AND MONTHS

PrSentDY  [ASK IF PrSentD= 1 or 3]

CODE NUMBER OF YEARS
0…97
PrSentDM  [ASK IF PrSentD = 2 or 3]

CODE NUMBER OF MONTHS

0...36

ImpSent1  [ASK FIRST HALF FUB AND 375 ETHNIC MINORITY BOOST]

SHOWCARD B2a
Looking at this card what do you think is the MOST important thing that sentencing by the courts should do?
CODE ONE ONLY

1. Punish an offender  
2. Restrict an offender’s opportunities to re-offend  
3. Change behaviour/attitudes of an offender to prevent them re-offending (rehabilitation)  
4. Deter others from committing the same crime (general deterrence)  
5. Make amends to the victims for harm done  
6. Express society’s disapproval  
7. Scare the offender so that he/she won’t do it again (individual deterrence)  
8. Don’t know

ImpSent2  [ASK SECOND HALF FUB AND 375 ETHINC MINORITY BOOST]

SHOWCARD B2b
Looking at this card what do you think is the MOST important thing that sentencing by the courts should do?
CODE ONE ONLY

1. Make amends to the victims for harm done  
2. Express society’s disapproval  
3. Scare the offender so that he/she won’t do it again (individual deterrence)  
4. Punish an offender  
5. Restrict an offender’s opportunities to re-offend  
6. Change behaviour/attitudes of an offender to prevent them re-offending (rehabilitation)  
7. Deter others from committing the same crime (general deterrence)  
8. Don’t know

NotSen1  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB AND 375 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD B3
When a judge or magistrate passes a sentence how much notice should be taken of the number of times the offender has offended before?

1. A great deal of notice  
2. Some notice  
3. No notice  
4. Don’t know
**NotSen2**  
**[ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB AND 375 ETHNIC SAMPLE]**

SHOW CARD B3
When a judge or magistrate passes a sentence how much notice should be taken of public opinion about the offence?

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

**NotSen3**  
**[ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB AND 375 ETHNIC SAMPLE]**

SHOW CARD B3
When a judge or magistrate passes a sentence how much notice should be taken of whether the offender has any children to look after at home?

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

**NotSen4**  
**[ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB AND 375 ETHNIC SAMPLE]**

SHOW CARD B3
When a judge or magistrate passes a sentence how much notice should be taken of whether this particular type of crime is occurring frequently within the local area?

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

**CJSWork**  
**[ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]**

Have you ever worked in, or for, any part of the Criminal Justice System, including police, prisons, courts, or the legal profession?

1. Yes
2. No

**CJSWhen**  
**[ASK IF CJSWork = Yes]**

Was this within the last two years?

1. Yes
2. No

**EverVict**  
**[ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]**

Have you ever been the VICTIM of any crime, however minor, that was reported to the police, (including anything you have previously mentioned)?

1. Yes
2. No
VictWhen [ASK IF EverVict= Yes]

Was this within the last two years?

1. Yes
2. No

EverArr [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Have you ever been arrested by the police for any reason?
INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE WHERE NO FURTHER ACTION WAS TAKEN.

1. Yes
2. No

ArrWhen [ASK IF EverArr= Yes]

Was this within the last two years?

1. Yes
2. No

EverCrt [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Have you ever been in court as a VICTIM, WITNESS or SPECTATOR in a criminal case?

1. Yes
2. No

CrtWhen [ASK IF EverCrt= Yes]

Was this within the last two years?

1. Yes
2. No

EverJur [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Have you ever been in court as a JUROR in a criminal case?

1. Yes
2. No

JurWhen [ASK IF EverJur= Yes]

Was this within the last two years?

1. Yes
2. No

EverDef [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Have you ever been in court as the person ACCUSED of committing a crime?

1. Yes
2. No
DefWhen [ASK IF EverDef= Yes]
Was this within the last two years?
1. Yes
2. No

EverProb [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]
Have you ever been in contact with the PROBATION SERVICE for whatever reason?
1. Yes
2. No

ProbWhen [ASK IF EverProb= Yes]
Was this within the last two years?
1. Yes
2. No

EverPri2 [ASK ALL FUB + 750 ETHNIC SAMPLE]
Have you ever been inside a PRISON, including juvenile prisons, for whatever reason?
INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE VISITS MADE AS A TOURIST
1. Yes
2. No

PrisWhen [ASK IF EverPri2= Yes]
Was this within the last two years?
1. Yes
2. No

RepBurg1 [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUB + 375 ETHNIC SAMPLE]
SHOW CARD B4
Please read this card which describes the current policy for sentencing repeat burglars.
INTERVIEWER: ALLOW RESPONDENTS TIME TO READ PROPERLY, THEN CONTINUE

On card only (not on screen)
Offenders, aged 18 or over, convicted of house burglary for the third time now receive a minimum prison sentence of three years.

Were you aware of this policy?
1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD B5
Which of the following measures used to tackle juvenile crime have you heard of?

1. Youth Justice Board
2. Youth Offending teams
3. Secure remands
4. Detention and training orders
5. Final warnings
6. Action Plan Orders
7. Reparation Orders
8. Parenting Orders
9. Child Safety Orders
10. Local Child Curfews
11. Referral Orders
12. None of these
I now want to ask you some questions about crime prevention and security measures. First, a few questions about who should be involved in reducing crime in your local area

SHOW CARD C1
Which of the groups on this card do you think SHOULD have responsibility for reducing crime in your local area?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. A. Members of the public
2. B. Media - TV/newspapers
3. C. Parents
4. D. Neighbourhood Watch
5. E. Other local community/voluntary groups
6. F. Private security organisations
7. G. Social services
8. H. Health authorities/GPs
9. I. Local education authorities/schools/teachers
10. J. Local authorities/councils
11. K. The probation service
12. L. The police
13. M. The courts

SHOW CARD C1
And which of the groups you have mentioned do you think should have the MAIN responsibility for reducing crime in your local area?

1. A. Members of the public
2. B. Media - TV/newspapers
3. C. Parents
4. D. Neighbourhood Watch
5. E. Other local community/voluntary groups
6. F. Private security organisations
7. G. Social services
8. H. Health authorities/GPs
9. I. Local education authorities/schools/teachers
10. J. Local authorities/councils
11. K. The probation service
12. L. The police
13. M. The courts

[Only list responses given at Commac]
SHOW CARD C1
And which do you think should have the NEXT?

1. A. Member of the public
2. B. Media - TV/newspapers
3. C. Parents
4. D. Neighbourhood Watch
5. E. Other local community/voluntary groups
6. F. Private security organisations
7. G. Social services
8. H. Health authorities/GPs
9. I. Local education authorities/schools/teachers
10. J. Local authorities/councils
11. K. The probation service
12. L. The police
13. M. The courts

[IF APPLICABLE, only list responses given at Commac, but not given at Commmost]

C3  LOCAL CRIME PARTNERSHIPS

Partners  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]
In 1998 there was a new initiative which set up crime partnerships for each district of the country. These partnerships, involving local councils, the police and other organisations, were set up to reduce crime and disorder in their area. Are you aware that there is a local partnership covering your area?

1. Yes
2. No

PartCon  [ASK IF Partners = Yes]
Did the crime partnership covering your area contact you in any way to ask for your views? For example, through sending a questionnaire, telephoning you, holding public meetings or placing adverts asking for help in the local press.

1. Yes
2. No

PartInf  [ASK IF Partners = Yes]
Are you aware of what the crime partnership covering your area is doing?

1. Yes
2. No
PartEff [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

How successful do you think that these local crime partnership will be in reducing crime in your local area? Do you think they will be...READ OUT

1. Very successful
2. Fairly successful
3. Not very successful
4. or not at all successful?

C4 HOME SECURITY

Display [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT
I’d now like to ask you some questions about security measures fitted to your home. We need to ask these questions so that we can investigate the relationship between home security and levels of crime in your area.

SecSurv [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

First, I would like to ask you about some things people do to prevent crime. Since you moved here, has your household had a security survey of your home by the police?

1. Yes
2. No

BurgAlar [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do you have a burglar alarm in your home? By a burglar alarm, I mean a real alarm not a dummy alarm box.

1. Yes
2. No

NDummy [ASK IF BurgAlar = No]

Do you have a dummy alarm box visible on the outside wall of your house/flat?

1. Yes
2. No

Visible [ASK IF BurgAlar = Yes]

Is the alarm box for the burglar alarm visible on the outside of your house/flat?

1. Yes
2. No
AlarmTyp  [ASK IF BurgAlar = Yes]

Is the alarm the type which is connected by telephone so that if the alarm goes off the police or a central security station are automatically called?

1. Yes
2. No

AlarmOn  [ASK IF BurgAlar = Yes]

How often is your home left empty for a couple of hours or more without the alarm switched on?

1. At least once a week
2. At least once a fortnight
3. At least once a month
4. Less than once a month
5. Never

DeadLock  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do you have double locks or deadlocks on the outside doors into your home?

INTERVIEWER: DOUBLE LOCKS NEED THE KEY TURNED TWICE
DEAD LOCKS ARE “FIVE LEVER MORTICES” OR “RIM AUTOMATIC DEADLOCKS”
(YALE TYPE LOCKS ON WHICH THE LATCH CAN BE FIXED WITH A KEY)

1. Yes - on all
2. Yes - on some
3. No

UsedLock  [ASK IF DeadLock is 1 or 2]

How often is your home left empty for a couple of hours or more without the deadlocks or double locks on?

1. At least once a week
2. At least once a fortnight
3. At least once a month
4. Less than once a month
5. Never

Chains  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do you have security chains on the inside of the doors into your home?

1. Yes - on all
2. Yes - on some
3. No
DayChain  [ASK IF Chains =1 or 2]

SHOW CARD C2
Thinking about when you are in the house during the DAY, how regularly would you say the security chain is on?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. SPONTANEOUS : Not applicable – never at home during the day

NiteChain  [ASK IF Chains =1 or 2]

SHOW CARD C2
And thinking about when you are in the house during the EVENING or at NIGHT, how regularly would you say the security chain is on?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. SPONTANEOUS : Not applicable – never at home during the evening or at night

Viewer [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do you have a security viewer in the doors into your home so you can see who is at the door before opening it?

1. Yes - on all
2. Yes - on some
3. No - not necessary as have glass in doors
4. No

UseView  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

SHOW CARD C2
When someone calls at your home, do you check to see if you recognise the person calling before fully opening the door? For example, by looking through a window, a security viewer in the door, through the letterbox, or by using a security chain.

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
SHOW CARD C2
When an official calls at your door, for example, someone from the gas, electricity or water companies or a police officer, do you check their identity card or documentation before allowing them to enter?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

Do your windows have locks that need keys to open them?
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES.

1. Yes – on all windows
2. Yes – on all downstairs windows
3. Yes – on some windows
4. No – on none of them

How often is your home left empty for a couple of hours or more without the window security locks on?

1. At least once a week
2. At least once a fortnight
3. At least once a month
4. Less than once a month
5. Never

Do you have any INDOOR lights on a timer or sensor switch?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOWCARD C3
On which occasions do you normally use the timer or sensor switch?

1. All year round
2. Only during the winter months
3. At night when someone is at home
4. When your home will be empty for a short time (a couple of hours)
5. When your home will be empty for a longer time eg overnight, all day
6. When you are going away for a number of days
7. Never use timer/sensor switch
8. Other (specify)
TimLiOut [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

And do you have any OUTDOOR lights on a timer or sensor switch?

1. Yes
2. No

BarGrill [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do your windows have bars or grilles?

1. All of them
2. Some of them
3. No

BarDoor [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do you have bars, a metal grill, or a bar door in the front or back door of your house?

3. Yes at the front
4. Yes at the back
5. Yes – at both back and front
6. No

SecYr2A- [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]
SecYr2N

SHOW CARD C4
Since [the first of January 2000/the first of ^DATE^] have you done any of the following things on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [10] OF

1. Installed a burglar alarm
2. Installed a dummy alarm
3. Fitted double locks or deadlocks on outside doors into your home
4. Fitted security chains on the doors into your home
5. Fitted window locks
6. Fitted indoor timer or sensor lights
7. Fitted outdoor timer or sensor lights
8. Fitted bars or grilles to window
9. Security marked bicycles with your postcode/other security code
10. Security marked other household property
11. Other (specify)
12. None of these
What were the main reasons you decided to improve your home security since [the first of January 2000/the first of ^DATE^]? DO NOT READ OUT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [11] OF

1. Own home was burgled
2. Friend's/relative's home was burgled
3. Neighbour's home was burgled
4. General increase in burglaries in local area
5. Home was going to be left empty (e.g. going on holiday)
6. To reduce insurance premiums
7. Advice from police/crime prevention officer
8. Advice in leaflets, papers, or on TV, radio or internet
9. Adverts/contacted by commercial businesses selling security devices
10. Decision taken by landlord/person responsible for accommodation
11. Done as part of general improvements to the house
12. Other reason (specify)
13. No particular reasons

You say that you have not made any home security improvements since [the first of January 2000/the first of ^DATE^]. Why is this? DO NOT READ OUT. CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [7] OF

1. Home already as secure as it can be
2. Don't think home is at risk
3. Security measures are too expensive
4. Haven't got around to it yet
5. Can't be bothered
6. Home is rented (security is responsibility of landlord)
7. Other reason (specify)

C5 PERSONAL SECURITY

[ASK SECOND HALF OF FUC]

Display

I now want to ask you some questions about crime prevention and security measures. First, a few questions about personal security.
Alarm [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUC]

SHOW CARD C5
When you go out after dark, how often do you carry a personal alarm, whistle or other noise-making instrument to attract attention in case you are attacked?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Never go out after dark

WeaponA [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUC]

SHOW CARD C5
When you go out after dark, how often do you carry a weapon or something you use as a weapon for protection?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Never go out after dark

WhWeapA-WhWeapG [ASK IF WeaponA IN (1..4)]


1. Spray/mace/CS gas
2. Keys
3. Knife/sharp object
4. Gun
5. Other (specify)

SelDef [ASK SECOND HALF OF FUC]

Have you ever taken a self-defence course for your personal safety?

1. Yes
2. No

C6 VEHICLE SECURITY

Display [ASK IF ALREADY ANSWERED VEHICLE SECURITY QUESTIONS IN THE VICTIM FORM]

I’d now like to ask you some questions about vehicle security. You may have already answered some similar questions about a current or previous vehicle, but it would be very helpful if you could answer these questions as well.]
You said earlier your household owned or had regular use of a car, van, or other motor vehicle. Can I just check, how many CARS or LIGHT VANS does your household currently own or have regular use of?

INTERVIEWER: EXCLUDE MOTORCYCLES

0. None
1. One
2. Two
7. Three
8. Four
9. Five
10. Six or more

You said that you currently have a car or van. Can I just check is it a car OR a van?
NOTE: FOUR WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES COUNT AS CARS

1. Car
2. Light van
3. Neither

I now want to ask some questions about this [car/van].

Does it have central locking of all doors so that locking one door locks all?

1. Yes
2. No

Does it have an alarm?

1. Yes
2. No

Do you have a mechanical immobiliser for this [car/van]? That is a device which can be used to lock the steering wheel, handbrake or gearstick so that they cannot be used.
NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE STEERING COLUMN LOCKS WHICH ARE INTEGRAL TO THE [CAR/VAN]

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know
Immob01  [ASK IF CarVan1=1 or 2]

Does it have an electronic immobiliser fitted? That is a device which prevents the vehicle being driven away except if the correct key is used.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

VTrack  [ASK IF CarVan1=1 or 2]

Does it have a tracker device that allows police to trace the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

VEtch  [ASK IF CarVan1=1 or 2]

Does it have the registration number etched onto the windows of the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

RcasCD0  [ASK IF CarVan1=1 or 2]

Does it have a radio, cassette player or CD player?

1. Yes
2. No

Remove0  [ASK IF RCasCD0=1]

Is this removable? That is, can you either remove the whole unit or part of the unit.

1. Yes
2. No

SecPIN0  [ASK IF RCasCD0=1]

Does it have a security PIN code such that it will not work without the code?
NOTE DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY MARKING CODES

1. Yes
2. No
3. 

Use0  [ASK IF CarVan1=1 or 2]

Do you yourself ever drive this [car/van]?

1. Yes
2. No
When you park this [car/van] in a place with public access, how often do you leave any of the doors or the boot unlocked, even if it is just for a short time?

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

When you park this [car/van] for more than 10 minutes in a place with public access, how often do you use the mechanical immobiliser?

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

The following questions are about your household’s main vehicle - that is, the one that is most often used.

Is this a car or a van?
NOTE: FOUR WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES COUNT AS CARS

1. Car
2. Light van
3. Neither

Does it have central locking of all doors so that locking one door locks all?

1. Yes
2. No

Does it have an alarm?

1. Yes
2. No
Immob1  [ASK IF CarVan2= 1 or 2]

Do you have a mechanical immobiliser for this [car/van]? That is a device which can be used to lock the steering wheel, handbrake or gearstick so that they cannot be used.
NOTE DO NOT INCLUDE STEERING COLUMN LOCKS WHICH ARE INTEGRAL TO THE [CAR/VAN]

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Immob11  [ASK IF CarVan2= 1 or 2]

Does it have an electronic immobiliser fitted? That is a device which prevents the vehicle being driven away except if the correct key is used.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

VTrackA  [ASK IF CarVan2=1 or 2]

Does it have a tracker device that allows police to trace the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

VEtch2C  [ASK IF CarVan2=1 or 2]

Does it have the registration number etched onto the windows of the vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

RcasCD1  [ASK IF CarVan2= 1 or 2]

Does it have a radio, cassette player or CD player?

1. Yes
2. No

Remove1  [ASK IF RCasCD1=1]

Is this removable? That is, can you either remove the whole unit or part of the unit.

1. Yes
2. No

SecPIN1  [ASK IF RCasCD1=1]

Does it have a security PIN code such that it will not work without the code?
NOTE DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY MARKING CODES

1. Yes
2. No
Use1  [ASK IF CarVan2= 1 or 2]

Do you yourself ever drive this [car/van]?

1. Yes
2. No

ParkDoo1  [ASK IF Use1=1]

SHOW CARD C6
When you park this [car/van] in a place with public access, how often do you leave any of the doors or the boot unlocked, even if it is just for a short time?

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

ParkDo02  [ASK IF Use1 = 1 AND Immob1 = Yes]

SHOW CARD C6
When you park this [car/van] for more than 10 minutes in a place with public access, how often do you use the mechanical immobiliser?

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

Display  [ASK ALL FUC]

I'd now like to ask you some [more] questions about vehicle security.

AbanCar  [ASK ALL FUC]

How much of a problem are abandoned or burnt out cars in your area? By your area, I mean within 15 minutes walk from here. Are they....READ OUT

1. A very big problem
2. A fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. or not a problem at all?
ASK (OR RECORD IF ALREADY MENTIONED)
Can I just check, have you YOURSELF been the victim of a vehicle crime in the last FIVE years? By vehicle crime, I mean theft of or from a car or van and attempted theft from a car or van.
INTERVIEWER: EXCLUDE MOTOR CYCLES. ONLY INCLUDE VEHICLES OWNED BY THE RESPONDENT OR VEHICLES WHICH THE RESPONDENT HAS SOLE USE OF (E.G COMPANY CARS). DO NOT COUNT VEHICLES USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR WORK (E.G. POST VANS).

1. Yes
2. No

How many times have you yourself been the victim of vehicle crime in the last five years?
CODE 97 IF TOO MANY TIMES TO REMEMBER

1..97

In this [incident/most recent incident], was the vehicle involved a car or van?
NOTE: FOUR WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES COUNT AS CARS

1. Car
2. Light van
3. Neither

SHOW CARD C7
Since the [incident/most recent incident], have you made any of the changes listed on this card to your vehicle security arrangements?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [9] OF

1. Always lock doors
2. Fitted an alarm
3. Fitted mechanical immobiliser
4. Fitted electronic immobiliser
5. Remove radio/stereo/CD player when car/van not in use
6. Looked for better security on next car purchased
7. Not leaving property on show in the vehicle
8. Not parking in certain areas
9. Sold car
10. Other (specify)
11. No improvements made
Why have you NOT made any improvements to the security of your car/van?

DO NOT PROMPT   CODE ALL THAT APPLY   SET [6] OF

1. Vehicle is as secure as it can be
2. Don’t think car/ van is at risk
3. Security measures are too expensive
4. Haven’t got around to it yet
   Can’t be bothered
5. Have a new car fitted with various security features
6. Other reason (specify)

INTERVIEWER : RECORD AMOUNT IN POUNDS

0..5000

SHOW CARD C8
Now I am going to read out a number of statements that people have made about vehicle crime. For each one, I’d like you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with it. So, first of all… (How much do you agree or disagree that....)

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree slightly
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree slightly
5. Disagree strongly

RANDOMISE STATEMENTS

A. The likelihood of having your vehicle stolen is decreasing
B. The likelihood of having things stolen from your vehicle is decreasing
C. People with vehicles have a responsibility to prevent vehicle crime happening to them
D. Most vehicle crime is opportunistic
E. More is being done nowadays to reduce vehicle crime
F. There is little chance of vehicle crime being reduced in the future
G. Steering locks reduce the chances of your vehicle being stolen
WITNESSING CRIME

I now want to ask you some questions about witnessing crime.

WitPolic  [ASK ALL FUC]

First, how well do you think witnesses are treated by the police? Do you think they are treated…..READ OUT

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Not very well
4. or not at all well?

WitCourt  [ASK ALL FUC]

And how well do you think witnesses are treated by the courts? Do you think they are treated…..READ OUT

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Not very well
4. or not at all well?

SeenCriA  [ASK ALL FUC]  SeenCriF

SHOWCARD C9
Including anything you have already mentioned, in the last FIVE years have you seen any of these crimes actually happening? Please include any crimes where you were also the victim. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Someone vandalising property or a car
2. Someone stealing something from a car
3. A serious fight or assault
4. None of these

VandVict  [ASK IF SeenCri= 1 (Vandalism)]

You mentioned that you had seen someone vandalising property or a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the property or car being vandalised belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

1. Respondent
2. Other household member
3. Someone else

CalIPol1  [ASK IF SeenCri=1]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No
YNCPl1A - [ASK IF CallPol1 = No]

YNCP11L

Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else had already called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/ too much trouble
9. Dislike/ fear of police
10. Other (specify)

HarVnd1A - [ASK IF SeenCri = 1]

HarVnd1F

The last time you saw someone vandalising property or a car, did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved or their family or friends?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

FormIn1A - [ASK IF HarVnd1 IN (1..3)]

FormIn1H

SHOW CARD C10
What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1 Physical attacks
2 Threats
3 Verbal abuse
4 Damage to property
5 Blackmail/ offer of bribes
6 Other intimidation (specify)

InHama1 - [ASK IF HarVnd1 IN (1..3)]

On how many separate occasions did you experience harassment as a result of seeing this incident?

1 Once
2 2-9 times
3 10 or more
RpHarVa1  [ASK IF HarVnd IN (1..3)]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

Yes
5. No

WhHar1A- WhHar1I  [ASK IF HarVnd IN (1..3)]

SHOW CARD C11
Why do you think the harassment occurred?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. To stop you/the victim from telling the police about the incident
2. To stop you/the victim from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation of people is just common in this area
4. Harassment/intimidation is typical behaviour of the offender(s)
5. I/the victim was picked upon because of skin colour, ethnic origin or religion
6. I/the victim was picked upon because of some other reason (e.g. age, gender, disability)
7. Other reason (specify)

IntRec1A - IntRec1I  [ASK IF HarVnd IN (1..3)]

SHOW CARD C12
Many people have emotional reactions after being harassed or intimidated. Which, if any, of these reactions did you personally have?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other (specify)
7. None

CarVic  [ASK IF SeenCri = 2]

You mentioned that you had seen someone stealing something from a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the car belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

1. Respondent
2. Another household member
3. Someone else
CallPol2 

[ASK IF SeenCri=2]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No

YNCP12A- 

[ASK IF CallPol2 = No]

YNCP12L

Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else had called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/ too much trouble
9. Dislike/ fear of police
10. Other (specify)

HarVnd2A- 

[ASK IF SeenCri2 = Yes]

HarVnd2F

The last time you saw someone stealing something from a car, did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved or their family or friends?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

FormIn2A

FormIn2H 

[ASK IF HarVnd2 IN (1..3)]

SHOWCARD C10
What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Blackmail/ offer of bribes
6. Other intimidation (specify)
InHama2  [ASK IF HarVnd2 IN (1..3)]

On how many separate occasions did you experience harassment as a result of seeing this incident?

1. Once
2. 2-9 times
3. 10 or more times

RpHarVa2  [ASK IF HarVnd2 IN (1..3)]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

1. Yes
2. No

WhHar2A-WhHar2I

SHOW CARD C11
Why do you think the harassment occurred?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. To stop you/the victim from telling the police about the incident
2. To stop you/the victim from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation of people is just common in this area
4. Harassment/intimidation is typical behaviour of the offender(s)
5. I/the victim was picked upon because of skin colour, ethnic origin or religion
6. I/the victim was picked upon because of some other reason (e.g. age, gender, disability)
7. Other reason (specify)

IntRec2A-IntRec2I

SHOWCARD C12
Many people have emotional reactions after being harassed or intimidated. Which, if any, of these reactions did you personally have?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other (specify)
7. None
FightVic  [ASK IF SeenCri = 3]

You mentioned that you had seen a serious fight or assault. The last time you saw this happening, were YOU PERSONALLY assaulted in any way during the incident?

1. Yes
2. No

CallPol3  [ASK IF SeenCri3 = Yes]

The last time [you saw this happening/ when this happened to you], did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No

YNCPi3A-
YNCPi3L  [ASK IF CallPol3 = No]

Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else already had called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/too much trouble
9. Dislike/fear of police
10. Other (specify)

HarVnd3A-
HarVnd3F  [ASK IF SeenCri3 = Yes]

The last time you saw a serious fight or assault, did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved, or their family or friends?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No
SHOW CARD C10
What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Blackmail/offer of bribes
6. Other intimidation (specify)

On how many separate occasions did you experience harassment as a result of seeing this incident?

1. Once
2. 2-9 times
3. 10 or more

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CARD C11
Why do you think harassment occurred?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. To stop you/the victim from telling the police about the incident
2. To stop you/the victim from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation of people is just common in this area
4. Harassment/intimidation is typical behaviour of the offender(s)
5. I/the victim was picked upon because of skin colour, ethnic origin or religion
6. I/the victim was picked upon because of some other reason (e.g. age, gender, disability)
7. Other reason (specify)
SHOWCARD C12
Many people have emotional reactions after being harassed or intimidated. Which, if any, of these reactions did you personally have?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other (specify)
7. None
FOLLOW-UP MODULE D (AD HOC)

D1 ROLE OF VICTIMS IN CJS

Display [ASK ALL FUD]

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT
I would now like to ask you about how victims of crime are treated in court.

VStat1 [ASK ALL FUD]

SHOW CARD D1
When a court case takes place how important do you think it is that victims should be INVITED to attend court, even if they do not have to give evidence?

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important

VStat2 [ASK ALL FUD]

SHOW CARD D1
And how important do you think it is that victims should have a reserved seat in the court during the case?

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important

VStat3 [ASK ALL FUD]

SHOW CARD D1
And how important do you think it is that victims should be allowed to personally tell the court what effect the crime has had on them?

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important

VStat4 [ASK ALL FUD]

SHOW CARD D1
Lawyers who prosecute people accused of committing crimes act on behalf of the Crown in court proceedings. They do not act on behalf of the victim. Bearing this in mind how important do you think it is that victims have someone to represent THEIR interests during the case?

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
VSHeard  [ASK ALL FUD IF KnowVS ≠ RESPONSE. IF KnowVS = RESPONSE THEN SET VSHeard to KnowVS]

Victim Support Schemes are run by people who are trained to offer information, help and support to victims of crime. Have you heard of Victim Support before now?

1. Yes
2. No

VSHlpLne  [ASK ALL FUD]

Victim Supportline is a central number which victims can call to get information about their local Victim Support Scheme. Have you heard of Victim Supportline before now?

1. Yes
2. No

VCHeard  [ASK ALL FUD]

Have you heard of the Victim’s Charter?

1. Yes
2. No

D2  CONCERN ABOUT CRIME

DangAtt  [ASK ALL FUD]

Now turning to concerns about crime. Since [the first of January 2000/the first of ^DATE^] was there an occasion when you actually felt there was a danger of you being physically attacked by a stranger?

1. Yes
2. No

WomVict  [ONLY ASK IF THE RESPONDENT IS MALE AND THERE ARE ADULT WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD]

SHOW CARD D2
How worried are you about an adult woman in the household being physically assaulted or mugged by a stranger?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
ManVict  [ONLY ASK IF THE RESPONDENT IS FEMALE AND THERE ARE ADULT MEN IN HOUSEHOLD]

SHOW CARD D2
How worried are you about an adult man in the household being physically assaulted or mugged by a stranger?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

BurgReg  [ASK ALL FUD]

I would now like to talk about the chance of certain crimes happening. Some crimes are more likely to happen to some people than to others. I am going to read out a list of crimes and for each one I would like you to tell me, from this card, how likely you think this crime is to happen to you in the next year.

SHOW CARD D3
First, how likely do you think your house is to be burgled in the next year?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely

CarStole  [ASK ALL FUD IF NumCar NE 0]

SHOW CARD D3
And how likely do you think you are to have your car or van stolen in the next year?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely

ItemStol  [ASK ALL FUD IF NumCar NE 0]

SHOW CARD D3
And how likely do you think you are to have things stolen from your car or van in the next year?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely
MugRob [ASK ALL FUD]

SHOW CARD D3
And how likely do you think you are to be mugged and robbed in the next year?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely

Attack [ASK ALL FUD]

SHOW CARD D3
Apart from this, how likely do you think you are to be physically attacked or assaulted by a stranger in the next year?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely

HowWBurg [ASK IF WBurgl = 1 or 2]

Earlier you said that you were [very/fairly worried] about having your home broken into and something stolen. In the last month, would you say that you have felt [very/fairly worried] about this...

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Or just occasionally?

HowWMug [ASK WMugged = 1 or 2]

Earlier you said that you were [very/fairly worried] about being mugged and robbed. In the last month, would you say that you have felt [very/fairly worried] about this...

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Or just occasionally?
Earlier you said that you were [very/fairly worried] about having your car stolen. In the last month, would you say that you have felt [very/fairly worried] about this…

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Or just occasionally?

I would now like to ask you some questions about your local area. By local area I mean within a 15 minute walk from your home.

In general, what kind of area would you say you live in? Would you say it is an area in which people do things together and try to help each other, or one in which people mostly go their own way?

1. Help each other
2. Go own way
3. (Mixture)

Choosing an answer from this card please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area. So, how much would you agree or disagree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Tend to disagree
5. Strongly disagree

How much do you agree or disagree that you often see strangers in this area?

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Tend to disagree
5. Strongly disagree
**LocArea8**  
[ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD D4
How much do you agree or disagree that if any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off?

1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Tend to disagree
5. Strongly disagree

**SocProb1**  
[ASK FIRST HALF OF FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOW CARD D5
Looking at this card, which of these social issues would you say is the BIGGEST problem in your area at the moment?

1. A. Unemployment
2. B. Crime
3. C. Provision of public transport
4. D. Drug misuse
5. E. Standards of housing
6. F. Provision of health services
7. G. Provision of education services
8. H. Lack of local amenities
9. I. Poverty
10. J. Racial abuse/attacks
11. K. Lack of facilities for young people
12. DO NOT PROMPT: None of these

**SocProb2**  
[ASK IF SocProb1 IN (1,11)]

SHOW CARD D5
And which would you say is the NEXT biggest problem?

1. A. Unemployment
2. B. Crime
3. C. Provision of public transport
4. D. Drug misuse
5. E. Standards of housing
6. F. Provision of health services
7. G. Provision of education services
8. H. Lack of local amenities
9. I. Poverty
10. J. Racial abuse/attacks
11. K. Lack of facilities for young people
12. DO NOT PROMPT: None of these

**AreaEnj**  
[ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in?

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, to some extent
3. No
**KnowP**  [ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Would you say that you know….READ OUT

1. Many
2. Some
3. A few
4. or none of the people in your local area?
5. (DO NOT READ OUT) Just moved here

**TrustP**  [ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Would you say that you can trust….READ OUT

1. Many
2. Some
3. A few
4. or none of the people in your local area?

**LookOut**  [ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Would you say this area is a place where neighbours look out for each other?

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, to some extent
3. No

**LostWal**  [ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

SHOWCARD D6
Suppose you lost your (male: wallet/ female: purse) in the street in this area. How likely is it that it would be returned to you with nothing missing?

1. Very likely
2. Quite likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

**DropLit**  [ASK ALL FUD + ALL 3,000 ETHNIC SAMPLE]

Thinking back to the last time you saw someone drop litter in the street, did you….READ OUT.

1. Ask the person to pick it up
2. Think about asking them to pick it up but decide not to,
3. Pick it up yourself
4. or just ignore it?
SHOWCARD D7/8/9
In the last 12 months have you done any of the things on this card? IF YES: Which ones?

INTERVIEWER: USE SHOW CARD D7, EXCEPT

IF YOU ARE INTERVIEWING IN LONDON USE SHOW CARD D8

IF YOU ARE INTERVIEWING IN WALES USE SHOW CARD D9

1. A. Contacted a local councillor
2. B. Contacted an elected member of the National Assembly for Wales including First Minister
5. C. Contacted an elected member of the Greater London Assembly – including the Mayor of London
4. D. Contacted a member of Parliament (MP)
5. E. Contacted a public official working for your local council
6. F. Contacted a public official working for the National Assembly for Wales
7. G. Contacted a public official working for the Greater London Assembly
8. H. Contacted a public official working for part of Central Government
9. I. Attended a public meeting or rally
10. J. Taken part in a public demonstration or protest
11. K. Signed a petition
12. L. None of these

D4 EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

BothIns [ASK ALL FUD]

(Including anything you have already talked about,) Since [the first of ^DATE^], have you been insulted, pestered or intimidated in any way by anybody who is not a member of your household?

1. Yes
2. No

NBoths [ASK IF BothIns = Yes]

How many times since [the first of ^DATE^] has this happened?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three or more times

NumbOth [ASK IF BothIns =Yes]

(The last time this happened) How many people insulted, pestered or intimidated you?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three or more
BothRel  [ASK IF BothIns=Yes and NumbOth=1]

(The last time this happened) How well did you know the person who insulted, pestered or intimidated you? Was he/she … READ OUT

1. Someone you knew well
2. Someone you knew just to speak to casually
3. Someone you knew just by sight
4. or was he/she a stranger?

BothRel2  [ASK IF BothIns=Yes and NumbOth>1]

(The last time this happened) How well did you know the people who insulted, pestered or intimidated you? Were they…READ OUT

1. People you knew well
2. People you knew just to speak to casually
3. People you knew just by sight
4. or were they strangers?

WhyBotA-
WhyBotP  [ASK IF BothIns= Yes]

(The last time this happened) Why do you think it happened?

1. To frighten me
2. To embarrass/humiliate/annoy me
3. To get money from me
4. Due to offender’s drunkenness
5. Due to offender’s sexual perversion/sexist attitudes
6. Due to offender’s racist attitudes
7. Due to offender’s homophobic/anti gay or lesbian attitudes
8. Threats/aggression originating from traffic incident
9. Because respondent is elderly
10. Because respondent is disabled
11. Because offender was provoked
12. Because offender disliked me/the victim
13. Other reason (Specify)
14. Do not know why it happened

LastAtak  [ASK IF WhyBot NE 6 (racist attitudes)]

(The last time this happened) Did you think it was racially motivated?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know
RaceAtak  [ASK IF LastAtak = DK]

Was there anything about the incident that made you think that it might have been racially motivated?

1. Yes
2. No
A. INTERNET USE

Intern2  [ASK ALL FUC and FUA respondents if PCWhoA=1 or PCWhoB=1]

Do you personally use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites either at home or outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No

Intern3  [(ASK IF FUC AND other people in household) OR (PCWhoA=1 or PCWhoB=1 AND other people in household)]

Does anyone else in your household use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites either at home or outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No

WherIntA- [ASK IF Internet=Yes OR Intern2=Yes]
WherIntK

SHOWCARD T1
[You mentioned earlier that you use the Internet to either send e-mails or access websites.] Whereabouts have you personally used the Internet in the last 12 months?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. At home
2. At work
3. At a friend’s or relative’s house
4. At school
5. At college or university
6. Internet/Cybercafes
7. In a hotel
8. In a library
9. Other (specify)
B. USE OF CREDIT CARDS

Display [ASK ALL FUA AND FUC]
I'd now like to ask you some questions about different ways in which you can buy things

OwnCard [ASK ALL FUA AND FUC]
In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you personally used a credit card, debit card or bank card?

1. Yes
2. No

UseCardA- UseCardJ [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]
SHOW CARD T2
Looking at this card, please tell me in what ways you have used your credit, debit or bank card in the last year?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. To pay for things in shops or garages
2. To withdraw or deposit money at a cash machine
3. As a cheque guarantee card
4. To pay for a meal in a restaurant
5. To buy things over the telephone
6. To buy things via mail order
7. To buy things on the Internet
8. Other (specify)

CardVic [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]
Including anything that you may have mentioned earlier, in the last 12 months has anyone used any of your credit or bank cards, or your card details, to buy things or withdraw cash without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No

WCardSt [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]
SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone using your credit cards or bank cards, or using your card details, such as your PIN number, to buy things or withdraw cash without your permission?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
WCard1  [ASK IF UseCard = 1]

SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things in a shop?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WCard2  [ASK IF UseCard = 4]

SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank card details when you pay for a meal in a restaurant?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WCard3  [ASK IF UseCard = 5]

SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things over the telephone?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WCard4  [ASK IF UseCard = 6]

SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things by mail order?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WCard5  [ASK IF UseCard = 7]

SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things over the Internet?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
C. INTERNET TRANSACTIONS

BuyInt  [ASK IF UseCard NE 7 AND (Internet=Yes OR Intern2= Yes)]

Would you consider buying or ordering goods or services over the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No

IntCardA-  [ASK IF BuyInt = No]
IntCardL

SHOWCARD T4
Why would you not consider buying or ordering anything over the Internet?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Not interested/no reason to/not seen anything I want
2. Worried about security of using credit card online
3. Prefer personal contact when shopping/Prefer to buy in shops or over the telephone/Easier to buy elsewhere
4. Don’t have regular access to Internet/computer
5. Deliveries are inconvenient/take too long/unreliable
6. Worried about entering personal details online
7. Prefer to see the product in real life before buying
8. Can’t afford/ no money
9. New to computers/the Internet/Not confident with computers
10. Other (specify)

IntSecA-  [ASK IF UseCard=7]
IntSecK

SHOW CARD T5
When shopping on the Internet, what sort of things, if any, do you look for or do to make sure your credit card details are safe?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Only use well-known/popular sites
2. Only buy things from well-known/reputable companies / recommended sites
3. Only shop where I have an account
4. Look for a secure site (closed padlock system/Encrypted site/ message that tells me site is secure)
5. Always keep copy of web page/completed order form/email correspondence
6. Only use credit cards (not debit or charge cards)
7. Registration/password procedures
8. Nothing – not worried about security
9. Other (specify)
D. COMPUTER SECURITY

WinterH2 [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], has your HOME computer been affected by a computer virus?

1. Yes
2. No

RepTec1A- [ASK IF WinterH2=1]
RepTec1H

SHOWCARD T6
Did you report this incident to any of the people on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. The Police
2. An Internet Service provider
3. A website administrator
4. A systems administrator
5. Someone else
6. None of the above

WinterH4 [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, has anyone accessed or hacked into the files on your HOME computer without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No

RepTec2A- [ASK IF WinterH4=1]
RepTec2H

SHOWCARD T6
Did you report this incident to any of the people on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. The Police
2. An Internet Service provider
3. A website administrator
4. A systems administrator
5. Someone else
6. None of the above
WintOff  [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]

How worried are you about you or a member of your household accessing or receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material over the Internet on your HOME computer?

SHOWCARD T3
1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

VicInter  [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you or any members of your household actually accessed or received any unsolicited material via the Internet that you have found offensive or that has upset you in any way?

1. Yes
2. No

RepTec3A-  [ASK IF VicInter = 1]
RepTec3H

SHOWCARD T6
Did you report this incident to any of the people on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. The Police
2. An Internet Service provider
3. A website administrator
4. A systems administrator
5. Someone else
6. None of the above

Precau2  [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]

Have you taken any measures to stop you or anyone else in your household accessing or receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material through the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No
**WhPrec2A**  
[ASK IF Precau2= Yes]

**WhPrec2K**

SHOWCARD T7  
What sort of measures have you taken?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions/blocks in the browser, service provider/search engine  
2. Locks/Parental locks on certain sites  
3. Blocks/Filters on email  
4. Passwords/PINcodes  
5. Specific software/Parental control software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)  
6. Keep the computer in a family room  
7. Monitor children's/other household member's use of the Internet  
8. Never give out personal details over the Internet  
9. Other (specify)

**AwaPrec**  
[ASK IF Precau2= No, DK or REF]

Are you aware of any measures that can be taken?  

1. Yes  
2. No

**WhPrec3A**  
[ASK IF AwaPrec= Yes]

**WhPrec3K**

SHOWCARD T7  
What sort of measures are you aware of?  
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions/blocks in the browser, service provider/search engine  
2. Locks/Parental locks on certain sites  
3. Blocks/Filters on email  
4. Passwords/PINcodes  
5. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)/Parental control software  
6. Keep the computer in a family room  
7. Monitor children's/other household member's use of the Internet  
8. Never give out personal details over the Internet  
9. Other (specify)

**EmaHara**  
[ASK IF Internet=Yes OR Intern2= Yes]

In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE] have you received any messages by email which you considered to be offensive, or harassment?  

1. Yes  
2. No
SHOWCARD T6
Did you report this incident to any of the people on this card?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. The Police
2. An Internet Service provider
3. A website administrator
4. A systems administrator
5. Someone else
6. None of the above
FIRES MODULE

AnyFire  [ASK ALL]

I would now like to ask about fires in the home. This means all sorts of fires, including chip pan fires and very minor fires and includes fires in sheds, garages or greenhouses.

In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [^DATE^], have you had a fire of any sort where you live?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS LIVED AT MORE THAN ONE ADDRESS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS THE QUESTION SHOULD RELATE TO ALL THE ADDRESSES WHERE THE RESPONDENT HAS LIVED IN THIS TIME.

1. Yes
2. No

NumFires  [ASK IF AnyFire = Yes]

How many fires have you had in the last twelve months?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five or more

HomeFire  [ASK ALL]

Has there been a fire in the place where you live in the year before that, that is [^DATE^]

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS LIVED AT MORE THAN ONE ADDRESS IN THE YEAR BEFORE, THE QUESTION SHOULD RELATE TO ALL THE ADDRESSES WHERE THE RESPONDENT HAS LIVED IN THIS TIME.

1. Yes
2. No

CausFire  [ASK IF Anyfire=Yes or HomeFire=Yes]

SHOW CARD F1

What was the cause of the [last] fire you had? Please answer from this card

1. Arson
2. Accidents while cooking (including using Toasters and microwaves)
3. Accidents with matches, cigarette lighters, cigarettes, cigars or pipes
4. Children playing with fire other than matches or cigarette lighters
5. Heating appliances/equipment and fires (including chimney fires and electric heaters)
6. Electrical equipment/wiring (including electric blankets)
7. Candles
8. Other (specify)
You say that the cause of the last fire you had was a cooking accident. Could you describe to me in a little more detail what happened?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Pan of fat/oil catching fire
2. Grill pan
3. Leaving something too close to the cooker (e.g. tea towel)
4. Clothes caught on fire/burnt self on while cooking
5. Microwave
6. Toaster
7. Leaving something in the oven/on the hob for too long
8. Forgot to turn cooker off
9. Other (specify)

You say the last fire you had was caused by a heating appliance/equipment or a fire. Could you describe to me in a little more detail what happened?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Electric fire
2. Chimney fire
3. Gas fire
4. Open hearth fire (e.g. coal on a rug)
5. Things left too close to heater/fire
6. Other (specify)

You say that the last fire you had was caused by electrical equipment or wiring. Could you describe to me in a little more detail what happened?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Electric blankets
2. Washing machine/tumble-dryer
3. Dishwasher
4. Television/video/DVD player/computer
5. Other (specify)
Could you describe to me in a little more detail what the cause of the last fire was? CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Gas leak
2. Blow lamps
3. Vehicle fires (wiring etc.)
4. Natural occurrences (lightning etc.)
5. Bonfires
6. Fireworks
7. Barbecue
8. Other (specify)

[I now want to ask you about where the LAST fire you had started.] Did the fire first start inside or outside the house/flat?

1. Inside the house/flat
2. Outside the house/flat

Where inside the house/flat did the fire begin?

1. Kitchen
2. Lounge, living room, dining room
3. Bedroom
4. Bedsitter (bedsitting room)
5. Hallway or landing
6. Toilet/bathroom
7. Loft/roof
8. Cellar/basement
9. Elsewhere in house

INTERVIEWER: RECORD 'OTHER' ANSWER GIVEN
Where outside the house/flat did the fire begin?

1. Garage
2. Shed or greenhouse
3. Garden
4. Dustbin
5. Communal area
6. Neighbours house/garden/garage
7. Elsewhere outside house

INTERVIEWER: RECORD 'OTHER' ANSWER

Did the fire spread beyond the [kitchen/lounge or dining room/bedroom/bedsitter/hallway/ landing/toilet/bathroom/loft/room/cellar or basement]?

1. Yes
2. No

Did the fire spread beyond the [answer given at XInsidF1]?

1. Yes
2. No

Did the fire spread beyond the [garage/shed or greenhouse/garden/dustbin/communal area neighbours house/garden/garage]?

1. Yes
2. No

Did the fire spread beyond the [answer given at XOutSid1]?

1. Yes
2. No

Who first discovered the fire?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1. Respondent
2. Someone else living in the/your household
3. Another person

**HowDiscA**
**HowDiscJ** [ASK IF WhoDisc IN (1..3)]

SHOWCARD F2
How was the fire discovered?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Smoke alarm went off
2. Smelled smoke
3. They were in the room when it started
4. Just happened to find it
5. Saw smoke/flames/sparks
6. Heard noise
7. Burnt clothes/self
8. Other (specify)

**SmkAlar** [ASK IF HowDisc NE1]]

Was there a smoke alarm installed at the time of the last fire?

1. Yes
2. No

**SmkAlar2** [ASK IF SmkAlar=1]

Did the smoke alarm go off at all because of the fire?

1. Yes
2. No

**SmkAlar3** [ASK IF SmkAlar2=2]

Why didn't the smoke alarm go off?

1. No battery installed/not working/switched off
2. Fire too far away from the smoke alarm
3. Fire put out before the smoke alarm triggered
4. Don't know
SmkAlar4 [ASK IF SmkAlar1=2]

Have you had a smoke alarm installed since the [last] fire?

1. Yes
2. No

FBrigCal [ASK IF AnyFire=Yes or HomeFire=Yes]

Was the Fire Brigade called?

1. Yes
2. No

FireFig [ASK IF FBrigCal=Yes]

Did anyone other than the fire brigade fight the fire?

1. Yes
2. No

ExtFireA- [ASK IF FBrigCal=No or FireFig=Yes]
ExtFireN

(Apart from any used by the fire brigade) What methods were used to try and put out the fire?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Fire extinguisher
2. Fire blanket
3. Other blanket, cloth, tea towel etc.
4. Earth, sand, salt
5. Water
6. Put outside
7. Turned power off
8. Stamped/stubbed out
9. Went out by itself
10. Cut off air supply
11. Just smoke
12. Other

XExtFir [ASK IF ExtFire=12]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD 'OTHER' ANSWER
ActExFiA-
ActExFiG [ASK IF (FBrigCal=No or Fire Fig=Yes) AND (ExtFire NE 9)]

Who actually put the fire out?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [4] OF

1. Fire Brigade
2. Respondent
3. Someone else living in the/your household
4. Someone from outside the home
5. Went out by itself

ActEx2 [ASK IF Fire Fig=No]

Did the fire brigade actually put out the fire or did it go out by itself?

1. Fire brigade
2. Went out by itself

MainExt [ASK IF ActExFi IN (2..4) AND more than one answer at ExtFire]

What was the main thing that put out the fire?

1. Fire extinguisher
2. Fire blanket
3. Other blanket, cloth, tea towel
4. Earth, sand, salt
5. Water
6. Put outside
7. Turned power off
8. Stamped/stubbed out
9. Cut off air supply
10. Just smoke
11. Other

FireIn2A-
FireIn2I [ASK IF AnyFire = Yes or HomeFire = Yes]

SHOW CARD F3

Did you or anyone else in your household suffer any of these injuries as a result of this fire? Please include injuries that were caused in trying to put the fire out or in trying to escape from the fire.

CODE ALL THAT APPLY SET [8] OF

1. Bruises
2. Scratches/cuts
3. Broken bones
4. Burns/scalds
5. Smoke inhalation
6. Other injuries
7. No one in household injured
**FireDoc**  
[ASK IF FireIn2 IN (1..6)]

Can I just check, did you or anyone else in your household have attention from a doctor or nurse as a result of the fire?

1. Yes  
2. No

**FireHosp**  
[ASK IF FireDoc=Yes]

And did you or anyone else in your household go to hospital for treatment?

1. Yes  
2. No

**HhdInsur**  
[ASK IF AnyFire=Yes or HomeFire = Yes]

At the time of the [LAST] fire did you have household insurance that covered the cost of the fire damage?

1. Yes  
2. No

**ClaimFir**  
[ASK IF HhdInsur= Yes]

Did you or anyone else in your household make a claim for damage caused by the fire?

1. Yes  
2. No

**FirDamag**  
[ASK IF AnyFire=Yes or HomeFire = Yes]

What was the total cost of the damage done by the fire?  
ENTER ANSWER IN £S

0..9999999
SHOW CARD F4
Looking at this card which, if any, of these things do you currently have in your home to protect your household from fires? CODE ALL THAT APPLY

INTERVIEWER: LADDERS/ROPES WHICH ARE KEPT IN A GARAGE OR OUTHOUSE SHOULD NOT BE COUNTED AS FIRE SAFETY MEASURES.

1. Smoke alarm
2. Fire blanket
3. Fire extinguisher
4. Fire door
5. Ladder/rope
6. Fire escape/wide opening windows
7. Practice fire drill/planned escape route
8. Heat sensor
9. Other fire safety measures
10. None of these

AlaWorA-  
AlaWorE  [ASK IF FirSaf=1(smoke alarm)]

How is the smoke alarm powered?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY IF MORE THAN ONE

1. Wired to the mains/mains powered
2. Battery – ordinary (1-year)
3. Battery (10-year)
4. Unsure

OwnAla  [ASK IF FirSaf=1(smoke alarm)]

Can I just check, is your smoke alarm in working order at the moment or does it currently have no working battery, or is it broken or switched off for any reason?

1. Yes – (all) in full working order
2. Some in full working order, some not
3. No – (all) not working for some reason

AlmBroA-  
AlmBroF  [ASK IF OwnAla=2 or 3]

Can you tell me why your smoke alarm(s) is/are not working at the moment?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Alarm disabled because of false alarms
2. Haven’t got round/forgotten to replace flat battery
3. Removed battery to use in other appliance
4. Other
[You said earlier that you have not had a smoke alarm installed since the fire.] What is the main reason for not having a smoke alarm fitted in your home?

**DO NOT READ OUT. CODE ONE ONLY.**

1. Consider myself/my family not to be at risk of fire
2. Do not know where to buy smoke alarms
3. Do not know how or where to install smoke alarm/worried about damage to other household fixtures and fittings
4. Cannot afford to buy a smoke alarm
5. Think that they look unsightly
6. Dislike “false alarms”
7. It’s my landlord’s responsibility
8. Haven’t got round to getting one yet
9. Have got one but it is not yet fitted/have been redecorating
10. Have never considered getting one/don’t feel I need one
11. Live in rented accommodation/am waiting for the council to provide one
12. They are annoying/go off unnecessarily
13. Other (specify)
DEMOGRAPHICS MODULE

G1 HEALTH

GenHealt [ASK ALL]

I would now like to ask you for a few further details about yourself [and your household]. How is your health in general? Would you say it is...READ OUT

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. or very bad?

Illness [ASK ALL]

Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time.

1. Yes
2. No

Limits [ASK IF Illness = Yes]

Does this illness or disability (Do any of these illnesses or disabilities) limit your activities in any way?

1. Yes
2. No

Learn [ASK IF Illness = Yes]

Including any disability you have already mentioned, do you consider yourself to have a learning disability?

1. Yes
2. No

AnySmoke [ASK ALL]

Do you or does anyone else in your household smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe?

1. Yes
2. No

G2 RESPONDENT’S EMPLOYMENT

Work [ASK ALL]

Did you do any paid work in the seven days ending last Sunday, either as an employee or as self-employed?

1. Yes
2. No
GovtSch  [ASK IF Work NE Yes]

Were you on a government scheme for employment training?

1. Yes
2. No

JobAwy  [ASK IF GovtSch NE Yes]

Did you have a job or business you were away from?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Waiting to take up new job/business already obtained

OwnBus  [ASK IF JobAwy NE Yes]

Did you do any UNPAID work for any business that you own in the 7 days ending last Sunday?

1. Yes
2. No

RelBus  [ASK IF OwnBus NE Yes]

Or did you do any UNPAID work for any business that a relative owns?
NOTE: INCLUDE SPOUSE/COHABITEE

1. Yes
2. No

LookWk4  [ASK IF Work = No AND GovtSch = No AND JobAwy = (No or Waiting) AND OwnBus = No AND RelBus = No]

Thinking of the FOUR WEEKS ending last Sunday, were you looking for any kind of paid work or a place on a government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Waiting to take up new job/business already obtained

AvSrt2  [ASK IF LookWk4 = Yes]

If a job or a place on a government training scheme had been available last week, would you have been able to start within 2 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No
**WhyNLook**

\[\text{ASK IF Work} = \text{No AND GovtSch} = \text{No AND JobAwy} = \text{No AND OwnBus} = \text{No AND RelBus} = \text{No} \text{ AND (LookWk4 = No OR AvSrt2 = No)}\]

What was the MAIN reason [you did not look for work in the last four weeks/you would not have been able to start within two weeks]?

1. Student
2. Looking after the family/home
3. Temporarily sick or injured
4. Long term sick or disabled
5. Retired from paid work
6. Other reasons

**InfStudy**

\[\text{ASK IF Work} = \text{Yes OR GovtSch} = \text{Yes OR JobAwy} = \text{Yes OR OwnBus} = \text{Yes OR RelBus} = \text{Yes}\]

Can I just check, are you a full-time student at college or university?

1. Yes
2. No

**JobEver**

\[\text{ASK IF Work} = \text{No AND GovtSch} = \text{No AND JobAwy} = \text{(No or Waiting) AND OwnBus = No AND RelBus = No}\]

Have you EVER had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work?

1. Yes
2. No

**WhenLft**

\[\text{ASK IF JobEver} = \text{Yes}\]

In which year did you leave your last paid job?

00..99

**G3 RESPONDENT’S EMPLOYMENT DETAILS**

**Indust1**

\[\text{ASK IF Work} = \text{Yes OR GovtSch} = \text{Yes OR JobAwy} = \text{Yes OR OwnBus} = \text{Yes OR RelBus} = \text{Yes OR JobEver} = \text{Yes}\]

What [does/did] the firm/organisation you [work/worked] for mainly make or do at the place where you [work/worked]?

DESCRIBE FULLY – PROBE MANUFACTURING OR PROCESSING OR DISTRIBUTING AND MAIN GOODS PRODUCED OR SERVICES PROVIDED

Text: Maximum 100 characters
What was [your (main) job in the week ending last Sunday/your last (main) job]?
INTERVIEWER: PLEASE ENTER FULL JOB TITLE
Text: Maximum 100 characters

What [do/did] you mainly do in your job?
CHECK SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING NEEDED TO DO THE JOB
Text: Maximum 100 characters

[Are/Were] you working as an employee or [are/were] you self-employed?
1. Employee
2. Self-employed

In your job [do/did] you have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?
1. Yes
2. No

[Do/Did] you have any managerial duties?
1. Manager
2. Foreman/supervisor
3. Not manager/supervisor

How many employees [are/were] there at the place where you [work/worked]?
1. 1-2
2. 3-24
3. 25-99
4. 100-499
5. 500-999
6. 1000 or more
7. Don’t Know
Would you say there [are/were] less than or more than 25 employees?

1. Less than 25
2. More than 25

How many people [do/did] you employ at the place where you [work/worked]?

1. None
2. 1-2
3. 3-24
4. 25-99
5. 100-499
6. 500-999
7. 1000 or more
8. Don’t Know

Would you say there [are/were] less than or more than 25 employees?

1. Less than 25
2. More than 25

In your (main) job [are/were] you working…...READ OUT

1. Full-time
2. or part-time?

I’d now like to ask you about [NAME]’s employment. Did he/she do any paid work in the 7 days ending last Sunday, either as an employee or as self-employed?

1. Yes
2. No
**HGovtSc**  [ASK IF WorkHRP NE Yes]

Were they on a government scheme for employment training?

1. Yes
2. No

**HJobAwy**  [ASK IF HGovtSc NE Yes]

Did they have a job or business they were away from?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Waiting to take up new job/business already obtained

**HOwnBus**  [ASK IF HJobAwy NE Yes]

Did they do any UNPAID work for any business that they own in the 7 days ending last Sunday?

1. Yes
2. No

**HRelBus**  [ASK IF HOwnBus NE Yes]

Or did they do any UNPAID work for any business that a relative owns?
NOTE: INCLUDE SPOUSE/COHABITEE

1. Yes
2. No

**HLookWk**  [ASK IF WorkHRP = No AND HGovtSc = No AND HJobAwy = (No or Waiting) AND HOwnBus = No AND HRelBus = No]

Thinking of the FOUR WEEKS ending last Sunday, were they looking for any kind of paid work or a place on a government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Waiting to take up new job/business already obtained

**HAvSrt2**  [ASK IF HLookWk = Yes]

If a job or a place on a government training scheme had been available last week, would they have been able to start within 2 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No
HWhyNLk  
[(ASK IF WorkHRP = No AND HGovtSc = No AND HJobAwy = No AND HOwnBus = No AND HRelBus = No) AND (HLookWk = No OR HAvSrt2 = No)]

What was the MAIN reason [they did not look for work in the last 4 weeks/they would not have been able to start work within 2 weeks]?

1. Student
2. Looking after the family/home
3. Temporarily sick or injured
4. Long term sick or disabled
5. Retired from paid work
6. Other reasons

HRPStudy  
[ASK IF WorkHRP= Yes OR HGovtSc = Yes OR HJobAwy = Yes OR HOwnBus = Yes OR HRelBus = Yes]

Can I just check, are they a full-time student at college or university?

1. Yes
2. No

HRPEverW  
[ASK IF WorkHRP=No AND HGovtSc = No AND HJobAwy = No or Waiting AND HOwnBus = No AND HRelBus =No]

Have they EVER had a paid job, apart from casual or holiday work?

1. Yes
2. No

HWhenLft  
[ASK IF HRPEverW = Yes]

In which year did you leave your last job?

00..99

G5  HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON’S EMPLOYMENT DETAILS

HIndus1  
[ASK IF WorkHRP = Yes OR HGovtSc = Yes OR HJobAwy = Yes OR HOwnBus = Yes OR HRelBus = Yes OR HRPEverW = Yes]

What [does/did] the firm/organisation they [work/worked] for mainly make or do at the place where they [work/worked]?

DESCRIBE FULLY – PROBE MANUFACTURING OR PROCESSING OR DISTRIBUTING AND MAIN GOODS PRODUCED OR SERVICES PROVIDED

Text: Maximum 100 characters
**HJobT**  
[ASK IF WorkHRP = Yes OR HGovtSc = Yes OR HJobAwy = Yes OR HOwnBus = Yes OR HRelBus = Yes OR HRPEverW = Yes]

What was their [(main) job in the week ending last Sunday/last (main) job]?  
Enter Full Job Title  
Text: Maximum 100 characters

**HJobD1**  
[ASK IF WorkHRP = Yes OR HGovtSc = Yes OR HJobAwy = Yes OR HOwnBus = Yes OR HRelBus = Yes OR HRPEverW = Yes]

What [do/did] they mainly do in their job?  
Check Special Qualifications/Training Needed to Do the Job  
Text: Maximum 100 characters

**HRPSelf**  
[ASK IF WorkHRP = Yes OR HGovtSc = Yes OR HJobAwy = Yes OR HOwnBus = Yes OR HRelBus = Yes OR HRPEverW = Yes]

[Are/Were] they working as an employee or [are/were] they self-employed?  
1. Employee  
2. Self-employed

**HEmpStat**  
[ASK IF HRPSelf=1]

In their job [do/did] they have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?  
1. Yes  
2. No

**HManage**  
[ASK IF HRPSelf=1]

[Do/Did] they have any managerial duties?  
1. Manager  
2. Foreman/supervisor  
3. Not manager/supervisor

**HNEmplee**  
[ASK IF HRPSelf=1]

How many employees [are/were] there at the place where they [work/worked]?  
1. 1-2  
2. 3-24  
3. 25-99  
4. 100-499  
5. 500-999  
6. 1000 or more  
7. Don’t Know
Would you say there [are/were] less than or more than 25 employees?

1. Less than 25
2. More than 25

How many people [do/did] they employ at the place where they [work/worked]?

1. None
2. 1-2
3. 3-24
4. 25-99
5. 100-499
6. 500-999
7. 1000 or more
8. Don’t Know

Would you say there [are/were] less than or more than 25 employees?

1. Less than 25
2. More than 25

In their (main) job [are/were] they working....READ OUT

1. Full-time
2. or part-time?

The next few questions are about violent or threatening behaviour by members of the public, including children, at your workplace.
SHOW CARD G1
How worried are you about being threatened by a member of the public while you are at work?
Please include threats by telephone, in writing or in person.

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. Never have contact with members of the public at work

SHOW CARD G2
How worried are you about being physically attacked by a member of the public while you are at work?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. Never have face to face contact with members of the public at work

SHOW CARD G3
How much does worrying about being [attacked/threatened/threatened or attacked] at work affect your health?

1. A great deal
2. Quite a bit
3. A little
4. Not at all

SHOW CARD G4
And how likely do you think you are to be threatened by a member of the public while you are at work in the next year, whether over the telephone, in writing or in person?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely

SHOW CARD G4
How likely do you think you are to be physically attacked by a member of the public while you are at work in the next year?

1. Very likely
2. Fairly likely
3. Fairly unlikely
4. Very unlikely
In your current job, have you received any advice or training about how to deal with violent or threatening behaviour in the workplace? CODE UP TO 2.

IF NECESSARY PROBE Was that formal training or advice?

1. Yes – formal training
2. Yes – informal advice from colleagues/managers
3. No training or advice

G6 OTHER CLASSIFICATION

Educint [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD Y4
Do you have any of the qualifications listed on this card?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD Y4
Starting from the top of the card, please look down the list of qualifications and tell me the number of the first one you come to that you have passed.

1. Higher degree/postgraduate qualifications
2. First degree (including B. Ed.)
   Postgraduate diplomas/Certificates (inc. PGCE)
   Professional qualifications at degree level (e.g. chartered accountant/surveyor)
   NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5
3. Diplomas in higher education/other H.E. qualifications
   HNC/HND/BTEC Higher
   Teaching qualifications for schools/further education (below degree level)
   Nursing/other medical qualifications (below degree level)
   RSA Higher Diploma
4. A/AS levels/SCE Higher/Scottish Certificate 6th Year Studies
   NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 3/GNVQ Advanced
   ONC/OND/BTEC National
   City and Guilds Advanced Craft/Final level/ Part III/RSA Advanced Diploma
5. Trade Apprenticeships
6. O Level/GCSE grades A-C/SCE Standard/Ordinary grades 1-3
   CSE grade 1
   NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 2/GNVQ intermediate
   BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General diploma
   City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary level/Part II/RSA Diploma
7. O Level/GCSE grades D-G/SCE Standard/Ordinary below grade 3
   CSE grades 2-5
   NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 1/GNVQ foundation
   BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General Certificate
   City and Guilds part 1/RSA Stage I-III
   SCOTVEC modules/Junior certificate
8. Other qualifications (including overseas)

SHOW CARD G5
In which of these ways do you occupy this accommodation?

1. Own it outright
2. Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
3. Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
4. Rent it
5. Live here rent free (inc. rent free in relative/friend’s property, excluding squatting)
6. Squatting

Does the accommodation go with the job of anyone in the household?

1. Yes
2. No
Rent2  [ASK IF Tenure1 IN (3..5)]

Who is your landlord?

1. Local authority/council/new town development
2. A housing association or charitable trust
3. Employer (organisation) of a household member
4. Another organisation
5. Relative/friend (before you lived here) of a household member
6. Employer (individual) of a household member
7. Another individual private landlord

Rent3  [ASK IF Tenure1 IN (3..5)]

Is the accommodation provided...READ OUT

1. Furnished
2. Partly furnished (e.g. curtains and carpets only)
3. or unfurnished?

HomInsur  [ASK ALL]

Are the contents of your home insured against theft?

1. Yes
2. No

AgeHouse  [ASK ALL]

When was the building first built?

1. Before 1919
2. Between 1919 and 1944
3. Between 1945 and 1964
4. Between 1965 and 1984
5. 1985 or later
6. Don’t Know but before 1945
7. Don’t Know but after 1944
SHOW CARD G6
Which one of the following daily newspapers do you read most often?

1. Daily Express
2. Daily Mail
3. Daily Mirror
4. Daily Star
5. Daily Telegraph
6. Financial Times
7. The Guardian
8. The Independent
9. The Sun
10. The Times
11. Metro
12. Local daily newspaper
13. Other daily newspaper
14. None

SHOW CARD Y5
The next questions are on income. We want to know if this influences people’s experience of crime.

I would like to know about your overall HOUSEHOLD income from all sources in the last year. This includes earnings from employment or self-employment, income from benefits and pensions, and income from other sources such as interest from savings. Please look at this card and tell me which letter represents your TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME in the last year from all sources BEFORE tax and other deductions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Under £2,500</td>
<td>Under £50</td>
<td>Under £200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. £2,500 - £4,999</td>
<td>£50 - £99</td>
<td>£200 - £399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. £5,000 - £9,999</td>
<td>£100 - £199</td>
<td>£400 - £829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. £10,000 - £14,999</td>
<td>£200 - £289</td>
<td>£830 - £1,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. £15,000 - £19,999</td>
<td>£290 - £389</td>
<td>£1,250 - £1,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. £20,000 - £24,999</td>
<td>£390 - £489</td>
<td>£1,650 - £2,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. £25,000 - £29,999</td>
<td>£490 - £579</td>
<td>£2,100 - £2,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. £30,000 - £34,999</td>
<td>£580 - £679</td>
<td>£2,500 - £2,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. £35,000 - £39,999</td>
<td>£680 - £769</td>
<td>£2,900 - £3,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. £40,000 - £44,999</td>
<td>£770 - £869</td>
<td>£3,350 - £3,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. £45,000 - £49,999</td>
<td>£870 - £969</td>
<td>£3,750 - £4,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. £50,000 or more</td>
<td>£970 or more</td>
<td>£4,150 or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPONTANEOUS: Nothing/No work or scheme

SHOW CARD G7
How much of a problem would it be if you PERSONALLY suddenly had to find £100 to meet an unexpected expense?

1. Impossible to find
2. A bit of a problem
3. No problem
DRUGS SELF-COMPLETION

[ASKED OF ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 16-59]

SC1 SELF-COMPLETION PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Display [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

The next questions are for you to answer yourself. Before you do this I will show you how to enter your answers into the computer.

For some questions you can choose one answer and for others you can choose more than one answer. You can choose your answers from those listed on the screen by pressing the numbers next to the answer you want to give.

NonResp [ASK ALL 16-59]

INTERVIEWER: HAS THE RESPONDENT ACCEPTED THE SELF-COMPLETION?

1. Self-completion accepted
2. Self-completion refused
3. Completed by interviewer

WhyRefDA-

WhyRefDN [ASK IF NonResp = 2 or 3]

INTERVIEWER - CODE REASON(S) WHY RESPONDENT REFUSED OR WANTED INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE.

1. Didn't like computer
2. Eyesight problems
3. Other disability
4. Objected to study
5. Worried about confidentiality
6. Could not read/write
7. Ran out of time
8. Language problems
9. Couldn't be bothered
10. Children present/tending to children
11. Other people present in room
12. Other

Display [ASK IF NonResp = 1 or 3]

Here is an example of the first type of question where you have to choose one answer.

INTERVIEWER: TURN SCREEN TO RESPONDENT AND LET THE RESPONDENT ENTER THEIR ANSWERS WHILE YOU OBSERVE AND HELP IF NECESSARY.

1. Continue
Pract1 [ASK IF NonResp = 1 or 3]

PRESS THE NUMBER NEXT TO THE ANSWER YOU WANT TO GIVE. WHEN YOU HAVE DONE THIS PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

Have you used a computer before?
Yes   No

Pract2 [ASK IF NonResp = 1 or 3]

THIS TIME YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IF YOU WANT. PRESS THE NUMBERS NEXT TO THE ANSWERS YOU WANT TO GIVE. AFTER EACH ANSWER YOU NEED TO PRESS THE SPACE BAR (THE LARGE BAR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE KEYBOARD).

WHEN YOU HAVE GIVEN ALL YOUR ANSWERS, PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

Which of these types of food do you like?
British    French    American    Italian    Spanish    Greek    Indian    Chinese

Pract3  [ASK IF NonResp=1 or 3]

MOST QUESTIONS WILL BE LIKE THESE TWO EXAMPLES. FOR A FEW QUESTIONS, NO ANSWERS WILL BE SHOWN ON THE SCREEN AND YOU WILL NEED TO TYPE IN YOUR OWN ANSWER, USING THE NUMBERS ON THE KEYBOARD. HERE IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE. ONCE YOU HAVE TYPED IN YOUR ANSWER PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

What is your shoe size?
Numeric.

PROMPT, INTERVIEWER READ OUT: If you wanted to answer 7 and a half, you would enter 7.5.
PractEnd  [ASK IF NonResp=1 or 3]

You have now finished the practice questions. Please tell the interviewer you are ready to move on and hand the computer back for a moment.

Continue

IF RESPONDENT STILL ACCEPTS THE SELF-COMPLETION GO ON WITH THE DRUGS MODULE BY CONTINUING TO THE NEXT SCREEN AND EITHER HANDING THE COMPUTER BACK TO THE RESPONDENT OR BY COMPLETING THE MODULE WITH THE RESPONDENT.

SC2 WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS EVER TAKEN DRUGS

Display  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

The following questions ask whether or not you have ever used drugs. Please answer them honestly. The answers you give are completely confidential.

Please choose your answers by pressing the number next to the answer you want to give and then pressing the key with the red sticker to move on to the next question.

If you press the wrong key the interviewer can tell you how to change the answer. Just ask if you want help.

At the end, there are a couple of questions about substances you may have taken, not knowing what they were called. Please do not include drugs that you have taken, or are taking, on a doctor's prescription.

NOW PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

DRQ1A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken AMPHETAMINES (SPEED, WHIZZ, UPPERS, BILLY) even if it was a long time ago?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ2A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken CANNABIS (MARIJUANA, GRASS, HASH, GANJA, BLOW, DRAW, SKUNK, WEED, SPLIFF) even if it was a long time ago?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer
DRQ3A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken COCAINE/COKE even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ4A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken CRACK/ROCK/STONES even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ5A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken ECSTASY ('E') even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ6A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken HEROIN (SMACK, 'H', BROWN) even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ7A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken LSD/ACID even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ8A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken MAGIC MUSHROOMS even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer
DRQ9A [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken METHADONE or PHYSEPTONE (not prescribed by a doctor) even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ10A [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken SEMERON even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ11A [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken TRANQUILLIZERS (TEMAZEPAM, VALIUM) (not prescribed by a doctor) even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ12A [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken AMYL NITRITE (POPPERS) even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer

DRQ13A [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken ANABOLIC STEROIDS (STEROIDS) (not prescribed by a doctor) even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never heard of it
4. Don't want to answer
DRQ14A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Have you EVER taken GLUES, SOLVENTS, GAS OR AEROSOLS (TO SNIFF OR INHALE) even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ15A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned have you EVER taken PILLS OR POWDERS (not prescribed by a doctor) when you didn't know what they were, even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ16A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, have you EVER SMOKED SOMETHING (excluding tobacco) when you didn't know what it was, even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ17A  [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, have you EVER taken ANYTHING ELSE THAT YOU KNEW OR THOUGHT WAS A DRUG (not prescribed by a doctor), even if it was a long time ago?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

SC3 WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS TAKEN DRUGS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
[ASK IF EVER TAKEN DRUG]

DRQ1B  [ASK IF DRQ1A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken AMPHETAMINES (SPEED, WHIZZ, UPPERS, BILLY)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer
DRQ2B  [ASK IF DRQ2A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken CANNABIS (MARIJUANA, GRASS, HASH, GANJA, BLOW, DRAW, SKUNK, WEED, SPLIFF)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ3B  [ASK IF DRQ3A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken COCAINE/COKE?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ4B  [ASK IF DRQ4A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken CRACK/ROCK/STONES?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ5B  [ASK IF DRQ5A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken ECSTASY ('E')?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ6B  [ASK IF DRQ6A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken HEROIN (SMACK,'H', BROWN)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ7B  [ASK IF DRQ7A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken LSD/ACID?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer
DRQ8B  [ASK IF DRQ8A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken MAGIC MUSHROOMS?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ9B  [ASK IF DRQ9A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken METHADONE or PHYSEPTONE (not prescribed by a doctor)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ10B  [ASK IF DRQ10A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken SEMERON?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ11B  [ASK IF DRQ11A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken TRANQUILLIZERS (TEMAZEPAM, VALIUM) (not prescribed by a doctor)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ12B  [ASK IF DRQ12A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken AMYL NITRITE (POPPERS)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ13B  [ASK IF DRQ13A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken ANABOLIC STEROIDS (STEROIDS) (not prescribed by a doctor)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer
DRQ14B  [ASK IF DRQ14A=1]

In the last 12 MONTHS have you taken GLUES, SOLVENTS, GAS OR AEROSOLS (TO SNIFF OR INHALE)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ15B  [ASK IF DRQ15A=1]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, in the last 12 MONTHS have you taken PILLS OR POWDERS (not prescribed by a doctor) when you didn't know what they were?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ16B  [ASK IF DRQ16A=1]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, in the last 12 MONTHS have you SMOKED SOMETHING (excluding tobacco) when you didn't know what it was?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ17B  [ASK IF DRQ17A=1]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, in the last 12 MONTHS have you taken ANYTHING ELSE THAT YOU KNEW OR THOUGHT WAS A DRUG (not prescribed by a doctor)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

SC4  WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS TAKEN DRUGS IN THE LAST MONTH [ASK IF TAKEN DRUG IN LAST 12 MONTHS]

DRQ1C  [ASK IF DRQ1B=1]

In the LAST MONTH have you taken AMPHETAMINES (SPEED, WHIZZ, UPPERS, BILLY)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ2C  [ASK IF DRQ2B=1]

In the LAST MONTH have you taken CANNABIS (MARIJUANA, GRASS, HASH, GANJA, BLOW, DRAW, SKUNK, WEED, SPLIFF)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer
DRQ3C  [ASK IF DRQ3B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken COCAINE/COKE?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ4C  [ASK IF DRQ4B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken CRACK/ROCK/STONES?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ5C  [ASK IF DRQ5B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken ECSTASY ('E')?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ6C  [ASK IF DRQ6B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken HEROIN (SMACK,'H', BROWN)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ7C  [ASK IF DRQ7B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken LSD/ACID?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ8C  [ASK IF DRQ8B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken MAGIC MUSHROOMS?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ9C  [ASK IF DRQ9B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken METHADONE or PHYSEPTONE (not prescribed by a doctor)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer
DRQ10C  [ASK IF DRQ10B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken SEMERON?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ11C  [ASK IF DRQ11B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken TRANQUILLIZERS (TEMAZEPAM, VALIUM) (not prescribed by a doctor)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ12C  [ASK IF DRQ12B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken AMYL NITRITE (POPPERS)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ13C  [ASK IF DRQ13B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken ANABOLIC STEROIDS (STEROIDS) (not prescribed by a doctor)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ14C  [ASK IF DRQ14B=1]
In the LAST MONTH have you taken GLUES, SOLVENTS, GAS OR AEROSOLS (TO SNIFF OR INHALE)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ15C  [ASK IF DRQ15B=1]
Apart from anything you have already mentioned, in the LAST MONTH have you taken PILLS OR POWDERS (not prescribed by a doctor) when you didn't know what they were?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer
DRQ16C  [ASK IF DRQ16B=1]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, in the LAST MONTH have you SMOKED SOMETHING (excluding tobacco) when you didn't know what it was?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

DRQ17C  [ASK IF DRQ17B=1]

Apart from anything you have already mentioned, in the LAST MONTH have you taken ANYTHING ELSE THAT YOU KNEW OR THOUGHT WAS A DRUG (not prescribed by a doctor)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

Inject  [ASK ONLY IF ANY OF DRQ1B OR DRQ3B to DRQ9B OR DRQ11B to DRQ15B OR DRQ17B = Yes]

You mentioned earlier that you had used drug(s) in the last 12 months. During this same period have you injected or had someone inject you with any drug not prescribed by a doctor?

Yes
No
Don't want to answer

SC5  WHEN A DRUG WAS FIRST TAKEN
[ASK IF DRUG EVER TAKEN DRUG AND AGE=16-24]

Display  [ASK IF ANY OF DRQ1A to DRQ9A=1 AND AGE 16-24]

The following questions ask you at what age you first took drugs. Enter the age in numbers. If you do not want to answer the question enter 99 at the question.
NOW PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION

DRQ1D  [ASK IF DRQ1A=1 AND AGE=16-24]

Around what age did you first take AMPHETAMINES (SPEED, WHIZZ, UPPERS, BILLY?)

0..24
99 = Don't want to answer
Around what age did you first take CANNABIS (MARIJUANA, GRASS, HASH, GANJA, BLOW, DRAW, SKUNK, WEED, SPLIFF)?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

Around what age did you first take COCAINE/COKE?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

Around what age did you first take CRACK/ROCK/STONES?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

Around what age did you first take ECSTASY (‘E’)?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

Around what age did you first take HEROIN (SMACK, ‘H’, BROWN)?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

Around what age did you first take LSD/ACID?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

Around what age did you first take MAGIC MUSHROOMS?
DRQ9D  [ASK IF DRQ9A=1 AND AGE=16-24]

Around what age did you first take METHADONE or PHYSEPTONE (not prescribed by a doctor)?

0..24
99 = Don’t want to answer

SC6  HOW EASY IS IT TO OBTAIN ILLEGAL DRUGS
[ASK ALL 16-24]

DRQ1E  [ASK IF AGE=16-24]

How easy would it be for you to get ILLEGAL DRUGS if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don’t know
7. Don’t want to answer

SC7  HOW EASY IS IT TO OBTAIN SPECIFIC DRUGS
[ASK ALL 16-24 WHO HAVE HEARD OF DRUG]

*DRQ1F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ1A IS NOT Never heard of it]

How easy would it be for you to get AMPHETAMINES (SPEED, WHIZZ, UPPERS, BILLY) if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don’t know
7. Don’t want to answer

*DRQ2F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ2A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get CANNABIS (MARIJUNA, GRASS, HASH, GANJA, BLOW, DRAW, SKUNK, WEED, SPLIFF) if you wanted to?

1. Very Easily
2. Fairly Easily
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don't want to answer

*DRQ3F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ3A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get COCAINE/COKE if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don't want to answer

*DRQ4F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ4A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get CRACK/ROCK/STONES if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don't want to answer

*DRQ5F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ5A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get ECSTASY (‘E’) if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don't want to answer

*DRQ6F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ6A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get HEROIN (SMACK, ‘H’, BROWN) if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don’t know
7. Don’t want to answer
DRQ7F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ7A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get LSD or ACID if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don’t want to answer

DRQ8F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ8A IS NOT Never heard of]

How easy would it be for you to get MAGIC MUSHROOMS if you wanted to?

1. Very Easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don’t want to answer

DRQ9F  [ASK IF AGE=16-24 AND DRQ9A IS NOT Never heard of ]

How easy would it be for you to get METHADONE or PHYSEPTONE (not prescribed by a doctor) if you wanted to?

1. Very easy
2. Fairly easy
3. Fairly difficult
4. Very difficult
5. Impossible
6. Don't know
7. Don’t want to answer

SC8  HOW OFTEN TAKEN DRUGS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

DRQ1G  [ASK IF DRQ1B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken AMPHETAMINES?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

+DRQ2G  [ASK IF DRQ2B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken CANNABIS

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

+DRQ3G  [ASK IF DRQ3B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken COCAINE/COKE?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer
10. Every day

+DRQ4G  [ASK IF DRQ4B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken CRACK/ROCK/STONES?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

+DRQ5G  [ASK IF DRQ5B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken ECSTASY (‘E’)?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken HEROIN?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken LSD/ACID?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken MAGIC MUSHROOMS?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer
**DRQ9G**  [ASK IF DRQ9B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken METHADONE or PHYSEPTONE?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

**DRQ11G**  [ASK IF DRQ11B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken TRANQUILLIZERS (TEMAZEPAM, VALIUM)?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

**DRQ12G**  [ASK IF DRQ12B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken AMYL NITRITE (POPPERS)?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

**DRQ13G**  [ASK IF DRQ13B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken ANABOLIC STEROIDS?
1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

+DRQ14G [ASK IF DRQ14B=Yes AND Age = 16-24]

How often during the last 12 MONTHS have you taken GLUES, SOLVENTS, GAS OR AEROSOLS (TO SNIFF OR INHALE)?

1. Every day
2. 3 to 5 days a week
3. Once or twice a week
4. 2 or 3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice this year
8. Don’t Know
9. Don’t want to answer

Display [ASK ALL]

Thank you for completing this section.

Your answers will be completely confidential. If you want to go back over any answers the interviewer can tell you how to do this.

OTHERWISE PLEASE PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE ON TO THE NEXT SECTION.

* Questions asked in January-June 2002 only
+ Questions asked in July-December 2002 only
DRINKING BEHAVIOUR MODULE

A1. DRINKING IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Display [ASK ALL 16-30]

The following questions ask you about what you drink - that is if you do drink.

AlcOft [ASK ALL 16-30]

First, thinking about ALL kinds of alcoholic drink, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months?

1. Almost every day
2. 5 or 6 days a week
3. 3 or 4 days a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice a year
8. Not at all in last 12 months
9. Don’t wish to answer

[If AlcOft IN (6..9) go to end of drinking behaviour module]

AlcMuch [ASK IF AlcOft IN (1..5)]

Thinking about the days when you do drink alcohol, how many units of alcohol do you have, on average, in a day? If you are not sure, please try and give your best estimate.

If you are not sure about what we mean by a unit of alcohol please ask the interviewer for help before moving on.

IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’

Examples of what we mean by a unit of alcohol are:

- 1 pint of normal or continental strength beer or lager (e.g. Carling, Fosters, Stella) = 2 units
- 1 bottle or can of normal or continental strength beer or lager (e.g. Budweiser, Becks, Stella) = 1 unit
- 1 pint of cider or stout (e.g. Strongbow, Guinness) = 2 units
- 1 can of strong beer or lager or cider (e.g. Tennant’s Super, Special Brew, Diamond White) = 4 units
- 1 glass of wine = 1.5 units
- 1 single measure of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit
- 1 bottle of alcoholic lemonade or pre-mixed spirits (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hooper’s Hooch) = 1.5 units

0..99
AnyAlcOf [ASK IF AlcOft IN (1..5)]

You’ve told us about what you have drunk over the last 12 months. However, what people drink can vary a lot over a year, so the next few questions are about just the LAST MONTH.

How often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the LAST MONTH?

1. Almost every day
2. 5 or 6 days a week
3. 3 or 4 days a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice a month
6. Not at all in the last month
7. Don’t wish to answer

AlcTypeA- [ASK IF AnyAlcOf IN (1..5)]
AlcTypel

What types of drinks have you had in the LAST MONTH? YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. Normal strength or premium beer or lager or cider or shandy
2. Strong beer/lager/cider (e.g. Tennants Super, Special Brew, Diamond White)
3. Wine, including Babycham and champagne
4. Alcopops or pre-mixed spirits, such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, or Hoopers Hooch
5. Spirits or liqueurs such as gin, whisky, rum, or vodka
6. Sherry or martini or vermouth
7. Low alcohol drinks only
8. Other types of alcoholic drink
9. Don’t wish to answer

DrnkMost [ASK IF MORE THAN ONE ANSWER GIVEN AT AlcType]

And of these drinks, which ONE would you say you have drunk MOST OFTEN in the last month?

1. Normal strength or premium beer or lager or cider or shandy
2. Strong beer/lager/cider (e.g. Tennants Super, Special Brew, Diamond White)
3. Wine, including Babycham and champagne
4. Alcopops or pre-mixed spirits, such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, or Hoopers Hooch
5. Spirits or liqueurs such as gin, whisky, rum, or vodka
6. Sherry or martini or vermouth
7. Low alcohol drinks only
8. Other types of alcoholic drink
9. Don’t wish to answer
And in the last month, WHO have you drunk with most often? 
YOU CAN CHOOSE UP TO TWO ANSWERS AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH.

1. Parents
2. Husband/wife/partner/girlfriend/boyfriend
3. Friends of same sex
4. Friends of the opposite sex
5. Friends of both sexes
6. Brothers or sisters
7. Other relatives
8. On your own
9. Work colleagues
10. Someone else
11. Don’t wish to answer

And still thinking about the last month, WHERE have you drunk most often? 
YOU CAN CHOOSE UP TO TWO ANSWERS AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH.

1. In a pub or bar
2. In a club or disco
3. In a restaurant
4. At a party
5. At your own home (including in garden)
6. At someone else’s home (including in garden)
7. Out on the street, in a park or other outdoor area
8. Somewhere else
9. Don’t wish to answer

What would you say is the MOST units of alcohol you have drunk, on any one day in the last month?

IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’
Examples of what we mean by a unit of alcohol are:

• 1 pint of normal or continental strength beer or lager (e.g. Carling, Fosters, Stella) = 2 units
• 1 bottle or can of normal or continental strength beer or lager (e.g. Budweiser, Becks, Stella) = 1 unit
• 1 pint of cider or stout (e.g. Strongbow, Guinness) = 2 units
• 1 can of strong beer or lager or cider (e.g. Tennant’s Super, Special Brew, Diamond White) = 4 units
• 1 glass of wine = 1.5 units
• 1 single measure of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit
• 1 bottle of alcoholic lemonade or pre-mixed spirits (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hooper’s Hooch) = 1.5 units
FemUnits  [ASK IF AlcMost >= 6 AND Sex=Female]

And how often in the last month have you had six or more units of alcohol on any one day?

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Three or four times
4. Five to ten times
5. More than ten times
6. Don’t wish to answer

MalUnits  [ASK IF AlcMost >=8 AND Sex=Male]

And how often in the last month have you had eight or more units of alcohol on any one day?

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Three or four times
4. Five to ten times
5. More than ten times
6. Don’t wish to answer

AlcCons1- AlcCons7  [ASK IF AlcOft IN (1..5)]

I would now like to ask you about things that can happen to some people after they have been drinking alcohol.

PLEASE PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION

During the last 12 months how often have you….

1. Never
2. Once
3. Two or three times
4. Four to ten times
5. More than ten times
6. Don’t wish to answer

BEHAVIOUR STATEMENTS (NOT TO BE RANDOMISED)

A. felt very drunk after drinking alcohol?
B. felt you had no control over what happened to you after drinking alcohol?
C. been unable to remember what happened the night before after drinking alcohol?
D. got into a heated argument during or after drinking alcohol?
E. got into a fight during or after drinking alcohol?
F. damaged property that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?
G. taken something that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?

Display  [ASK ALL]

Thank you for completing this section. Your answers will be completely confidential. If you want to go back over any answers the interviewer can tell you how to do this.
OTHERWISE PLEASE PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE ON TO THE NEXT SECTION.
The next set of questions are about the types of goods, such as stereos and televisions, that you may have in your home.

StOwn1 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Do you or your household have a bicycle?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn2 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Do you or your household have a colour TV?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn3 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Do you or your household have a video player or recorder?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn4 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Do you or your household have a car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn5 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Do you or your household have stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn6 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Do you or your household have a mobile phone?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer
StOwn7  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

Do you or your household have a video camera?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn8  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

Do you or your household have a camera?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn9  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

Do you or your household have a games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or ‘Nintendo’)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn10  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

Do you or your household have personal computer equipment (not a laptop)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn11  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

Do you or your household have a laptop computer?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StOwn12  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

Do you or your household have jewellery (worth more than £20)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

Display  [IF ANY OF StOwn1 to StOwn12 = Yes]

The following questions ask whether you personally have bought any of these items since the first of [<DATE>] Please do not include anything that was given to you as a gift
StBuy1  [ASK IF OwnBike=Yes]
Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought a bicycle?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy2  [ASK IF StOwn2=Yes]
Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought a colour TV?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy3  [ASK IF StOwn3=Yes]
Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought a video player or recorder?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy4  [ASK IF StOwn4=Yes]
Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought a car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy5  [ASK IF StOwn5=Yes]
Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy6  [ASK IF StOwn6=Yes]
Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought a mobile phone?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer
StBuy7 [ASK IF StOwn7=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought a video camera?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy8 [ASK IF StOwn8=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought a video camera?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy9 [ASK IF StOwn9=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought a games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or ‘Nintenndo’)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy10 [ASK IF StOwn10=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought personal computer equipment (not a laptop)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy11 [ASK IF StOwn11=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought a laptop computer?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

StBuy12 [ASK IF StOwn12=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought jewellery (worth more than £20)?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

Display [ASK IF ANY OF StBuy1 to StBuy12 = Yes]
The next set of questions ask whether or not any of these items were bought brand new from a shop or catalogue, by telephone or over the internet or in some other way.
How was the BICYCLE bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

How was the COLOUR TV bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

How was the VIDEO PLAYER or RECORDER bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer
StHow4A-
StHow4J  [ASK IF StBuy4=Yes]

How was the CAR STEREO, CASSETTE or CD PLAYER bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

StHow5A-
StHow5J  [ASK IF StBuy5=Yes]

How was the STEREO HI-FI EQUIPMENT bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

StHow6A-
StHow6J  [ASK IF StBuy6=Yes]

How was the MOBILE PHONE bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer
How was the VIDEO CAMERA bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH
1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

How was the CAMERA bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH
1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

How was the GAMES CONSOLE (e.g., ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo) bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH
1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer
StHow10A
StHow10J  [ASK IF StBuy10=Yes]

How was the PERSONAL COMPUTER EQUIPMENT (not a laptop) bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. At home - from a person
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

StHow11A-
StHow11J  [ASK IF StBuy11=Yes]

How was the LAPTOP COMPUTER bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. Second hand from a shop
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer

StHow12A-
StHow12J  [ASK IF StBuy12=Yes]

How was the JEWELLERY bought?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue
2. New over the telephone/internet
3. Second hand from a shop
4. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
5. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
6. In a pub or a club
7. Second hand from a shop
8. It was given to me as a gift
9. Some other way
10. Don’t wish to answer
StolOff5 [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]

In the last five years, have you been offered any goods that you believed were stolen?

1. Yes  
2. No  
3. Don’t wish to answer

OffState [ASK IF StolOff5=1]

And in the last five years how often have you actually bought any goods you believed to be stolen?

1. Often  
2. A few times  
3. Once  
4. Never  
5. Don’t wish to answer

StolOff1 [ASK IF StolOff5=1]

Since the first of [DATE], have you been offered any goods that you believed were stolen?

1. Yes  
2. No  
3. Don’t wish to answer

OffNo [ASK IF StolOff1=Yes]

How many times has this happened? Was it...

1. just once  
2. a few times  
3. or often?  
4. Don’t wish to answer

OffYear [ASK IF StolOff1=Yes]

Since the first of [DATE] how often have you actually bought any goods you believed to be stolen?

1. Often  
2. A few times  
3. Once  
4. Never  
5. Don’t wish to answer
StolGod  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
How many people in this area do you think have got stolen goods in their homes, such as TV sets or video recorders? Would you say it is…

1. a lot
2. quite a few
3. not very many
4. or none at all?
5. Don’t know
6. Don’t wish to answer

Smoke  [ASK ALL FUB AND FUD]
Can I just check, do you personally smoke, either cigarettes, hand rolling tobacco or a pipe?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

SmugAw  [ASK IF Smoke=Yes]
Are you aware that cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco are smuggled into the country and sold cheaply?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

SmugOff  [ASK IF SmugAw= Yes AND Smoke=Yes]
Since the first of [DATE], have you been offered cigarettes or hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled?

1. Yes – cigarettes only
2. Yes – hand rolling tobacco only
3. Yes – both
4. No
5. Don’t wish to answer

SmugBuy  [ASK IF SmugOff IN (1..3)]
Since the first of [DATE], have you bought cigarettes or hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled?

1. Yes – cigarettes only
2. Yes – hand rolling tobacco only
3. Yes – both
4. No
5. Don’t wish to answer
CigTot  [ASK IF SmugBuy=1 or 3]

On the last occasion that you bought some cigarettes you believed to be smuggled, how many cigarettes did you buy?
IF YOU DON'T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE '99'

0..99999

CigPri  [ASK IF SmugBuy=1 or 3]

And, on this last occasion, how much did you pay in total to the nearest pound?
IF YOU DON'T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE '99'

0..99999

TobTot  [ASK IF SmugBuy=2 or 3]

On the last occasion that you bought some hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled, how many pouches of 25g in weight did you buy? (Note: pouches are usually 25g in weight)
IF YOU DON'T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE '99'

0..99999

TobPri  [ASK IF SmugBuy=2 or 3]

And, on this last occasion, how much did you pay in total to the nearest pound?
IF YOU DON'T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE '99'

0..99999
END OF INTERVIEW ADMINISTRATION

[ASK IF NonResp = 1 or 3]

Thank you for completing these questions. Please tell the interviewer that you have finished and he/she will press a key which will hide your answers, so that no-one can see them on the screen.

OthPr1A–OthPr1H [ASK IF NonResp = 1 or 3]

INTERVIEWER: WAS ANYBODY ELSE PRESENT IN THE ROOM WHILST RESPONDENT WAS COMPLETING SELF-COMPLETION SECTION?

1. Yes - spouse / partner / boyfriend/girlfriend was present
2. Yes - another adult household member was present
3. Yes - a child household member was present
4. Yes - a non-household member was present
5. Yes - someone present but don't know who they were
6. Nobody else present

OthPr2 [ASK IF OthPres IN (1..5)]

DID ANYONE ELSE LOOK AT OR DISCUSS ANY PART OF THE SELF-COMPLETION SECTIONS DURING COMPLETION?

1. Yes - looked at / read / filled in together
2. Yes - discussed only
3. No

IntHelp [ASK IF SCResp=1]

INTERVIEWER: DID RESPONDENT DO THE WHOLE OF THE SELF-COMPLETION ON THEIR OWN OR DID THEY REQUIRE ANY HELP?

1. Whole self-completion done by respondent
2. Respondent required help with one or two questions
3. Respondent required help with more than one or two questions but less than half
4. Respondent required help with more than half of questions but not all
5. Respondent required help with all or nearly all of questions

IntSex [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE CODE YOUR OWN SEX

1. Male
2. Female
Supervis [ASK ALL]

A certain number of interviews on any survey are checked by a supervisor to make sure that people were satisfied with the way the interview was carried out. In case my supervisor needs to contact you it would be helpful if we could have your telephone number.

INTERVIEWER: WRITE NUMBER ON ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET

1. Number given
2. Number refused
3. No phone

FollowUp [ASK ALL]

It is possible that we may want to contact you again for additional information. Would you be willing to be contacted again?

1. Yes
2. No

FollowU2 [ASK IF FollowUp NE No]

If additional information was being collected for the Home Office by another research organisation, would you be willing for BMRB to pass your name and contact details to another research organisation so they could contact you?

1. Yes
2. No

Moving [ASK IF FollowUp NE No]

May I just check, are you likely to be moving from this address within the next year or so?

1. Yes
2. No

Contact [ASK IF Moving = Yes]

If you did move within the next year, is there a friend or relative that we could contact who would be able to give us a forwarding address and telephone number?

1. Yes
2. No

CName [ASK IF Contact = Yes]

INTERVIEWER: ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON WHO WE COULD CONTACT.

CRelat [ASK IF Contact = Yes]

INTERVIEWER: ENTER THE RELATIONSHIP OF THIS PERSON TO THE RESPONDENT.

CAddr [ASK IF Contact = Yes]

INTERVIEWER: ENTER A CONTACT ADDRESS, INCLUDING FULL POSTCODE IF KNOWN

CTelNo [ASK IF Contact=Yes]
INTERVIEWER: ENTER CONTACT TELEPHONE, INCLUDING FULL AREA CODE AND EXCHANGE CODE.
A. Too lenient sentencing
B. Poverty
C. Lack of discipline from school
D. Lack of discipline from parents
E. Drugs
F. Alcohol
G. Unemployment
H. Breakdown of family
I. Too few police

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

SHOWCARD M1
SHOWCARD M2
SHOWCARD M3
1. Noisy neighbours or loud parties
2. Teenagers hanging around on the streets
3. People sleeping rough on the streets or other public places
4. Rubbish or litter lying around
5. Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property or vehicles
6. People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion
7. People using or dealing drugs
8. People being drunk or rowdy in public places

1. None
2. Between 1 and 3 times (Less than once a week)
3. Between 4 and 8 times (Once to twice a week)
4. Between 9 and 12 times (About 3 times a week)
5. More than 12 times (Almost every day)

During the last 12 months, have you been sexually interfered with, assaulted or attacked, either by someone you knew or by a stranger?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOWCARD M6B
Apart from anything you may have already mentioned, during the last 12 months, has any member of your household (aged 16 or over) deliberately hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort, or kicked you, or used force or violence on you in any other way?

1. Yes

2. No

SHOWCARD M7B
1. **During morning (6am – noon)**
2. **During afternoon (noon – 6pm)**
3. **Morning/afternoon (can’t say which)**
4. **During early evening (6pm – 10pm)**
5. **During late evening (10pm-midnight)**
6. **During night (midnight – 6am)**
7. **Evening/night (can’t say which)**

**SHOWCARD V1**

1. Own home or own garage (including attempted break-in)
2. Immediately outside home (including shed, garden, street, in same building)
3. In or near victim's place of work (including work car park)
4. In public car park
5. In/around pub/bar/night club/working men’s club
6. In around dancehall/disco
7. In/around football ground/other sports ground
8. In/around sport centre/sports club
9. In/around garage forecourt
10. In/around other place of public entertainment (e.g. cinema, café, restaurant, bingo hall, etc.)
11. Travelling on transport, or in or near transport facilities (e.g. at a bus stop/station, on a bus/train, car park to station)
12. Other public or commercial locations (e.g. shop, school, street market, hospital etc.)
13. Elsewhere

**SHOWCARD V2**

**SHOWCARD V3**

1. Burglar alarm on premises
2. Dummy box
3. Outside doors with double locks or deadlocks
4. Security chain on the doors
5. Windows that need special keys to open them
6. Bars or grilles on the windows
7. Dog in the house
8. Internal lights on timer or sensor switch
9. External lights on timer or sensor switch
10. Other
1. Grabbed or pulled my bag etc
2. Grabbed or pushed me
3. Punched or slapped me
4. Kicked me
5. Hit me with a weapon
6. Raped me
7. Attempted to rape me
8. Sexually assaulted me
9. Verbal abuse
10. Other

SHOWCARD V4

1. A trained first aider/St John's Ambulance
2. A paramedic
3. A nurse
4. A doctor
5. A dentist
6. No medical attention

SHOWCARD V5

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Depression
5. Anxiety/panic attacks
6. Loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable
7. Difficulty sleeping
8. Crying/tears
9. Annoyance
10. Other

SHOWCARD V6
1. None of these/did not want any support
2. Information from the police (e.g. whether the offender had been identified)
3. Information about security/crime prevention
4. Practical help (e.g. with clearing up or making a list of what was stolen)
5. Someone to talk to/moral support
6. Help with insurance/compensation claim (not including making a list of what was stolen)
7. Protection from further victimisation/harassment
8. Help in reporting the incident/dealing with the police
9. Other

SHOWCARD V7

1. Victim Support sent a letter/leaflet
2. Victim Support came to home/work
3. Victim support telephoned home/work
4. I/household member rang Victim Supportline
5. I/household member contacted local scheme
6. I/household member contacted Witness Service
7. Other

SHOWCARD V8

1. None of these/did not want any support
2. Information from the police (e.g. whether the offender had been identified)
3. Information about security/crime prevention
4. Practical help (e.g. with clearing up or making a list of what was stolen)
5. Someone to talk to/moral support
6. Help with insurance/compensation claim (not including making a list of what was stolen)
7. Protection from further victimisation/harassment
8. Help in reporting incident/dealing with the police
9. Other

SHOWCARD V9

JN:1154-813  JN:1154-813  JN:1154-813
I would now like to ask you how serious a crime you personally think this was. On this card is a scale to show the seriousness of different crimes, with the scale going from 0 (zero) for a very minor crime like theft of milk bottles from a doorstep, to 20 for the most serious crime, murder.

How would you rate this crime from 0 to 20?

1. Nothing/not a matter for the police
2. An informal warning from the police
3. A formal caution from the police
4. An official warning from the court
5. An order to pay compensation
6. A suspended prison sentence
7. A community service order
8. A probation order
9. A fine
10. A prison sentence or similar
11. A curfew/electronic tagging order
12. An order to apologise to you/the victim
13. Not sure/it depends
14. Other
1. While it was being used by someone

2. While it was being carried by someone in their hand, but not being used

3. While it was on the person, and visible (e.g. on a belt or clip, in an open pocket, etc)

4. While it was on the person, but not visible (e.g. in a bag/briefcase being carried, in an inside pocket, etc)

5. While it was unattended, and visible (e.g. on a table, a desk, etc)

6. While it was unattended, and not visible (e.g. in an unattended bag/briefcase, in a locker, etc)

7. Other

SHOWCARD P1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD J1</th>
<th>SHOWCARD J2</th>
<th>SHOWCARD J3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Very confident</td>
<td>1. Very effective</td>
<td>1. Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fairly confident</td>
<td>2. Fairly effective</td>
<td>2. Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Not at all confident</td>
<td>4. Not at all effective</td>
<td>4. Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Very poor</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Very poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. To report a crime of which you or someone in your household was the victim
2. To report a crime of which someone else, NOT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, was the victim
3. Because you were told or asked to do so (e.g. to show documents, give a statement)
4. To report a traffic accident or medical emergency
5. To report a burglar alarm ringing
6. To report a car alarm going off
7. To report any other suspicious circumstances or persons
8. To report any type of disturbance, noise or nuisance (apart from alarms going off)
9. To report a missing person
10. To report that you had lost something (including animals)
11. To report that you had found something (including animals)
12. To tell them that your home was going to be empty
13. To report any other type of problem or difficulty
14. To ask for directions or the time
15. To ask for any other sort of advice or information
16. To give them any other sort of information
17. Just for a social chat

SHOWCARD A1

A. To report a crime of which you or someone in your household was the victim
B. To report a crime of which someone else, NOT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, was the victim
D. To report a traffic accident or medical emergency
E. To report a burglar alarm ringing
F. To report a car alarm going off
G. To report any other suspicious circumstances or persons
H. To report any type of disturbance, noise or nuisance (apart from alarms going off)
I. To report a missing person
J. To report that you had lost something (including animals)
K. To report that you had found something (including animals)
L. To tell them that your home was going to be empty
M. To report any other type of problem or difficulty
O. To ask for any other sort of advice or information
P. To give them any sort of information

SHOWCARD A2

SHOWCARD A3

1. Angry
2. Embarrassed
3. Upset
4. Guilty
5. Worried
6. Grateful
7. Not worried/did not mind/no feelings
8. Other feeling
1. Gave an on the spot warning about offence committed
2. Told they would issue a summons
3. Told they might issue a summons
4. Arrested
5. Took name and address
6. Gave a copy of form stating reasons for search
7. Just asked questions
8. Something else
9. None of these

10. Made an arrest
11. Carried out a breath test
12. Issued a Fixed Penalty Notice for an offence (£20 or £30 or £40)
13. Told to take documents to the police station
14. Gave a warning about a vehicle fault
15. Issued a Vehicle Defect Rectification Notice
16. Gave some advice about vehicle maintenance
17. Gave some advice about driving
18. Gave a copy of form stating reasons for search
19. Just asked questions
20. Something else
21. None of these

1. To return missing property or animal
2. To deal with ringing burglar alarm
3. Investigate other noise or disturbance
4. Asking for information in connection with a crime that had been committed
5. Investigate an accident or traffic offence in which you were involved
6. To search your house
7. To make an arrest
8. To ask you to move on
9. Other reason
C. Investigate other noise or disturbance
D. Asking for information in connection with a crime that had been committed
E. Investigate an accident or traffic offence in which you were involved
F. To search your house
G. To make an arrest
H. To ask you to move on
I. Other reason

SHOWCARD A7

1. I view them with great respect
2. I view them with respect
3. I view them with neither respect nor disrespect
4. I view them with disrespect
5. I view them with great disrespect

SHOWCARD A8

1. Viewed with great respect
2. Viewed with respect
3. Viewed with neither respect nor disrespect
4. Viewed with disrespect
5. Viewed with great disrespect

SHOWCARD A9
1. Enthusiastic
   A. Giving crime prevention advice
   B. Responding to emergency calls
   C. Detecting and arresting offenders

2. Supportive
   D. Patrolling on foot
   E. Patrolling in cars
   F. Providing help and support to victims of crime

3. Concerned about their safety
   G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
   H. Policing traffic
   I. Working with schools and young people

4. Disapproving
   A. Burglary
   B. Sex crimes/sexual assault
   C. Drug dealing
   D. Muggings/street robberies
   E. Assault
   F. Racial attacks/abuse
   G. Domestic violence
   H. Taking drugs
   I. Vehicles being stolen/joyriding
   J. Some other crime

SHOWCARDS A10

SHOWCARD A11

SHOWCARD A12
1. Conditional discharge
2. Have to pay compensation
3. Fine
4. Probation
5. Community service order
6. Electronic tagging
7. Suspended prison sentence
8. Prison sentence
9. Other

1. Punish an offender
2. Restrict an offender's opportunities to re-offend
3. Change behaviour/attitudes of an offender to prevent them re-offending (rehabilitation)
4. Deter others from committing the same crime (general deterrence)
5. Make amends to the victims for harm done
6. Express society's disapproval
7. Scare the offender so that he/she won't do it again (individual deterrence)

SHOWCARD B1

SHOWCARD B2

SHOWCARD B3
Offenders, aged 18 or over, convicted of house burglary for the third time now receive a **minimum** prison sentence of three years.

1. Youth Justice Board
2. Youth Offending teams
3. Secure remands
4. Detention and training orders
5. Final warnings
6. Action Plan Orders
7. Reparation Orders
8. Parenting Orders
9. Child Safety Orders
10. Local Child Curfews
11. Referral Orders
12. None of these
A. Members of the public
B. Media - TV/newspapers
C. Parents
D. Neighbourhood Watch
E. Other local community/voluntary groups
F. Private security organisation
G. Social services
H. Health authorities/GPs
I. Local education authorities/schools/teachers
J. Local authorities/councils
K. The probation service
L. The police
M. The courts

SHOWCARD C1

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

SHOWCARD C2

1. All year round
2. Only during the winter months
3. At night when someone is at home
4. When your home will be empty for a short time (a couple of hours)
5. When your home will be empty for a longer time e.g. overnight, all day
6. When you are going away for a number of days
7. Never

SHOWCARD C3
1. Installed a burglar alarm
2. Installed a dummy alarm
3. Fitted double locks or deadlocks on outside doors into your home
4. Fitted security chains on the doors into your home
5. Fitted window locks
6. Fitted indoor timer or sensor lights
7. Fitted outdoor timer or sensor lights
8. Fitted bars or grilles to windows
9. Security marked other household property
10. Made other security improvements
11. None of these

SHOWCARD C4

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

SHOWCARD C5

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

SHOWCARD C6

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never

JN:1154-813
1. Always lock doors
2. Fitted an alarm
3. Fitted mechanical immobiliser
4. Fitted electronic immobiliser
5. Remove radio/stereo/CD player when car/van not in use
6. Looked for better security on next car purchased
7. Not leaving property on show in the vehicle
8. Not parking in certain areas
9. Other
10. No improvements made

SHOWCARD C7

1. Agree strongly
2. Agree slightly
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree slightly
5. Disagree strongly

SHOWCARD C8

1. Someone vandalising property or a car
2. Someone steeling from a car
3. A serious fight or assault
4. None of these

SHOWCARD C9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD C10</th>
<th>SHOWCARD C11</th>
<th>SHOWCARD C12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Physical attacks</td>
<td>1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police</td>
<td>1. Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Threats</td>
<td>2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court</td>
<td>2. Shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Verbal abuse</td>
<td>3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone 'around here'</td>
<td>3. Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Blackmail/offer of bribes</td>
<td>5. Other</td>
<td>5. Crying/tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other intimidation</td>
<td>6. Other</td>
<td>6. Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Description 1</td>
<td>Description 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Very important</td>
<td>Very worried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fairly important</td>
<td>Fairly worried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not very important</td>
<td>Not very worried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Not at all important</td>
<td>Not at all worried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHOWCARD D1**

**SHOWCARD D2**

**SHOWCARD D3**
1. Strongly agree
   A. Unemployment
   B. Crime
   C. Provision of public transport
   D. Drug misuse

2. Tend to agree
   E. Standards of housing
   F. Provision of health services

3. Neither agree nor disagree
   G. Provision of education services
   H. Lack of local amenities
   I. Poverty

4. Tend to disagree
   J. Racial abuse/attacks
   K. Lack of facilities for young people

5. Strongly disagree

SHOWCARD D4

SHOWCARD D5

SHOWCARD D6
1. Contacted a local councillor
2. Contacted an elected member of the National Assembly for Wales including First Minister
3. Contacted an elected member of the Greater London Assembly-including the Mayor of London
4. Contacted a member of Parliament (MP)
5. Contacted a public official working for your local council
6. Contacted a public official working for the National Assembly for Wales
7. Contacted a public official working for the Greater London Assembly
8. Contacted a public official working for part of Central Government
9. Attended a public meeting or rally
10. Taken part in a public demonstration or protest
11. Signed a petition

SHOWCARD D7
1. At home
2. At work
3. At a friend's or relatives' house
4. At school
5. At college or university
6. Internet/Cybercafes
7. In a hotel
8. In a library
9. Other

1. In shops or garages
2. To withdraw or deposit money at a cash machine
3. As a cheque guarantee card
4. To pay for a meal in a restaurant
5. To buy things over the telephone
6. To buy things via mail order
7. To buy things on the Internet
8. Other

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

SHOWCARD T1

SHOWCARD T2

SHOWCARD T3
1. Not interested/no reason to/not seen anything I want
2. Worried about security of using credit card online
3. Prefer personal contact when shopping/Prefer to buy in shops or over the telephone/Easier to buy elsewhere
4. Don't have regular access to Internet/computer
5. Deliveries are inconvenient/take too long/unreliable
6. Worried about entering personal details online
7. Prefer to see the product in real life before buying
8. Can't afford/no money
9. New to computers/the Internet/Not confident with computers
10. Other

1. Only use well-known/popular sites
2. Only buy things from well-known/reputable companies/recommended sites
3. Only shop where I have an account
4. Look for a secure site (closed padlock system) Encrypted site/message that tells me site is secure
5. Always keep copy of web page/completed order form/email correspondence
6. Only use credit cards (not debit or charge cards)
7. Registration/password procedures
8. Nothing - not worried about security
9. Other

1. Controls/restrictions/blocks in the browser, service provider or search engine
2. Locks/Parental locks on certain sites
3. Blocks/Filters on email
4. Passwords/Pin codes
5. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc)/Parental control software
6. Keep the computer in a family room
7. Monitor children's/other household members use of the Internet
8. Never give out personal details over the Internet
9. Other
1. Arson
2. Accidents while cooking (including using toasters and microwaves)
3. Accidents with matches, cigarette lighters, cigarettes, cigars or pipes
4. Children playing with fire other than matches or cigarette lighters
5. Heating appliances/equipment and fires (including chimney fires and electric heaters)
6. Electrical equipment/wiring (including electric blankets)
7. Candles
8. Other

1. Smoke alarm went off
2. Smelled smoke
3. They were in the room when it started
4. Just happened to find it
5. Saw smoke/flames/sparks
6. Heard noise
7. Burnt clothes/self

1. Bruises
2. Scratches/cuts
3. Broken bones
4. Burns/Scalds
5. Smoke inhalation
6. Other injuries

SHOWCARD F1

SHOWCARD F2

SHOWCARD F3
1. Smoke alarm
2. Fire blanket
3. Fire extinguisher
4. Fire door
5. Ladder/rope
6. Fire escape/wide opening windows
7. Practice fire drill/plan escape route
8. Heat sensor
9. Other fire safety measures
1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. Never have contact with members of the public at work

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. Never have face to face contact with members of the public at work

SHOWCARD H1
SHOWCARD H2
SHOWCARD H3
1. Very likely

2. Fairly likely

3. Fairly unlikely

4. Very unlikely

SHOWCARD H4
1. Own it outright
2. Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan
3. Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)
4. Rent it
5. Live here rent-free (inc. rent-free in relative/friend’s property; excluding squatting)
6. Squatting

**SHOWCARD G1**

1. Daily Express
2. Daily Mail
3. Daily Mirror
4. Daily Star
5. Daily Telegraph
6. Financial Times
7. The Guardian
8. The Independent
9. The Sun
10. The Times
11. Local daily newspaper
12. Other daily newspaper

**SHOWCARD G2**

**SHOWCARD G3**

1. Impossible to find
2. A bit of a problem
3. No problem
A man aged 23 pleaded guilty to the burglary of a cottage belonging to an elderly man whilst he was out during the day. The offender, who had two previous convictions for burglary, took a video worth £150 and a television, which he left damaged near the scene of the crime.
A man aged 21 pleaded guilty to assaulting a stranger. An argument started when the offender pushed his way into a taxi queue. When another man tried to calm the offender down, the offender hit the victim in the face, fracturing his nose. The offender did not have any previous convictions for violence.
Is there anyone aged 16 or over living at the addresses mentioned who is black, Asian, Chinese or from other non-white groups?

If you are unsure, please use the categories below as a guide.

**White**
- A. British
- B. Irish
- C. Any other White background

**Mixed**
- D. White and Black Caribbean
- E. White and Black African
- F. White and Asian
- G. Any other mixed background

**Asian or Asian White**
- H. Indian
- I. Pakistani
- J. Bangladeshi
- K. Any other Asian background

**Black or Black British**
- L. Caribbean
- M. African
- N. Any other Black background

**Chinese or other ethnic group**
- O. Chinese
- P. Any other
Is there anyone aged 16 or over living at this address who is black, Asian, Chinese or from other non-white groups?

If you are unsure, please use the categories below as a guide.

**White**
A. British
B. Irish
C. Any other White background

**Mixed**
D. White and Black Caribbean
E. White and Black African
F. White and Asian
G. Any other mixed background

**Asian or Asian White**
H. Indian
I. Pakistani
J. Bangladeshi
K. Any other Asian background

**Black or Black British**
L. Caribbean
M. African
N. Any other Black background

**Chinese or other ethnic group**
O. Chinese
P. Any other

SHOWCARD X2
1. INTERVIEWER: Clearly mark off the 12 month reference period on the calendar and give to the respondent.

2. Mark off the dates, to the nearest month, when any crimes the respondent has experienced took place. If the respondent has experienced a series of crimes, mark off the dates of each incident in the series.

3. If the respondent is having difficulty in remembering exactly when particular incidents or events took place it may help to consider other events that have happened in the last year. Mark these off on the calendar if necessary. Examples of events include:
   - The date of respondent's birthday and other family birthdays.
   - Other important events over last year, such as the birth of a child, weddings, anniversaries.
   - Any dates when respondent started a new job or college, left work or moved house
   - Any periods when the respondent was in employment, full time education or unemployed
   - Any other relevant periods such as holidays, exams, pregnancy, time in hospital.
Life Events Calendar

This calendar is designed to make it easier for you to remember when particular crimes happened and whether they occurred in the past 12 months. Please mark on any crimes that have occurred within this period, or any other events that make it easier for you to remember when particular events occurred (such as birthdays, holidays, starting a new job etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>January 2001</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
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<td>Important Events</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2001

![New Year]

![Easter]

![August Bank]

![Bonfire Night]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>January 2002</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX F

CODE FRAMES
Coding Frames

Key to code frames for questions with changing labels

It is important to realise that in terms of calculating victimisation rates for a particular time period (either the calendar year 2002 or the financial year 2002-3), it is crucial to know for each specific case, whether the incident occurred inside or outside the reference period. In the code frames below, code 1 is always the period immediately prior to the reference period and so all incidents in this period are considered out of scope for calculating victimisation rates. Similarly, codes 2-5 are always within the reference period and so incidents are considered in scope when calculating victimisation rates. Code 6 could be either in scope or out scope depending upon the type of sample or the month of interview. For all Type A sample and Type B sample interviews conducted in the first month of each quarter (i.e. January, April, July, and October) were outside the reference period and so were taken to be out of scope for calculating victimisation rates. However, for Type B interviews conducted in the other eight months of 2001, code 6 was taken to be inside the reference period and so incidents were in scope.

1 In reality, for these months it was not possible to know precisely whether an incident was in scope or out of scope since code 6 crossed the reference period boundary with part of the period being in scope and part being out of scope. In practice, since the period under consideration represented the period closest to the date of interview respondents knew the exact month in which an incident had taken place and so no valid incidents fell into this category. Nevertheless, a change was introduced to the questionnaire in 2002 to cater for this unlikely situation.
**IntMon=January 2002**
1. Before the first of January 2001
   Out of scope
2. Between January and March 2001
3. Between April and June 2001
4. Between July and September 2001
5. Between October and December 2001
6. Between the first of January 2002 and the present
   Out of scope

**IntMon=February 2002**
1. Before the first of February 2001
   Out of scope
2. In February or March 2001
3. Between April and June 2001
4. Between July and September 2001
5. Between October and December 2001
6. Between the first of January 2002 and the present

**IntMon=March 2002**
1. Before the first of March 2001
   Out of scope
2. In March 2001
3. Between April and June 2001
4. Between July and September 2001
5. Between October and December 2001
6. Between the first of January 2002 and the present

**IntMon=April 2002**
1. Before the first of April 2001
   Out of scope
2. Between April and June 2001
3. Between July and September 2001
4. Between October and December 2001
5. Between January and March 2002
6. Between the first of April 2002 and the present
   Out of scope

**IntMon=May 2002**
1. Before the first of May 2001
   Out of scope
2. In May or June 2001
3. Between July and September 2001
4. Between October and December 2001
5. Between January and March 2002
6. Between the first of April 2002 and the present

**IntMon=June 2002**
1. Before the first of June 2001
   Out of scope
2. In June 2001
3. Between July and September 2001
4. Between October and December 2001
5. Between January and March 2002
6. Between the first of April 2002 and the present

**IntMon=July 2002**
1. Before the first of July 2001
   Out of scope
2. Between July and September 2001
3. Between October and December 2001
4. Between January and March 2002
5. Between April and June 2002
6. Between the first of July 2002 and the present

Out of scope

**IntMon=August 2002**
1. Before the first of August 2001
2. In August or September 2001
3. Between October and December 2001
4. Between January and March 2002
5. Between April and June 2002
6. Between the first of July 2002 and the present

Out of scope

**IntMon=September 2002**
1. Before the first of September 2001
2. In September 2001
3. Between October and December 2001
4. Between January and March 2002
5. Between April and June 2002
6. Between the first of July 2002 and the present

Out of scope

**IntMon=October 2002**
1. Before the first of October 2001
2. Between October and December 2001
3. Between January and March 2002
4. Between April and June 2002
5. Between July and September 2002
6. Between the first of October 2002 and the present

Out of scope

**IntMon=November 2002**
1. Before the first of November 2001
2. In November or December 2001
3. Between January and March 2002
4. Between April and June 2002
5. Between July and September 2002
6. Between the first of October 2002 and the present
IntMon=December 2002
1. Before the first of December 2001
   Out of scope
2. In December 2001
3. Between January and March 2002
4. Between April and June 2002
5. Between July and September 2002
6. Between the first of October 2002 and the present

IntMon=January 2003
1. Before the first of January 2002
   Out of scope
2. Between January and March 2002
3. Between April and June 2002
4. Between July and September 2002
5. Between October and December 2002
6. Between the first of January 2003 and the present
   Out of scope

IntMon=February 2003
1. Before the first of February 2002
   Out of scope
2. In February or March 2002
3. Between April and June 2002
4. Between July and September 2002
5. Between October and December 2002
6. Between the first of January 2003 and the present

IntMon=March 2003
1. Before the first of March 2002
   Out of scope
2. In March 2002
3. Between April and June 2002
4. Between July and September 2002
5. Between October and December 2002
6. Between first of January 2003 and the present
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Home Office conducts the British Crime Survey (BCS) to monitor the crime rate in England and Wales and provide other important information (e.g. on security measures). The survey has been conducted every few years since 1982 and is now very well known. The information it provides is used extensively within the Home Office and by academic researchers. The media also recognise that it is an important source of information on the extent and nature of crime.

The survey's primary aim is to measure the extent of various crimes experienced by the public. This measure of crime is independent of that available from statistics collected by the police, since the survey collects details of offences whether or not they have been reported to or recorded by the police.

It is known that police statistics are subject to changes in the willingness of the public to report crimes and changes in police practice in recording them. For these reasons, the survey can give a better indication of how the rate of crime is changing. Also, a comparison of the survey's results with the police statistics shows what types of crime tend not to be reported to the police.

Importance of offence coding

One of the main purposes of the British Crime Survey is to find out whether respondents have experienced any crime in the last 12 months. Anyone who has experienced a crime is asked a series of detailed questions about this crime. These questions are asked by an interviewer and form the part of the interview known as the “Victim Form”.

Each respondent can be asked about up to 6 different crimes. However, it is very rare for anyone to have experienced this many crimes within a year. Last year, 37% of respondents had at least one Victim Form and fewer than 3% had four or more.

On the basis of the information in the Victim Form each crime is assigned an Offence Code, which is designed to closely match the crime code that the police would have assigned (had it been recorded as a crime). Each crime has only one offence code, and these codes are used as a key part of the analysis of the Crime Survey.

For example, the results of the last British Crime Survey showed that between 1997 and 1999 burglary fell by 21%, vehicle-related theft fell by 15% and bicycle theft by 27%; while robbery rose by 14%.

These figures are based on how the crimes described in the victim forms are coded.
Offence codes and how they work

A list of all the offence codes is attached on pages 9 and 10 of these instructions. Some crimes are excluded from the BCS, and so do not appear – the most obvious examples are murder and fraud.

As explained above, each crime will end up with just one of these codes. If one crime consists of a number of offences (for example, a burglar breaks into someone’s house, beats up the occupants, steals the car and breaks some valuable belongings), the coding needs to sort out which of these offences takes priority (i.e. should the crime be coded as burglary, assault, theft of a car or criminal damage?)

The offence codes do have a priority order. Generally:

- Arson
- Rape or Serious Wounding
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Theft
- Criminal Damage
- Assault
- Threats

For crimes against the person (assault, sexual offences, robbery, snatch theft and other theft from the person) the respondent must be the victim. If someone else is the victim (even if that person is part of the respondent’s household) then the crime is out of scope of the survey. For crimes against the household (burglary, other types of theft – not from the person, criminal damage), the respondent’s household must have been the victim.

This is important so that crimes do not get counted twice. If a respondent tells us about the break in at his mother’s house, it is possible that his mother will also have been selected for the survey and will tell us about the same crime. Thus, we would double count that crime.

Crimes that take place abroad will receive an offence code just like any other incident.

Some crimes must always be referred to the Home Office:

- Arson
- When the offender is clearly mentally ill and not responsible for his actions
- Any crime involving the police as offenders
Carrying out the offence coding

The Offence Coding is a two stage process:

- An automated stage, based on answers given in the Victim Form
- The manual coding stage, where the coder checks the automated code

The automated stage

A special programme has been written which looks at all of the pre-coded answers given in the Victim Form and on the basis of these assigns a “best guess” offence code. This automated code is printed on the Victim Form.

This best guess code forms the starting point for the manual coding, but you should not assume that this automated code is correct. The automated code can only use the answers to certain closed questions, and does not have the same access to full information that you have. Your judgement is what we rely on, so if you feel that the automated code is incorrect, then please proceed with the manual coding as you think best. The automated code can, at best, point you in the right direction and give you an idea of the issues you need to consider.

The manual coding

The manual coding is of vital importance, because the automated system can not make use of any of the open ended questions in the Victim Form, and these often provide crucial information about the crime. There are also situations where judgements have to be made, and this can only be done by a trained coder.

You will be provided with a print out of the Victim Form containing the answers (both pre-coded and open) given by a respondent. The Victim form is highly filtered, and you will only be given the text and answers to the questions that the respondent actually answered. (Thus, if the respondent has said that no force or violence was used, then there will be no follow up questions about the nature of this force or violence).

At the top of this print out there is the serial number and crime number for this victim form. (As we said before, each respondent can be asked about up to six crimes. Thus, it is possible that you will be given up to 6 different forms for each serial number).

Using this print out you will work through a series of questions that appear on the computer screen. The answers you give to each question will eventually take you to the Offence Code for that crime.
The questions you are asked sometimes have quite a lot of explanatory text, which is there to explain exactly what we mean, and to provide guidance. It is important that you do familiarise yourselves with this text (and this manual), as there are situations where the answer to a question is not as straightforward as it appears, or where you will need to use the guidance and your judgement to distinguish between the possible answers. Although the answer to the question will often be obvious, there are all sorts of intricacies that need to be taken into account.

This manual is designed to give you more information that can back up the information that you are given on the computer screen. Although the computerised coding modules are designed to stand alone, sometimes it may help to refer to this manual – just to check why you are getting to an offence code that you think is odd, or to work out what is happening if you think the coding modules are not working as you would expect. The manual also backs up the text on the screen, so may be a useful reference source when dealing with certain offences where the screen contains a lot of information.

Once an offence code has been assigned, you will be asked how certain you are that this is the right code. You can either code certain, uncertain or that it is the wrong code. (If you code the latter, you will be sent back to the start of the coding modules). If you code uncertain, you will be asked to say why you are uncertain or to give any other comments that you think would be useful.

Most of the questions have a “not sure” category. If you code this, the offence will be assigned a “REFER TO SUPERVISOR” code.

As well as internal quality checks, many of the offence codes will be checked by the Home Office. Some offences, of certain types of incidents, will always be referred to the Home Office.

**Coding in practice**

For each respondent you will have one or more Victim Form print outs. All the Victim Forms for a particular respondent will be together. This is important, as in some cases you may find that one of the Victim forms is, in fact, a duplicate (see page 11 for more information).

**Getting to the questionnaire**

The initial screen asks for the serial number of the Victim Form that you are about to code. You need to type in the serial number (followed by a !) and this will take you to the second screen. At this point you put in the Victim Form number (which is on your print out – it is the number in brackets after the serial number).

This will then take you into the coding questionnaire.
The first thing that you will need to do is check that the serial number you have entered is correct. The screen will show you the first line of the description of the incident. This is the first question in the Victim Form (following the automated code). You just need to make sure that the line on screen matches what you have on your paper copy. If it does not match, then you must have entered the wrong serial number and you will be asked to try again.

You will be asked to choose the module that you want to start with. You can do this on the basis of the description of the incident, or on the basis of the automated code. Don’t worry if you choose the wrong module, as you should end up in the correct one if you answer the questions correctly.

The modules are as follows:

- Robbery (which is theft with violence – e.g. a mugging; this section also covers theft from a person i.e. then the article stolen was being held or carried e.g. pickpocketing)
- Burglary and theft (burglary is when someone enters the respondent’s home (or outhouse) without permission; theft covers all thefts where the item was not being held or carried)
- Assault
- Sexual assaults
- Criminal Damage
- Threats (threats of violence, other threats and intimidation)

Having chosen your module you will then be asked four initial questions. The first three just check whether the offence is one of those that always has to be referred to the Home Office (arson, an offence by someone who is mentally ill, or where the police are the offenders). The last question asks if the victim form is a duplicate.
2. MOVING ROUND THE CODING MODULES

Generally, you will answer a question by entering a code and pressing the enter key. However, you may enter the wrong code by mistake, or realise that you have put in some wrong information. Therefore, you need to know how to move about the questionnaire.

**Goback**  
At any stage, if you type in “goback” you will be taken back to the point where you choose the module that you want to try. Thus, if you feel that you have gone wrong but are not sure where, type this and try again.

<  
if you type this in at a question, it will take you back to the previous question and let you alter the answer you gave

??  
Type this in and you will see a list of the questions you have answered and the answers that you gave. This is useful, as it shows you what the questions are called.

<varname>  
If you type in < followed by the name of a question, you will be taken right back to that specific question and will be able to change the answer you gave.

>varname  
This takes you forward to a specific variable.

<<  
This takes you back to the very first question (when you typed in the serial number)

>>  
This takes you forward to the end of the data that you have entered.
### 3. CLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENTS: CRIME CODES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Refer to Home Office</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Refer to Home Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Duplicate victim form</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Duplicate victim form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ASSAULT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Serious wounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Other wounding</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other wounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Common assault</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Common assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Other assault outside the survey's coverage</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Other assault outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ATTEMPTED ASSAULT</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Attempted assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. SEXUAL OFFENCES</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Serious wounding with sexual motive</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Serious wounding with sexual motive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Other wounding with sexual motive</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Other wounding with sexual motive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Attempted rape</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Attempted rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Indecent assault</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Indecent assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Sexual offence outside the survey's coverage</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sexual offence outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ROBBERY, SNATCH THEFT, THEFT FROM PERSON</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Attempted robbery</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Attempted robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Snatch theft from the person</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Snatch theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Other theft from the person</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Other theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Attempted theft from the person</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Attempted theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Possibly theft but could have been loss/possibly attempted theft, but could have been innocent</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Possibly theft but could have been loss/possibly attempted theft, but could have been innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Other robbery or theft from the person outside the survey's coverage</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Other robbery or theft from the person outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. BURGLARY, ATTEMPTED BURGLARY THEFT IN A DWELLING</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Burglary in a dwelling (Something taken)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Burglary in a dwelling (Something taken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Attempted burglary in a dwelling</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Attempted burglary in a dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Possible attempted burglary (insufficient evidence to be sure)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Possible attempted burglary (insufficient evidence to be sure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Theft in a dwelling</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Theft in a dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Theft from a meter</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Theft from a meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 Other burglary, attempted burglary, theft in a dwelling, falling outside the survey's coverage</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Other burglary, attempted burglary, theft in a dwelling, falling outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 6. THEFT

- 60 Theft of car/van
- 61 Theft from car/van
- 62 Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 63 Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 64 Theft of pedal cycle
- 65 Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)
- 66 Theft of milk bottles from outside dwelling
- 67 Other theft
- 68 Possible theft, possible lost property
- 69 Other theft/attempted theft falling outside survey's coverage

### 7. ATTEMPTED THEFT

- 71 Attempted theft of/from car/van
- 72 Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped
- 73 Other attempted theft

### 8. CRIMINAL DAMAGE

- 80 Arson
- 81 Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
- 82 Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
- 83 Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
- 84 Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
- 85 Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
- 86 Other criminal damage (over £20)
- 87 Possibly criminal/possibly accidental damage/nuisance with no damage
- 88 Attempted criminal damage (no damage actually achieved)
- 89 Other criminal damage outside survey's coverage

### 9. THREATS

- 91 Threat to kill/assault made against, but not necessarily to respondent
- 92 Sexual threat made against, but not necessarily to respondent
- 93 Other threat or intimidation made against, but not necessarily to respondent
- 94 Threats against others, made to the respondent
- 97 Other threats/intimidation outside survey's coverage

### OTHER CODES

- 95 Obscene and nuisance telephone calls
- 96 Invalid Victim Form (e.g. no information/no offence)
4. Invalid victim forms, out of scope codes and duplicates

Invalid victim forms

Wherever possible you should avoid using code 96 (invalid victim form, no information, no crime). As the name suggests, this code is mainly intended for Victim forms where we have no, or extremely limited, information or where there has been no crime.

Even with quite limited information on a Victim Form we may be able to reach a valid offence code. In some cases, we may have no description or a very poor description, but it is still possible to use the answers to the closed questions to reach a valid offence code. Similarly, if we only have the written description and all codes are missing, we still may have enough information to get an offence code.

If you are uncertain as to whether or not there has been a crime, it is important to try to reach an offence code. A number of the offence codes are “dump codes” which are not used in the official victimisation rates (all of the out of scope codes, and codes such as 87 – possible criminal/possible accidental damage/nuisance with no damage). It is better to arrive at one of these codes than to give the Victim form a code 96. However, there will be cases where you do need to use 96 – but they should be rare. You can get to a code 96 at the main menu for the coding modules.

Out of scope codes

Where there is more than one offence within an incident, but the element that would normally take precedence is out of scope (for example, the respondent’s friend has had property damaged and the respondent has been threatened), you should try to get to an in scope code rather than an out of scope code. In some cases, this may require you to ignore the part of the incident that does not involve the respondent. However, do be careful with this, as some offence codes cover the other members of the household and some do not. Non household members, however, are always out of scope.

Sometimes, even if the respondent is the victim, the crime will be out of scope. This mainly occurs if the respondent had property stolen from someone else's home or car. In these situations, the actual burglary or theft from a car would be the in scope code. Thus, to avoid double counting, the respondent’s loss is coded as out of scope.

Duplicates

Duplicate incidents (code 02) are those where the same incident is recorded on more than one Victim Form. In these cases, one incident is given the appropriate valid offence code while the duplicates are given code 02. Duplicates are often obvious, but sometimes it can require some detective work to decide whether or not they are duplicates.

Things to look for:

a) the interviewer states that the victim form is a duplicate, or refers to details in a previous victim form
b) the date information and most of the characteristics are identical. The VFs do not need to be exactly the same because the victim may be discussing two elements of the same incident in the different VFs (e.g. if the incident is the theft of a vehicle, the respondent may discuss the theft in one VF and the damage to the car in another).
c) If the Victim Forms include the same unusual characteristic (e.g. said the other injury was “hepatitis B”)
d) in some cases it may be worth checking the job of the respondent. In one case, we had several similar victim forms dealing with threats against the respondent. His job was “custody officer” at a police station, which made it quite likely that the threats were all separate incidents rather than the same one.
SHEET 1: ASSAULTS

Most assaults uncovered by the survey will be straightforward incidents arising in the course of family rows, arguments between acquaintances, brawls in pubs, fights at football matches and so on. In these there is no motive to steal, and no sexual motive. Spitting counts as assault, as does pouring a glass of water over someone, or setting a dog on them. This main group of assaults has been divided into three sub-groups: serious wounding, other wounding and common assault. Incidents that take place in the course of work are in scope.

It is not possible to draw precise boundary lines between these three sub-groups. Coders must use their judgement. Guidelines are:

- a ‘serious wounding’ (code 11) must involve a wound (where the skin is broken or a bone is broken) which clearly needs immediate medical attention: and the severity of the wounding must be intentional
- the offender must have intended to do, and succeeded in doing, really serious bodily harm. Things to check:
  - did the respondent suffer broken bones /teeth; loss of consciousness; permanent injury
  - did respondent suffer cuts that required medical attention; a serious cut (e.g. use of weapon, knifing)
  - did the respondent require immediate medical attention

- the majority of incidents involving assault will be either ‘other wounding’ or ‘common assault’

Other wounding (code 12) applies if:
- the offender inflicts severe injuries unintentionally, or there are minor injuries inflicted such as:
  - cuts (regardless of medical attention) and the force used was not severe
  - severe bruising or chipped teeth
  - bruises and scratches which required medical attention and the force used seemed serious

Common assault (code 13) applies where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but there was no injury or only negligible injury. Minor bruising or a black eye count as negligible injury. Victims of common assault are unlikely to require any medical attention. Incidents where the victim received no injury or minor injury are common assault even if knives are involved. Spitting counts as assault.

Sometimes, the injuries described in the text description and those coded at WhatFor1 will differ. In these cases, equal weight should be placed on the two sources of information and it should be assumed that both sets of injuries happened. Injuries inflicted accidentally during an incident are counted.

All assaults which have a sexual motive are to be classified using Sheet 3, Sexual Offences. In other words, if an incident is assigned one of the three assault codes, this means that the questionnaire contains no suggestion of any sexual motive. For the survey's purposes, only the respondent can be the victim of any assault. Assaults happening to other household members are to be treated as outside the survey's coverage.

Possible codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Serious wounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other wounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Common assault (no injury or negligible injury)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Assault falling outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRIORITIES

- It is possible that some victims will have been assaulted in the course of a burglary. In most cases this will be counted as a **burglary**, but if the offence involved serious wounding (as defined above), it may in some cases be counted as ‘serious wounding’ (see detailed notes).

- Similarly, if the offender did some malicious damage to property in the course of, or at the same time as, assaulting the victim, this will in most cases be classified as criminal damage (codes 81 to 89) **unless** the assault amounts to a serious wounding (but see Note for Guidance 1D).

- Threats where force was used, even if there was no injury, should be coded as assaults (codes 11-13) or sexual offences (codes 31-35), depending on the type of force used.
ASSAULT FLOWCHART

A1 Did offender use force or violence
  Yes, on someone else
  OTHER CRIMES OR CODE 19
  No

Threats
  Threats

A2 Tried to
  Yes
  No

A3 Sexual motive
  No
  Yes → SEXUAL OFFENCES

A4 Respondent seriously injured
  No
  Yes

A5 Intentional
  No
  Yes – CODE 11

A6 Enter respondent’s
  No
  Yes

A7 Attempt to break
  Yes
  No

BURGLARY

A8 Right to do so
  Yes
  No

A9 Attempt to break
  Yes
  No

A10 Anything stolen
  Yes, from respondent
  ROBBERY/BURGLARY/THEFT
  No

A11 Criminal damage
  Yes
  No

A12 Assault more serious
  Yes
  No

CHECK A1 and A11
  If tried to hit resp
    Others
      A13b
    Others
      A12 Assault more serious

CODE 21

Level of injury
  Other wounding
    CODE 12
  Trivial
    CODE 13
ASSAULTS: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

1A Some assaults without injury will consist of merely grabbing the respondent. In these cases UseForce (‘Did the person/any of the people actually use force or violence on anyone in any way, even if this resulted in no injury?’) may be answered ‘no’; the correct code is likely to be 13, common assault.

1B Only the respondent can be the victim of an assault, for the purpose of the survey. Any incidents involving assault only, where the respondent is not a victim, should be treated as outside the survey’s coverage (code 19) unless there is another part of the incident that involves the respondent (e.g. threats). If the respondent is one of several victims, code on the basis of information about the respondent alone.

Any cases of burglary or other sorts of theft where serious injury was inflicted on someone other than the respondent will be referred to the Home Office.

1C Further criteria for the three categories of assault are:

**Common assault Code 13**

a) No injury was inflicted
OR b) Injury inflicted was trivial or negligible: [Medical attention not really necessary].

**Other wounding Code 12**

a) Injury inflicted i.e. - substantial bruising, cuts etc. but not amounting to a serious wound - [medical attention probably not necessary for a)]
OR b) Serious wound inflicted but not intentional: i.e. the offender hurt victim more than he intended.

**Note:** If an incident involves serious wounding, it should only be coded ‘other wounding’ if the questionnaire makes it explicit that such a serious attack was not intended.

**Serious wounding Code 11**

a) Offender intended to inflict really serious wound
OR b) A really serious wound was inflicted and therefore risk of permanent injury or damage [Medical attention needed immediately for a) & b)].

**Note:** Do not assume that the respondent seeing a doctor means the injury is serious. A stay in hospital is more likely to indicate serious injury.

1D Code 11, serious wounding, always takes precedence over codes 81-89, criminal damage. However, the criminal damage codes take precedence over code 12, other wounding, and code 13, common assault without injury. (Exceptions to this rule can be made where the damage is very trivial, and the assault involves injury; for example, if a victim is given a beating in which his eyes are both blacked and his clothes torn, it makes more sense to call this an assault than an act of criminal damage.) Arson (code 80) takes precedence over all assault codes.
SHEET 2: ATTEMPTED ASSAULT

Respondents are not asked, either in the main questionnaire ‘screener’ questions or in the victim form, whether anyone has tried to hit them, beat them up etc. Some respondents will have reported such incidents, all the same; they will probably be of the nature: "Someone took a swing at me in a pub". Attempted assaults are not the same thing as threatened assaults.

However, if a respondent is threatened with a weapon, this is an attempted assault (code 21).

For the survey's purpose, only the respondent can be the victim of an attempted assault. Attempted assaults happening to other household members will be referred to the Home Office if this is the only offence.

Possible codes

Code 21 Attempted assault.

Priorities

- If attempted assault is "competing" with any other offence classification, except threats, the other offence takes precedence. Attempted assault takes precedence over threats.

Attempted Assault: Notes for Guidance

2A An incident may involve an attempt to assault the respondent and a successful attack on someone else; in this case the incident should be counted as a code 21.
SHEET 3: SEXUAL OFFENCES

Most sexual offences uncovered by the survey will have an element of physical assault to them; and besides, some sexual offences will occur in combination with offences such as robbery. The survey uses six codes for sexual offences.

Codes 32-34 all involve attacks not amounting to rape. Code 32, serious wounding with sexual motive, refers to incidents which would be classified as serious wounding (code 11) if it were not for the sexual motive. (The criteria for serious wounding are as set out on sheet 1).

Indecent assaults, code 35, refer to incidents involving no injury; a typical case might be perpetrated by a "groper" on a train or bus. An assault may be indecent if its motive was clearly sexual, even though the specific act was not of an explicitly sexual character.

Indecent exposure ("flashers") does not count as indecent assault. Code as ‘other sexual offence’ (code 39).

Possible codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code 31</td>
<td>Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 32</td>
<td>Serious wounding with sexual motive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 33</td>
<td>Other wounding with sexual motive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 34</td>
<td>Attempted rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 35</td>
<td>Indecent assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 39</td>
<td>Other sexual offence, falling outside the survey's coverage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRIORITIES**

- An incident of *rape* is counted as a code 31 (rape), regardless of any other offence with which it is combined. For example, if a rape takes place in the course of a burglary, it is to be classified as a rape, not a burglary.

- Code 32 (serious wounding with sexual motive), takes precedence over any offence with which it can occur in combination (except, of course, rape and except arson).

- Code 33 (other wounding with sexual motive), and code 34 (attempted rape), do not take precedence over codes for robbery, burglary, criminal damage and most thefts.

- Code 35 (indecent assault), does not take precedence over codes for robbery, burglary, criminal damage and theft.

**Respondent:** Both male and female respondents can be the victim of sexual offences.
SEXUAL OFFENCES: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

3A There will be some sexual offences where no force or violence was used. In these, WhatFor will not be completed. For the purposes of coding, if the assault involved some contact between the offender and victim (i.e. not just exposure) this should be coded as a indecent assault (code 35).

If DescrInc indicates that the incident was one of attempted rape (code 34) but WhatFor has not been answered, coders should assume that this is an attempted rape, and answer the coding module questions as if WhatFor had been answered attempted rape.

Where injuries are sustained, it is too serious to be coded as indecent assault. Any sexual assault with injuries will be coded as other wounding with sexual motive (code 33) or serious wounding with sexual motive (code 32) as appropriate.

3B If the respondent is simultaneously the victim of robbery or attempted robbery or theft from the person and of rape or serious wounding with sexual motive, the incident should be coded as rape or serious wounding with sexual motive. However, if robbery, attempted robbery or theft from the person occur in combination with other wounding with sexual motive, attempted rape or indecent assault, the sexual offence codes do not take precedence.

3C If the respondent is the victim of rape or serious wounding with sexual motive in the course of a burglary, the incident is given one of the two sexual offence codes rather than a burglary code.

If someone other than the respondent is the victim of rape or serious wounding with sexual motive in the course of a burglary, the case will be referred to the Home Office.

If any lesser sexual offence occurs in the course of a burglary, the incident is coded as burglary.

3D If a sexual element is claimed to exist, it must relate to the incident, not the general relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.
SHEET 4: ROBBERY, SNATCH THEFTS AND OTHER THEFTS FROM THE PERSON (INCLUDING ATTEMPTS)

Robbery involves the use of force or threat of force to a person immediately before or at the time of a theft. (A threat can be simply implied e.g. "Give us your wallet". The presence of a weapon is an implied threat, even if it is not actually used). If someone is threatened or attacked by an intruder in their home, the element of robbery will usually be absent but see the detailed list. Snatch thefts have no element of threat, and only minimal force; they involve speed rather than force or threat - for example, pulling a handbag off a woman's shoulder or snatching a purse from a shopping bag. However, a snatch that turns into a ‘tug of war’ between victim and offender involves more than minimal force, and should be counted as robbery. Other thefts from the person involve neither force, threats nor snatching, but the offender intends that the victim should remain unaware of the theft whilst it is being committed - pickpocketing being the prime example.

Respondents are likely to use the term ‘mugging’ to refer to robbery and snatches, but not to other thefts from the person. Some thefts and attempted thefts of personal property may need to be classified under code 67 or 73 instead of here.

The following broad hierarchy applies to thefts of personal property:

- **robbery (41, 42)** force was used to further theft; more force than was necessary to snatch property away (including ‘tug of war’ between victim and offender) or threats used, whether or not victim actually holding items (if domestic location, may be code 55 or assault/wounding)
- **snatch (43, 45)** force used was just to snatch property away or no extra force used, but victim clearly aware of the incident as it happened and respondent actually holding items taken or carrying them on their person.
- **stealth (44, 45)** no force used and respondent clearly unaware of incident and actually holding items or carrying them on (or very close to) their person (e.g. purse in pocket or in bag being held).
- **other (67, 73)** no force used and respondent not actually holding items or carrying them on their person. (something put down on a shop counter for a while or left on a shopping trolley while respondent wanders about, and items well away from respondent at the time e.g. things left in cloakrooms).

Sometimes, the respondent may be unclear whether they had their pockets picked or lost their wallet or may report behaviour which may or may not have been attempted theft. In such cases code 48 applies.

**Respondent:** Only the respondent can be the victim of this group of offences.

Possible codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Attempted robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Snatch theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Other theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Attempted theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Possibly theft but could have been loss/possibly attempted theft but could have been innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Other robbery, theft from the person, falling outside the survey's coverage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRIORITIES**

- Where robberies occur in combination with other offences, code 41 takes precedence over all others except rape, code 31. Snatch theft and other thefts from the person, by their nature, will not occur in combination with any other offences except, conceivably, criminal damage, over which they take precedence.
ROBBERIES AND THEFTS FROM THE PERSON: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

4A For an incident to be coded with this group of codes (41-49), the respondent must be a victim. (Other people might also be victims simultaneously). If the respondent was simply accompanying someone else who was robbed (or someone else who suffered a theft from the person), no offence has occurred for the purposes of the survey, and the incident may be referred to the Home Office. But, if the respondent was accompanying someone else who was robbed, and the respondent was attacked or threatened in the course of the robbery, the incident should be coded as an assault (codes 11-19) or a threat (code 91-95). This also covers situations where the respondent was caught up in the robbery of a business.

4B If someone gains unauthorised access into a house and threatens the occupants in the furtherance of theft - in order e.g. to make them open up a safe - this is code 41, robbery. But if someone breaks into a house to steal and is disturbed by the occupants who (try to) stop him, this is burglary rather than robbery or attempted robbery (even if a household member is wounded) - see burglary (sheet 5).

4C Robbery involves the use of force or threat of force before or at the time of a theft. A threat can, for these purposes, be simply implied. Snatch thefts (code 43) involve no threat and only minimal force - e.g. pulling a handbag from someone's grasp, or off their shoulder. As soon as the victim offers any resistance, more than ‘minimal’ force has been used, and the offence becomes one of robbery (code 41) or attempted robbery, code 42. ‘Other thefts from the person’ (code 44) involve stealth; pickpocketing for example, and covertly taking a purse from a shopping basket. Victims will not become aware of ‘other theft from the person’ until after the event - in contrast to robberies and snatches. (It may be helpful to check Aware: “Were you aware of what was happening?”). So if a victim is pushed/jostled (e.g. on the tube) and later discovers the theft, this is a stealth theft (code 44). If the victim is aware of the theft at the time of being pushed/jostled it is a snatch (code 43).

4D If property is actually taken by the offender (even if it is dropped and the victim recovers it) this is an actual, not attempted, offence.

4E Property taken from a trolley or pushchair will count as a code 44 (other theft from a person), even though it was not actually physically being carried by the respondent – as long as the trolley or pushchair was in close proximity to the respondent (i.e. being wheeled). Items taken that are not being carried or held (e.g. a bag by someone’s feet, a coat on a hanger, items left behind in a pub) will be coded as 67 (other theft).

4F If a respondent is assaulted or threatened in the course of a robbery or attempted robbery of a business this should only be coded as robbery/attempted robbery (41 or 42) if the respondent was also the victim of a theft (e.g. as well as robbing the business the robber also took items from the respondent or if the business is the respondent’s business and they are a sole trader). Otherwise, the threat or assault codes will apply.

If the respondent challenges shoplifters or thieves and is then threatened/assaulted, the threat or assault codes apply. If the respondent is threatened or assaulted at work by a customer refusing to pay a bill, this is coded as threat/assault.

4G To use code 48 (possibly theft, could have been loss) the victim must not know if the property has been lost or stolen. If the respondent thinks that the property has been stolen, do not use this code.
If the offender reaches into a car and takes something while the respondent is sitting in the car, this would NOT count as a theft from a car. Depending on the level of force used it would either count as:

- A snatch theft (code 43/45) – the respondent was aware of what was happening, but no or limited force used. If the item was on the seat next to the person or close by, it can count as being held (similar to an item on a trolley that was being pushed).
- A robbery (code 41/42) – if threat or violence was used in furtherance of the theft
- Other theft (67/73) – for items that were not close to the respondent – e.g. from the boot of the car (unless respondent ends up tussling with offender for the item in which case, it becomes a robbery.

If the car is a household car, but the person in the car is not the respondent, then this would be out of scope.

An actual car-jacking where the victim is threatened to give up their car would count as robbery. If the car-jacking involves no threat or force (i.e. the person is tricked out of their car and it is driven off) this would be theft of a car.
BURGLARY, ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND THEFT IN A DWELLING

Burglary from a dwelling consists of entering the respondent's dwelling as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage (whether the intention is carried through or not). If the offender does not have the right to enter a home, but does so, this will be burglary.

Burglary does not necessarily involve forced entry; a burglar can walk in through an open door, or gain access by, for example, impersonating a gas man, electrician etc. It does not matter to whom the burgled property belongs – just the fact that it is taken from the respondent’s household premises.

The "dwelling" is a house or flat or any outhouse or garage linked to the dwelling via a connecting door. The "dwelling" should be the respondent's permanent residence. Temporary residences (holiday cottages, hotel rooms) do not count – if the respondent has property stolen from a temporary dwelling, this will be referred to the Home Office. Burglary from a friend's house would be outside the scope of the survey (and should be coded as 59 – burglary outside the scope of the survey, even if the respondent has items stolen during that burglary).

For burglary to have occurred, the offender must have entered the home. The home "begins" at any door or window whether open or shut. For example, theft from an open porch (a porch without a door) would not count as burglary, but theft from a porch with a door would, even if the door was open at the time. 'Common areas' (e.g. hallways) of flats are NOT included, and you should not code entry to common areas as entry to the home. Garages are included if they are linked to the dwelling via a connecting door. If the garage is not linked to the house with a door, it is not ‘burglary from a dwelling’ (see codes 57, 58). Assume outhouses are not linked to dwellings unless this is clearly the case.

For there to be an attempted burglary, there must be clear evidence that the offender made an actual, physical attempt to gain entry to the home (e.g. damage to locks or broken doors; glass panel in the door smashed; broken windows where the respondent said someone had tried to get in to the home). An attempted burglary takes priority over other theft codes. However, damage to back/side gates or footprints in the garden (in absence of evidence of attempt to get in, e.g. damage to windows, etc) are not sufficient evidence for an attempted burglary. If no evidence of attempted theft, but damage was done, refer to sheet 8, or, if threat, to sheet 9. Code 54 – possible attempted burglary should be used as a last resort, and all other in scope offences take priority over this code.

Theft in a dwelling (code 55) consists of theft committed inside (indoors not outside) a home by somebody who was entitled to be there at the time of the offence. Thefts in dwellings are committed, for example, by guests at parties and by workmen with legitimate access. Thefts from meters in dwellings are to be classified separately, unless these occurred in the course of burglary.

There are special rules regarding vehicles and bicycles stolen during the course of a burglary, so that if these were the only things stolen, it counts as theft of/from vehicle or bicycle theft rather than burglary (see Note 5D for details).

Possible codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Attempted burglary to non-connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic garage/outhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Attempted burglary in a dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Possible attempted burglary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Theft in a dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Theft from a meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Burglary from a non-connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic garage/outhouse (nothing taken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Burglary from a non-connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic garage/outhouse (something taken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Burglary/attempted burglary/theft in a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dwelling falling outside survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRIORITIES

- Burglary, attempted burglary and theft in a dwelling may all occur in combination with a number of other offences, and almost always take precedence over other offences. The exceptions are serious wounding, (code 11), rape (code 31) and serious wounding with sexual motive (code 32). E.g. if a burglar seriously injures a respondent who disturbs him, this may be classified as a code 11, serious wounding (but see detailed list).

- Arson (code 80) takes precedence over burglary but all cases of arson should be referred to Home Office (code 01).
BURGLARY

BT1 Break in to temp. accommodation or property owned by respondent but not lived in

- BT1a Entry to resp home
  - Yes to resp home/outhouse
    - B1 Force or violence
      - Yes
        - B2 part of theft
          - Yes
            - B3 Serious injury
              - Yes
                - HOME OFFICE
              - No
            - No
          - No
        - No
      - No
    - No
  - No
    - THEFT
      - Yes
        - B3a Anything stolen
          - Yes
            - THEFT
          - No
        - No
      - No
    - No
  - No

BT2 Entry into garage/outhouse

BT4 Right to enter

BT3 Attempted break in?

- Damage / possible break in
  - Somewhere else
    - HOME OFFICE
  - Home
    - HOME OFFICE

- THEFT
  - Yes
    - B3a Anything stolen
      - Yes
        - THEFT
      - No
    - No
  - No

B1 Force or violence

B2 part of theft

B3 Serious injury

B4 Anything stolen

CHECK B2

- Violence part of theft
  - Yes
    - CODE 41 or 42
  - No

CHECK BT1a, BT2, BT3

B5a Resp victim

B5c What was stolen?

- Household car
  - Code 60
- From hh car
  - Code 61
- HH motorbike
  - Code 62
- From hh motorbike
  - Code 63
- HH Bicycle
  - Code 64
- Other person’s vehicle
  - Code 69
- Other
  - Code 53/50

Check BT1a - BT2

- Outhouse break in, hh bike
  - Code 64
- Outhouse break in, other bike
  - Code 69
- Home break in
  - Code 51
- Attempt to home
  - Code 53
- Attempt to outhouse
  - Code 50

B6 Was bike taken easily

- No
  - CODE 64 or 69
- Yes
  - CODE 64
BURGLARY, ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND THEFT IN A DWELLING: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

5A A burglary occurs only when the offender or any part of their body has entered the home without permission. For the purposes of the survey, the ‘home’ here includes outhouses and garages linked to the dwelling via a connecting door, but excludes the grounds - i.e. garden - of a home, and garages and outhouses with no connecting doors to the home. Burglaries from such non-connected garages and outhouses are dealt with by codes 50, 57 and 58. ‘Entering the home’ means any part of the offender’s body (e.g. reaching a hand through a window to steal something or taking mail by reaching through a letter-box on the entry door). Communal areas in flats do not count as the home.

If the respondent says “don’t know” to the question “Do they have permission to be in the house” this should be treated as trespassing and coded as a burglary.

The home should be the respondent’s main dwelling, not somewhere where they are temporarily staying (such as a hotel room or holiday cottage). Thefts from hotel rooms should be counted as “other thefts” (code 67). Any burglaries of temporary dwellings (such as second homes, holiday cottages or caravans used for holiday lets) will be referred to the Home Office (whether reported by the person staying in the property temporarily or by the owner of the property).

Caravans: an actual or attempted break-in to a caravan parked on the respondent’s property counts as burglary/attempted burglary to a non-connected outhouse (codes 50, 57 or 58). An actual/attempted break-in to a caravan parked elsewhere (not being lived in) counts as ‘other theft’ (code 67) or ‘other attempted theft’ (code 73). An actual/attempted break-in to a caravan parked elsewhere that is being lived in should be referred (code 01).

(Note that if the whole caravan or parts of it are stolen while parked on the respondent’s property, this is ‘theft from outside dwelling’ (code 65). If parked elsewhere, it is ‘other theft’ code 67).

Break-ins to allotment sheds or other “storage” places not within the grounds of the home (e.g. a lock up or garage) should not count as “outhouse burglaries”, but should be coded as other theft (code 67) or other attempted theft (code 73).

In some cases of attempted burglary, WherVict may be wrongly completed, ‘outside own home’ being given as the response to "Where did it happen?" rather than ‘inside own home (including attempted break-ins)’. In these cases, assume for the purpose of classification that the response ‘inside own home’ has been given.

Deliberate damage to a back/side gate (even if in order to effect entry) but without proof of actual or attempted entry to the home or any outhouse should be coded as criminal damage. Damage to locks/padlocks of sheds or other outbuildings should be coded as attempted outhouse burglary (code 50). Damage to doors will usually be attempted burglary (unless it was obviously not part of an attempt to get in).
5B Thefts in dwellings are committed, for example, by guests at parties and by workmen with legitimate access. Even if one person had legitimate access and lets in others, all count as having legitimate access. Thefts from a meter are classified separately unless they occurred in the course of a burglary. A person who gets access to a house by impersonating an official has no right to be inside the house. A gatecrasher at a party or someone who uses false pretences is trespassing and so leads to a burglary code.

5C If someone breaks into a house and threatens the occupants in the furtherance of theft - e.g. to make them open up the safe - this is code 41, robbery, or code 42, attempted robbery. But if someone breaks into a house in order to steal without intending to confront the occupants, and is disturbed by the occupants, who try to stop him, this is burglary (codes 51 or 52), except in the following situation:

If a burglar seriously wounds any member of the household, the case should be referred. (If anyone is seriously wounded with a weapon belonging to the burglar, the offence in law is ‘aggravated burglary’, and the code will be 51 or 52. But if the respondent is seriously wounded by anything other than a weapon belonging to the offender, the incident should be coded as a serious wounding, code 11. If anyone other than the respondent is seriously wounded by anything other than a weapon belonging to the burglar, the incident should in theory be excluded from the survey, being a code 11 with a victim other than the respondent).

If anyone was the victim of ‘other wounding’ or ‘assault without injury’, in the course of a burglary, the incident is still coded as burglary - code 51 or 52.

5D If theft of/from a motor vehicle occurs in a connected garage or unconnected garage/outhouse, and these are the only things stolen, this should be coded as theft of/from a vehicle (codes 60-63), rather than burglary/theft from dwelling. However, if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, it counts as burglary/theft from dwelling.

If only bicycles were stolen from a non-connected garage/outhouse and no attempt was made to steal anything else, this should be coded as bicycle theft (code 64), not outhouse burglary. However, if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, it is outhouse burglary (code 58).

If only bicycles were stolen from a connected garage and they were taken easily (e.g. door left open), this also counts as bicycle theft (code 64). If the offender had to break in, however, or anything else was stolen as well, code as burglary (code 52).

5E It may not be clear whether the offender tried to get inside. If footprints were noticed in a flowerbed, or snow, this is not by itself evidence of an attempted burglary; the offender might just be a nosy parker, or a peeping Tom. Similarly an intruder sighted in a garden may not be a burglary. If in doubt, regard ‘don’t know’ as ‘no’ for both OffInHom and TryInsid. Such cases should be coded as code 54 ‘possible attempted burglary’. However, if any other offences have been committed (e.g. criminal damage), then that offence should take priority.

A burglary of commercial premises is out of scope, unless the burglar gains access to the proprietor’s living quarters (in which case a burglary code would apply) or personal or private items belonging to the respondent were taken, in which case an other theft code would apply.
SHEET 6: THEFT OF/FROM CAR/VAN, THEFT OF/FROM MOTORBIKE ETC, THEFT OF PEDAL CYCLE, THEFT FROM OUTSIDE DWELLING AND OTHER THEFT

Theft is something of a residual category, classified by eliminating contenders such as burglary and robbery. Within the theft classifications, ‘theft in a dwelling’ code 55, (defined on sheet 5), takes precedence over ‘theft of pedal cycle’ (code 64) and ‘other theft’ (code 67). Thus a bicycle stolen from inside a house by somebody who was not trespassing at the time is counted as ‘theft in a dwelling’. But ‘theft of pedal cycle’ takes precedence over ‘theft outside a dwelling’ (code 65) as do all theft classifications except ‘other theft’. If the only thing stolen from a household car is a bike belonging to someone in the household, this is ‘theft of a pedal cycle’, not ‘theft from a car’. If a bike is one of a number of things stolen, it is ‘theft from a car’ if the car is a household car, or out of scope if the car belongs to someone else.

A bicycle belonging to the household stolen from outside another person’s home, from someone else’s garden or from someone else’s car is an in-scope bicycle theft. Similarly, if someone else’s bicycle is stolen from the outside the respondent’s home, from their garden or from their car, it is an out of scope theft.

Theft from motor vehicles refers both to theft of parts and accessories of motor vehicles and to theft of contents. The classification system makes no distinction between attempted thefts of and from motor vehicles, because it is often difficult to distinguish these. Where a vehicle and its contents are stolen and the vehicle is subsequently recovered without the contents, this still counts as theft of a vehicle.

Do not include small children's (under 5s) bicycles or tricycles in theft of pedal cycles: such thefts should be treated in the same way as general household property (e.g. code 65).

In some cases, the questionnaire will indicate that respondents were in doubt as to whether they had lost something or had it stolen. In any case where doubt is clearly expressed, the incident should be coded as code 68, ‘possible theft, possible lost property’. Negligence by the victim makes no difference to theft.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish criminal damage from theft. (e.g. aerials broken off cars, lighting removed from house walls). The guiding principle is that for something to have been stolen it has to be re-usable elsewhere. So only vehicle parts/accessories that could be reused, were carefully removed (especially regarding aerials and wipers), and were not discarded nearby should be seen as thefts. Otherwise a vandalism code applies (code 81 or 82). However, code theft of wing mirrors or car badges as theft from vehicle (codes 61 or 63). Damage to wipers, paintwork, etc is vandalism (81, 82), unless done with intention to steal.

PRIORITIES

• When theft occurs with a straightforward assault, the classification is generally neither one of assault nor theft, but robbery. Similarly the classification of burglary embraces the element of theft. When theft occurs in combination with rape or serious wounding with sexual motives (codes 31 and 32) the theft codes do not take precedence. If theft occurs with an assault that is not in furtherance of the theft, the theft takes priority.

• Theft will frequently occur in combination with criminal damage - for example, where the paintwork of a car is damaged and something taken off or from a car. In these cases the theft codes almost invariably take precedence over the criminal damage codes (codes 81 to 89). This is so even if the damage is very extensive and the theft very small; the exception is where the criminal damage amounts to arson, where a house is set on fire. Such cases should be coded 80 and referred.

Possible codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Theft of car/van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Theft from car/van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Theft of pedal cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Theft of milk bottles from outside dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Other theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Possible theft, possible lost property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Other theft/attempted theft falling outside the survey's coverage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THEFTS OF/FROM MOTOR VEHICLES, OF PEDAL CYCLES, FROM OUTSIDE DWELLINGS, OTHER THEFT: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE.

6A If the offender was inside the home, this is usually burglary. However, there are special rules covering theft of/from vehicles and of bicycles:

- If theft of/from a motor vehicle occurs in a connected garage or unconnected garage/outhouse, and these are the only things stolen, this should be coded as theft of/from a vehicle (codes 60-63), rather than burglary/theft from dwelling. However, if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, it counts as burglary/theft from dwelling.

- If only bicycles were stolen from a non-connected garage/outhouse and no attempt was made to steal anything else, this should be coded as bicycle theft (code 64), not outhouse burglary. However, if anything else was stolen, or an attempt made to steal something else, it is outhouse burglary (code 58).

- If only bicycles were stolen from a connected garage and they were taken easily (e.g. door left open), this also counts as bicycle theft (code 64). If the offender had to break in, however, or anything else was stolen as well, code as burglary (code 52).

6B Communal areas in flats (e.g. hallways) do not count as part of the home. Thus, any theft from a communal area should be treated as a theft from outside the dwelling (code 65). If there are clear signs that the offender attempted to break in to the respondent’s flat, then this would be coded as an attempted burglary. (However, theft from outside the dwelling should take precedence over a possible attempted burglary).

6C If something is missing but may have been lost rather than stolen, the correct code is 68, ‘possible theft, possible lost property’ - for example, belongings left on a train and not recovered. If the respondent thinks the item was stolen, code as other theft (code 67).

6D Thefts of company cars (belong=employer) are in scope. Vans are in scope if used for private use or if the respondent is a self employed one man/woman band. However, thefts of hired cars are out of scope. If any of the respondent’s property was inside the stolen hired car, this counts as ‘other theft’, code 67 (not as a theft from a vehicle). If only the hired car was stolen, the incident is out of scope (code 69). Include caravanettes as if they were cars or light vans. Refer cases of theft of lorries, tractors, heavy vans (these will tend to be out of scope). Assume that vans are light vans unless this is clearly not the case.

If a vehicle is stolen and returned (e.g. by joyriders) this is still theft of a vehicle (code 60 or 62)

6E Thefts of the respondent’s personal property from lorries/work vans/hired cars should be coded as ‘other theft’ (code 67), not as thefts from vehicles.

Where the respondent’s belongings have been stolen from other peoples’ private cars (or homes or garages), the incident is out of scope (code 69 or 59). The owner of the car/home could have been selected for the same survey. However, where other peoples’ property has been stolen from the respondent’s car (or home or garage), even if none of the respondent’s property was stolen, the incident is in scope and should be coded as a valid theft from a vehicle (code 61 or 63), or a valid burglary.

Theft of personal property from another person’s house is out of scope, as this person may be in the sample. However, thefts from places such as workplace or lockers are in scope as other personal theft (code 67).

6F If an incident involves theft of milk bottles and nothing else from outside the home, a victim form should not have been completed and code 66, ‘theft of milk bottles from outside dwelling’ applies.
6G Only the respondent can be the victim of ‘other theft’, code 67. If another household member is the victim of theft, and the theft does not fit any one of codes 61-69, the incident may be referred. Thefts of items (e.g. mobile phones, laptops) belonging to an employer are out of scope. Work tools are in scope for other personal theft (code 67) if they belong to a respondent who is obviously self-employed and a one man/woman band. If the respondent is self-employed, but has partners or separate business premises, this is out of scope. Not paying for goods (or a journey) received is out of scope (this applies to shoplifting, unpaid taxi fares, meals not paid for in restaurants, work not paid for).

Theft of a credit card is in scope, but subsequent use of a credit card (or fraudulent use of a credit card number if the card is not actually stolen) is out of scope.

6H Wheely bins are in scope, and so a wheely bin stolen from outside the respondent’s home would generally be ‘theft from outside a dwelling’.

6I ‘Theft of a pedal cycle’ takes priority over other theft codes, including theft from a car. To clarify the situation with regard to cars, here are some rules:

• A theft of a just a household bicycle from a household car is “theft of a bicycle”
• A theft of just a household bicycle from someone else’s car is in scope “theft of a bicycle”
• A theft of just someone else’s bicycle from a household car is out of scope (code 69)
• If a bicycle is one of a number of things stolen from a car, then the theft should be coded theft from a car (code 61) if the car is a household car, or out of scope if the car is someone else’s

If something is stolen from a bicycle there is no separate code, so one of the other theft codes should be used – depending on where the bike was and who it belongs to. Thus, a bike in the garden that has its pump stolen would be “theft from outside a dwelling”; something stolen from a bike parked elsewhere would be “other theft” if the item stolen belonged to the respondent, or out of scope if it belonged to someone else.

6H If something is stolen from a car while someone is sitting in the car, this is not ‘theft from a car’, but should be counted as a personal theft:

• A snatch theft (code 43/45) – the respondent was aware of what was happening, but no or limited force used. If the item was on the seat next to the person or close by, it can count as being held (similar to an item on a trolley that was being pushed).
• A robbery (code 41/42) – if threat or violence was used in furtherance of the theft
• Other theft (67/73) – for items that were not close to the respondent – e.g. from the boot of the car (unless respondent ends up tussling with offender for the item in which case, it becomes a robbery.
• If the car is a household car, but the person in the car is not the respondent, then this would be out of scope.

An actual car-jacking where the victim is threatened to give up their car would count as robbery. If the car-jacking involves no threat or force (ie the person is tricked out of their car and it is driven off) this would be theft of a car.

**Respondent:** Only the respondent can be the victim of ‘other theft’, code 67. Any member of the household can be the main victim of the remaining categories. All cases where the victim is neither the respondent nor a household member - e.g. the respondent’s employing company, should be coded 69 (theft outside the survey’s coverage).
SHEET 7: ATTEMPTED THEFT
(EXCLUDING ATTEMPTED THEFT FROM THE PERSON)

The most frequent categories of attempted theft are likely to be codes 71 and 72, attempted theft of or from cars/vans or motorbikes/scooters/mopeds. In their nature it will often be impossible to say whether these incidents were attempts to steal the vehicle or just parts/contents.

There are no codes for attempted theft in a dwelling, attempted theft of a meter, of a pedal cycle or from outside a dwelling; any such attempted thefts which emerge should be coded as other attempted theft (code 73) provided that the respondent is the victim. Attempted theft, where someone else is the victim and there is no other crime will be coded as an out of scope theft (code 69).

Attempted theft from the person (code 45) is dealt with on Sheet 4.

Possible codes
Code 71 Attempted theft of/from car/van
Code 72 Attempted theft of/from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
Code 73 Other attempted theft

PRIORITIES

- Evidence for attempted theft of/from motor vehicles will often be damage (to locks, etc.): the attempted theft codes take priority over the criminal damage codes, except Arson (code 80).
ATTEMPTED THEFT OF/FROM MOTOR VEHICLES, ‘OTHER’ ATTEMPTED THEFT: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

7A It may be unclear what the attempt was aimed at; DescrInc may contain additional information.

There can be considerable ambiguity as to whether the incident is one of attempted theft or criminal damage. In such cases, the incident should be coded as attempted theft if any of the following conditions apply:

- the offender actually got into the car
- the damage was concentrated around the lock (e.g. scratches round the door lock, lock punched out)
- the quarterlight was smashed (or similar damage of the type which suggests that the offender was trying to get into the vehicle)
- the radio was pulled out or glove compartment ransacked
- other evidence exists of an attempt to steal

Smashed windscreens count as criminal damage (unless something else happened which indicates theft e.g., also tried to pull out radio).

Respondent

7B Only the respondent can be the victim of ‘other attempted theft’. If, for example, a victim form reports an attempt to steal a bicycle from a household member other than the respondent, this will be coded as an out of scope incident.
SHEET 8: CRIMINAL DAMAGE

Arson (code 80) consists of causing deliberate damage by fire. All cases involving arson should be referred to the Home Office. This means that you are never able to get to a code 80, instead you will always get a code 01 (refer to Home Office).

Criminal damage does not just refer to vandalism, but to any intentional and malicious damage done to the property belonging to the respondent, or to their home or vehicles. Offenders and victims are quite likely to know one another, as in arguments between ex-friends, landlord/tenant etc. Criminal damage to the home includes doors, windows, gates, fences, plants, shrubs and belongings in the garden - but excludes motor-vehicles in driveways. Communal areas in flats, such as hallways, staircases etc do not count as part of the home and so any damage would be coded as other criminal damage (code 85 or 86), unless damage has also been done to the door, walls or window of the respondent’s flat. Include damage to rented property as in-scope. Where damage is solely to a door (e.g. glass panel in door smashed, damage to lock, tried to smash door down), or there are smashed windows where the respondent said the offender was trying to get in, this is likely to be an attempted burglary (sheet 5).

Criminal damage does not include cases where the damage could be repaired by the labour of the victim without outside cost (e.g. throwing eggs at a house or vehicle, flour emptied on a car, rubbish dumped on a doorstep, drawing on walls with chalk, dogs fouling) or cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres). These should be coded as 87. Criminal damage also does not include damage which is probably accidental (see Note 8B). Refer any doubtful cases to Home Office. Code 88 covers cases where there was a definite but unsuccessful attempt to commit criminal damage.

A smashed windscreen counts as criminal damage (code 82) unless there is also evidence of an attempt to steal.

Possible codes
Code 80 Arson
Code 81 Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
Code 82 Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
Code 83 Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
Code 84 Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
Code 85 Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
Code 86 Other criminal damage (over £20)
Code 87 Possibly criminal/possibly accidental damage/nuisance with no damage
Code 88 Attempted criminal damage (no damage actually achieved)
Code 89 Other criminal damage falling outside the survey's coverage.

PRIORITIES

- When criminal damage occurs in combination with burglary or robbery, the burglary and robbery codes take precedence over the criminal damage codes. When criminal damage occurs in combination with theft, the incident is always to be classified as theft, except where the damage amounts to arson.

- When criminal damage occurs in combination with serious wounding (code 11), rape (code 31) or serious wounding with sexual motive (code 32), these codes take precedence. Where criminal damage occurs in combination with other wounding (code 12) and other wounding with sexual motive (code 33), the incident can be coded as assault if the damage is relatively trivial or the assault is clearly the more serious aspect of the incident. For example, if someone was punched in the eye so that their glasses broke and they got a broken nose, this should be recorded as a code 12, other wounding.

- It is often hard to distinguish between criminal damage and attempted burglary or attempted theft. The ‘attempt’ classification should only be used where the victim form states clearly that an attempt was made. (In these cases, the attempt classification takes precedence over criminal damage).

- Threats where something was damaged should be coded as criminal damage.
CRIMINAL DAMAGE

C1 Arson
  No
  Yes → HOME OFFICE
  C2 Force or violence
    No
    Yes, someone else
    Yes, Yes, C3 Serious injury
      No, No, C4 Intentional
        No
        Yes → CODE 11
        Yes
        C5 Enter resp. home
          Yes No
          C7 Enter outhouse
            Yes No
            C8 Right to do so
              Yes
              Anything stolen
              No
              C9
                Yes or attempt
                No
                C9a
                  Yes → ROBBERY / BURGLARY
                  No
                  C10 Deliberate Damage or Accident
                    No
                    C10a Attempt to damage
                      Yes
                      C11 Level of damage
                        No
                        Damage
                        Other
                        C12 What was damaged
                          Home
                          Vehicle
                          C13 Belong to hh
                            Yes
                            CODE 88
                            No
                            CODE 89
                            OTHER CRIME
                            C14 Cost of damage
                              Over £20
                              CODE 82
                              No
                              £20 or less
                              CODE 81
                            C15 Cost or damage
                              Over £20
                              CODE 84
                              No
                              £20 or less
                              CODE 83
                            C16 Belong to Resp?
                              Yes
                              CODE 89
                              No
                              HOME OFFICE
                              C17 Cost of damage
                                Over £20
                                CODE 86
                                No
                                £20 or less
                                CODE 85
CRIMINAL DAMAGE: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

8A) If an incident involves both criminal damage and serious wounding, the assault code (code 11) always takes precedence - provided that the respondent is victim of the serious wounding. If someone else is victim of the wounding, refer.

Criminal damage codes, however, take precedence over codes 12, 13 and 21 - other wounding, common assault and attempted assault. (Exceptions to this can be made where the damage is very trivial and the assault involves injury to the respondent; for example if a respondent is given a beating in which his eyes are blacked and his clothes slightly torn, it makes more sense to code this as an assault than an act of criminal damage.)

8B) For an incident of criminal damage to have occurred, damage must have been done maliciously. Damage should be coded as accidental (code 87) in the following circumstances:

- the respondent says it was accidental (but if they say it was deliberate, then treat it as such)
- the damage is just dents in the side of a car which could have caused by another car (although a dent or scratch on the roof of a car is almost certainly malicious and a scratch ‘made with a coin’ down the side of a car is obviously malicious). A broken windscreen or window with no evidence of intention to steal the car or from the car should count as vehicle damage (81 or 82).
- the respondent just found the brake lights, headlight or wing mirror smashed (unless there is evidence that it was deliberate (wing mirror by pavement or both wing mirrors are smashed)
- the damage is to the home and probably unintentional (e.g. cigarette burns after a party, crushed hedge from someone drunk falling in it)

8C) If the respondent was just left with a clean-up job but no further costs, or if the effect of the act was trivial (e.g. letting down car tyres, throwing eggs at a house or vehicle, flour emptied on a car, rubbish dumped on a doorstep, drawing on walls with chalk, dogs fouling) code 87 applies. Check the cost of the damage, as if damage does lead to cost, it is criminal (e.g if eggs thrown on carpet meant carpet had to be replaced). Graffiti done with paint, felt tip or aerosol does count as criminal damage, as does deliberate damage to plants/trees/hedges. Incidents should not be given a code 87 if it is perceived that the damage may easily be put right at a low cost (rather than no cost) e.g. cables ripped off a wall.

Some incidents of vandalism where the respondent specifies no cost may not be code 87 if the cost is accrued to the landlord or the owner of the property. In this case use the description to assess the level of damage and estimate whether it would cost more or less than £20 to repair.

If the offenders were attempting to effect criminal damage but were stopped before they succeeded in doing so, code 88 applies.

8E) The "home" in this context includes doors, windows, gates, fences, plants, shrubs and belongings in the garden, but not motor vehicles in driveways or communal areas in flats.

Respondent

8F) Any member of the household can be the main victim of damage to motor vehicles or to the home. Also, note that company cars count as belonging to the respondent (as with theft). But only the respondent can be the victim of other acts of criminal damage. Thus damage, for example, to the respondent's bicycle would be coded 85 or 86 if the damage were done away from the home - but coded 83 or 84 if damaged when in the respondent's garden. But if the respondent's son's bike were damaged when away from the home, this would be out of scope and may be referred.
SHEET 9: THREATS

"Threats" are verbal. Any non-verbal threatening behaviour (following a person closely, menacing gestures) counts as intimidation.

In most cases, the respondent will be both the person to whom threats are made and the person against whom threats are made. There will be a few cases where this is not so. Either a threat may be made to the respondent against someone else (e.g. I will kill your child) or a threat may be made to someone else against the respondent (respondent's wife is told respondent will be beaten up). The coding system is adapted to this. Where the offence consists only of obscene or nuisance telephone calls (no verbal threats stated in the calls), code 95 applies.

Threats where force was actually used, even if there was no injury, should be coded as assaults/sexual offences (code 11-13 or 31-35). Threats where the offender attempted to use force should be coded as attempted assault (code 21). Any threats that involved the use of a weapon should be coded as an attempted assault (code 21). Remember, however, that threats or force where something was stolen or an attempt was made to steal, should usually be coded as robbery/attempted robbery rather than threats or assault.

Possible codes

91  Threat to kill/assault made against but not necessarily to respondent
92  Sexual threat made against but not necessarily to respondent
93  Other threat or intimidation made against but not necessarily to respondent
94  Threats against others, made to the respondent
95  Obscene or nuisance phone calls
97  Threats/intimidation falling outside survey's coverage

PRIORITIES

- All other codes take precedence over the threat codes.
THREATS

TH1 Enter resp home
  No
  TH2b Attempt to break in
    No
    TH2 Right to do so
      No
      BURGLARY
        TH3 Anything stolen/attempt made
          Yes
          THEFT OR ROBBERY
            Yes
            TH4 Did offender hit respondent
              Yes
              ASSAUL
                No
                TH5 Try to hit respondent
                  Yes
                  TH6 Anything damaged
                    Yes
                    CRIMINAL DAMAGE
                      No
                      TH6a Weapon used
                        Yes
                        CODE
                        No
                        TH7 Threat or intimidation
                          Yes
                          Intimidation
                            Yes
                            TH8 Aimed at
                              Yes
                              Code
                              No
                              TH9 Harm someone?
                                Yes
                                TH9a Who said would harm
                                  Yes
                                  TH11 What threat
                                    Yes
                                    TH12 Was threat directed at resp
                                      Yes
                                      CODE
                                      No
                                      TH10 Was threat made to resp
                                        Yes
                                        Code
                                        No
                                        Code
                                        TH11 Other person
                                          Yes
                                          Code
                                          No
                                          Code
                                          TH12 Was threat directed at resp
                                            Yes
                                            Code
                                            No
                                            Code
THREATS: NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

9A) Some threats may simply be against property; in this case **ThreaVio** may be answered ‘no’, and **WhoHarm** and **WhThrea** not completed. In this case, use **DescriInc** as the basis for selecting codes 93, 94 or 99.

9B) The survey can cover threats made to the respondent, but not necessarily against him (e.g. I will kill your wife). This is a code 94 (threats against others, made to respondent). If the threat is made merely to someone else (though, for example, the respondent overheard it), this would be outside the scope of the survey and would be coded 97.

9C) Code 93 (other threats or intimidation made against but not necessarily to the respondent) covers a range of threats. It will cover general abuse directed at the respondent, or a threat to damage a car or other property owned by the respondent. (However, if someone threatens damage that could do harm e.g. to burn down their house, this should be coded as a threat to kill/assault – code 91).

Threats made to or against businesses (e.g. threatening to spit on the fruit outside the respondent’s shop) are out of scope and should be coded 97 (threats falling outside the survey’s coverage).
INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENTS

(Interviewers are asked to record details for all residential addresses (contacts and non-contacts including vacants)

VissecuA- Which of the following are visible at the sampled address?
VissecuG CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Burglar alarm
2. Security gate over front door
3. Bars/ grills on any windows
4. Other security device(s)
5. Estate/ block security lodge/ guards
6. Entryphone
7. None of these

RubbComm In the immediate area, how common is litter or rubbish lying around?

1. Very common
2. Fairly common
3. Not very common
4. Not at all common

VandComm How common is vandalism, graffiti or deliberate damage to property?

1. Very common
2. Fairly common
3. Not very common
4. Not at all common

PoorHou How common are homes in poor condition/ run down?

1. Very common
2. Fairly common
3. Not very common
4. Not at all common

AccTyp SAMPLED DWELLING IS:

1. Whole house - detached
2. semi-detached
3. mid-terrace
4. end-terrace
5. Maisonette
6. Flat - purpose-built
7. Flat - converted
8. Rooms, bedsitter
9. Caravan/ mobile home
10. Unable to code
IF FLAT ETC (5-8 AT AccTyp) ANSWER FlatTyp AND Lockable. OTHERS GO TO HouCond

FlatTyp CODE TYPE OF FLAT, ETC:
1. Self-contained
2. Not self-contained
3. Unable to code

Lockable BUILDING HAS:
1. Common entrance: lockable
2. Common entrance: not lockable
3. No common entrance

HouCond Is the sampled house/ flat in good or poor physical condition?
1. Very good
2. Fairly good
3. Neither good nor bad
4. Fairly bad
5. Very bad
6. Unable to code

RelCond Is the sampled house/ flat in a better or worse condition than the others in this area?
1. Better
2. Worse
3. About the same
4. Unable to code

NeigWat Is the dwelling in a Neighbourhood Watch area?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Unable to code
ADDITIONAL VARIABLES IN BCS2001 SAV FILES

Data files contain the case identifier, area code, serial number, and screen number. The case identifier consists of the three components area code, serial number and screen number.

MAIN (NON VICTIM FORM) FILE

Rowlabel Case identifier
Serial Serial number (6 digits)
Screen Screen number (1-6)
Year Year of interview
Area Area number (4 digits)
Address Address number (2 digits)
Samptype Identifies sample type distinguishing main and non-white sample
1. Main sample
2. Non-white sample
Split Follow-up module split
1. A (Attitudes to the police)
2. B (Attitudes to the Criminal Justice System)
3. C (Crime prevention)
4. D (Ad hoc crime)
Subsplit Follow-up module sub-split
1. A1
2. A2
3. B1
4. B2
5. C1
6. C2
7. D1
8. D2
Hselect Number of eligible dwelling units at address
Nselect Number of eligible adults aged 16+ in household

Interviewer Details
Intday Date of interview (day)
Intmon Date of interview (month)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intyear</td>
<td>Date of interview (year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayow</td>
<td>Date of interview (day of week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthid</td>
<td>Year and month of interview identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tnc</td>
<td>Total number of calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dated</td>
<td>Date of last visit (day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datem</td>
<td>Date of last visit (month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datey</td>
<td>Date of last visit (year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totlen</td>
<td>Total length of interview (in minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Month of issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finout</td>
<td>Final outcome code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partflag</td>
<td>Partial interview indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0. Partial interview</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Full interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>Quarter case first on date file</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Quarter 1 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Quarter 2 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Quarter 3 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Quarter 4 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Is respondent victim or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0. Victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Not a victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner</td>
<td>Inter city flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0. Not inner city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Inner city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areatyp</td>
<td>Type of area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Inner city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Standard region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. North West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. West Midlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. East Midlands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. East Anglia
7. South West
8. South East
9. London
10. Wales
11. Scotland

Gor Government office region
1. North East
2. North West
3. Yorkshire & Humberside
4. East Midlands
5. West Midlands
6. South West
7. Eastern
8. London
9. South East
10. Wales
11. Scotland

Acorn ACORN type
The full acorn set 1-54, see acorn documentation
55 - unclassified

Acorngrp ACORN Group
1. Wealthy Achievers
2. Affluent Greys - rural
3. Prosperous Pensioners
4. Affluent Executives - family areas
5. Well Off Workers - family areas
6. Affluent Urbanites - town & city
7. Prosperous Professionals - met areas
8. Better Off Executives - inner city
9. Comfortable Middle Agers
10. Skilled Workers, home owners
11. New Home Owners, mature communities
12. White Collar Workers
13. Older people, less prosperous
14. Council Estates, better off
15. Council Estates, high unemployment
16. Council Estates, greatest hardship
17. Multi Ethnic low income
18. Unclassified

1 ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods) classifies households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. Acorn was developed by CACI Ltd, through the use of cluster analysis of variables from the 1991 census. There are a total of 54 ACORN types from which 17 groups are constructed and from these a further 6 categories. (Further information about ACORN is available from CACI Ltd, CACI House, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, London, W14 8TS)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AcornCat</th>
<th>ACORN category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thriving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Expanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rising</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Settling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Aspiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Striving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>ACORN change type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Green Field Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Many more lone parents, greater social stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Baby boom areas with many more lone parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>More children, bigger families, more overcrowding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Fewer young adults, more lone parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Baby boom areas with more lone parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>More singles, less overcrowding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>More young children and lone parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Many more flats, bedsits, students and young singles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>More young workers, children, fewer private tenants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Council re-developments, more smaller dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>More singles and young workers, less spacious dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>More young families, less private rented accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>More young workers, students and singles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Re-developments with many more pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>More pensioners and accommodation for the elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>More pensioners and young home owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Many more young workers, singles, fewer private tenants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Increased ethnicity, more young families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Maturing areas, more home owners, smaller families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Gentrifying areas, more young working singles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>More young workers, less private rented property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>More young working families, fewer pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Maturing areas, many more home owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Many more home owners, less rented accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Many more young workers, singles and home owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>High growth areas, more younger families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Very high growth areas, many more young home owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Many more pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Growth areas, more young and larger families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Maturing, modestly improving areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>More older workers and pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Improving areas, larger families, fewer pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Maturing areas with greater affluence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>More older workers, larger families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Maturing areas, more home owners and pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>More young working families and home owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Growing, maturing areas, fewer self-employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Maturing, more affluent areas, many more self-employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Increasingly prosperous, maturing areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>More home owners, increasing prosperity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
42. More young workers
43. Fewer married women working, more self-employed
44. Fewer young adults, more self employed
45. Unclassified

Chgroup  ACORN change group
1. Green field developments
2. Continuing decline
3. Boom then decline
4. Improving but cautious
5. Rising affluence
6. Along with the drift
7. Unclassified

pfa  Police Force Area
1. Metropolitan/ City of London
2. Greater Manchester
3. Merseyside
4. South Yorkshire
5. Northumbria
6. West Midlands
7. West Yorkshire
8. Avon & Somerset
9. Bedfordshire
10. Thames Valley
11. Cambridgeshire
12. Cheshire
13. Cleveland
14. Devon & Cornwall
15. Cumbria
16. Derbyshire
17. Dorset
18. Durham
19. Sussex
20. Essex
21. Gloucestershire
22. Hampshire
23. West Mercia
24. Hertfordshire
25. Humberside
26. Kent
27. Lancashire
28. Leicestershire
29. Lincolnshire
30. Norfolk
31. Northamptonshire
32. North Yorkshire
33. Nottinghamshire
34. Staffordshire
35. Suffolk
36. Surrey
37. Warwickshire
38. Wiltshire
39. North Wales
40. Dyfed Powys
41. Gwent
42. South Wales

ONS Ward Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wardclus</th>
<th>ONS Ward Classification: Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Classic commuters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural heartlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Better-off retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Traditional manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Town and country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Better-off manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Small towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Established prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>High rise housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Inner London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>West Midland manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Remoter coast and country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Green belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Transient population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Scottish public housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Leafier suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Industrial margins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Urban achievers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Scottish inner city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Mixed economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Miners terraces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Remoter retirement areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Low amenity housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>London Public housing</td>
</tr>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Cosmopolitan London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Young singles</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Textile town terraces</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Outer suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Industrial towns</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Concentrations of affluence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Ethnic groups in industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Margins of deprivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Heavy industries</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Growth points</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Retirement areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Edge of town</td>
</tr>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Primary production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Declining resorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Affluent villages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The ward classification is based on the same principles as the district classification - it has two nested classifications, comprising 43 and 14 strata.
40. Welsh coalfield
41. Accessible countryside
42. Coastal very elderly
43. Expanding towns
44. Unclassified

Wardgrp | ONS Ward Classification : Group
---|---
1. Suburbia
2. Rural areas
3. Rural fringes
4. Industrial areas
5. Middling Britain
6. Prosperous areas
7. Inner city estates
8. Established owner occupiers
9. Transient population
10. Metropolitan professionals
11. Deprived city areas
12. Low status owner occupiers
13. Mature populations
14. Deprived industrial areas
15. Unclassified

Distfam | ONS District Level Classification 3 : Family
---|---
1. Rural areas
2. Urban fringe
3. Coast and services
4. Prosperous England
5. Mining, manufacturing and Industry
6. Education centres and Outer London
7. Inner London

Distgrp | ONS District Level Classification : Group
---|---
1. Rural amenity
2. Remoter rural
3. Established manufacturing fringe
4. New and developing areas
5. Mixed urban
6. Coast and country resorts
7. Established service centres
8. Growth areas
9. Most prosperous
10. Coalfields
11. Manufacturing centres

3 The ONS classification of areas was revised for authorities in 1999. The revised version of the classification was compiled using the same methodology and approach as for the original version, and the same 37 socio-economic and demographic variables from the 1991 National Census. The revised classification was necessary to reflect the new local and health authority boundaries in Great Britain at April 1999. The revision produced a different hierarchical structure hence there is little direct comparability with the results of the original classification. See “The ONS classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain: revised for authorities in 1999 for more details.
12. Ports and industry  
13. Education centres and Outer London  
14. West Inner London  
15. East Inner London  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distclus</th>
<th>ONS District Level Classification : Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rural amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rural England and Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rural Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Established manufacturing fringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>New and expanding towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Developing towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Most typical towns and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>London and Glasgow periphery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Seaside towns</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Traditional rural coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Established service centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Town and country growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Prosperous growth areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Most prosperous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mining and Inner City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Mining and industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Former mining areas</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Manufacturing centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Urban industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Liverpool and Manchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Clydesdale and Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Cosmopolitan Outer London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Education centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>West Inner London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>East Inner London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Newham and Tower Hamlets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDRP  
Crime and disorder reduction partnership

Emdidec  
Index of Multiple Deprivation (England) by Decile  
1. 10% Most deprived wards  
2. 10% Least deprived wards

Eincedec  
Income Deprivation Index (England) by Decile  
1. 10% Most deprived wards  
2. 10% Least deprived wards

Eempdec  
Employment Deprivation Index (England) by Decile  
1. 10% Most deprived wards  
2. 10% Least deprived wards

Eheadec  
Health Deprivation Index (England) by Decile  
1. 10% Most deprived wards  
2. 10% Least deprived wards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Decile Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eedudec</td>
<td>Education Deprivation Index (England) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehoudec</td>
<td>Housing Deprivation Index (England) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaccdec</td>
<td>Geographical Access Index (England) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echpdec</td>
<td>Child Poverty Index (England) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wmdidec</td>
<td>Index of Multiple Deprivation (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wincdec</td>
<td>Income Deprivation Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wempdec</td>
<td>Employment Deprivation Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheadec</td>
<td>Health Deprivation Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedudec</td>
<td>Education Deprivation Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whoudec</td>
<td>Housing Deprivation Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waccdec</td>
<td>Geographical Access Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wchpdec</td>
<td>Child Poverty Index (Wales) by Decile</td>
<td>1. 10% Most deprived wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. 10% Least deprived wards</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Social class variables

Rsoc2000  Respondent social class (SOC2000)
Provides full SOC2000 breakdown for respondent.

Hsoc2000  HRP social class (SOC2000)
Provides full SOC2000 breakdown for Household reference person.

Rsoc1990  Respondent social class (SOC1990)
Provides full SOC1990 breakdown for respondent.

Hsoc1990  HRP social class (SOC1990)
Provides full SOC1990 breakdown for Household reference person.

Respsec  Respondent Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) - Operational categories

1. Employers in large organisations
2. Higher managerial occupations
3. Higher professional occupations: Traditional employees
4. Higher professional occupations: New employees
5. Higher professional occupations: Traditional self-employed
6. Higher professional occupations: New self-employed
7. Lower professional and higher technical occupations: Traditional employees
8. Lower professional and higher technical occupations: New employees
9. Lower professional and higher technical occupations: Traditional self-employed
10. Lower professional and higher technical occupations: New self-employed
11. Lower managerial occupations
12. Intermediate clerical and administrative
13. Intermediate sales and service
15. Intermediate engineering
16. Employers in small organisations (non-professional)
17. Employers in small organisations (agriculture)
18. Own account workers (non-professional)
19. Own account workers (agriculture)
20. Lower supervisory occupations
21. Lower technical craft
22. Lower technical process operative
23. Semi-routine sales
24. Semi-routine service
25. Semi-routine technical
26. Semi-routine operative
27. Semi-routine agricultural
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Semi-routine clerical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Semi-routine childcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Routine sales and service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Routine production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Routine technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Routine operative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Routine agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Never worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Full-time students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Occupation not stated/ inadequately described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Not classed for other reasons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Respsec2**  
**Respondent Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) - Analytic categories**

1. Large employers and higher managerial occupations  
2. Higher professional occupations  
3. Lower managerial and professional occupations  
4. Intermediate occupations  
5. Small employers and own account workers  
6. Lower supervisory and technical occupations  
7. Semi-routine occupations  
8. Routine occupations  
9. Never worked  
10. Not classified  

**Hrpsec**  
**Respondent socio-economic classification (NS-SEC) - Operational categories**

*Categories as respsec*

**Hrpsec2**  
**HRP Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) - Analytic categories**

*Categories as respsec2*

**Respseg**  
**Respondent Socio-Economic Group (SEG)**

1.1 Employers in industry, commerce, etc. - large establishments  
1.2 Managers in central and local government, industry, commerce - large establishments  
1.1 Employers in industry, commerce - small establishments  
1.2 Managers in industry, commerce, government - small establishments  
2. Professional workers - self employed  
3. Professional workers - employees  
5.1 Non manual - ancillary workers, artists  
5.2 Non manual - foreman, supervisors  
6. Junior non manual workers
7. Personal service workers
8. Foremen, supervisors - manual
9. Skilled manual workers
10. Semi-skilled manual workers
11. Unskilled manual workers
12. Own account workers (other than professional)
13. Farmers - employers and managers
14. Farmers - own account
15. Agricultural workers
16. Members of the armed forces
17. Inadequately described/ not stated occupation

Hrpg  HRP Socio-Economic Group (SEG)

Categories as respseg

Repsc  Respondent social class

1. Professional
2. Managerial and technical
3.10 Skilled non-manual
3.20 Skilled manual
4. Semi Skilled
5. Unskilled
16. Armed Forces

Hrpsc  Household Reference Person social class

1. Professional
2. Managerial and technical
3.10 Skilled non-manual
3.20 Skilled manual
4. Semi Skilled
5. Unskilled
16. Armed Forces

Respondent Characteristics

Agegrp  Age Group (3 bands)

1. 16-29
2. 30-59
3. 60+

Ageshort  Age Groups (5 bands)

1. 16-24
2. 25-44
3. 45-64
4. 65-74
5. 75+
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>AnceLong</strong></th>
<th><strong>Age Group (9 bands)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>16-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>20-24</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>25-34</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>35-44</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>45-54</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>55-64</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>65-74</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>75-84</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>85+</td>
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<th><strong>SExAge</strong></th>
<th><strong>Age within sex</strong></th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Male 16-29</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Male 30-59</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Male 60+</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Female 16-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Female 20-59</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Female 60+</td>
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</table>

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<th><strong>Ethngrp2</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ethnic Group (Grouped)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>White</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Asian</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>NAd2</strong></th>
<th><strong>One adult household identifier</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>More than one adult in household</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>One adult in household</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NChil2</strong></th>
<th><strong>Children in household identifier</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>No children in household</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Children in household</td>
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<table>
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<th><strong>NAdultgp</strong></th>
<th><strong>Number of adults in household (grouped)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Five or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nchilgrp</td>
<td>Number of children in household (grouped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Five or more</td>
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<td>1.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Separated</td>
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<table>
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<th>Margrp</th>
<th>Respondent de facto marital status</th>
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<td>Married or de facto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Separated or divorced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livharm1</th>
<th>ONS harmonised marital status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livharm2</th>
<th>Whether respondent living in a couple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Living in a couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Not living in a couple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lillharm</th>
<th>ONS harmonised long-standing illness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No long standing illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Long standing illness</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hhinc6</th>
<th>Total household income (6 bands)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Under £2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>£2,500-£4,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>£5,000-£9,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>£10,000-£14,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>£15,000-£19,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>£20,000 or over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hhinc4</td>
<td>Total household income (4 bands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under £5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>£5,000-£14,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>£15,000-£19,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>£20,000 or over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hhinc5</th>
<th>Total household income (5 bands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under £10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>£5,000-£14,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>£15,000-£19,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>£20,000-£29,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>£30,000 or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenharm</th>
<th>ONS Harmonised Tenure type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Social rented sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Private rented sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ysadharm</th>
<th>ONS harmonised length of time at address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Less than 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>12 months, less than 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2 years, less than 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>3 years, less than 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5 years, less than 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>10 years, less than 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>20 years or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehowner</th>
<th>Vehicle Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Non-vehicle owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vehicle Owner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrp</th>
<th>Household Reference Person Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Respondent is HRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Respondent is not HRP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrpage</th>
<th>Age of Household Reference Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hrpagegp</th>
<th>Age of Household Reference Person (3 bands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>16-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>30-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>60+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hpageing

**Age of Household Reference Person (9 bands)**

1. 16-19
2. 20-24
3. 24-34
4. 35-44
5. 45-54
6. 55-64
7. 65-74
8. 75-84
9. 85+

### Hpagesht

**Age of Household Reference Person (5 bands)**

1. 16-24
2. 25-44
3. 45-64
4. 65-74
5. 75+

### Hrpsex

**Sex of Household Reference Person**

1. Male
2. Female

### Hrpmar

**Marital status of Household Reference Person**

1. Single
2. Married and living with partner
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widowed

### Hrpcohab

**Cohabiting status of Household Reference Person**

1. Yes
2. No
3. **SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Same sex couple**

### Hrpmarit

**Marital status of Household Reference Person**

1. Married
2. Cohabiting
3. Single
4. Widowed
5. Divorced
6. Separated
Struct3  Structure of household
1. No children
2. Children
3. Lone parent
4. Household reference person aged 60 plus

Council  Council areas (based on ACORN type)
1. Council area
2. Non-council area

Gor6  Government Office Region (Grouped)
1. North
2. Midlands
3. South
4. East
5. London
6. Wales

Rwork  Respondent working in last 7 days
2. Yes
3. No

Hwork  Household Reference Person working in last 7 days
2. Yes
3. No

Rgvtsch  Respondent on government training scheme
2. Yes
3. No

Hgvtsch  Household Reference Person on government training scheme
1. Yes
2. No

Rjbaway  Respondent away from job
1. Yes
2. No
3. Waiting to take up job
Hjbaway  Household Reference Person away from job
1.  Yes
2.  No
3.  Waiting to take up job

Rowbus  Respondent did unpaid work for own business
1.  Yes
2.  No

Howbus  Household Reference Person did unpaid work for own business
1.  Yes
2.  No

Rrlbus  Respondent did unpaid work for family business
1.  Yes
2.  No

Hrlbus  Household Reference Person did unpaid work for family business
1.  Yes
2.  No

Rlkwork  Respondent was looking for work in last 4 weeks
1.  Yes
2.  No

Hlkwork  Household Reference Person looking for work in last 4 weeks
1.  Yes
2.  No

Rlstweek  Respondent economic status in last week
1.  Paid work
2.  Government training scheme
3.  Away from job/waiting to take job up
4.  Unpaid work
5.  Looking for work
6.  Student
7.  Looking after family/home
8.  Temporarily sick/ill
9.  Long-term sick/ill
10.  Retired
11.  Other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hlstweek</td>
<td>Household Reference person economic status in last week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paid work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Government training scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Away from job/waiting to take up job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Unpaid work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Looking for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Looking after family/home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Temporarily sick/ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Long-term sick/ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rstudy</th>
<th>Whether respondent full-time student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hstudy</th>
<th>Whether Household Reference Person full-time student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverw</th>
<th>Whether respondent ever had a paid job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heverw</th>
<th>Whether Household Reference Person ever had a paid job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rftpt</th>
<th>Respondent working full-time or part-time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Part-time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hftprt</th>
<th>Household Reference Person working full-time or part-time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Part-time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rselfemp</th>
<th>Respondent working as employee or self-employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Self-employee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hselfemp  Household Reference Person working as an employee or self-employed
1. Employee
2. Self-employed

Rmpstat  Respondent managerial status
1. Manager
2. Foreman/supervisor
3. Not manager/supervisor

Hmpstat  Household Reference Person managerial status
1. Manager
2. Foreman/supervisor
3. Not manager/supervisor

Remplee  Number of employees at respondent’s place of work
1. Less than 25
2. 25-499
3. Over 500

Hemplee  Number of employees at HRP’s place of work
1. Less than 25
2. 25-499
3. Over 500

Remp100  Whether respondent employs people or not
1. No employees
2. With employees

Hemp100  Whether HRP employs people or not
1. No employees
2. With employees

Rnemp  Number of people employed by respondent
1. Less than 25
2. 25-499
3. Over 500
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hnemp</th>
<th>Number of people employed by HRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Less than 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>25-499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Over 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rsoccl</th>
<th>Respondent social class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Managerial and technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Skilled non-manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Skilled manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Armed forces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hsoccl</th>
<th>HRP social class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Managerial and technical</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Armed forces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wtm2hhs</th>
<th>2002 Main Household weight (with quarter stratification) scaled and capped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Wtm2ins | 2002 Main Individual weight (with quarter stratification) scaled and capped |
Victim Form File

Match        Unique case identifier
Rowlabel     Case identifier (7 digits)
Vicno        The number of the victim form for the respondent
Serial       Serial number (6 digits)
Screen       Screen number
Year         Year of interview
Area         Area number (4 digits)
Address      Address number (2 digits)
Vftype       Victim Form Type
  1.     Long
  2.     Short
Pincid       Incident Type
  1.     Series
  2.     Single
Suspend      Indicator of Suspended Victim form
  0.     Victim form not suspended
  1.     Victim form suspended
Befor99      Indicator of Victim Form outside reference period
  1.     Yes
  2.     No
Samptype     Main or Non-white sample
  1.     Main sample
  2.     Non-white sample
Crimeno      Crime Type (Number of screener question)
Crimtype     Crime Type (recorded at screener question)
  1.     MotTheft
  2.     MotStole
  3.     CarDamag
  4.     BikTheft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offsugg</th>
<th>Suggested offence code (generated by computer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Refer to Home Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Duplicate victim form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Refer to supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Serious wounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other wounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Common assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Other assault outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Attempted assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Serious wounding with sexual motive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Other wounding with sexual motive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Attempted rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Indecent assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sexual offence outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Attempted robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Snatch theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Other theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Attempted theft from the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Possibly theft but could have been loss/possibly attempted theft, but could have been innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Other robbery or theft from the person outside the survey's coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Attempted burglary to non-connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>domestic garage/outhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
52 Burglary in a dwelling (Something taken)
53 Attempted burglary in a dwelling
54 Possible attempted burglary (insufficient evidence to be sure)
55 Theft in a dwelling
56 Theft from a meter
57 Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
58 Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken
59 Other burglary, attempted burglary, theft in a dwelling, falling outside the survey's coverage
60 Theft of car/van
61 Theft from car/van
62 Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
63 Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
64 Theft of pedal cycle
65 Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)
66 Theft of milk bottles from outside dwelling
67 Other theft
68 Possible theft, possible lost property
69 Other theft/attempted theft falling outside survey's coverage
71 Attempted theft of/from car/van
72 Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped
73 Other attempted theft
80 Arson
81 Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
82 Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
83 Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
84 Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
85 Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
86 Other criminal damage (over £20)
87 Possibly criminal/possibly accidental damage/nuisance with no damage
88 Attempted criminal damage (no damage actually achieved)
89 Other criminal damage outside survey's coverage
91 Threat to kill/assault made against, but not necessarily to respondent
92 Sexual threat made against, but not necessarily to respondent
93 Other threat or intimidation made against, but not necessarily to respondent
Threats against others, made to the respondent

Other threats/intimidation outside survey’s coverage

Obscene and nuisance telephone calls

Invalid Victim Form (e.g. no information/no offence)

Voffence   Offence code (assigned by coder)
            Codes as offsugg.

Soffence   Offence code (assigned by supervisor)
            Codes as offsugg.

Finlofff   Offence code (assigned by Home Office)
            Codes as offsugg.

Offence    Final offence code (after Home Office checking)
            Codes as offsugg.

Codcert    Certainty of coder
            1. Certain
            2. Uncertain
            3. Not sure

Supcert    Certainty of supervisor
            1. Certain
            2. Uncertain
            3. Not sure

Nseries    Number of incidents in series

Numinc     Number of incidents in series (5 maximum)

Intday     Date of interview (day)

Intmon     Date of interview (month)

Intyear    Date of interview (year)

Monthid    Month and year of interview

102. February 2001
103. March 2001
104. April 2001
105. May 2001
106. June 2001
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>July 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>August 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>September 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>October 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>November 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>December 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201.</td>
<td>January 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202.</td>
<td>February 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203.</td>
<td>March 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204.</td>
<td>April 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205.</td>
<td>May 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206.</td>
<td>June 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207.</td>
<td>July 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208.</td>
<td>August 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209.</td>
<td>September 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210.</td>
<td>October 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211.</td>
<td>November 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212.</td>
<td>December 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301.</td>
<td>January 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.</td>
<td>February 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303.</td>
<td>March 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Partflag**  
Partial interview indicator  
0. Full interview  
1. Partial interview  

**Vfprtflg**  
Partial Victim Form Indicator  
0. Complete Victim Form  
1. Incomplete Victim Form  

**Month**  
Month of issue  

**Quarter**  
Quarter case first on data file  
11. 2001, Quarter 1  
12. 2001, Quarter 2  
13. 2001, Quarter 3  
14. 2001, Quarter 4  
21. 2002, Quarter 1  
22. 2002, Quarter 2  
23. 2002, Quarter 3  
24. 2002, Quarter 4  
31. 2003, Quarter 1  
32. 2003, Quarter 2  
33. 2003, Quarter 3  
34. 2003, Quarter 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location of incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Home inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Home garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Outside home in building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Outside on premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Row of garages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Home street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Work inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Work outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Work carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Work street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Home carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Home shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Disco inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Disco carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Disco street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Disco other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sportgrd in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sportgrd carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Sportgrd street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Sportgrd other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Pubent inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Pubent carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Pubent street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Pubent other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>On train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Railstat inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Railstat carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Railstat street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Railstat other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>On tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Tubestat inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Tubestat carpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
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57.Relfri street
58.Relfri other
59.Other building
60.Other carpark
61.Subway in strt
62.Other street
63.Park open space
64.Wasteground
65.Work garage
66.On boat
67.Allotment
68.Home other
69.Transport other
70.Caravan site
71.Pub inside
72.Pub carpark
73.Pub street
74.Pub street
75.Sportcl inside
76.Sportcl carpark
77.Sportcl street
78.Sportcl other
79.Church inside
80.Church carpark
81.Church street
82.Church other
83.Street market
84.Work other
85.In a taxi
86.Driving or travelling in a car
97.Other location
98.Vague answer
99.Not answered

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1.  Something stolen

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If valid Victim Form in England & Wales

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APPENDIX I  LIST OF CHECKS IMPLEMENTED IN THE QUANQUEST INTERVIEW PROGRAM

- Confirm correct area code, serial number, check digit and interviewer number have been entered by the interviewer
- Confirm that valid day, month and year of interview has been entered
- All dates must be entered in the format dd/mm/yy
- Age taken drugs in self-completion drugs module must be consistent with household grid
- For a MAIN SAMPLE address the number of adults living in the household should be the same as the number of ELIGIBLE adults recorded on the previous screen (NSelec)
- For a NON-WHITE SAMPLE address the number of adults living in the household cannot be LESS THAN the number of ELIGIBLE adults recorded on the previous screen (NSelec)
- For a NON-WHITE SAMPLE interview, respondent must be from a non-white group
- For YOUTH interviews the total number of adults (nadults) must always be GREATER THAN the number of ELIGIBLE 16-24 YEAR OLDS recorded at NYouth. If the household only contains 16-24 year olds the interviewer should have selected one on the MAIN sample and should not be doing a YOUTH interview
- Number of the person selected at pselec must not be greater than the number of adults recorded at nadults
- Age of respondent for YOUTH interview must be 16-24
- Marital status - only allow one spouse of respondent
- Marital status - only allow spouse of respondent to be married
- Marital status - only allow spouse of respondent to be of opposite sex to respondent
- Marital status - only allow one cohabitee of the respondent
- Must be one Household Reference Person per household
- The number of people coded as cohabiting at question COHAB must be an even number
- The number of people coded as married at question MARST must be an even number
- Time lived at address cannot be greater than time lived in area
- Time moved to address must be before date of interview
- If there is a series, the number of separate incidents must be at least two less than the total number of incidents in the crime
- The number of separate incidents cannot be greater than total number of incidents in the crime
- Date of incident must be in the reference period. It must also be after date of any previous incident
- A series must comprise of at least two incidents
- Date of incident must not be after the interview date
- The sum of the total number of incidents must be consistent with earlier answers
- Number of series incidents occurring in each year quarter must not add up to more or less than the total number of incidents in the series
- Month that incident took place must not be in the future
- Number of codes used at AgeOff (How old the offenders were) must not be more than the number of offenders coded at NumOff
- Number of codes used at RaceOff (Race of offender) must not be more than the number of offenders coded at NumOff
- Number of codes used at OffRelat (Relationship of offender to respondent) must not be more than the number of offenders coded at NumOff
- Answers at V71 and V72 (initial question about what was stolen) must be consistent with Whatstol (more detailed question about what was stolen)
Appendix J  Question development and testing

J.1 Introduction and Aims

As part of the questionnaire development for the 2002/3 British Crime Survey (BCS) the Home Office asked BMRB Social Research to carry out a programme of research to:

• test the impact of wording changes to existing questions
• develop questions on new topics

This appendix summarises the findings of the programme of question testing.

The following question areas were included in the testing programme:

• Household Box
• Main
• Screener
• New follow up questions
  • Witnessing crime
  • Sentencing
  • Fires
  • Technology crimes
• Dinking behaviour
• Stolen goods

Two phases of cognitive testing were carried out between October and November 2001.

J.2 Question testing for BCS 2002/3

Question testing was carried out in October and November 2001, and consisted of two phases. This strategy enabled a relatively large number of questions to be tested, as well as enabling some testing of questions modified as a result of findings from the first phase.

Cognitive interviews were carried out by specially trained BMRB interviewers who were each accompanied by a BMRB researcher. Four interviewers worked on the two phases of testing. For the first phase interviewers attended a two hour personal briefing, which covered the following:

• Introduction and background to BCS in 2001
• Aims of the pilot
• Changes to the 2002 BCS questionnaire
• Structure of the pilot
• Recruitment

As the same interviewers who had worked on phase one worked on phase two, and there were only a few days between the phase one debrief and the start of phase two, it was not felt necessary to re-brief them in person. Rather, materials were sent by post, which included detailed instructions on the requirements for the second phase of testing. A face-to-face debriefing session took place at the end of the second phase, which was attended by researchers from the Home Office.
In both phases, retrospective probing was used to explore the ways in which respondents understood the questions and came up with their answers. Respondents were asked a series of survey questions on a particular topic, followed by in-depth probing on specific points of interest - for example, how an answer was arrived at and respondents' understanding of key words and phrases used in particular questions. The survey questions, recruitment questionnaire and follow up probes used in both phases of cognitive testing are included at the end of this Appendix.

Interviewers were given broad quotas to fulfil based on age, sex and victimisation. In phase one a total of 20 respondents were interviewed.

The second phase of cognitive testing took place two weeks later, and contained questions modified as a result of the feedback from phase one as well as previously untested questions. A total of 20 respondents were interviewed at this second stage.

Interviews took place in respondents' own homes, and lasted around an hour. Respondents were paid £20 as a token of appreciation for agreeing to take part. Analysis was based on a combination of researcher summaries and comments made at the debriefing session, which took place after each phase of testing.

**J.3 Results of cognitive testing**

The following sections describe the findings of the cognitive testing of questions for the 2002 British Crime Survey (BCS), and any recommended wording or question-format changes.

**Burgprob [ASK ALL]**

SHOW CARD M3

(How much of a problem are…) people being burgled or having their house broken into?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all
Mugprob  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people being mugged or robbed?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Comments
It was felt these questions should be removed as they are repetitive, respondents are already asked how worried they are about being burgled and being mugged they are also asked how likely they think this is.

DisProb  [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD M3
Thinking about the types of problems listed on this card, overall how much of a problem do you think they are in your area? Do you think they are....READ OUT

1. A very big problem
2. A fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. or not a problem at all

Comments
This question took a long time to do and was difficult to administer. Respondents took a long time thinking about it, and found it difficult to consider all things together. Nearly all respondents initially answered the question wrongly (i.e. want to give an individual answer for each problem on the card) and the interviewers often has to explain it 2 or 3 times before the respondent understood. Overall it was felt that this question added no further information and should be deleted.

Witness Intimidation Questions

SeenCri1- [ASK ALL]
SHOWCARD A1
Including anything you have already mentioned, have you in the last five years seen any of these crimes actually happening? Please include any crimes where you were, also the victim.

1. Someone vandalising property or a car
2. Someone stealing from a car
3. A serious fight or assault
4. None of these
Comments
In round 1 it was thought we would need to clarify whether code 1 referred to any property or whether this should be more specific. Some respondents confused code 2, stealing something from a car with stealing a car, respondents also questioned how serious a fight had to be to be relevant. If more than one thing was mentioned the follow up questions should refer to the crime in question to avoid confusion.

Vandvict [ASK IF WITNESSED VANDALISM]
You mentioned that you had seen someone vandalising property or a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the property or car being vandalised belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

1. Respondent
2. Other household member
3. Someone else

Comments
If there is joint ownership, priority needs to be given to the respondent at this question.

Vandwhy [ASK IF CALLVAND = NO]
Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else had called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/ too much trouble
9. Dislike/ fear of police
10. Other

Comments
The question text was softened at this question after round 1 piloting, originally it read “Why not?” which was felt to be too harsh. In addition extra codes were added to the answer list.
Formvan0-4  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]  What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?  SHOWCARD A2  CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Blackmail/ offer of bribes
6. Other intimidation

Comments  
Suggested that codes 2 and 3 could be combined

Inhaman  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]  On how many separate occasions did this occur?

1. Once
2. 2-10 times
3. 10 or more

Comments  
Suggested re-phrasing this question to “How many times did this happen”

Intfirst  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]  When did the intimidation first occur?

1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other

Comments  
The answer categories in this question were thought to be fairly meaningless with a lot of potential overlap. Codes 1 and 2 could be the same time, as could codes 2 and 3. Overall, the intimidation loop was quite long and this was the strongest candidate for deleting.
Whyhar  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Why do you think harassment occurred?

1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone ‘around here’
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

Comments
This question would probably be best on a show card. Lots of general answers came such as drug abuse, alcohol and lots of specific things.

CallFite  [ASK IF Scencri3 = Yes]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
If this question refers to something that happened to the respondent the, wording needs changing to “when this happened to you…”

PolTask1  [ASK ALL]

Now I’d like to ask you some questions about the police

SHOW CARD A11

On this card are some of the things that the police are asked to do. Which of these do you think is the MOST important thing the police have to do?

1. A. Giving crime prevention advice
2. B. Responding to emergency calls
3. C. Detecting and arresting offenders
4. D. Patrolling on foot
5. E. Patrolling in cars
6. F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
7. G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
8. H. Policing traffic
9. I. Working with schools and young people

Comments
It was thought that ‘Bobbies on the beat’ should be added to the code 4 description ‘Patrolling on foot.’
Polplace

[IF WOULD FEEL SAFER SEEING MORE POLICE]
What sort of places do you think it is most important for the police to patrol on foot?
RECORD ANSWER. PROBE FULLY

Comments
People in the pilot mentioned a whole host of things, which could generally be summarised as “Everywhere” and “every time” or just wherever they personally go, mothers wanted them outside schools, people who go to parks wanted them in parks. People often wanted them outside their house or on their street corners or in ‘busy’ places. We would suggest keeping the question open for the second pilot, but use a list in the probing after the interview to see how this works. We remain unconvinced that this question is of any value.

ConfOff

[ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD J1
Thinking about the Criminal Justice System as a whole, that is, the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, prison and probation services, please choose a phrase from this card to show how confident you are that it is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

Comments
This question was found to be a bit wordy, suggested removing the reference to CPS – this would not make any difference to respondents’ understanding of the CJS.

Confsent

[ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD J1
How confident are you that the sentences passed by the courts are appropriate?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

Comments
This question covered the same issue as “Sentserv” which already existed so could be removed.
Impsent  [ASK ALL]
Looking at this card what in your opinion is the most important thing that good sentencing should do?
SHOWCARD J2
CODE ONE ONLY

1. Punish
2. Restrict opportunities to re-offend
3. Change behaviour/attitudes of an offender to prevent them re-offending (rehabilitation)
4. Deter others from committing the same crime (general deterrence)
5. Make amends to the victims for harm done
6. Express society's disapproval
7. Scare the offender so that he/she won't do it again (individual deterrence)
8. Don’t know

Comments
At stage 1 of the piloting many respondents were thinking about prison sentences only, some thinking about sentencing in general. The term 'good sentencing' seemed to be fairly meaningless to most people. If we restricted the question to a specific type of sentence it would greatly simplify the question e.g. 'What do you think is the main purpose of sending people to prison?' This question took a long time for respondents to answer.

Noticsen  [ASK ALL]
How much notice should be taken of the following when a sentencing decision is made:
SHOW CARD J3

a) …The offenders domestic responsibilities

A great deal of notice
Some notice
No notice
Don’t know

Comments
Respondents found this the most difficult question to answer, perhaps we could change it to be more specific? Domestic responsibilities is not a phrase used by ordinary people. One person interpreted it as being responsibilities to their nation (where they live)
b) …The number of times the offender has offended before

A great deal of notice
Some notice
No notice
Don’t know

Comments
This statement worked OK

c) …The cost of the sentence to the tax payer

A great deal of notice
Some notice
No notice
Don’t know

Comments
Some respondents had difficulty with this question

d) …Public opinion about the offence

A great deal of notice
Some notice
No notice
Don’t know

e) …Whether this particular type of crime is occurring frequently within the local area

A great deal of notice
Some notice
No notice
Don’t know

Comments
This last statement was also difficult for respondents to answer – and depended on the type of crime being considered.

Overall comments about this section
Overall, we felt many respondents either did not understand the questions or did not give considered answers (e.g. simply saying ‘A great deal of notice’ to all questions because this is the first option on the card). Again, the phrase ‘sentencing decision’ seemed fairly meaningless to many respondents. Some respondents felt the answer depended on the type of crime – the question would be simpler if it related to a specific crime.
Reconvic [ASK ALL]
An offender is least likely to offend again if they are given:
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess

1. A prison sentence
2. A community penalty
3. It makes no difference
4. Don’t know

Comments
This question didn’t really work in its position in round 1 piloting after all the previous statements. We suggest moving this to after ‘servsen’.
Code 2 seemed a strange phrase, suggested changing to “Some other kind of punishment” or “Community service”.
The question could be improved with rephrasing “Do you think that an offender is least likely to offend again if they are given: READ OUT:”
It was felt the question had little to offer in terms of understanding. Strong candidate for deletion.

Mrapesen [ASK ALL]
An adult male (21 and over) convicted of rape will get an average sentence length of:
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess

Comments
It was important to stress ‘will’ at this question rather than ‘should’. A mixture of respondents in the pilot answered “will get” and “should get” regardless of the wording.

Servsen [ASK ALL]
If someone is sentenced to serve 12 months, how long, on average, do you think they will actually serve in prison?
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess.

Comments
This question already exists as Serv/YP in the current survey, so we wouldn’t necessarily need to pilot again in round 2.

Probeff [ASK ALL]
How effective do you think the probation service's work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...
SHOWCARD J4

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective?
5. Don’t know
**Priseff**  
**[ASK ALL]**
How effective do you think the prison service's work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...
SHOWCARD J4

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective?
5. Don’t know

**Comments**
*Probeff and Priseff are similar to questions already asked which say "how good a job do you think the prisons/probation services are doing" – It is debatable whether both questions for prisons and probation are needed? With these 2 questions, there was a mixture of answers, some people answered knowledgeably from personal experience, some from what they have read in newspapers/ seen on TV, and some people just guessed.*

**Implitnu**  
**[ASK ALL]**
While in prison, how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to basic literacy and numeracy courses?
SHOWCARD J5

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
5. Don’t know

**Impdrug**  
**[ASK ALL]**
And how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to drug treatment courses?
SHOWCARD J5

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
5. Don’t know

**Comments**
*Nearly everyone in the pilot said 'very important' for Implitnu and Impdrug which would probably be the case for most respondents. We felt these questions were unlikely to generate much differentiation amongst respondents. They were strong candidates for deletion.*
Prispop  [ASK ALL]
I am now going to ask you about the prison population, that is the number of total people held in all prisons in England and Wales, including those held awaiting trial.

Would you say that the prison population now is?
SHOWCARD J6

1. Much too high
2. A little too high
3. About right
4. A little too low
5. Much too low

Comments
The Question text needed rephrasing to refer to the ‘total number of people’. Suggested the question would work better if phrased ‘Compared to 5 years ago, do you think the prison population now is…” READ OUT.

NeighW  [ASK ALL]
I would now like to talk to you about neighbourhood wardens. Neighbourhood Wardens are a new initiative designed to help communities. This card explains their role in more detail

Comments
This section didn’t work at all well. Although one person was aware of the initiative, most either didn’t know, confused the issue with Neighbourhood Watch, or weren’t sure whether it was referring to other types of wardens and night watchmen. As this is a new initiative, perhaps this section could be left until next year when awareness is higher. Need to make clear that this is not referring to Neighbourhood watch.

NeighW1  [ASK ALL]
Before you were asked to participate in this survey, were you aware of the Neighbourhood Warden Schemes?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

NeighW2
As far as you know is there a Neighbourhood Warden in this area?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

Comments
This question needs to be filtered on those saying yes at the previous question.
NeighW3  [ASK IF ‘NEIGHW2=1’]
Were you involved in any consultation regarding setting up the Neighbourhood Wardens Scheme or not? For example, via a questionnaire or telephone call, canvassing door to door, public meetings or adverts asking for help in the local press?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
This was found to be quite a wordy question, it was suggested the example could be taken out.

IDCard  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]
SHOW CARD N3
When an official calls at your door, for example, someone from the gas, electricity or water companies or a police officer, do you check their identity card or documentation before allowing them to enter?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

xnidcard  [IF IDCARD= 4 OR 5]
why not?
INTERVIEWER RECORD ANSWER GIVEN

Comments
This was found to be a particularly difficult question to answer. We would recommend removing it.

WHTIML  [ASK IF TIMLILN=1]
How regularly would you say you use the indoor lights timer or sensor switch?
SHOWCARD N3

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
SHOWCARD N5
In which occasions do you normally use the timer or sensor switch?

1. All year round
2. Only during the winter months
3. At night when someone is at home
4. When your home will be empty for a short time (a couple of hours)
5. When your home will be empty for a longer time eg overnight, all day
6. When you are going away for a number of days
7. Other (PROBE)

Comments
It would probably be enough just to have one of these questions as they ask similar things. Code 6 needs to have ‘Away on holiday’ at the beginning of the code.

SHOWCARD N3
How regularly would you say you use the outdoor lights timer or sensor switch?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

Comments
In round 1 of the piloting this question didn’t really work, as most people either had outside lights/sensors or not. They are not the sort of things that are either on or off.

Bardoor
Do you have bars (or a bar door) in the front or back door of your house?

1. Yes at the front
2. Yes at the back
3. Yes – at both back and front
4. No

Comments
Nobody had bar doors, even piloting in quite rough areas – suggest the question is not useful when there will be such a small number of people who have these things. For the question to remain it would be important to distinguish between a bar and a metal grill.
Firsaf1 [ASK ALL]
SHOW CARD F1
Looking at this card which, if any, of these things do you currently have in your home to protect your household from fires?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
INTERVIEWER: LADDERS/ROPES WHICH ARE KEPT IN A GARAGE OR OUTHOUSE SHOULD NOT BE COUNTED AS FIRE SAFETY MEASURES.

1. Smoke alarm
2. Fire blanket
3. Fire extinguisher
4. Fire door
5. Ladder/rope
6. Fire escape/wide opening windows
7. Practice fire drill/plan escape route
8. Heat sensor
9. Other fire safety measures
10. None of these

Comments
Smoke alarm and heat sensor could be considered the same thing.

Alawork [Ask if Firsaf1=smoke alarm]
How is the smoke alarm powered?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY IF MORE THAN ONE

1. Wired to the mains/mains powered
2. Battery – ordinary (1-year)
3. Battery (10-year)
4. Unsure

Comments
Suggest making this easier to understand by changing question to “How does the smoke alarm work – READ OUT”

Intern2 Do you or anyone else in your household use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
This question was thought to be unclear in Round 1 piloting, suggest expanding question to say “…either at home or outside the home”
OwnCard [ASK HALF MAIN SAMPLE]
In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you personally used a credit card or bank card?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
This question should refer to debit cards as well.

UseCard [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]
SHOW CARD T2
Looking at this card, please tell me in what ways you have used your credit or bank card in the last year?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. To pay for a meal in a restaurant
2. To buy things in a shop or garage
3. To buy things over the telephone
4. To buy things via mail order
5. To buy things on the Internet
6. To withdraw or deposit money at a cash machine
7. As a cheque guarantee card
8. Other (specify)

Comments
The answer list at this question needed revision, some respondents didn’t spot code 2 and said ‘other – in shops’. Code 2 would be better at the top of the list, with the wording “In a shop or garage to buy things” so that the word ‘shop’ is more visible. “At a cash machine to withdraw or deposit money” should be second on the list.

IntCard [ASK IF BuyInt = No]
Would you consider buying things over the Internet if you could be certain that it was fully secure? By this I mean that it was impossible for anyone to use your card details without your permission.

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
We would recommend asking first version of IntCard to see how ‘security’ issues rank alongside other barriers. Need to distinguish between security issues to do with payment and security issues to do with delivery of goods.
IntSec [ASK IF UseCard=Internet]
When buying things over the Internet what sort of security measures, if any, influence which websites your use? DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Well known/popular site
2. Reputable/well-known company
3. Closed padlock system on site
4. Registration/password procedures
5. Being asked for Card Security Number when paying
6. Other (specify)
7. Nothing/not concerned about security

Comments
Not too many people answered this question in the pilot, but most people mentioned on screen assurances or security screen banners.

WhPrec [ASK IF Precau1 = Yes]
What measures do you take? DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Don’t open e-mail attachments from unknown sources
2. Don’t download computer software
3. Use a firewall or anti-hacking software
4. Run virus protection software
5. Don’t visit unknown websites
6. Use password protection systems
7. Other (specify)

Comments
This was a difficult question to answer, perhaps would be better as a showcard? There were assurances from one (knowledgeable) respondent that no-one was likely to have firewall on home computer – companies/businesses only

VicInter [ASK IF WherInt = Home]
And in the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you or any members of your household actually accessed or received any unsolicited material via the Internet that you have found offensive or that has upset you in any way?

1. Yes
2. No
Precau2  [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]
Have you taken any measures to stop you or anyone else in your household accessing or receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material through the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
It was not clear that these two questions relate to Home computers so this needs to feature in the question text again somewhere.

WhPrec2  [ASK IF Precau2= Yes]
What sort of measures have you taken? DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions in the browser
2. Controls/restrictions by the service provider
3. Controls/restrictions in the search engine
4. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)
5. Keep the computer in a family room
6. Monitor children’s/other household members use of the Internet
7. Never give out personal details over the Internet
8. Never give out email address unnecessarily
9. Other (specify)

Comments
This question would be easier as a showcard.

WhPrec3  [ASK IF AwaPrec= Yes]
What sort of measures are you aware of? DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions in the browser
2. Controls/restrictions by the service provider
3. Controls/restrictions in the search engine
4. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)
5. Keep the computer in a family room
6. Monitor children’s/other household members use of the Internet
7. Never give out personal details over the Internet
8. Never give out email address unnecessarily
9. Other (specify)
Comments
This question would be easier as a showcard.

Emahara [ASK IF Intern2= Yes]
People are sometimes pestered or harassed by people phoning or writing to them. This may be done either by someone they know or a stranger. In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE] have you received any messages by email which you considered to be offensive, annoying, or harassment?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
In the piloting respondents were able to answer this and the next question OK, and didn't really consider junk mail/messages when answering. However, it would probably be better to take out the reference to 'annoying' messages, and filter the above question on those who use computers at home.

Mobhara And in the same period have you received any messages—either voice messages or text messages on your mobile phone which you considered to be offensive, annoying, or harassment?

1. Yes – by text
2. Yes – by voice
3. No
4. Not applicable no mobile phone (pilot only)

Educat4 Do you have any difficulties reading and writing in English?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
Although nobody in the pilot objected to being asked this question, it did come across as being a bit of a silly question and did raise a few smiles with a few respondents. Perhaps this could be an “Interviewer ask or record” question. By this stage in the interview interviewers will have a pretty good idea of the respondents’ abilities from how they are able to read and understand show cards. It could also be filtered so that those who are ethnic 1 or 2 and educat2=1-4 are not asked this question. Overall, however, we feel the question has little value.
**DRINKING BEHAVIOUR MODULE**

**Comments**

Although this section was fine in round 1, there may be problems when it is self completion, so we recommend that the questionnaire from here onwards is self completion for round 2.

**Alcmuch**

On days when you drink alcohol, on average how many units of alcohol do you have in a day?

SHOWCARD E2

A unit of alcohol is defined as:

- ½ pint of beer
- a small glass of wine
- single measure of spirit or liqueur

Drinks such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hoopers Hooch are approximately 1.5 units.

[Have this definition at the top of every question that asks about number of units.]

0…50

**Comments**

This in particular may cause problems when self completion. There will need to be an instruction that if the respondent is having difficulty estimating the number of units, then they can ask the interviewer for help. It may help to extend the definition to have an example, or say how much half a bottle of wine is, or a bottle of spirits. The question needs to enable the respondent to enter half units.

The question worked OK in the pilot with only 1 respondent calculating an average per day rather than estimating an average for any one day.
A. GENERAL BEHAVIOUR

Alctype When you drink alcohol, what types of alcohol do you most often drink? You can pick one or two options

SHOWCARD E3

1. Strong beer/lager/cider
2. Normal strength beer/lager/cider/shandy
3. Table wine
4. Alcoholic lemonades and colas/Alcopops such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hoopers Hooch
5. Spirits
6. Sherry/fortified wine
7. Low alcohol drinks only
8. Other

Comments
Respondents will need more than two options in a lot of instances.

CONSEQUENCES

AlcCons I would now like to ask you about things that can happen to some people after they have been drinking alcohol.

How often in the last 12 months have you
....felt very drunk after drinking alcohol?
....had a hangover after drinking alcohol?
....felt you had no control over what happened to you after drinking alcohol?
....been unable to remember what happened the night before after drinking alcohol?
....missed work, school or college after drinking alcohol?
....got into a heated argument during or after drinking alcohol?
....got into a fight during or after drinking alcohol?
....been injured either accidentally or deliberately after drinking alcohol?
....broken, damaged or destroyed something that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?
....taken something that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?

SHOWCARD E8 and E9
1. Never
2. Once
3. Two or three times
4. Four to ten times
5. More than ten times
Comments
This question worked OK in the pilot, but 10 statements is too many, and should be cut down. A few of the statements clearly overlap (e.g. 1 and 2).

2002 STOLEN GOODS MODULE

[ALL INFORMANTS AGED 16-59]

Intro
The next set of questions are about the types of goods, such as stereos and televisions that you may have in your home.

Own
Do you or your household have any of the following items?

…Colour TV
…Video Player or recorder
…Stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)
…Car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player
…Mobile phone
…Camera (non-digital)
…Digital camera
…Video camera
…Games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo)
…Personal computer equipment (not a laptop)
…Laptop computer
…Jewellery (of the kind you buy in a jewellers shop

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
There are a lot of cameras on the list, can we take any out?
The phrase “CD/DVD/Minidisc” is quite cumbersome to read out, but this should be OK in the self-completion.
Need to stress games console and not just the games that you buy for Playstation etc.

New
[ONLY ASK IF INFORMANT PURCHASED GOODS SINCE FIRST OF [<DATE>]]
The next set of questions ask whether or not any of these items were bought brand new from a shop/catalogue/telephone/internet or in some other way.

Comments
This intro is probably not needed.
OthBike: How was the BICYCLE purchased?

SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

Comments
‘Got it as a gift’ might be useful as a code in case people misread the previous question and code items they have acquired in the last 12 months, rather than those they have personally bought.

Second hand from a shop might be more logically placed as the second code so that respondents can see that we want to know about this distinction.

SMUGAW: [ASK ALL ]

Are you aware that cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco are smuggled into the country and sold below the retail price?

1. Yes
2. No

Comments
This seemed to be a pointless question as everyone in the pilot said yes, as it was expected the majority of respondents would say yes here.

TOBTOT: On the last occasion that you bought some hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled, how many pouches of 50g in weight did you buy? (Note: pouches are usually 50g in weight)

Comments
In the piloting one respondent pointed out that packets of hand rolling tobacco are usually sold in pouches of 25g.
Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is [_________] and I am from the British Market Research Bureau. We are currently conducting a study regarding people’s life experiences.

Please be assured that in accordance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct, all your answers would be treated in the strictest of confidence.

**E1** Can I just ask what was your age last birthday?

Under 18 1
18 to 60 2
Refused 3

I would like you to think about things that may have happened in the last 12 months.

**E2** Have you started College / University in the last 12 months?

Started College 1
Started University 2
No 3

**E3** Have you started a new job / left work in the last 12 months?

Started a new job 1
Left work 2
No 3

**E4** Have you moved into a new house in the last 12 months?

Yes 1
No 2

**E5** Have you personally had an alcoholic drink of any kind in the last month?

Yes 1
No 2
E6 Do you know any police officers well enough to talk to, or by name?  
Yes 1  
No 2  

E7 Who are they? 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent in police</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>CLOSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband, wife or other household member</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CLOSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relative / friend in police</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers seen on duty / through work</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>E8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E8 CHECK QUOTA SHEET 

If eligible for interview 

I would like to invite you to take part in an interview later in the week on your life experiences. As a thank you for your time we would give you a £20 in cash. Would you be willing to participate in our study? 

Can I arrange a time on Thursday 8 November in which you would be available for an interview? We will need about an hour of your time and I shall be accompanied by an observer from the research agency.

The interview will take place on ....../....../....../ at ............ hrs.

Please record the respondent’s name, address and telephone number below

Name ..............................................
Address ..............................................
....................................................
....................................................
Postcode ...........................................
Telephone ...........................................

Confirmation of receiving payment:

I have received my £20 payment for being interviewed.

Signed: _________________________________________
The following table provides some guidance for probing the pilot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question name</th>
<th>Probe for…</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic P2</td>
<td>- Does this cause comment/disliked at the start of the interview?</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeenCri1-3</td>
<td>- Does respondent answer question easily?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PolTask 1 – 3</td>
<td>- Do they query any of the options?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P15/20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polplace/</td>
<td>Ask respondent if there are any other places that other people might mention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patwher P21</td>
<td>- Does the question work?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ease of understanding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- sort of answers given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impsent/</td>
<td>- Understanding of question – especially the phrase “sentencing”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Noticsen,</td>
<td>- Incidence of “don’t know, no idea, it depends”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconvic,</td>
<td>- Where answers are given, are they a guess or based on knowledge?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrapesen,</td>
<td>- Does response think about answer?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>servsen,</td>
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<td>impdrug,</td>
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<td>prispop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question Area</td>
<td>Possible Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| NeighW P24    | - Probe whether respondent grasps the distinction between Neighbourhood Wardens and Neighbourhood Watches  
- Did respondent just glance at showcard or read fully? |
| SecSurv P26   | - Probe respondent for understanding of the phrase “security survey”  
- Incidence of DK |
| Whtiml/Whotim P27 | - Can people answer these questions? – are answer categories too broad? |
| Usecard P29   | - Is list exhaustive? |
| Buyint P31    | - If ‘yes’ probe later for whether respondent is concerned about security at all and if so how secure they think internet shopping is compared to other forms of shopping |
| Intcard P31   | - Is list exhaustive?  
- Probe in more detail for not shopping on internet and specifically about security if respondent has not mentioned this spontaneously. Ask how they think Internet compares to using credit cards in other ways |
| Intsec P32    | - Is list exhaustive?  
- Probe for specific awareness of measures, esp closed padlock system if not mentioned previously – do they know what it is/means?  
- Ask if respondent knows about the Which? Web Trader scheme. |
| Whprec/whprec2 P33/34 | - Probe in more detail about precautions if people don’t mention things spontaneously  
- check if think respondent is confusing home/work computers/ answering in relation to work about viruses/hacking |
<table>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emahara/mobhara P34</td>
<td>- Probe whether people are able to distinguish between pestering/harassing messages and junk messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educat4/Language P35</td>
<td>- Reaction to these questions by respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn P36</td>
<td>- Reaction to these questions by respondent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Alcmuch/Almost P37/38 | - Timing  
- Does this question work?  
- What sort of thing would the respondent suggest to make it clearer and easier to answer? |
| Alctype P37           | - Anything missing from the list?  
- Do respondents need to pick more than one or two options?  
- Ease of answering |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Femunits/ Malunits P38/39</th>
<th>- Ease of answering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Stolen goods – how purchased P41 | - Any missing codes?  
   - Respondent able to think of any other ways that people can buy things nowadays  
   - Respondents able to distinguish between new and second hand? |
| Cigtot/pri Tobtot/pri P45 | If answered at all:  
   - Does this question work?  
   - Are respondents able to estimate amount and price? Could they give estimates for their non-smuggled purchases? |
The following table provides some guidance for probing the pilot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question name</th>
<th>Probe for...</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| WBurgl - WRaceAtt P6/7 | - Does respondent answer these questions easily?  
- Do they query any of the questions?  
- Any evidence of them saying that they ‘would be worried’ rather than ‘are worried’ |          |
| Worry/ Recsor2/ Tinwor /Helpwor P8 | Does this set of questions work?  
Recsor2 – do respondents’ answers fit into the list OK?  
Helpwor – do people say anything spontaneously? – do people say everything when prompted? – any missing codes? |          |
| Timwher P15 | Ask respondent if there are any other places that other people might mention  
- Does the question work?  
- ease of understanding  
- sort of answers given  
- Time taken to understand and complete  
- Any clarification that the respondent asks for |          |
| Impsent/ Noticen, Sentimp | - Understanding of question – especially the phrase “sentencing” |          |
| Reconvic, Mrapesen, probeff, priseff, implitnu, impdrug, prispop P16-18 | - Incidence of “don’t know, no idea, it depends”  
- Where answers are given, are they a guess or based on knowledge?  
- Does response think about answer? |
| NeighW P18 | - Probe whether respondent grasps the concept and the distinction between Neighbourhood Wardens and Neighbourhood Watches  
- Did respondent just glance at showcard or read fully? |
| Whtiml/ Whotim etc P19-20 | - Can people answer these questions? – are answer categories too broad? |
| Buyint P23 | - If ‘yes’ probe later for whether respondent is concerned about security at all and if so how secure they think internet shopping is compared to other forms of shopping |
| Intcard P23 | - Is list exhaustive?  
- Probe in more detail for not shopping on internet and specifically about security if respondent has not mentioned this spontaneously. Ask how they think Internet compares to using credit cards in other ways |
| Intsec P24 | - Is list exhaustive?  
- does the interviewer need to prompt at all?  
- Probe for specific awareness of measures, esp closed padlock system if not mentioned previously – do they know what it is/means?  
- Ask if respondent knows about the Which? Web Trader scheme. |
| Whprec/whprec2/whPrec3 P25/26 | - Probe in more detail about precautions if people don’t mention things spontaneously – does the interviewer need to prompt at all?  
- check if think respondent is confusing home/work computers/answering in relation to work about viruses/hacking |
<p>| Emahara/mobhara P26 | - Probe whether people are able to distinguish between pestering/harassing messages and junk messages |
| Educat4 P27 | - Is the interviewer able to record this OK? |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Self completion intro and practice qns | - How does this work in practice?  
- Any Qs where respondents need to ask the interviewer for help? |
| UnitIntro/ Alcmuch/ Alcmost P29/31 (if answered) | - Does this question work – are respondents able to work out the number of units?  
- What sort of thing would the respondent suggest to make it clearer and easier to answer? |
| Alctype/ Alcmost P30             | - Anything missing from the list?  
- Do respondents need to pick more than one or two options? (Drunwith/ Whedrunk)  
- Ease of answering |
| Femunits/ Malunits P31          | - Ease of answering |
| Consequences P32                | - Ease of answering |
| Stolen goods – buy01 P33         | - Did respondents miss the instruction and put anything that they had been given as a gift?  
- Were respondents able to answer OK the questions about how things were purchased?  
- General thoughts from respondents on this section |
| Cigtot/pri Tobtot/pri P38 | If answered at all:  
- Does this question work?  
- Are respondents able to estimate amount and price? Could they give estimates for their non-smuggled purchases? |
HOUSEHOLD BOX

A1 ADULT CHARACTERISTICS

+ChkDate [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: TODAY’S DATE ACCORDING TO THE LAPTOP IS [DAY/MONTH/YEAR]. IS THIS CORRECT? It should be in dd/mm/yy format. So today’s date is day [dd], month [mm], Year [yy]. Is this correct?

1. Yes
2. No

+ChkDte2 [IF ChkDte = No]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD DATE OF INTERVIEW IN THE FORMAT dd/mm/yy. SEPARATE THE DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WITH SLASHES AND A LEADING ZERO FOR NUMBERS LESS THAN 10.

Serial [ASK ALL]

ENTER THE SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET.

100000…999999

Screen [ASK ALL]

ENTER THE SCREEN NUMBER FROM THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET. ALL ORIGINAL SAMPLE HAS A SCREEN NUMBER OF 0, WHILE ALL GENERATED ETHNIC SAMPLE HAS A SCREEN NUMBER OF 1, 2, 3 OR 4

0..4

+QCheck [ASK ALL]

NOW ENTER THE CHECK DIGIT RELATING TO THE SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET. INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PRESS THE SPACE BAR AT THE END OF THE NUMBER.

0..96

If you are happy that you have entered the correct Serial and Screen numbers then press 1 to continue otherwise use SHIFT + BACKSPACE to go back and correct them.
The reference period for most questions will be from the [first of January 2000/first of \(^{DATE}\) to today.

+Name-
Name10 [ASK ALL]

Can I have your first name? ASK THIS OF THE RESPONDENT [IE. THE PERSON YOU PREVIOUSLY SELECTED/the first name of person number X]

Sex-
Sex10 [ASK ALL]

Code [\(^{NAME}\)'s] sex

1. Male
2. Female

Age-
Age10 [ASK ALL]

What was [your/\(^{NAME}\)']s age last birthday?

16..99

Marst-
Marst10 [ASK ALL]

ASK OR RECORD
Are you/is [\(^{NAME}\)]...

1. ...single, that is, never married
2. ...married and living with [husband/wife]
3. ...married and separated from [husband/wife]
4. ...divorced
5. ...or widowed?

Cohab- [ASK IF MORE THAN ONE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON UNDER CONSIDERATION NOT MARRIED]

ASK OR RECORD
May I just check, [Are you/Is [\(^{NAME}\)] living with someone in this household as a couple?

1. Yes
2. No
3. SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Same sex couple
SHOW CARD XX
Please choose one answer from this card to indicate [your/NAME’s] cultural background

1. A. White – British
2. B. White – Irish
3. C. White – Other White Background
4. D. Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
5. E. Mixed – White and Black African
6. F. Mixed – White and Asian
7. G. Mixed – Any Other Mixed Background
8. H. Asian or Asian British – Indian
9. I. Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
10. J. Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
11. K. Asian or Asian British – Other Asian Background
12. L. Black or Black British – Caribbean
13. M. Black or Black British – African
14. N. Black or Black British – Other Black Background
15. O. Chinese
16. P. Other Ethnic Group

Can I just check, what do you consider [your/NAME’s] cultural background to be?

DO NOT PROMPT

1. English
2. Scottish
3. Welsh
4. Other (specify)

INTERVIEWER: CODE [^NAME^]’S RELATIONSHIP TO [^RESPONDENT’S NAME^]

1. [Husband/Wife]
2. Cohabitee
3. [Son/Daughter] (including adopted/step/foster)
4. [Son/Daughter]-in-law
5. Parent/guardian (including adoptive/step/foster)
6. Parent-in-law
7. [Brother/Sister] (including adopted/step/foster)
8. [Brother/Sister]-in-law
9. Other relative
10. Non-relative
INTERVIEWER DO NOT READ OUT: YOU WILL NEED TO CODE THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON. THIS IS THE PERSON IN WHOSE NAME THE ACCOMMODATION IS OWNED OR RENTED. ASK:

Can I just check, in whose name is this property owned or rented?

IF THERE ARE JOINT OWNERS/TENANTS THE HRP IS THE PERSON WITH THE HIGHEST INCOME. IF NECESSARY ASK:

And which of these people has the highest income?

IF HOUSEHOLDERS HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME INCOME, YOU SHOULD CODE THE OLDER PERSON AS THE HRP.

DO NOT READ OUT: IS [^NAME^] THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON?

1. Yes
2. No

* The respondent’s details are recorded on the first iteration of each question (sex, marst, etc). Details of other members of the household (where present) are given in the series sex2-sex10 and so on.

**A2 CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

How many children under 16 live in this household?

0..10

Can I have [the child’s name/ the name of child number [n]]?

CODE SEX OF [^CHNAME^]

1. Male
2. Female
CAge01- [ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN THE HOUSEHOLD]

What was [his/her] age last birthday?

0..15

CRel01- [ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN THE HOUSEHOLD]

INTERVIEWER: Code [his/her] relationship to [*RESPONDENT’S NAME*]

1. [Brother/sister] in law
2. [Son/Daughter] (including adopted/step/foster)
3. [Son/Daughter] in law
4. Other relative
5. Non-relative

M1 TYPE OF AREA

YrsArea [ASK ALL]

How long have you lived in this AREA?
EXPLAIN: THIS AREA ABOUT 15 MINS WALK

1. Less than 12 months
2. 12 months but less than 2 years
3. 2 years but less than 3 years
4. 3 years but less than 5 years
5. 5 years but less than 10 years
6. 10 years but less than 20 years
7. 20 years or longer

CauseCA- [ASK ALL]

CauseCL

SHOW CARD M1
In your view, which are the major causes of crime in Britain today? You can choose from the factors on this card.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
PROBE: What others?

1. A. Too lenient sentencing
2. B. Poverty
3. C. Lack of discipline from school
4. D. Lack of discipline from parents
5. E. Drugs
6. F. Alcohol
7. G. Unemployment
8. H. Breakdown of family
9. I. Too few police

DO NOT PROMPT: None of these
How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by [fear of crime/crime], on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

Range: 1...10

**M5 PROBLEMS IN AREA**

For the following things I read out, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your area. By your area I mean within 15 minutes walk from here.

**NoisNeig [ASK ALL]**

SHOW CARD M3  
(How much of a problem are…-) noisy neighbours or loud parties?

1. Very big problem  
2. Fairly big problem  
3. Not a very big problem  
4. Not a problem at all

**TeenHang [ASK ALL]**

SHOW CARD M3  
(How much of a problem are…-) teenagers hanging around on the streets?

1. Very big problem  
2. Fairly big problem  
3. Not a very big problem  
4. Not a problem at all

**SLRough [ASK ALL]**

SHOW CARD M3  
(How much of a problem are…-) people sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places?

1. Very big problem  
2. Fairly big problem  
3. Not a very big problem  
4. Not a problem at all

**Rubbish [ASK ALL]**

SHOW CARD M3  
(How much of a problem is…-) rubbish or litter lying around?

1. Very big problem  
2. Fairly big problem  
3. Not a very big problem  
4. Not a problem at all
Vandals  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

RaceHat2  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem is it for…) people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethic origin or religion?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

DrugUse  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people using or dealing drugs?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Drunk  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people being drunk or rowdy in public places?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Burgprob  [ASK ALL IN FUD]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people being burgled or having their house broken into?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all
Mugprob  [ASK ALL IN FUD]

SHOW CARD M3
(How much of a problem are…) people being mugged or robbed?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

DisProb  [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M3
Thinking about the types of problems listed on this card, overall how much of a problem do you think they are in your area? Do you think they are…READ OUT

5. A very big problem
6. A fairly big problem
7. Not a very big problem
8. or not a problem at all

BigProb  [ASK IF Disprob IN (1..3)]

SHOW CARD M4
And looking at this card, which one of these is the BIGGEST problem in your area? CODE ONE ONLY

1. Noisy neighbours or loud parties
2. Teenagers hanging around on the street
3. People sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places
4. Rubbish or litter lying around
5. Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles
6. People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion
7. People using or dealing drugs
8. People being drunk or rowdy in public places
9. DO NOT PROMPT: Can’t choose one

QualDis  [ASK ALL]

And how much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by these sort of problems, on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

1...10
M7 SCREENER QUESTIONS HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE

M7.1 SCREENER QUESTIONS: VEHICLES AND BICYCLES

MotorCyc [ASK ALL]

Can I check, has anyone in this household, owned or had the regular use of a motorcycle, scooter or moped at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

Car [ASK ALL]

Has anyone in this household owned or had the regular use of a car, van or other motor vehicle at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

NumCar [ASK IF Car = Yes]

And how many cars, vans or other motor vehicles does the household own or have regular use of now?

0..10

CarTot [ASK IF Car = Yes]

And for most of this period how many did the household have?
NOTE: THIS MEANS FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE YEAR

0..10

I’m now going to ask you about things that may have happened over the last 12 months, that is since the first of [^DATE^], in which you may have been the victim of a crime or offence. I only want to know about things that have happened in this period. This doesn’t mean that crimes that may have happened before this time are unimportant, but we want to build a picture of just the last 12 months so we can measure how people’s experience of crime changes from one year to the next.

I am only concerned with incidents that have happened to YOU PERSONALLY [or to people who are NOW members of your household].

I don’t just want to know about serious incidents – I want to know about small things too.

MotTheft [ASK IF (MotorCyc = Yes) OR (Car = Yes)]

During the last 12 months, that is [since ^DATE^] have [you/ you or anyone else now in your household] had [your/their] car, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle stolen or driven away without permission?

1. Yes
2. No
MotStole [ASK IF MotorCyc = Yes OR Car = Yes]

And (apart from text fill) in the time since [the first of ^DATE^] have [you/you or anyone else now in your household] had anything stolen off [your/their] vehicle or out of it (parts of the vehicle, personal possessions or other things)?

1. Yes
2. No

CarDamag [ASK IF MotorCyc = Yes OR Car = Yes]

And (apart from text fill), in that time [have you had your/has anyone had their] vehicle tampered with or damaged by vandals or people out to steal?

1. Yes
2. No

OwnBike [ASK ALL]

Can I just check, [have you/has anyone in this household] owned a bicycle at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

NOwnBike [ASK IF OwnBike = Yes]

How many bicycles does the household own or have regular use of now?

0..10

BikTheft [ASK IF OwnBike = Yes]

During the last 12 months, that is since [the first of ^DATE^], [have you/has anyone in this household] had a bicycle stolen?

NOTE: IF 2+ BICYCLES TAKEN AT ONE TIME IT COUNTS AS ONE INCIDENT

1. Yes
2. No

M7.2 SCREENER QUESTIONS: PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

[THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS ONLY APPLY TO THOSE INFORMANTS WHO HAVE MOVED SINCE 1ST JANUARY 2000/IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, IF INFORMANT NOT IN THIS CATEGORY GO TO YrHoThef]

PrevThef [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

I would like you to think back to the place or places you were living between [the first of ^DATE^] and the time you moved here. In that time, did anyone GET INTO the place where you were living without permission and STEAL or TRY TO STEAL anything?

1. Yes
2. No
PrevDam [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

(Apart from text fill), in that time did anyone GET INTO your house/flat without permission and CAUSE DAMAGE?

1. Yes
2. No

PrevTry [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

(Apart from text fill), in that time have you had any evidence that someone had TRIED to get in without permission to STEAL or to CAUSE DAMAGE?

1. Yes
2. No

PrevStol [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

(Apart from text fill), in that time was anything STOLEN out of your house/flat?

1. Yes
2. No

PrOSide [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

And (apart from text fill), in that time was anything (else) that belonged to someone in your household stolen from OUTSIDE the house/flat - from the doorstep, the garden or the garage for example?
NOTE: DO NOT COUNT MILK BOTTLE THEFT

1. Yes
2. No

PrDeface [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

And again, (apart from text fill), in that time did anyone deliberately deface or do damage to your house/flat or to anything OUTSIDE it that belonged to someone in your household?

1. Yes
2. No

HomeThef [ASK IF ResYrAgo = No]

I would now like you to think about the time since you moved here. Since you moved here, has anyone GOT INTO this house/flat without permission and STOLEN or TRIED TO STEAL anything?

1. Yes
2. No

M7.3 SCREENER QUESTIONS: PRESENT RESIDENCE

[THE NEXT TWO QUESTIONS ONLY APPLY IF INFORMANT HAS NOT MOVED /IN LAST 12 MONTHS, IF INFORMANT HAS MOVED GO STRAIGHT TO YrHoDam]
YrHoThef  [ASK IF ResYrAgo = Yes OR YrsAddr IN (3..7)]

During the last 12 months, that is [since the first of ^DATE^] has anyone GOT INTO this house/flat without permission and STOLEN or TRIED TO STEAL anything?

1. Yes
2. No

YrHoDam  [ASK ALL]

(Apart from text fill), in that time did anyone GET INTO your house/flat without permission and CAUSE DAMAGE?

1. Yes
2. No

YrHoTry  [ASK ALL]

(Apart text fill), in that time have you had any evidence that someone has TRIED to get in without permission to STEAL or to CAUSE DAMAGE?

1. Yes
2. No

YrHoStol  [ASK ALL]

(Apart from text fill), in that time was anything STOLEN out of your house/flat?

1. Yes
2. No

YrOSide  [ASK ALL]

And (apart from text fill), in that time was anything (else) that belonged to someone in your household stolen from OUTSIDE the house/flat - from the doorstep, the garden or the garage for example?

NOTE: DO NOT COUNT MILK BOTTLE THEFT

1. Yes
2. No

YrDeface  [ASK ALL]

And again, (apart text fill), in that time did anyone deliberately deface or do damage to your house/flat or to anything outside it that belonged to someone in your household?

1. Yes
2. No
SCREENER QUESTIONS: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

The next few questions are about things that may have happened to you PERSONALLY [not the other people in your household] over the last 12 months, that is since the first of[^DATE^], in which you may have been the victim of a crime or offence. Again, I only want to know about things that have happened in the last 12 months, so we can build a picture of crime in the last 12 months.

Please include anything that happened to you during that time – at home, in the street, at work, in a shop, in a park, on a train or anywhere else.

PersThef  [ASK ALL]

(Apart from text fill), since [the first of ^DATE^], was anything you were carrying stolen out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case?

1. Yes
2. No

TryPers  [ASK ALL]

(Apart from text fill), in that time has anyone TRIED to STEAL something you were carrying out of your hands or from your pockets or from a bag or case?

1. Yes
2. No

OthThef  [ASK ALL]

And (apart from anything you have already mentioned), in that time has anything (else) of yours been STOLEN, from a cloakroom, an office, a car or anywhere else you left it?

1. Yes
2. No

DelibDam  [ASK ALL]

And (apart from text fill), in that time has anything else of yours been DELIBERATELY DAMAGED or tampered with by vandals or people out to steal?

1. Yes
2. No

DelibVio  [ASK ALL]

And again, (apart from text fill), since [the first of ^DATE^] has anyone, including people you know well, DELIBERATELY hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort or kicked you or used force or violence in any other way?

1. Yes
2. No
ThreViol [ASK ALL]

And (apart from text fill), in that time has anyone THREATENED to damage things of yours or THREATENED to use force or violence on you in any way that actually frightened you?

1. Yes
2. No

AdultHH [ASK IF NAdults < 2]

INTERVIEWER, CHECK: HAS THERE BEEN MORE THAN ONE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD SINCE [THE FIRST OF ^DATE^]

1. Yes
2. No

WhoPresA-
WhoPresF [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE SET OF [3]

1. No-one else in room during Main Questionnaire
2. Child(ren) under 16 present
3. Husband, wife, partner
4. Other adult, including visitor

Witness intimidation questions

I now want to ask you some questions about crimes you may have seen happening yourself.

SeenCri1-
Seencri3 [ASK ALL]

Including anything you have already mentioned, have you in the last five years seen any of these crimes actually happening? Please include any crimes where you were, also the victim. SHOWCARD A1

1. Someone vandalising property or a car
2. Someone stealing from a car
3. A serious fight or assault
4. None of these

Vandvict [ASK IF WITNESSED VANDALISM]

You mentioned that you had seen someone vandalising property or a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the property or car being vandalised belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

4. Respondent
5. Other household member
6. Someone else
CallVand  [ASK IF SEENCRI1=1]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No

Vandwhy  [ASK IF callVand = no]

Why not?

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Other

HarVand1- Harvand3  [ASK IF Seencrim = 1]

Did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved or their family or friends?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

Formvan0-4  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?
SHOWCARD A2
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

7. Physical attacks
8. Threats
9. Verbal abuse
10. Damage to property
11. Other intimidation

Inhman  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

On how many separate occasions did this occur?

1. Once
2. 2-10 times
3. 10 or more

Rpharvan  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
**Intfirst**  
[ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

When did the intimidation first occur?

SHOWCARD A3

1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other

**Whyhar**  
[ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Why do you think harassment occurred?

1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone ‘around here’
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

**Intreac**  
[ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they have experienced intimidation/harassment, which of these reactions (if any) did you personally have?

SHOW CARD A4

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other
7. None

**Carvic**  
[ASK IF WITNESSED THEFT FROM A CAR]

You mentioned that you had seen someone stealing from a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the car belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

1. Respondent
2. Another household member
3. Someone else

**CallStC**  
[ASK IF Seencri2 = Yes]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No
NcallStc  [ASK IF callstc = no]

Why not?
1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Other

HarStCa1
HarStCa3  [ASK IF Seencri2 = Yes]

Did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved, or their family or friends?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

Fromstc0-4  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?
SHOWCARD A2
1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Other intimidation

StCman  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

On how many separate occasions did this occur?
1. Once
2. 2-10 times
3. 10 or more times

Rpharstc  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?
1. Yes
2. No

StCfirst  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

When did the intimidation first occur?
SHOW CARD A3
1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other
WhyStC  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Why do you think harassment occurred?

1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone ‘around here’
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

StCreac  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they have experienced intimidation/harassment, which of these reactions (if any) did you personally have?
SHOWCARD A4

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other
7. None

Fightvic  [ASK IF WITNESSED ASSAULT]

You mentioned that you had seen a serious fight or assault. The last time you saw this happening, were you assaulted in any way during the incident?

1. Yes
2. No

CallFite  [ASK IF Seencri3 = Yes]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No

Ncallfit  [ASK IF callfite = no]

Why not?

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Other
HarFigh1
HarFigh3  [ASK IF Seencri3 = Yes]

Did you experience any harassment or intimidation from the person or people involved, or their family or friends?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

Formfit0-4  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
SHOW CARD A2

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Other intimidation

Fitmany  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

On how many separate occasions did this occur?

1. Once
2. 2-9 times
3. 10 or more
Rpharfit  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?
1. Yes
2. No

Fitfirst  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

When did the intimidation first occur?
SHOW CARD A3
1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other

Fitwhy  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Why do you think harassment occurred?
1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone ‘around here’
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

Fitreac  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they have experienced intimidation/harassment, which of these reactions (if any) did you personally have?
SHOWCARD A4
1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other
7. None

PolTask1  [ASK ALL]

Now I’d like to ask you some questions about the police
SHOW CARD A11
On this card are some of the things that the police are asked to do. Which of these do you think is the MOST important thing the police have to do?
1. A. Giving crime prevention advice
2. B. Responding to emergency calls
3. C. Detecting and arresting offenders
4. D. Patrolling on foot
5. E. Patrolling in cars
6. F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
7. G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
8. H. Policing traffic
9. I. Working with schools and young people
PolTask2 [ASK IF PolTask1 IN (1..9)]

SHOW CARD A11
And which of these do you think is the NEXT most important thing the police have to do?

1. A. Giving crime prevention advice
2. B. Responding to emergency calls
3. C. Detecting and arresting offenders
4. D. Patrolling on foot
5. E. Patrolling in cars
6. F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
7. G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
8. H. Policing traffic
9. I. Working with schools and young people

[Only show answers not given at PolTask1]

PolTask3 [ASK IF PolTask2 IN (1..9)]

SHOW CARD A11
And which do you think is the NEXT most important thing?

1. A. Giving crime prevention advice
2. B. Responding to emergency calls
3. C. Detecting and arresting offenders
4. D. Patrolling on foot
5. E. Patrolling in cars
6. F. Providing help and support to victims of crime
7. G. Using CCTV to monitor public areas
8. H. Policing traffic
9. I. Working with schools and young people

[Only show answers not given at PolTask1 and PolTask2]

Patwher [FILTER : If mention patrolling on foot above]

You mentioned that patrolling on foot is an important thing for the police to do. What sort of places do you think it is most important for the police to patrol on foot? RECORD ANSWER. PROBE FULLY.

Polsafer [FILTER : If do not mention patrolling on foot above]

Would seeing more police officers patrolling on foot make you feel safer?

1. Yes
2. No
3. DK

Polplace [IF YES]

What sort of places do you think it is most important for the police to patrol on foot? RECORD ANSWER. PROBE FULLY
SENTENCING QUESTIONS

I am now going to ask you some questions about sentencing and about the probation and prison services

ConfOff [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD J1
Thinking about the Criminal Justice System as a whole, that is, the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, prison and probation services, please choose a phrase from this card to show how confident you are that it is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

ConfCase [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD J1
(How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System) deals with cases promptly and efficiently?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

ConfSent [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD J1
How confident are you that the sentences passed by the courts are appropriate?

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

Impsent [ASK ALL]

Looking at this card what in your opinion is the most important thing that good sentencing should do?
SHOWCARD J2
CODE ONE ONLY

1. Punish
2. Restrict opportunities to re-offend
3. Change behaviour/attitudes of an offender to prevent them re-offending (rehabilitation)
4. Deter others from committing the same crime (general deterrence)
5. Make amends to the victims for harm done
6. Express society's disapproval
7. Scare the offender so that he/she won’t do it again (individual deterrence)
8. Don’t know
Noticsen  [ASK ALL]

How much notice should be taken of the following when a sentencing decision is made:
SHOW CARD J3

...The offenders domestic responsibilities

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

...The number of times the offender has offended before

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

...The cost of the sentence to the tax payer

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

...Public opinion about the offence

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

...Whether this particular type of crime is occurring frequently within the local area

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know

Reconvic  [ASK ALL]

An offender is least likely to offend again if they are given:
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess

1. A prison sentence
2. A community penalty
3. It makes no difference
4. Don’t know

Mrapesen  [ASK ALL]

An adult male (21 and over) convicted of rape will get an average sentence length of:
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess
Servsen [ASK ALL]

If someone is sentenced to serve 12 months, how long, on average, do you think they will actually serve in prison?
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess.

0…

Probeff [ASK ALL]

How effective do you think the probation service's work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...
SHOWCARD J4

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective?
5. Don’t know

Priseff [ASK ALL]

How effective do you think the prison service's work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...
SHOWCARD J4

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective?
5. Don’t know

Implitnu [ASK ALL]

While in prison, how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to basic literacy and numeracy courses?
SHOWCARD J5

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
5. Don’t know

Impdrug [ASK ALL]

And how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to drug treatment courses?
SHOWCARD J5

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
5. Don’t know
Prispop [ASK ALL]

I am now going to ask you about the prison population, that is the number of total people held in all prisons in England and Wales, including those held awaiting trial. Would you say that the prison population now is?

SHOWCARD J6

1. Much too high
2. A little too high
3. About right
4. A little too low
5. Much too low

NeighW [ASK ALL]

I would now like to talk to you about neighbourhood wardens. Neighbourhood Wardens are a new initiative designed to help communities. This card explains their role in more detail

[SHOW CARD EXPLAINING NEIGHBOURHOOD WARDENS]

SHOWCARD N1

- A neighbourhood warden provides a uniformed presence in a residential area with the aim of improving people’s quality of life.
- Wardens can promote community safety, assist with area improvements and housing management, and contribute to community development.
- Wardens wear a uniform and may patrol the area; provide concierge duties; get involved with community activities or act as an enhanced caretaker and carry out minor repairs.

NeighW1 [ASK ALL]

Before you were asked to participate in this survey, were you aware of the Neighbourhood Warden Schemes?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

NeighW2 [ASK ALL]

As far as you know is there a Neighbourhood Warden in this area?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know
NeighW3  [ASK IF ‘NEIGHW2=1’]

Were you involved in any consultation regarding setting up the Neighbourhood Wardens Scheme or not? For example, via a questionnaire or telephone call, canvassing door to door, public meetings or adverts asking for help in the local press?

1. Yes
2. No

NeighW4  [ASK IF NEIGHW2=1]

Which of these, if any, do you think are most important for a neighbourhood warden to do? Please pick out the three most important.

PICK THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT
INTERVIEWER PROBE: Any more?
CODE UP TO THREE
SHOWCARD N2

1. Patrol the area to keep an eye on things
2. Report crime to the police
3. Liaise with the police
4. Advise on crime prevention
5. Advise on home safety
6. Help solve neighbourhood disputes or disagreements
7. Report environmental problems such as graffiti, litter, vandalism, dog fouling etc
8. Work with local community groups
9. Participate in youth activities
10. Deter anti – social behaviour
11. Report maintenance requirements
12. Repairs and cleaning
13. Inspect empty houses and flats
14. Other
15. None of these

I’d now like to ask you some questions about security measures fitted to your home. We need to ask these questions so that we can investigate the relationship between home security and levels of crime in your area.

SecSurv  [ASK ALL]

First, I would like to ask you about some things people do to prevent crime.

Since you moved here, has your household had a security survey of your home by the police?

1. Yes
2. No
IDCard  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

SHOW CARD N3
When an official calls at your door, for example, someone from the gas, electricity or water companies or a police officer, do you check their identity card or documentation before allowing them to enter?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

Xnidcard  [IF IDCARD= 4 OR 5]

Why not?

INTERVIEWER RECORD ANSWER GIVEN

WindLock  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do your windows have locks that need keys to open them?
READ OUT.
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES.

1. All of them
2. All downstairs windows
3. Only some windows
4. No none of them

Winlocus  [ASK IF WINDLOCK= 1, 2 OR 3]

How often is your home left empty for a couple of hours or more without the window security locks on?

SHOWCARD N4

1. At least once a week
2. At least once a fortnight
3. At least once a month
4. Less than once a month
5. Never

TimLiIn  [ASK FIRST HALF OF FUC]

Do you have any INDOOR lights on a timer or sensor switch?

1. Yes
2. No
**WHTIML [ASK IF TIMLILN=1]**

How regularly would you say you use the indoor lights timer or sensor switch?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD N3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Some of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Xwhtiml [ASK IF WHTIML=1,2,3,4]**

SHOWCARD N5

In which occasions do you normally use the timer or sensor switch?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD N5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. All year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Only during the winter months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. At night when someone is at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. When your home will be empty for a short time (a couple of hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. When your home will be empty for a longer time eg overnight, all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. When you are going away for a number of days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other (PROBE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TimLiOut [ASK ALL]**

And do you have any OUTDOOR lights on a timer or sensor switch?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD N5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHOTIM [ASK IF TIMLIOUT=1]**

How regularly would you say you use the outdoor lights timer or sensor switch?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD N3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Some of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bardoor [ASK ALL]**

Do you have bars (or a bar door) in the front or back door of your house?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOWCARD N5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes at the front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Yes at the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Yes – at both back and front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHOW CARD F1
Looking at this card which, if any, of these things do you currently have in your home to protect your household from fires?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
INTERVIEWER: LADDERS/ROPES WHICH ARE KEPT IN A GARAGE OR OUTHOUSE SHOULD NOT BE COUNTED AS FIRE SAFETY MEASURES. (I assume?)

1. Smoke alarm
2. Fire blanket
3. Fire extinguisher
4. Fire door
5. Ladder/rope
6. Fire escape/wide opening windows
7. Practice fire drill/plan escape route
8. Heat sensor
9. Other fire safety measures
10. None of these

INTERVIEWER RECORD OTHER ANSWER GIVEN

How is the smoke alarm powered?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY IF MORE THAN ONE

1. Wired to the mains/mains powered
2. Battery – ordinary (1-year)
3. Battery (10-year)
4. Unsure

Can I just check, is your smoke alarm in working order at the moment or does it currently have no working battery, or is it broken or switched off for any reason?

1. Yes – (all) in full working order
2. Some in full working order, some not
3. No – (all) not working for some reason

Can you tell me why your smoke alarm(s) is/are not working at the moment?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Alarm disabled because of false alarms
2. Haven’t got round/forgotten to replace flat battery
3. Removed battery to use in other appliance
4. Other
TECHNOLOGY CRIMES MODULE

A. INTERNET

Intern2 [ASK ALL]

Do you or anyone else in your household use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites?

1. Yes
2. No

WherInt [ASK IF Intern2 = Yes]

[You mentioned earlier that you or someone else in your household uses the Internet to either send e-mails or access websites.] Whereabouts have you, or anyone else in your household, used the Internet in the last 12 months?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SHOWCARD T1

1. At home
2. At work
3. At a friend’s or relatives house
4. At school
5. At college or university
6. Internet/Cybercafes
7. In a hotel
8. In a library
9. Other

B. USE OF CREDIT CARDS

OwnCard [ASK HALF MAIN SAMPLE]

In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you personally used a credit card or bank card?

1. Yes
2. No
UseCard  [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]

SHOW CARD T2

Looking at this card, please tell me in what ways you have used your credit or bank card in the last year?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. To pay for a meal in a restaurant
2. To buy things in a shop or garage
3. To buy things over the telephone
4. To buy things via mail order
5. To buy things on the Internet
6. To withdraw or deposit money at a cash machine
7. As a cheque guarantee card
8. Other (specify)

CardVic  [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]

Including anything that you may have mentioned earlier, in the last 12 months has anyone used any of your credit or bank cards, or your card details, to buy things or withdraw cash without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No

Wcardst  [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone using your credit cards or bank cards, or using your card details, such as your PIN number, to buy things or withdraw cash without your permission?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

Wcard1  [ASK IF UseCard = 1]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank card details when you pay for a meal in a restaurant?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things in a shop?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things over the telephone?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things by mail order?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things over the Internet?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

C. INTERNET TRANSACTIONS

Would you consider buying goods or services over the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No
**IntCard**  [ASK IF BuyInt = No]

Why would you not consider buying things over the Internet?

DO NOT PROMPT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Not interested
2. Worried about security of using credit card online
3. Prefer personal contact when shopping
4. Not confident about the technology
5. Don't have regular access to internet/computer
6. Deliveries are inconvenient/take too long
7. Worried about entering personal details online
8. Prefer to see the product in real life before buying
9. Other (specify)

**IntCard**  [ASK IF BuyInt = No]

Would you consider buying things over the Internet if you could be certain that it was fully secure? By this I mean that it was impossible for anyone to use your card details without your permission.

1. Yes
2. No

**IntSec**  [ASK IF UseCard=Internet]

When buying things over the Internet what sort of security measures, if any, influence which websites your use?

DO NOT PROMPT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Well known/popular site
2. Reputable/well-known company
3. Closed padlock system on site
4. Registration/password procedures
5. Being asked for Card Security Number when paying
6. Other (specify)
7. Nothing/not concerned about security

**D. COMPUTER SECURITY**

**WinterH1**  [ASK IF WherInt=Home]

How worried are you about your HOME computer being affected by computer viruses?

SHOWCARD T3

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
WinterH2  [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], has your HOME computer actually been affected by a computer virus?

1. Yes
2. No

WinterH3  [ASK IF WherInt=Home]

How worried are you about someone accessing or hacking into the files on your HOME computer without your permission?

SHOWCARD T3

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WinterH4  [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, has anyone actually accessed or hacked into the files on your HOME computer without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No

Precau1  [ASK IF WherInt =Home ]

Do you do anything to minimise the chances of your HOME computer being affected by computer viruses or the possibility of people accessing your personal files without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No

WhPrec  [ASK IF Precau1 = Yes]

What measures do you take?

DO NOT PROMPT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Don’t open e-mail attachments from unknown sources
2. Don’t download computer software
3. Use a firewall or anti-hacking software
4. Run virus protection software
5. Don’t visit unknown websites
6. Use password protection systems
7. Other (specify)
Wintoff [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

How worried are you about you or a member of your household accessing of Receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material over the Internet on your HOME computer?

SHOWCARD T3
1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

VicInter [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you or any members of your household actually accessed or received any unsolicited material via the Internet that you have found offensive or that has upset you in any way?

1. Yes
2. No

Precau2 [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

Have you taken any measures to stop you or anyone else in your household accessing or receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material through the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No

WhPrec2 [ASK IF Precau2= Yes]

What sort of measures have you taken? DO NOT PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions in the browser
2. Controls/restrictions by the service provider
3. Controls/restrictions in the search engine
4. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)
5. Keep the computer in a family room
6. Monitor children’s/other household members use of the Internet
7. Never give out personal details over the Internet
8. Never give out email address unnecessarily
9. Other (specify)

AwaPrec [ASK IF Precau2= No]

Are you aware of any measures that can be taken?

1. Yes
2. No
**WhPrec3**  
[ASK IF AwaPrec= Yes]

What sort of measures are you aware of?  DO NOT PROMPT
CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions in the browser
2. Controls/restrictions by the service provider
3. Controls/restrictions in the search engine
4. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)
5. Keep the computer in a family room
6. Monitor children’s/other household members use of the Internet
7. Never give out personal details over the Internet
8. Never give out email address unnecessarily
9. Other (specify)

**Emahara**  
[ASK IF Intern2= Yes]

People are sometimes pestered or harassed by people phoning or writing to them. This may be
done either by someone they know or a stranger. In the last 12 months, that is since the first of
[DATE] have you received any messages by email which you considered to be offensive,
annoying, or harassment

1. Yes
2. No

**Mobhara**  
[ASK IF Intern2= Yes]

And in the same period have you received any messages-either voice messages or
text messages on your mobile phone which you considered to be offensive, annoying,
or harassment?

1. Yes – by text
2. Yes – by voice
3. No
4. Not applicable - no mobile phone (pilot only)

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**Educint**  
[ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD Y3

Do you have any of the qualifications listed on this card?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD Y3

Starting from the top of the card, please look down the list of qualifications and tell me the number of the first one you come to that you have passed.

1. Higher degree/postgraduate qualifications
2. First degree (including B. Ed.)
   Postgraduate diplomas/Certificates (inc. PGCE)
   Professional qualifications at degree level (e.g. chartered accountant/surveyor)
   NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5
3. Diplomas in higher education/other H.E. qualifications
   HNC/HND/BTEC Higher
   Teaching qualifications for schools/further education (below degree level)
   Nursing/other medical qualifications (below degree level)
   RSA Higher Diploma
4. A/AS levels/SCE Higher/Scottish Certificate 6th Year Studies
   NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 3/GNVQ Advanced
   ONC/OND/BTEC National
   City and Guilds Advanced Craft/Final level/ Part III/RSA Advanced Diploma
5. Trade Apprenticeships
6. O Level/GCSE grades A-C/SCE Standard/Ordinary grades 1-3
   CSE grade 1
   NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 2/GNVQ intermediate
   BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General diploma
   City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary level/Part II/RSA Diploma
7. O Level/GCSE grades D-G/SCE Standard/Ordinary below grade 3
   CSE grades 2-5
   NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 1/GNVQ foundation
   BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General Certificate
   City and Guilds part 1/RSA Stage I-III
   SCOTVEC modules/Junior certificate
8. Other qualifications (including overseas)

[ASK ALL]

Do you have any difficulties reading and writing in English?

1. Yes
2. No

Language

If (EthC2001 not 1 or 2) or EthC2001=3 and Ethnic not 4 then ask:

Is English your first language?

1. Yes
2. No
G1 HEALTH AND DRINKING

GenHealt [ASK ALL]

I would now like to ask you for a few further details about yourself [and your household]. How is your health in general? Would you say it is...

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. or very bad?

Illness [ASK ALL]

Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time.

1. Yes
2. No

Limits [ASK IF illness = Yes]

Does this illness or disability (Do any of these illnesses or disabilities) limit your activities in any way?

1. Yes
2. No

Learn [ASK ALL]

(Including any disability you have already mentioned,) Do you consider yourself to have a learning disability?

1. Yes
2. No

AnySmoke [ASK ALL]

Do you or does anyone else in your household smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe?

1. Yes
2. No
DRINKING BEHAVIOUR MODULE

LAST 12 MONTHS

The next set of questions are about drinking alcohol.

Alcoft

First, thinking about all kinds of alcoholic drink, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months?

SHOWCARD E1

Almost every day  
5 or 6 days a week  
3 or 4 days a week  
Once or twice a week  
Once or twice a month  
Once every couple of months  
Once or twice a year  
Not at all in last 12 months

[If once every couple of months or less go to end of drinking behaviour module]

Alcmuch

On days when you drink alcohol, on average how many units of alcohol do you have in a day?

SHOWCARD E

A unit of alcohol is defined as:

• ½ pint of beer
• a small glass of wine
• single measure of spirit or liqueur

Drinks such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hoopers Hooch are approximately 1.5 units.

[Have this definition at the top of every question that asks about number of units.]

0….50

A. GENERAL BEHAVIOUR

Alctype

When you drink alcohol, what types of alcohol do you most often drink? You can pick one or two options

SHOWCARD E3

1. Strong beer/lager/cider
2. Normal strength beer/lager/cider/shandy
3. Table wine
4. Alcoholic lemonades and colas/Alcopops such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hoopers Hooch
5. Spirits
6. Sherry/fortified wine
7. Low alcohol drinks only
8. Other
B. DRINKING BEHAVIOUR IN THE LAST MONTH

Anyalcof

Now thinking about the last month. How often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last month [text fill]?

SHOWCARD E4

1. Almost every day
2. 5 or 6 days a week
3. 3 or 4 days a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice
6. Not at all in the last month [go to consequences]

Drunwith

Who have you drunk with most often in the past month? You can pick one or two options

SHOWCARD E5

1. Parents
2. Husband/wife/partner/girlfriend/boyfriend
3. Friends of same sex
4. Friends of the opposite sex
5. Friends of both sexes
6. Brother, sister
7. Other relatives
8. On your own
9. Work colleagues
10. Someone else

Whedrunk

And where have drunk most often in the past month? You can pick one or two options

SHOWCARD E6

1. In a pub or bar
2. In a club or disco
3. At a party
4. At your own home (including in garden)
5. At someone else’s home (including in garden)
6. Out on the street, in a park or other outdoor area
7. Somewhere else

Alcmost

What would you say is the most number of units you have drunk, on any one occasion in the last month?

SHOWCARD E2

0…50
Femunits [ASK IF units 6 plus and female respondent]

How often in the last month have you had six or more units of alcohol on any one occasion?

SHOWCARD E7

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Three or four times
4. Five to ten times
5. More than ten times

Malunits [ASK IF units 8 plus and male respondent]

How often in the last month have you had eight or more units alcohol on any one occasion?

SHOWCARD E7

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Three or four times
4. Five to ten times
5. More than ten times

CONSEQUENCES

AlcCons

I would now like to ask you about things that can happen to some people after they have been drinking alcohol.

How often in the last 12 months have you

....felt very drunk after drinking alcohol?
....had a hangover after drinking alcohol?
....felt you had no control over what happened to you after drinking alcohol?
....been unable to remember what happened the night before after drinking alcohol?
....missed work, school or college after drinking alcohol?
....got into a heated argument during or after drinking alcohol?
....got into a fight during or after drinking alcohol?
....been injured either accidentally or deliberately after drinking alcohol?
....broken, damaged or destroyed something that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?
....taken something that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?

SHOWCARD E8

1. Never
2. Once
3. Two or three times
4. Four to ten times
5. More than ten times
2002 STOLEN GOODS MODULE

[ALL INFORMANTS AGED 16-59]

Intro

The next set of questions are about the types of goods, such as stereos and televisions that you may have in your home.

Own

Do you or your household have any of the following items?

...Colour TV
...Video Player or recorder
...Stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)
...Car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player
...Mobile phone
...Camera (non-digital)
...Digital camera
...Video camera
...Games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo)
...Personal computer equipment (not a laptop)
...Laptop computer
...Jewellery (of the kind you buy in a jewellers shop

1. Yes
2. No

Items above need to be randomised with the full question repeated at top of screen each time to remind the respondent of the issue at hand.

Buy01 [IF INFORMANT HAS ANY OF THE AFORE MENTIONED GOODS, ASK...]

The following questions ask whether or not you have personally bought any of these items since the first of [DATE]

FILTER QUESTION SO THAT ONLY ANSWERS GIVEN AT ‘OWN’ APPEAR ON THE SCREEN AND THE CODE ‘BICYCLE’ if yes at ‘ownbike’

Since the first of [DATE], have you personally bought any of the following items?

...Bicycle
...Colour TV
...Video Player or recorder
...Stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)
...Car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player
...Mobile phone
...Camera (non-digital)
...Digital camera
...Video camera
...Games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo)
...Personal computer equipment (not a laptop)
...Laptop computer
...Jewellery (of the kind you buy in a jewellers shop)

1. Yes
2. No
New

[ONLY ASK IF INFORMANT PURCHASED GOODS SINCE FIRST OF [<DATE>]]

The next set of questions ask whether or not any of these items were bought brand new from a shop/catalogue/telephone/internet or in some other way.

OthBike

[ONLY ASK IF THE INFORMANT PURCHASED ANY OF THE AFORE MENTIONED GOODS IN ‘SOME OTHER WAY’]

How was the BICYCLE purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QONEC

How was the COLOUR TV purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QTWOC

How was the VIDEO PLAYER or RECORDER purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QTHREEC

How was the STEREO HI-FI EQUIPMENT purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way
QFOURC

How was the CAR STEREO, CASSETTE or CD PLAYER purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QFIVEC

How was the MOBILE PHONE purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QSIXC

How was the CAMERA (non-digital) purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QSEVENC

How was the DIGITAL CAMERA purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way
QEIGHTC

How was the VIDEO CAMERA purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QNINEC

How was the GAMES CONSOLE (e.g., 'Playstation' or Nintendo) purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QTENC

How was the (PERSONAL COMPUTER EQUIPMENT (not a laptop) purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

QELEVENC

How was the LAPTOP COMPUTER purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way
QTWELVEC

How was the JEWELLERY purchased?
SHOWCARD S1

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
3. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
4. In a pub or a club
5. At home - from a person
6. Second hand from a shop
7. Some other way

StolOff5  [ASK ALL]

In the last five years, have you been offered any goods that you believed were stolen?

1. Yes
2. No

OffState  [ASK IF STOLOFF5=1]

How often have your purchased things you believed to be stolen in the LAST FIVE YEARS?

1. Often
2. A few times
3. Once
4. Never

StolOff1  [ASK IF STOLOFF5=1]

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you been offered any goods that you believed were stolen?

1. Yes
2. No

Offno  [ASK IF YES TO StolOff1]

How many times has this happened? Was it...

1. just once
2. a few times
3. or often?

OffYear  [ASK IF YES TO Stoloff1]

How often have you purchased things you believed to be stolen since the first of [<DATE>]?

1. Often
2. A few times
3. Once
4. Never
StolGod  [ASK ALL]

How many people in this area do you think have got stolen goods in their homes, such as TV sets or video recorders? Is it...

1. a lot
2. quite a few
3. not very many
4. or none at all?

SMOKE  [ASK ALL]

Can I just check, do you yourself smoke either cigarettes, hand rolling tobacco or a pipe?

1. Yes
2. No

SMUGAW  [ASK ALL]

Are you aware that cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco are smuggled into the country and sold below the retail price?

1. Yes
2. No

SMUGOFF  [ASK IF SMUGAW=YES AND SMOKE=YES]

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you been offered cigarettes or hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled?

1. Yes – cigarettes only
2. Yes – hand rolling tobacco only
3. Yes – both
4. No

SMUGBUY  [ASK IF SMUGOFF IN (1…3)]

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you purchased cigarettes or hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled?

1. Yes – cigarettes only
2. Yes – hand rolling tobacco only
3. Yes – both
4. No

CIGTOT  [ASK IF SMUGBUY IN (1 or 3)]

On the last occasion that you bought some cigarettes you believed to be smuggled, how many did you buy?

CIGPRI

And, on this last occasion, how much did you pay?
TOBTOT    [ASK IF SMUGBUY IN (2 or 3)]

On the last occasion that you bought some hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled, how many pouches of 50g in weight did you buy? (Note: pouches are usually 50g in weight)

TOBPRI

And, on this last occasion, how much did you pay?
HOUSEHOLD BOX

A1 ADULT CHARACTERISTICS

+ChkDate [ASK ALL]

INTERVIEWER: TODAY’S DATE ACCORDING TO THE LAPTOP IS [DAY/MONTH/YEAR]. IS THIS CORRECT? It should be in dd/mm/yy format. So today’s date is day [dd], month [mm], Year [yy]. Is this correct?
It is vital today’s date is entered correctly and in correct (dd/mm/yy) format as questions in the script depend upon this.

1. Yes
2. No

+ChkDte2 [IF ChkDte = No]

INTERVIEWER: RECORD DATE OF INTERVIEW IN THE FORMAT dd/mm/yy. SEPARATE THE DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WITH SLASHES AND A LEADING ZERO FOR NUMBERS LESS THAN 10.

Serial [ASK ALL]

ENTER THE SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET.

100000…999999

Screen [ASK ALL]

ENTER THE SCREEN NUMBER FROM THE FRONT PAGE OF THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET. ALL ORIGINAL SAMPLE HAS A SCREEN NUMBER OF 0, WHILE ALL GENERATED ETHNIC SAMPLE HAS A SCREEN NUMBER OF 1, 2, 3 OR 4

0..4

+QCheck [ASK ALL]

NOW ENTER THE CHECK DIGIT RELATING TO THE SERIAL NUMBER FROM THE ADDRESS CONTACT SHEET.
INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PRESS THE SPACE BAR AT THE END OF THE NUMBER

0..96

If you are happy that you have entered the correct Serial and Screen numbers then press 1 to continue otherwise use SHIFT + BACKSPACE to go back and correct them.

[ASK ALL]

The reference period for most questions will be from the [first of January 2000/first of ^DATE^ to today.
NAadults [ASK ALL]
Could you tell me how many adults live in this household – I mean persons 16 or over?
1.. 10

+Name- Name10 [ASK ALL]
Can I have your first name? ASK THIS OF THE RESPONDENT [IE. THE PERSON YOU PREVIOUSLY SELECTED/the first name of person number X]

Sex- Sex10 [ASK ALL]
Code [^NAME^'s] sex
1. Male
2. Female

Age- Age10 [ASK ALL]
What was [your/^NAME^'s] age last birthday?
16..99

Marst- Marst10 [ASK ALL]
ASK OR RECORD
Are you/is [^NAME^]...
1. ...single, that is, never married
2. ...married and living with [husband/wife]
3. ...married and separated from [husband/wife]
4. ...divorced
5. ...or widowed?

Cohab- Cohab10 [ASK IF MORE THAN ONE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON UNDER CONSIDERATION NOT MARRIED]
ASK OR RECORD
May I just check, [Are you/Is [^NAME^]] living with someone in this household as a couple?
1. Yes
2. No
3. SPONTANEOUS ONLY - Same sex couple
SHOW CARD XX
Please choose one answer from this card to indicate [your/NAME’s] cultural background

1. A. White – British
2. B. White – Irish
3. C. White – Other White Background
4. D. Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
5. E. Mixed – White and Black African
6. F. Mixed – White and Asian
7. G. Mixed – Any Other Mixed Background
8. H. Asian or Asian British – Indian
9. I. Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
10. J. Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
11. K. Asian or Asian British – Other Asian Background
12. L. Black or Black British – Caribbean
13. M. Black or Black British – African
14. N. Black or Black British – Other Black Background
15. O. Chinese
16. P. Other Ethnic Group

Can I just check, what do you consider [your/NAME’s] cultural background to be? DO NOT PROMPT

1. English
2. Scottish
3. Welsh
4. Other (specify)

INTERVIEWER: CODE [*NAME*’S RELATIONSHIP TO [*RESPONDENT’S NAME*]]

1. [Husband/Wife]
2. Cohabitee
3. [Son/Daughter] (including adopted/step/foster)
4. [Son/Daughter]-in-law
5. Parent/guardian (including adoptive/step/foster)
6. Parent-in-law
7. [Brother/Sister] (including adopted/step/foster)
8. [Brother/Sister]-in-law
9. Other relative
10. Non-relative
WhoHRP- [ASK IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE ADULT (16+) LIVING AT WHOHRP10 ADDRESS – ASK ON EACH ITERATION UNTIL IDENTIFIED]

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT: YOU WILL NEED TO CODE THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON. THIS IS THE PERSON IN WHOSE NAME THE ACCOMMODATION IS OWNED OR RENTED. ASK:

Can I just check, in whose name is this property owned or rented?

IF THERE ARE JOINT OWNERS/TENANTS THE HRP IS THE PERSON WITH THE HIGHEST INCOME. IF NECESSARY ASK:

And which of these people has the highest income?

IF HOUSEHOLDERS HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME INCOME, YOU SHOULD CODE THE OLDER PERSON AS THE HRP.

DO NOT READ OUT: IS [^NAME^] THE HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON?

1. Yes
2. No

Inform- Inform10 [ASK IF Person = 1 AND NAdults > 1]

INTERVIEWER: IS [^NAME^] THE RESPONDENT?

1. Yes
2. No

* The respondent’s details are recorded on the first iteration of each question (sex, marst, etc). Details of other members of the household (where present) are given in the series sex2-sex10 and so on.

A2 CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

NChil [ASK ALL]

How many children under 16 live in this household?

0..10

+ChName [ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN THE HOUSEHOLD]

Can I have [the child’s name/ the name of child number [n]]?

CSex01- Csex10 [ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN THE HOUSEHOLD]

CODE SEX OF [^CHNAME^]

1. Male
2. Female

CAge01- Cage10 [ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN THE HOUSEHOLD]

What was [his/her] age last birthday?

0..15
CRel01- [ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 16 IN THE HOUSEHOLD]

INTERVIEWER: Code [his/her] relationship to [RESPONDENT'S NAME]

1. [Brother/sister] in law
2. [Son/Daughter] (including adopted/step/foster)
3. [Son/Daughter] in law
4. Other relative
5. Non-relative

M1 TYPE OF AREA

YrsArea [ASK ALL]

How long have you lived in this AREA?
EXPLAIN: THIS AREA ABOUT 15 MINS WALK

1. Less than 12 months
2. 12 months but less than 2 years
3. 2 years but less than 3 years
4. 3 years but less than 5 years
5. 5 years but less than 10 years
6. 10 years but less than 20 years
7. 20 years or longer

CauseCA-
CauseCL [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M1
In your view, which are the major causes of crime in Britain today? You can choose from the factors on this card.
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
PROBE: What others?

1. A. Too lenient sentencing
2. B. Poverty
3. C. Lack of discipline from school
4. D. Lack of discipline from parents
5. E. Drugs
6. F. Alcohol
7. G. Unemployment
8. H. Breakdown of family
9. I. Too few police
DO NOT PROMPT: None of these

QualLife/ Qualife2 [ASK ALL]

How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by [fear of crime/crime], on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

Range: 1...10
M3 WORRIES ABOUT CRIME

[ASK ALL]

Most of us WORRY at some time or other about being the victim of a crime. Using one of the phrases on this card, could you tell me how worried you are about the following.

WBurgl [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

How worried are you about....having your home broken into and something stolen?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WMugged [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about)......being mugged and robbed?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WCarStol [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about)......having your car stolen?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WFromCar [ASK IF WCarStol NE 5]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about)......having things stolen from your car?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)
WRaped [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about)......being raped?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WAttack [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about).....being physically attacked by strangers?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WInsult [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about) ….being insulted or pestered by anybody, while in the street or any other public place?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WRaceAtt [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD M2

(How worried are you about).....being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. (Not applicable)

WORRY

Has there been a time in the last year when you have felt your personal safety was threatened or that you would be a victim of crime?

1. Yes
2. No
RECWOR  [IF YES at Worry]

Thinking about the most recent time you felt threatened or worried, where were you?

INTERVIEWER PROBE FULLY

RECSOR2

INTERVIEWER: CODE LOCATION TO FOLLOWING LIST

NOTE: 'AROUND' INCLUDES NEARBY STREETS AND CAR PARKS.

1. Own home or own garage
2. Immediately outside home (including shed, garden, street, in same building)
3. In or near your place of work (including work car park)
4. In public car park
5. In/around pub/bar/night club/working men's club
6. In/around dancehall/disco
7. In/around football ground/ other sports ground
8. In/around sports centre/sports club
9. In/around other place of public entertainment (e.g. cinema, cafe, restaurant, bingo hall, etc.)
10. Travelling on transport or in or near transport facilities (e.g. at a bus stop/station, on a bus/train, car park to station)
11. Other public or commercial locations (eg. shop, school, street market, hospital etc)
12. Elsewhere

TINWOR

What time of day was it?

SHOWCARD M6

1. During morning (6am - noon)
2. During afternoon (noon - 6pm)
3. Morning/afternoon (can't say which)
4. During evening (6pm - midnight)
5. During night (midnight - 6am)
6. Evening/night (can't say which)

HELPWOR

On that occasion, is there anything that would have made you feel less threatened or worried?

PROBE FULLY. If necessary use the following prompts:

A police officer on patrol
Better street lighting
CCTV
More people around
More staff on public transport
More security staff
M7 SCREENER QUESTIONS HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE

M7.1 SCREENER QUESTIONS: VEHICLES AND BICYCLES

MotorCyc [ASK ALL]

Can I check, has anyone in this household, owned or had the regular use of a motorcycle, scooter or moped at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

Car [ASK ALL]

Has anyone in this household owned or had the regular use of a car, van or other motor vehicle at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

OwnBike [ASK ALL]

Can I just check, [have you/has anyone in this household] owned a bicycle at any time since [the first of ^DATE^]?

1. Yes
2. No

Witness Intimidation Questions

I now want to ask you some questions about crimes you may have seen happening yourself.

SeenCri1-Seencri3 [ASK ALL]

SHOWCARD A1

Including anything you have already mentioned, have you in the last five years seen any of these crimes actually happening? Please include any crimes where you were, also the victim.

1. Someone vandalising property or a car
2. Someone stealing from a car
3. A serious fight or assault
4. None of these

Vandvict [ASK IF WITNESSED VANDALISM]

You mentioned that you had seen someone vandalising property or a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the property or car being vandalised belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

1. Respondent
2. Other household member
3. Someone else
CallVand  [ASK IF SEENCRI1=1]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No

Vandwhy  [ASK IF callVand = no]

Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else had called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/ too much trouble
9. Dislike/ fear of police
10. Other

HarVand1- Harvand3  [ASK IF Seencrim = 1]

Did you experience any harassment or intimidation after the incident from the person or people involved or their family or friends?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

Formvan0-4  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?

SHOWCARD A2

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Blackmail/ offer of bribes
6. Other intimidation

Inhaman  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

On how many separate occasions did this occur?

1. Once
2. 2-10 times
3. 10 or more
Rpharvan [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

1. Yes
2. No

Intfirst [ASK IF INTIMIDATED] SHOWCARD A3

When did the intimidation first occur?

1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other

Whyhar [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

SHOWCARD A4

Why do you think harassment occurred?

1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone ‘around here’
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

Intreac [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they have experienced intimidation/harassment, which of these reactions (if any) did you personally have?

SHOWCARD A5

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other
7. None

Carvic [ASK IF WITNESSED THEFT FROM A CAR]

You mentioned that you had seen someone stealing from a car. The last time you saw this happening, did the car belong to you, another person in your household or someone else?

1. Respondent
2. Another household member
3. Someone else

CallStC [ASK IF Seencri2 = Yes]

The last time you saw this happening, did you call the police?

1. Yes
2. No
**NcallStc**  [ASK IF callstc = no]

Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else had called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/ too much trouble
9. Dislike/ fear of police
10. Other

**HarStCa1**

**HarStCa3**  [ASK IF Seencri2 = Yes]

Did you experience any harassment or intimidation after you had seen someone stealing from a car, from the person or people involved, or their family or friends?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

**Fromstc0-4**  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?

SHOWCARD A2

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Blackmail/ offer of bribes
6. Other intimidation

**StCman**  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

On how many separate occasions did this occur as a result of seeing someone stealing from a car?

1. Once
2. 2-10 times
3. 10 or more times

**Rpharstc**  [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
When did the intimidation first occur?
1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other

Why do you think harassment occurred?
1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone ‘around here’
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they have experienced intimidation/harassment, which of these reactions (if any) did you personally have when you experienced intimidation/harassment after seeing someone stealing from a car?
1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other
7. None

You mentioned that you had seen a serious fight or assault. The last time you saw this happening, were you assaulted in any way during the incident?
1. Yes
2. No

The last time you saw this happening/ when this happened to you, did you call the police?
1. Yes
2. No
**Ncallfit** [ASK IF callfite = no]

Why didn’t you call the police about this incident?

1. Fear of intimidation
2. Not confident the police would be able to do anything
3. Dealt with the problem themselves
4. Someone else already had called the police
5. I thought that someone else would call them
6. Police were already there
7. Too trivial/ not worth calling them
8. Inconvenience/too much trouble
9. Dislike/fear of police
10. Other

**HarFigh1-**

**HarFigh3** [ASK IF Seencri3 = Yes]

Did you experience any harassment or intimidation after you had seen a serious fight or assault, from the person or people involved, or their family or friends?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Yes, from the person / people involved
2. Yes, from their family or friends
3. Yes, from other
4. No

**Formfit0-4** [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

What forms did the harassment or intimidation take?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

SHOW CARD A2

1. Physical attacks
2. Threats
3. Verbal abuse
4. Damage to property
5. Blackmail/ offer of bribes
6. Other intimidation

**Fitmany** [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

On how many separate occasions did this occur as a result of seeing a serious fight or assault?

1. Once
2. 2-9 times
3. 10 or more

**Rpharfi** [ASK IF INTIMIDATED]

Did you report this harassment or intimidation to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOW CARD A3

When did the intimidation first occur?

1. Immediately after the event
2. After reporting it to the police
3. Prior to giving evidence in court
4. After giving evidence in court
5. Other

SHOW CARD A4

Why do you think harassment occurred?

1. To deter the victim/witness from giving details of offence/offender to police
2. To deter victim/witness from giving evidence in court
3. Harassment/intimidation happens to everyone 'around here'
4. Racially, age, gender, disability motivated
5. Other

SHOW CARD A5

Many people have emotional reactions after incidents in which they have experienced intimidation/harassment, which of these reactions (if any) did you personally have when you experienced intimidation/ harassment after seeing a serious fight or assault?

1. Anger
2. Shock
3. Fear
4. Difficulty sleeping
5. Crying/tears
6. Other
7. None
Imagine you were in charge of assigning where police officers go out on foot patrol over the course of a day. The day is split into 7 shifts. For each shift, where would you send your police officers? – you can only choose one location per shift.

- Housing estates
- Residential streets
- Pubs and Clubs
- Schools
- Parks/Commons
- Town centres/High streets
- Shopping centres
- Buses, trains, tubes
- Unattended car parks
- Other places (please say where)

**Shifts**
- Early morning (6-9)
- Mid-late morning (9-12)
- Early afternoon (12-3)
- Late afternoon (3-6)
- Early evening (6-9)
- Late evening (9-12)
- Nighttime (12-6)

The card we will use has locations down the side and times across the top. We envisage that the respondent will fill in the card, and that the interviewer will then put the information from the card into the machine.

**SENTENCING QUESTIONS**

**ConfOff** [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD J1

The next few questions are about the Criminal Justice System as a whole, that is, the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the courts, prison and probation services. How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident

**ConfCase** [ASK ALL]

SHOW CARD J1

(How confident are you that the Criminal Justice System) deals with cases promptly and efficiently?

1. Very confident
2. Fairly confident
3. Not very confident
4. Not at all confident
I am now going to ask you some questions about sentencing and about the probation and prison services.

**Impsent** [ASK ALL]

Looking at this card what in your opinion is the **most** important thing that sentencing should do?

SHOWCARD J2

CODE ONE ONLY

1. Punish
2. Restrict opportunities to re-offend
3. Change behaviour/attitudes of an offender to prevent them re-offending (rehabilitation)
4. Deter others from committing the same crime (general deterrence)
5. Make amends to the victims for harm done
6. Express society’s disapproval
7. Scare the offender so that he/she won’t do it again (individual deterrence)
8. Don’t know

**Noticsen** [ASK ALL]

How much notice should be taken of the following when a judge or magistrate passes a sentence: SHOW CARD J3

... The number of times the offender has offended before

1. A great deal of notice
2. Some notice
3. No notice
4. Don’t know
... Public opinion about the offence
  1. A great deal of notice
  2. Some notice
  3. No notice
  4. Don’t know

... Whether offenders have primary responsibilities for the care of their children
  1. A great deal of notice
  2. Some notice
  3. No notice
  4. Don’t know

... How much the sentence actually costs
  1. A great deal of notice
  2. Some notice
  3. No notice
  4. Don’t know

... Whether this particular type of crime is occurring frequently within the local area
  1. A great deal of notice
  2. Some notice
  3. No notice
  4. Don’t know

Sentimp [ASK ALL]

Is it more important that sentences help offenders stop offending, or that they punish them?
  1. Help offenders stop offending
  2. Punish offenders
  3. Don’t know

Reconvic [ASK ALL]

An offender is least likely to offend again if they are given:
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess
  1. A prison sentence
  2. A community penalty
  3. It makes no difference
  4. Don’t know

Mrapesen [ASK ALL]

An adult male (21 and over) convicted of rape will get an average sentence length of:
PROMPT: if you don’t know, please guess
**Probeff [ASK ALL]**

How effective do you think the probation service’s work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...

SHOWCARD J4

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective?
5. Don’t know

**Priseff [ASK ALL]**

How effective do you think the prison service’s work with offenders is in reducing crime? Do you think they are...

SHOWCARD J4

1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective?
5. Don’t know

**Implitnu [ASK ALL]**

While in prison, how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to basic literacy and numeracy courses?

SHOWCARD J5

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
5. Don’t know

**Impdrug [ASK ALL]**

And how important do you think it is that prisoners have access to drug treatment courses?

SHOWCARD J5

1. Very important
2. Fairly important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
5. Don’t know
**Prispop [ASK ALL]**

I am now going to ask you about the prison population, that is the total number of people held in all prisons in England and Wales, including those held awaiting trial.

Would you say that the prison population now is?

SHOWCARD J6

1. Much too high  
2. A little too high  
3. About right  
4. A little too low  
5. Much too low

**NeighW [ASK ALL]**

I would now like to talk to you about neighbourhood wardens. Neighbourhood Wardens are a new initiative designed to help communities. This card explains their role in more detail

[SHOW CARD EXPLAINING NEIGHBOURHOOD WARDENS]

SHOWCARD N1

- A neighbourhood warden provides a uniformed presence in a residential area with the aim of improving people’s quality of life.
- Neighbourhood wardens are different from Neighbourhood Watches or paid Wardens and night watchmen.
- Wardens can promote community safety, assist with area improvements and housing management, and contribute to community development.
- Wardens wear a uniform and may patrol the area; provide concierge duties; get involved with community activities or act as an enhanced caretaker and carry out minor repairs.

**NeighW1 [ASK ALL]**

Before you asked to participate in this survey, were you aware of the Neighbourhood Warden Schemes?

1. Yes  
2. No  
3. Don’t know

**NeighW2 [ASK OF ALL WHO ARE AWARE]**

As far as you know is there a Neighbourhood Warden in this area?

1. Yes  
2. No  
3. Don’t know

I’d now like to ask you some questions about security measures fitted to your home. We need to ask these questions so that we can investigate the relationship between home security and levels of crime in your area.
First, I would like to ask you about some things people do to prevent crime. Since you moved here, has your household had a security survey of your home by the police?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CARD N3
When an official calls at your door, for example, someone from the gas, electricity or water companies or a police officer, do you check their identity card or documentation before allowing them to enter?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

Why not?

INTERVIEWER RECORD ANSWER GIVEN

Do your windows have locks that need keys to open them?
READ OUT. CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES.

1. All of them
2. All downstairs windows
3. Only some windows
4. No none of them

How often is your home left empty for a couple of hours or more without the window security locks on?
SHOWCARD N4

1. At least once a week
2. At least once a fortnight
3. At least once a month
4. Less than once a month
5. Never

Do you have any INDOOR lights on a timer or sensor switch?

1. Yes
2. No
SHOWCARD N5
In which occasions do you normally use the timer or sensor switch?

1. All year round
2. Only during the winter months
3. At night when someone is at home
4. When your home will be empty for a short time (a couple of hours)
5. When your home will be empty for a longer time eg overnight, all day
6. When you are going away for a number of days
7. Never
8. Other (PROBE)

And do you have any OUTDOOR lights on a timer or sensor switch?

1. Yes
2. No

How regularly would you say you use the outdoor lights timer or sensor switch?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

Do you have bars, a metal grill (or a bar door) in the front or back door of your house?

1. Yes at the front
2. Yes at the back
3. Yes – at both back and front
4. No

A. INTERNET

Do you or anyone else in your household use the Internet to either send e-mails or access Internet websites either at home or outside the home?

1. Yes
2. No
[ASK IF Intern2 = Yes]

[You mentioned earlier that you or someone else in your household uses the Internet to either send e-mails or access websites.] Whereabouts have you, or anyone else in your household, used the Internet in the last 12 months?
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
SHOWCARD T1

1. At home
2. At work
3. At a friend’s or relatives house
4. At school
5. At college or university
6. Internet/Cybercafes
7. In a hotel
8. In a library
9. Other

B. USE OF CREDIT CARDS

[ASK HALF MAIN SAMPLE]

In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you personally used a credit card, debit card or bank card?

1. Yes
2. No

SHOW CARD T2
Looking at this card, please tell me in what ways you have used your credit or bank card in the last year? CODE ALL THAT APPLY.

1. To buy things in a shop or garage
2. To withdraw or deposit money at a cash machine
3. As a cheque guarantee card
4. To pay for a meal in a restaurant
5. To buy things over the telephone
6. To buy things via mail order
7. To buy things on the Internet
8. Other (specify)

[ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]

Including anything that you may have mentioned earlier, in the last 12 months has anyone used any of your credit or bank cards, or your card details, to buy things or withdraw cash without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No
Wcardst  [ASK IF OwnCard = Yes]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone using your credit cards or bank cards, or using your card
details, such as your PIN number, to buy things or withdraw cash without your permission?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

Wcard1  [ASK IF UseCard = 1]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy
things in a shop?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

Wcard2  [ASK IF UseCard = 4]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank card details when you pay
for a meal in a restaurant?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

Wcard3  [ASK IF UseCard = 5]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy
things over the telephone?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

Wcard4  [ASK IF UseCard = 6]

SHOW CARD T3

How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy
things by mail order?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
SHOW CARD T3
How worried are you about someone misusing your credit card or bank details when you buy things over the Internet?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

C. INTERNET TRANSACTIONS

Would you consider buying goods or services over the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No

Why would you not consider buying things over the Internet?

DO NOT PROMPT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Not interested
2. Worried about security of using credit card online
3. Prefer personal contact when shopping
4. Not confident about the technology
5. Don’t have regular access to Internet/computer
6. Deliveries are inconvenient/take too long
7. Worried about entering personal details online
8. Prefer to see the product in real life before buying
9. Other (specify)
IntSec [ASK IF UseCard=Internet]

When shopping on the Internet, what sort of things, if any, do you look for or do to make sure your credit card details are safe?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Nothing – not worried about security
2. Only use well-known/popular sites
3. Only buy things from well-known/reputable companies
4. Look for a secure site (closed padlock system)
5. Look for the Which? Web Trader scheme
6. Always keep copy of web page/completed order form/any email correspondence
7. Only use credit cards (not debit or charge cards)
8. Registration/password procedures

D. COMPUTER SECURITY

WinterH1 [ASK IF WhereInt=Home]

How worried are you about your HOME computer being affected by computer viruses?

SHOWCARD T3

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WinterH2 [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], has your HOME computer actually been affected by a computer virus?

1. Yes
2. No

WinterH3 [ASK IF WhereInt=Home]

How worried are you about someone accessing or hacking into the files on your HOME computer without your permission?

SHOWCARD T3

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

WinterH4 [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, has anyone actually accessed or hacked into the files on your HOME computer without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No
Precau1 [ASK IF WherInt =Home ]

Do you do anything to minimise the chances of your HOME computer being affected by computer viruses or the possibility of people accessing your personal files without your permission?

1. Yes
2. No

WhPrec [ASK IF Precau1 = Yes]

What measures do you take?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Don’t open e-mail attachments from unknown sources
2. Don’t download computer software
3. Use a firewall or anti-hacking software
4. Run virus protection software
5. Don’t visit unknown websites
6. Use password protection systems
7. Other (specify)

Wintoff [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

How worried are you about you or a member of your household accessing or receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material over the Internet on your HOME computer?

SHOWCARD T3

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

VicInter [ASK IF WherInt = Home]

And in the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE], have you or any members of your household actually accessed or received any unsolicited material via the Internet that you have found offensive or that has upset you in any way?

1. Yes
2. No

Precau2 [ASK IF WhereInt = Home]

Have you taken any measures to stop you or anyone else in your household accessing or receiving offensive, pornographic or threatening material through the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No
WhPrec2  [ASK IF Precau2= Yes]

What sort of measures have you taken?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions in the browser
2. Controls/restrictions by the service provider
3. Controls/restrictions in the search engine
4. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)
5. Keep the computer in a family room
6. Monitor children's/other household members use of the Internet
7. Never give out personal details over the Internet
8. Never give out email address unnecessarily
9. Other (specify)

AwaPrec  [ASK IF Precau2= No]

Are you aware of any measures that can be taken?

1. Yes
2. No

WhPrec3  [ASK IF AwaPrec= Yes]

What sort of measures are you aware of?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Controls/restrictions in the browser
2. Controls/restrictions by the service provider
3. Controls/restrictions in the search engine
4. Specific software (e.g. NetNanny, CyberSitter, SurfWatch, etc.)
5. Keep the computer in a family room
6. Monitor children's/other household members use of the Internet
7. Never give out personal details over the Internet
8. Never give out email address unnecessarily
9. Other (specify)

Emahara  [ASK IF Intern2= Yes]

People are sometimes pestered or harassed by people phoning or writing to them. This may be done either by someone they know or a stranger. In the last 12 months, that is since the first of [DATE] have you received any messages by email which you considered to be offensive, or harassment

1. Yes
2. No
Mobhara  [ASK IF Intern2= Yes]

And in the same period have you received any messages—either voice messages or text messages on your mobile phone which you considered to be offensive, or harassment?

1. Yes – by text
2. Yes – by voice
3. No
4. Not applicable no mobile phone (pilot only)

Educat4

INTERVIEWER RECORD: Does the respondent have any difficulties reading in English?

1. Yes
2. No
SC1 The next questions are for you to answer yourself. Before you do this I will show you how to enter your answers into the computer.

For some questions you can choose one answer and for others you can choose more than one answer. You can choose your answers from those listed on the screen by pressing the numbers next to the answer you want to give.

Here is an example of the first type of question where you have to choose one answer.

INTERVIEWER: TURN SCREEN TO RESPONDENT AND LET THE RESPONDENT ENTER THEIR ANSWERS WHILE YOU OBSERVE AND HELP IF NECESSARY.

1. Continue

+Pract1 [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

PRESS THE NUMBER NEXT TO THE ANSWER YOU WANT TO GIVE. WHEN YOU HAVE DONE THIS PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

Have you used a computer before?

1. Yes
2. No

+Pract2 [ASK ALL AGE 16-59]

THIS TIME YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IF YOU WANT. PRESS THE NUMBERS NEXT TO THE ANSWERS YOU WANT TO GIVE. AFTER EACH ANSWER YOU NEED TO PRESS THE SPACE BAR (THE LARGE BAR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE KEYBOARD).

USE THE PAGE UP AND PAGE DOWN KEYS (MARKED PgUp AND PgDn) TO SEE MORE ANSWERS.

WHEN YOU HAVE GIVEN ALL YOUR ANSWERS, PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

Which of these places have you ever been to on holiday?

1. England
2. Wales
3. Scotland
4. Northern Ireland
5. Republic of Ireland
6. France
7. Spain
8. Italy
9. Portugal
10. Greece
11. Turkey
12. Germany
13. Austria
14. Switzerland
15. Belgium
16. Netherlands
17. USA
18. Canada
19. Caribbean
20. Mexico
MOST QUESTIONS WILL BE LIKE THESE TWO EXAMPLES. FOR A FEW QUESTIONS, NO ANSWERS WILL BE SHOWN ON THE SCREEN AND YOU WILL NEED TO TYPE IN YOUR OWN ANSWER, USING EITHER THE LETTERS OR THE NUMBERS ON THE KEYBOARD. HERE IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE. ONCE YOU HAVE TYPED IN YOUR ANSWER PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

What is your first name?

Text: Maximum 25 characters

You have now finished the practice questions. Please tell the interviewer you are ready to move on and hand the computer back for a moment.

1. Continue

DRINKING BEHAVIOUR MODULE

LAST 12 MONTHS

The following questions ask you about what you drink - that is if you do drink.

Alcoft

First, thinking about ALL kinds of alcoholic drink, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months?

1. Almost every day
2. 5 or 6 days a week
3. 3 or 4 days a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice a year
8. Not at all in last 12 months
9. Don’t wish to answer

[If Alcoft IN (6..9) go to end of drinking behaviour module]
I would now like to get an estimate of how many units of alcohol you drink, on average, on those
days when you do drink.

Examples of what we mean by a unit of alcohol are:

- a pint of ordinary or premium strength beer or lager (e.g. Carling, Fosters, Stella, Guinness) = 2 units
- a bottle of ordinary or premium strength beer or lager (e.g. Budweiser, Becks, Stella) = 1 unit
- a bottle or can of strong beer or lager (Tennant’s Super, Special Brew = 2 units
- a glass of wine = 1 unit
- a single measure of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit
- a bottle of alcoholic lemonade/alcopop (e.g. Hooper’s Hooch) = 1.5 units
- a bottle of pre-mixed spirits (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice) = 1.5 units

If you are not sure about what we mean by a unit of alcohol please ask the interviewer for help
before moving on.

PLEASE PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION.

So, thinking about the days when you drink alcohol, how many units of alcohol do you have, on
average, in a day? If you are not sure, please try and give your best estimate to the nearest
whole unit.

Examples of what we mean by a unit of alcohol are:

- a pint of ordinary or premium strength beer or lager (e.g. Carling, Fosters, Stella, Guinness) = 2 units
- a bottle of ordinary or premium strength beer or lager (e.g. Budweiser, Becks, Stella) = 1 unit
- a bottle or can of strong beer or lager (Tennant’s Super, Special Brew = 2 units
- a glass of wine = 1 unit
- a single measure of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit
- a bottle of alcoholic lemonade/alcopop (e.g. Hooper’s Hooch) = 1.5 units
- a bottle of pre-mixed spirits (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice) = 1.5 units

0….50

IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’

You’ve told us about what you have drunk over the last 12 months. However, what people drink
can vary a lot over a year, so I’d now like to ask you a few questions about just the LAST MONTH.

How often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the LAST MONTH?

1. Almost every day
2. 5 or 6 days a week
3. 3 or 4 days a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice
6. Not at all in the last month
7. Don’t wish to answer
Alctype  [ASK IF Anyalcof IN (1..5)]

What types of drinks have you had in the LAST MONTH?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. Strong beer/lager/cider (e.g. Tennants Extra, Special Brew, Diamond White)
2. Normal strength or premium beer or lager or cider or shandy
3. Wine, including Babycham and champagne
4. Alcopops such as Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, Hoopers Hooch
5. Spirits or liqueurs such as gin, whisky, rum, or vodka
6. Sherry or martini or vermouth
7. Low alcohol drinks only
8. Other types of alcoholic drink
9. Don’t wish to answer
Almost [ASK IF MORE THAN ONE ANSWER GIVEN AT Alctype]

And, of these drinks, which ONE would you say you have drunk MOST often in the last month?

Drunkwith [ASK IF Anyalcof IN (1..5)]

And in the last month, who have you drunk with most often?
YOU CAN CHOOSE UP TO TWO ANSWERS AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH.

1. Parents
2. Husband/wife/partner/girlfriend/boyfriend
3. Friends of same sex
4. Friends of the opposite sex
5. Friends of both sexes
6. Brothers or sisters
7. Other relatives
8. On your own
9. Work colleagues
10. Someone else
11. Don’t wish to answer

Whedrunk [ASK IF Anyalcof IN (1..5)]

And still thinking about the last month, where have you drunk most often?
YOU CAN CHOOSE UP TO TWO ANSWERS AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH.

1. In a pub or bar
2. In a club or disco
3. In a restaurant
4. At a party
5. At your own home (including in garden)
6. At someone else’s home (including in garden)
7. Out on the street, in a park or other outdoor area
8. Somewhere else
9. Don’t wish to answer

Almost [ASK IF Anyalcof IN (1..5)]

What would you say is the MOST units of alcohol you have drunk, on any one day in the last month?

Examples of what we mean by a unit of alcohol are:

- a pint of ordinary or premium strength beer or lager (e.g. Carling, Fosters, Stella, Guinness) = 2 units
- a bottle of ordinary or premium strength beer or lager (e.g. Budweiser, Becks, Stella) = 1 unit
- a bottle or can of strong beer or lager (Tennant’s Super, Special Brew = 2 units
- a glass of wine = 1 unit
- a single measure of spirits or liqueur = 1 unit
- a bottle of alcoholic lemonade/alcopop (e.g. Hooper’s Hooch) = 1.5 units
- a bottle of pre-mixed spirits (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice) = 1.5 units

IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’
Femunits [ASK IF Alcmost >= 6 AND SEX=Female]

And how often in the last month have you had 6 or more units of alcohol on any one day?

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Three or four times
4. Five to ten times
5. More than ten times
6. Don’t wish to answer

Malunits [ASK IF Alcmost >=8 AND SEX=Male]

And how often in the last month have you had 8 or more units of alcohol on any one day?

1. Never
2. Once or twice
3. Three or four times
4. Five to ten times
5. More than ten times
6. Don’t wish to answer

CONSEQUENCES

AlcCons [ASK IF Alcof IN (1..5)]

I would now like to ask you about things that can happen to some people after they have been drinking alcohol.

PLEASE PRESS THE KEY WITH THE RED STICKER TO MOVE TO THE NEXT QUESTION

(Loop with ‘During the last 12 months how often have you….’)

1. Never
2. Once
3. Two or three times
4. Four to ten times
5. More than ten times
6. Don’t wish to answer

A. felt very drunk after drinking alcohol?
B. felt you had no control over what happened to you after drinking alcohol?
C. been unable to remember what happened the night before after drinking alcohol? (possible drop)
D. got into a heated argument during or after drinking alcohol?
E. got into a fight during or after drinking alcohol?
F. damaged property that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?
G. taken something that did not belong to you during or after drinking alcohol?

(NB. STATEMENTS NOT TO BE RANDOMISED)
2002 STOLEN GOODS MODULE

[ALL INFORMANTS AGED 16-59]

Intro

The next set of questions are about the types of goods, such as stereos and televisions that you may have in your home.

Own

Do you or your household have any of the following items?

...Colour TV
...Video Player or recorder
...Stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)
...Car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player
...Mobile phone
...Camera (digital or non-digital)
...Video camera
...Games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo)
...Personal computer equipment (not a laptop)
...Laptop computer
...Jewellery (worth more than £20)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

Items above need to be randomised with the full question repeated at top of screen each time to remind the respondent of the issue at hand.

Buy01

[IF INFORMANT HAS ANY OF THE AFORE MENTIONED GOODS, ASK...]

The following questions ask whether or not you have personally bought any of these items since the first of [<DATE>]. Please do not include anything that was given to you as a gift

FILTER QUESTION SO THAT ONLY ANSWERS GIVEN AT ‘OWN’ APPEAR ON THE SCREEN AND THE CODE ‘BICYCLE’ if yes at ‘ownbike’

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you personally bought any of the following items?

...Bicycle
...Colour TV
...Video Player or recorder
...Stereo or hi-fi equipment (include CD/DVD/Minidisc players, except in cars)
...Car stereo, cassette or car CD/DVD/Minidisc player
...Mobile phone
...Camera (digital or non-digital)
...Video camera
...Games console (e.g. ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo)
...Personal computer equipment (not a laptop)
...Laptop computer
...Jewellery (worth more than £20)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer
New

[ONLY ASK IF INFORMANT PURCHASED GOODS SINCE FIRST OF [<DATE>]]
The next set of questions ask whether or not any of these items were bought brand new from a shop/catalogue/telephone/internet or in some other way.

[ONLY ASK IF THE INFORMANT PURCHASED ANY OF THE AFORE MENTIONED GOODS IN ‘SOME OTHER WAY’]

OthBike

How was the BICYCLE purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH
1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QONEC

How was the COLOUR TV purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH
1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QTWOC

How was the VIDEO PLAYER or RECORDER purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH
1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way
QTHREEC

How was the STEREO HI-FI EQUIPMENT purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QFOURC

How was the CAR STEREO, CASSETTE or CD PLAYER purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QFIVEC

How was the MOBILE PHONE purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QSIXC

How was the CAMERA (digital or non-digital) purchased?
YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way
QEIGHTC

How was the VIDEO CAMERA purchased?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QNINEC

How was the GAMES CONSOLE (e.g., ‘Playstation’ or Nintendo) purchased?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QTENC

How was the (PERSONAL COMPUTER EQUIPMENT (not a laptop) purchased?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. Second hand from a shop
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

QELEVENC

How was the LAPTOP COMPUTER purchased?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER AT THIS QUESTION IF YOU WISH

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way
How was the JEWELLERY purchased?

1. New from shop/catalogue/telephone/internet
2. Second hand from a shop
3. Through small ads, magazine ads, etc
4. At a car boot/ jumble sale, fair, or market
5. In a pub or a club
6. At home - from a person
7. It was bought for me as a gift
8. Some other way

In the last five years, have you been offered any goods that you believed were stolen?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

How often have your purchased things you believed to be stolen in the LAST FIVE YEARS?

1. Often
2. A few times
3. Once
4. Never
5. Don’t wish to answer

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you been offered any goods that you believed were stolen?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

How many times has this happened? Was it...

1. just once
2. a few times
3. or often?
4. Don’t wish to answer
OffYear [ASK IF YES TO Stoloff1]

How often have you purchased things you believed to be stolen since the first of [<DATE>]?

1. Often
2. A few times
3. Once
4. Never
5. Don’t wish to answer

StolGod [ASK ALL]

How many people in this area do you think have got stolen goods in their homes, such as TV sets or video recorders? Is it...

1. a lot
2. quite a few
3. not very many
4. or none at all?
5. Don’t wish to answer

SMOKE [ASK ALL]

Can I just check, do you yourself smoke either cigarettes, hand rolling tobacco or a pipe?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

SMUGAW [ASK IF SMOKE=YES]

Are you aware that cigarettes and hand rolling tobacco are smuggled into the country and sold below the retail price?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t wish to answer

SMUGOFF [ASK IF SMUGAW=YES AND SMOKE=YES]

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you been offered cigarettes or hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled?

1. Yes – cigarettes only
2. Yes – hand rolling tobacco only
3. Yes – both
4. No
5. Don’t wish to answer

SMUGBUY [ASK IF SMUGOFF IN (1…3)]

Since the first of [<DATE>], have you purchased cigarettes or hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled?

1. Yes – cigarettes only
2. Yes – hand rolling tobacco only
3. Yes – both
4. No
5. Don’t wish to answer
CIGTOT  [ASK IF SMUGBUY IN (1 or 3)]  
  On the last occasion that you bought some cigarettes you believed to be smuggled, how many did you buy? 
  IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’ 

CIGPRI  
  And, on this last occasion, how much did you pay? 
  IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’ 

TOBTOT  [ASK IF SMUGBUY IN (2 or 3)]  
  On the last occasion that you bought some hand rolling tobacco you believed to be smuggled, how many pouches of 25g in weight did you buy? (Note: pouches are usually 25g in weight) 
  IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’ 

TOBPRI  
  And, on this last occasion, how much did you pay? 
  IF YOU DON’T WISH TO GIVE AN ANSWER, PLEASE TYPE ‘99’ 

PLEASE NOW PASS THE COMPUTER BACK TO THE INTERVIEWER
Key information on the British Crime Survey drug module

Contents:

Some key information on the methodology .........................................................1
Questions in the drug module (1996-2004/05) ..................................................2
Cleaning the drug module data ........................................................................5
Calibration weighting .......................................................................................5
Some key information on the methodology

All of the information on the BCS methodology can be found in the technical reports. In addition to detailing all of the questions asked in the survey and the routing, the reports also describe how the data is collected, how the weights are constructed, the sample sizes, response rates etc. You should always consult the technical reports when conducting any analysis as the responses/routing may change.

Sampling frame

From 1992 Postcode Address File (previously Electoral Register).

Data collection

From 1994 CAPI/CASI (previously PAPI).

In 2001 the BCS moved from biennial to continuous annual sampling. This had very little impact on the drug module.

Weighting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1996 onwards</th>
<th>Hhdwgt</th>
<th>Indivwgt</th>
<th>Indivyb</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth boost individual weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sample sizes and response rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Core total</th>
<th>Core (16-59) drugs total</th>
<th>Core and YB drugs 16-24 only</th>
<th>Response rate%</th>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>16,337</td>
<td>10,940</td>
<td>1,475</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>14,937</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>19,398</td>
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<td>1,517</td>
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<td>2001/02</td>
<td>32,787</td>
<td>20,146</td>
<td>2,519</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001/02 Youth Boost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>36,450</td>
<td>23,586</td>
<td>2,986</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002/03 Youth Boost</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,306</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>37,891</td>
<td>24,422</td>
<td>3,097</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003/04 Youth Boost</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
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<td>2004/05 Youth Boost</td>
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Key things to note about the youth boost:

- In 2001/02 it was conducted in the second half of 2001 (although there was some run over into early 2002). A similar method was used in 2002/03. From 2003/04 the youth boost was conducted continuously (over 12 months as opposed to 6)
• The process of collecting the data is called the youth boost, however the data is held as a youth file. This means all young people (16-24) from both the core and boost samples in one data set.

• Respondents in the youth boost are not asked about household victimisation (would mean double counting – as main respondent is asked about this).

• They also have a shortened demographic section (as the information will be on the main interview).

Questions in the drug module

Since the introduction of the drug module in 1992 there have been relatively few changes made to the questions asked.

From 1994 data on drug use was collected by CAPI/CASI.

1996 module:
In 1996, respondents answered Yes/No to the following questions:

• Have you ever HEARD of X?

With the range of responses Yes/No/Don’t want to answer, respondents were asked:

• Have you EVER taken X?
• Have you taken X in the LAST YEAR?
• Have you taken X in the LAST MONTH?

Respondents are routed out accordingly, for example you will only be asked if you have taken X in the LAST YEAR, if you respond positively to having EVER taken (obviously you would also have said that you had HEARD of X).

 Respondents were also asked: ‘Have you injected or had someone else injected you with any drug not prescribed by a doctor?’.

1998 module:
The ‘inject’ question that was introduced in 1996 was dropped.
2000 module:
Replica of 1998 module.

2001/02 module:
There were several changes made to the questions in this sweep.

- The ‘ever HEARD’ question was dropped and put in as a response in the ‘EVER taken’ question. So now when asking ‘Have you EVER taken X?’ the responses available were Yes/No/Never heard of it/Don’t want to answer (obviously no need to ask this for the taken anything unknown questions).
- The ‘taking anything else that you thought was a drug’ changed to ‘taking anything else that you knew or thought to be a drug’.

There was also two new sets of questions introduced asked only of 16-24 year olds (core & boost), concerning ‘age when first used X?’ and ‘how easy to get hold of any illegal drugs/X?’.
Responses for the ease of access questions were in the form of a Likert Scale – ranging from ‘very easy’ to ‘impossible’ (as well as usual refusal categories).

2002/03 module:
The questions on ease of access to illegal drugs were dropped after June 2002. In their place, a new set of questions asking about frequency of drug use were added for 16-24 year olds who had taken drugs in the last 12 months. Respondents were asked: ‘How often during the last 12 months have you taken X?’, with the responses ranging from ‘Every day’ to ‘Once or twice a year’. The questions on frequency of use were asked in July – December 2002 only.

2003/04 module:
Replica of 2002/03 module with questions on ease of access to illegal drugs excluded and questions on frequency of use included. Also, the questions on age of first use were asked to all those aged 16 to 59, not just 16 to 24 year olds.

2004/05 module:
Questions on age of last use of each drug were added for all those aged 16 to 59 who had ever taken particular drugs.
Names of drugs:

The list of drugs asked about in the BCS has remained relatively consistent. However, over time the street names for drugs tend to change. To reflect this, the BCS has often had to add additional examples to each drug. This is necessary so as to maximise the capture of use.

The table below shows the drugs asked about in each sweep and the list of examples that is used to describe the drug.

There are also questions on:
- Taking pills/powder unknown.
- Smoking something unknown.
- Taking something else they thought (knew) was a drug.

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Cleaning the drug module data

All cases in the data set are given a survey weight. However, the recently introduced ‘calibration weight’ adjusts the data for non-response – according to known differentials in age, sex and region (GOR) population totals. Those respondents who fail to give a response to one of these variables will have a missing calibration weight – and therefore are recoded out.

Those people who refuse to take part in self-completion drug module are coded as missing in the dataset.

The BCS drugs dataset also codes as missing those people who reported having taken Semeron. Analysis showed that those people, who said they had used this fake drug, tended to have also said they had taken all other drugs (yes to ever/year/month). It was felt that these people were unreliable, they may have wanted to simply finish the questionnaire as quickly as possible (as the drug questions come at the end of the questionnaire – which in some cases can take up to several hours to complete). Or respondents may have been exaggerating their drug use. If either of these is true – then it has serious implications on the prevalence rates for other drugs – principally rare drugs. This is because those drugs with infrequent use such as heroin, methadone etc have such a low prevalence, that a difference of one or two respondents can greatly effect the overall rate. Alternatively, it may be that the respondents genuinely thought they had taken a drug that may have sounded like Semeron. As there is no way to determine the extent to which any of these are true, it was felt best to code them as missing.

Respondents are screened out as soon as they give a negative response to a question i.e. if they say they haven’t ever taken X then they can’t have taken X in the last year so they are not asked this questions (the same goes for last month). Therefore if you were to run a frequency on last year prevalence of X – if you haven’t brought those people who say they have never taken X into the ‘no’ response to have taken it in the last year, then you will only get a frequency of last year users as a proportion of ever users.

The process of cleaning the original dataset therefore involves changing the name of the variables, bringing those people who had not taken X ever or in the last year into the ‘no’ base for taking in the last year and the last month, and recoding non-valid responses into system missing.

Variables for use any drug and use of Class A drugs are also created.

Calibration weighting

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) recommended, as part of a review of the BCS methodology, that the calibration weighting method be adopted in the BCS.
The weighting is designed to make adjustment for known differentials in response rates between different age by gender and regional subgroups. For example, a 19 year old male living in an inner city may be less likely to take part in the survey (more likely to refuse, harder for the interviewer to contact if he works or lives in a block of flats), than an older female with children (who may be more likely to be at home). However, because young males are more likely to have used drugs, resultant data on drug prevalence may be an underestimation. Calibration weighting therefore works by minimising the differences between the weights implied by sampling and the final weights subject to the weighted data meeting the population controls.

Calibration weighting was introduced in 2001 and has been applied back to the 1996 BCS. It is not possible at this stage to apply this weighting to sweeps prior to 1996. This is because the regional component of the calibration weight is based on GOR and pre-1996 the geographical identifier was standard region and they are not comparable.

The population totals that the calibration weighting works on are provided by ONS and are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The impact of calibration weighting on the drug estimates has remained relatively constant over consecutive sweeps: on average 'ever use' estimates increase by a 0.5 percentage point, 'year use' by 0.2 and 'month use' by 0.1.