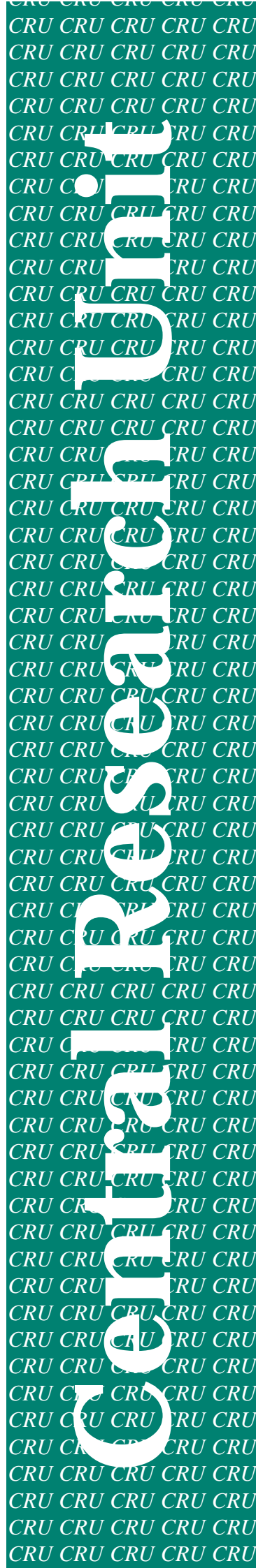


THE 2000 SCOTTISH CRIME SURVEY: OVERVIEW REPORT



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE



**THE 2000 SCOTTISH CRIME SURVEY:
OVERVIEW REPORT**

MVA

**Scottish Executive Central Research Unit
2002**

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Executive Summary

The 2000 Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) was a household survey undertaken with 5,059 adults (aged 16 or over) throughout Scotland. This was the fifth such survey to have been conducted in Scotland. The 1982 and 1988 British Crime Survey covered Central and Southern Scotland. In 1993 an independent Scottish Crime Survey was introduced which covered all mainland Scotland and the larger islands. This was repeated in 1996 and 2000.

The Scottish Crime Survey provides an index of crime in Scotland which complements the official police recorded crime statistics by estimating the extent of crimes which are experienced by people, whether or not they are reported to or recorded by the police. This report presents the main findings from the 2000 SCS, providing comparisons with the previous Scottish surveys, the British Crime Survey findings for England and Wales and Scottish police recorded crime statistics. Separate reports providing further, more detailed information on individual subjects such as vehicle crime, housebreaking and young people will be published in due course (see back page).

Chapter 1 provides a general introduction to the report, explains the purpose and limitations of crime surveys and provides an overview of the survey design. Chapter 2 gives estimates of the level of crime in Scotland, while Chapter 3 examines trends over time. Chapters 4 and 5 compare SCS findings to police recorded crime statistics and to the British Crime Survey findings for England and Wales. Chapter 6 looks at variations in the risk of victimisation between types of people and households. Chapter 7 discusses fear of crime and public reactions to crime.

The main findings reported in Chapters 2-7 from the 2000 SCS are presented in summary form below.

How much crime?

- Estimates derived from the 2000 SCS suggest that in 1999, around 843,000 crimes were committed against individuals and households.
- Two thirds of all crimes were committed against property, the remainder being against people.
- Overall, nearly a third of all crimes were against motor vehicles.
- A quarter of all crimes involved violence (robbery and assault).

Are Crime Levels Rising?

- According to the SCS there was a 13% fall in the total number of crimes between 1995 and 1999, from around 969,000 crimes in 1995 to around 843,000 in 1999. This continues the downward trend recorded in the previous survey – there was a drop of 8% in the total number of crimes between 1992 and 1995.

- Levels of housebreaking were unchanged between 1995 and 1999, although the proportion of housebreaking incidents in which the offender actually gained entry fell from 62% in 1995 to 51% in 1999.
- There was a 47% decrease in the number of vehicle related thefts (theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle and attempted theft) between 1995 and 1999.
- The number of incidents of motor vehicle vandalism show little change between 1992 and 1999. For all other types of vandalism, SCS estimates show a 25% rise between 1992 and 1995, but a 19% drop between 1995 and 1999.
- There was a 33% rise in the number of violent crimes between 1995 and 1999. The relative rarity of these crimes means a high margin of error and the rise was therefore not statistically significant. However, police recorded crime statistics also show a marked increase in violent crime, suggesting that a real increase did take place.

How much crime is recorded by the police?

- Only the SCS categories of vandalism, housebreaking, theft of a vehicle, theft of a bicycle, assault and robbery can be compared to police recorded crime statistics. The SCS estimates that 548,900 such crimes were committed in 1999, while police recorded crime statistics show a comparable figure of 180,300. Therefore the number of comparable crimes recorded by the police was 33% of the number estimated by the SCS in 1999. This proportion is slightly lower than that recorded in 1995 (37%) and 1992 (39%).
- SCS findings show that there was a sizeable increase in levels of reporting to the police between 1981 and 1992. While reporting levels tailed off in 1995, the 2000 SCS shows that in 1999 there was an increase beyond the previously highest level seen in 1992. In 1999, 53% of all SCS crimes were reported to the police. The British Crime Survey shows that just 39% of incidents were reported to the police in England and Wales.

Do crime levels in Scotland differ to England and Wales?

- In 1981, crime survey victimisation rates were similar in Scotland to those in England and Wales, but by 1987 Scotland had lower rates for most types of crime. In 1993, when the SCS included Grampian and the Highlands and Islands, a more accurate estimate of Scottish crime levels was derived, and the observed gap between victimisation rates in Scotland and England and Wales widened further. The 1996 SCS showed that the difference had increased further for all types of crime.
- The 2000 SCS showed that victimisation rates continued to be lower in Scotland than in England and Wales for all types of crime. However, the gap has closed since 1995 for all offence types other than theft from a motor vehicle, attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle and other household theft.

What are the risks of crime?

- A fifth (20%) of adults were victims of at least one of the types of crime covered by the survey in 1999 (compared to 23% in 1995). Fifteen per cent of households had experienced an incident of property crime in 1999 (compared to 19% in 1995).
- Seven per cent of vehicle-owning households had experienced any type of vehicle theft (including attempts).
- Despite the large increase between 1995 and 1999 in violent crime rates (robbery and assault), the proportion of people affected remained small, at only 3%.
- In terms of variations in the risk of becoming a victim, successive sweeps of the SCS have consistently shown the following groups to be at most risk:
 - Males, people aged 16-24 and those living in high rise flats are at most risk of violent crime.
 - Owner occupiers are most at risk of vandalism
 - Those living in a council or housing association home and living on council estates (particularly those classified as most deprived) are most at risk of housebreaking
 - Households in the poorest council estates, those living in council or housing association homes and those living in densely populated areas are most likely to be victims of motor vehicle thefts
- Only 9% of those who had experienced a housebreaking in 1999 had been the victim of two or more such incidents. However, the small group of victims (4%) who had suffered three or more incidents accounted for 15% of all housebreakings reported to the survey.
- Twenty nine percent of households who had been victims of vandalism in 1999 had experienced two or more incidents of vandalism. Eleven per cent of victims of vehicle-related thefts had experienced more than one incident.
- Of all victims of violence, 30% had experienced more than one violent incident. A quarter had experienced three or more incidents, accounting for half of all violent incidents reported to the survey in 1999.

How concerned are people about crime?

- From a range of social issues only drug abuse was more frequently considered to be an 'extremely serious' problem in Scotland than crime. However, the 28% of respondents who gave this view in 2000 was a significantly smaller proportion than in 1996 who considered crime to be an 'extremely serious' problem (44%).

- Despite generally falling levels of concern about crime, 41% of respondents felt that there was more crime in their local area than two years previously.
- When respondents were presented with a list of types of offence and asked how common they felt they were in their local area, the proportion considering each one as very or fairly common was lower in 2000 than in 1996 (with the exception of vehicle vandalism which remained much the same).
- Seven per cent of respondents felt that it was very or fairly likely that their home would be broken into within the next year. This is a slight decrease from 9% in 1996.
- Five percent thought they were likely to be the victim of violence in the next year (similar to the 6% of respondents in 1996). The perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of violence was highest amongst young men.
- Forty per cent of women and 14% of men said they felt ‘a bit’ or ‘very’ unsafe when walking alone after dark. These were lower proportions than in 1996 (47% of women and 20% of men).
- Forty eight percent of respondents were worried that they or someone they lived with might be a victim of crime – similar to the proportion in 1996 (50%). Women were more likely than men to have this concern.
- Just over half (53%) of those with children in the household worried about the children being victimised.
- The crimes about which respondents were most commonly ‘very or fairly worried’ were vehicle vandalism (53% of respondents) and theft from a car (47%). A third of respondents were worried about assault.
- Nearly all (94%) homes had some kind of security features. The most common were doors with double locks or deadlocks (on 68% of homes), security locks on windows (62%) and security chains or bolts on doors (51%). Eighteen per cent of homes had a burglar alarm. Six out of ten of those who had ever been the victim of housebreaking said that they had made security improvements as a result of what happened.
- Most homes (86%) were insured against theft. Most affluent groups were the most likely to have insurance.
- Nearly all (95%) vehicle owners had some security features on their vehicle. The most common were security coded radios (74%) and central locking (72%). There was a considerable increase in the use of security measures on vehicles between 1996 and 2000.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Background

The Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) measures crime against people living in private households throughout Scotland. The 2000 SCS was the fifth such survey to be carried out in Scotland since the early 1980s. In 1982 and 1988 the Crime Survey in Scotland formed part of the British Crime Survey (BCS). However, in 1993 the first independent SCS was run in Scotland and was repeated in 1996 and 2000. The (BCS) has been carried out in England and Wales in 1982, 1984, 1988, and every two years from 1992 to 2000.

The main aims of the SCS are to:

- provide an alternative measure of crime to the police recorded crime statistics
- examine trends in the level and nature of crime over time
- assess varying crime risks
- collect information on a range of other crime-related issues (e.g. concern about crime; attitudes to the police; drug misuse; domestic violence)

Purpose and Limitations of Crime Surveys

The principal value of surveys such as the SCS is that they provide an alternative index of crime to set alongside the police recorded crime statistics. For a variety of reasons, not all incidents of victimisation are reported to the police and, of those that are, not all are subsequently recorded by them. Crime surveys can provide a more complete picture of victimisation levels by including those incidents that the police do not record. Moreover, by repeating national surveys at regular intervals, they can provide valuable trend information. Crime surveys also fill in some details of our picture of crime by collecting information about the nature and impact of victimisation that is not available from other sources.

Surveys such as the SCS do, however, have a number of important limitations, and these should be borne in mind when interpreting the data. The SCS does not provide a complete picture of crime in Scotland. It is a survey of adults in private households; as such it does not collect information about crimes committed against corporate bodies, individuals not resident in households and those aged under 16.

Also, it should be understood that the survey cannot provide a perfectly reliable measure of crime. One limitation is that the SCS is dependent on the willingness of the public to take part in the survey. Not all are willing, and this may lead to some response bias. Also, it cannot be assumed that the information provided by individuals is entirely accurate: the requirement to remember incidents and report them accurately is quite demanding. There is also a possibility that public perceptions of crime and victimisation may change between surveys and that this may affect recall and the nature of how matters are reported.

The SCS results, like those from other sample surveys, are subject to sampling error and the design effect of clustering the sample. The findings should therefore not be seen as exact measures but as indicators set within margins of error.

The SCS does not, therefore, claim to measure the ‘true’ level of crime in Scotland. For many kinds of crime, however, including the most prevalent, it provides a better indicator of levels and trends in victimisation than police recorded crime statistics.

The Design of the Survey

The results reported here are based on responses from a representative sample of 5,059 adults (aged 16 or over), interviewed in their homes between January and May 2000 by representatives of MVA. The interviews were obtained from an issued sample of 7,651 addresses across 334 sample points on the Scottish mainland and islands.

Despite the survey design and methodology being identical to the 1993 and 1996 sweeps, and many of the same interviewers being used, the 2000 survey was much more difficult to complete than previously. It is not easy to give definitive reasons for this, but it does reflect difficulties widely experienced in the market research industry in recent years (see Appendix B for further details). As a result of these difficulties the survey took longer to complete than before, and the response rate fell from 77% in 1996 to 71% in 2000.

In addition, 403 young people between the ages of 12 and 15, resident in households selected for the Survey, completed a short questionnaire which covered their experience of crime, policing and other issues. Additional ‘boost’ interviews were also conducted with 380 adults and 44 young people belonging to ethnic minorities.

The main difference between the independent SCS run since 1993 and earlier surveys lies in their geographical coverage. In 1982 and 1988, the sample for the BCSs was drawn solely from central and southern Scotland. In 1993, 1996 and 2000, geographical coverage was extended to include the whole of mainland Scotland and the larger islands, thus giving a more comprehensive picture of crime in Scotland.

The structure of the interview is detailed in Appendix B. Apart from some adjustments to the questionnaire content the 2000 SCS was virtually identical in design and survey methodology to the 1996 and 1993 surveys. In all key respects other than geographic cover, the structure of the 1993 SCS was based on that of the 1988 BCS (Scotland). However, there were a few methodological and design changes between the 1996 and 2000 SCS. These are discussed in Appendix B. In summary, these were:

- the inclusion of an ethnic minority booster sample
- the addition of a ‘screener question’ on domestic violence
- the omission of questions on self-reported petty offending in the self-completion questionnaire
- change in the format of the young persons’ questionnaire
- removal of self-reported drug taking questions in the young persons’ questionnaire
- changes to the ‘public perception of the police’ section of the survey
- some new questions in the victim form

Aims and Content of this Report

For the first time in 2000, the SCS findings are reported in a modular format rather than a single document. This report provides an overview of the key findings, concentrating mainly on the extent and distribution of crime. Separate reports providing further, more

detailed information on individual subjects such as vehicle crime, housebreaking and young people will be published in due course (see back page).

The contents of this report are introduced below.

Chapter 2 provides estimates of the level of crime in Scotland in 1999.

Chapter 3 examines trends in different types of crime, comparing SCS 2000 estimates of crime levels with those of previous crime surveys.

Chapter 4 compares SCS findings with police recorded crime statistics

Chapter 5 compares the SCS findings for Scotland with those from the British Crime Survey (BCS) for England and Wales

Chapter 6 looks at variations in the risk of victimisation between types of people and households.

Chapter 7 discusses fear of crime and public reactions to crime.

It should be noted that the SCS provides a very extensive range of information. It cannot all be presented in a single report: even the range of modules proposed will not by any means exhaust its potential for analyses and reporting. The data will provide a valuable source for secondary analysis to support other, related, research projects.

In addition to this report, a technical report is available which gives a detailed account of the survey design methodology and conduct, the data weighting, and the calculation of the principal indicators with their standard errors and design effects.

Methodological Notes

To allow meaningful comparisons with earlier survey results, comparisons with surveys prior to the 1993 SCS are based on the subset of interviews carried out in the same areas of the country covered previously (this was 4261 interviews in 1993, 4292 in 1996 and 4271 in 2000). This is necessary because generally lower rates of victimisation in Grampian and the Highlands and Islands would otherwise serve to lower estimates of crime for 1993 onwards relative to earlier years.

Unless otherwise stated, all data included in this report on **proportions** of households, individuals, incidents of crime etc., are weighted. Where the **raw number** of responses is given (signified by 'n=...'), this is unweighted. Details of the weighting processes and factors used are given in Appendix B.

One of the key aims of the 2000 SCS was to measure the level and type of personal and household victimisation experienced by members of the Scottish public. From the data gathered in the SCS, it is possible to calculate three main types of indicator of the levels of crime:

- **estimates of total crime in Scotland** – these are incidence rates for each type of crime which are grossed up to reflect estimates for the total population using projected population estimates from the 1991 Census. These are used within this report to show the extent of crime in Scotland, crime trends, and as the basis for comparisons with statistics of crimes recorded by the police.
- **incidence rates** (or 'victimisation rates') – these are derived from the number of incidents reported in the sample, expressed as a rate per 10,000 units. Units could be adults aged 16 or over, households or vehicle owning households. These are used to provide a more precise indication of changes in crime rates between surveys, as, unlike estimates, they are not affected by changing population or household numbers.
- **prevalence rates** – these show the percentage of respondents/households who reported at least one SCS crime. Prevalence rates relate to people/households, not to incidents, and therefore must be the same as, or lower than, incidence rates. This is because some people and households were victims of crime on more than one occasion. They are used within this report to give an indication of crime risks.

The sample size of the survey is the minimum deemed to be necessary to estimate the main indicators. It follows that these indicators must normally be presented for the whole of Scotland. Estimates derived from sub-sets of the data are subject to rapidly widening confidence intervals.

Where findings are said to be 'significant', this is true at the 95% confidence limit ($p \leq 0.05$). For example, if victimisation rates for a certain type of crime were said to have changed significantly between 1995 and 1999, we are at least 95% certain that the difference is not due to some chance effect of the survey sample. Statistical tests, such as two tailed T-tests and X^2 tests, were carried out where appropriate.

In the presentation of tables, an asterisk (*) is used when a percentage is less than 1% but greater than zero. In tables where figures have been rounded, a discrepancy may be apparent between the sum of the constituent items and the totals as shown.

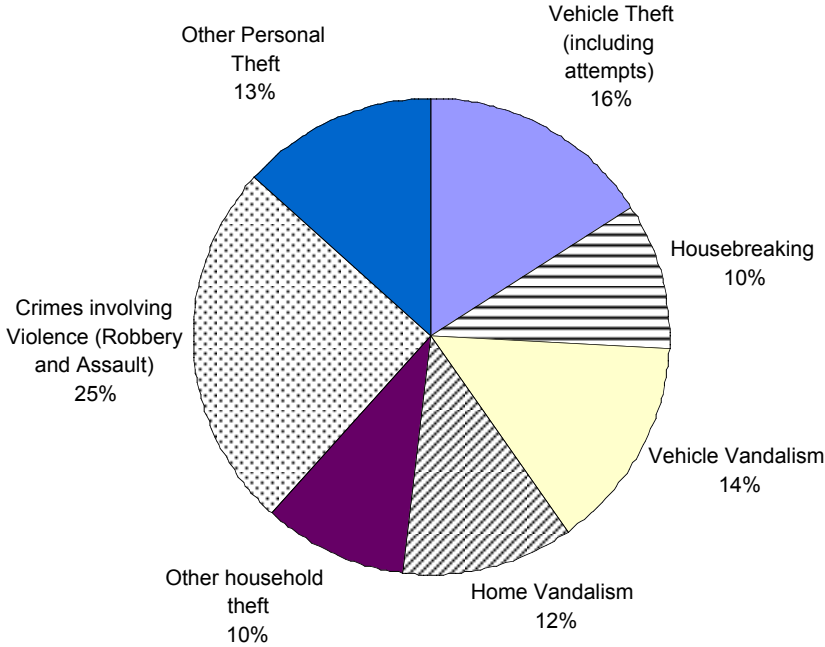
Chapter 2 Extent of Crime in Scotland

How Much Crime?

The SCS is referred to by the year in which the data collection was undertaken. However, the data concerning the number of crimes refer to experiences over the previous calendar year. Thus the 2000 SCS collects information about victimisation in 1999. The 2000 SCS estimates that around 843,000 crimes were committed against individuals and households in 1999¹ (see Appendix A2.1).

Figure 2.1 shows that, of the crimes reported to the 2000 SCS, nearly two-thirds (62%) were committed against property, the remainder being against people. Overall, just under a third (30%) of all crimes involved motor vehicles.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Crimes in Scotland 1999



Notes

- 1 'Vehicle thefts' includes attempted thefts
- 2 Source: 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Crimes involving violence (robbery and assault) accounted for one quarter (25%) of all crimes reported to the 2000 survey. This is an increase from the 1996 SCS and the 1993 SCS, when these types of crime accounted for 16% of all crimes experienced. As we shall see in Chapter 3, to a great extent, this reflects a fall in the level of other types of crime. For instance, between 1995 and 1999 there was a very significant drop in relatively minor crimes of dishonesty. The combined totals for attempted vehicle theft, theft from a motor

¹The estimate of total crime in Scotland is calculated by grossing up the incidence rate to reflect estimates for the total population. This figure should not be taken as a definitive statement of the amount of crime in Scotland since it includes only the specific categories of crime covered by the survey. The incidence rates are derived from the number of incidents reported in the sample, expressed as a rate per 10,000 units. Units could be adults aged 16 or over, households or vehicle owning households. Incidence rates are also referred to as 'victimisation rates' in this report.

vehicle and other household theft (which includes theft from gardens and garages) fell by 52% between 1995 and 1999.

Also, there was a change between the 1996 and 2000 surveys in that a new domestic violence ‘screener question’² was incorporated in the survey for the first time. This had the effect of increasing the number of *serious* assault cases reported to the survey by 34%, and contributed 10% to an overall increase in violence of 33% between 1995 and 1999. Further details on these trends are provided in Chapter 3.

Property Theft

Half of all SCS crimes were property thefts – an estimated 414,000 such incidents occurred across Scotland in 1999. Figure 2.2 shows the estimated number of each type of property theft together with the associated confidence intervals³. Definitions of the offence categories are given in Appendix F.

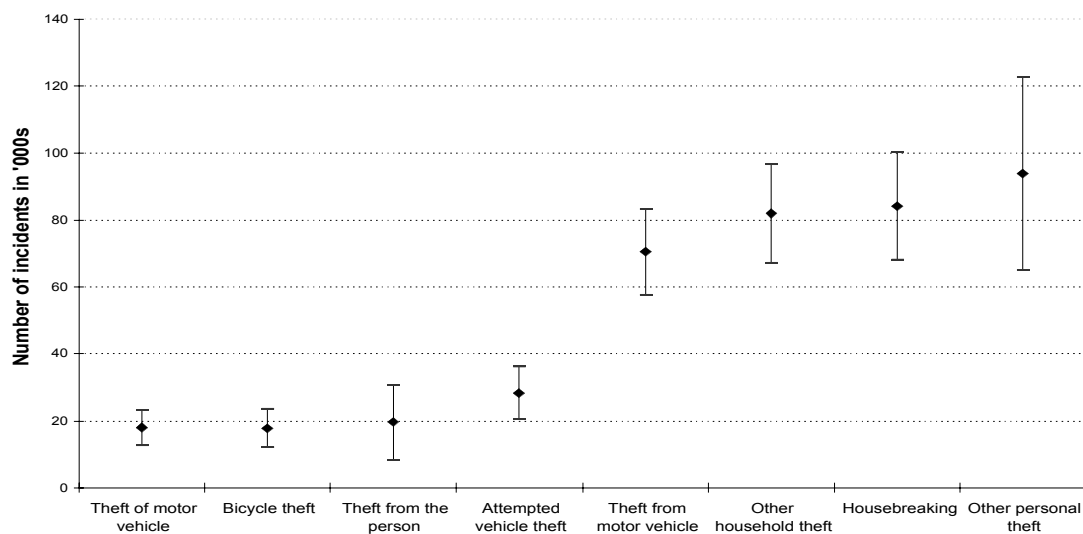
The estimated number of incidents of each type in 1999 are:

- 84,000 incidents of housebreaking (including attempted housebreaking). In 33,000 of these incidents something was stolen.
- 18,000 thefts *of* private motor vehicles, 71,000 thefts *from* motor vehicles, and 28,000 *attempted* thefts of or from motor vehicles
- 18,000 thefts of bicycles
- 82,000 other household thefts, which include thefts from gardens and outhouses and thefts from persons with a right to be in the house
- 20,000 thefts from the person which include actual and attempted stealth and snatch thefts such as pick-pocketing
- 94,000 other personal theft of property from a location other than the home.

² As the last question in a series of ‘screener’ questions which aim to identify whether an individual has been the victim of certain crimes in the last year, respondents were asked ‘Apart from anything you may have already mentioned, in the time since the first of January 1999, 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 way?’. Ten percent of the increase in violent crime between 1995 and 1999 was the result of responses to this ‘screener’ question.

³ The width of the confidence range depends on how probable it is that the ‘true’ value lies within the given range. The ranges shown here are on the basis of 95% probability.

Figure 2.2 Number of Property Thefts in 1999 and Associated Confidence Ranges



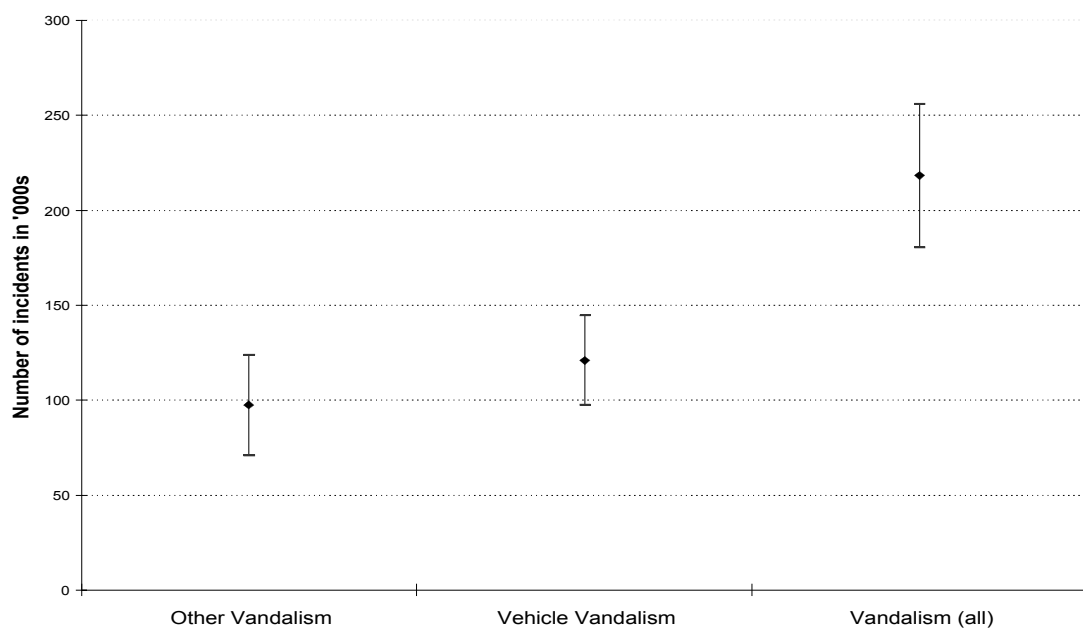
Note

1 Source: 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Vandalism

SCS estimates show that in 1999 there were 218,000 incidents of vandalism to private property (ie incidents of criminal damage where there was not attempted or actual theft). Of these incidents, 121,000 were acts of vandalism against motor vehicles. The remainder were against other private property, mainly against household property such as gardens and out-buildings.

Figure 2.3 Number of Vandalism Incidents in 1999 and Associated Confidence Ranges



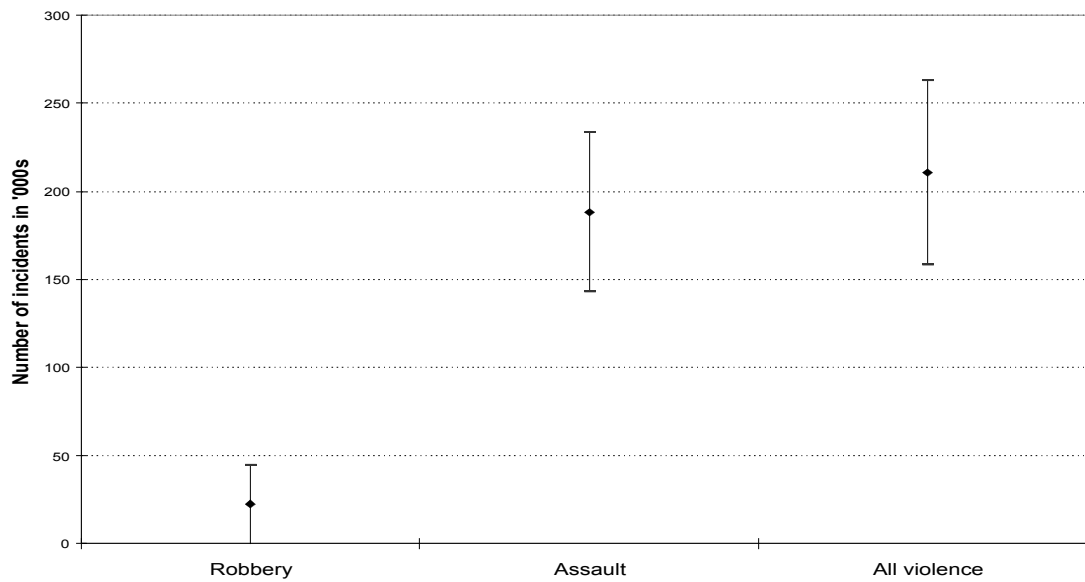
Note

1 Source: 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Violence

The SCS classification of violence comprises incidents of robbery and assault. There were an estimated 210,000 incidents of violence in 1999, comprising 188,000 incidents of assault and 22,000 incidents of robbery.

Figure 2.4 Number of Violent Crimes in 1999 and Associated Confidence Ranges



Note

1 Source: 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Chapter 3 Trends in SCS Crime

This chapter examines trends in crime levels by comparing the findings from the 2000 SCS with those from previous sweeps. The SCS measures crime in the year preceding the survey, therefore the 2000 survey gives a count of crime in 1999, while the 1996 survey gave a count of crime in 1995. Because the survey is always conducted in the same way, and because the same rules for coding crimes into offence categories have been applied in each survey, the SCS is able to provide an indication of changing crime levels over time.

Trend 1995 to 1999

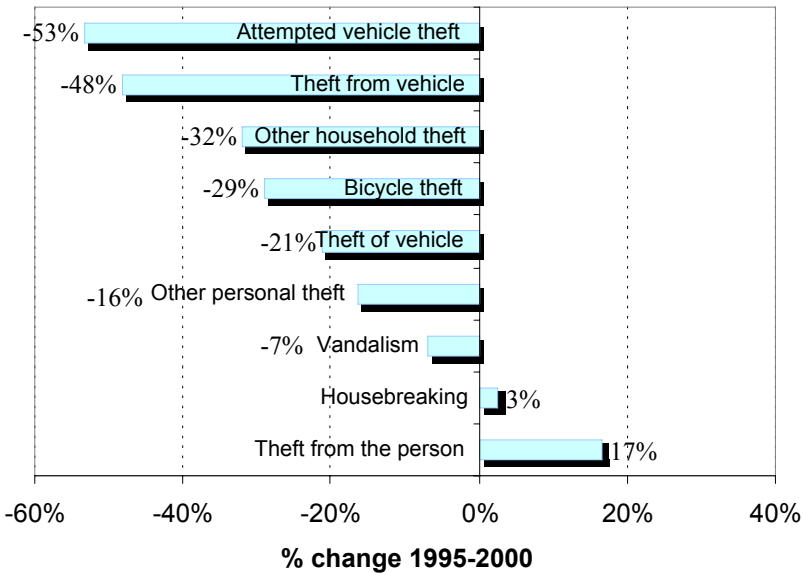
All Crimes

According to the SCS there was a 13% fall in the total number of crimes between 1995 and 1999 (Table 3.1), from around 969,000 crimes in 1995 to around 843,000 in 1999 (Appendix A2.1). The following sections examine changes in the estimated total numbers for various categories of offence.

Property Crime

Overall there was a drop in the estimated number of property crimes between 1995 and 1999, although there was an increase in theft from the person and a very slight increase in housebreaking. It should be noted that there is a sampling error associated with these figures and therefore not all of the apparent changes reach statistical significance. The changes in the number of attempted thefts of/ from vehicles, thefts from vehicles and other household theft are statistically significant. The others are not. Appendix A2.1 provides further details of the significance of changes between years.

Figure 3.1 Percentage Change in SCS Property Crimes between 1995 and 1999



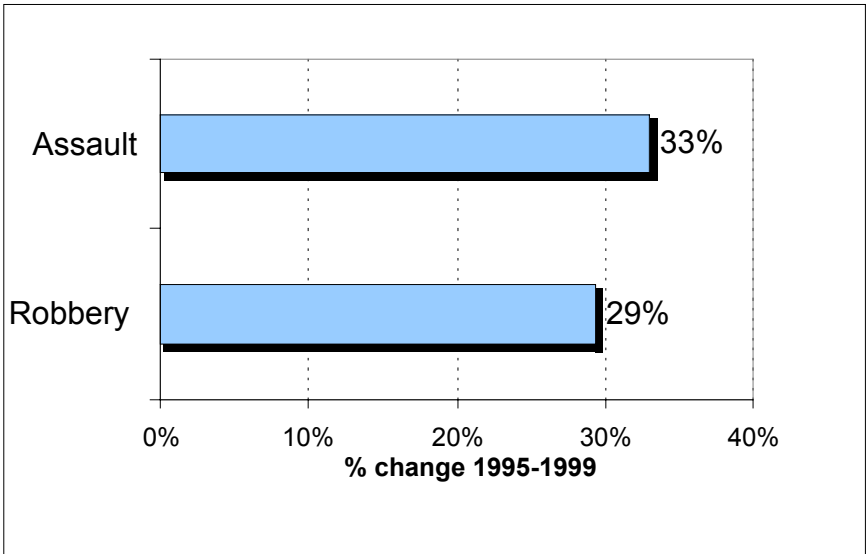
Note

1 Source 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059

Violent Crime

SCS estimates show a 33% rise in the number of violent crimes (robbery and assault) (Appendix A2.1). However, the relative rarity of violent crimes means that estimates are subject to a high margin of error and this rise does not reach statistical significance. This does not mean to say that a rise in violent crime has not taken place between 1995 and 1999, but that the current survey design does not allow us to say this with adequate certainty. As Chapter 4 reports, the police recorded crime statistics also indicate that violence increased during the period, so the available evidence does suggest that a rise in violent crime has taken place.

Figure 3.2 Percentage Change in SCS Violent Crimes between 1995 and 1999

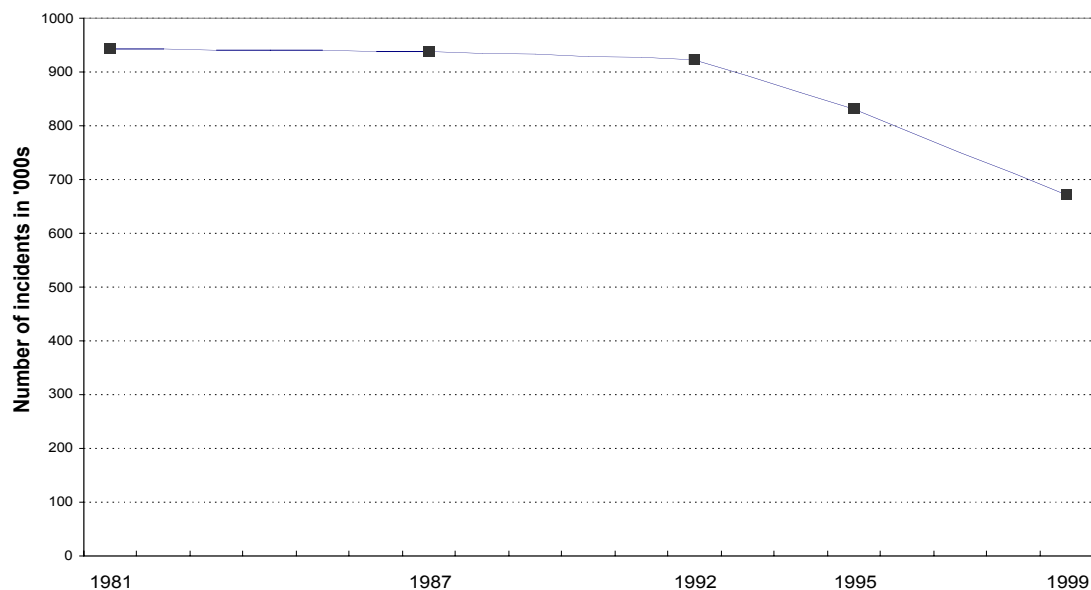


Note
1 Source 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059

Trends in All SCS Crimes 1981 – 1999 (Central and Southern Scotland)

In order to examine trends in crime in Scotland from the first Survey in 1982 to the most recent sweep, we have to limit analysis to Central and Southern Scotland because crime surveys in Scotland prior to 1993 did not include the Highlands and Islands. Figure 3.3 shows trends in the total number of crimes estimated by the SCS in Central and Southern Scotland between 1981 and 1999. There was only a slight drop in crime between 1981 and 1992. However, there was a considerable drop (10%) in the number of incidents between 1992 and 1995 and again between 1995 and 1999 (19%). Overall, crime survey estimates show that there were almost a third (29%) fewer crimes in Central and Southern Scotland in 1999 than in 1981. In terms of the *whole of Scotland*, for which we have figures from 1992 onwards, crime fell by 8% between 1992 and 1995, and by a further 13% between 1995 and 1999. More detail on these trends can be found in Appendices A2.1 and A3.1.

Figure 3.3 Trend in all SCS Crime 1981-1999 (Central and Southern Scotland)



Note

1 Source BCS (Scotland) 1982 and 1988, SCS 1993, 1996 and 2000 (central and southern Scotland) (all weighted data)

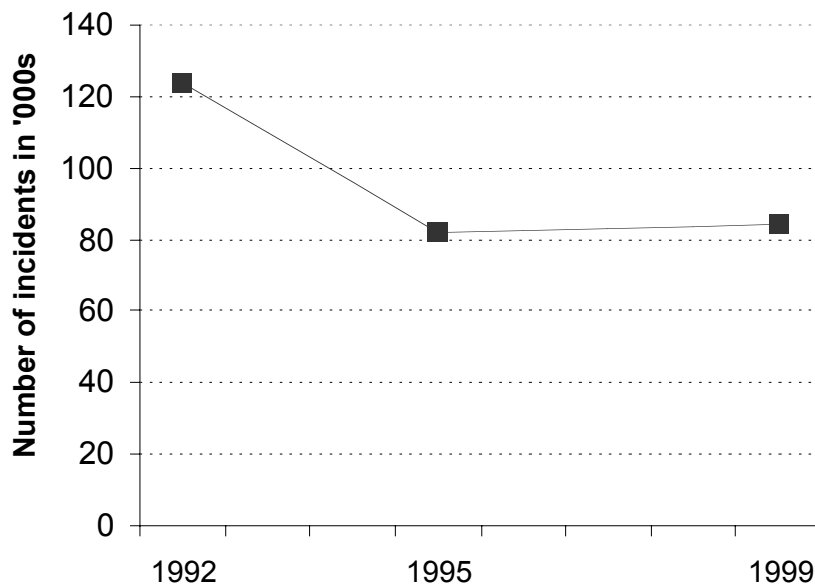
Trends in Property Crime and Violence 1992-1999 (All Scotland)

The following sections examine trends in four main types of crime – housebreaking, vehicle-related theft, vandalism and violence. This analysis is limited to 1992 onwards in order to include data from the whole of Scotland. However, trend data from 1981-1999 (for Central and Southern Scotland only) is presented in Appendices A3.1 and A3.3.

Housebreaking

The estimated number of housebreaking incidents showed a statistically significant drop of 34% between 1992 and 1995. The number of incidents then rose very slightly between 1995 and 1999, but this was not statistically significant. To remove any possible effect of changing population or household structure on levels of crime, it is helpful to look at the *incidence rate* of housebreaking, that is, the number per 10,000 households (see Appendix A3.2). The rate of housebreaking in 1999 was virtually identical to that in 1995, at 385 per 10,000 households (386 in 1995), indicating that there has been no real change between surveys.

Figure 3.4 Trend in Housebreaking 1992-1999

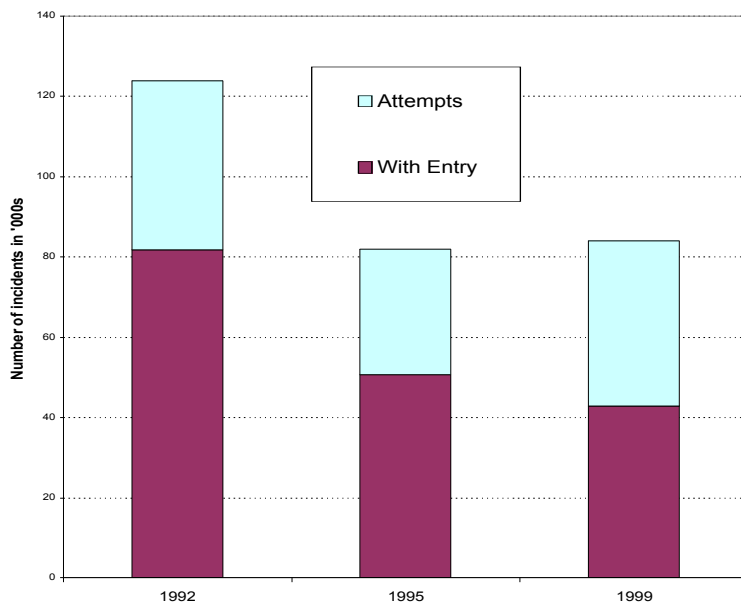


Note

1 Source 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059)

Not all incidents classified as housebreaking resulted in entry to the home. The proportion of incidents in which the offender actually gained entry to the home was 66% in 1992, but this fell to 62% in 1995 and to 51% in 1999. Thus, although a similar number of housebreaking incidents was reported to the survey in 1995 and 1999, there were fewer cases of actual entry in 1999. The possible reasons for this are examined in more detail in the thematic report on housebreaking (see back page), but it appears likely that improved home security measures over the period may well be a factor.

Figure 3.5 Trends in Attempted and Entry Housebreaking 1992 to 1999



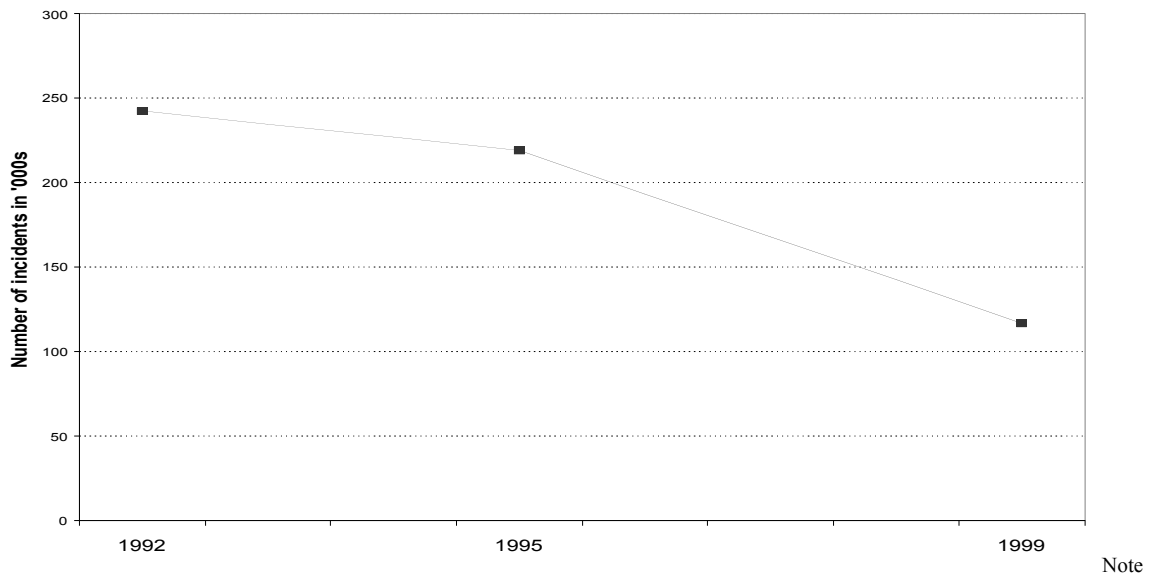
Note

1 Source 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059)

Vehicle related theft

There was a slight drop (9%) in vehicle-related theft (theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle and attempted theft) between 1992 and 1995, followed by a large decrease (47%) between 1995 and 1999. The drop since 1995 in the rate of vehicle-related thefts (per 10,000 vehicle owners) is statistically significant (see Appendix 3.2).

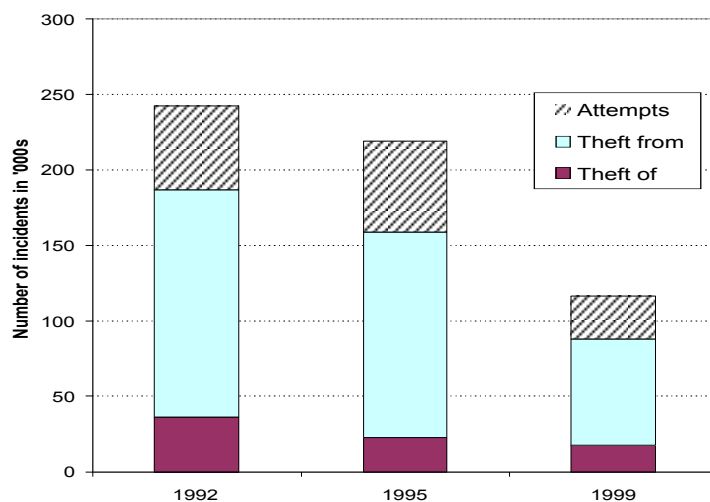
Figure 3.6 Trend in Vehicle-Related Theft 1992-1999



1 Source 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059)

The largest proportion of motor vehicle thefts was thefts *from* vehicles which accounted for 60% of all vehicle thefts in 1999. Theft *of* vehicles accounted for 15% of vehicle thefts, while the remaining 25% were attempted thefts of or from vehicles.

Figure 3.7 Trends in Theft of and From Vehicles and Attempts – 1992 to 1999



Note

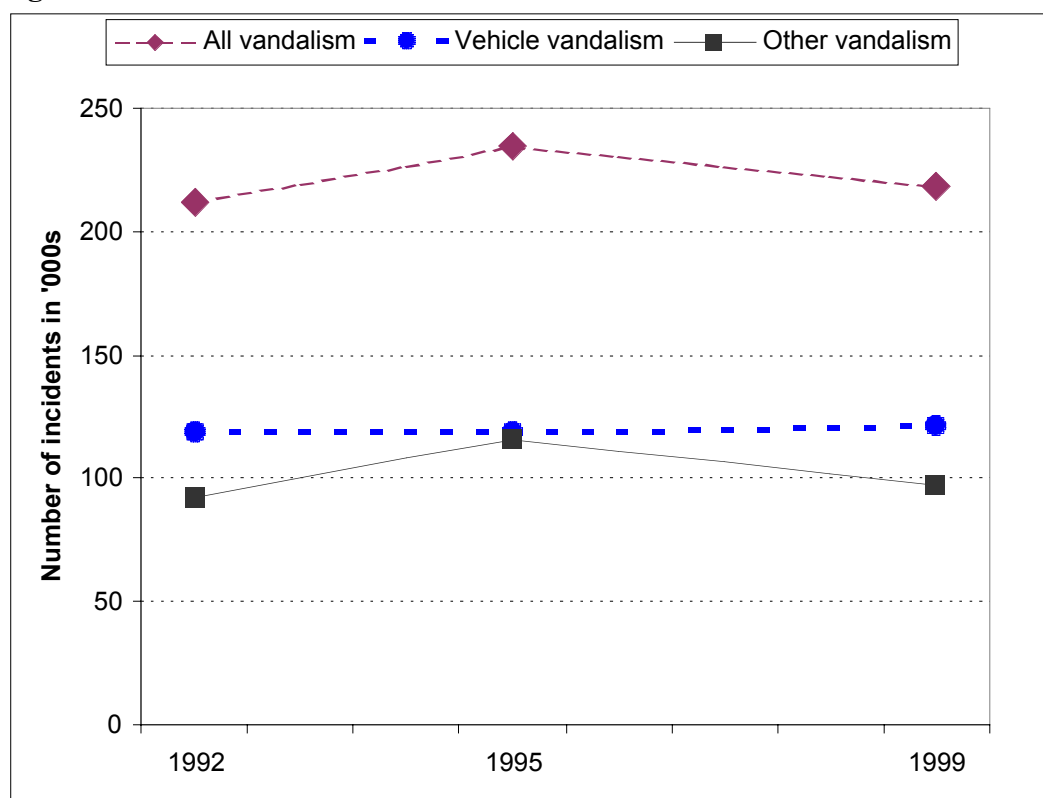
1 Source 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059)

Figure 3.7 shows that the biggest drops between 1995 and 1999 were in attempted vehicle thefts and thefts *from* vehicles. The drop in the rates (per 10,000 vehicle owning households) for these types of car crime was statistically significant. However, the drop in theft *of* vehicles was not (see Appendix 3.2).

Vandalism

The SCS collects details of vandalism to vehicles and other private property, including the home. SCS estimates show little change in the number of incidents of motor vehicle vandalism between 1992 and 1999. However, numbers of incidents of vandalism to other types of property have fluctuated somewhat. SCS estimates show a 25% rise in other vandalism between 1992 and 1995, but a 19% drop between 1995 and 1999.

Figure 3.8 Trends in Vandalism 1992 to 1999



Note

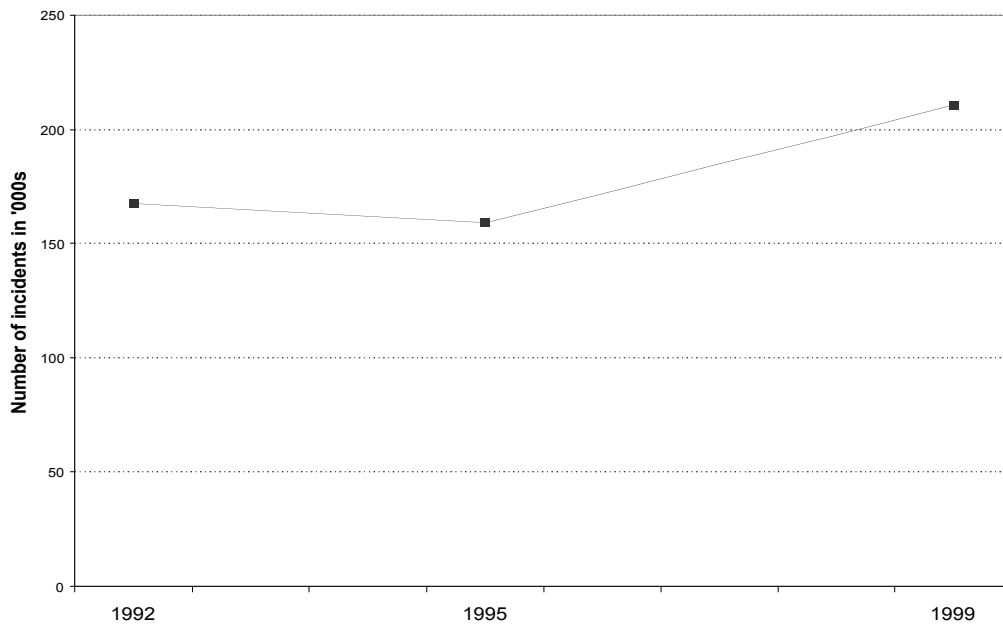
1 Source 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059)

Violent Crime

Violent crime (assault and robbery) changed little between 1992 and 1995. However, there were an estimated 52,000 more violent crimes in 1999 than in 1995 – an increase of 33%. Due to the large margin of error associated with violent crime (as it is rarer than many property offences) the increase in the violent crime rate does not reach statistical significance (see Appendix 3.2). However, as Chapter 4 explains, there was also a marked increase in police recorded violent crimes over the period, so the available evidence suggests that a real increase took place.

Part of the increase in violent crime measured by the SCS was attributable to the addition of a new ‘screener question’ on domestic violence in the 2000 survey which encouraged people to report such incidents to the survey and increased the estimates of violent crime by approximately 10%⁴. Overall, it appears that the increase in violent crimes picked up by the survey is largely due to a higher level of repeat victimisation in the sample, as the number of people affected by such crimes has changed very little. As in 1995, only 3% of people in Scotland had been the victim of a violent crime. Further detail on the percentage of the population affected by violent crime is provided in Chapter 6.

Figure 3.9 Trend in Violence 1992 to 1999



Note

- 1 Source 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059)

⁴ As the last question in a series of ‘screener’ questions which aim to identify whether an individual has been the victim of certain crimes in the last year, respondents were asked ‘Apart from anything you may have already mentioned, in the time since the first of January 1999, 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 way?’. Ten percent of the increase in violent crime between 1995 and 1999 was the result of responses to this ‘screener’ question.

Chapter 4 Comparison with Police Recorded Crime Statistics

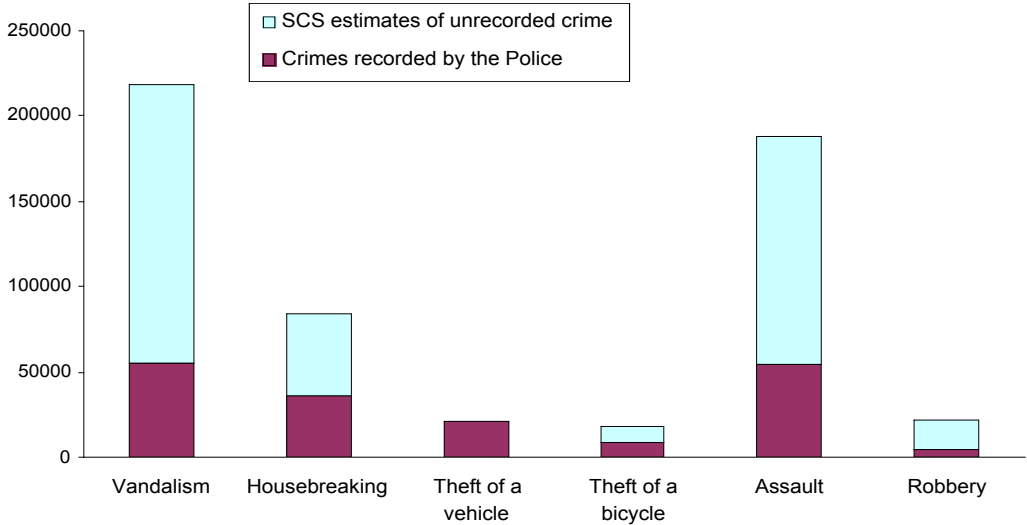
This section examines how the number of crimes reported to the SCS compares with those recorded by the police in Scotland. The police recorded crime statistics do not provide a reliable indication of trends in crime levels for a number of reasons, the most important being that not all crimes are reported to or detected by the police and that reporting and detection rates vary independently of crime levels. Crime surveys have become a widely accepted means of providing a more complete measure of victimisation (by crimes of assault or theft or damage to private property). However, because the police statistics are still the most regularly updated and widely used measure of trends in crime, it is important to consider how these compare with the SCS estimates. Through looking at how the two sets of figures change over time, we can get an indication of whether the police statistics are demonstrating a real change in crime levels, or whether they are changing as a result of changed reporting rates or police recording practices.

Only certain categories of SCS crime are directly comparable with police recorded crime statistics. These are vandalism, housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle, theft of a bicycle, robbery and assault. These categories are collectively referred to as the 'comparable sub-set' of crimes. This sub-set accounts for 65% of all crimes reported in the survey. This is an increase from 54% in 1995, largely reflecting a sharp drop in some types of crime outside the comparable sub-set, in particular, other household theft and theft from motor vehicles.

Because not all incidents of victimisation are reported to the police and, of those that are, not all are subsequently recorded by them, there is a sizeable gap between SCS estimates of crime and the number of police recorded crimes. When comparable crimes recorded by the SCS were grossed up, an estimated 548,900 such crimes were committed during 1999. Police recorded crime statistics show a comparable figure of 180,300. This means that the number of comparable crimes recorded by the police in 1999 was just 33% of the number estimated by the SCS. This proportion is slightly lower than that recorded in 1995 (37%) and 1992 (39%).

Figure 4.1 shows, for comparable crimes, the number estimated by the SCS and the number recorded by the police (see also Appendix A4.1).

Figure 4.1 Levels of recorded and unrecorded crime



Notes

1 Source 2000 SCS (all Scotland weighted data), n=5059; police recorded crime statistics

Levels of Reporting to the Police

One of the reasons for discrepancies between police recorded crime statistics and SCS estimates of crime levels is that only some crimes are reported to the police. The survey asks, for each incident, whether or the police came to know about the matter. This information helps us to establish the extent to which variations in trend data between the SCS rates and the police statistics can be attributed to variations in reporting rates. However it should be noted that it is only possible to establish whether or not the police came to know about the incident. The respondent would be unlikely to know whether the police subsequently recorded the incident.

The crime surveys show a sizeable increase in reporting to the police between 1981 and 1992. This tailed off in 1995, but the 2000 SCS shows that in 1999 there was an increase beyond the level seen in 1992. In comparison, BCS results show that levels of reporting to the police in England and Wales increased steadily up to 1991 and then tailed off and has continued to decline since 1995 (Table 4.1). Over the period of the surveys, reporting in Scotland has been consistently higher than in England and Wales.

The results below are based on Central and Southern Scotland only to show trends back to 1981. Data on the level of reporting for the whole of Scotland (since 1992) and more details on rates of reporting for various types of crime can be found in Appendix A4.2. The percentage of crimes reported in the *whole of Scotland* in 1999 was 53%.

Table 4.1 Trends in Reporting Crime to the Police 1981-1999

	% of crimes reported to the police								
	1981	1983	1987	1991	1992	1993	1995	1997	1999
Central and Southern Scotland	38	N/A	44	N/A	53	N/A	50	N/A	55
England and Wales	31	34	37	43	N/A	40	41	40	39

Note

1 Source BCS (Scotland) 1982, 1988; SCS (central and southern Scotland) 1993, 1996, 2000; BCS (England and Wales) 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000.

Trends in crimes experienced, reported and recorded: 1995 and 1999 (All Scotland)

Table 4.2 shows trends in the comparable sub-set of crimes across the whole of Scotland from 1995 to 1999. Police statistics on recorded crime fell by 7%, while crime survey estimates rose by 5% between 1995 and 1999. There was an estimated increase of 13% for comparable SCS crimes reported to the police. Further details can be found in Appendix A4.2.

Despite the differences between the police statistics and the SCS total estimates, they nevertheless show similar trends, especially when the impact on SCS violence rates of the new screening question for domestic violence is taken into account (see Chapter 2). Significant differences between the two sets of figures are found only when reporting levels are taken into account and the reasons for this discrepancy are not clear. The contrast between the police and SCS comparable figures is unusual and could be a reflection of both recording practices and errors potentially inherent in survey estimates.

Table 4.2: Trends in crime 1995-1999

	% change in crime 1995-1999		
	Crimes recorded by the police	Comparable survey crimes	Comparable survey crimes reported to the police
Acquisitive	-18	-8	-8
Violence	+16	+33	+83
Vandalism	-11	-7	-7
Total	-7	+5	+13

Note

1 Sources: Adjusted police recorded crime statistics for 1999; 1996 and 2000 SCS

Trends in crimes experienced, reported and recorded: 1981 to 1999 (Central and Southern Scotland)

In order to examine trends right back to 1981, the analysis in the remainder of this chapter is based on the reduced study area of Central and Southern Scotland used in the 1982 and 1988 BCS sweeps. Within this reduced area, the number of crimes recorded by the police in the period 1981-1999 rose by 20% and the number of reported crimes measured by the SCS rose

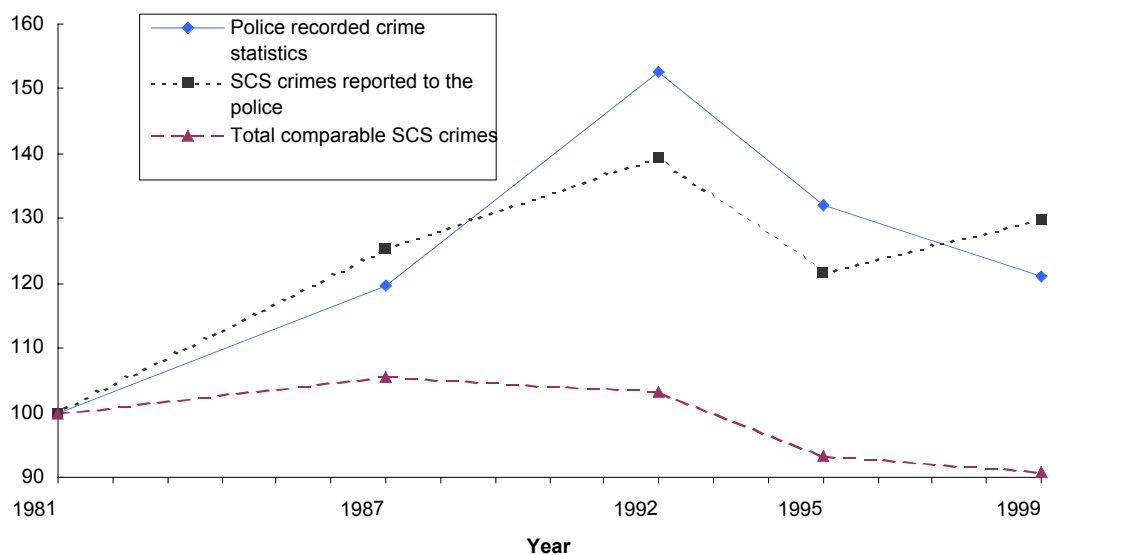
by 33%. However, the total number of SCS crimes, whether reported to the police or not, actually fell by 9% (Figure 4.2). Further details can be found in Appendix A4.3.

As Figure 4.2 shows, between 1981 and 1992 police statistics showed a steep rise in the level of crime in Scotland (52%) followed by a drop between 1992 and 1995 (13%). SCS crimes increased by just 4% between 1981 and 1992, then declined, similarly to the police statistics, between 1992 and 1995 (10%). Over the same period, SCS rates of reporting to the police increased substantially before dropping between 1992 and 1995. This suggests that it was largely increased reporting rates which accounted for the steep rise in police recorded crime rates over the period 1981 to 1992, rather than a substantial increase in the level of crime. The similar decline between 1992 and 1995 in SCS crimes and police recorded crime suggests that a real reduction in crime took place over this period.

The police statistics for 1999 for central and southern Scotland only show a drop in the recorded levels of crime since 1995 (8%). There was also a slight decrease in the total number of SCS comparable crimes (3%) (Figure 4.2). However, the number of SCS crimes reported to the police rose by 5% over the period (as reported in Appendix A4.3). As with figures for the whole of Scotland, this discrepancy cannot be accounted for in any definitive way. To some extent, it could be a function of the errors potentially inherent in the survey estimates. Another explanation could be that police recording practices were inconsistent over the comparative period.

Figure 4.2 shows trends for the comparable sub-set of crimes between 1981 and 1999. The figures for 1981 are indexed at 100 to show how the different measures of crime have changed relative to one another.

Figure 4.2 Indexed Trends in Crime 1981 to 1999



Note

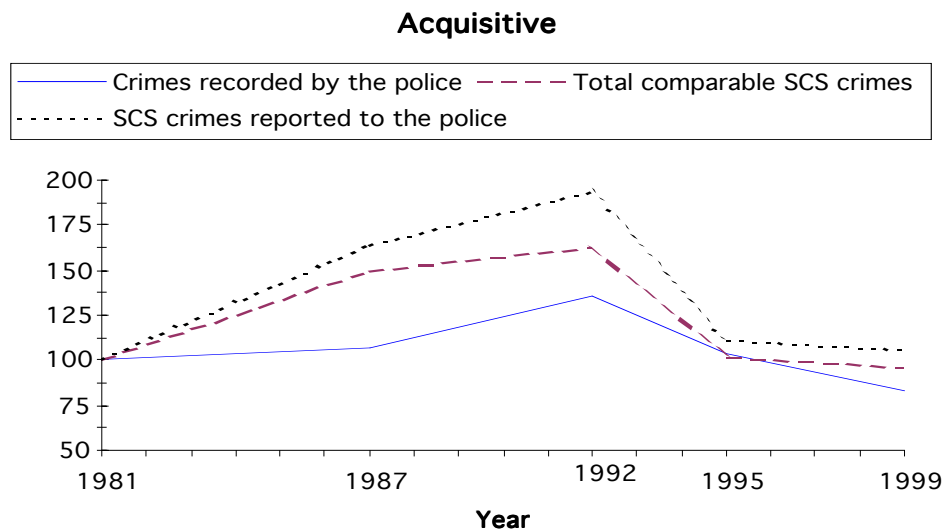
1 Source: Police recorded crime statistics; BCS (Scotland) 1982, 1988; SCS 1993, 1996, 2000 (Central and Southern Scotland), weighted data.

Trends in different types of crime

The pattern in trends varied considerably between different types of crime.

Figure 4.3 shows that the number of acquisitive crimes recorded by the police rose considerably between 1981 and 1992, and then dropped between 1992 and 1995. Crime survey estimates of the number of acquisitive crimes show a similar pattern, although with a much sharper rise between 1981 and 1992 and a much sharper fall between 1992 and 1995. The trend in the number of acquisitive crimes reported to the police shows a broadly similar pattern. Despite some irregularities in the trends shown by the different measurements, the same broad tendencies are indicated, ie a rise between 1981 and 1992 followed by a fall.

Figure 4.3 Indexed Trends in Acquisitive Crime 1981-1999

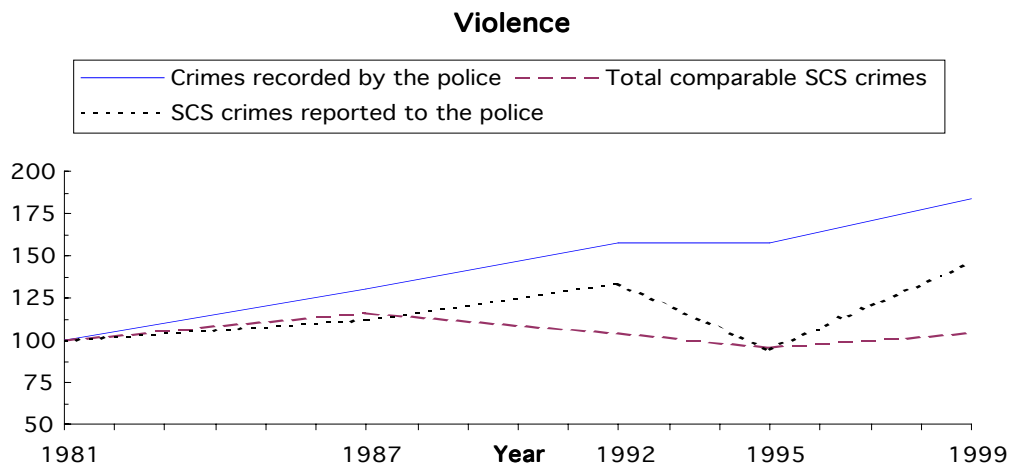


Notes

- 1 Acquisitive Crime: housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle and bicycle theft.
- 2 Source: Police recorded crime statistics; BCS (Scotland) 1982, 1988; SCS 1993, 1996, 2000 (Central and Southern Scotland), weighted data.

Figure 4.4 shows that survey estimates of violent crime (assault and robbery) and the number of these crimes reported to the police rose between 1981 and 1987. They then dropped between 1992 and 1995, while the police statistics continued to rise. Police statistics show a 16% rise in violent incidents between 1995 and 1999 and the SCS estimates also show a rise, although it is slightly smaller (9%).

Figure 4.4 Indexed Trends in Violent Crime 1981-1999

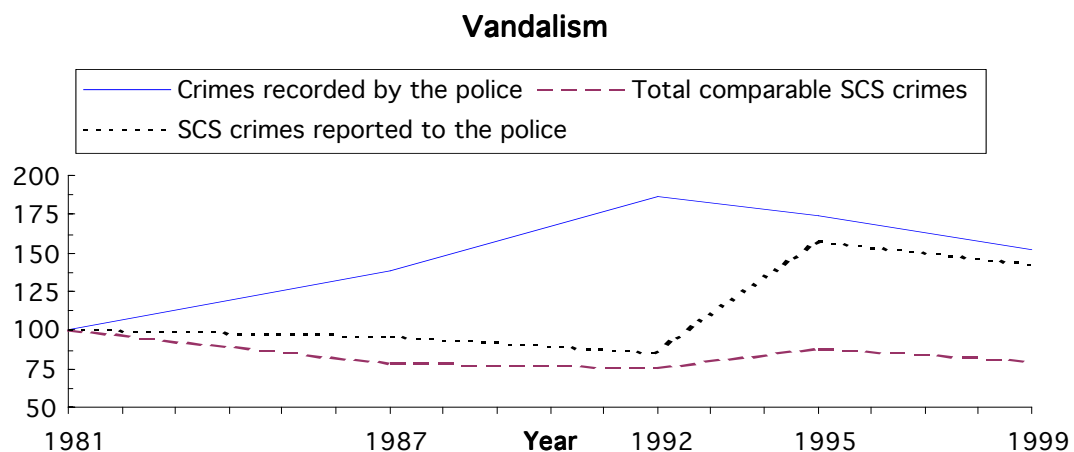


Notes

- 1 Violence; petty and serious assault and robbery.
- 2 Source: Police recorded crime statistics; BCS (Scotland) 1982, 1988; SCS 1993, 1996, 2000 (Central and Southern Scotland), weighted data.

Figure 4.5 shows that SCS estimates of vandalism fell between 1981 and 1992, but rose in 1995. In contrast, during this period the police statistics on vandalism showed a considerable increase between 1981 and 1992 and then a decrease between 1992 and 1995. Between 1995 and 1999 both the SCS estimates of vandalism and the police statistics on vandalism show a comparable drop. The most significant feature of the trends in vandalism is the large apparent rise in levels of reporting to the police between 1992 and 1995.

Figure 4.5 Indexed Trends in Vandalism 1981-1999



Notes

- 1 Vandalism: vehicle and household vandalism.
- 2 Source: Police recorded crime statistics; BCS (Scotland) 1982, 1988; SCS 1993, 1996, 2000 (Central and Southern Scotland), weighted data.

Chapter 5 Comparisons with Crime Levels in England and Wales

Since the inception of the independent Scottish Crime Survey in 1993, the British Crime Survey (BCS) has only covered England and Wales. As the design of the BCS is broadly similar to that of the SCS, it is possible to draw comparisons between crime rates from the two surveys, and to compare trends in crime.

Trends 1981-1995

In 1981, crime survey victimisation rates in Scotland were similar to those in England and Wales. By 1987, Scotland was exhibiting lower rates for most types of crime. The 1993 SCS showed that, when compared to the findings of the 1992 BCS in England and Wales, the gap had widened further and that Scottish victimisation rates were lower for all categories of crime. The expansion of the survey area in 1993 to include Grampian and the Highlands and Islands caused victimisation rates in Scotland to drop, and contributed to the widening of the gap between Scotland and England & Wales, although providing a truer picture of the difference. A comparison of the 1996 SCS with the 1996 BCS showed that the difference in crime rates between Scotland and England and Wales had increased further for all types of crime (see previous Scottish Crime Survey reports for more detail).

Comparison of crime rates in 1999

The findings of the 2000 SCS show that crime rates in Scotland continued to be lower in 1999 for all types of crime compared to those in England & Wales (Table 5.1, victimisation rates). With the exception of bicycle theft (measured among bicycle owners only), the risk of crime in Scotland was also lower than in England & Wales (Table 5.1, prevalence rates). The difference between the crime rates of Scotland and England & Wales has however decreased since 1995 for all offence types except theft from a motor vehicle, attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle and other household theft. These changes are largely due to decreasing crime rates for housebreaking and personal crime in England and Wales combined with static or increasing crime rates for these categories in Scotland over the same period.

It should be noted that differences in the survey administration, design and recent changes in the method of compiling offences for the BCS may affect comparability between the surveys. These differences are, however, unlikely to account for the differences observed between the crime rates.

Table 5.1 Comparison of Victimisation Rates for Scotland and England & Wales 1999

	Victimisation Rates			Prevalence Rates		
	Scotland	England & Wales	% Difference	Scotland	England & Wales	% Difference
Housebreaking	385	585	-34	3.2	4.3	-26
All Vehicle theft*	534	1,347	-60	7.2	12.6	-43
Thefts from vehicle*	323	825	-61	4.4	8.1	-46
Theft of vehicle*	82	152	-46	1.2	1.8	-33
Attempted vehicle theft*	129	370	-65	1.7	3.7	-54
Bicycle theft*	82	181	-55	2.0	1.5	+33
Theft from person ⁺	47	146	-68	0.4	1.4	-71
Vandalism	999	1,300	-23	6.0	7.8	-23
Vehicle vandalism	554	718	-23	3.8	5.0	-24
Household vandalism	445	582	-24	2.4	3.1	-23
Assault ⁺	458	676	-32	2.6	-	-
Robbery ⁺	54	84	-36	0.3	0.5	-40
Other household theft	439	874	-50	3.0	6.2	-52
Other personal theft ⁺	228	358	-36	2.0	3.0	-33
Total household offences	2,374	4,287	-45	15.3	24.6	-38
Total personal offences⁺	788	1,264	-38	4.8	8.0	-40

Notes:

- 1 Victimisation rates are per 10,000 households except for those marked + which are per 10,000 adults.
- 2 Prevalence rates show the percentage of households/ people who have been the victim of each type of crime at least once. The categories marked * are for vehicle/ bike owners only.
- 3 The '% difference' is the rate for England and Wales subtracted from the rate for Scotland expressed as a percentage of the rate for England and Wales.
- 4 Prevalence rates are not available for the aggregate category 'assault' for the BCS.
- 5 The category 'Other household theft' includes 'Theft in a dwelling'.
- 6 Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland, weighted data); BCS 2000 (weighted data).

Chapter 6 The Risk of Victimization

The SCS collects information about the characteristics of victims and non-victims, and is thus able to show how the risks of victimisation vary between different groups in the population. This information is useful as it can identify which people/ households are at most risk of certain crimes and therefore help to target crime reduction strategies. The risk levels presented in this Chapter relate to the percentage of people or households victimised once or more during the year (prevalence risks). The national average risks of victimisation are presented first – these show which crimes were the most and least common in Scotland in 1999. A discussion then follows of what we know from the Survey about the variations in the risk of crime for specific groups in society. The chapter concludes with a look at the risk of repeat victimisation for certain categories of crime, i.e. the chance of victims experiencing more than one crime of a specific type during 1999.

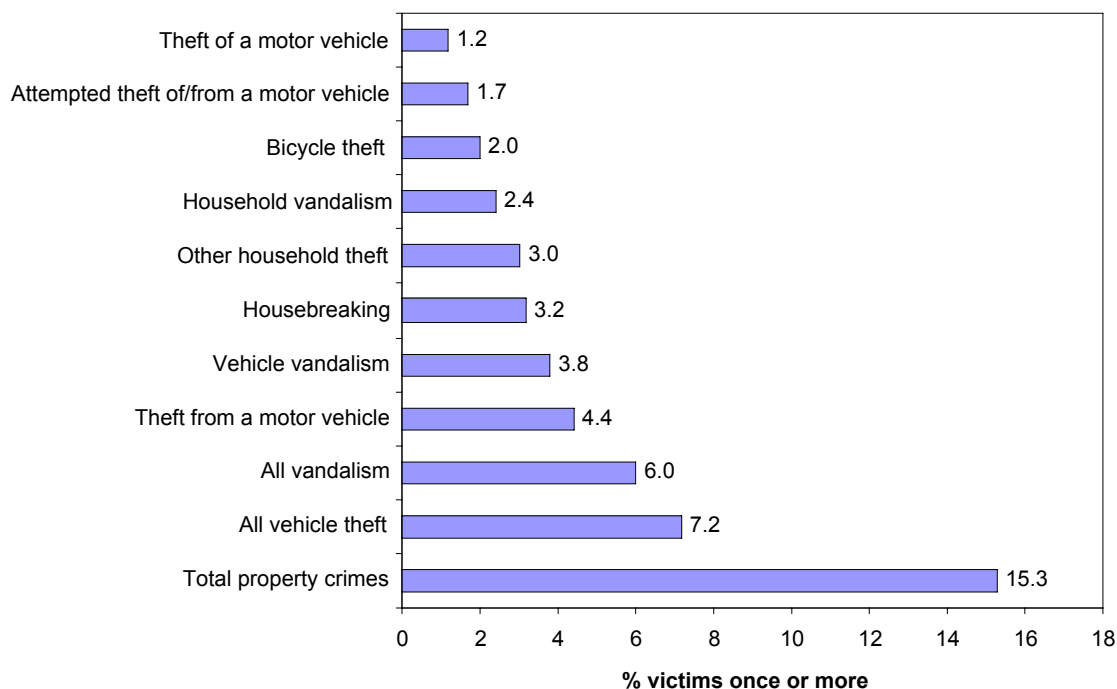
Average Risks

Figures from the 2000 SCS suggest that approximately one in five adults (20%) were victims in 1999 of at least one of the crimes covered by the survey; a fall from 23% in 1995. One in seven households (15%) had experienced an incident of property crime during 1999; a fall from 19% in 1995. Within this group of offences, the largest drop was for theft from a motor vehicle, which fell from 5% in 1995 to 3% in 1999. There was a slight increase in the proportion of individuals who had been the victim of a violent crime, from 2.5% in 1995 to 2.8% in 1999. Prevalence rates for all offences covered by the SCS are in Appendix A6.1.

The average risks for property offences are shown in Figure 6.1. The most common property crime that people experienced in 1999 was vandalism. Six per cent of households experienced vandalism (4% had their motor vehicle vandalised, 2% had other property vandalised). Three per cent of households experienced an incident of housebreaking and 3% had been a victim of other household theft. The least common form of vehicle-related theft recorded by the 2000 SCS was theft of a motor vehicle, of which only 1% of motor vehicle owning households were victims. Of the other offences measured among vehicle-owning households, 2% had experienced an attempted theft of or from their vehicle, 4% had something stolen from their motor vehicle and overall, 7% had experienced any form of vehicle theft. Two per cent of bicycle owning households had a bicycle stolen during 1999.

Despite the large increase overall between 1995 and 1999 in the number of incidents of violence reported to the Survey, crimes of violence were still relatively rare, affecting only 3% of respondents (0.3% had experienced a robbery and 2.6% an assault) (Figure 6.2).

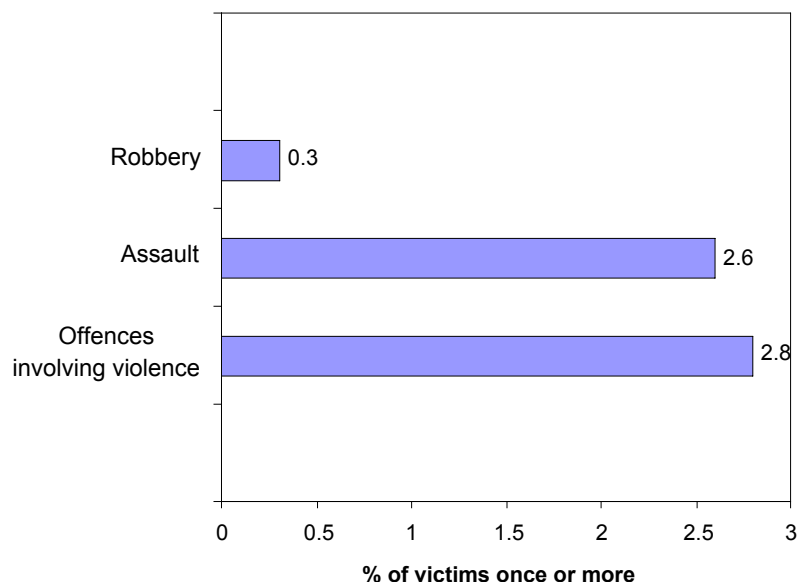
Figure 6.1 Proportion of household victims of property crime in 1999



Notes

- 1 The rates presented are a percentage of all survey households except 'Theft of a motor vehicle', 'Theft from a motor vehicle' and 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' which are calculated as a percentage of motor vehicle-owning households and 'Bicycle theft' which is calculated as a percentage of bicycle owning households.
- 2 'All vehicle theft' comprises 'Theft of a motor vehicle', 'Theft from a motor vehicle' and 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle'.
- 3 Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland, weighted data).

Figure 6.2 Proportion of adult victims of violent crime in 1999



Notes

- 1 'Offences involving violence' comprises 'Robbery' and 'Assault'.
- 2 Rates presented are as a percentage of all individuals interviewed.
- 3 Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland, weighted data).
- 4 'All vandalism comprises vehicle and household vandalism'.

Unequal Risks

Victimisation is not evenly spread among the population - people of certain age, sex and socio-economic status are at more risk of victimisation than others. This section looks briefly at how the risks of being a victim of different types of crime are spread among different types of people and households.

A detailed analysis of risks of housebreaking, vandalism, vehicle thefts and violent crimes is presented in Appendix A (Tables A6.2 to A6.6). Unequal risks among different section of the population have been calculated using disaggregated socio-demographic variables. These results should however be interpreted with caution, as comparison with the results from previous surveys reveals a lack of consistency in the data. This is most likely to be as a result of the larger degree of sampling error that results from analysing small sub-groups of people in the sample, combined with the low incidence rates of some crimes such as robbery and the reduction of base sizes when filtering data (for example, by motor vehicle owners).

For these reasons, this section does not go into detail regarding unequal risks of victimisation and the findings presented are restricted to those risk factors that appear to be consistent over time. Separate modular reports on housebreaking, vehicle crime, and violent crime are also available (see back page), as is information on victimisation of those aged 12 to 15 in a modular report on young people. These contain more detail on the sub-groups in the 2000 sample which were most likely to have experienced crimes in 1999 and set the findings in context.

What we can ascertain with some degree of certainty from the 2000 SCS and previous surveys is that:

- males, people aged 16-24 and those living in high rise flats are most at risk of being a victim of violent crime
- owner-occupiers are more at risk of vandalism than those living in rented accommodation
- those living in accommodation rented from a council or housing association and living on council estates (particularly those classified as most deprived) are most likely to be the victim of a housebreaking
- households situated in the poorest council estates, those living in accommodation rented from a council or housing association and those living in densely populated areas (of 1 million or more) are most likely to be victims of motor vehicle thefts

Multiple Victimisation

The prevalence rates discussed above show how the risk of being a victim varies for different groups, with victims defined as those who experienced a particular offence once or more in 1999. This section considers multiple (or repeat) victimisation – the risk of experiencing more than one incidence of a particular offence. It should be borne in mind that the measure of multiple victimisation presented here is restricted to victimisation over one year only. Some victims will experience repeat incidents over a longer period.

Housebreaking

Table 6.1 shows that of all households that had been a victim of housebreaking in 1999, 91% had been the victim of one such incident, and only 9% had been the victim of more than one. However, the small group of victims (4%) who had suffered three or more incidents in 1999 accounted for 15% of all housebreakings reported to the survey.

Table 6.1 Number of Incidents Experienced by Victims of Housebreaking in 1995 and 1999

Number of incidents	% of Housebreaking	
	1995	1999
One	89.2	91.3
Two	4.5	5.0
Three	1.3	-
Four	1.8	0.6
Five	2.1	3.1
Six or more	1.2	-

Notes

1 Source: 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), victims of housebreaking, n = 155); 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), victims of housebreaking, n = 155).

Vandalism

Repeat victimisation was more common in the case of vandalism. Of those households that had experienced an incident of vandalism in 1999, 71% had only experienced one such incident. However, nearly a third (29%) had been the victim of more than one and 15% had been victimised on three or more occasions (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Number of Incidents Experienced by Victims of Vandalism in 1995 and 1999

Number of incidents	% of Vandalism	
	1995	1999
One	65.3	71.3
Two	18.8	13.7
Three	4.2	3.6
Four	5.0	3.5
Five	4.7	6.6
Six or more	2.0	1.3

Notes

1 Source: 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), victims of Vandalism, n = 325); 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), victims of Vandalism, n = 304).

Motor Vehicle Thefts

As Table 6.3 shows, only a very small proportion of victims of vehicle related theft (including actual or attempted theft of or from a motor vehicle) had been victimised more than three times (4%). The vast majority (89%) had experienced only one such incident, possibly as a result of implementing new security measures as a result of their first victimisation.

Table 6.3 Number of Incidents Experienced by Victims of Motor Vehicle Theft in 1995 and 1999

Number of incidents	% of Motor Vehicle Thefts	
	1995	1999
One	78.3	88.5
Two	14.7	7.6
Three	5.3	2.6
Four	1.2	0.3
Five	0.3	0.9
Six or more	0.2	-

Notes

- 1 Motor vehicle theft comprises theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle.
- 2 Source: 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), motor vehicle owning households experiencing motor vehicle theft, n = 376); 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), motor vehicle owning households experiencing motor vehicle theft, n = 226).

Violent Crimes

Of those who had been the victim of a violent offence (assault or robbery) in 1999, 30% had been victimised more than once, a similar proportion to 1995. However, nearly a quarter of victims in 1999 (24%) had experienced three or more incidents, compared with just 14% in 1995. These victims accounted for around half of all violent incidents reported to the survey in 1999. As is mentioned in Chapter Two, responses to a new domestic violence screener question in the 2000 Survey contributed 10% to the overall increase in violent crime (of 33%). Many of these domestic violence incidents were cases of repeat victimisation and this is likely to be at least partly responsible for the increase in multiple occurrences of violent crime.

Table 6.4 Number of Incidents Experienced by Victims of Violent Crimes in 1995 and 1999

Number of incidents	% of Violent Crimes	
	1995	1999
One	69.0	70.4
Two	16.8	6.0
Three	7.3	4.0
Four	2.1	9.4
Five	3.3	7.2
Six or more	1.5	2.9

Notes

- 1 Violent crime comprises assault and robbery.
- 2 Source: 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), victims of violent crime, n = 121); 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), victims of violent crime, n = 112).

Chapter 7 Public Reactions to Crime

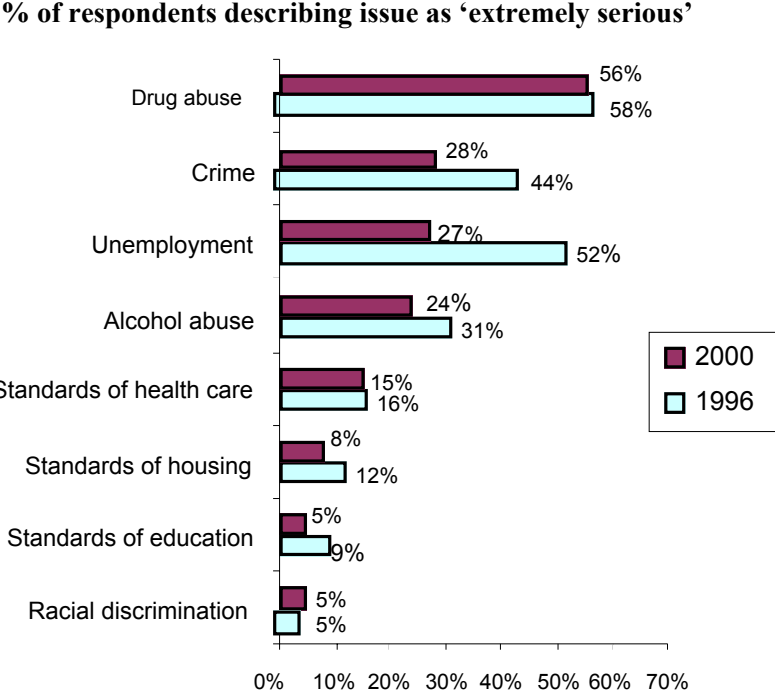
As we have seen, results from the 2000 SCS show a drop in the levels of nearly all types of crime between 1999 and 1995. However, it is often said that fear of crime can be as much, if not more, of a problem as crime itself and that public anxiety about crime may be out of proportion to the actual risk of becoming a victim. This chapter examines public perceptions of crime, including concern about crime and responses to the threat of crime.

Perceptions of Crime

Crime as a National Problem

In order to gauge the extent to which people view crime as a serious problem in general, respondents were asked to rank a range of social problems in Scotland today, from ‘extremely serious’ or ‘quite serious’ or ‘not very serious’ to ‘not a problem’. The results are shown in Figure 7.1 alongside those from the 1996 SCS.

Figure 7.1 Perceived Seriousness of Issues in Scotland Today



Notes
 1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.
 2 Source: 1996 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), n = 5,045; 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), n = 5,059.

Twenty-eight per cent of people felt that crime was an ‘extremely serious’ problem in Scotland, a significantly smaller proportion than the 44% who felt this in 1996. People’s perceptions of the national situation therefore appear to be consistent with the drop in crime reported to the SCS over the same period. Drug abuse was still perceived to be the most serious problem in Scotland today. However, the proportion describing unemployment as ‘extremely serious’ had dropped to almost half the level reported in 1996.

Crime as a local problem

Respondents who had lived in their locality for over two years were asked whether they thought the level of crime in their area had changed since two years ago. People appear to be more pessimistic about crime rates in their local area than they are about the national picture. Forty one percent of respondents felt that there was more crime in their area than two years previously (Table 7.1). Only 7% considered there was less crime, and 48% felt that the crime rate had not changed. (For further information on these responses see Appendix A7.1). As this question was asked for the first time in the 2000 SCS, it is not possible to compare this with the public's perception of crime trends in 1996. Compared with England and Wales, however, people in Scotland were less likely to believe that crime had fallen in their local area over the last two years (7% compared with 14%), possibly a reflection of the steeper fall in crime rates in England and Wales since 1995.

Table 7.1 Perceived Change in Crime Rate in Respondent's Area over Last Two Years

	% of respondents
A lot more	17
A little more	24
About the same	48
A little less	6
A lot less	1
Don't know	4

Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), respondents who have live in the area for at least 2 years, n = 4540.

More detail was obtained by asking how common different types of offences were in the local area (see Table 7.2). The offences most frequently reported as 'very' or 'fairly' common were damage to motor vehicles (44%), theft from motor vehicles (35%) and housebreaking (30%). These were the same crimes that were reported as most common in 1996.

Table 7.2 Perceptions of how Common Specific Crimes are in Local Area

Offence	% of Respondents				
	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know
People having their vehicles damaged by vandals	8	36	37	14	6
People's homes being broken into	6	24	51	16	4
People having things stolen from their vehicles	5	30	40	17	7
People having their vehicles stolen	4	19	47	23	7
People being assaulted by people they live with (domestic violence)	3	11	31	19	36
People being attacked or assaulted in the street or other public place	2	12	54	28	3
People being mugged or robbed in the street	2	9	53	33	3

Notes

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

From Table 7.3 it can be seen that in 2000 the proportion of people who felt that damage to motor vehicles was 'very' or 'fairly' common (44%) was very similar in 1996 (43%). However for all the other types of crime the proportion who felt that crimes were 'very' or 'fairly' common has fallen, the biggest fall being for vehicles being stolen and people's homes being broken into. This concurs with the substantial drop between 1995 and 1999 in vehicle theft, and possibly also reflects the reduced number of housebreakings *with entry* in 1999 (see Chapter 3). Interestingly, despite the overall increase in violence between 1995 and 1999, people generally perceived such crimes to be less common in their area in 2000. Again, this could be explained in part by the fact that there has been very little change between surveys in the overall *percentage of the population* affected by violent crime.

Table 7.3 Perceptions of how Common Specific Crimes are in Local Area in 1996 and 1999

Offence	% of respondents	
	Very/fairly common 1996	Very/fairly common 1999
People having their vehicles damaged by vandals	43	44
People's homes being broken into	39	30
People having things stolen from their vehicles	42	35
People having their vehicles stolen	32	23
People being assaulted by people they live with (domestic violence)	18	14
People being attacked or assaulted in the street or other public place	21	14
People being mugged or robbed in the street	15	11

Notes

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

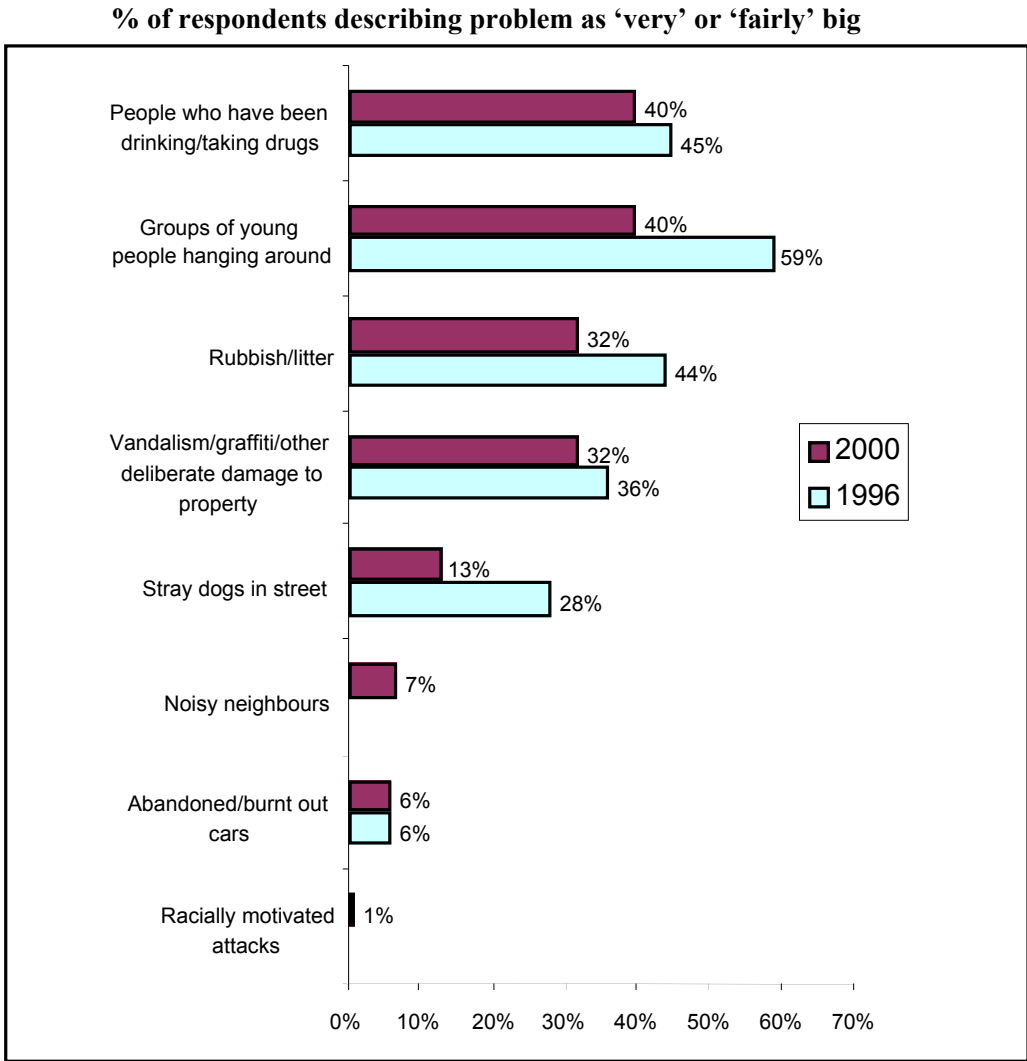
2 Source: 1996 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n=2,511; 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

All types of offence were perceived to be more common by those living in public rented accommodation than those in private housing (rented or owned). This may reflect the fact that council/housing association tenants were the most likely to have suffered a motor vehicle crime in 1999. They were also, along with private renters, the most likely to have been a victim of housebreaking. For further information see Appendix A7.2.

The survey asked about signs of disorder, including evidence of neglect or disrespect to the neighbourhood and anti-social or disturbing behaviour. The percentage describing each sign of disorder as a 'very' or 'fairly' big problem is shown in Figure 7.2. As in 1996, people who have been drinking or taking drugs, and youths hanging around in the street were

considered to be the most common problems. However, the proportion of respondents overall reporting any signs of disorder has fallen significantly since 1996.

Figure 7.2 Perceived Extent of Problem of Specific Signs of Disorder



Notes
 1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.
 2 'Noisy neighbours' and 'Racially motivated attacks' added in 2000.
 3 Source: 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,511; 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

The Likelihood of Victimisation

Respondents were asked how likely they thought it was that in the next twelve months they would have their home broken into or that they would become the victim of a crime involving violence.

Housebreaking

Seven per cent felt that it was very or fairly likely that their home would be broken into within the next year (see Table 7.4). As only 3.2% of the population was the victim of a housebreaking in 1999, this suggests that people tend to be slightly over-pessimistic about their likelihood of becoming a victim. There has been a slight decrease, from 9% in 1996, in the proportion who thought that it was very or fairly likely that their home would be broken

into within the next year. This may be due in part to the falling number of successful housebreakings, and improved home security measures (see Figure 7.5).

Those who had been a victim of housebreaking since the beginning of 1999 were more likely than others to believe that they would be victim of the same offence in the next year. People who believed housebreaking was common in their local area and those who knew someone else who had been a victim were more likely to think that they would be victimised (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Perceived Likelihood of Housebreaking

	Expectation of Housebreaking in Next 12 months		
	Very/fairly likely	Not very/not at all likely	Don't know
Were you a victim of housebreaking in 1999?			
Yes	22	68	10
No	7	84	10
How common is housebreaking in this area?			
Very/fairly common	17	70	12
Not very/not at all common	2	91	7
Don't know	6	57	37
Do you know anyone who has had their home broken into in the last year?			
Yes	11	80	8
No	5	85	10
All	7	83	10

Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

Violence

People were slightly less likely to believe that they were likely to become a victim of violence than housebreaking. This is rational, given that the actual risk of violence in 1999 (2.8%) was lower than that for housebreaking (3.2%). Five per cent felt that they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of crime involving violence in the next twelve months, a similar figure to that reported in 1996 (6%).

As with housebreaking, the perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of violence was related to how common such crimes were felt to be in the local area and whether the respondent knew someone who had been a victim of violence (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Perceived Likelihood of Becoming a Victim of Violence

	Expectation of Violence in Next 12 months		
	Very/fairly likely	Not very/not at all likely	Don't know
How common is robbery in this area?			
Very/fairly common	20	69	10
Not very/not at all common	3	88	8
Don't know	5	61	34
How common is assault in this area?			
Very/fairly common	18	70	12
Not very/not at all common	4	89	8
Don't know	5	62	33
Do you know anyone who has been assaulted in the last year?			
Yes	11	81	8
No	5	86	9
All	5	85	9

Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

The expectation of becoming a victim of violence was most common among young people. Fifteen per cent of men aged 16-24 and 10% of women in this age group believed they were very or fairly likely to become a victim of violence in the next year. This expectation reflects the higher prevalence of violence in this age group and indicates that perceptions are at least to some degree associated with actual levels of risk.

Public Anxiety about Crime

Respondents' anxiety about crime was gauged by asking whether they worried about themselves or others in their household becoming a victim of crime, and how much they worried about specific crimes. While perceived prevalence of crime is likely to influence responses, the issues of *risk* and *impact* are also involved.

The perceived *risk* can be a response to a combination of perceived prevalence of crime and the personal circumstances and lifestyle of the respondent. For example, someone who never goes out may feel at low risk of being assaulted and someone who lives in a house with few security measures may feel at high risk of housebreaking.

A further issue is that of *impact*. While sexual assault may be seen as a rare occurrence, people who see themselves as a low risk may conceivably be very worried about becoming a victim of sexual assault due to the nature of the crime. Alternatively, someone who feels at high risk of becoming a victim of motor vehicle theft may be less worried, in part because insurance would mean the consequences would be minimal.

A question frequently used to gauge fear of crime is how safe people feel walking alone in their area after dark. However, in a more qualitative study, Shapland and Vagg (1988)⁵ found that for some, this risk may not relate to crime. For example, the fear of dark itself can cause people, especially women, to feel unsafe.

⁵ Shapland, J and Vagg, J (1988) 'Policing by the Public', Routledge

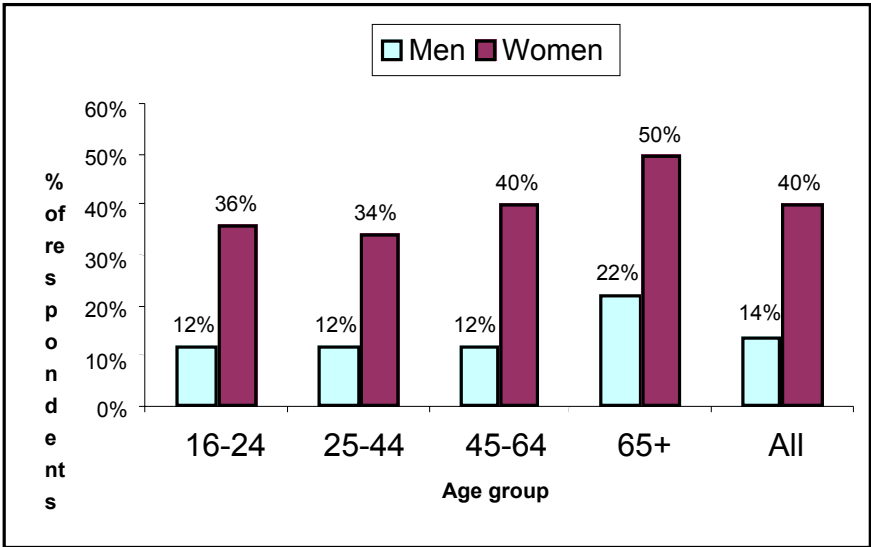
Despite these reservations, responses to such questions provide some insight into the nature and prevalence of public anxiety about crime.

Feelings of Safety

Feelings of safety when walking alone after dark show marked differences by age and sex. Forty per cent of women felt ‘a bit’ or ‘very’ unsafe alone after dark compared with 14% of men. More people aged 65 or over (particularly women) feel unsafe than younger people (Figure 7.3). Further information is provided in Appendix A7.3.

Overall, people were less concerned about walking alone in their area after dark than in 1996, when 47% of women and 20% of men felt ‘very’ or ‘a bit’ unsafe. All age groups also felt safer walking alone after dark than in 1996, with the exception of women aged 16-24, for whom there had been little change (35% in 1996).

Figure 7.3 Percentage of Respondents Feeling ‘Very’ or ‘a Bit’ Unsafe When Walking Alone After Dark



- Notes:
 1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.
 2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main questionnaire, n = 5,059

Feelings of safety when alone in one’s own home at night also varied according to sex. Ten per cent of women reported feeling ‘very’ or ‘a bit’ unsafe in this situation compared with 2% of men. These levels represent a slight reduction in levels of concern since 1996, when 11% of women and 4% of men reported feeling unsafe.

Worry about Crime⁶

Forty-eight per cent of the sample said they worried about the possibility that they, or anyone they lived with, might be a victim of crime. This was a similar proportion to 1996 (50%). Women were more likely than men to be worried about this and there were also differences by age group (Table 7.6)

⁶ For further analysis of the following section, please refer to Appendix A7.4.

Table 7.6 Percentage of Respondents Worried that They or Someone Living with Them Would Become a Victim of Crime

	Percentage of respondents	
	1996	2000
Men		
16-24	56	32
25-44	62	52
45-64	48	44
65+	32	35
All men	50	44
Female		
16-24	53	53
25-44	57	60
45-64	56	51
65+	29	35
All women	50	51
Household size		
One	37	36
Two or more	52	50

Notes:

- 1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.
- 2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

There has been a significant drop since 1996 in the proportion of men aged 16-24 worried that they themselves, or someone living with them, would become a victim of crime. The figure for this group has now returned to a similar level to that reported in the 1993 SCS (37%). There has also been a reduction in the proportion of men aged 25-44 who were worried about victimisation. The figures for women show less change since 1996, although slightly more women aged 65 or over are now worried about victimisation.

As in 1996, people in social class E were the least likely to worry about victimisation (39%). The proportions of those worried was highest for respondents in social class C2 (53%). These relative levels of concern about crime broadly reflect the pattern of actual crime risks amongst different groups in society in 1999 (Appendix A6.1). Those living in settlements with a population of 1,000,000 or more were also more worried about being victimised than others (53%). However, these concerns are not so rational as this group experienced lower crime rates in 1999 than those living in smaller settlements. As would be expected, those living alone were less likely to worry about themselves or others being a victim (36%) than those living in households of two or more people (50%).

Concern about Children

More than half (53%) of those with children in the household worried about the children being victimised⁷. Potential situations that most frequently caused people to worry a lot about children were road safety (39%), sexual assault (34%) and drugs (34%) (Table 7.7).

⁷ Further information on those aged 12 to 15 can be found in the modular report on young people (see back page)

Table 7.7 Potential Situations Causing Respondents to Worry About Children

	% of responses (All respondents Who Worried about Children in the Household)				
	A lot	Quite a lot	A little	Not at all	Don't know
Safety on the roads	39	32	19	10	1
Being sexually attacked, molested, or abducted by strangers	34	29	26	10	1
Getting involved with drugs or glue sniffing	34	23	20	23	1
Being threatened or assaulted by strangers (not sexual attacks)	32	30	30	8	*
Finding dirty needles	32	22	24	22	1
Falling into bad company	30	24	29	17	1
Being bullied by other children	28	32	28	12	*
Getting into trouble with police	22	13	22	43	1
Drinking alcohol	21	14	26	39	*
Getting into fights with other young people	20	21	33	26	*
Playing in dangerous places	18	18	17	46	1
Being a nuisance to neighbours	11	14	26	49	1

Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, all respondents who are worried about children in the household, n = 360.

The percentage who worry 'a lot' about children in their household being sexually assaulted fell from 43% in 1996 to 34% in 2000. However, road safety is now of greater concern. The extent of worry about children in other situations is similar to that reported in the 1996 SCS.

Worry about certain types of crime

The SCS asks people how worried they are about certain types of crime. Table 7.8 shows the percentage who felt 'very' or 'fairly' worried. The commonest worries were about vandalism of a car and theft from a car⁸.

⁸ Vehicle vandalism and theft from a car were added to this question in the 2000 survey

Table 7.8 Percentage of Respondents ‘Very’ or ‘Fairly’ Worried about a Range of Crimes

	% of respondents	
	1996	2000
Housebreaking	52	45
Sexual assault (women only)	51	41
Vehicle vandalism	n/a	37
Vandalism to home	43	37
Robbery	43	34
Assault	42	32
Theft from car	n/a	32
Theft of car	n/a	31
Racial attack	n/a	7

Notes:

- 1 Non-responses and ‘Not applicable’ were excluded from the analysis.
- 2 Source: 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), Main questionnaire, n = 5,045; 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main questionnaire, n = 5,059.
- 3 ‘Sexual assault’ based on women only as this was asked only on women in the SCS 1996.
- 4 Crime categories in rows 1,2,4 and 9 were added to this question in the SCS 2000 questionnaire

There has been a drop in the percentage of women worried about sexual assault (from 51% in 1996 to 41%). There are also fewer people in 2000 worried about housebreaking, vandalism, robbery and assault. This is despite the fact that crime rates for robbery, assault and housebreaking have not dropped since 1995 (although there has been a reduction in vandalism).

The drop in the proportion of women worried about sexual assault is evident across all age groups, though greatest among those aged 16-24 (76% in 1996; 52% in 2000). One in ten men said they were worried about sexual assault, this figure being highest among men aged 16-24 (14%).

Responses to Threat of Crime

Several questions in the survey sought to gauge the extent to which people respond to the perceived threat of crime in terms of taking avoidance, precautionary or preventative measures.

Personal Safety

Two in three respondents (67%) said they went out alone after dark at least once a week. One in ten claimed never to go out alone after dark. Older people were least likely to go out after dark. Women also went out alone less frequently than men (Table 7.9).

Table 7.9 Frequency of Going Out Alone After Dark

	% of Respondents						
	All	16-24	Age group			Gender	
			25-44	45-64	65+	Male	Female
At least once a week	67	86	74	65	38	77	56
At least once a fortnight	7	2	6	9	8	6	8
At least once a month	7	6	6	8	11	6	9
Less than once a month	9	3	9	10	16	7	12
Never	10	3	6	9	28	5	15

Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n =2,542.

Those who indicated that they went out alone after dark less than once a month or never were asked why they do not go out more often. A variety of reasons were given, those related to fear of crime generally being secondary to practical considerations or simple lack of desire to go out (Table 7.10). Women were more likely than men to avoid going out alone after dark because of fear of personal crime, fear of dark/night and general fear of going out on their own.

Table 7.10 Reasons for not Going Out Alone After Dark

	% of respondents who go out alone after dark less than once a month or never		
	All	Men	Women
Don't want to go out	34	42	30
Busy working/content to stay in and watch TV	17	17	17
Nowhere to go/nothing to do	15	21	12
Too old	15	15	15
Family responsibilities	14	7	17
Fear of going out on your own	12	5	14
Too ill/sick/disabled	11	13	10
Fear of crime to the person	11	4	13
Fear of dark/night	8	3	10
No money/too expensive	2	6	1
Fear of housebreaking/vandalism	1	1	1

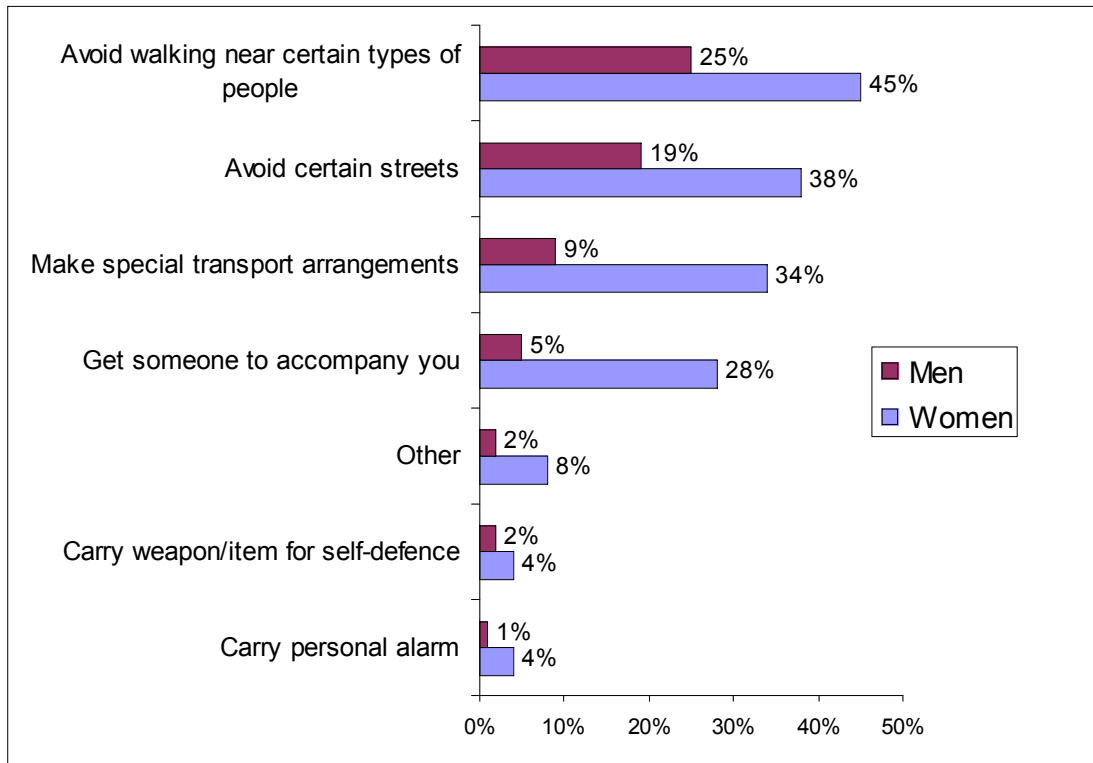
Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, respondents who go out alone after dark less than once a month or never, n =589.

The precautions most commonly reported as being 'always' or 'usually' taken by those who go out alone after dark were avoidance of certain types of people (34%), and avoidance of certain streets or areas (28%). Women were more likely than men to adopt each of the precautionary measures listed below (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4 Precautions ‘Always’ or ‘Usually’ Taken by Respondents who go out After Dark



Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

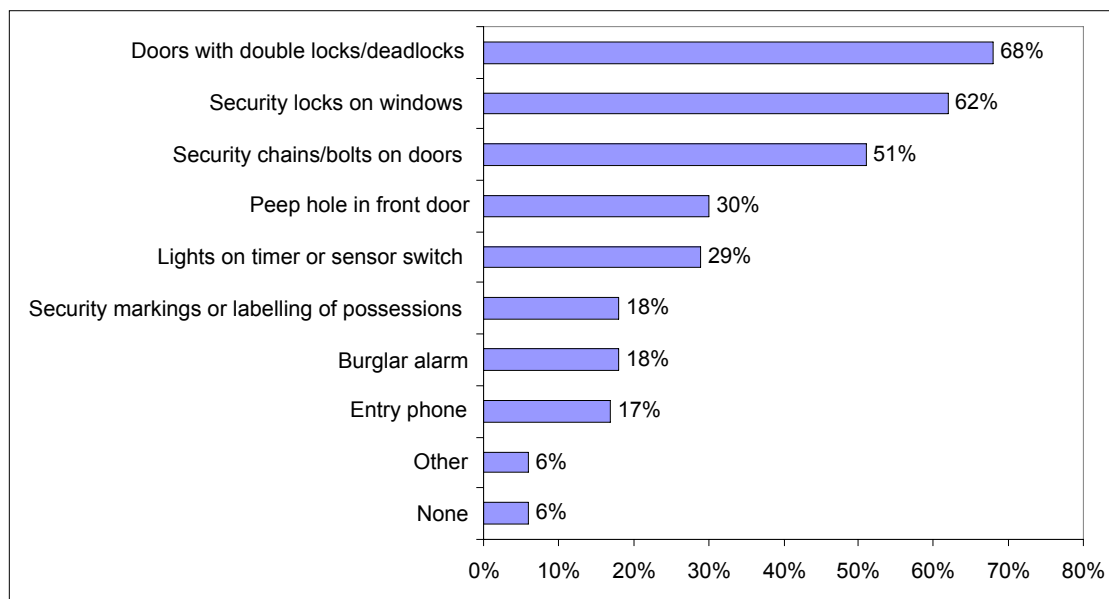
2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, respondents who go out alone after dark more than once a month, n =2,069.

Security Features on Property

Figure 7.5 shows that the most commonly implemented household security features were double locks or deadlocks (68%), security locks on windows (62%) and security chains or bolts on doors (51%).

The proportion of people who reported having security locks on windows has increased from 48% in 1996 to 62% in 2000. There have also been increases in the proportions of households with double locking/deadlocking doors, security chains or bolts on doors, peep holes, sensor lights and burglar alarms.

Figure 7.5 Home Security Features



Notes:

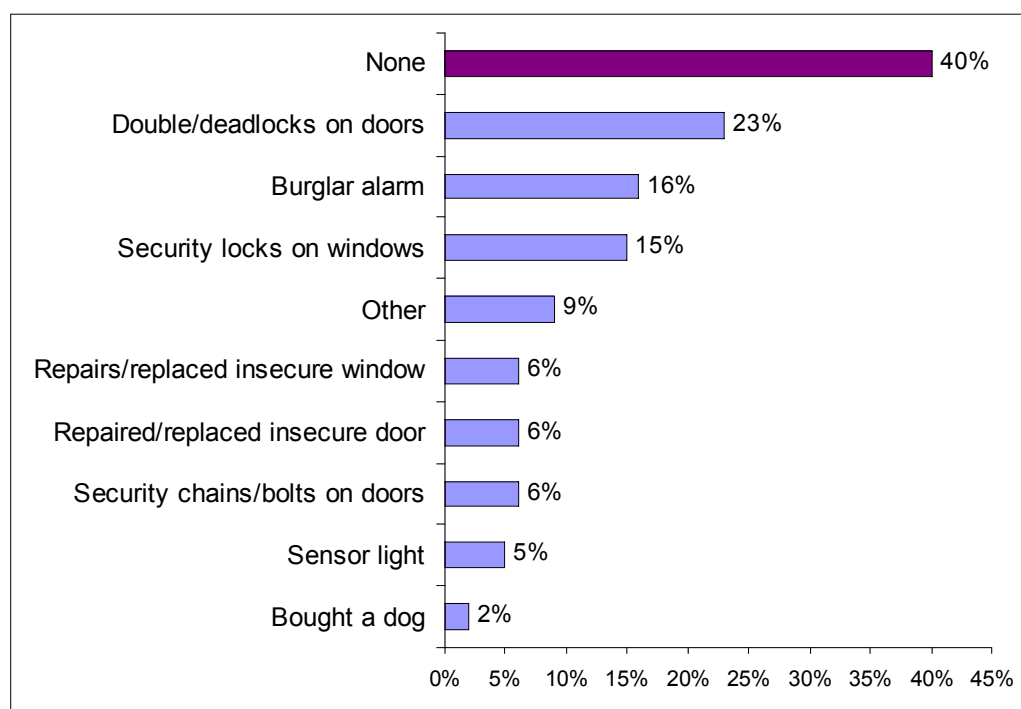
1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n =2,542.

Many security devices were most common in households with the largest incomes (£30,000 or more). These included burglar alarms, doors with double locks, security locks on windows, and sensor lights. Entry phones, doors chains or bolts, and peep holes were more common among less affluent groups. These tended to be in rented properties and were fitted by the council, housing association or private landlord.

The decision to install household security devices often appeared to be instigated by personal experience of crime. Six out of ten victims said that they had made security improvements as a result of what had happened, most commonly by installing double locks or deadlocks on doors, or burglar alarms (Figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6 Home Security Improvements made as a Direct Result of Housebreaking



Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, respondents who had ever been a victim of housebreaking, n = 525.

Home Contents Insurance

Most people (86%) said that the contents of their home were insured against theft, although 13% of homes were said not to be covered, and 1% did not know if they were covered or not. The proportion of homes with contents insurance was similar to that reported in 1996 (84%). Table 7.11 shows which groups were most and least likely to be covered.

Table 7.11 Groups Most and Least Likely to have Home Contents Insurance

	Group most likely to have contents insurance	% of group	Group least likely to have contents insurance	% of group
Tenure	Home owners	99	Rented	71
Social class	A/B	98	E	64
Household income	£15,000 or over	97	Under £5,000	65

Notes:

1 'Don't know' and non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 Source: 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, n = 2,542.

Security Features on Vehicles

Respondents who personally owned or had regular use of a car or van were asked whether their vehicle (or the vehicle they used most) had a number of security features. The most commonly reported were security coded radios/cassettes (74%) and central locking (72%). There were significant increases in the prevalence of most vehicle security measures since the 1996 SCS (Table 7.12).

Table 7.12 Security Features on Motor Vehicle

	% of Vehicle Owners/Users	
	1996	2000
Security code on radio/cassette	54	74
Central locking	54	72
Windows etched with registration number	56	54
Engine immobiliser	32	50
Car alarm	42	45
Door locks which cannot be opened if a window is broken	15	27
Krooklock	n/a	16
None	13	5

Notes:

1 Non-responses were excluded from the analysis.

2 'Krooklock' was added to the questionnaire in 2000.

3 Source: 1996 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, all respondents with personal use of a car or van, n = 1,388; 2000 SCS (weighted data, all Scotland), Main B questionnaire, all respondents with personal use of a car or van, n = 1,459.

Appendix A

Supplementary Tables

Appendix A

- A1 Appendix A contains a series of technical tables providing additional information to that presented in each of the chapters of this report. These tables are by no means exhaustive, as it would be impractical to provide a detailed breakdown of all the data collected by the SCS. Instead, they are intended to supplement the main findings from the survey for those interested in examining them in more detail.
- A2 Appendix A is split into sections numbered A3, A4 etc, which generally indicates that the appendices refer to Chapter 3, Chapter 4 and so on. The appendices relating to Chapter 3 provide mainly technical information relating to victimisation rates, SCS estimates of crimes and comparisons of SCS estimates with police recorded crime statistics, and levels of reporting to the police. The tables relating to subsequent chapters predominantly provide a detailed breakdown of information by the key socio-demographic variables collected by the survey.
- A3 The tables in Appendix A are very similar to those in Appendix A of the Main Findings report for the 1993 and 1996 SCS. This facilitates comparisons between the three surveys. One difference is that in the 1993 report, the socio-demographic variable ‘Scottish *Acorn risk group’ was used whereas in this report, the socio-demographic variable of Scottish *Acorn group (see Appendix E) was used. This allows analysis by particular geo-demographic groups rather than by the risk of victimisation. Another difference between the two reports is that the 1996 and 2000 reports refer to ‘settlement size’ which is a more accurate description of the variable previously referred to as ‘population density’. Rather than categorising an address simply by the population of the town or village it is in, the variable takes account of the population of the wider ‘urban spread’. Examples of areas falling into different settlement size categories are given below:

1 million or more	Greater Glasgow
100,000 – 999,999	Greater Dundee
10,000 – 99,999	Galashiels together with Melrose
1,000 – 9,999	Brodick together with Lamlash.

Appendix A2.1

Estimated number of offences in Scotland in 1992, 1995 and 1999: crime survey estimates

<i>Figures in 000s</i>					
Number of survey offences					
COMPARABLE WITH POLICE					
	1992	1995	1999	% diff 95-99	% diff 92-99
VANDALISM	212	234	218	-7	-3
ACQUISITIVE	186	130	120	-8	-36 **
Housebreaking	124	82	84	+3	-32 **
Theft of a motor vehicle	36	23	18	-21	-51 **
Bicycle theft	26	25	18	-29	-31
VIOLENCE	168	159	211	+33	+26
Assault	155	142	188	+33	+22
Robbery	13	17	22	+29	+75
TOTAL COMPARABLE CRIMES	566	523	549	+5	-3
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES					
Theft from a motor vehicle	150	136	71	-48 **	-53 **
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	55	60	28	-53 **	-49 **
Other household theft	152	121	82	-32 **	-46 **
Theft from the person	20	17	20	+17	-5
Other personal theft	111	112	94	-16	-16
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	756	681	519	-16 **	-31 **
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	300	288	324	+13	+8
ALL SURVEY CRIMES	1055	969	843	-13	-20

Notes:

- Estimated numbers of offences for 1999 were calculated by multiplying victimisation rates for household offences by 218.5583 (the number of households in Scotland divided by 10,000) and for personal offences by 411.0956 (the number of adults aged 16 or over in Scotland divided by 10,000).
- The categories 'total comparable crimes' and 'all survey crimes' are composite ones which include crimes committed against people and against households. The rates for these categories are based on adults aged 16 or over, which over-inflates them. As it is not possible to arrive at a single complex standard error for these categories, significance tests have not been carried out.
- The significance of changes has been calculated on the basis of rates taking population into account. Double-starred differences are significant at the 95% level (2-tailed). Single-starred differences are significant at the 90% level (2-tailed). Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
- The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
- 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'.
- For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
- Source: SCS 1993 (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,030; SCS 1996 (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; SCS 2000 (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,059.

Appendix A3.1

Estimated number of offences in southern and central Scotland in 1981, 1987, 1992, 1995 and 1999: crime survey estimates

<i>Figures in 000s</i>		Number of survey offences						
COMPARABLE WITH POLICE								
	1981	1987	1992	1995	1999	% diff 95-99	% diff 81-99	
VANDALISM	228	178	172	201	182	-9	-20	
ACQUISITIVE	105	157	170	106	101	-5	-4	
Housebreaking	65	108	115	67	69	+3	+6	
Theft of a motor vehicle	25	24	33	21	15	-26	-38	
Bicycle theft	15	25	22	18	16	-12	+8	
VIOLENCE	147	170	153	140	153	+9	+4	
Assault	133	160	140	126	131	+4	-1	
Robbery	13	10	13	14	21	+48	+62	
TOTAL COMPARABLE CRIMES	478	506	495	447	436	-3	-9	
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES								
Theft from a motor vehicle	133	151	135	121	59	-51 *	-55	
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	-	-	49	54	24	-55 *	-	
Other household theft	-	-	133	101	63	-37 *	-	
Theft from the person	46	29	18	14	20	+42	-58	
Other personal theft	155	112	94	93	69	-26	-56	
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	600	626	660	583	430	-26	-28	
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	346	312	264	247	241	-3	-30	
ALL SURVEY CRIMES	943	938	924	830	671	-19	-29	

Notes:

- Estimated numbers of offences for 1999 were calculated by multiplying victimisation rates for household offences by 179.4870 (the number of households in central and southern Scotland divided by 10,000) and for personal offences by 346.9024 (the number of adults aged 16 or over in central and southern Scotland divided by 10,000).
- The categories 'total comparable crimes' and 'all survey crimes' are composite ones which include crimes committed against people and against households. The rates for these categories are based on adults aged 16 or over, which over-inflates them. As it is not possible to arrive at a single complex standard error for these categories, significance tests have not been carried out.
- The significance of changes has been calculated on the basis of rates taking population into account. Double-starred differences are significant at the 95% level (2-tailed). Single-starred differences are significant at the 90% level (2-tailed). Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
- Because of changes to the classification of thefts from the person between the 1982 and 1987 surveys, significance tests have not been carried out for this category for the period 1981-99.
- The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
- 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'. Figures for 'attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' and 'other household theft' are therefore not available for 1981 and 1987.
- For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
- Source: BCS (Scotland) 1982 and 1988, SCS 1993 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,265; SCS 1996 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,292; SCS 2000 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,274.

Appendix A3.2

Rates of victimisation in Scotland in 1992, 1995 and 1999: crime survey estimates

Crime survey victimisation rates						
<i>Rates per 10,000 households/individuals</i>						
COMPARABLE WITH POLICE						
	1992	1995	1999	Confidence interval	% diff 95-99	% diff 92-99
VANDALISM	1038	1105	999	± 172	-10	-4
ACQUISITIVE	913	612	548	± 84	-10	-40 **
Housebreaking	607	386	385	± 74	0	-37 **
Theft of a motor vehicle	178	107	82	± 24	-23	-54 **
Bicycle theft	127	119	82	± 26	-31	-35
VIOLENCE	411	388	513	± 127	+32	+25
Assault	379	345	458	± 110	+33	+21
Robbery	31	42	54	± 55	+29	+74
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES						
Theft from a motor vehicle	738	641	323	± 59	-50 * k	-81 **
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	272	285	129	± 36	-55 * k	-53 **
Other household theft	746	568	375	± 67	-34 * k	-50 **
Theft from the person	50	41	47	± 27	+15	-6
Other personal theft	272	273	228	± 70	-16	-16
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	3707	3211	2374	± 264	-26 * k	-40 **
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	733	701	788	± 161	+12	+8
VEHICLE CRIME Rates per 10,000 owners						
Theft from a motor vehicle	1168	1037	527	± 94	-49 * k	-55 **
Theft of a motor vehicle	280	177	125	± 39	-29	-55 **
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	430	444	198	± 59	-55 * k	-54 **
Bicycle theft	343	326	208	± 66	-36	-39

Notes:

- 95% confidence limits have been calculated, taking sampling error into account, for the 1999 rates.
- The significance of changes has been calculated on the basis of rates taking population into account. Double-starred differences are significant at the 95% level (2-tailed). Single-starred differences are significant at the 90% level (2-tailed). Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
- The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
- 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'.
- For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
- Source: SCS 1993 (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,030; SCS 1996 (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,045; SCS 2000 (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Appendix A3.3

Rates of victimisation in southern and central Scotland in 1981, 1987, 1992, 1995 and 1999: crime survey estimates

Crime survey victimisation rates								
<i>Rates per 10,000 households/individuals</i>								
COMPARABLE WITH POLICE								
	1981	1987	1992	1995	1999	confidence interval	% diff 95-99	% diff 81-99
VANDALISM	1435	1073	996	1119	1017	± 195	-9	-29
ACQUISITIVE	661	943	985	594	561	± 90	-6	-15
Housebreaking	408	652	667	374	385	± 81	+3	-6
Theft of a motor vehicle	155	145	193	117	86	± 28	-26	-45
Bicycle theft	96	151	125	103	90	± 29	-13	-6
VIOLENCE	432	496	443	401	440	± 126	+10	+2
Assault	389	463	406	360	379	± 103	+5	-3
Robbery	38	30	37	41	61	± 65	+49	+60
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES								
Theft from a motor vehicle	837	907	782	676	330	± 65	-51 *	-61
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	-	-	286	303	136	± 42	-55 *	-
Other household theft	-	-	769	563	353	± 73	-44 *	-
Theft from the person	134	85	51	39	56	± 32	+44	-58
Other personal theft	453	324	272	267	198	± 74	-26	-56
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	3783	3768	3818	3254	2396	± 299	-26 *	-37
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	1013	906	765	707	694	± 171	-2	-31
VEHICLE CRIME Rates per 10,000 owners								
Theft from a motor vehicle	1492	1535	1271	1139	559	± 108	-51 *	-63
Theft of a motor vehicle	284	245	310	198	138	± 46	-30	-51
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	-	-	465	482	213	± 70	-56 *	-
Bicycle theft	283	423	361	301	247	± 80	-18	-13

Notes:

- 95% confidence limits have been calculated, taking sampling error into account, for the 1999 rates.
- The significance of changes has been calculated on the basis of rates taking population into account. Double-starred differences are significant at the 95% level (2-tailed). Single-starred differences are significant at the 90% level (2-tailed). Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
- Because of changes to the classification of thefts from the person between the 1982 and 1987 surveys, significance tests have not been carried out for this category for the period 1981-99.
- The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
- 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'. Figures for 'attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' and 'other household theft' are therefore not available for 1981 and 1987.
- For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
- Source: BCS (Scotland) 1982 and 1988, SCS 1993 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,250, SCS 1996 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,292; SCS 2000 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) N=4,274.

Appendix A4.1

A comparison of SCS estimates and police recorded crime statistics: all Scotland 1999

<i>Figures in 000s</i>	1999 SCS ¹	1999 Police ²	% reported ³	% recorded of reported ⁴	% recorded of SCS ⁵
COMPARABLE WITH POLICE					
VANDALISM	218	55	49.9	50.9	25.4
ACQUISITIVE	120	66	72.8	76.2	55.4
Housebreaking	84	36	69.4	62.1	43.1
Theft of a motor vehicle	18	21	95.0	125.0	118.8
Bicycle theft	18	9	65.9	75.8	50.0
VIOLENCE	211	59	54.6	50.8	27.8
Assault	188	54	56.8	50.6	28.7
Robbery	22	4	36.7	53.4	19.6
TOTAL COMPARABLE CRIMES	549	180	57.2	57.9	32.9
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES					
Theft from a motor vehicle	71	-	55.6	-	-
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	28	-	35.3	-	-
Other household theft	82	-	39.2	-	-
Theft from the person	20	-	49.2	-	-
Other personal theft	94	-	42.9	-	-
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	519	-	53.5	-	-
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	324	-	51.8	-	-
ALL SURVEY CRIMES	843	-	53.1	-	-

Notes:

- SCS estimates of offences for 1999 were calculated by multiplying victimisation rates for household offences by 218.583 (the number of households in Scotland divided by 10,000) and for personal offences by 411.0956 (the number of adults aged 16 or over in Scotland divided by 10,000).
- The police recorded crime statistics have been adjusted to improve comparability with the SCS (see Appendix D).
- The percentage of crimes said to have been reported to the police by SCS respondents.
- The percentage of those crimes said to have been reported to the police which were estimated to have been officially recorded by the police.
- The percentage of all crimes recorded by the SCS which were estimated to have been officially recorded by the police.
- All percentages relating to reported crime are based on a changed method of calculation from that used in 1981, 1987, 1992 and 1995. Previously, estimates of reported crime were derived from a process of calculating victimisation rates using only those incidents reported to the police. The method now used instead estimates this figure using the appropriate estimated number of offences and reporting rates.
- Totals may not sum due to rounding.
- The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
- 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'.
- For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
- Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data) n=5,059; police recorded crime statistics, 1999.
- This table provides only an approximation as police statistics and SCS statistics are defined differently. Furthermore, the police figures for all-Scotland have been generalised from Strathclyde figures and so an element of error exists in these figures.

Appendix A.4.2

Levels of reporting to the police in Scotland in 1992, 1995 and 1999: crime survey estimates

COMPARABLE WITH POLICE	Proportion of incidents reported					
	1992	1995	1999	% diff 95-99	% diff 92-99	
VANDALISM	32.6	50.0	49.9	0	+53	**
ACQUISITIVE	81.5	72.7	72.8	0	-11	**
Housebreaking	79.1	70.9	69.4	-2	-12	**
Theft of a motor vehicle	96.7	100.0	95.0	-5	-2	
Bicycle theft	71.2	53.6	65.9	+23	-7	
VIOLENCE	52.0	39.7	54.6	+38 *	+5	
Assault	52.2	39.2	56.8	+45 *	+9	
Robbery	49.7	44.4	36.7	-17	-26	
TOTAL COMPARABLE CRIMES	54.8	54.7	57.2	+5	+4	
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES						
Theft from a motor vehicle	58.3	58.1	55.6	-4	-5	
Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle	56.1	58.9	35.3	-40 *	-37 **	
Other household theft	39.7	23.0	39.2	+70 *	-1	
Theft from the person	51.5	50.9	49.2	-3	-4	
Other personal theft	33.6	26.2	42.9	+64 *	+28	
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	52.9	51.9	53.5	+3	+1	
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	45.7	36.2	51.8	+43 *	+13	
ALL SURVEY CRIMES	51.8	49.3	53.1	+8 *	+3	

Notes:

1. Question: 'Did the police come to know about the matter?'. "Don't know"s are excluded from analysis.
2. Figures for 1992, 1995 and 1999 are based on respondents from all Scotland.
3. Figures for 1981, 1987 and 1992 differ from those published in the 1993 SCS. (Previously published reporting rates were based on the whole survey recall period rather than restricted to the appropriate calendar year. Generally reporting rates for the period January to April 1993 were slightly higher than for the calendar year 1992. Therefore, when incidents occurring in 1993 were excluded from the calculations of reporting rates for 1992, the reporting rates were slightly lower than those previously published).
4. Double-starred differences are statistically significant at the 95% level. Single-starred differences are significant at the 90% level. Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
5. The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
6. 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'.
7. For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
8. Source: SCS 1993 (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,030; SCS 1996 (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,045; SCS 2000 (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Appendix A4.3

Levels of reporting to the police in southern and central Scotland in 1981, 1987, 1992, 1995 and 1999: crime survey estimates

COMPARABLE WITH POLICE	Proportion of incidents reported						
	1981	1987	1992	1995	1999	% diff 95-99	% diff 81-99
VANDALISM	28.6	37.7	32.4	51.4	50.9	-1	+78
ACQUISITIVE	65.2	73.8	81.2	74.6	74.9	0	+15
Housebreaking	56.3	69.5	78.5	71.4	71.9	+1	+28
Theft of a motor vehicle	92.1	97.3	97.8	100.0	94.4	-6 *	+2
Bicycle theft	60.6	70.0	69.4	57.3	68.8	+20	+14
VIOLENCE	38.4	44.8	52.0	40.0	56.4	+41 *	+47
Assault	35.8	44.0	52.2	38.4	59.2	+54 *	+65
Robbery	65.6	56.2	49.7	54.3	38.9	-28	-41
TOTAL COMPARABLE CRIMES	39.7	55.1	55.8	55.8	58.8	+5	+48
OTHER SURVEY CRIMES							
Theft from a motor vehicle	43.3	43.5	60.8	59.9	58.2	-3	+34
Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle	-	-	54.2	60.5	36.7	-39 *	-
Other household theft	-	-	43.6	22.1	35.2	+59 *	-
Theft from the person	39.3	50.0	55.1	39.3	49.2	+25	+25
Other personal theft	37.3	41.5	30.4	25.0	51.3	+105 *	+38
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIMES	37.2	48.4	54.7	53.2	54.5	+2	+47
ALL PERSONAL CRIMES	38.0	44.3	45.0	35.3	54.8	+55 *	+44
ALL SURVEY CRIMES	37.4	47.6	53.1	50.2	54.5	+9 *	+46

Notes:

1. Question: 'Did the police come to know about the matter?'. "Don't know"s are excluded from analysis.
2. Figures for 1992, 1995 and 1999 are based on respondents from southern and central Scotland only.
3. Figures for 1981, 1987 and 1992 differ from those previously published. (Previously published reporting rates were based on the whole survey recall period rather than restricted to the appropriate calendar year. Generally, reporting rates for the period January to April 1993 were slightly higher than for the calendar year 1992. Therefore, when incidents occurring in 1993 were excluded from the calculations of reporting rates for 1992, the reporting rates were slightly lower than those previously published).
4. Double-starred differences are statistically significant at the 95% level. Single-starred differences are significant at the 90% level. Percentage changes are based on unrounded numbers.
5. The category 'theft in a dwelling', is included under 'other household theft'.
6. 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'. Figures for 'attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' and 'other household theft' are therefore not available for 1981 and 1987.
7. For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
8. Source: BCS (Scotland) 1982 and 1988, SCS 1993 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,250, SCS 1996 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) n=4,292; SCS 2000 (central and southern Scotland, weighted data) N=4,274.

Appendix A6.1

Prevalence of victimisation in 1992, 1995 and 1999: all Scotland

	Prevalence of victimisation %		
	1992	Year 1995	1999
Household crimes			
Vandalism	6.5	6.4	6.0
Housebreaking	4.9	3.0	3.2
Theft of motor vehicle	1.6	0.9	0.8
Theft from motor vehicle	5.8	5.1	2.7
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	2.4	2.3	1.1
Theft of bicycle	1.1	1.1	0.8
Other household theft	5.1	4.0	3.0
All household offences	21.8	18.6	15.3
Individual crimes			
Assault	2.5	2.3	2.6
Theft from person	0.5	0.4	0.4
Robbery	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other personal theft	2.3	2.5	2.0
All personal offences	5.3	4.9	4.8
Motor vehicle related crimes (vehicle owners)			
Theft of motor vehicle	2.5	1.6	1.2
Theft from motor vehicle	9.2	8.2	4.4
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	3.8	3.6	1.7
Bicycle related crimes (bicycle owners)			
Theft of bicycle	3.0	2.9	2.0
All SCS Offences	26.6	23.3	20.3

Note

- 1 Risks for household offences based on all households, risks for personal offences based on all individuals, risks for motor vehicle related crimes based on motor vehicle owners, risks for bicycle related crimes based on bicycle owners and risks for all SCS offences based on individuals.
- 2 The category 'Other household theft' includes 'Theft in a dwelling'.
- 3 'Attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle' is now classified as a distinct offence, whereas in previous reports it was included in 'other household theft'.
- 4 Source: 1993 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,030, 1996 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data), n=5,045; 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data) n=5,059.

Appendix A6.2

Prevalence of victimisation by demographic variables: all Scotland (1999)

	Prevalence of victimisation (%)				Prevalence of victimisation (%)			
	Household crime				Personal crime			
	Once	twice	3 times or more	Total	Once	twice	3 times or more	Total
Male								
16-24	13.4	2.4	2.9	18.7	15.9	1.4	2.7	20
25-59	13.8	3.4	2.0	19.2	3.5	.5	1.2	5.2
60 or over	7.5	.7	1.5	9.7	.7	.2		0.9
Total male	11.5	2.3	1.9	15.7	4.7	0.5	1.2	6.4
Female								
16-24	16.7	1.7	1.8	20.2	7.7	1.6	.1	9.4
25-59	13.5	3.6	2.6	19.7	1.8	.4	.8	3
60 or over	6.1	.3	.6	7	.7		-	0.7
Total female	11.0	2.2	1.8	15	2.3	0.4	0.5	3.2
Tenure								
Owner occupier	12.0	2.4	1.8	16.2	3.5	0.6	.7	4.8
Rented from council/ Housing association	10.3	2.2	2.0	14.5	3.2	.4	.8	4.4
Rented privately	10.1	.8	.8	11.7	3.6	0	2.1	5.7
Scottish *ACORN group								
A	9.1	1.8	.7	11.6	3.1	.5	.4	4
B	12.5	2.8	1.2	16.5	2.4	.3	.5	3.2
C	5.5	.6	1.1	7.2	3.5	.5	2.3	6.3
D	12.7	2.3	1.8	16.8	4.9	.6	.7	6.2
E	11.2	2.5	3.0	16.7	3.9	1.2	1.1	6.2
F	13.3	2.0	2.7	17.9	3.5	.1	1.2	4.8
G	8.1	1.7	2.2	12	2.9	.2	.7	3.8
H	10.3	2.8	1.2	14.3	4.6	.1	.7	5.4
Socio-economic group								
A	18.4	4.2	3.0	25.6	4.1	0	6	10.1
B	12.9	2.5	.9	16.3	3.3	.7	.1	4.1
C1	11.6	2.4	2.2	16.2	3.3	.5	.6	4.4
C2	12.6	2.6	1.7	16.9	3.3	.5	.7	4.5
D	10.0	1.8	1.9	13.7	3.8	.4	1.0	5.2
E	9.5	2.1	1.8	13.4	2.3	.6	1.6	4.5
Building type								
House	11.9	2.2	2.1	16.2	3.1	.6	.7	4.4
High rise	4.2	2.4	1.0	7.6	7.2		1.2	8.4
Low rise	9.1	3.3	1.0	13.4	5.6	.3	1.9	7.8
Tenement	10.0	1.7	1.7	13.4	3.9	.3	.7	4.9
Settlement size								
Over 1 million	11.1	1.6	.8	13.5	2.5	.1	.3	2.9
100,000-999,999	11.6	3.2	1.5	16.3	5	.5	.8	6.3
10,000-99,999	13.4	2.4	3.5	19.3	3.2	.8	1.2	5.2
1,000-9,999	9.0	2.1	1.8	12.9	5.4	.5	1.3	7.2
Under 1,000	13.7	1.3	1.3	16.3	2.3			2.3
TOTAL	11.2	2.3	1.8	15.2	3.5	.5	.8	4.8

Notes:

1. Totals may not equal the sum of columns due to rounding.
2. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
3. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data), n=5,059.
4. Some breakdowns contain very small sample numbers, particularly the breakdown of small settlements.

Appendix A6.3

Prevalence of housebreaking during 1999 and ever by offence type and demographic variables: all Scotland (1999)

	Prevalence of housebreaking (%)			Ever broken into
	Nothing taken	Broken into during 1999 Something taken	All housebreaking	
Male				
16-24	1.0	3.0	4.0	21.2
25-59	1.4	1.5	2.9	22.2
60 or over	0.5	1.1	1.6	18.3
Total male	1.0	1.5	2.5	21.2
Female				
16-24	4.4	3.3	7.8	22.4
25-59	2.9	1.0	3.9	25.9
60 or over	1.0	1.7	2.7	21.3
Total female	2.3	1.4	3.7	24.2
Tenure				
Owner occupier	1.5	1.2	2.6	23.0
Rented from council/ Housing association	2.0	2.1	4.1	22.7
Rented privately	3.7	0.4	4.1	20.1
Scottish *ACORN group				
A	1.0	0.8	1.8	20.6
B	1.5	0.9	2.4	19.9
C	1.7	-	1.7	18.4
D	2.9	1.9	4.8	28.2
E	1.6	2.0	3.6	21.7
F	1.8	1.4	3.2	23.1
G	0.9	2.2	3.0	24.7
H	3.7	2.3	6.0	31.2
Socio-economic group				
A	1.4	2.8	4.2	28.4
B	1.4	0.5	1.9	24.2
C1	2.0	1.8	3.8	26.0
C2	2.1	1.0	3.1	20.6
D	1.0	1.9	2.9	18.8
E	3.0	1.5	4.4	25.3
Building type				
House	1.6	1.2	2.8	21.9
High rise	1.1	1.0	2.1	22.6
Low rise	2.2	1.2	3.4	23.7
Tenement	1.8	3.2	5.0	26.1
Settlement size				
Over 1 million	1.8	1.5	3.3	25.7
100,000-999,999	1.7	2.2	3.9	29.8
10,000-99,999	2.2	1.8	4.0	20.3
1,000-9,999	1.3	0.4	1.8	16.6
Under 1,000	1.5	-	1.5	10.7
TOTAL	1.8	1.4	3.2	22.7

Notes:

1. Analysis for 'broken into during 1999' based on victimisation of households (weighted by household weight); analysis for 'ever broken into' based on respondents to Main Questionnaire B who had been victims either during 1999 or before (weighted by individual weight). See Appendix B for details for weighting.
2. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
3. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data) n=5,059.

Appendix A6.4

Prevalence of vandalism by offence type and demographic variables: all Scotland (1999)

	Prevalence of vandalism by offence type (%)		
	Motor vehicle vandalism	Property vandalism	All vandalism
Male			
16-24	5.2	1.7	6.9
25-59	6.1	2.8	8.5
60 or over	1.6	2.1	3.8
Total male	4.4	2.5	6.7
Female			
16-24	3.3	2.3	5.6
25-59	5.0	2.7	7.3
60 or over	1.0	1.9	2.9
Total female	3.4	2.4	5.5
Tenure			
Owner occupier	4.5	2.7	6.9
Rented from council/ housing association	3.0	2.2	5.1
Rented privately	1.8	0.8	2.6
Scottish *ACORN group			
A	2.1	2.0	4.1
B	3.6	3.3	6.7
C	2.8	-	2.8
D	5.5	0.9	6.4
E	5.0	2.7	7.4
F	4.5	3.0	7.3
G	2.2	3.5	4.8
H	2.7	1.0	3.7
Socio-economic group			
A	2.9	5.8	7.3
B	3.9	2.2	5.9
C1	4.6	2.2	6.7
C2	4.8	2.6	6.9
D	3.0	2.9	5.8
E	2.3	1.2	3.2
Building type			
House	4.2	2.7	6.6
High rise	1.8	-	1.8
Low rise	2.5	2.7	5.0
Tenement	3.1	1.5	4.4
Settlement size			
Over 1 million	2.9	1.1	4.0
100,000-999,999	4.2	1.7	5.7
10,000-99,999	4.9	4.2	8.9
1,000-9,999	3.9	2.7	6.0
Under 1,000	6.7	2.8	9.5
TOTAL	3.8	2.4	6.0

Notes:

1. Data analysis based on households (unweighted n=5,059).
2. Figures for 'all vandalism' may not equal the sum of columns due to rounding.
3. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
4. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data).

Appendix A6.5

Prevalence of vehicle thefts by demographic variables: all Scotland (1999)

	Theft from a vehicle	Attempted theft of/from a vehicle	Theft of a vehicle	All vehicle thefts
Male				
16-24	4.9	2.0	2.9	8.8
25-59	5.7	1.9	1.0	8.4
60 or over	2.6	1.5	0.6	4.7
Total male	4.7	1.8	1.0	7.3
Female				
16-24	4.8	0.8	2.3	7.9
25-59	5.4	2.0	1.7	8.9
60 or over	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.4
Total female	4.2	1.7	1.4	7.2
Tenure				
Owner occupier	4.6	1.5	0.8	6.7
Rented from council/ housing association	4.3	2.9	3.2	10.1
Rented privately	4.0	0.8	0.9	5.7
Scottish *ACORN group				
A	4.4	1.3	0.9	6.2
B	4.7	1.6	0.8	6.9
C	1.2	-	0.6	1.9
D	6.8	1.5	0.8	9.1
E	3.9	1.9	0.9	6.7
F	5.3	2.2	2.5	10.0
G	-	4.7	0.9	5.7
H	5.4	2.5	4.2	11.3
Socio-economic group				
A	4.9	3.1	-	8.0
B	5.4	2.0	1.0	8.2
C1	4.7	1.0	0.8	6.4
C2	4.0	1.5	1.7	7.0
D	4.1	3.1	1.5	8.5
E	3.7	1.2	2.4	7.3
Building type				
House	4.5	1.7	1.1	7.1
High rise	-	5.7	5.7	11.4
Low rise	3.7	1.8	1.6	7.1
Tenement	5.6	1.3	2.3	9.2
Settlement size				
Over 1 million	4.9	2.4	2.4	9.7
100,000-999,999	5.7	2.5	0.7	8.7
10,000-99,999	4.2	1.9	1.3	7.3
1,000-9,999	3.4	0.9	0.7	4.8
Under 1,000	-	1.7	-	1.7
TOTAL	4.4	1.7	1.2	7.2

Notes:

1. Data analysis based on households.
2. Demographic analysis based only on households with ownership of a vehicle.
3. Figures for 'all vehicle thefts' may not equal the sum of columns due to rounding.
4. For an explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
5. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data), n=5,059.

Appendix A6.6

Prevalence of violent crime by offence type and demographic variables: all Scotland (1999)

	Prevalence of violent crime by offence type (%)		
	Assault	Robbery	All violent crime
Male			
16-24	13.6	2.0	14.9
25-59	3.1	0.2	3.2
60 or over	0.3	0.3	0.6
Total male	4.0	0.5	4.4
Female			
16-24	1.6	-	1.6
25-59	1.6	0.1	1.7
60 or over	0.4	-	0.4
Total female	1.2	*	1.3
Tenure			
Owner occupier	2.4	0.1	2.4
Rented from council/ housing association	2.8	0.3	3.1
Rented privately	4.3	1.7	5.1
Scottish *ACORN group			
A	1.3	-	1.3
B	2.1	0.2	2.1
C	2.3	-	2.3
D	2.3	0.4	2.8
E	3.6	0.3	3.9
F	4.0	0.2	4.0
G	0.5	0.5	1.0
H	2.9	0.8	3.7
Socio-economic group			
A	8.9	-	8.9
B	1.5	0.4	1.9
C1	2.2	0.1	2.3
C2	3.1	0.2	3.2
D	2.5	0.6	2.9
E	3.3	-	3.3
Building type			
House	2.4	0.1	2.5
High rise	4.0	2.1	6.1
Low rise	4.9	0.6	5.2
Tenement	2.1	0.5	2.7
Settlement size			
Over 1 million	1.3	0.5	1.8
100,000-999,999	3.3	0.2	3.3
10,000-99,999	3.4	0.4	3.6
1,000-9,999	3.4	-	3.4
Under 1,000	2.3	-	2.3
TOTAL	2.6	0.3	2.8

Notes:

1. Data analysis based on individuals (unweighted n=5,059).
2. Figures for 'all violent crime' may not equal the sum of columns due to rounding.
5. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
5. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data).

Appendix A7.1

Public perceptions of crime in Scotland: all Scotland (1999)

	% of respondents saying:	
	“crime is an ‘extremely’ serious problem in Scotland today”	“there is more crime in this area than two years ago”
Male		
16-24	14.3	33.2
25-59	24.9	37.1
60 or over	26.7	42.7
Total male	23.7	37.9
Female		
16-24	31.2	42.2
25-59	32.3	45.6
60 or over	33.8	46.1
Total female	32.5	45.4
Tenure		
Owner occupier	25.1	38.9
Rented from council/ housing association	37.0	49.5
Rented privately	23.3	35.4
Scottish *ACORN group		
A	19.8	34.9
B	25.5	36.9
C	16.5	42.0
D	19.4	34.4
E	28.7	45.4
F	37.7	50.3
G	43.6	50.4
H	41.1	46.4
Socio-economic group		
A	11.8	38.2
B	18.4	34.4
C1	25.9	40.2
C2	30.4	45.2
D	30.4	45.4
E	46.2	45.6
Building type		
House	26.5	40.6
High rise	35.0	52.2
Low rise	38.1	46.0
Tenement	29.9	45.6
Settlement size		
Over 1 million	31.4	40.2
100,000-999,999	29.8	43.7
10,000-99,999	30.1	44.0
1,000-9,999	24.2	46.2
Under 1,000	28.9	35.9
TOTAL	28.3	41.8

Notes:

1. Data analysis based on individual responses to the Main Questionnaire (unweighted n=5,059).
2. Questions: ‘Do you think crime is a problem in Scotland today and if so how serious a problem?’ and ‘How much crime would you say the crime rate has changed here since two years ago? IN this area (i.e. within about 15 minutes walk from here), would you say there is more, less, or about the same?’.
3. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
4. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data).

Appendix A7.2

Public perceptions of crime in local area: all Scotland (1999)

	% of respondents saying 'very common' in their area		
	people having their homes broken into	people being mugged or robbed	people being assaulted or attacked in public
Male			
16-24	2.9	1.6	2.9
25-59	4.7	1.6	2.0
60 or over	3.8	0.8	0.8
Total male	4.2	1.4	1.9
Female			
16-24	5.8	1.3	3.2
25-59	7.4	2.0	3.2
60 or over	5.9	1.1	2.0
Total female	6.8	1.7	2.9
Tenure			
Owner occupier	4.2	0.6	1.1
Rented from council/ housing association	9.3	4.1	5.7
Rented privately	4.1	*	1.2
Scottish *ACORN group			
A	2.7	0.1	0.7
B	3.5	-	0.9
C	4.1	1.7	2.4
D	3.8	0.7	1.2
E	5.4	1.4	1.1
F	8.6	2.6	3.7
G	8.7	6.0	9.3
H	12.7	5.7	7.9
Socio-economic group			
A	3.2	-	-
B	3.2	-	-
C1	3.1	0.3	1.0
C2	7.2	1.7	2.8
D	6.3	2.9	3.6
E	15.2	6.0	8.7
Building type			
House	4.6	0.9	1.5
High rise	4.0	-	-
Low rise	10.9	5.5	7.3
Tenement	7.5	3.6	4.0
Settlement size			
Over 1 million	5.5	2.6	3.1
100,000-999,999	6.0	1.8	1.9
10,000-99,999	7.5	1.5	2.7
1,000-9,999	4.2	0.7	1.7
Under 1,000	4.9	-	1.8
TOTAL			

Notes:

1. Data analysis based on individual responses to Main Questionnaire version B
2. Question: "How common do you think the following things are in this area....?".
3. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
4. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data), respondents to main questionnaire version B, n=2,542.

Appendix A7.3

Feelings of safety after dark: all Scotland (1999)

	% of respondents feeling 'very safe' and 'very unsafe':			
	walking alone in their area after dark		being alone in their home at night	
	Very safe	Very unsafe	Very safe	Very unsafe
Male				
16-24	42.9	1.8	79.1	-
25-59	43.6	2.9	74.9	0.2
60 or over	25.3	6.3	64.1	1.0
Total male	39.4	3.5	73.1	0.4
Female				
16-24	15.5	11.9	54.1	4.0
25-59	16.5	13.7	55.3	2.0
60 or over	10.5	22.7	50.3	1.7
Total female	14.7	16.0	53.7	2.2
Tenure				
Owner occupier	28.6	7.5	67.1	0.6
Rented from council/ housing association	20.2	16.3	50.5	3.0
Rented privately	30.4	8.4	74.9	-
Scottish *ACORN group				
A	35.9	3.0	73.1	0.3
B	29.5	6.6	69.7	0.2
C	66.2	2.0	83.2	0.5
D	23.8	7.3	71.4	0.9
E	22.9	12.5	57.2	1.8
F	18.2	15.4	50.9	2.9
G	15.6	20.7	49.6	1.8
H	16.8	17.8	50.3	2.9
Socio-economic group				
A	42.8	3.3	78.9	-
B	33.1	4.0	72.5	0.3
C1	27.2	7.9	66.8	0.6
C2	26.1	10.3	62.7	0.9
D	22.7	13.4	58.1	1.9
E	20.3	20.5	42.5	6.0
Building type				
House	28.8	8.7	64.5	1.1
High rise	9.5	11.9	50.6	-
Low rise	18.1	14.9	56.7	2.4
Tenement	22.2	13.8	58.9	2.1
Settlement size				
Over 1 million	20.0	10.8	57.5	1.3
100,000-999,999	20.5	11.2	68.3	1.5
10,000-99,999	21.5	13.2	55.9	2.1
1,000-9,999	32.6	6.7	67.4	0.8
Under 1,000	58.4	6.9	78.2	-
TOTAL				

Notes:

1. Data analysis based on individual responses to the Main Questionnaire. Data weighted using the individual weight.
2. Questions: "How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?" and "How safe do you feel when you are alone in your home at night?".
3. For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
4. Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data), n=5,059.

Appendix A7.4

Public anxieties about becoming a victim of crime: all Scotland (1999)

	Ever worry about you or someone you live with becoming a victim of crime (%)	% of respondents 'very worried' about:		
		Having their home broken into	being mugged or robbed	being assaulted or attacked
Male				
16-24	32.4	5.6	5.5	6.9
25-59	48.5	9.3	4.2	4.3
60 or over	38.6	8.2	7.3	4.9
Total male	43.8	8.5	5.1	4.8
Female				
16-24	53.3	6.4	11.1	13.9
25-59	57.2	16.1	16.6	17.3
60 or over	36.5	14.0	16.6	14.6
Total female	51.5	14.2	15.9	16.1
Tenure				
Owner occupier	48.2	9.2	8.5	8.3
Rented from council/ housing association	48.2	17.7	17.2	17.3
Rented privately	40.1	5.6	3.6	5.6
Scottish *ACORN group				
A	42.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
B	46.6	9.6	9.9	8.9
C	37.8	3.5	0.3	-
D	47.6	6.2	5.3	6.8
E	46.3	13.9	12.7	13.3
F	53.3	18.2	16.8	17.0
G	39.4	16.5	16.0	13.8
H	63.0	15.7	13.6	13.4
Socio-economic group				
A	45.6	10.6	4.3	5.1
B	46.0	6.1	6.8	5.8
C1	47.9	7.9	7.3	8.2
C2	53.3	13.3	11.6	11.3
D	47.3	14.9	14.5	13.4
E	39.0	19.5	18.7	19.5
Building type				
House	46.9	10.9	10.2	9.7
High rise	58.9	12.2	11.9	14.5
Low rise	51.3	17.1	15.2	18.4
Tenement	48.3	10.7	10.4	10.6
Settlement size				
Over 1 million	53.1	10.9	10.3	9.6
100,000-999,999	49.9	11.6	11.2	11.7
10,000-99,999	45.9	14.8	13.2	13.2
1,000-9,999	46.6	9.0	8.7	8.8
Under 1,000	26.2	8.1	7.2	8.6
TOTAL	47.5	11.4	10.7	10.6

Notes:

- 1 Data analysis for 'ever worry about you or someone you live with being a victim of crime' based on individual responses to Main Questionnaire version B. Data analysis of all other questions based on individual responses to the Main Questionnaire.
- 2 Questions: 'Do you ever worry about the possibility that you or anyone else who lives with you might be the victim of a crime?' and 'could you tell me how worried you are about...?'
- 3 For explanation of Scottish *ACORN groups see Appendix E.
- 4 Source: SCS 2000 (all Scotland weighted data), respondents to main B questionnaire (n=2,542).

Appendix B – Survey Design and Methods

Sample Design

Main Sample

Analyses of the 2000 SCS data are based on responses relating to both households and individuals. The aim of the sample design was to secure data which would be representative of the Scottish adult population residing in private households which would allow comparison with previous survey data, in particular the 1993 and 1996 SCS. As in previous surveys, the institutional population was excluded. The basic design approach was the same as that of the two previous surveys; that is, a probability sample selected according to a multi-stage stratified design.

In the first sweep of the BCS in Scotland, the Electoral Register (ER) was used as the sampling frame, while in the second sweep the ER was used in combination with the Postcode Address File (PAF). It is now generally accepted that the ER is flawed as a listing of individuals – a study by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in 1991 estimated that the level of non-registration in Scotland was 6.6%. In 1993, 1996 and 2000 it was decided to use only the PAF as the sampling frame. The PAF provides details of all postal delivery addresses rather than a listing of individuals and is generally considered to be a much more complete listing than the ER.

One disadvantage of the PAF is that it contains a small number of properties which are not private residences. This was not a serious problem as these could be screened out during the survey. However, it remained a factor affecting the issuing of the sample and fieldwork control. A more significant problem was that the number of residences at each property listed was not always correctly identified by the number of delivery points listed in the PAF. The most common inaccuracy here was tenemental property. This constituted a potential bias in that a randomly taken sample within each sample point could under-represent a particular property type (e.g. tenements). This was likely to affect the survey results, as property type is almost certainly a discriminatory variable.

A field check operation was therefore undertaken before the sample was drawn. Fifty-nine sample points containing tenement housing, where problems were expected, were identified using the Scottish *ACORN classification, together with local knowledge. Each of these areas were checked in the field and amendments to the PAF were made where appropriate. The field check in the 1993, 1996 and 2000 surveys suggested that undetected inaccuracies would not significantly affect the accuracy of the survey results.

Selection of Sample Points

In order to achieve reasonably economical fieldwork, the sample was clustered. However, to minimise the adverse design effects of clustering, a large number of sample points were specified with correspondingly few interviews in each. Five thousand interviews were targeted, with 15 in each of 334 sample points. The sample points were spread across the whole of Scotland including the Highlands and Islands. While the 1993, 1996 and 2000 SCS included Grampian and Highland Region and the largest islands in the survey area, previous sweeps of the BCS (Scotland) had not. The sample points were pseudo-enumeration districts: that is groupings of Output Areas (normally three), as defined by

OPCS. Pseudo-enumeration districts containing fewer than 20 addresses were excluded from the sample frame. These accounted for only 0.1% of the Scottish population.

The sample point selection was stratified by geographic area and Scottish *ACORN group. Appendix 1 gives a brief outline of The Scottish *ACORN classification system. This stratification was the same as that used in the 1996 SCS.

The number of sample points within each stratum was proportional to the adult household population. The geographic areas used in the stratification were Scottish Regions, excluding the smallest islands. Most of these Regions no longer have any administrative function following local government reorganisation. Specifically they were:

- Borders Region
- Dumfries and Galloway Region
- Lothian Region
- Strathclyde Region (mainland only)
- Fife Region
- Central Region
- Tayside Region
- Grampian Region
- Highland Region (mainland only)
- Islands of Skye, Mull, Uist, Lewis/Harris, Islay, mainland Orkney and mainland Shetland

This proportion stratification would give the most efficient use of the sample size in providing the most reliable data for Scotland as a whole.

Selection of Addresses and Dwelling Units

Eighteen addresses were randomly selected at each sample point. These were issued to interviewers as the 'A List'. Four further addresses were then randomly selected at each sample point and issued to the interviewer. This 'B1 reserve list' was used only if the 18 'A' addresses had been exhausted and 15 successful interviews had not been achieved. The remaining addresses in each sample point were listed randomly – the 'B2 reserve list' – and issued by MVA staff to interviewers only if their 'B1 reserve list' was used up. When an address was transferred from the 'B' to 'A' lists it then became liable to full call back procedures.

In few cases the PAF address listing included more than one household. Where this was the case, interviewers selected a household at random using a 'Kish' grid.

Selection of Respondents Aged 16 and Over

After selecting the dwelling unit and obtaining household co-operation, the interviewer listed the adults (aged 16 and over) resident at the time of the survey. Then an individual was selected for interview according to who had the next birthday. No substitution was permitted and, if necessary, the interviewer had to make at least three calls back to contact and interview the selected adult.

Young Person (12-15) Sample

At the start of the interview, the interviewer also identified whether there were any young people between the ages of 12 and 15 resident at the address and sought parental permission to place a self-completion questionnaire with all of these. In cases in which an interview was successfully completed with an adult member of the household, but it was not possible to place the Young Person's questionnaire because the targeted 12-15 year old was out, at least one further call back was made.

Ethnic Minority Booster Sample

For the first time, the 2000 SCS included an ethnic minority 'booster' sample in addition to the main sample. Unlike the main sample, the central concern was not representativeness and comparability, but rather, achieving a sufficiently sized sample from which relatively reliable data could be secured.

The system of ethnic boosting used in the BCS (focused enumeration) was not considered to be suitable for the SCS because Scotland does not have sufficient concentration of ethnic minorities to make the method practicable. The ethnic minority booster sample was therefore drawn by searching for appropriate names in the Electoral Register. This was done using the 1999 Electoral Register information from the 334 sample points used in the main sample and the two pseudo-enumeration districts closest to each of these sample points. Using the information from these areas, addresses were screened into the sample on the basis of the surname of the occupant listed in the Electoral Register. The selected sample was then checked against the main sample addresses to ensure no repetition had occurred.

The ethnic minority booster sample consisted of 782 addresses selected from 192 of the 334 sample points used in the main sample and their adjoining areas. The other sample points did not yield any suitable names. Due to the nature of the ethnic minority population, the selected addresses were mostly in the urban, lowland areas of Scotland. All regions used in the main sample apart from Dumfries & Galloway and Islands were represented in this sample.

As discussed above, there are a number of benefits and drawbacks to be considered when using Electoral Register information as a sampling frame. Given the limited information available on Scotland's ethnic minority population, the Electoral Register was the only viable sampling frame available. However, it is vulnerable to under-registration and the information was somewhat out of date (at 19% of sampled addresses, adults of a non-white ethnic origin were no longer resident). The method used to select addresses also meant that only those persons with 'ethnic-sounding' surnames were selected. Effectively this excluded many Afro-Caribbean residents and those non-white residents, who because of marriage or parentage do not have an 'ethnic-sounding' surname, from the sample. However, the main ethnic groups in Scotland, Asian and Chinese, would usually be identified.

Ethnic minority addresses were given to interviewers in addition to their main addresses when any were located within their assigned sample points and adjacent areas. Initially, interviewers were assigned a maximum of eight additional addresses per main sample point. The interviewers were asked to obtain as many ethnic interviews as possible from their addresses, using the same call back procedures as in the main sample. Although a boosted ethnic minority sample of 500 was initially targeted, this was not achieved due to the data inaccuracies discussed above.

The nature of the sample used meant that the dwelling unit selection procedures used in the main sample were not employed for the ethnic minority booster. The selection of respondents for both the Adult and Young Persons Self-Completion questionnaire was similar to that used in the main sample, excepting that additional screening was required to ensure that ethnic minorities were resident in the sampled household and that the person selection process included only those of non-white ethnic origin.

The SCS Questionnaires

Interview Structure

Prior to attempting each interview, information relating to the address was recorded on a Survey Control sheet. This listed the building type, level of address (e.g. first floor), number, time and date of contact attempts, the expected and actual number of dwelling units at the address and the eventual outcome (i.e. successful interview, no contact, or refusal). For each address issued, a Survey Control form was returned. This allowed the calculation of response rates, and weighting factors for the expected/actual number of dwelling units and any property type response bias in the main sample.

The questionnaire was divided into sections. This made the interview easier for interviewers to manage. In addition, two versions of the main questionnaire were administered, each to half the sample. Interviewers administered Main A or Main B questionnaires according to whether the serial number (issued with the address) was odd or even. This served to expand the range of data that could be collected within an interview of reasonable duration. The questionnaire sections were:

- Main questionnaires A and B: the victimisation screening and socio-demographic data were common to both versions
- Victim Forms: these were filed in for each (in-scope) crime up to a maximum of five
- Adult Self-Completion: these were filed in by respondents aged 16-59 inclusive
- Young Person's Self-Completion: children aged 12-15 inclusive in respondents' households were asked to fill in one of these

The questionnaires' contents are described in more detail in the following sections.

Main Questionnaires

As in previous surveys, the main questionnaires were divided into stages. These were:

- introductory questions on fear of crime and general social issues
- screening questions on victimisation experiences
- a check for eligibility for Victim Forms
- a follow-up section, version A or B as appropriate
- socio-demographic questions

The introductory, screening and socio-demographic questions were the same for both Main A and Main B questionnaires. Section 2, the follow up questions, covered different areas.

Main A Section 2 covered the criminal justice system, specifically:

- contact with the police
- attitudes towards the police
- the police complaints system
- attitudes towards sentencing and the prison system

Main B was concerned with:

- attitudes towards personal safety in the local area
- security features of both home and car (if appropriate)
- experience of housebreaking and violent crime
- experience of nuisance telephone calls
- experience of incidents not normally thought of as offences and possible racial motivations for these

The victimisation screening questions set out in the main questionnaires were designed to identify crimes that had affected the respondent since 1 January 1999. A typical example of a 'household' incident is housebreaking, while an example of a personal incident is assault. Unlike previous surveys, an extra 'screener question' was included which asked whether any violent offences suffered by the respondent had been committed by another member of the household. This was to help raise disclosure rates of incidents of domestic violence.

As in previous surveys, the theft of milk bottles or newspapers from the doorstep was identified at the screening stage. Victim Forms were not completed for these offences because previous surveys had indicated that this resulted in the collection of a considerable volume of uninformative data. The 2000 SCS, like the 1996 SCS also collected data for all incidents of criminal damage, whereas these incidents had only been recorded for respondents completing the Main B questionnaire in the 1993 SCS.

Where a respondent reported a series of similar and connected incidents, carried out under the same circumstances and probably by the same people, only one Victim Form was completed for each series of crimes, although a record was kept of the number of incidents involved. Respondents were asked only about the most recent incident in the series, which avoided potentially repetitive questioning of 'series' victims and Victim Forms being 'used up' on very similar incidents.

Victim Forms

The Victim Form collected details of each incident – it identified the number of incidents, whether it was part of a series of incidents, and when these occurred in the year. The Victim Form also explored the victim's perception of any racial motivation to the offence and the impact of each particular crime/series of crimes on the victim in terms of emotional effects and financial loss. It identified whether the police were notified of the incident and what help victims wanted or received from external organisations such as Victim Support. The respondent was also asked what sentence they thought the offender should receive.

Prior to 1992, the BCS (Scotland) had an upper limit of four Victim Forms per respondent. For the 1992 BCS (England and Wales) and 1993 SCS the limit of four Victim Forms per respondent was increased to five, though the third, fourth and fifth Victim Forms asked only key questions. For the 1996 SCS, a maximum of five Victim Forms were completed in full. The 2000 SCS returned to the format used in the 1993 SCS, allowing a maximum of five

victim forms, three of which were completed in summary. Although only a very few respondents completed 5 Victim Forms, this allowed the interview to be conducted more quickly, which the pilot study had indicated would be beneficial.

Limiting the number of completed Victim Forms to five avoided excessive interview length, and, by prioritising crimes at the screener questions, the survey covered the most important crimes. There was therefore no increase in the maximum number of Victim Forms that could be completed per respondent. However less information was collected in Victim Forms three to five than in 1996.

Self-Completion Questionnaires

Unlike the 1996 SCS, the 2000 SCS Adult Self-Completion questionnaire did not include any questions relating to self-reported offending. Instead, the questions focused more upon exposure to and use of illegal drugs, attitudes towards illegal drug use and experience of domestic violence, which was included for the first time in 1996. It was felt that it would be unreasonable and unproductive to ask questions about drug use of elderly respondents, so the Adult Self-Completion questionnaire was given only to respondents under the age of 60.

The Young Person Self-Completion questionnaire was administered to all people aged 12-15 resident in the respondent's household where the permission of a parent or guardian was granted. It was felt that the 1993 and 1996 versions had not always been completed well by young people, and that the design had been rather confusing. In the 2000 SCS, this questionnaire was designed in a workbook format, making it more user-friendly for younger respondents. It included questions about victimisation when out of the home including bullying and theft, contacts with and attitudes towards the police, 'confessions' of petty crimes, knowledge of and attitudes towards illegal drugs.

Piloting

Prior to the 2000 SCS, a considerable amount of developmental work was put into producing the questionnaires. Although much of the survey remained the same, the structure, content and detailed design of the 2000 questionnaires differed in some important respects from the 1996 versions. The main changes were:

- an extra 'screener question' in the **Main questionnaire** relating specifically to domestic violence
- additional questions within the demographic section of the **Main questionnaire** asking respondents about their health and their willingness to participate in future crime surveys
- changes to the **Follow-up A questionnaire**, which included omitting some questions on the specific details of police contacts, and on awareness of the Children's Hearings, Procurator Fiscal and jury service and adding some new questions on experience of police complaints procedures, public priorities for the police, and attitudes towards prisons
- changes to the **Follow-up B questionnaire** including minor amendments to questions on vehicle security and the addition of new questions relating to experience of violent crimes, violence at work and racially motivated harassment

- the inclusion in the **Victim Form** of a summary checklist (for Victim Forms 3-5), questions on racial motivation and more questions on victim support
- the omission from the **Victim Form** of detailed questions on the outcome of cases, in terms of progress to Court, conviction and sentencing
- the omission from the **Adult Self-Completion questionnaire** of questions on self-reported offending and the inclusion of more detailed questions on domestic violence, illegal drug use and attitudes towards illegal drugs
- a change in the presentation of the **Young Person's questionnaire** to a workbook format, incorporating questions on victimisation as integral parts of the questionnaire rather than as separate sheets and adding a separate question on bullying
- the omission of questions from the **Young Person's Questionnaire** about illegal drug use, and an increased emphasis on knowledge of and attitudes towards illegal drugs

These changes to the questions were thought to be significant enough to require field piloting. This took place in December 1999 with a field staff of three, each of whom were asked to obtain 10 interviews. The pilot study raised very few issues and it was therefore decided to proceed with the survey using these versions of the questionnaires.

The questionnaires were colour coded to allow easy identification.

Fieldwork

Although the 2000 SCS was conducted in exactly the same way as the 1993 and 1996 surveys, and with many of the same interviewers it proved to be a much more difficult exercise. It took longer to complete than planned, and much longer than previous surveys, and achieved a lower response rate. This reflects wide experience in the social and market research industry at present, where falling response rates and difficulties in interviewer recruitment and retention are major concerns. Also, anecdotal evidence strongly suggests that the Scottish field force was under considerable pressure during the survey period, with intense competition for the available field force. The following discussion reflects the difficulties experienced.

Briefing

Six day-long briefing sessions took place in early to mid January – three in Glasgow, two in Edinburgh and one in Aberdeen. Three MVA researchers conducted briefings, one of whom had undertaken these tasks in 1996, along with the fieldwork manager. A representative from the Scottish Executive Central Research Unit was present.

A total of 141 interviewers attended briefings. A substantial number of these had worked on the 1996 SCS, and so were already familiar with the survey methodology and questionnaire content. Interviewers who had worked on the 1996 survey undertook over half the interviews (53%).

Fieldwork, Supervision and Quality Checks

By 17 January 2000 all the interviewers had been briefed and all sample points had been issued.

Interviews and contact sheets were normally returned to the office by post. All contact sheets returned, regardless of whether they were successful interviews or not, were entered into a survey monitor database. All interviews were manually checked at this stage for consistency and completeness. Where mistakes occurred, interviewers were contacted as soon as possible.

The survey monitoring system developed specifically for the 1993 SCS enabled a close check to be kept on interviewer productivity. When this lapsed in an individual case the interviewer was contacted and, when necessary, the work reassigned. This system was modified slightly and utilised for both the 1996 and 2000 sweeps of the SCS.

The first batch of questionnaires sent in by each interviewer was subject to 100% manual check by the fieldwork supervision staff to ensure that they had fully understood all aspects of the briefing. Interviewers were contacted by telephone if they had made any mistakes.

Approximately half way through the survey period, telephone backchecks were carried out. In all, 274 backchecks (5.4%) were undertaken for the main sample and 20 (5.3%) were undertaken for the ethnic minority booster sample. These showed a high level of satisfaction with the interviewers and did not reveal any significant data problems.

Response Rate

The target completion date for the 2000 SCS was 24 March 2000. This date was set to minimise the recall period for which respondents had to remember victimisation. However, due to a combination of factors, the data collection stage of the main survey extended well beyond the intended length of time originally planned. The ethnic minority booster sample extended even further, due to prioritisation of the main sample and the need to re-assign addresses in order to achieve a sufficient sample size. All main sample interviews were completed and returned to the office by 5 June 2000.

The total number of questionnaires returned in the main and ethnic minority booster samples by questionnaire type are shown in Tables B1 and B2 respectively.

Table B1 **Number of completed Returns in main sample – 1993, 1996 and 2000**
SCS

	1993	1996	2000
Main questionnaire (Version A)	2,502	2,534	2,517
Main questionnaire (Version B)	2,528	2,511	2,542
Total Main Questionnaires	5,030	5,045	5,059
Victim Forms	2,226	2,142	1,560
Self-Completion (Adult)	3,336	3,216	2,998
Self-Completion (Young Person)	495	353	403

Table B2 **Number of Completed Returns (Ethnic Minority Booster Sample)**

Main questionnaire (Version A)	176
Main questionnaire (Version B)	204
Total Main Questionnaires	380
Victim Forms	216
Self-Completion (adult)	252
Self-Completion (child)	44

In the main sample, 7,760 addresses were issued to interviewers. Of these, 472 were found to be out-of-scope, leaving a total of 7,179 in-scope addresses. The total number of interviews completed was 5,059. The response rate therefore was 70.5%. This was a decrease from the 1996 SCS response rate of 77.0% from 5,045 interviews and the 1993 SCS response rate of 76.5% from 5,030 interviews.

In the Ethnic Minority Booster sample, 782 addresses were issued. Of these, 231 were found to be out-of-scope, 157 because there was no adult of a non-white ethnic origin resident within the household. This left 549 in-scope addresses, from which 380 interviews were completed; a response rate of 69.2%.

Of the 2,998 Adult Self-Completion questionnaires returned in the main sample, 112 were completed by adults aged 60 or over. Strictly speaking, these were out-of-scope. There was thus a total of 2,886 in-scope Adult Self-Completion questionnaires; a response rate of 90.7%. All 260 Adult Self-Completion questionnaires returned in the ethnic minority booster sample were completed by adults aged less than 60 years.

In addition to the 380 ethnic minority interviews, those questionnaires within the main sample completed by ethnic minority respondents were added into the ethnic minority booster sample. This increased the total number of main questionnaires in this sample to 424 (198 Version A questionnaires and 226 Version B questionnaires). Likewise, the

number of Victim Forms increased to 225, the number of Adult Self-Completion questionnaires to 278 and the number of Young Persons Self-Completion questionnaires to 48.

In the main sample, 403 Young Person Self-Completion questionnaires were collected from a total in-scope child population of 576. This is a response rate of 70%. The equivalent figure for the ethnic minority booster sample prior to adding duplicated interviews from the main sample was 39.7% (44 completed questionnaires from a total in-scope child population of 116). This reduced to 38.7% when duplicated interviews had been added (48 completed questionnaires from a total in-scope child population of 124).

The planned 15 interviews were achieved at all except five of the 334 sample points in the main sample. Table 4.7 shows the distribution of returns by sample points. More than 15 interviews were obtained at 38 sample points. This was because interviewers initiated the interview process for a higher number of addresses than was turned out to be necessary. The uneven distribution is accounted for in the weighting process described below.

Coding and Data Preparation

Offence Classification

The purpose of the offence classification was to identify a single offence code per Victim Form from which victimisation rates could be calculated. This would allow comparison with other statistics (e.g. police statistics and past crime surveys).

The framework for offence classification had been developed over the series of crime surveys. Prior to the 1993 SCS, offence coding instructions consistent with previous sweeps of the BCS were drawn up. These instructions were used for the 1996 and 2000 SCS without significant amendment.

All offence classification was undertaken by one individual who was closely supervised by both MVA professional staff and a representative from The Scottish Executive Central Research Unit. All cases where there was any doubt were referred to the supervisors.

Once the initial offence classification had taken place, a computer check was run. This check used the answers to key questions (e.g. question 30 'was anything actually stolen or damaged?') to determine the type of crime committed. The program was able to identify logical inconsistencies within the data and offence codes which were not permitted. These were flagged as potential errors and warnings were manually checked using the free language description in the original Victim Forms.

In very few cases, the offence classification had been incorrectly coded. This was often because responses could be ambiguous, for example in relation to the exact location of the crime, particularly when only the closed questions were considered. Once the free language description of the offence was considered, which the computer program was unable to do, the correct offence code could usually be clearly determined.

For some cases, in particular in the description of the incident, questions were sometimes answered ambiguously by the respondents. This was specifically the case with question 27, regarding damage. Occasionally, in the verbatim description (question 4) damage was clearly indicated, yet questions 27, 28 and 29 indicated that no damage was done. The reason for this was not always clear, but it appeared that respondents did not always define

minor acts of vandalism, especially those committed in conjunction with other offences, as damage.

Other Coding

Coding frames for all open-ended questions other than offence classification were drawn from the 1993 and 1996 SCS coding frames. New coding frames were developed where necessary for new questions. A small team of coders then allocated codes.

Social class coding was undertaken by one individual, using information on the status of the respondent or head of household where appropriate, the job and industry in which they worked and the number of people for whom they were responsible.

Data Preparation

All data were keyed in using a package specifically designed for this purpose (SPSS-DE). Each variable had range checks to ensure that data outside a valid range could not be entered. Automatic skip and fill routines ensured that the correct routing was followed.

Once all data had been input, it was examined at an aggregate level for each questionnaire type using basic frequency counts. As the data entry stage involved skip and fill rules as well as range checks, only very minor errors were found.

Contents of Data Files

Seven data files were produced, one for each questionnaire type:

- Main Questionnaire – version A
- Main Questionnaire – version B
- Victim Form
- Adult Self-Completion
- Young Person Self-Completion
- Main Survey Control Form
- Ethnic Minority Booster Survey Control Form

The Technical Report details the contents of these files.

Data Weighting

Weighting Process

Weighting was applied to correct possible sampling and response biases and to correct imbalances created by the survey method.

Weighting was conducted in four main stages:

- Household weighting (Main Sample only)
- Individual weighting
- Victimization weighting
- Non-response weighting for self-completion questionnaires

Each of these is discussed in turn below.

Household Weighting

The first stage in the weighting process was to weight the data to adjust for factors relating to household selection. Three types of bias were possible.

Bias originating from inaccuracies in the PAF would occur if additional or fewer dwelling units than indicated in the PAF were found during the survey at a delivery point. Completed Survey Control forms returned from the field showed that at only two sample points (0.6%) or for two addresses (0.03%) there was a different number of delivery points to that listed in the amended PAF. The small extent of this aspect of bias was undoubtedly the result of the preliminary investigations and revisions made to the PAF. For this reason, it was decided not to weight to adjust for differences between the issued PAF and what was found in the field.

Property type bias would be indicated if the distribution of property types for completed interviews differed from those of the in-scope addresses sampled.

Area bias would occur where more or fewer than the target number of interviews (15) were achieved within a cluster. This occurred at 43 of the sample points (12.9%).

The computation of the household weighting factor to adjust for property type bias involved the calculation of a weighting factor (W_{house}) was a combination of the property type bias and area weighting factors.

Individual Weighting

All household data (e.g. theft from the home) had to be weighted by the household weighting factor (W_{house}) prior to analysis. Data which apply to individuals (e.g. attitudinal data or offences against the person) had to be weighted by a combined household and individual weighting factor.

This further weighting of the individual level data was necessary to account for the fact that each individual's chance of selection for interview was inversely proportional to the adult household size. For example, in a single person household that person was automatically selected for interview, whereas in a two person household each person had a one in two chance of being selected, and so on. Data weighted by the household weighting factor only were biased towards those living in small sized households.

Bias could also have occurred in terms of the respondent's characteristics, such as age or sex. In this case, despite a requirement that interviews were randomly selected within households, an examination of the data showed a bias towards interviews with females. Also, males aged between 16-24 and 25-59 were under represented.

Firstly, to overcome age/sex bias, interviews were weighted to reflect the age/sex composition within households. Secondly, interviews were weighted to their household size to adjust for household size bias. These two elements of the weighting process were combined to produce an individual weighting factor (W_{person}) for each household size age/sex band.

This formula was then repeated for each household size so that interviews within each age/sex category had the appropriate value of W_{def} . In the main sample, all data relating to the respondent were weighted by the individual and household weighting factor. Household data were weighted by the household weighting factor only. Within the ethnic minority booster sample, only the individual weight could be calculated and data were therefore weighted by that alone.

Victim Form Series Weighting

For certain analysis, for example when calculating victimisation rates, a series weight needed to be applied to the Victim Form data to reflect the fact that some Victim Forms refer to two or more incidents.

A weight was calculated (W_{series}) which referred to the number of incidents in the series, up to a maximum of five multiplied by the appropriate weight, depending on the type of offence.

Non-Response Weighting

The final stage in the weighting process was to examine the weighted data, to decide if adjustment was needed for any non-response bias in the completion of the Adult and Young Person Self-Completion questionnaires. For the Adult Self-Completion data the age, sex and social class of the respondents who completed Self-Completion questionnaires was compared with those who did not. Data weighted by the individual weight was used for this purpose.

A 90.7% response rate was achieved for the Adult Self-Completion forms in the main sample. The response rate distribution between age and sex groups was similar. For this reason, it was felt that no weighting of the Adult Self-Completion data was necessary.

A 74.7% response rate was achieved for the Adult Self-Completion forms in the ethnic minority booster sample. Again the response rate distribution between age and sex groups was similar. For this reason, it was felt that no weighting of the ethnic minority booster Adult Self-Completion data was necessary.

The same exercise was undertaken for the Young Person's questionnaire using weighted data. In the main sample, of a possible total of 576 interviews with children aged 12 to 15 inclusive, 403 interviews were achieved. This represents a response rate of 70%. There were small differences of sex profile between respondents and non-respondents. It was decided to weight the Young Person's data to reflect these differences by calculating weighting factors for each sex category. A comparable analysis was not conducted for the ethnic minority booster sample due to the absence of an initial household weighting factor.

Tables B3 and B4 show an overall summary of the weighting factors used for each questionnaire in the main and ethnic minority booster samples respectively.

Table B3 Summary of Weighting Factors Used in Main Sample

Question Type	Weights Required
Main Forms	
Attitudinal	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}}$
Personal experience	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}}$
Household data	W_{house}
Victim Forms	
Calculation of rates for household offences	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{series}}$
Calculation of rates for personal offences	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}} * W_{\text{series}}$
Analysis of characteristics of incident	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}} * W_{\text{series}}$
Reaction of victim	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}}$
Self-Completion	
Adult	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}}$
Child	$W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{young}}$

Table B4 Summary of Weighting factors Used (Ethnic Minority Booster Sample)

Question Type	Weights Required
Main Forms	
Attitudinal	W_{person}
Personal experience	W_{person}
Household data	
Victim Forms	
Calculation of rates for household offences	
Calculation of rates for personal offences	W_{person}
Analysis of characteristics of incident	$W_{\text{person}} * W_{\text{series}}$
Reaction of victim	W_{person}
Self-Completion	
Adult	W_{person}
Child	

In the data files, the weight for an individual ($W_{\text{house}} * W_{\text{person}}$) was expressed as a single variable (W_{indiv}).

Census Comparisons

The weighted and unweighted data were compared with 1991 Census data and other information. The following key household variables are analysed below:

- building type
- Scottish *ACORN group
- household size
- household composition
- tenure

There were some fairly marked differences between the household weighted data and the 1991 census data. Particularly, there is a notable difference between the percentage of one person households, which can largely be attributed to the under-representation of single

female households in the main sample. Though an initial decision was made to weight for this under-representation, the effect of this weighting on other variables was unpredictable. It was therefore decided that it would be best not to weight to external sources in this case.

It is not surprising also that the 2000 SCS weighted tenure data is not similar to the 1991 Census data. Between 1991 and 1996 there was a 7.1% increase in the total number of owner occupied dwellings and a similar fall in the number of dwellings rented from Local Authorities.

Fewer households with children were interviewed than would be expected given the 1991 Census data. An investigation did not reveal any reasons why this should be the case.

To examine the effect of individual weighting, the following key variables were analysed and compared with 1991 Census data:

- age
- sex
- household size

An examination of the unweighted respondent data showed a bias towards interviews with females and against respondents aged 16-24 when compared with the age/sex household distribution.

Data relating to the respondent only was therefore weighted further to reflect the age/sex structure of the Scottish population resident in households. Due to its age, it was thought to be inappropriate to weight to the 1991 Census data as in the 1992 and 1996 surveys. The 1999 mid-year population estimate based on the Census data was used instead. The effect of individual weighting in the ethnic minority booster sample was not examined due to the lack of suitable external data.

The final adjustment was for household size bias. As persons in single person households had a greater chance of selection for interview than adults in larger households, weighting of individual level data was applied to adjust for this bias. Comparisons between Census data and the weighted and unweighted data suggest that weighting to adjust for age/sex and household size bias adjusted the survey data to become broadly representative of the Scottish distribution of persons in each household size band.

Calculation of Rates and Standard Errors

Victimisation Rates

In order to make comparisons between police recorded crime statistics and the 2000 SCS data it was necessary to make the following adjustments to the data:

- all incidents which had occurred outwith the calendar year 1999 were excluded;
- incidents which occurred outside Scotland were excluded; and

- single incident Victim Forms were given a value of one, and series incident Victim Forms were given the value of the number of incidents in the series but up to a maximum of five.

For each interview, numbers of incidents were then summed across all Victim Forms to give the number of incidents of each offence type for that individual/household. The Victim Forms for non-victims were given a value of zero.

Victimisation rates were then calculated as a ratio per 10,000 households, individuals, motor vehicle or bicycle owners. The final calculations were based on weighted data. Victimisation rates were not calculated for the ethnic minority booster sample because of the small sample size.

Standard Errors

The calculation of standard errors is a measure of the precision of estimates derived from a sample. Since the 2000 SCS was not a simple random sample (SRS), it was necessary to calculate complex standard errors (CSEs) taking the sample design into account. The methodology used to calculate the CSEs was the generally accepted variance formula for a ratio in sampling error estimation (calculated using the Taylor-Series Expansion Method). Confidence limits were calculated at 95% and 90% intervals for each victimisation rate. The design factor, which represents the ratio of the CSE to the SRS standard error, was also calculated for each rate.

Confidence limits, SRS standard errors, CSEs and design effects for key victimisation variables in the 2000 SCS are included in Appendix C.

Appendix C – Sampling Error

A sample survey is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn. Survey estimates of characteristics of the population are subject to imprecision due to both sampling and non-sampling errors. An example of a sampling error would be where an estimate of a household attribute might be inaccurate recall or the respondent did not wish to divulge details of an incident. Other sources of non-sampling error which are common to all surveys include systematic data errors introduced by interviewers and mistakes in classification of incidents. Other errors may arise during coding and processing of the data, or because of incomplete sampling frames and bias arising from non-response. These can be minimised by careful training and supervision of survey workers but can never be entirely eliminated.

It is possible to quantify the extent of sampling error from the information collected by the survey whereas to undertake a similar exercise for non-sampling errors would require follow-up work with the respondents. This appendix focuses only on sampling error in the SCS.

The estimates used in this report are based on a sample of the population in Scotland aged 16 or over living in private households and are likely to differ slightly from figures which would have been obtained had the whole population been interviewed. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was interviewed. The chances are about 68 in 100 that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure which would have been obtained in a complete census of the population, and about 95 in 100 that the difference would be less than two standard errors.

The following tables show the standard errors for all crime rates produced by the 2000 SCS for central and southern Scotland only and for all Scotland. Simple random sample (SRS) errors are estimates of the sampling error when a straightforward random sample of the population is taken. The SCS did not involve a SRS, however, but used clustering, stratification, and weighting to produce a sample (see Appendix B). Complex standard errors (CSEs) must be calculated, therefore, to take account of these factors. The ratio of the CSE to the SRS standard error produces the design effect*.

Table C1 Victimization Rates and Sampling Errors for 2000 SCS for Central and Southern Scotland

Offence Category	Rate	Confidence Intervals		SRS Standard Error	Complex Standard Error	Design effect*
		95% +/-	90% +/-			
Rates per 10,000 Households/adults						
Comparable with Police						
Vandalism	1,017	195	164	82	100	1.22
Acquisitive Crime	561	90	76	44	46	1.03
Housebreaking	385	81	68	39	41	1.06
Theft of motor vehicle	86	28	24	15	14	0.98
Bicycle theft	90	29	25	16	15	0.96
Violence	440	126	106	54	64	1.19
Assault	379	103	87	48	53	1.10
Robbery	61	65	55	23	33	1.46
All Comparable	2,208	317	267	117	162	1.38
Other Survey Crimes						
Theft from motor vehicle	330	65	55	34	33	0.98
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	136	42	35	21	21	0.99
Other household theft	353	73	61	35	37	1.08
Theft from person	56	32	27	13	16	1.25
Other personal theft	198	74	62	26	38	1.48
All household offences	2,396	299	252	113	153	1.35
All personal offences	694	171	144	64	87	1.37
Rates per 10,000 vehicle owners						
Theft of motor vehicle	138	46	39	24	24	0.98
Theft from motor vehicle	559	108	91	57	55	0.97
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	213	70	59	35	36	1.01
Theft of bicycle	247	80	68	43	41	0.96

1. For violence, theft from the person, assault, robbery, other personal theft and all personal offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 adults. For acquisitive crime, vandalism, housebreaking, vehicle offences, bicycle theft, other household theft and all household offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
2. For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
3. Source: 2000 SCS (central and southern Scotland, weighted data), n=4,271.

Table C2 Victimization Rates and Sampling Errors for 2000 SCS for all Scotland

Offence Category	Rate	Confidence Intervals		SRS Standard Error	Complex Standard Error	Design effect*
		95% +/-	90% +/-			
Rates per 10,000 Households/adults						
Comparable with Police						
Vandalism	999	172	144	73	88	1.21
Acquisitive Crime	548	84	71	40	43	1.07
Housebreaking	385	74	63	35	38	1.08
Theft of motor vehicle	82	24	20	13	12	0.95
Bicycle theft	82	26	22	14	13	0.96
Violence	513	127	107	55	65	1.17
Assault	458	110	92	50	56	1.11
Robbery	54	55	46	19	28	1.46
All Comparable	2230	284	239	108	145	1.34
Other Survey Crimes						
Theft from motor vehicle	323	59	50	30	30	0.99
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	129	36	31	19	19	0.96
Other household theft	375	67	56	34	34	1.01
Theft from person	47	27	23	11	14	1.24
Other personal theft	228	70	59	25	36	1.41
All household offences	2,374	264	222	102	135	1.31
All personal offences	788	161	136	63	82	1.30
Rates per 10,000 vehicle owners						
Theft of motor vehicle	125	39	33	21	20	0.97
Theft from motor vehicle	527	94	80	49	48	0.97
Attempted theft of/from motor vehicle	198	59	50	30	30	1.00
Theft of bicycle	208	66	56	35	34	0.96

- 1 For violence, theft from the person, assault, robbery, other personal theft and all personal offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 adults. For acquisitive crime, vandalism, housebreaking, vehicle offences, bicycle theft, other household theft and all household offences, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
- 2 For the distinction between crimes which are 'comparable with police' and 'other survey crimes', see Appendix F.
- 3 Source: 2000 SCS (all Scotland, weighted data).

Appendix D – Comparison Between the SCS and Police Recorded Crime Statistics

It is possible to make comparisons between six general offence groups: vandalism, housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, bicycle theft, assault (comprising petty and serious assault) and robbery. Prior to the 1993 SCS, the category sexual assault was also included, but these data were considered too unreliable to make valid comparisons in the 1993 sweep.

Estimates of the total number of crimes in Scotland were obtained by grossing up the SCS crime rates. Personal crime rates were multiplied by a factor of 411.0956 for all Scotland and 346.9024 for central and southern Scotland (which represents the estimated number of adults aged 16 or over, divided by 10,000). Rates for household crime were multiplied by a factor of 218.5583 for all Scotland and 179.4870 for central and southern Scotland (which is the estimated number of households in 1995, divided by 10,000). The comparable factors for central and southern Scotland in the 1982 survey were 341.1357 for personal crime and 158.6610 for household crime; in the 1988 survey, 347,1344 for personal crime and 172,8178 for household crime. In the 1993 survey, the comparable factors for all Scotland were 408.5788 for personal crime, 203.9437 for household crime and 345.1344 and 172.8178 respectively for central and southern Scotland. In the 1996 survey, the factors used were, for all Scotland, 410.0838 (personal crime) and 212.1267 (household crime) and for southern and central Scotland, 349.6598 (personal crime) and 179.1942 (household crime).

Criminal statistics are counted differently in Scotland than in England and Wales. In Scotland, all criminal acts which make up a criminal incident are counted, whereas England and Wales only the most serious criminal act is counted. This means that official police recorded crime rates in Scotland tend to be higher than in England and Wales.

BCS incidents are classified according to the Home Office counting rules for England and Wales; i.e. they are classified by 'main offence'. In order to allow 1982 and 1988 BCS data for Scotland to be compared with Scottish criminal statistics, however, special coding procedures were applied which were designed to estimate the number of incidents known in Scotland as multiple-offence incidents, which could have generated secondary and subsequent offence codes if classified according to Scottish counting rules. These procedures showed that the vast majority of incidents of victimisation uncovered by the survey involved single offences and, therefore, a 'main offence' only comparison with criminal statistics was valid in 90% of cases. Almost all of the 10% of cases involving secondary offences were incidents of vandalism.

Making the assumption that the police would classify reports of criminal incidents in a similar manner to survey coders, it was concluded that Scottish criminal statistics contained only a small proportion of secondary offences. This allowed valid comparisons between BCS 'main offence' codes and Scottish criminal statistics. Comparisons for the category of vandalism, however, were likely to be less precise than for other categories because where the BCS rate for vandalism was based on the main offence code, the criminal statistics rate also included a proportion of secondary offences. The proportion of recorded to unrecorded vandalism was therefore thought to be an overestimate of around 2% or 3%.

As with previous surveys, various adjustments were made to the 1999 Scottish official police recorded crime statistics in order to enhance comparability with the SCS. These

adjustments exclude offences committed against commercial premises and offences committed against people under the age of 16.

Appendix E – The Scottish *ACORN Classification

The Scottish *ACORN classification was developed by CACI using over 100 variables from the 1991 Census. Key factors such as home ownership, car ownership, age, health, employment and occupation were included in the cluster analysis, in addition to data from specific Census questions which were asked only in Scotland. This latter group included the floor level of residence (to provide a better indication of the presence of tenements and flats), the level of overcrowding (to provide a measure of deprivation) and whether respondents spoke Gaelic. The Scottish *ACORN classification segments Scottish housing into 43 types which aggregate up to eight main groups. The ACORN analyses presented in the report are based on groups, but the data are also tagged with codes for the 44 types and these would therefore be available for use in secondary analysis. The percentage given below are derived from 1999 estimates of Scottish *ACORN type distribution within Scotland.

Group A: Affluent Consumers with Large Houses (12.0%)

This group contains the most affluent people in Scotland. The majority of people in this group live in large detached houses, and are more likely to have access to two or more cars. They are typically on high incomes and are employed in professional or managerial jobs in the service sector.

1. Wealthy Families, Largest Detached Houses	2.4%
2. Wealthy Older Residents, Home Owning Semis	2.0%
3. Affluent Young Families with Mortgages	3.6%
4. Affluent Older Couples & Families, Often Rural	4.1%

Group B: Prosperous Home Owners (19.3%)

This group is typical of middle class Scotland and its residents are likely to live in their own homes. Incomes, car ownership and educational qualifications are above average in these areas. These areas are found throughout Scotland, mainly in city suburbs or in better-off towns and villages.

5. Better-Off Families, Mixed Dwellings	1.6%
6. Younger Families with Mortgages, Commuters	3.6%
7. Younger Families with Mortgages, New Homes	2.2%
8. Older People in Suburban Areas & Small Towns	3.5%
9. Working Couples, Owner Occupied Terraced Housing	2.1%
10. Skilled Workers, Owner Occupied Semi-Detached Houses	2.3%
11. Better-Off Older Residents, Mainly Villages	4.0%

Group C: Agricultural Communities (3.1%)

This group covers Scotland's better-off farming communities and also the Gaelic speaking Western Isles. Type 12 areas are found throughout Scotland and the residents are more likely to live in large houses, either owned or tied, and car ownership is high. In type 13, there is a high incidence of households which are not a main residence which indicates these areas include many holiday homes.

12. Home Based Workers, Agricultural Areas	2.4%
13. Gaelic Speakers, Remote Areas & Islands	0.8%

Group D: Private Tenements and Flats (13.6%)

These neighbourhoods are found in the centres of Scotland's largest towns and cities. The households are likely to contain people living alone, professional couples and students. Many households are owner occupied but there is also a high incidence of private renting. Car ownership is below average and usage of all forms of public transport to travel to work is high.

14. Younger Couples & Families, Owner Occupied Flats	1.7%
15. Skilled Workers, Owners Occupied Flats	2.6%
16. Young Professionals & Students, Private & Rented Flats	1.2%
17. Elderly People, Private Flats	2.0%
18. Professionals & Students, Private & Rented Tenements	1.8%
19. Younger Residents with Mortgages, Tenements	2.3%
20. Younger Residents with Mortgages, Smaller Tenements	2.0%

Group E: Better-Off Council Areas, Homes Often Purchased (17.9%)

These areas are characterised by people who have bought their council house or flat. They are most likely to contain older couples or families, although in some instances, younger families have exercised their right to buy. While not affluent areas, unemployment is at or below average.

21. Older Residents, New Home Owners	3.8%
22. Older Residents, Semi-Detached, New Home Owners	3.0%
23. Retired Residents, New Home Owners	2.0%
24. Older Families, Some New Home Owners	2.7%
25. Older People, Some New Home Owners	1.5%
26. Younger New Home Owners, Often New Towns	2.5%

27. Families in Scottish Homes, Some New Home Owners 2.4%

Group F: Council Estates, Less Well-Off Families (14.1%)

These areas are typified by families of all ages living in council terraces and flats. There is little overcrowding since homes tend to be larger. Unemployment is above average and those that are in work tend to be in manual and unskilled occupations.

28. Younger Families in Flats, Many Children 3.1%

29. Younger Families in Mixed Dwellings, Some Lone Parents 2.2%

30. Younger Large Families, Council Terraces 3.9%

31. Families, Older Children, Terraces 2.3%

32. Older Large Families, Semi-Detached Houses 2.6%

Group G: Council Estates, Older residents (10.3%)

These areas contain couples or single people aged 55+ living in small council flats or terraced homes. The type and location of these properties and the age of residents means that there is a high incidence of limiting long term illness. Unemployment is above average and there are low levels of car ownership.

33. Older Residents, Low Rise Council Flats 1.7%

34. Retired People, Health Problems, Mixed Dwellings 2.6%

35. Retired People, Council Terraces 2.2%

36. Single Pensioners, Health Problems, Larger Flats 2.4%

37. Single Pensioners, Health Problems, City Centres 1.3%

Group H: Poorest Council Estates (9.6%)

This group comprises those council estates likely to have most serious social problems, with the highest levels of unemployment, overcrowding, large and single parent families. These estates house large numbers of residents dependent upon the state for the provision of basic services. Car ownership is significantly below the Scottish average.

38. Poorer Families, High Unemployment, Low Rise Housing 1.3%

39. Singles, Housing Association Flats, Overcrowding 1.7%

40. Older Residents, High Unemployment, High Rise Flats 2.1%

41. High Unemployment, Some High Rise Flats, Scottish Homes 1.2%

42. Many Lone Parents, High Unemployment, Council Flats 1.9%

43. Many Lone Parents, Greatest Hardship, Council Flats 0.4%

Unclassified (0.05%)

This group comprises those areas which do not fit into the 43 categories already mentioned because they contain a relatively high level of diversity in terms of property types and the socio-demographic characteristics of their inhabitants.

44. Unclassified 0.05%

Occupation Groups

Non-Manual

- A** Approximately 3% of the total population.
These are professional people, very senior managers in business or commerce or top level civil servants.
Retired people, previously grade A, and their surviving partner.
-
- B** Approximately 14% of the total population.

Middle management executives in large organisations, with appropriate qualifications.
Principal officers in local government and civil service.

Top management or owners of small business concerns, educational and service establishments.
Retired people, previously grade B, and their surviving partner.
-
- C** Approximately 29% of the total population.
Junior management, owners of small establishments, and all others in non-manual positions.

Jobs in this group have very varied responsibilities and educational requirements.
Retired people, previously grade C1, and their surviving partner.

Manual

- C2** Approximately 25% of the total population.
All skilled manual workers and those manual workers with responsibility for other people.
Retired people, previously grade C2, with pensions from their job.

Surviving partners, if receiving pensions from their late partner's occupation.
-
- D** Approximately 19% of the total population.

All semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, and apprentices and trainees to skilled workers.
Retired people, previously grade D, with pensions from their job.

Surviving partners, if receiving pensions from their late partner's occupation.
-
- E** Approximately 13% of the total population.
All those entirely dependent upon the state long term, through sickness, unemployment, old age or other reasons. Those unemployed for a period exceeding six months (otherwise classify on previous occupation).

Casual workers and those without a regular income.

Only households without a Chief Wage Earner will be coded in this group.

Appendix F – Glossary

Changes in Crime categories

In order to improve upon the method of reporting in the SCS and enhance comparability with the BCS, changes have been made to the category ‘other household theft’. Unlike previous sweeps of the SCS, ‘attempted theft of/from a motor vehicle’ is now treated as a distinct category, whereas it was previously included within the category ‘other household theft’. All analyses within this report implement these changes, the only negative effect being that they preclude the analysis of 1981-1999 trends for these offences in central and southern Scotland.

Main Crime Categories

Assault

In the survey the term ‘assault’ refers to two main categories: ‘serious assaults’ comprising incidents of serious wounding, involving severe injuries intentionally inflicted, and other wounding, which involves less serious injury or severe injuries unintentionally inflicted; and ‘petty assaults’ which are actual or attempted common assaults resulting in no or negligible injury. For the purpose of analysis and comparison with police recorded crime statistics these categories have been grouped together and called ‘assault’.

Bicycle Theft

This term applies to the theft of pedal cycles from outside a dwelling. Almost all bicycles were stolen in this way. Bicycle thefts which take place inside the house by someone who is not trespassing at the time are counted as ‘theft in a dwelling’ (a sub-category of ‘other household theft’); and thefts of bicycles from inside the house by a trespasser are counted as ‘housebreaking’.

Housebreaking

In Scots law, the term ‘burglary’ has no meaning, although in popular usage it has come to mean breaking into a house in order to steal the contents. Scots law refers to this as ‘theft by housebreaking’. In the SCS, respondents who reported that someone who had got into their home without permission, and had stolen or tried to steal something, were classified as ‘victims of housebreaking’.

Household Theft (‘Other Household Theft’)

This term refers to actual and attempted thefts from domestic garages, outhouses, sheds, etc., not directly linked to the dwelling, thefts from gas and electricity prepayment meters and thefts from outside the dwelling (excluding thefts of milk bottles, etc., from the doorstep). This category also includes ‘theft in a dwelling’, which refers to theft committed inside a home by someone who is entitled to be there (for example, party guests or workmen).

Motor Vehicle Theft

The SCS covers three main categories of vehicle theft: ‘theft of motor vehicles’ referring to the theft of unauthorised taking of a vehicle, where the vehicle is driven away illegally

(whether or not it is recovered); ‘theft from motor vehicles’ which includes the theft of vehicle parts, accessories or contents; and, for the first time, ‘attempted thefts of or from motor vehicles’, where there is clear evidence that an attempt was made to steal the vehicle or something from it (e.g. damage to locks). If parts or contents of the motor vehicle are stolen in addition to the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft of a motor vehicle. Included in this category are cars, vans, motor cycles, scooters and mopeds which are either owned or regularly used by anyone in the household. Lorries, heavy vans, tractors, trailers and towed caravans were excluded from the coverage of the survey.

Robbery

This term refers to actual or attempted theft of personal property or cash directly from the person, accompanied by force or the threat of force. Robbery should be distinguished from other thefts from the person which involve speed or stealth rather than force or threat.

Other Personal Theft

In the survey ‘other personal theft’ refers to the theft of personal property outwith the home (for example handbags from offices) where there was no direct contact between the offender and victim.

Theft from Motor Vehicles

See Motor Vehicle Theft above.

Vandalism

Vandalism involves intentional and malicious damage to property (including houses and vehicles). In the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980, vandalism became a separate offence defined as wilful or reckless destruction or damage to property belonging to another. Cases which involve nuisance only (for example, letting down car tyres), but no actual damage, are not included. Where criminal damage occurs in combination with housebreaking, robbery or violent offences, these latter take precedence.

Combined Crime Categories

At various points in the report, crime categories are grouped together in different combinations in order to provide more meaningful analysis. The following describes the main combinations used and what these include.

Comparable Sub-set

Only certain categories of crime covered by the SCS are directly comparable with police recorded crime statistics. These categories are collectively referred to throughout the report as the ‘comparable sub-set’, which consists of six crime categories: vandalism, housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle, bicycle theft, assault and robbery. In order to maximise comparability, however, certain adjustments are made to the police recorded crime figures.

Within the comparable sub-set, the six categories are further collapsed at various points into the following three broad classifications:

- **acquisitive crime** – comprising housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle and bicycle theft
- **vandalism** – including both vehicle and household vandalism
- **violence** – comprising assault and robbery

Property and Violent Crimes

In this report the types of crime are generally grouped together under the headings of **property crime** and **violent crime**:

- **property crime** includes housebreaking, other household theft, vandalism, theft of cars, theft from cars, attempted thefts of/from cars, bicycle theft, theft from the person, and other personal theft
- **violent crime** includes assault and robbery

Household and Personal Crimes

In the 1993 and 1996 surveys the types of crime were more commonly sub-divided into crimes against **households** and crimes against **individuals**:

- **household crime** includes vandalism, theft from a motor vehicle, housebreaking, theft of a motor vehicle, bicycle theft and other household theft
- **personal crime** includes assault, robbery, theft from the person and other personal theft