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Black and Minority Ethnic groups' experiences and perceptions of crime, racially motivated crime and the police:

findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey

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Home Office Online Report 25/06

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Executive summary

Introduction

The report presents findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey (BCS). The focus of the report is to examine Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups' experiences of crime and racially motivated crimes and to compare these with the White population. The report examines levels of victimisation, including racially motivated crimes, and the nature of racially motivated crimes. Information about the respondents' attitudes towards and contact with the police are also included in this report. This report updates previous findings from the BCS 2000 (Clancy *et al.*, 2001), and BCS 2001/02 and 2002/03 (Salisbury and Upson, 2004).

The figures here are based on the BCS interviews carried out in 2004/05. The BCS is a large, nationally representative, victimisation survey of approximately 45,000 adults living in private households. The figures in this report also include an additional ethnic boost sample of 3,703 respondents from BME groups.

The ethnic groups classifications adopted in this report are based on the 2001 Census classifications; White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Chinese or Other ethnic groups. These Census classifications were adopted for the 2001/02 BCS. Comparisons between the groups that make up these categories (e.g. Asian-Indian and Asian-Bangladeshi) are also provided where possible.

Extent and trends in victimisation

- The 2004/05 BCS showed that there were no differences in the overall prevalence risk of victimisation (total BCS crimes) between ethnic groups, with the exception of people from a Mixed ethnic group (29%) being at higher risk of victimisation than White people (24%).
- People from a Mixed (11%) ethnic group were also at higher risk of becoming a victim of a personal crime than people from Asian (6%) and White (6%) ethnic groups. In terms of overall violent incidents people from a Mixed (7%) ethnic group were at higher risk of victimisation than people from all other ethnic groups (White 4%, Asian 3%, Black 4% and Chinese and Other 4%).
- Households with a Household Reference Person (HRP) from Asian (21%) or Mixed (23%) ethnic backgrounds were most likely to have been victims of household crimes overall compared with the other ethnic groups (White 18%, Black 17% and Chinese and Other 17%). Differences were also noted in the risk of victimisation in terms of specific household offences (vehicle-related theft, vandalism and burglary).
- Overall, the Mixed ethnic group were generally at higher risk of victimisation, appearing to be the most at risk group. These findings are consistent with previous research (Salisbury and Upson, 2004). The multivariate analyses carried out indicated that the differences between Mixed and other ethnic groups reflect differences in the socio-demographic profiles of the groups rather than ethnicity itself. In particular the proportion of young people in the Mixed ethnic group is large in comparison to other ethnic groups, and young people are in particular at higher risk of victimisation (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005).
- Multivariate analyses indicated that ethnicity was not independently associated with risk of victimisation for either all personal or violent incidents. Nor was it independently associated with risk of victimisation for household crimes, with the exception of burglary where Asian and Mixed ethnic groups were at higher risk of

victimisation. Other predictors of burglary were age and sex, living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour and having no security measures. The strongest predictor of risk of burglary was having no security measures.

- The decrease in the overall risk of victimisation (all BCS crimes) between BCS interviews in 2003/04 and 2004/05 was statistically significant for White (from 26% to 24%), Mixed (39% to 29%) and Asian (31% to 26%) ethnic groups. There was no change in the risk of victimisation among Black and Chinese and Other ethnic groups.

Racially motivated crimes

- It was estimated that there were 179,000 racially motivated crimes in England and Wales, based on BCS interviews in 2004/05. The number of racially motivated crimes was estimated at around 206,000 based on both the 2003/04 and the 2002/03 BCS.
- The risk of becoming a victim of a racially motivated crime was low across the groups: two per cent of people from the BME groups, and one per cent of people from White and Chinese and other ethnic groups, had been a victim of a racially motivated crime in the last 12 months. The risk was lower among White groups compared with all other ethnic groups but the risk did not vary between the BME groups.
- A larger proportion of respondents from BME groups perceived incidents as having been racially motivated compared with White respondents. Eleven per cent of total BCS crimes where the victim was from a BME group were thought to be racially motivated, whereas the comparable figure was one per cent for BCS crimes where the victim was from a White ethnic group.
- The most common reasons mentioned for why incidents had been perceived as racially motivated were that racist language had been used during the incident, because of the offender's/victim's race or country of origin, and because the incident had happened before. People from BME backgrounds were most likely to think that the crime had been racially motivated due to the victim's race/country of origin (53%), and White people because racist language had been used during the incident (35%).
- The nature of racially motivated crimes was also examined. For example, the offender was a stranger in the majority of incidents thought to be racially motivated, and the offender or offenders were thought to be under the influence of alcohol in just under four out of ten incidents.

Contact with and perceptions of the police

- People from all BME groups had higher levels of confidence in the police compared with the White group, with the exception of respondents from the Mixed ethnic group. Forty-eight per cent of White respondents thought that the police in their local area, and in general, were doing an excellent job. The comparable figures for the BME groups were 50 and 45 per cent (Mixed), 53 and 52 per cent (Asian), 56 and 52 per cent (Black), and 60 and 56 per cent (Chinese and Other) ethnic groups.
- Respondents from both BME and White groups were more likely to have higher levels of confidence if they had not been victims of crime or had had no contact with the police in the 12 months prior to their interview. This, and the multivariate analyses carried out, indicate that levels of confidence in the police are mainly associated with factors other than ethnicity, such as confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS) and perceiving a low-level of anti-social behaviour in the local area.
- Respondents from a Mixed ethnic group were more likely to have had some form of contact with the police in the previous year (48%) compared with all other ethnic

groups: White (40%), Asian (35%), Black (37%) and Chinese and Other (29%) ethnic groups. This again is likely to reflect the young age profile of the group; young people overall are more likely to have contact with the police compared with other age groups.

- Similar proportions of respondents from White and BME groups (all BME groups combined) who had contacted the police, or had police-initiated contact, said they had been satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter (66% and 64%, and 82% and 80% respectively).
- People from Mixed (16%), Asian (13%) and Black (15%) ethnic groups were more likely to have been stopped in a vehicle by the police compared with people from White (9%) and Chinese and Other (6%) ethnic groups. There were no differences in the likelihood of being stopped on foot between the groups. Of those who had been stopped, respondents from BME groups were more likely to be searched.
- In general, people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups were more likely to report crimes to the police than people from other ethnic groups. The most common reason among all groups for not reporting crimes was that the incident was too trivial to report or that the police could do very little about it, followed by that the incident was thought to be a private matter and/or dealt with privately.
- A lower proportion of Asian respondents (47%) who had been victims of crime said they had been satisfied with the way the police dealt with the case compared with White (58%), Mixed (63%) and Chinese and Other (61%) respondents who had been victims of crimes. The victim satisfaction figure was 53 per cent among the Black ethnic group.
- The levels of witness satisfaction were similar between respondents from BME and White groups.

1 Introduction

This report presents findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey (BCS) focusing on Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups' experiences of crime and racially motivated crimes in comparison with the White population. The report examines levels of victimisation, including racially motivated crimes, and the nature of racially motivated crimes.

The BCS is also used to examine perceptions of the criminal justice system (CJS) and the police in particular, and the attitudes towards, and contact with, the police of different ethnic groups are also included in this report. Detailed results from the 2004/05 BCS in relation to public confidence and perceptions of the CJS and the police are included in a separate Home Office report by Allen *et al.* (2006a) and worry about crime, including analysis by ethnicity, can also be found elsewhere (Allen *et al.*, 2006b).

The figures presented are based on BCS interviews carried out in 2004/05. The BCS is a large, nationally representative, victimisation survey of approximately 45,000 adults (aged 16 years or over) living in private households in England and Wales. In the 2004/05 BCS there was an additional boost sample of 3,703 respondents from BME groups to allow more detailed analysis by ethnicity (see Appendix B for more information about the British Crime Survey).

Black and Minority Ethnic groups

According to the 2001 Census there were 4.5 million non-white people in England and Wales, making up nearly nine per cent of the population. Examining differences in victimisation, and experiences and confidence in the CJS and the police among these groups is important, in particular since the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report (Macpherson, 1999). The Home Office also publishes annual reports under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, which include statistics on BME experiences, such as their representation at various stages of the CJS.

The first analysis of the relationship between ethnicity and victimisation using the BCS was reported by Mayhew *et al.* (1989). Since then the BCS has included a boost sample of BME groups to allow more robust analysis of the differences between these groups and with the White population. The boost sample is obtained using focused enumeration. This involves sampling adjacent addresses to those selected to take part in the core survey for people from BME groups (see Grant *et al.*, 2006 for more information). This report updates previous findings from the 2000 BCS (Clancy *et al.*, 2001), and the 2001/02 BCS and the 2002/03 BCS (Salisbury and Upson, 2004).

The ethnic group classification adopted in this report is based on the one used for the 2001 Census: White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Chinese or Other ethnic groups. The 2001 Census classification was adopted for the 2001/02 BCS. The results are therefore not directly comparable to earlier BCS rounds, for example they did not identify a Mixed ethnic group.

Due to small sample sizes it was necessary to collapse some of the subgroups. It should be noted that these broader categories can mask differences between particular subgroups, for example in terms of average income, housing and educational levels. Where sample sizes allowed, differences between the subgroups were examined and are summarised within the report.

The BCS asks respondents to classify their ethnic background, as well as other household members' ethnicity. The interviewers present a show card with the options listed below to each respondent, asking: "To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you/ other household member belong(s)?"

- A. White – British
- B. White – Irish
- C. White – Other White Background
- D. Mixed – White and Black Caribbean
- E. Mixed – White and Black African
- F. Mixed – White and Asian
- G. Mixed – Any Other Mixed Background
- H. Asian or Asian British – Indian
- I. Asian or Asian British – Pakistani
- J. Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi
- K. Asian or Asian British – Other Asian Background
- L. Black or Black British – Caribbean
- M. Black or Black British – African
- N. Black or Black British – Other Black Background
- O. Chinese
- P. Other

The groups are then collapsed into the broader Census 2001 categories (see above).

The BCS interviews only one adult in each household. In households with more than one adult the respondent is selected randomly. Figures for personal crimes such as violent incidents are based on the ethnic background of the respondent. Figures for household offences such as burglary are based on the ethnic background of the Household Reference Person (HRP)¹.

Sample profiles

The numbers of respondents in each ethnic group are shown below:

Table 1.1 Numbers of respondents and households by ethnicity

		BCS 2004/05
	Respondent ethnicity	Ethnicity of the Household Reference Person
White	42,359	42,346
Mixed ethnic group	486	366
Asian or Asian British	2,891	2,824
Black or Black British	1,994	1,925
Chinese and Other ethnic groups	1,043	945

It should be noted that the survey estimates for the groups with small sample sizes, such as Mixed ethnic and Chinese and Other ethnic groups are more likely to fluctuate than the other groups. Larger differences in estimates are also required to detect statistically significant differences or changes between such groups, or over time.²

Information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the groups are presented in Figures 1.1 and 1.2, and Appendix Tables 1.01 and 1.02. As the 2001 Census has shown there are

¹ See Appendix D: Methodological Note.

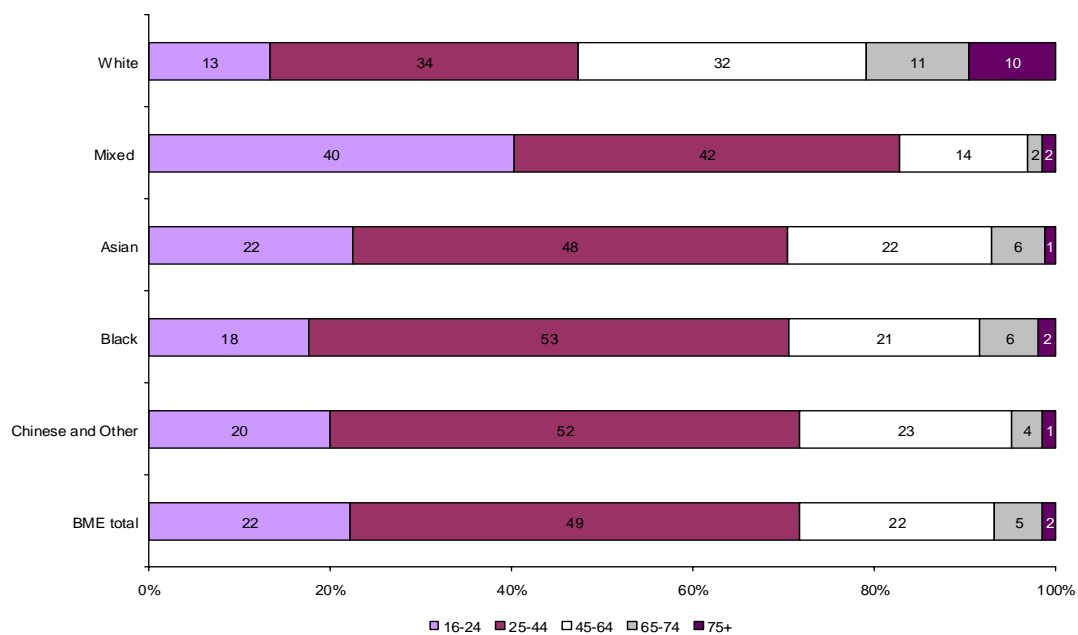
² See Appendix D: Methodological Note for information on statistical significance.

some clear differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of the BME and White groups. In line with this, the BCS shows that BME groups tend to have a younger age profile, especially the Mixed ethnic group, and have higher rates of economic inactivity in comparison with their White counterparts. Furthermore, households with an HRP from a BME group tend to have lower incomes, be more likely to live in the social rented sector and in urban areas, as well as to live in areas with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour. Vehicle ownership levels are also lower among some of the groups.

Findings from the 2004/05 BCS showed that certain groups are at higher risk of victimisation than others (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005). For example, households with no home security are at higher risk of burglary, households living in inner-city areas are at higher risk of vehicle-related theft, and young men are at higher risk of violent incidents. Furthermore, many of these characteristics are interlinked; for example young people are more likely to be single and visit pubs frequently than older people, all of which are linked to a higher risk of victimisation.

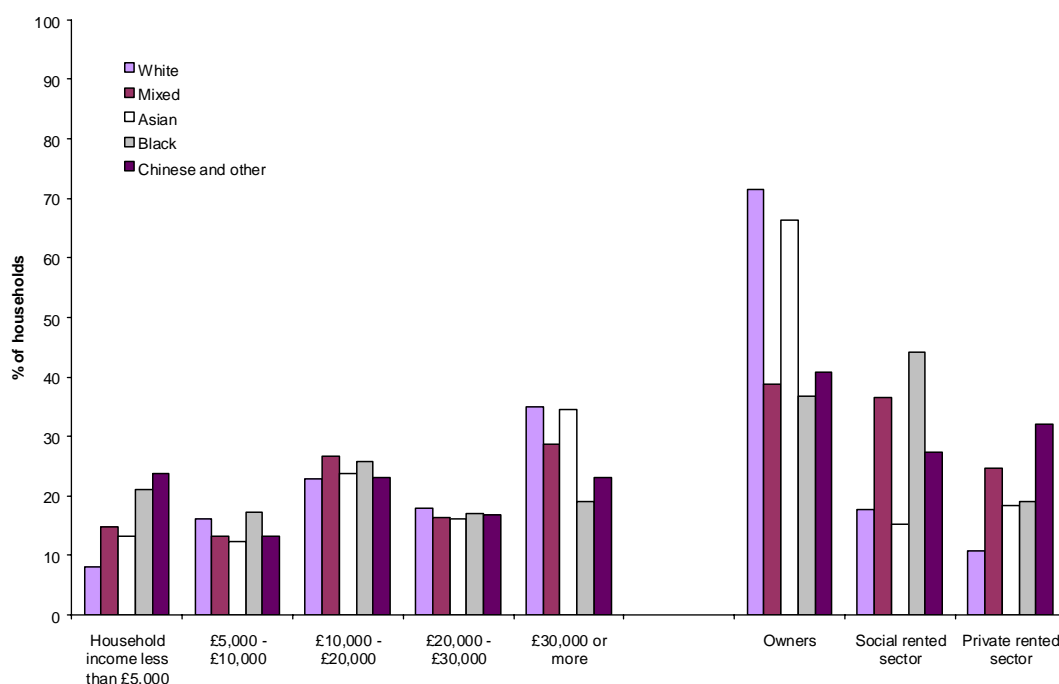
Therefore differences in experiences of crime between the BME groups and the White population may reflect differences in the socio-demographic profile of these groups. For that reason multivariate analyses were carried out to examine the extent to which possible differences between groups reflect ethnicity and/or other factors, and are included in this report.³ However, due to the importance of monitoring the experiences of BME groups, establishing levels of victimisation and racially motivated incidents is important but it must be recognised that there are several complex factors which may explain differences between the groups.

Figure 1.1 Age distribution of ethnic groups, BCS 2004/05



³ Logistic regression- see Appendix C for more information.

Figure 1.2 Household characteristics, BCS 2004/05



The structure of the report

Chapter 2 of the report examines levels and trends in victimisation and differences between ethnic groups. The chapter also includes information on repeat victimisation and offender ethnicity.

Chapter 3 focuses on incidents perceived as racially motivated. The chapter includes information on the numbers and risk of victimisation of racially motivated crimes. The nature and circumstances surrounding racially motivated crimes are also examined.

Chapter 4 examines contact with and perceptions of the police. This includes assessing the extent and type of contact that people from different ethnic groups have had with the police, including whether crimes had been reported to the police and the extent to which people had been stopped by the police. The chapter also includes information about different ethnic groups' ratings of the police.

Summaries are provided at the end of each chapter.

2 Extent and trends in victimisation

This chapter examines the extent and trends in victimisation of Black and Minority Ethnic groups, and how these differ between the groups and in comparison with the White population. In addition, information relating to repeat victimisation and offender ethnicity is included.

Extent of victimisation

The number of crimes in England and Wales has fallen since a peak in the mid-1990s. The 2004/05 BCS estimated that there were approximately 10.8 million crimes in England and Wales (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005). The overall risk of victimisation was 24 per cent, indicating that just below one in four people had experienced a crime in the previous 12 months.

Estimates of the numbers of incidents against people and households from different BME groups and White people are presented in Appendix Table 2.01. Based on BCS interviews, in 2004/05 there were just over 3.6 million personal crimes against White people. However, comparing absolute numbers of crimes against the Black and Ethnic Minority groups with those against White groups is limited because such differences largely reflect differences in the absolute numbers in the general population of England and Wales. Therefore this report focuses on the risks of victimisation and numbers of incidents per 10,000 population, as these allow examination of the relative risks of victimisation for the groups.

Risk of becoming a victim of crime

The overall risk of victimisation, i.e. the percentage of people or households that had been victims of crime once or more in the 12 months prior to their interview, was relatively even across the different ethnic groups (Appendix A, Table 2.02).⁴

- The 2004/05 BCS showed that there were no differences in the overall prevalence risk of victimisation between the groups, with the exception of people from Mixed ethnic groups being at higher risk of victimisation than White people.
- The overall risk of victimisation amongst people from Mixed ethnic groups was 29 per cent compared with 24 per cent for White people. The overall risk of victimisation was 23 per cent for people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups, 24 per cent for Black or Black British and 26 per cent for Asian and Asian British. The apparent differences between people from Mixed and other BME groups were not statistically significant.
- Overall, the Mixed ethnic group were generally at higher risk of victimisation, appearing to be the most at risk group. These findings are consistent with previous research (Salisbury and Upson, 2004). The multivariate analyses carried out indicated that the differences between Mixed and other ethnic groups reflect differences in the socio-demographic profiles of the groups rather than ethnicity itself. In particular the proportion of young people in the Mixed ethnic group is large in comparison to other ethnic groups, and young people are in particular at higher risk of victimisation (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005).

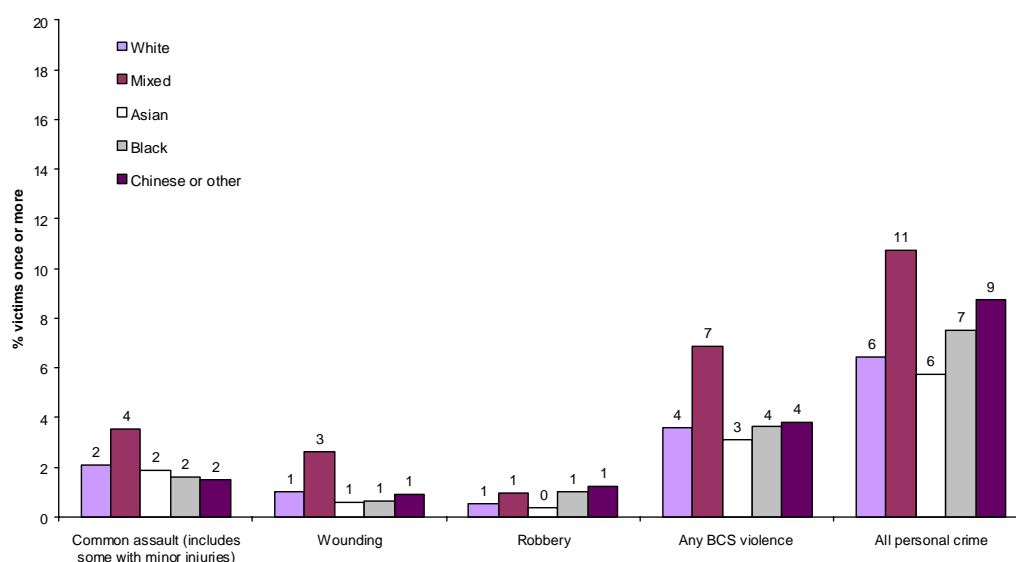
⁴ The rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimate percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been a resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

Personal crimes

Overall personal crimes,⁵ and in particular violent crimes, are relatively rare. Based on 2004/05 BCS interviews 6.5 per cent of the population had been victims of any personal crime, and less than four per cent victims of violent crimes. The risks differed somewhat between the groups (Appendix Table 2.02).

- People from Mixed ethnic groups appeared to be at higher risk of victimisation than many of the other ethnic groups. Eleven per cent of people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds had been victims of personal crimes, a higher proportion than people from White (6%) or Asian (6%) backgrounds.
- In terms of overall violent incidents people from Mixed ethnic groups were again at higher risk of victimisation (7%) than people from White (4%), Asian (3%), Black (4%) and Chinese and Other (4%) ethnic groups.

Figure 2.1 Risk of personal crimes by ethnicity, BCS 2004/05



With regards to the BCS violence typology, some differences in the risk of victimisation were observed between the White and BME groups (Appendix A, Table 2.02).⁶

- The difference in the risk of victimisation between people from Mixed and other ethnic groups was mainly observed in terms of the risk of becoming a victim of acquaintance violence; three per cent of people from Mixed ethnic groups had been victims of acquaintance violence, a higher proportion than people from Black (1%) and Asian (1%) ethnic groups.
- White people were at lower risk of becoming victims of muggings (1%) than people from Black (1%) and Chinese and Other ethnic backgrounds (2%).

However, some of the differences in the risk of personal victimisation are likely to be the result of differences in the socio-demographic profiles of the BME and White groups. As described in Chapter 1, for example, the proportion of young males is considerably larger in the Mixed

⁵ Personal crimes include violent crimes (assaults and robbery), thefts from the person and other personal crimes.

⁶ Some of the differences are statistically significant although the figures reported here do not differ due to rounding.

ethnic group, and young men overall are at higher risk of violence than other groups (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005).

Multivariate analysis⁷ identified that for BCS violence and personal crime overall, ethnicity was not independently associated with victimisation when other factors were taken into account. Instead, the risk of becoming a victim of a violent crime as well as overall personal crime was associated with:

- being a young male, in particular between 16 and 24 years old;
- living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour;⁸
- visiting pubs, in particular three times a week or more often;
- marital status, in particular being separated or divorced.

Household crime

Based on the 2004/05 BCS, there were some differences in the risk of victimisation when looking at household crimes (Figure 2.2 and Appendix Table 2.02). It should be noted that for household offences, such as burglary, the respondent answers on behalf of the whole household.⁹

- In terms of the overall risk of becoming a victim of a household crime, households where the Household Reference Person was from an Asian (21%) or a Mixed (23%) ethnic group were at higher risk of victimisation than households with White (18%), Black (17%), or Chinese and Other ethnic (17%) background HRPs (the difference between households with HRPs from Mixed and White ethnic groups was not, however, statistically significant).

This pattern was to an extent consistent across the household crime types, with the exception of risk of burglary which was broadly similar across the groups.

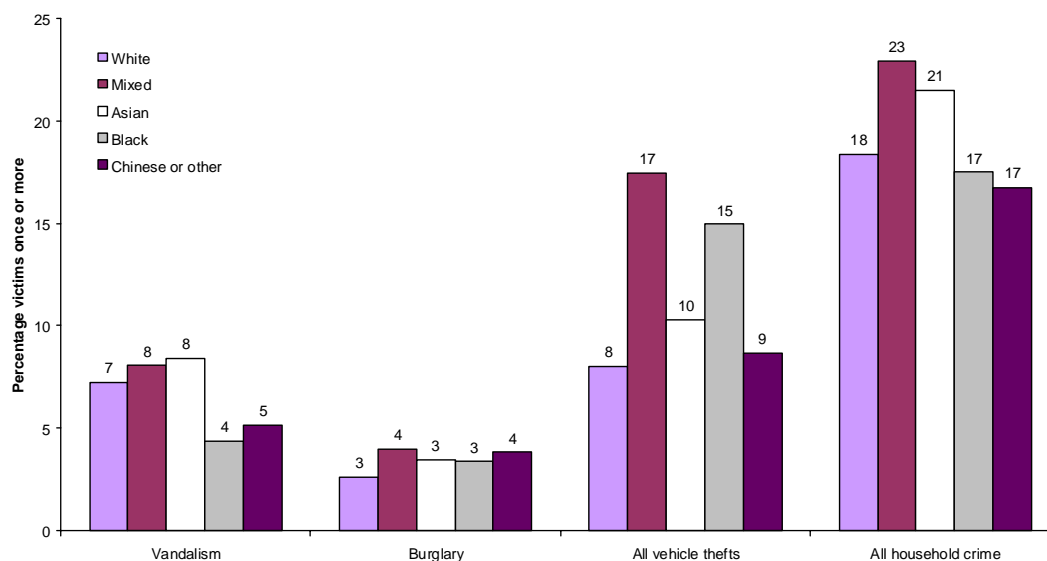
- Households with an HRP from Mixed (17%) or Black ethnic (15%) backgrounds had a higher risk of becoming a victim of a vehicle-related theft than households with any other ethnic background HRP. In addition, households with an HRP from the Asian ethnic group (10%) were at higher risk of victimisation than households with a White HRP (8%).
- Households with an HRP from Mixed (8%) and Asian (8%) groups were also at higher risk of vandalism than households with an HRP with a Black ethnic background (4%). The differences between households with a Black, compared with White (7%) and Chinese and Other ethnic backgrounds (5%) were also significant.

⁷ See Appendix C for information on multivariate analyses.

⁸ Based on the respondents' perceptions of levels of anti-social behaviour.

⁹ Household offences include bicycle theft, burglary, theft in a dwelling, other household theft, thefts of and from vehicles and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

Figure 2.2 Risk of household offences by ethnicity, BCS 2004/05



Note: risk of vehicle theft is based on vehicle-owning households

However, as for the risk of personal crime, for most types of household crimes ethnicity was not independently associated with victimisation when other factors were taken into account. The only exception to this was burglary.

For burglary, ethnic group was independently associated with risk of victimisation. Overall the following characteristics were found to be associated with the risk of burglary.

- Having no home security measures.
- Living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour
- Age and sex: households with a young male HRP (between 16 and 24 years of age) were at the highest risk.
- Ethnicity: households with an HRP from Asian or Mixed ethnic groups in particular.

Ethnic group was not independently associated with the risk of becoming a victim of vehicle-related thefts, vehicle vandalism or vandalism to the home. Instead, the following characteristics were found to be independently associated with the risk of victimisation (for all three crime types):

- age, in particular an HRP being between 16 and 34 years of age;
- living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour.

Differences in the risk of victimisation between subgroups that make up each of the categories were also examined where possible. Analyses were carried out to examine differences in the risk of victimisation between Black-African and Black-Caribbean groups, and between Asian-Bangladeshi, Asian-Pakistani and Asian-Indian groups, for vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related thefts, all household crime, all personal, all violence and all BCS crimes.

- There were no differences between Black-African and Black-Caribbean groups for any of the crime types.
- There were no differences between the Asian groups in terms of risk of violence or all personal crimes. There were no differences between the groups for the risk of vehicle-related thefts either.
- Asian-Pakistanis were at higher risk of total BCS crimes than Asian-Bangladeshis and Asian-Indians. Asian-Pakistanis were also at higher risk of all BCS crime compared with the White group.
- Asian-Pakistanis were also at higher risk of all household crimes than Asian-Bangladeshis and Asian-Indians. Asian-Bangladeshis were at lower risk of all household offences than Asian-Indians. Again the difference between Asian-Pakistanis and the White group was significant, with Asian-Pakistanis at higher risk of victimisation.
- The risk of vandalism and burglary was also higher among Asian-Pakistanis than Asian- Bangladeshis (and than the White group).

Note: It was not possible to carry out the analysis for all subgroups due to small sample sizes.

Repeat victimisation

Risk of victimisation, i.e. prevalence rates, indicate the proportion of people or households that have been victims of crime once or more in the 12 month period prior to their interview. However, they do not take into account repeat victimisation (people/households who had been victims of that particular type of offence more than once). It should be noted that the BCS only collects information on repeat victimisation during the 12 month period prior to the interview, so it excludes repeat victimisation over longer periods.

Overall rates of repeat victimisation were similar across the BME and White populations. The exception was that a lower proportion of adults/households from Black ethnic groups had been repeat victims (all household, personal and BCS crimes) in comparison with the White population (Table 2.1). All the repeat victimisation rates, for all the groups, were similar to 2003/04 levels (Appendix A, Table 2.03). It is not possible to examine differences in repeat victimisation rates of individual crime types due to small sample sizes.

Table 2.1 Percentage of victims who were victimised more than once in reference year

Percentages	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
All household crime	33	39	31	27	30
<i>Unweighted base</i>	7,430	85	609	344	159
All personal crime	23	-	17	13	15
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,318	46	166	131	84
All BCS crime	35	42	34	29	31
<i>Unweighted base</i>	8,955	143	729	460	237

Notes:

1. '-' denotes estimates cannot be calculated due to small sample sizes

2. Figures based on sample sizes less than 100 should be treated with caution, as figures based on small sample sizes can have large fluctuations.

Rates of victimisation

The BCS can also be used to examine rates of victimisation per 10,000 population or households. These also take into account repeat victimisation, i.e. the rates reflect the number of times people have been victims of crimes. (Table 2.2, Appendix Table 2.04).

Personal crime

When examining personal offences the following were the key patterns.

- There were few differences between the ethnic groups but the rate of all personal crimes among people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds was higher than among people from Asian backgrounds (1,657 and 784 respectively per 10,000 population).
- There were no statistically significant differences in the rates of all BCS violence, or in terms of most violence types.
- The rate of wounding per 10,000 population was higher among people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds (344 per 10,000) compared with White people (139). Rates of wounding were not significantly different for other ethnic groups.
- Some differences were also observed in the rate of incidents per 10,000 population when examining BCS violence types. People from Chinese and Other ethnic groups had lower rates of domestic violence (15 per 10,000) than White (92 per 10,000) and Black people (182 per 10,000). However, the rates of muggings were higher among Chinese and Other ethnic groups (206 per 10,000) than White people (77 per 10,000).
- The rates of stranger violence were lower among Black people (96 per 10,000) compared with White people (195 per 10,000).

Table 2.2 Victimization rates per 10,000 adults

	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or Other
Violence					
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries)	350	723	330	288	214
Wounding	139	344	73	111	100
Robbery	59	95	43	101	159
All BCS violence	567	1,163	483	546	520
Domestic violence	92	113	95	182	15
Acquaintance	202	579	139	121	136
Stranger	195	375	169	96	163
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	77	95	81	147	206
All personal crime	953	1,657	784	961	1,090
<i>Unweighted base</i>	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042

Household crime

Analysis of household victimisation showed:

- Households with an HRP from a Black ethnic group had significantly lower rates of household crime (2,548 incidents per 10,000 households where the HRP was from the Black ethnic group) compared with Mixed (3,937), Asian (3,373) or White (2,988) ethnic groups (Table 2.3, Appendix Table 2.04).
- Households with an HRP from an Asian ethnic group were more likely to suffer vandalism (a rate of 1,354 per 10,000 households) than those with an HRP from Black (584) and Chinese and Other (797) ethnic groups. The rate of vandalism among households with an HRP from a Black ethnic group was also significantly lower compared with households with a White HRP (1,139). The apparent difference between households with a White HRP and HRPs from Chinese and Other ethnic groups was not statistically significant.
- In terms of rates of vehicle-related theft, the only statistically significant difference was between households with an HRP from the Asian group compared with one from the White ethnic group. The rate of vehicle-related thefts among households with an HRP from an Asian ethnic group was significantly higher than that among households with a White HRP (1,029 and 810 rate per 10,000 respectively).
- There were no statistically significant differences in the rates of burglary per 10,000 households between the ethnic groups.

Table 2.3 Victimisation rates per 10,000 households

	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
Vandalism	1,139	1,352	1,354	584	797
Burglary	326	399	382	401	477
All vehicle thefts	810	1,289	1,029	1,071	752
All household crime	2,988	3,937	3,373	2,548	2,647
Unweighted base	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945

Trends in victimisation

Overall, the levels of crime in England and Wales have been falling since a peak in the mid-1990s (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005), and this downward trend has continued in recent years. Trends in the levels of victimisation by ethnic groups should be considered against this general decline in the levels of crime.

Trends in victimisation by ethnicity are presented here from 2002/03 onwards as figures for household offences cannot be calculated for the 2001/02 BCS by ethnicity (see Appendix D-Methodological Note) and prior to 2001/02 the BCS had a different ethnic group classification.¹⁰

Trends in levels of victimisation¹¹

Unsurprisingly, the overall downward trend in levels of crimes between 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS interviews is generally reflected in the levels of risk of victimisation by ethnic group (Appendix A, Table 2.05).

- The decrease in the overall risk of victimisation (all BCS crimes) was statistically significant for White (from 26% to 24%), Mixed (from 39% to 29%) and Asian (from 31% to 26%) ethnic groups, between BCS interviews in 2003/04 and 2004/05.
- The risk of violent crime and overall personal crimes decreased among people from White (violence from 4% to 4%, personal crimes from 7% to 6%), Mixed (violence from 11% to 7%, personal crimes from 16% to 11%) and Asian (violence from 5% to 3%, personal crimes from 9% to 6%) ethnic groups from 2003/04 to 2004/05.
- While there were reductions in the risk of overall household crimes for all ethnic groups, this was significant only for the White ethnic group (from 20% to 18%).
- The risk of burglary decreased among households with an HRP from White (from 3% to 3%) and Mixed (from 8% to 4%) ethnic groups, and the risk of vehicle-related thefts among households with HRPs from White (from 9% to 8%) and Asian (from 14% to 10%) ethnic groups between 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS interviews.

Changes in the risk of victimisation between the 2002/03 BCS and the 2004/05 BCS are fairly similar to the above summary (see Appendix A, Table 2.06).

¹⁰ See Salisbury and Upson (2004) for BCS 2001/02 figures for personal crimes.

¹¹ Some of the differences are statistically significant although the figures reported here do not differ due to rounding.

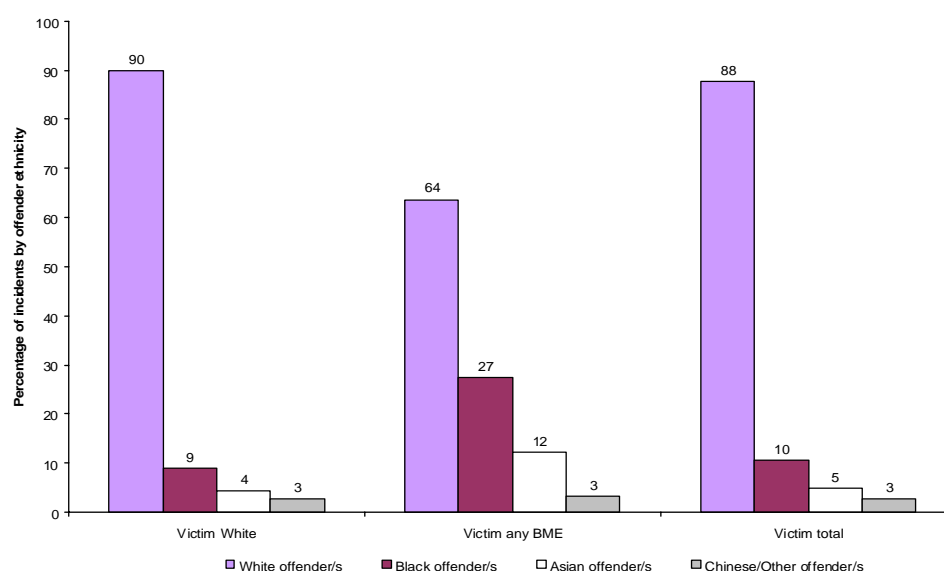
The patterns for prevalence risk, described above, were nearly identical when comparing changes in the incidence rates between 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS interviews. Unlike prevalence rates, incidence rates take into account multiple victimisation, i.e. the rates reflect the number of times people have been victims of crimes (see Appendix A, table 2.06).

Offender ethnicity

The BCS also asks respondents, who say that they have been victims of crime, about the characteristics of the offender, including their ethnicity (Figure 2.3). The figures here are related to all offences (figures for offender ethnicity in racially motivated incidents are included in Chapter 3).

- As expected, given the profile of the general population, in the vast majority of the incidents where the offender was seen at least one of the offenders was White (88% of all BCS crimes). At least one of the offenders was thought to be Black in ten per cent of the incidents, of Asian ethnic group in five per cent of the incidents, and from Chinese or Other ethnic backgrounds in three per cent of the incidents, again reflecting the profile of the general population.
- However, there were differences in the reported ethnicity of the offenders between victims from the White and BME groups. A smaller proportion of incidents against people from BME groups involved White offenders compared to incidents against White people. Similarly offenders from BME backgrounds were involved in a larger proportion of incidents against people from BME backgrounds, than in incidents against White people. It was not possible to examine the extent to which offenders and victims tend to come from the same BME groups in more detail due to small sample sizes. This is likely to reflect the fact that a large proportion of offenders commit crimes in their local area, and BME populations tend to be concentrated in certain areas, such as big cities (Budd *et al.*, 2005b).

Figure 2.3 Offender ethnicity in all BCS crimes, BCS 2004/05



Chapter summary

- The 2004/05 BCS showed that the only difference in the overall prevalence risk of victimisation (total BCS crimes) between ethnic groups was that people from Mixed ethnic groups were at higher risk of victimisation than White people.
- Overall, the Mixed ethnic group were generally at higher risk of victimisation, appearing to be the most at risk group. These findings are consistent with previous research (Salisbury and Upson 2004). The multivariate analyses carried out indicated that the differences between Mixed and other ethnic groups reflect differences in the socio-demographic profiles of the groups rather than ethnicity itself. In particular the proportion of young people in the Mixed ethnic group is large in comparison to other ethnic groups, and young people are in particular at higher risk of victimisation (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005).
- People from Asian and White backgrounds had a lower risk of becoming a victim of a personal crime than people from Mixed and Chinese and Other ethnic backgrounds. In terms of overall violent incidents, people from Mixed ethnic groups were at higher risk of victimisation than people from all other ethnic groups.
- However, multivariate analyses indicated that ethnicity was not independently associated with risk of victimisation for either personal or all violent incidents. Instead other factors: age and sex; frequency of visiting pubs or bars; living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour; and marital status were the strongest predictors of risk of victimisation.
- Differences were also noted in the risk of victimisation in terms of overall or various household offences (vehicle-related theft, vandalism and burglary). However, as with personal crimes, ethnicity was not independently associated with risk of victimisation, with the exception of burglary.
- Ethnicity was a significant predictor of risk of burglary based on the multivariate analysis carried out. Other predictors of burglary were age and sex, living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour and having no security measures. The strongest predictor of risk of burglary was having no security measures.
- The rates of victimisation per 10,000 population or households were also examined. In broad terms the results, when BME and White groups were compared, were similar to those found for risk of victimisation.
- The decrease in the overall risk of victimisation (all BCS crimes) between BCS interviews in 2003/04 and 2004/05 was statistically significant for White, Mixed and Asian ethnic groups. There was no change in the risk of victimisation among Black and Chinese and Other ethnic groups.
- In the vast majority of the incidents at least one of the offenders was White, although this figure was lower for incidents where the victim was from a BME group compared with incidents where the victim was White.

3. Racially motivated crimes

This chapter focuses on racially motivated crimes with information about the extent and trends of such crimes; the reasons why such crimes were thought to be racially motivated are included. In addition, the circumstances surrounding these incidents are examined.

It should be noted that the figures reported here are based on respondents' self-perception. Furthermore, as many offences such as burglaries and vehicle-crimes often involve no interaction between the offender and the victim it is not always possible for respondents to make a judgement about whether or not the incident was racially motivated.

Levels of racially motivated crimes

It was estimated that there were 179,000 racially motivated crimes in England and Wales, based on BCS interviews in 2004/05. This compares with a total of 206,000 incidents reported by the 2003/04 and 2002/03 BCS, representing a marked fall in the number of racially motivated crimes.¹² The number of racially motivated crimes could not be calculated for 2001/02 (see Appendix D for more information). Estimates prior to 2001 are not comparable because only a subset of respondents from certain ethnic groups were asked the relevant questions.¹³

Table 3.1 Estimated numbers of racially motivated crimes

	2004/05 BCS					
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other	BME Total
PROPERTY CRIME						
Vandalism	8,800	4,300	16,700	6,900	2,800	30,700
Burglary	4,100	100	1,900	500	300	2,800
All vehicle thefts	800	300	3,100	500	0	3,900
VIOLENCE						
Common assault	47,300	2,000	26,800	5,000	3,800	37,600
Wounding	20,300	500	1,500	1,200	1,100	4,300
Robbery	7,700	900	300	800	3,200	5,200
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME						
ALL PERSONAL	15,000	5,300	22,100	7,900	3,000	38,300
ALL BCS	77,200	3,300	29,000	8,100	8,400	48,800
	92,200	8,600	51,100	16,000	11,400	87,100
Unweighted base - personal crimes	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042	6,390
Unweighted base - household crimes	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945	6,060

1. For household crimes the 2004/05 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the estimated number of households for each of the groups. For violent crimes the 2004/05 numbers are derived by multiplying the incidence rates by the estimated number of adults in each of the groups in England and Wales.

2. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft.

¹²It is not possible to calculate the statistical significance for change in the number of racially motivated incidents. See Appendix D methodological note for more information.

¹³ In the 2000 BCS this was asked of respondents in the White, Black, Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi categories only, and prior to 1994 BCS the question was not asked of White respondents.

Risk of becoming a victim of racially motivated crime

In terms of risk of becoming a victim of a racially motivated crime, i.e. the percentage of adults or households that had been victims of any BCS racially motivated crime, White people, or households with a White HRP, had a lower risk of becoming victims of racially motivated crimes than people in any of the BME groups, but the risk did not vary between the individual BME groups (i.e. was not statistically significant, Appendix A, Table 3.02).¹⁴ Overall prevalence rates of all individual types of racially motivated crimes were small: around one per cent or less.

- In terms of total BCS crimes, less than one per cent of the White population had been victims of racially motivated crimes. The risk of racially motivated crimes was two per cent for people from all BME groups.

Risk of racially motivated personal offences

In summary, for personal offences (i.e. those committed against individuals)

- the risk of racially motivated (all BCS) personal crimes and violent crimes was again lower for White people (<1%) in comparison with people from Mixed (1%) Asian (1%), Black (1%) and Chinese and Other (1%) ethnic groups.

Risk of racially motivated household offences

A similar pattern to that described above for personal offences emerged when analysing household crimes. For example,

- for racially motivated vandalism, as well as overall household crimes, the risk of victimisation was lower for households with a White HRP (<1%) than for households where the HRP was from Mixed (1%), Asian (1%), Black (1%) or Chinese and Other (1%) ethnic groups.

As with the risk of victimisation in general, differences in the risk of victimisation between subgroups that make up each of the categories were also examined where possible.

- There were no differences in the risk of becoming a victim of racially motivated crime between the subgroups: the risk did not differ between Asian Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups, or between Black-Caribbean or African. The analysis was carried out for the main crime types (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-crime, violence, all personal crimes, all household crimes and all BCS crimes) that had been racially motivated.

Proportion of crimes that are racially motivated

The proportion of crimes that were thought to have been racially motivated was also assessed. There were clear differences between the White and BME populations (all BME cases grouped together) in terms of the proportion of crimes that were thought to have been racially motivated. This analysis is restricted to comparing all BME groups with the White population due to limitations in sample size (Appendix Table 3.03). The key findings are listed below:

- Altogether most household and property crimes were not seen as having been racially motivated by either the White or BME groups. Of all household crimes the

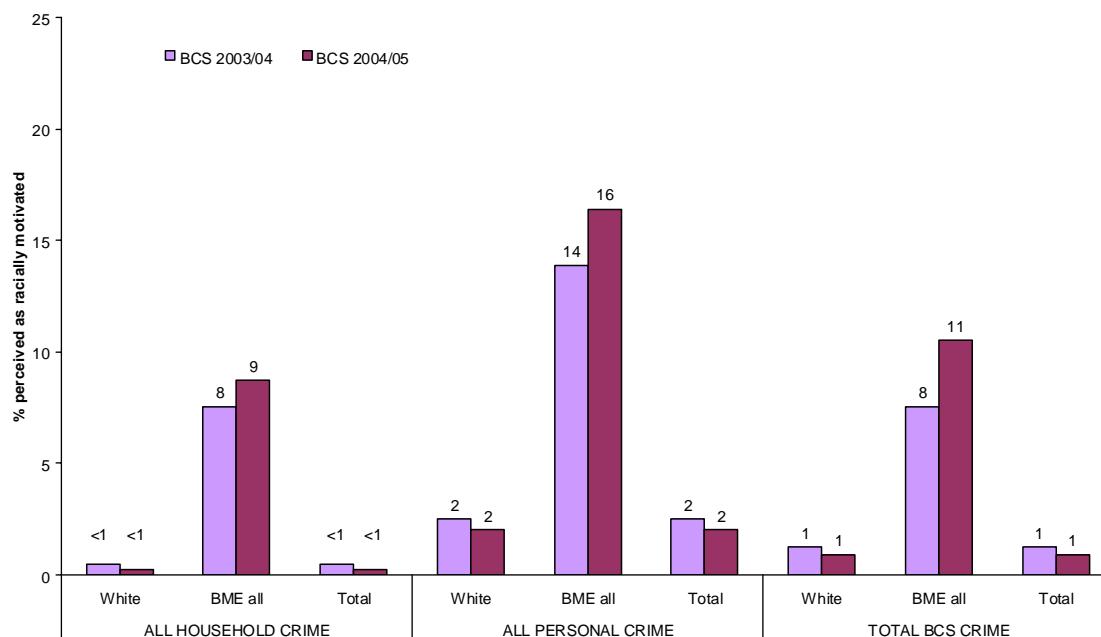
¹⁴ The rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been a resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

proportion that were thought to have been racially motivated was less than one per cent of the total for White and nine per cent for BME groups (i.e. households with an HRP from a BME group).

- The only exception to this was vandalism, where among the BME group a large proportion were perceived as racially motivated. Altogether 20 per cent of all vandalism incidents that BME groups had been victims of were thought to have been racially motivated. In comparison less than one per cent of White vandalism victims thought that the incident had been racially motivated.
- In particular, incidents of vandalism to the home or other property were commonly thought to have been racially motivated. Thirty-one percent of cases of vandalism to home or other property where the victim was from a BME group were seen as racially motivated, whereas the comparable figure was less than one per cent among White victims. The comparable figure for vehicle vandalism was 16 per cent among the BME group, and again less than one per cent among White people.
- The proportion of all personal crimes that were thought to be racially motivated was two per cent for White and 16 per cent for BME groups.
- Overall 27 per cent of victims of all BCS violent incidents from BME groups thought the incident had been racially motivated. In comparison the figure was three per cent among violent incidents where the victim was White.
- Similarly, threats were more often seen as having been racially motivated by those in the BME group: 40 per cent of such incidents where the victim was from BME background were seen as racially motivated compared with three per cent where the victim was White.
- Overall there was little or no change in the proportions of crimes that had been perceived as racially motivated between the 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS. This indicates that the decrease in the number of racially motivated crimes reflects the overall decrease in numbers of crimes rather than a decrease in the proportions of crimes that are perceived to be racially motivated (Figure 3.1).

The differences between property/household crimes and personal crimes are likely to reflect the differences in the nature of these crimes; household and property crimes such as theft of a vehicle and burglary often involve no contact between the offender and the victim. Therefore, the act itself may offer little clues to the motivations of the offender. Furthermore, as most property crimes (with the exception of vandalism) involve theft the motivation may often be seen as financial gain.

Figure 3.1 Proportions of crimes perceived as racially motivated, 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS

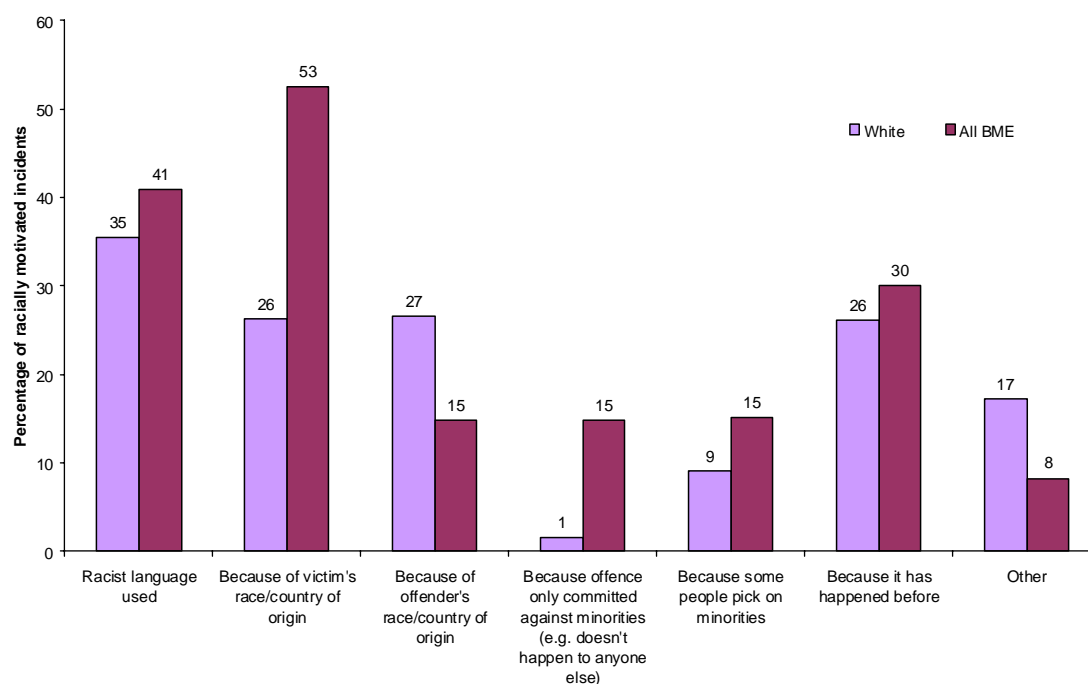


Reasons why crimes were perceived as racially motivated

Respondents who thought a crime had been racially motivated were asked why they thought this.

- One of the most common reasons mentioned was that racist language had been used during the incident (see Figure 3.2). Racist language had been used in approximately four out of ten crimes against people from BME groups (41%) and over a third of such crimes against White people (35%).
- The *victim's* race or country of origin was the most common reason why people from BME backgrounds thought that the crime had been racially motivated. Over half, 53 per cent, of people from BME groups mentioned this as a reason for thinking the incident was racially motivated compared with just over a quarter of White people (26%).
- Around a quarter (27%) of incidents where the victim was White were perceived as racially motivated because of the *offender's* race/country of origin, compared with 15 per cent of incidents where the victim was from a BME group.
- In a large proportion of cases the crime was perceived as racially motivated because it had happened before (26 and 30% of racially motivated crimes where the victim was from a White and BME groups respectively).

Figure 3.2 Reasons why crimes were perceived as racially motivated, BCS 2004/05



Nature of racially motivated crimes

This section examines the nature of racially motivated incidents, such as victims' contact with offenders and the type of force or weapons used. It was not possible to examine differences in the nature of racially motivated crimes between the BME groups or for different offence types due to the small number of incidents that were perceived to be racially motivated. The figures here include all crimes that were perceived as racially motivated, and for all ethnic groups. Detailed figures can be found in Appendix A, Tables 3.04-3.13.

It is not possible to compare the figures for the nature of racially motivated crimes to all crimes, or to non-racially motivated crimes. Racially motivated crimes tend to include a larger proportion of incidents of violence in comparison with all BCS crimes, and the sample sizes of racially motivated crimes by crime type are too small for analysis. Previous analysis of nature of crime by crime type has indicated that there are clear differences between crime types, e.g. in terms of the emotional effects on victims of vehicle-related thefts who are less likely to say they had been affected very much than victims of violence. Information on the nature of crimes, not just those perceived as racially motivated, for the 2004/05 BCS have been published in Supplementary Tables to Crime in England and Wales 2004/05 (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005).

See http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0405_tables_bvv.html.

Offender characteristics¹⁵

- The offender was a stranger in the majority of incidents thought to be racially motivated (52%). The victim knew the offender or offender casually, or by sight in 27 per cent of the crimes. In 21 per cent of the incidents the victim knew the offender well.

¹⁵ Based on incidents where the victim had seen the offender

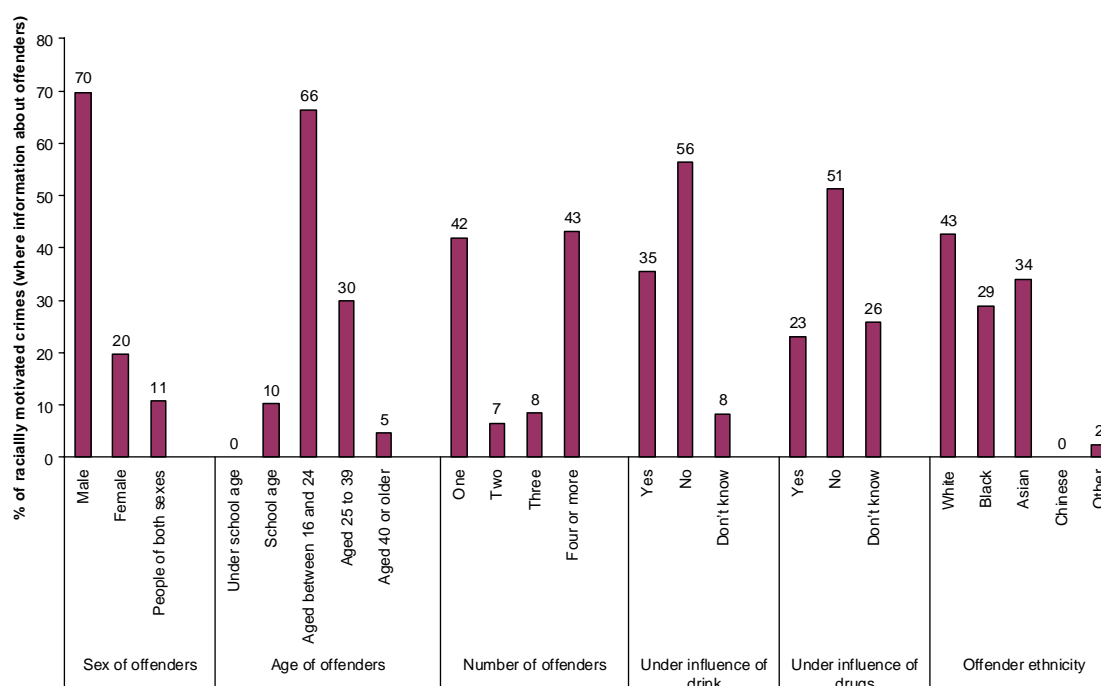
- In approximately four out of ten crimes that were thought to have been racially motivated there was either just one offender (42%) or four or more offenders (43%). There had been two offenders involved in seven per cent, and three offenders in a further eight per cent of racially motivated crimes.
- The offender or offenders were male in 70 per cent of crimes that were perceived to be racially motivated. The offender or offenders were female in 20 per cent of crimes, and in 11 per cent of crimes people of both sexes were involved.
- In terms of the ages of the offenders, in the majority of the cases the offender or offenders were between 16 and 24 years old (66%), and in a further 30 per cent of cases between 25 and 39 years old. In ten per cent of crimes at least one of the offenders was of school age or younger. The offender or offenders were thought to be 40 years or over in five per cent of cases.
- The offender, or at least one of the offenders was White in 43 per cent of racially motivated incidents. The offender or offenders were Asian in 34 per cent of incidents, and Black in 29 per cent of crimes. None of the racially motivated incidents involved Chinese offenders, and the offender or offenders were perceived to be from another ethnic group in two per cent of cases.
- The offender or offenders were thought to be under the influence of drink in 35 per cent, and under the influence of drugs in 23 per cent of racially motivated crimes. It should be noted, however, that a large proportion of respondents could not say whether they thought the offender or offenders to be under the influence of drink or drugs (eight and 26 per cent respectively).

Offence characteristics

Analysis of the characteristics of the offences.

- The most common locations of racially motivated crimes were around the home (25%), in the street (16%) and in a pub or a club (18%). Five per cent of incidents occurred on public transport and a further five per cent around work. The remaining 31 per cent of incidents were said to have occurred in other locations.
- The majority of the racially motivated crimes occurred during the week (59%). Also, more crimes occurred during the evening or night (54%) as opposed to during the day (46%).

Figure 3.3 Offender characteristics in racially motivated crimes, BCS 2004/05



Use of force and weapons

Respondents were also asked about use of force and weapons. The key points are shown below.

- Force was used in 42 per cent of racially motivated crimes. No force was used in 47 per cent of incidents, and in 11 per cent of incidents the victim was not able to say anything about the offender (the figures include all crimes, including those where there was no interaction between the offender and the victim).
- Of those incidents involving use of force, the most common types of force used were being grabbed or pushed (47%), punched or slapped (46%), kicked (45%) and being verbally abused (44%).
- The majority of racially motivated crimes did not involve use of weapons (55%). Where weapons were used, the most commonly used were hitting implements (used in 13% of racially motivated incidents), glasses and bottles (9%) and knives (5%).

Impact and seriousness

When asked to consider the impact and seriousness of being a victim of racially motivated crime the following key patterns were evident.

- Most of the respondents who had been victims of incidents perceived as racially motivated said they had been emotionally affected by the incident (87%).
- Thirty-eight per cent said that they had been affected very much, and 36 per cent quite a lot. Fourteen per cent said that they had been affected just a little.
- The most common types of emotional responses were anger (57%), fear (47%), annoyance (38%) and shock (37%).

- Respondents who had experienced a crime-related incident were also asked to rate the seriousness of the incident on a scale from one to 20 with one meaning the least serious and 20 the most serious. The mean rating of the racially motivated incidents was nine.
- Thirty-four per cent of racially motivated crimes were rated between one and six, the least serious assessment. Forty per cent were rated between seven and 13, the middle category, and 26 per cent between 14 and 20.

Chapter summary

- It was estimated that there were 179,000 racially motivated incidents in England and Wales, based on BCS interviews in 2004/05. The number of racially motivated crimes was estimated at 206,000 based on 2003/04 and 2004/05 BCS.
- Overall, White people/households with a White HRP had a lower risk of becoming victims of racially motivated crimes than any of the BME groups, but the risk did not vary between the BME groups.
- There were clear differences between the White and BME populations in terms of the proportion of crimes that were thought to have been racially motivated, with a larger proportion of respondents from BME groups perceiving crimes as having been racially motivated compared to White respondents.
- The most common reasons mentioned for why crimes had been perceived as racially motivated were that racist language had been used during the incident, because of the offender's/victim's race or country of origin, and because the incident had happened before.
- The nature of racially motivated crimes was also examined. For example, the offender was a stranger in the majority of crimes thought to be racially motivated, and the offender or offenders were thought to be under the influence of alcohol in just under four out of ten incidents.

4. Contact with and perceptions of the police

This chapter focuses on contact with and attitudes towards the police. It includes information on ratings of and contact with the police, including being stopped and searched by the police. The extent to which crimes are reported to the police is also examined, including reasons given for reporting or not reporting.

The national figures reported here are from a Home Office report (Allen *et al.*, 2006a), which focuses on public confidence and perceptions of the police and CJS. All the national figures are based on the core sample only, whereas breakdowns by ethnicity are based on the data from the core and ethnic boost samples.

Rating of the police

The BCS ask respondents how good a job they feel the police do in general, as well as in their local area. Overall nearly half of the people felt that the police in their local area (49%) and the police in general (48%) did an excellent or a good job. However, there were differences between people from different ethnic groups.

- People from all BME groups were more likely to rate the police doing a good or an excellent job than those in the White group. The only exception to this was respondents from the Mixed ethnic group, whose ratings were similar to White respondents (Appendix A, Table 4.01).
- Forty-eight per cent of White respondents thought that the police in their local area, and in general were doing an excellent job. The figures were higher among respondents from Asian (53% and 52%), Black (56% and 52%) and Chinese and Other (60% and 56%) ethnic groups. Among respondents from the Mixed ethnic group the comparable figures were 50 and 45 per cent.

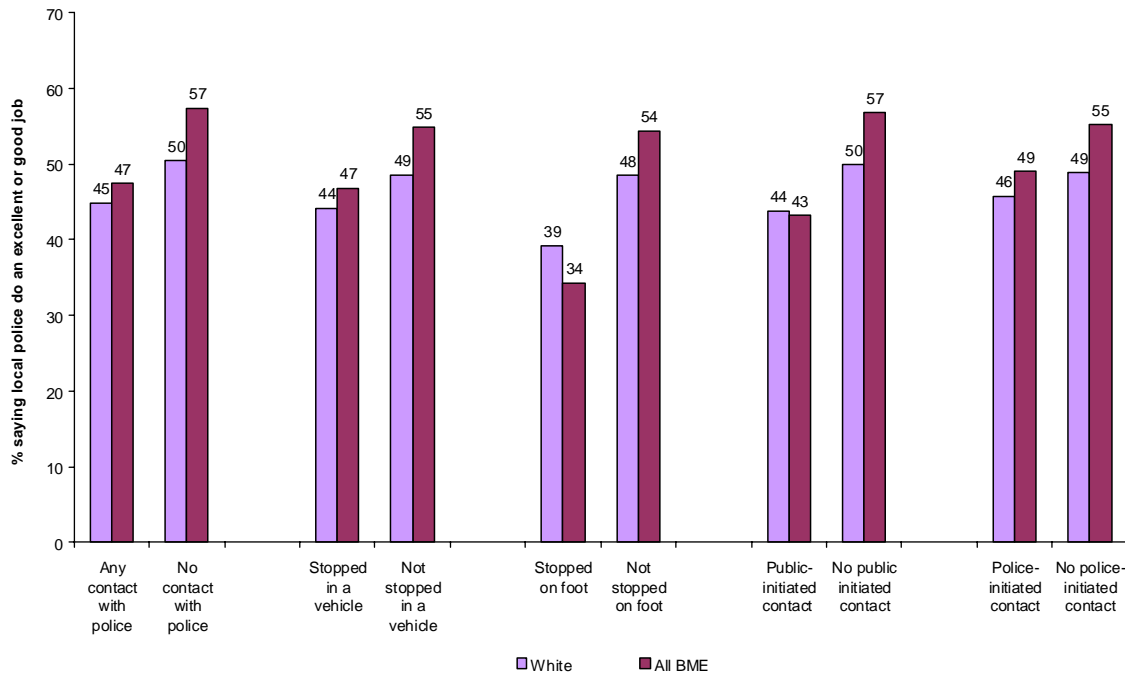
Various factors have been shown to be related to levels of confidence in and attitudes towards the police.

- For example, ratings of the police overall are negatively related to personal experiences and contact with the police.¹⁶ Nationally, based on the 2004/05 BCS, those who had no contact with the police were more likely to rate the local police as doing an excellent or good job (51%) than those who had contact with the police in the previous year (45%).
- The pattern is similar when examining White and BME respondents' attitudes separately (Figure 4.1, Appendix A, Table 4.02.). Respondents from both White and BME groups tended to be more likely to rate local police as doing an excellent or good job if they have not had contact with the police in the 12 months prior to their interview.
- Similarly both White and BME respondents were more likely to rate their local police, and the police in general, as doing an excellent or good job if they had not been victims of crime in the 12 months prior to their interview.
- A larger proportion of respondents from BME groups who had not had contact with the police or been victims of crime rated the police as doing a good or excellent job compared with White respondents (Appendix A, Tables 4.02 and 4.03).

¹⁶ The figures here are based on ratings of local police only, as the respondents are most likely to have contact with their local police.

- However, there were no differences in the ratings of the police between White and BME respondents who had contact with the police or been victims of crime in the last 12 months (Appendix A, Tables 4.02 and 4.03).

Figure 4.1 Ratings of the local police by type of contact, BCS 2004/05



As reported elsewhere, ratings of the police both locally and in general tend to vary between people in terms of various attitudinal and socio-demographic factors (see Allen *et al.*, 2006a for results from 2004/05 BCS).

Multivariate analysis was carried out to examine the extent to which factors others than ethnicity were independently associated with ratings of the police. As highlighted in Chapter 1, the ethnic groups vary considerably in their socio-demographic characteristics, and differences in ratings of the police may reflect these. Based on these analyses ethnicity was not independently associated with levels of confidence in either local police, or police in general.

For confidence in local police, the factors that were associated with positive ratings were:

- having some level of confidence that the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice;
- perceiving a low-level of anti-social behaviour in the local area;
- not believing the local crime rate has risen “a lot” in the past two years.

The same variables (apart from perceptions of crime rate) were most strongly associated with confidence in the police in general:

- having some level of confidence that the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice;
- perceiving a low-level of anti-social behaviour in the local area.

Contact with the police

Based on the 2004/05 BCS, overall 40 per cent of adults had had some type of contact with the police in the previous year (Allen *et al.*, 2006a). Just over a fifth (22%) of adults had some form of police-initiated contact, and 28 per cent had initiated some form of contact with the police. There were differences between the ethnic groups (Appendix A, Table 4.04).

- Respondents from Mixed ethnic groups were more likely to have had some form of contact with the police in the previous year (48%) compared with all other ethnic groups: White (40%), Asian (35%), Black (37%) and Chinese and Other (29%) ethnic groups.
- A lower proportion of respondents from Chinese and Other ethnic groups had contact with the police than respondents from all other ethnic groups. Respondents from Asian ethnic groups were also less likely to have had contact with the police than White respondents.

Public-initiated contact

When considering public-initiated contact, the key findings are shown below.

- In terms of initiating contact with the police, respondents from both White (28%) and Mixed (32%) ethnic backgrounds were more likely to have contacted the police compared with respondents from Asian (20%), Black (21%) and Chinese and Other (21%) ethnic groups.
- The most common reasons for contacting the police among all the groups were reporting a crime, suspicious persons/circumstances, disturbances or other problems (Appendix A, Table 4.04).
- Of those who had initiated contact with the police, around two-thirds of White people (66%) and BME respondents (64%) said they were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter. (The apparent two per cent point difference was not statistically significant.)

Police-initiated contact

In relation to police-initiated contact the key points are shown below:

- Nearly a third of the people from Mixed ethnic groups had had some form of police-initiated contact in the last year (31%). This was higher than the proportion of people from White (22%), Asian (22%) and Chinese and Other (14%) ethnic groups. The apparent difference between people from Mixed and Black (25%) ethnic groups was not statistically significant.
- People from Black ethnic groups were significantly more likely to have had police-initiated contact than people from White ethnic groups.
- Most of the people who had had police-initiated contact were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police had handled the matter, and there were no significant differences in levels of satisfaction between respondents from White (82%) and BME (80%) ethnic groups.

- The most common reasons for police-initiated contact,¹⁷ among all the groups, were being stopped while in a vehicle, being asked information about crimes, dealing with missing property or having missing property returned (Appendix A, Table 4.04).

Being stopped by the police

The BCS also asks respondents whether they have been stopped by the police in the 12 months prior to their interview, and if so if they were searched. The results from the 2004/05 BCS indicated that overall ten per cent of adults reported having been stopped while in a vehicle, and three per cent while on foot. However, the results also indicated that the likelihood of having been stopped varied between respondents. Young men aged from 16 to 24 years were particularly likely to have been stopped by the police (see Allen *et al.*, 2006a). There were also differences between the ethnic groups (Figure 4.2, Appendix A, Table 4.04):

- People from Mixed, Asian and Black ethnic groups were more likely to have been stopped in a vehicle by the police compared with people from White and Chinese and Other ethnic groups (16%, 13%, 15% compared with 9% and 6% respectively).
- The apparent differences between the ethnic groups in the proportion of adults having been stopped on foot were not statistically significant.
- Of those who had been stopped, respondents from BME groups were more likely to have been searched compared with White respondents. Seventeen per cent of White respondents who had been stopped on foot were also searched, whereas the comparable figure was 62 per cent among respondents from BME groups.¹⁸ For vehicle stops, less than one in ten White respondents who had been stopped in a vehicle were then searched (8%) whereas a quarter of respondents from BME groups who had been stopped in a vehicle were searched¹⁹ (25%) (Appendix A, Table 4.05).

It should be noted that the figures are not comparable to police-recorded stop and search figures. The BCS provides an estimate of the proportion of people who had been stopped once or more, whereas police-recorded figures take into account if a person has been stopped more than once as they count each incident. Also the definition of encounters that police would record as stops differs slightly from that used in the BCS.

The extent to which ratings of and contact with the police varied between the subgroups was also examined. There were no differences between the groups.

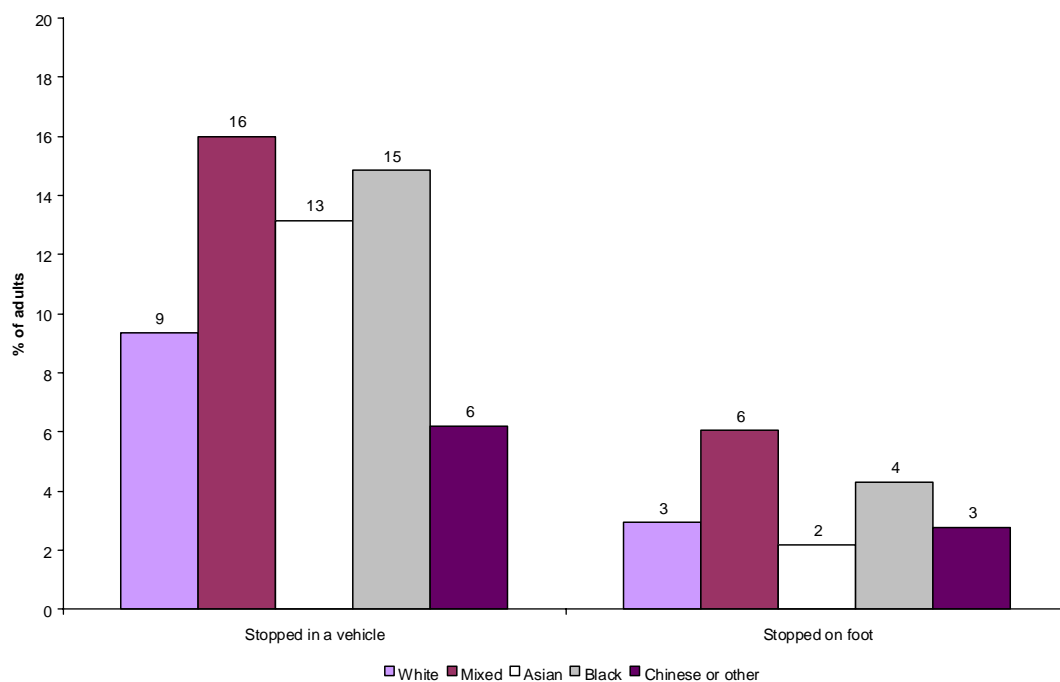
- There were no differences in the ratings of either local police, or police in general, between the subgroups that make up the Asian and Black subgroups, i.e. the ratings did not differ between Asian-Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups, or between Black-Caribbean or Black-African.
- There were no differences between the subgroups either in terms of the proportions of people who had any police or public-initiated contact with the police in the last 12 months.

¹⁷ The figures include all types of police-initiated contact, i.e. being stopped in a vehicle, on foot, or police contacting for other matters, either as a witness, suspect or for information.

¹⁸ These results should be treated with caution due to small base sample.

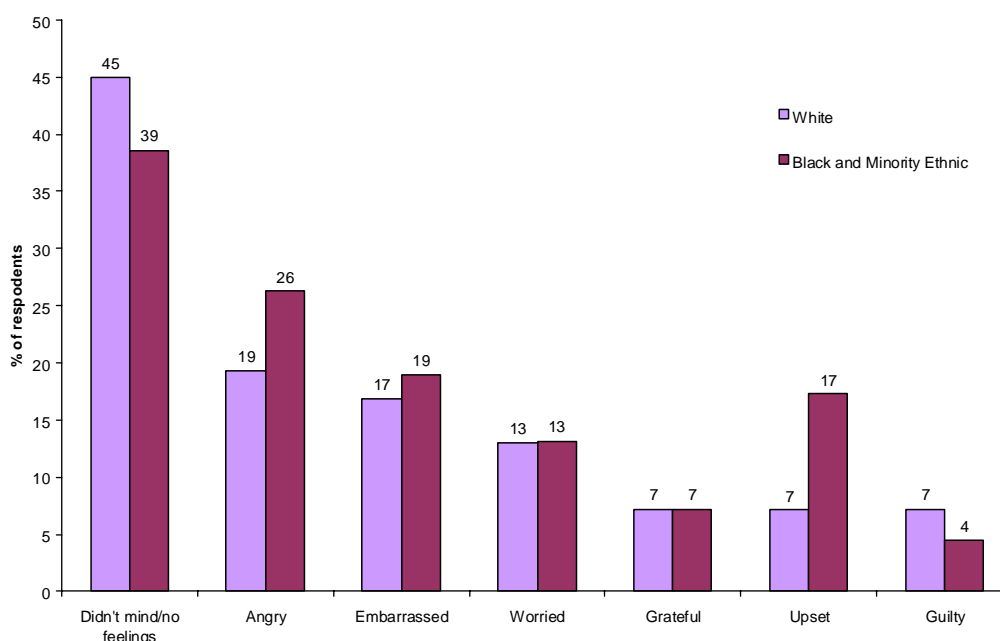
¹⁹ Either the vehicle or person in the vehicle.

Figure 4.2 Proportion of adults who were stopped by the police, BCS 2004/05



- Respondents were asked why they thought they had been stopped by the police. The reasons given by the police for why respondents had been stopped in a vehicle were generally similar among respondents from White and BME groups (Appendix A, Table 4.06). The most common reason among both groups was that they were stopped for a routine check, such as a tax disc check. The only difference between BME and White respondents was that White respondents were more likely to have been stopped for speeding (17%) than BME respondents (10%). Around half of the respondents were stopped for offence-related reasons.
- When asked how they felt when they were last stopped by the police, people were most likely to say that they did not mind and least likely to say that they felt guilty. People from BME groups were significantly more likely than White respondents to say that they felt upset (17% compared to 7%) and angry (26% compared to 19%, Figure 4.3, Appendix A, Table 4.07).
- The most common outcome of being stopped in a vehicle or on foot was just being asked questions (Appendix A, Tables 4.08 and 4.09). There were no differences between respondents from BME and White ethnic groups in terms of how likely they were to be arrested as a result of being stopped.

Figure 4.3 Emotional reactions to being stopped by the police, BCS 2004/05



Reporting crimes to the police

The BCS can be used to estimate the proportion of crimes that are reported to the police, and for those that are not reported to examine the reasons for not reporting. The proportion of crimes that had been reported to the police, according to the respondents who had experienced crime-related incidents, varied by ethnic group (Table 4.1).

In general, people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups were more likely to report crimes to the police than people from other ethnic groups. White people appeared to be more likely than the other groups to report household crimes (with the exception of Chinese and Other), but less likely to report personal crimes.

Household crimes.

- Overall household crimes were most likely to be reported to the police by households with an HRP from Chinese and Other ethnic groups (44% reported to the police), in comparison with households with an HRP from Mixed (35%), Asian (37%) or Black (38%) ethnic backgrounds.
- The reporting rates of vehicle-related thefts were also higher among households with HRPs from Chinese and Other ethnic groups (59%) in comparison with all the other groups. Vehicle-related thefts against households with a White HRP (50%) were also more likely to have been reported than those where the HRP was from a Mixed (36%) or Black (38%) ethnic groups.
- Burglaries of households where the HRP was Asian were more likely to have been reported to the police, in comparison with all other groups. Sixty-eight per cent of burglaries against households with an HRP from the Asian ethnic group had been reported to the police. Burglaries of households with an HRP from a Mixed (50%) or Black (48%) ethnic group were also less likely to have been reported than those where the HRP was from White (61%) or Chinese and Other ethnic groups (63%).

Reporting of personal crimes.

- People from Chinese and Other ethnic backgrounds were also most likely to report personal crimes (53% reported to the police). A larger proportion of all personal crimes where the victim was from Chinese or Other ethnic backgrounds were reported to the police compared with any other group, with the exception of Black people. Victims from Mixed ethnic groups (40%) and White victims (43%) were less likely to report personal crimes than those from other ethnic groups.
- Furthermore, people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups were more likely to report violent incidents than victims from any of the other ethnic groups (74%). Victims from Mixed ethnic backgrounds (44%) were less likely to have reported violent offences than victims from any other backgrounds. Additionally, reporting rates of violent incidents were higher among Black victims (67%) in comparison with White (43%) and Asian victims (50%).

Table 4.1 Reporting rates of household and personal crimes by ethnicity

Percentages	BCS 2004/05				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
All household crime	40%	35%	37%	38%	44%
Burglary	61%	50%	68%	48%	63%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945
All vehicle thefts	50%	36%	39%	38%	59%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	33,518	230	2,244	1,887	616
All personal crime	39%	40%	43%	48%	53%
All BCS violence ⁷	43%	44%	50%	67%	74%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042

As with the victimisation rates, the differences in the reporting rates may to an extent reflect differences in other characteristics of the BME and White groups rather than differences in how likely people from different backgrounds are to report crimes to the police.

Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police

BCS respondents who stated that they did not report crimes to the police were asked to indicate the reasons for not reporting. The most common reason given among all the ethnic groups was that the incident was thought to be “too trivial to report”, or that the “police could do very little about it”, followed by “the incident was thought to be a private matter and/or dealt with privately” (Appendix A, Table 4.10). There were some differences observed between the ethnic groups, although these did not appear related to differences in the levels of reporting between the groups.

- People from Asian ethnic groups were more likely to have thought that the incident was too trivial to report or that the police could do very little about it than people from all other ethnic groups. Eighty-three per cent of people from Asian backgrounds mentioned this as a reason for not reporting the crime to the police, whereas the figure was 71 per cent among White people, 69 per cent among Black people, 65 per

cent among people from Mixed ethnic groups and 61 per cent among people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups.

- That the “incident was thought to be a private matter/dealt with privately” was most common among people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups (26%). In comparison this reason was given by 19 per cent of White people, 18 per cent of Black people, 16 per cent of people from the Mixed ethnic group and nine per cent by people from the Asian ethnic group.

Victims' contact and satisfaction with the police

Respondents who said they had reported crimes to the police were asked how they contacted the police (Appendix A, Table 4.11).

- The most common way of contacting the police was calling the local police station. However, White respondents (63%) were more likely to contact the police by calling the local station than respondents from BME groups (48%).
- Respondents from BME groups were more likely to contact the police by calling 999 (31%) and by calling in at the police station (15%) than White respondents (20% and 10% respectively). It was not possible, however, to examine the extent to which this is due to differences in the circumstances in the crimes experienced rather than other factors.
- Overall the reasons for reporting crimes to the police given were similar between respondents from White and BME groups. The most common reason for reporting the crime was that “all crimes should be reported to the police” or that reporting crimes to the police “is the right thing to do”, by both White and BME group respondents (who had reported crimes to the police). However, a larger proportion of respondents from BME groups (52%) gave this as a reason compared with White respondents (42%). (Appendix A, Table 4.12).
- The next most common reason given was that the crime had been reported “in the hope that offenders would be punished”, again by both White (36%) and BME group (38%) respondents. Respondents from BME groups were more likely to cite that it was a “serious/major/upsetting crime” (25%) and “in the hope that property would be recovered” (23%) than White respondents (21% and 18% respectively).
- Overall victims were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police had handled the matter in 58 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about. There were no statistically significant differences between the groups, with the exception that victim satisfaction was lower among Asian respondents (47%) compared with White (58%), Mixed (63%) and Chinese and Other (61%) ethnic groups. The comparable figure was 53 per cent among Black ethnic groups (not statistically significant from Asian respondents).

It should be noted that based on the 2004/05 BCS victim satisfaction also varies between groups when looking at other socio-demographic factors such as gender and age, and can also be influenced by the outcome of the investigation. For example, nationally those who knew that an offender had been charged with the offence were the most likely group to be satisfied with the way the police had dealt with the matter (77% very or fairly satisfied). (See Allen *et al.*, 2006a for more information.)

Reporting racially motivated crimes to the police

Altogether over half of the victims of crimes that had been perceived as having been racially motivated (55%) said that the police had come to know about the incident in some way.²⁰ In the majority of these cases the victim had told the police that they thought the incident was racially motivated (67%).

Based on the 2004/05 BCS it was estimated that 42 per cent of crimes²¹ had been reported to the police, a lower proportion compared with racially motivated crimes. However, it should be noted that these figures are not directly comparable as they consist of slightly different crime types.

Witness satisfaction

The BCS also asks respondents whether they have witnessed crimes or crime-related incidents in the 12 months prior to their interview.

- The most commonly witnessed incidents were dangerous driving, anti-social behaviour and threatening or violent behaviour (Appendix A, Table 4.13).
- Nationally, in the 58 per cent of these incidents that the police came to know about witnesses were satisfied with the way the police had dealt with the matter. The comparable figures were 59 per cent among White respondents and 54 per cent among respondents from BME groups (not statistically significant).

Annoyance with and complaints against the police

All respondents were also asked if they had been really annoyed about police behaviour during the previous five years; if they had been really annoyed by the way a police officer behaved towards them or someone they knew; or about the way police handled a matter in which they were involved. In cases where respondents reported having been really annoyed by police behaviour they were further asked if they had made or tried to make a complaint.

- Most respondents, over eight in ten respondents, had not been annoyed with the police (83%). Overall 17 per cent of the adults could recall being really annoyed with a police officer during the previous five years. However, respondents from the Mixed ethnic group were most likely to have been really annoyed with police behaviour in the previous five years (27%, Appendix A, Table 4.14) compared with other ethnic groups.
- Of those who had been really annoyed with the police, 11 per cent (among both respondents from White and BME groups) had made or tried to make a complaint. The main reason for not making a complaint was that the respondents saw no benefit in doing so (Appendix A, Table 4.15). White respondents were more likely to say that there would be no benefit in making a complaint (67%) than respondents from BME groups (61%).

²⁰ In addition to the respondent or another person reporting the incident the police may have come to know about it in some other way, for example the police might have been on the scene, or come to know about it through investigating another incident.

²¹ Based on comparable crime only, see Nicholas *et al.*, 2006 for more information.

Chapter summary

- People from all BME groups had higher levels of confidence in the police compared with the White group, with the exception of respondents from a Mixed ethnic group.
- However, respondents from both BME and White groups were more likely to have higher levels of confidence if they had not been victims of crime or had contact with the police in the 12 months prior to their interview. This, and multivariate analyses carried out, indicate that levels of confidence in the police are mainly associated with factors other than ethnicity, such as confidence in the CJS and perceiving a low-level of disorder in the area.
- Respondents from Mixed ethnic groups were more likely to have had some form of contact with the police in the previous year compared with all the other ethnic groups, whereas respondents from Chinese or Other ethnic groups were less likely.
- Similar proportions of respondents from White and BME groups who had contacted the police said they had been satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter.
- People from Mixed, Asian and Black ethnic groups were more likely to have been stopped in a vehicle by the police compared with people from White and Chinese and Other ethnic groups. There were no differences in the likelihood of being stopped on foot between the groups. Of those who had been stopped, respondents from BME groups were more likely to be searched.
- The reasons for, emotional reactions to, and the outcomes of being stopped were mostly similar between the groups.
- In general people from Chinese and other ethnic groups were more likely to report crimes to the police than people from other ethnic groups. White people appeared to be more likely than some of the other groups to report household crimes, but less likely to report personal crimes. The most common reason among all groups was that the incident was too trivial to report or that the police could do very little about it, followed by that the incident was thought to be a private matter and/or dealt with privately.
- There were no statistically significant differences between the groups in terms of the proportions of victims who said they had been satisfied with the way the police dealt with the case (of those who reported crimes to the police), with the exception that the victim satisfaction was lower among Asian respondents compared with all other ethnic groups but Black groups.
- The levels of witness satisfaction were similar between respondents from BME and White groups.

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Appendix A: Tables

Conventions

'No answers' (missing values)

All analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.

Percentages

Row or column percentages may not add to 100 per cent due to rounding, unless otherwise stated.

Most tables present cell percentages where the figures refer to the percentage of people/households who have the attribute being discussed and the complementary percentage, to add to 100 per cent, is not shown.

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

Estimates of numbers of incidents

Estimates of numbers of incidents are rounded to the nearest 10,000.

Weighting

All BCS percentages and rates presented in the tables in the substantive chapters are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non-response. Tables show the unweighted base which represents the number of people/households interviewed in the specified group.

'-' indicates no response in that particular category (the question was asked but no-one chose that category).

'<1' indicates less than 0.5 per cent but not zero (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).

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

'..' for the BCS indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50, unless otherwise stated. For police recorded crime indicates that the data are not available.

'*' indicates that the change is statistically significant at five per cent level.²

² For more information see 'Statistical significance' and 'Confidence interval' in the Glossary.

Table 1.01 Respondent characteristics by ethnicity

	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese and Other
Male	48	44	51	46	49
16-24	14	43	24	18	21
25-34	15	19	28	20	28
35-44	19	23	19	31	24
45-64	33	14	21	21	22
65+	19	2	7	10	5
Female	52	56	49	54	51
16-24	13	38	21	17	19
25-34	15	24	29	23	31
35-44	18	20	19	32	21
45-64	31	14	23	21	24
65+	23	4	7	7	5
Educational level					
None	30	23	33	26	30
O level/GCSE	21	19	16	19	10
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	18	20	13	12	10
Degree or diploma	27	32	33	37	40
Other	5	6	5	7	10
Marital status					
Married	55	29	61	38	52
Cohabiting	9	11	1	6	6
Single	21	51	28	40	32
Widowed	8	2	3	3	2
Divorced	6	5	2	5	3
Separated	2	2	4	7	6
Employment status					
Employed	77	63	62	67	59
Unemployed	2	4	4	4	3
Inactive	22	33	35	29	38
Unweighted base	42,359	486	2,891	1,994	1,043

Table 1.02 Household characteristics by ethnicity

	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese and Other
Household income					
less than £5,000	8	15	13	21	24
£5,000 - £10,000	16	13	12	17	13
£10,000 - £20,000	23	27	24	26	23
£20,000 - £30,000	18	16	16	17	17
£30,000 or more	35	29	35	19	23
Tenure					
Owners	72	39	66	37	41
Social rented sector	18	37	15	44	27
Private rented sector	11	25	18	19	32
ACORN category					
Wealthy achievers	25	7	10	3	12
Urban prosperity	8	20	17	28	33
Comfortably off	30	21	27	14	16
Moderate means	14	14	29	14	12
Hard pressed	21	38	17	41	28
Council area					
Council area	19	31	14	31	23
Non-council area	81	69	86	69	77
Type of area					
Urban	77	94	98	99	95
Rural	23	6	2	1	5
Government Office Region					
North East	5	2	1	1	2
North West	14	11	10	4	7
Yorkshire & Humberside	10	6	7	4	4
East Midlands	8	5	7	4	4
West Midlands	10	11	17	12	7
East of England	11	8	5	4	4
London	10	35	42	62	53
South East	16	14	8	5	14
South West	10	6	2	2	3
Wales	6	2	1	1	3
Household structure					
Single adult & child/ren	5	20	5	17	7
Adults and child/ren	21	27	48	26	33
No children	40	45	34	41	47
Household reference person aged over 60	35	8	14	15	13
Accommodation type					
Detached house	25	7	12	3	13
Semi-detached house	34	23	27	15	16
Terraced house	28	36	43	39	32
Flats/maisonettes	13	34	18	43	38
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Level of physical disorder in the area¹					
Low	93	80	84	77	84
High	7	20	16	23	16
Vehicle ownership					
Yes	78	60	78	55	64
No	22	40	22	45	36
Unweighted base	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945

1. Level of physical disorder was based on interviewer assessment.

Table 2.01 Numbers of BCS incidents by ethnicity

	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese and Other
PROPERTY CRIME					
Vandalism	2,274,000	15,000	86,000	28,000	21,000
Vehicle vandalism	1,375,000	11,000	60,000	19,000	13,000
Other vandalism	899,000	4,000	26,000	9,000	7,000
Burglary²	651,000	4,000	24,000	19,000	12,000
Attempts	253,000	2,000	8,000	6,000	3,000
Attempts and no loss	374,000	3,000	13,000	10,000	5,000
With entry	398,000	2,000	16,000	13,000	10,000
With loss	277,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	7,000
All vehicle thefts	1,617,000	14,000	65,000	52,000	19,000
Theft from vehicle	1,037,000	8,000	38,000	36,000	10,000
Theft of vehicles	185,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	2,000
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	394,000	4,000	21,000	8,000	7,000
Bicycle theft	349,000	3,000	14,000	11,000	7,000
Other household theft	1,072,000	6,000	24,000	13,000	9,000
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME³	5,963,000	43,000	214,000	124,000	68,000
Unweighted base - household crimes	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945
Theft from the person	513,000	3,000	22,000	18,000	20,000
Snatch theft from person	70,000	0	6,000	4,000	3,000
Stealth theft from person	444,000	3,000	16,000	14,000	17,000
Other thefts of personal property	1,027,000	10,000	34,000	22,000	17,000
VIOLENCE					
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries) ⁴	1,336,000	19,000	55,000	25,000	13,000
Wounding	529,000	9,000	12,000	10,000	6,000
Robbery	225,000	3,000	7,000	9,000	9,000
All BCS violence⁵	2,159,000	31,000	81,000	48,000	31,000
Domestic violence	350,000	3,000	16,000	16,000	1,000
Acquaintance	771,000	15,000	23,000	11,000	8,000
Stranger	744,000	10,000	28,000	8,000	10,000
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	294,000	3,000	13,000	13,000	12,000
ALL PERSONAL CRIME⁶	3,630,000	44,000	131,000	84,000	65,000
Unweighted base - personal crimes	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042

1. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts and other household thefts, the 2004/05 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the estimated number of households for each of the groups. For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts, all BCS violence and other thefts of personal property, the 2004/05 numbers are derived by multiplying the incidence rates by the estimated number of adults in each of the groups in England and Wales. See Appendix C Methodological note.

2. Burglary with entry and attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus attempts and no loss also add up to total burglary.

3. For household offences all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Household crimes include bicycle theft, burglary, theft in a dwelling, other household theft, vehicle thefts and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

From 2002/03 the recorded crime definition does not include minor injuries.

5. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft.

6. For personal offences the respondent only reports on his/her experiences. Personal offences include common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts, all BCS violence and other thefts of personal property.

Table 2.02 Percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more, by ethnicity (prevalence risks)

Percentages	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
<i>Percentage victims once or more of:</i>					
Vandalism	7	8	8	4	5
Vehicle vandalism	5	7	7	3	3
Other vandalism	3	2	2	1	2
Burglary	3	4	3	3	4
Attempts	1	2	1	1	1
Attempts and no loss	2	2	2	2	2
With entry	2	2	2	2	3
With loss	1	2	2	2	3
All vehicle thefts	6	10	8	8	6
Theft from vehicle	4	7	5	6	4
Theft of vehicles	1	2	1	2	1
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	2	2	3	1	1
Bicycle theft	2	3	2	2	2
Other household theft	4	4	3	2	3
Theft from the person	1	1	1	2	3
Snatch theft from person	0	0	0	0	0
Stealth theft from person	1	1	1	2	3
Other thefts of personal property	2	3	2	2	3
Unweighted base	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>					
All vehicle thefts	8	17	10	15	9
Theft from vehicle	5	11	6	10	6
Theft of vehicles	1	3	1	3	1
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	2	4	3	2	2
Vehicle vandalism	6	11	8	6	5
Unweighted base	33,518	230	2,244	1,087	616
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>					
Bicycle theft	3	7	6	7	7
Unweighted base	18,508	147	877	527	293
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>					
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries) ²	2	4	2	2	2
Wounding	1	3	1	1	1
Robbery	1	1	0	1	1
Any BCS violence	4	7	3	4	4
Domestic violence	0	1	0	1	0
Acquaintance	1	3	1	1	1
Stranger	1	2	1	1	1
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Percentage victims once or more of:</i>					
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	18	23	21	17	17
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	6	11	6	7	9
All BCS CRIME³	24	29	26	24	23
Unweighted base - personal crimes	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042
Unweighted base - household crimes	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945

1. Risks for common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft and other theft of personal property are based on adults. Risks for vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts are based on households.

2. The BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries.

3. This rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

Table 2.03 Percentage of respondents victimised more than once, BCS 2003/04

Percentages	2003/04 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
All household crime	31	39	34	30	34
<i>Unweighted base</i>	7,296	102	603	333	111
All personal crime	24	-	24	18	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,377	54	205	148	80
All BCS crime	36	42	37	35	34
<i>Unweighted base</i>	8788	147	749	460	182

Notes:

1. '-' denotes that estimates cannot be calculated due to small sample sizes
2. Figures based on sample sizes less than 100 should be treated with caution, as figures based on small sample sizes can have large fluctuations.

Table 2.04 Victimization rates per 10,000 adults/households by ethnicity

2004/05 BCS

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
PROPERTY CRIME					
Vandalism	1,139	1,352	1,354	584	797
Vehicle vandalism	689	983	950	398	519
Other vandalism	451	368	403	186	278
Burglary	326	399	382	401	477
Attempts	127	212	129	124	102
Attempts and no loss	188	236	202	202	194
With entry	199	187	253	276	375
With loss	139	162	180	199	284
All vehicle thefts	810	1,289	1,029	1,071	752
Theft from vehicle	520	743	601	747	403
Theft of vehicles	93	160	101	168	83
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	198	386	327	156	265
Bicycle theft	175	318	225	226	289
Other household theft	537	580	383	267	332
Theft from the person	135	116	133	206	328
Snatch theft from person	18	0	38	47	47
Stealth theft from person	116	116	95	159	281
Other thefts of personal property	270	377	206	256	289
VIOLENCE					
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries) ³	350	723	330	288	214
Wounding	139	344	73	111	100
Robbery	59	95	43	101	159
All BCS violence⁴	567	1,163	483	546	520
Domestic violence	92	113	95	182	15
Acquaintance	202	579	139	121	136
Stranger	195	375	169	96	163
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	77	95	81	147	206
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME⁵	2,988	3,937	3,373	2,548	2,647
ALL PERSONAL CRIME⁶	953	1,657	784	961	1,090
Unweighted base - personal crimes	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042
Unweighted base - household crimes	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945

1. Rates for common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft, all BCS violence and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.

2. It is not possible to construct a rate for all BCS/comparable crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.

3. The BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries.

4. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft.

5. For household offences all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Household crimes include bicycle theft, burglary, theft in a dwelling, other household theft, vehicle thefts and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

6. For personal offences the respondent only reports on his/her experiences. Personal offences include common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts, all BCS violence and other thefts of personal property.

Table 2.05 Percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more, by ethnicity (prevalence risks), 2002/03 to 2004/05
BCS

	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	Change 2002/03 to 2004/05		Change 2003/04 to 2004/05		
Vandalism								
White	7	7	7					
Mixed	12	8	8					
Asian	9	9	8					
Black	5	5	4					
Chinese or other	4	4	5					
Burglary								
White	3	3	3	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	10	8	4	↓	*	↓	*	
Asian	4	4	3					
Black	4	4	3					
Chinese or other	3	4	4					
Vehicle-related theft								
White	10	9	8	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	22	17	17					
Asian	13	14	10	↓	*	↓	*	
Black	16	14	15					
Chinese or other	15	11	9	↓	*			
All BCS violence								
White	4	4	4			↓	*	
Mixed	11	11	7			↓	*	
Asian	4	5	3	↓	*	↓	*	
Black	5	5	4					
Chinese or other	5	3	4					
All household crimes								
White	21	20	18	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	34	29	23	↓	*			
Asian	23	24	21	↓	*			
Black	19	18	17					
Chinese or other	19	15	17					
All personal crimes								
White	7	7	6	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	17	16	11	↓	*	↓	*	
Asian	9	9	6			↓	*	
Black	9	8	7					
Chinese or other	8	8	9					
All BCS crime²								
White	27	26	24	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	46	39	29	↓	*	↓	*	
Asian	30	31	26	↓	*	↓	*	
Black	26	26	24					
Chinese or other	27	21	23					

1. Risks for violence and personal crimes are based on adults. Risks for vandalism, burglary, and household crimes are based on households. Risk for vehicle crime is based on vehicle owning households.

2. This rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

3. Statistical significance of changes are indicated by a single asterisk for significance at the five per cent level. See Appendix D: Methodological Note for more information.

Table 2.06 Victimization rates per 10,000 adults/households by ethnicity, 2002/03 to 2004/05 BCS

	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	Change 2002/03 to 2004/05		Change 2003/04 to 2004/05		
Vandalism								
White	1,141	1,114	1,139					
Mixed	2,336	1,209	1,352					
Asian	1,535	1,387	1,354					
Black	796	714	584					
Chinese or other	680	621	797					
Burglary								
White	426	413	326	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	1,763	1,417	399	↓	*	↓	*	
Asian	529	439	382					
Black	487	468	401					
Chinese or other	348	640	477					
Vehicle-related theft								
White	1,050	927	810	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	1,679	1,442	1,289					
Asian	1,385	1,457	1,029	↓	*	↓	*	
Black	1,175	933	1,071					
Chinese or other	1,114	893	752					
All BCS violence								
White	649	637	567	↓	*			
Mixed	1,711	1,763	1,163					
Asian	686	808	483			↓	*	
Black	654	704	546					
Chinese or other	831	502	520					
All household crimes								
White	3,399	3,213	2,988	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	6,737	5,583	3,937	↓	*			
Asian	4,095	3,894	3,373	↓	*			
Black	2,979	2,719	2,548					
Chinese or other	2,722	2,465	2,647					
All personal crimes								
White	1,103	1,054	953	↓	*	↓	*	
Mixed	2,674	2,536	1,657					
Asian	1,200	1,291	784	↓	*	↓	*	
Black	1,113	1,158	961					
Chinese or other	1,311	1,070	1,090					

1. Rates for common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft, all BCS violence and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.

2. It is not possible to construct a rate for all BCS/comparable crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.

3. The BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries.

4. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft.

5. For household offences all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Household crimes include bicycle theft, burglary, theft in a dwelling, other household theft, vehicle thefts and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

6. For personal offences the respondent only reports on his/her experiences. Personal offences include common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts, all BCS violence and other thefts of personal property.

Table 3.01 Number of racially motivated BCS incidents by ethnicity

2004/05 BCS

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
PROPERTY CRIME					
Vandalism	8,800	4,300	16,700	6,900	2,800
Vehicle vandalism	5,500	1,900	9,100	4,000	700
Other vandalism	3,400	2,400	7,500	2,800	2,000
Burglary	4,100	100	1,900	500	300
Attempts	800	100	1,400	300	0
Attempts and no loss	2,700	100	1,900	500	300
With entry	3,300	0	500	200	300
With loss	1,500	0	0	0	0
All vehicle thefts	800	300	3,100	500	0
Theft from vehicle	0	0	2,400	500	0
Theft of vehicles	800	0	500	0	0
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	0	300	200	0	0
Bicycle theft	600	500	300	0	0
Other household theft	600	0	200	0	0
Theft from the person	1,900	0	600	200	400
Snatch theft from person	0	0	0	200	400
Stealth theft from person	1,900	0	600	0	0
Other thefts of personal property	0	0	0	800	0
VIOLENCE					
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries) ²	47,300	2,000	26,800	5,000	3,800
Wounding	20,300	500	1,500	1,200	1,100
Robbery	7,700	900	300	800	3,200
All BCS violence³	75,400	3,300	28,500	7,300	8,400
Domestic violence	0	0	0	1,500	0
Acquaintance	37,600	1,700	12,700	600	3,200
Stranger	30,000	700	15,500	4,000	1,700
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	7,700	900	300	1,100	3,500
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME⁴	15,000	5,300	22,100	7,900	3,000
ALL PERSONAL CRIME⁵	77,200	3,300	29,000	8,100	8,400
ALL BCS	92,200	8,600	51,100	16,000	11,400
Unweighted base - personal crimes	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042
Unweighted base - household crimes	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945

1. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts and other household thefts the 2004/05 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by the estimated number of households for each of the groups. For common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts, all BCS violence and other thefts of personal property the 2004/05 numbers are derived by multiplying the incidence rates by the estimated number of adults in each of the groups in England and Wales.

2. The BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries.

3. All BCS violence includes common assault, wounding, robbery and snatch theft.

4. For household offences all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Household crimes include bicycle theft, burglary, theft in a dwelling, other household theft, vehicle thefts and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

5. For personal offences the respondent only reports on his/hers experiences. Personal offences include common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch thefts, stealth thefts, all BCS violence and other thefts of personal property.

Table 3.02 Percentage of households/adults who were victims of racially motivated crimes once or more, by ethnicity (prevalence risks)

Percentages	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
<i>Percentage victims once or more of:</i>					
Vandalism	<.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
Vehicle vandalism	<.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other vandalism	<.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Burglary	<.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Attempts	<.1	0.1	0.1	<.1	0.0
Attempts and no loss	<.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
With entry	<.1	0.0	<.1	<.1	0.1
With loss	<.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All vehicle thefts	<.1	0.2	0.2	<.1	0.0
Theft from vehicle	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Theft of vehicles	<.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	0.0	0.2	<.1	0.0	0.0
Bicycle theft	<.1	0.2	<.1	0.0	0.0
Other household theft	<.1	0.0	<.1	0.0	0.0
Theft from the person	<.1	0.0	<.1	<.1	0.1
Snatch theft from person	0.0	0.0	0.0	<.1	0.1
Stealth theft from person	<.1	0.0	<.1	0.0	0.0
Other thefts of personal property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unweighted base	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945
<i>Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more of:</i>					
All vehicle thefts	<.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Theft from vehicle	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Theft of vehicles	<.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	0.0	0.3	<.1	0.0	0.0
Vehicle vandalism	<.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
Unweighted base	33,518	230	2,244	1,087	616
<i>Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more of:</i>					
Bicycle theft	<.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unweighted base	18,508	147	877	527	293
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more of:</i>					
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries) ²	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3
Wounding	<.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Robbery	<.1	0.3	<.1	0.1	0.5
Any BCS violence	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1
Domestic violence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Acquaintance	<.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Stranger	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	<.1	0.3	<.1	0.1	0.6
<i>Percentage victims once or more of:</i>					
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	<.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
All BCS CRIME³	0.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9
Unweighted base - personal crimes	42,359	485	2,884	1,979	1,042
Unweighted base - household crimes	42,346	366	2,824	1,925	945

1. Risks for common assault, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft and other theft of personal property are based on adults. Risks for vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts are based on households.

2. The BCS common assault definition includes minor injuries.

3. This rate is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

Table 3.03 Percentage of crimes perceived to be racially motivated

2004/05 BCS

	White	Unweighted base	All BME	Unweighted base	Total	Unweighted base
PROPERTY CRIME						
Vandalism	0.4	3479	20.4	480	0.4	3,957
Vehicle vandalism	0.4	2199	15.9	331	0.4	2,531
Other vandalism	0.3	1280	30.1	149	0.3	1,426
Burglary	0.6	1129	5.4	227	0.6	1,353
Attempts	0.3	430	-	72	0.3	500
With entry	0.8	699	2.7	155	0.8	853
All vehicle thefts	0.0	2,801	2.6	542	0.0	3,345
Theft from vehicle	0.0	1,777	3.2	335	0.0	2,118
Theft of vehicles	0.4	367	-	82	0.4	447
Attempted thefts of and from vehicle	0.0	657	1.4	125	0.0	780
Bicycle theft	0.2	654	2.0	144	0.2	792
Other household theft	0.1	1,852	0.7	185	0.1	2,033
Theft from the person	0.3	480	1.8	114	0.3	594
Other thefts of personal property	0.0	866	1.0	138	0.0	1,004
VIOLENCE						
Common assault (includes some with minor injuries)	3.4	860	35.9	142	3.4	1,002
Wounding	3.6	394	-	53	3.6	447
Robbery	3.1	174	-	50	3.1	224
All BCS violence	3.3	1,500	26.8	271	3.3	1,771
Domestic violence	0.0	240	-	42	0.0	282
Acquaintance	4.5	475	-	75	3.9	550
Stranger	3.9	539	-	78	3.9	617
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	2.4	246	-	76	2.4	322
Threats	3.4	1,112	39.5	192	3.4	1,304
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	0.2	9,915	8.7	1,578	0.2	11,480
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	2.0	2,774	16.4	497	2.0	3,271
TOTAL BCS CRIME	0.9	12,676	10.5	2,075	0.9	14,751

1. '-' denotes the figures cannot be calculated due to small base size.

2. "Don't know" and "Refused" responses were included in the analysis and treated as not racially motivated incidents.

3. Threats are not included in the total BCS crimes or personal crimes.

Table 3.04 Victim and offender relationships in racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
All incidents	
Stranger	52
Known by sight or casually	27
Known well	21
<i>Unweighted base</i>	331

Table 3.05 Offender characteristics in racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
Sex of offenders	
Male	70
Female	20
People of both sexes	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	247
Age of offenders	
Under school age	0
School age	10
Aged between 16 and 24	66
Aged 25 to 39	30
Aged 40 or older	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	246
Number of offenders	
One	42
Two	7
Three	8
Four or more	43
<i>Unweighted base</i>	248

Notes:

1. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one offender could be involved.

Table 3.06 Offender(s) ethnicity in racially motivated incidents

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
White	43
Black	29
Asian	34
Chinese	0
Other	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>248</i>

Notes:

1. Percentages sum to more than 100 as more than one offender could be involved

Table 3.07 Whether offender/s under the influence of drink or drungs in racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
Under influence of drink	
Yes	35
No	56
Don't know	8
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>248</i>
Under influence of drugs	
Yes	23
No	51
Don't know	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>248</i>

Notes:

1. Not asked if offender identified as under school age.

Table 3.08 Location of racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
All incidents	
Other location	31
Around the home	25
Around work	5
Street	16
Pub or club	18
Transport	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	331

Table 3.09 Timing of racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
All incidents	
During week	59
At weekend	41
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>301</i>
Day	
During morning	16
During afternoon	28
Morning/afternoon	1
Evening and night	
During evening	37
During night	15
Evening/night	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>305</i>

Table 3.10 Use of force in racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
All incidents	
Force used	42
No force used	47
Not able to say anything about offender/no contact	11
Unweighted base	331
Grabbing or pulling bag etc.	<1
Grabbing or pushing	47
Punched or slapped	46
Kicked	45
Hit with a weapon	37
Used or tried to sexually assault/ rape	1
Verbally abused	44
Other	12
Unweighted base	108

Notes:

1. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one response was allowed.
2. Figures for type of force used are based on incidents which involved use of force.

Table 3.11 Use of weapons in racially motivated incidents

Percentages	BCS 2004/05
All incidents	
Weapon used	34
No weapon used	55
Not able to say anything about offender/no contact	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	320
Knife	5
Hitting implement ¹	13
Glass/bottle	9
Stabbing implement	2
Firearm	3
Stones	2
Syringe	0
Other	10
<i>Unweighted base</i>	327

1. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

2. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one response was allowed.

Table 3.12 Emotional impact of racially motivated incidents

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
Respondent was emotionally affected	87
<i>Unweighted base</i>	315
Degree of emotional upset	
<i>Respondent was affected:</i>	
Very much	38
Quite a lot	36
Just a little	14
Respondent not affected	13
<i>Unweighted base</i>	315
Type of emotional response respondent experienced¹	
Anger	57
Annoyance	38
Shock	37
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	29
Fear	47
Difficulty sleeping	14
Depression	13
Anxiety or panic attacks	12
Crying/tears	23
Other	<1
Respondent not affected	13
<i>Unweighted base</i>	315

Notes:

1. Percentages sum to more than 100 as more than one response was allowed.

Table 3.13 Perceived seriousness of racially motivated incidents

Percentages	2004/05 BCS
<i>Rated seriousness of crime:</i>	
1-6	34
7-13	40
14-20	26
Mean rating	9
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>328</i>

Notes:

1. 1-6 represents the least serious assessment and 14-20 represents the most serious.

Table 4.01 Percentage of people saying police do an excellent/good job

Percentages	BCS 2004/05				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
Local police	48	50	53	56	60
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>41,299</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>2,817</i>	<i>1,918</i>	<i>995</i>
Police in general	48	45	52	52	56
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>42,031</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>2,841</i>	<i>1,948</i>	<i>1,014</i>

Table 4.02 Ratings of local police by type of contact

	BCS 2004/05			
	% saying local police do good/excellent job	<i>Unweighted base</i>	All BME	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Any contact with police	45	3,931	47	1,233
No contact with police	50	6,323	57	2,066
Stopped in a vehicle ¹	44	830	47	411
Not stopped in a vehicle	49	9,421	55	2,886
Stopped on foot ²	39	198	34	77
Not stopped on foot	48	10,055	54	3,222
Public-initiated contact	44	2,858	43	780
No public-initiated contact	50	7,396	57	2,518
Police-initiated contact	46	2,034	49	732
No police-initiated contact	49	8,220	55	2,567

1. 'Stopped in a vehicle' includes being approached or stopped in a car or on a motorcycle.

2. The figures should be treated with caution due to small base sample.

Table 4.03 Ratings of police by victimisation

% saying police do good/excellent job		BCS 2004/05			
	White	<i>Unweighted base</i>	All BME	<i>Unweighted base</i>	
Rating of local police					
Victim of crime in the last 12 months	41	10,441	44	1,783	
Not a victim in the last 12 months	51	30,858	59	4,418	
Rating of police in general					
Victim of crime in the last 12 months	42	10,576	41	1,814	
Not a victim in the last 12 months	50	31,455	57	4,471	

Table 4.04 Contacts with the police in 12 months prior to interview

Percentages	BCS 2004/05				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese and Other
Any police-initiated contact	22	31	22	25	14
Stopped while in a vehicle (as driver or passenger)	9	16	13	15	6
Returning missing property; dealing with ringing alarms; asking information about a crime or other reason	9	9	7	8	5
Required to show documents, or give a statement	2	2	1	2	0
To investigate a disturbance, traffic accident or offence; search a home; make an arrest; or to ask to move on	3	3	1	2	1
Stopped and questioned whilst on foot	3	6	2	4	3
Any public-initiated contact	28	32	20	21	21
To report a crime	14	16	11	12	12
To report a suspicious person/circumstance; a disturbance or nuisance or other problem (including alarms)	9	9	7	5	6
To report an accident or emergency, missing person/property; or give information	7	8	3	5	4
To ask for advice or information (including directions)	2	2	2	2	2
For a social chat	1	2	0	0	0
Any contact with the police	40	48	35	37	29
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>10,471</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>1,597</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>512</i>

1. The unweighted base for different types of contact may vary slightly.

Table 4.05 Proportion of stops that resulted in a search, by ethnicity

Percentages	2004/05 BCS							
	Stopped in a vehicle ¹	Unweighted base	Resulted in search	Unweighted base	Stopped on foot	Unweighted base	Resulted in search ²	Unweighted base
White	9	10,467	8	836	3	10,468	17	201
BME	13	3,394	25	419	3	3,396	62	78

1. 'Stopped in a vehicle' includes being approached or stopped in a car or on a motorcycle.

2. Results for searched on foot should be treated with caution due to the small base sample.

Table 4.06 Reasons for being stopped in a vehicle by the police

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	White	All BME	Total
Routine check (e.g. tax discs)	25	29	25
Speeding	17	10	17
Other motoring/traffic offence	15	14	15
Some vehicle defect (e.g. faulty brake lights)	13	14	13
Some other driver-related behaviour	7	11	7
Suspected drink driving	6	3	6
To check car ownership	5	6	5
Some matter other than offence	4	4	4
Some other (non-motoring) offence	3	2	3
Matched suspect description for a crime	1	<1	1
Case of mistaken identity	1	2	1
Parking offence	1	3	1
Police received information about offence	1	1	1
In vicinity of crime	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>844</i>

1. 'Stopped in a vehicle' includes being approached or stopped in a car or on a motorcycle.

Table 4.07 Emotional reaction to being stopped

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	White	All BME	Total
Didn't mind/no feelings	45	39	45
Angry	19	26	20
Embarrassed	17	19	16
Worried	13	13	13
Grateful	7	7	7
Upset	7	17	9
Guilty	7	4	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>919</i>

1. Base includes those that could not remember their emotional reaction.

Table 4.08 Outcome of being stopped in a vehicle¹ by the police

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	White	All BME	Total
Just asked questions	41	40	42
Told to take documents to the police station	18	17	17
On the spot warning	17	13	16
Carried out a breath test	12	5	12
Gave driving advice	11	9	11
Issued a fixed penalty notice	8	10	9
Gave warning about vehicle fault	7	7	7
Gave a copy of form stating reasons for search	4	3	4
Other	3	2	3
Gave advice on vehicle maintenance	2	4	3
Made an arrest	2	3	2
Issued a Vehicle Defect Rectification Notice	1	1	1
Said they would issue a summons	1	1	1
Said they might issue a summons	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	835	417	919

1. 'Stopped in a vehicle' includes being approached or stopped in a car or on a motorcycle.

Table 4.09 Outcome of being stopped on foot by the police

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	White	All BME	Total
Just asked questions	71	69	70
Took name and address	24	37	24
None of these	10	5	10
On the spot warning	6	1	6
Gave a copy of form stating reasons for search	6	12	7
Made an arrest	2	<1	2
Said they might issue a summons	0	0	0
Said they would issue a summons	0	0	0
<i>Unweighted base</i>	201	78	211

1. Results for BME group should be treated with caution due to the small base sample.

Table 4.10 Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police

	2004/05 BCS				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese or other
Trivial/ police couldn't have done anything	71	65	83	69	61
Private matter/ dealt with privately	19	16	9	18	26
Inconvenient	6	8	5	4	6
Reported to other authorities	5	8	3	4	2
Dislike/ fear of police/ previous bad experiences with the police or courts	2	6	1	1	1
Fear of reprisal	2	1	3	1	4
Common occurrence	2	4	2	5	1
Fault of friend/ relative/respondent	1	6	<1	1	0
Thought someone else had reported it	<1	0	1	2	0
Unable to contact police/police not interested	<1	0	<1	1	0
Offender not responsible	<1	0	<1	2	<1
Part of the job	<1	0	<1	0	0
Other	2	2	1	4	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	6,931	162	801	467	226

Table 4.11 How the police were contacted

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	White	BME all
Phone call to the local police station	63	48
999 call	20	31
Called in at the police station	10	15
Other	5	2
Approached an officer in the street	2	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	5,038	835

Table 4.12 Reasons for reporting

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	White	BME all
All crimes should be reported/right thing to do/duty/automatic	42	52
In hope offenders would be punished	36	38
Serious/major/upsetting crime	21	25
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to oneself	21	20
For purposes of insurance claim	18	19
In hope property would be recovered	18	23
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to someone else	15	15
To satisfy other authorities	4	3
Other	4	3
Third person reported crime	3	2
Needed assistance (to get home)	3	4
Police were on the spot	1	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	5,166	858

Table 4.13 Witnessed crimes**Percentages****BCS 2004/05**

	White	All BME
Dangerous driving	72	59
Anti-social behaviour or disorder	45	42
Threatening or violent behaviour	33	33
Shoplifting	14	17
Vandalising property or vehicle	14	12
None of these	11	13
Stealing a/from a vehicle	4	5
Breaking/attempting breaking into a property	4	4
Someone being robbed or mugged	2	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	31,380	4,227

Table 4.14 Annoyance with police behaviour

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
White	17	10,466
Mixed	27	249
Asian	16	1,596
Black	19	1,036
Chinese or Other	9	512
All Adults	17	11,125

Table 4.15 Reasons for not complaining to the police

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	White	BME all
No benefit	67	61
Not the appropriate person	15	12
Unsure of consequences	6	7
Did not know who to complain to	5	8
Worried about police response	4	5
Too long after incident	2	2
Could not understand complaints procedure	1	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1388	503

1. Based on respondents who had been really annoyed with police behaviour in the past five years.

Appendix B: The British Crime Survey

The figures in the report are based on the BCS interviews carried out in the 2004/05 financial year. The BCS is a large, nationally representative, victimisation survey of approximately 45,000 adults living in private households. The main purpose of the survey is to measure levels and risk of victimisation in England and Wales by asking people about their experiences of crime in the 12-months prior to their interview. The survey also covers a wide range of other crime related topics such as attitudes and experiences of the CJS and the police, worry about victimisation and perceptions of anti-social behaviour. The first results from the 2004/05 BCS were reported in *Crime in England and Wales 2004/05* (Nicholas *et al.*, 2005).²²

The BCS is important in providing information about the levels of crime and victimisation. It covers crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police. It also provides reliable information about trends in levels of crime as the questions relating to victimisation have remained unchanged since the survey began and are therefore unaffected by changes in reporting and recording of crimes. However, the BCS excludes personal crimes against people aged under 16 and crimes against businesses.²³ The BCS also excludes certain crimes such as murders and drug offences. In addition the BCS figures, as any survey figures, are estimates and therefore subject to a sampling error.²⁴ For more information about the BCS see Nicholas *et al.*, 2005.

The survey was first carried out in 1982, and has been carried out continuously throughout the year since 2001. The 2004/05 BCS was based on 45,120 interviews carried out between April 2004 and March 2005. The response rate was 75 per cent.²⁵ The main sample included 2,711 respondents from BME groups. The figures in this report also include an additional non-White boost sample of 3,703 respondents. The overall sample size of the dataset used in the analyses therefore included 48,823 respondents. The response rate for the ethnic boost sample was 54 per cent. It should be noted that the lower response rate of the ethnic boost is expected. Firstly the sampling methods differ and also many BME groups are more likely to live in areas where the contact and response rates are lower across the BME and White groups (see BCS technical report, Grant *et al.*, 2006 for more information on sampling methods).

²² The annual volume does not report results by ethnicity as it is based on the core sample only, and the sample sizes for respondents from BME groups are too small for analysis by ethnicity.

²³ Other Home Office reports have included figures for these. See Budd *et al.*, (2005) for victimisation against people aged under 16, and Shury *et al.*, (2005) for information on crimes against businesses.

²⁴ See Appendix D: Methodological Note.

²⁵ Based on the overall response rate for the financial year 2004/05.

Appendix C: Multivariate analyses

Multivariate analysis allows underlying factors that drive the dependent variable of interest to be identified. The forward stepwise logistic regression described in this report selects those variables, in order of their strength of prediction, that are statistically associated with the dependent variable independently of the other variables included in the model. This does not imply a causal relationship, and care is needed in selecting variables for inclusion.

The odds ratios that are produced allow one to understand which categories within independent variables are more likely to be associated with the dependent variable category of interest (for instance risk of victimisation) compared with other categories in that independent variable. Where odds ratios are higher than one, respondents in that category have relatively higher odds of having higher risk of victimisation than those in the reference category.

Table C.1 Logistic regression model for risk of all personal crime:

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Sex and age	Female 65+	(reference category)	1.00	
	Male 16-24		5.63	*
	Male 25-34		3.03	*
	Male 35-44		2.28	*
	Male 45-64		1.33	*
	Male 65+		0.52	*
	Female 16-24		3.80	*
	Female 25-34		2.53	*
	Female 35-44		2.16	*
	Female 45-64		1.50	*
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		0.49	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening	None	(reference category)	1.00	
	Less than three times a week		1.46	*
	More often		2.33	*
Marital status	Widowed	(reference category)	1.00	
	Married		0.75	*
	Cohabiting		0.94	
	Single		1.20	
	Separated		1.54	*
	Divorced		1.53	*
Constant			0.05	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .116, indicating that 12% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, accommodation type, household income, educational level, ethnic group, employment status, disability, tenure, council area, rural/urban area.

Table C.2 Logistic regression model for risk of all violence

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Sex and age	Female 65+	(reference category)	1.00	
	Male 16-24		17.90	*
	Male 25-34		8.98	*
	Male 35-44		6.70	*
	Male 45-64		3.31	*
	Male 65+		0.76	
	Female 16-24		7.39	*
	Female 25-34		4.76	*
	Female 35-44		4.75	*
	Female 45-64		2.95	*
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		0.43	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening	None	(reference category)		
	Less than three times a week		1.27	*
	More often		2.05	*
Marital status	Widowed	(reference category)	1.00	
	Married		0.73	
	Cohabiting		1.15	
	Single		1.26	
	Separated		2.17	*
	Divorced		2.13	*
Constant			0.01	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .136, indicating that 14% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, accomodation type, household income, educational level, ethnic group, employment status, disability, tenure, council area, rural/urban area.

Table C.3 Logistic regression model for risk of burglary

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Level of home security	High	(reference category)	1.00	
	Medium		1.42	*
	Low		14.93	*
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		0.47	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Sex and age	Female 65+	(reference category)	1.00	
	Male 16-24		3.10	*
	Male 25-34		1.73	*
	Male 35-44		2.24	*
	Male 45-64		1.56	*
	Male 65+		1.12	
	Female 16-24		1.96	*
	Female 25-34		2.73	*
	Female 35-44		2.33	*
	Female 45-64		1.53	*
Ethnic group	White	(reference category)	1.00	
	Mixed		2.22	
	Asian		2.90	*
	Black		1.43	
	Chinese and other		1.82	*
Constant			0.12	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .261, indicating that 26% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, accommodation type, marital status, household income, years lived at the address, educational level, number of hours home left unoccupied on average, disability, tenure, council area, rural/urban area.

Table C.4 Logistic regression model for risk of vehicle vandalism

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		0.42	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Sex and age	Female 65+	(reference category)	1.00	
	Male 16-24		2.97	*
	Male 25-34		3.64	*
	Male 35-44		3.18	*
	Male 45-64		2.58	*
	Male 65+		1.16	
	Female 16-24		2.79	*
	Female 25-34		3.25	*
	Female 35-44		3.05	*
	Female 45-64		2.25	*
Constant			0.06	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .064, indicating that 6% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, accomodation type, marital status, household income, educational level, ethnic group, employment status, disability, number of cars, tenure, council area, rural/urban area.

Table C.5 Logistic regression model for risk of home vandalism

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		0.35	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Sex and age	Female 65+	(reference category)	1.00	
	Male 16-24		3.41	*
	Male 25-34		3.56	*
	Male 35-44		2.26	*
	Male 45-64		2.58	*
	Male 65+		1.38	
	Female 16-24		2.73	*
	Female 25-34		2.84	*
	Female 35-44		2.61	*
Female 45-64		1.61	*	
Constant			0.09	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .074, indicating that 7% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, accomodation type, marital status, household income, educational level, ethnic group, employment status, disability, tenure, council area, rural/urban area.

Table C.6 Logistic regression model for risk of vehicle vandalism

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Sex and age	Female 65+	(reference category)	1.00	*
	Male 16-24		4.28	*
	Male 25-34		4.41	*
	Male 35-44		3.88	*
	Male 45-64		2.74	*
	Male 65+		1.15	
	Female 16-24		3.96	*
	Female 25-34		4.24	*
	Female 35-44		3.19	*
	Female 45-64		2.50	*
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		0.54	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Constant			0.05	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .044, indicating that 4% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, accomodation type, marital status, household income, educational level, ethnic group, employment status, disability, number of cars, tenure, council area, rural/urban area.

Table C.7 Logistic regression model for ratings of police in general

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Confidence in CJS being effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice	Very/fairly confident		5.11	*
	Not very confident		3.94	*
	Not at all confident	(reference category)	1.00	
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		1.31	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Constant			0.27	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .148, indicating that 15% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, respondent socio-economic status, household income, perceptions of changes in crime rate in local area, educational level, age, newspapers read, ethnic group, tenure, area type (inner-city/urban/rural), sex, whether been victim of violence in the last 12 months, whether been victim of burglary in the last 12 months, whether been victim of total BCS crime, council area, if had any contact with the police in the last 12 months.

Table C.8 Logistic regression model for ratings of local police

			2004/05 BCS	
			Odds ratio	Significance
Confidence in CJS being effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice	Very/fairly confident		4.29	*
	Not very confident		3.44	*
	Not at all confident	(reference category)	1.00	
Anti-social behaviour area	Low		1.63	*
	High	(reference category)	1.00	
Perception of how much crime rate has changed in area since two years ago	A lot more crime	(reference category)	1.00	
	A little more crime		1.09	
	About the same		1.38	*
	A little less crime		1.85	*
	A lot less crime		1.97	*
Constant			0.17	

1. Variables are listed in the order of strength of prediction.

2. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds of risk of victimisation compared with the reference category in that variable, and odds ratios less than one relatively low odds.

3. Significance at the 5% level indicated by *.

4. All variables included in the table were significantly associated with the dependent variable after controlling for other variables.

5. Nagelkerke R square = .150, indicating that 15% of the variation was explained by the variables.

6. Variables included in the analysis that were not found to be strong predictors of risk of victimisation were: government region, respondent socio-economic status, household income, educational level, age, newspapers read, ethnic group, tenure, area type (inner-city/urban/rural), sex, whether been victim of violence in the last 12 months, whether been victim of burglary in the last 12 months, whether been victim of total BCS crime, council area, if had any contact with the police in the last 12 months.

Appendix D: Methodological Note

Household crimes – For household offences reported in the BCS, all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Therefore the respondent answers on behalf of the whole household in the offence categories of: bicycle theft; burglary; theft in a dwelling; other household theft; thefts of and from vehicles; and vandalism to household property and vehicles. It is not possible to calculate estimates of household crimes for the 2001/02 BCS as no information about the household reference person's (HRP's) ethnicity was collected.

Household reference person (HRP) –The HRP is the member of the household in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented, or is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. Where this responsibility is joint within the household, the HRP is the person with the highest income. If incomes are equal, then the oldest person is the HRP.

Personal crimes – For personal offences, the respondent reports only on his/her experience to the BCS. This applies to the following offence categories: assault; sexual offences; robbery; theft from the person; and other personal theft. In the BCS data presented in this volume 'all personal crime' excludes sexual offences, the number of sexual offences picked up by the survey is too small to give reliable estimates and these figures are not provided in this publication.

Population estimates – Estimates of the White and BME populations (numbers of individuals and households) were obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) carried out by the Office of National Statistics. The estimates are based on the figures from the LFS for spring 2004, which represents the midpoint in the BCS reference period for 2004/05 data.

Sampling error – A sample, as used in the BCS, is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn. As such, the sample may produce estimates that differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of the error depends on the sample size, the size of the estimate, and the design of the survey. It can be computed and used to construct confidence intervals. Sampling error is also taken into account in tests of statistical significance.

Statistical significance – Because the BCS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In this publication, tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in twenty chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance), unless otherwise stated.

It is not possible to calculate statistical significance of change in the estimates of total numbers of crimes or racially motivated crimes.

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