A Randomised Controlled Trial on Public Information Provision

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The NPIA’s Research, Analysis and Information Unit (RAI) commissioned NatCen to design and carry out a survey based on a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) with members of the public. The overall aim was to assess the impact that information about crime and policing has on public perceptions.

The research stems from a Home Office commitment to making maps of local data on crime and anti-social behaviour publicly available. The commitment is part of a broader strategy to increase the volume and quality of information accessible to the public on crime and policing, with a view to enhancing transparency and public knowledge, as well as fostering greater external scrutiny of police performance locally. By early 2009, all police forces in England and Wales were expected to provide information on crime mapping and neighbourhood policing on their websites, in line with the jointly-issued Code of Good Practice[^1] on local information provision.

1.2 Aims

The purpose of the study was to test the impact of crime maps on public perceptions, alongside other approaches to information provision. Overall, the study had four specific objectives:

- To show whether crime maps have a positive impact on public perceptions when viewed under ‘controlled’ conditions (compared to no information).
- To establish whether information about neighbourhood policing has a positive impact on public perceptions when viewed under ‘controlled’ conditions (compared to no information).
- To find out whether a ‘package’ of information on crime and policing has an effect on public perception equal to, or greater than, crime maps on their own (compared to no information).
- To discover whether online information and printed information have the same effect on public perceptions (compared to no information); this aim was subsequently excluded from the study at the pilot stage.

In order to assess ‘public perceptions’, a number of outcomes measures were identified. These outcome measures included the following:

- **Perceptions of the local police**
  - The local police perceived to be community-oriented
  - The local police perceived to be effective
  - Confidence in the police

- **Perceptions of the local area**
  - Crime perceived to be a problem in the local area
  - Crime perceived to be increasing in the local area

- **Perceptions of personal safety**
  - The perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime
  - Worry about being a victim

The research conforms to the idea of an ‘efficacy study’ in public health research\(^2\). Such studies determine whether an intervention does more harm than good when introduced in an ‘ideal’ setting, and can be used to conclude whether an intervention ‘works’ for a particular group of people. The study is primarily focused on those who ‘receive treatment’ rather than the wider public, and as such does not fit the model of an ‘effectiveness study’ in that it does not seek to examine the wider impact of the intervention in a more complex, naturalistic setting.

More generally, the research is intended to contribute to debates on public accountability and, in particular, the extent which increased information is likely to enhance the public’s understanding of, and trust in, official statistics and to encourage citizens to take a more active role in the scrutiny of police performance.

### 1.3 Ethical approval

Prior to the project starting, it went through an process of ethical approval at NatCen, where key elements of the study were considered by an Research Ethics Committee following the submission of an application form for approval.

This committee considered issues such as whether: the population being studied was one which was particularly vulnerable; the survey involved sensitive issues; it would cause psychological stress or anxiety or cause harm or negative consequences to participants; it involved prolonged data collection or an unusual burden on respondents; it caused a risk to interviewers or researchers.

Ethical approval was granted, with the Chair of the committee agreeing that the survey raised no major ethical risks or issues.

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2. STUDY DESIGN

2.1 Summary of Design

In order to assess the efficacy of crime information and maps, the survey used an RCT method. The principal strength of an RCT is random allocation, as this allows an assessment to be made about what would have happened without the intervention (the counterfactual). As such, RCTs produce the highest standard of evaluation evidence and are the principal focus of systematic literature reviews to determine ‘what works’.

The survey was based on a national, random probability sample of the public in England and Wales. The addresses selected for the survey were allocated, at random, to one of three treatment groups or to a control group, summarised below (and also described in more detail in table 4.1).

- TYPE ONE: Local crime maps
- TYPE TWO: Local neighbourhood policing information
- TYPE THREE: Combined package of crime maps and neighbourhood policing information
- TYPE FOUR - Control group: no information provided.

All participants were then surveyed in a face-to-face interview, to measure their perceptions immediately after the intervention was delivered (i.e. post-test observation). This approach allows the impact of different interventions to be assessed by comparing perceptions in the various groups.

2.1 The Sample

2.2.1 Overview

The aim of the study was to establish the impact of providing adults with different types and amounts of information on crime in their local area. In order to achieve this, it was estimated that data were required from 7,200 respondents across England and Wales.

In designing the sample it was assumed that 10% of the addresses selected from the PAF will be non-residential or unoccupied and that the response rate at occupied eligible addresses would be 60%. This means 13,360 addresses need to be selected.

The sample was designed to be nationally representative; there were no boost samples of regions or sub-groups and each address on the sampling frame had an equal probability of inclusion. The sample was drawn from the ‘small user’ Postcode Address File (PAF\(^3\)), a list of all addresses (delivery points\(^4\)) in the country which

\(^3\) The sample used Royal Mail postcode update 46.
receive less than 500 items of mail per day. It was drawn in two stages: at the first stage the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected, at the second stage addresses were selected within the sampled PSUs. All Police Force Areas (PFAs) in England and Wales were included on the sampling frame.

2.2.2 Sampling PSUs

PSUs were selected from a complete list of postcode sectors in England and Wales, compiled using information from the PAF. The PSUs were postcode sectors or groups of postcode sectors; postcode sectors with fewer than 500 addresses were grouped with neighbouring sectors to reduce the effects of clustering. Grouped sectors were treated as a single unit\(^5\).

Prior to selection the PSUs were sorted by Government Office Region (GOR), with Inner and outer London treated separately\(^6\). Stratifying by a regional variable before selection ensures the sample is geographically representative as the regional distribution of the sample will mirror that of the population.

Within each GOR the PSUs were grouped into 5 bands based on population density (number of private households in the geographical area, based on 2001 Census data, divided by area in hectares). This ensures a representative split of urban and rural areas in the sample. Within the 55 bands thus created, the file was then sorted by the proportion of households with a Household Representative Persons (HRP) with a non-manual occupation (the number of HRPs with NS-SEC 1 and 2 divided by the total number of HRPs, based on 2001 Census data). This variable is used as a proxy for area deprivation and was included to ensure the sample contained a representative spread of different types of areas.

Once the sampling frame was thus sorted, 334 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to the number of addresses within them\(^7\). Note that because PSU’s are sampled in proportion to the number of addresses, and then a fixed number of addresses sampled from each selected PSU, the selected sample of addresses has an equal probability design, thus minimising the design effects due to sampling.

2.2.3 Sampling addresses

Before addresses were selected a number of addresses were excluded from the sampling frame. The NatCen Historical Database flags all addresses selected for NatCen epsem PAF samples in the last three years. These addresses were excluded prior to selection of addresses to avoid interviewers re-visiting recently contacted

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\(^4\) Strictly speaking the PAF contains delivery points, rather than addresses. In most cases the two are analogous and the term address has been used here for simplicity.

\(^5\) There are 8249 postcode sectors in England and Wales, once the grouping exercise has been carried out there were 7706 PSUs on the sampling file.

\(^6\) Wales is not a Government Office Region but is used as an equivalent for the purposes of stratification.

\(^7\) A count of the addresses was cumulated down the complete ordered list of PSUs. A sampling interval, I, was generated where I = total address count/334 (where 334 is the required number of PSUs). A random start, R, between 1 and I was generated and 334 PSUs selected by taking those containing the R\(^{th}\), (R+I)\(^{th}\), (R+2I)\(^{th}\),… address, working down the cumulative total.
households. This excludes around 1% of addresses on the PAF in England and Wales. Addresses sampled for the Crime Mapping Study were added to the Historical Database.

Each selected PSU was split into quarters based on Ordnance Survey grid references. The PAF was then used to select addresses from each quarter PSU.

40 Addresses were selected systematically from each quarter PSU\(^8\), giving a sample of 13,360 addresses. Prior to selection the addresses were sorted by postcode to ensure the selected addresses were distributed at even intervals throughout the quarter PSU.

The selected addresses were then systematically allocated to one of four treatment groups. The interviewers did not know which treatment group the address belonged to in advance of the interview.

At each selected address the interviewer enumerated the number of dwelling units (households). A small number of addresses (less than 1%) contain multiple households. In these cases the interviewer selected one household at random using a Kish grid; this was done to avoid possible contamination of treatment groups. At each responding household the interviewer selected one adult aged 16 years or over from all the adults resident in that household. The selection was carried out at random using a Kish grid.

2.2.4 Pilot sample

A pilot sample was carried out to test procedures. The pilot was carried out at 80 addresses sampled in four PSUs, once each in North Yorkshire, Gwent, Greater Manchester and Norfolk PFAs. The four PSUs were purposively selected to give a range of urban and rural areas.

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\(^8\) This was done by using an interval of M/40, and a random start between 1 and M/40, where M is the address count for the quarter PSU.
3. DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSE

3.1 Piloting

A pilot was conducted, based on four areas: North Yorkshire, Gwent, Greater Manchester and Norfolk. In total, 80 addresses cases were sampled, 20 in each area.

The pilot fieldwork took place in early May 2009. The four interviewers working on the pilot attended a personal briefing, as well as a debrief session at the end of fieldwork to discuss the findings from the pilot. A total of 32 interviews was achieved.

Crime maps were not available in one of the pilot areas (Greater Manchester), as this police force had not produced crime maps on their website. Instead, a decision was taken to use maps from a nearby area (Lancashire PFA). The interviewer was instructed to state that the maps were similar to ones that would have been used if Greater Manchester Police had produced maps for the area.

The following changes to the research and questionnaire took place after the pilot:

- It was felt that a more detailed introduction or script was needed to the crime maps and neighbourhood policing information so that the respondents were guided as to how they should examine the information displayed. As a result, for the main fieldwork interviewers were issued with show cards (B1, B2 and C1) which they read out while respondents were looking at the on-screen material. Interviewers also instructed respondents to tell them when they had finished looking at the material, so that they could continue with the interview; this was because, at the pilot, some respondents were unsure how long they should spend looking at the material.
- It was decided that 2 sections of block E (procedural justice questions) should be conducted by respondent self-completion, using computer-assisted self-interviewing (CASI), due to the sensitive nature of the questions.
- All cases in the control group received procedural justice (Block E) questions during the pilot, whereas only half of control group respondents received these questions in the main fieldwork. This approach ensured that these questions were tested thoroughly in the pilot.
- As part of the main fieldwork, two pages of neighbourhood policing information were used. During the pilot only one page had been included.
- In the pilot, the crime maps and neighbourhood policing information were produced in both hardcopy (paper) and onscreen display format. Addresses in treatment groups were randomly allocated either the hardcopy or onscreen version. This was changed for the main stage fieldwork, in which only onscreen information was used.
- There were other minor changes to the questionnaire and the addition of some questions, as well as minor changes to the introductory letter.
3.2 Main stage fieldwork

3.2.1 Materials

The crime maps and neighbourhood policing information were displayed to respondents as ‘screenshots’: still image copies of actual web pages. Screenshots of two crime maps (one total recorded crime and one anti-social behaviour (ASB) map) and of two Neighbourhood Policing information web pages were captured for the majority of sample points (for exceptions, please see Table 3.1 below).

Crime maps

One set of crime maps (Total Crime and ASB) was generated for all of the addresses in the sample point. One example postcode was systematically selected (address number 20) in each sample point and this postcode was used to generate the crime map for the whole sample point by entering it into the search facility on the local police force crime map webpage.

Prior to capture, each crime map was compared with a map of the PSU with all of the selected addresses marked out, the ‘interviewer map, to ensure that the crime map covered all addresses in the point.

In the first instance, the zoom of the crime map was set to the same zoom level as the interviewer map as that is related to the population density of the area. The zoom of the crime map was the adjusted, if necessary, to make sure all addresses in the PSU were covered and it was possible (depending on the type of crime map used by the local police force) to identify street names, village names and/or the general layout of the local area.

As crime maps were not available on the Greater Manchester Police website at the time of the fieldwork, the NPIA used InstantAtlas software to create maps at a Basic Command Unit level based on publicly available crime data on the force website.

Neighbourhood policing information

The same example postcode for each sample point was also used to generate the neighbourhood policing information screenshots for the teams local to the respondents in the PSU. The postcode was entered in the search facility on the DirectGov ‘Find your nearest local neighbourhood policing team web page’. Two screenshots were taken, wherever possible and depending on the content and layout of the neighbourhood policing websites, to include information about the team-members, contact details and local priorities and/or recent actions.

All the images were captured in Microsoft Explorer web browser, with the text size set to Medium. After removing unnecessary toolbars and any disclosive information (such as the full postcode in the search box) the screenshots were captured by holding Alt and PrintScrn and pasted into Ms Paint. The screen resolution used throughout the screenshot capturing process was 1280 x 1024 pixels, the images were saved as 24-bit Bitmap files and then resized to 1024x700 pixels to fit the interviewers’ laptop screen size.
Table 3.1 Exceptions to materials used for crime mapping and neighbourhood policing information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Force Area</th>
<th>Exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester Police</td>
<td>No crime maps on police website. Total and ASB crime maps shown were created by NPIA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Hampshire Total crime map from LA website. No ASB maps on website. Respondents were shown one (total crime) map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire Police</td>
<td>No ASB maps on police website. Respondents were shown one (total crime) map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yorkshire Police</td>
<td>No total crime map on police website, respondents shown “Other Violence” crime map and ASB map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames Valley Police</td>
<td>Only one Neighbourhood policing information screenshot shown to respondents (due to material on police website fitting on one screenshot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire Constabulary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Yorkshire Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 5 PSUs only; 2 1 PSU only; 3 2 PSUs only.

Example crime maps (including one from every provider) and neighbour policing information screenshots are included in the Appendices.

Advance letter

Advance letters were supplied to interviewers so that they could post them a few days in advance of approaching households. Letters were sent by 2nd class post. The letter briefly described the purpose of the survey, explained how addresses were selected and reassured potential respondents that their answers would be treated in strict confidence. A Welsh translation of the letter was included for addresses in Wales.

Respondents were provided with a telephone number for Natcen’s Operations Department that they could telephone if they had any queries. Any substantive queries or complaints were subsequently passed on to researchers to deal with. Interviewers were notified of any refusals made direct to the Operations Department as a result of the advance letter. Interviewers were not required to visit these addresses and they did not count against interviewers’ individual response rates. However, they were counted as non-response (office refusals) in calculating the overall response to the survey.

Fieldwork documents (the questionnaire, showcards, advance letters, address record forms) are included in the Appendices.

3.2.2 Interviewer briefing

All interviewers attended a personal briefing which was given by members of the research team. In total, 11 briefing sessions were conducted at different locations. The briefings covered an explanation of the background to the survey and its
objectives, the sample design, and instructions relating to the fieldwork assignment and questionnaire.

During the briefings, a dummy interview was carried out and questions relating to the survey and procedures answered.

3.2.3 Fieldwork procedures

Fieldwork took place between the 5th June and 10th August 2009. A total of 235 interviewers worked on the main stage of the fieldwork.

NatCen’s Operations Department transmitted the sampled addresses to the interviewers by modem, whilst the programme (including appropriate screen shots) was loaded onto interviewer laptops at briefings.

Survey materials (show cards, interviewer instructions) were either provided to interviewers at briefings or despatched to them by post.

Any queries about transmission or other technical matters were dealt with by a computer helpline run from the Operations Department during working hours, and by a team of experienced interviewers working from home outside of working hours. Laptop maintenance was handled by a separate department within NatCen.

Interviewers attempted to make contact at every address in their assignment except those notified as office refusals, with a requirement to visit each address on at least six different occasions, if necessary, in order to make contact. These visits had to include two calls after 6pm between Monday to Thursday and two at the weekend.

Interviewers were supplied with an Address record Form (ARF) for each sampled address. They used this to record details of their visits (and any telephone contact) at the address, to record dwelling and respondent selection, and to record a final outcome. Because of the critical use of visual materials in the survey, individuals with severe sight problems were excluded from the survey (using unproductive code 530).

Like all NatCen projects in the field, the survey was backchecked to ensure that interviewers were working to the standards to which they were trained and in accordance with the specific project requirements on which they were briefed. A minimum of 10% of the total productive interviews were backchecked, the majority (usually 90%) by telephone but where this was not possible (usually 10%) by letter. If the responses received indicated significant deviations from the standards set, a supervisor was asked to revisit the address/addresses concerned personally. Backchecking was carried out within 4 weeks, of the interview date (with letters being sent within 3 weeks).

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9 Fieldwork was delayed by a week from originally scheduled to ensure that intervening did not take place during the 2009 local elections campaigning period. The local election took place on the 4th June.
3.2.4 Response rate

The table below outlines the response rates for this project.

In total, interviews were conducted with 7,434 respondents aged 16 and over (7,434 fully productive interviews and one partial).

The achieved number of interviews represented a 61.8 per cent response rate to in-scope cases issued to the field at the upper limit of response rate (which excludes cases with Uncertain/unknown eligibility and uses the lower limit of eligible cases total).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lower limit of response rate</th>
<th>Upper limit of response rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addresses issued</td>
<td>13360</td>
<td>13360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitely out of scope</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper limit of eligible cases</td>
<td>12220</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain/unknown eligibility</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower limit of eligible cases</td>
<td>12027</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview achieved</td>
<td>7434</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview not achieved</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>2692</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contact</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-response</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. QUESTIONNAIRE AND DATA

4.1 Questionnaire content

The questionnaire for the pilot and main stage was developed by NPIA staff, in close consultation with the NatCen research team. Most of the questions were taken from other crime and victimisation surveys.

A modular format was used, reflecting the different treatment groups, with modules as follows:

- Block A – Introduction and general questions about their local area (asked of all).
- Block B – Total crime map and ASB map display
- Block C – Neighbourhood Policing Information display
- Block D – Local policing assessments and questions about their knowledge of the police (asked of all)
- Block E – Further policing assessments and questions about their own possible criminal behaviour (asked of half of control group). Includes 2 CASI sections.
- Block F – Background information about respondent, questions about education, ethnicity and the newspapers they read.

Table 4.1 summarises the differences in the questionnaire between the four groups. As noted in the table, the ordering of the receipt of the combined package (crime maps and neighbourhood policing information) was randomised in order to reduce any possible information display ordering effect.

Throughout the questionnaire, “Don’t know” and “Refused” responses were available for interviewers to use as part of the CAPI program, but were not presented as an option to respondents for any question using a showcard. This was done to minimise the number of “don’t know” and “refused” responses obtained.

The questionnaire is documented in Appendix A.
Table 4.1 Summary of questionnaire content for different groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment groups</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TYPE ONE (a) Local crime maps</td>
<td>Receives a copy of a webpage which shows their local area crime maps showing levels of recorded i) TOTAL CRIME and ii) ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE TWO (b) Local neighbourhood policing information</td>
<td>Receives a copy of 2 webpages which shows their local police force’s NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING INFORMATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| TYPE THREE Combined package of (a) Local crime maps + (b) Local neighbourhood policing information | Receives both CRIMES MAPS and NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING INFORMATION.  
  • Different order of display (randomised):  
    o Half receive (Block B) Local crime maps then (Block C) Local neighbourhood policing information  
    o Half receive (Block C) Local neighbourhood policing information then (Block B) Local crime maps |
| TYPE FOUR Control group (no information) | NO INFORMATION PROVIDED  
  Half of this group (randomly allocated) receive additional questions about procedural justice and their general attitudes to crime and committing crime. |

4.2 Blaise software programme

The CAPI questionnaire was designed and implemented using the software system Blaise 4.

The survey program was tested by the research and operations teams. Checks were made to ensure the accuracy and sense of questionnaire wording and response options, as well as the accuracy of showcard references. Scenarios were tested to ensure that routing was correct and that respondents would not be asked inappropriate questions dependent on the circumstances. There were also checks for screen layout, spelling and the clarity of instructions to interviewers.

The program included timestamps so that, as part of the analysis, it is possible to examine how long people looked at the maps or neighbourhood policing information as well as how long the interview took overall.

4.3 Data processing

An edited data file was produced in SPSS format. The file was anonymised, but included indicators of the Police Force Area, Government Office region and Standard region. The data included the weights described below.
No editing or coding of the data took place. However, interviewer comments and notes relating to the self-completion (CASI) sections were examined by the research team and new derived variables were added for ease of data analysis.

From this examination of the data, additional variables were created to highlight key aspects of the survey, such as the treatment group for each case and also whether the self completion sections where readout by the interviewer.

Appendix B lists additional variables on the dataset.

4.4 Weighting

The weights attached to the data correct for the unequal selection of dwelling units (DU) and individuals and for biases caused by differential non-response. The different stages of the weighting scheme are outlined in detail below.

4.4.1 Selection weights

Selection weights are required because not all the individuals had the same probability of selection. There are unequal selection probabilities for DUs at addresses that contained more than one DU and for individuals in households containing more than one eligible person.

At each address the interviewer established the number of dwelling units (DU) and selected one at random. This design means DUs at addresses with more than one DU are under-represented in the sample. A DU selection weight is required; this is equivalent to the number of DU at the address. For the majority of cases (99% of the sample) this is equal to 1.

Within each responding DU a single person aged 16 or over was selected at random. Persons in large households have a lower chance of being selected and are under-represented in the sample. An individual selection weight is needed to address this. This weight is equivalent to the number of eligible persons in the household.

Both selection weights were trimmed to avoid a small number of very high or very low weights in the sample; such weights would inflate standard errors, reducing the precision of the survey estimates and causing the weighted sample to be less efficient. Less than one per cent of the sample was trimmed at each stage.

4.4.2 Non-response model

Certain subgroups in the population (such as young men) tend to be less likely to respond to surveys than others. These groups can end up under-represented in the sample, which can cause the survey estimates to be biased. Non-response weights reduce bias by adjusting the sample to make it more representative of the population.

Auxiliary variable (information that exists for both responding and non-responding households) can be used to model response behaviour of the sample members and
the results of the model used to generate a non-response weight. A logistic regression model was used to model the data, with the dependent variable indicating whether or not the selected individual responded to the survey. Ineligible households (non-residential households and derelict or unoccupied addresses) were not included in the non-response modelling. A number of area level and interviewer observation variables were used to model response. The areas-level variables included population density (population in private households divided by the area of the postcode sector in hectares), Government Office Region, ONS urban rural indicator and a number of measures based on data from the Census 2001. A full list of the variables used is given in Table 1.

Table 4.2 Variables used in the logistic regression model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Office Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONS Urban/Rural Indicator (England &amp; Wales)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in private households / area in hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcode sector-level variables based on Census 2001:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent HPSs nssec 1to2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent households owner occ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent households rent from council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent population non white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent households no car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent population muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent population 16+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent households no dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent households in detached houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent population 16-74 unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview Observations variables:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were there barriers (i.e. locked gate, intercom) to the address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the relative condition of the address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the relative condition of the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of dwelling is the property (i.e. detached house, flat, etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (PFA was not used due to the small numbers in some PFAs)

Not all the variables examined were retained for the final model: variables not strongly related to a household’s propensity to respond were dropped from the analysis.

The logistic regression model generates the probability of a case participating in the survey given their characteristics (based on the area-level variables and interviewer observations). The non-response weights are then calculated as the inverse of the predicted probabilities. Hence respondents in households with characteristics associated with lower levels of response will have a smaller probability and a larger weight. Not all the variables used made it into the final model. Variables not strongly related to a household’s propensity to respond to this survey were dropped from the analysis.

The variables found to be related to response were; Government Office Region (GOR); population density (population in private households according to the Census 2001 divided by the area in hectares); urban rural indicator; relative condition of the address; whether there were entry barriers to the selected address; the proportion of
households in postcode sector without dependent children and the proportion of persons in postcode sector aged 60 years or over.

The model shows that the probability of getting a response is higher if there are no barriers to entry (for instance, if there are locked gates around the address or an entry phone) and if the relative condition of the address is about the same or better than others nearby. Response is also higher if the address is in the West Midlands, London, East of England or the South East and if the address is in a hamlet or isolated dwelling. Response is lower in areas with a high population density; where there a higher proportion of households do not have dependent children and where a lower proportion of the population are aged 60 years or over. The full model is given in the table below.
Table 4.3 The final non-response model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>Wald</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOR</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>1.148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.101</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.101</td>
<td>1.180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and The Humber</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.686</td>
<td>1.044</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.108</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>1.377</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.455</td>
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<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.816</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>1.285</td>
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<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>1.226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales (baseline)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barriers to address</td>
<td>203.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No barriers</td>
<td>-0.82</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>203.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.441</td>
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<tr>
<td>One or more barrier to entry (baseline)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative condition of the address</td>
<td>120.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>-1.06</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>116.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>-0.48</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse (baseline)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS urban rural indicator (some categories collapsed)</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban &gt;= 10k</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.248</td>
<td>1.145</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town &amp; Fringe</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.817</td>
<td>1.030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>0.131</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.482</td>
<td>0.912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling (baseline)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>0.998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% households in postcode sector without dependent children</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% persons in postcode sector aged 60+</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>1.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.275</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>3.616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. The response is 1 = individual responding to the survey, 0 = non response
2. Only variables that are significant at the 0.05 level are included in the model
3. The model $R^2$ is 0.04 (Cox and Snell)
4. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
5. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom df. If the test is significant (sig. < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model.
The non-response weight is calculated as the inverse of the predicted response probabilities saved from the logistic regression model. The non-response weight was then combined with the selection weights to create the final non-response weight. The top one per cent of the weight were trimmed before the weight was scaled to the achieved sample size (resulting in the weight being standardised around an average of one).

4.4.3 Calibration weighting

The final stage of the weighting was to adjust the final non-response weight so that the weighted respondent sample matched the population in terms of age, sex and region. Only adults aged 16 and over are eligible to take part in the survey, therefore the data have been weighted to the British population aged 16+ based on the 2007 mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics.

The survey data were weighted to the marginal age/sex and GOR distributions using raking-ratio (or rim) weighting. As a result, the weighted data should exactly match the population across these three dimensions. This is shown in Table 4.4.
Table 4.4 Weighted and unweighted sample distribution, by GOR, age and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Unweighted respondents</th>
<th>Resp’s weighted by selection weight only</th>
<th>Resp’s weighted by un-calibrated non-response weight</th>
<th>Resp’s weighted by final weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North east</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North west</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and the Humber</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East midlands</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West midlands</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South east</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South west</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age and sex**

| Male 16-19                    | 3.4        | 1.8                    | 2.9                                     | 2.8                                                | 3.4                           |
| Male 20-24                    | 4.3        | 1.8                    | 2.6                                     | 2.6                                                | 4.3                           |
| Male 25-34                    | 8.0        | 6.2                    | 6.5                                     | 6.2                                                | 8.0                           |
| Male 35-44                    | 9.3        | 7.9                    | 8.0                                     | 7.9                                                | 9.3                           |
| Male 45-54                    | 7.9        | 7.8                    | 8.8                                     | 8.7                                                | 7.9                           |
| Male 55-64                    | 7.2        | 7.8                    | 8.1                                     | 8.3                                                | 7.2                           |
| Male 65+                      | 8.6        | 11.7                   | 10.8                                    | 11.1                                               | 8.6                           |
| Female 16-19                  | 3.2        | 1.5                    | 2.1                                     | 2.0                                                | 3.2                           |
| Female 20-24                  | 4.1        | 2.7                    | 3.1                                     | 3.0                                                | 4.1                           |
| Female 25-34                  | 8.0        | 8.0                    | 7.7                                     | 7.5                                                | 8.0                           |
| Female 35-44                  | 9.4        | 10.5                   | 10.3                                    | 10.2                                               | 9.4                           |
| Female 45-54                  | 8.1        | 8.5                    | 9.4                                     | 9.5                                                | 8.1                           |
| Female 55-64                  | 7.4        | 9.2                    | 8.7                                     | 9.2                                                | 7.4                           |
| Female 65+                    | 11.2       | 14.6                   | 11.0                                    | 11.0                                               | 11.2                          |

Unweighted base 43,859,661      | 7,433      | 7,433                  | 7,433                                   | 7,433                                               | 7,433                         |
The calibration weight is the final non-response weight to be used in the analysis; this weight has been scaled to the responding sample size. The range of the final weight is given in Table 4.5.

### Table 4.5 Range of final weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final calibrated non-response weight</td>
<td>7,433</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4.4 Effective sample size

The effect of the sample design on the precision of survey estimates is indicated by the effective sample size (neff). The effective sample size measures the size of an (unweighted) simple random sample that would achieve the same precision (standard error) as the design being implemented. If the effective sample size is close to the actual sample size then we have an efficient design with a good level of precision. The lower the effective sample size is, the lower the level of precision. The efficiency of a sample is given by the ratio of the effective sample size to the actual sample size. Samples that select one person per household tend to have lower efficiency than samples that select all household members. The final calibrated non-response weights have an effective sample size (neff) of 5,432 and efficiency of 73 per cent.
APPENDIX A QUESTIONNAIRE DOCUMENTATION

BLOCK A

ASK ALL

Alntro
"Thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey on crime and policing in your area. Before I begin, I should stress that your answers will be used for statistical purposes only and will be treated in strict confidence by the research team. To start, I'd like to ask a few questions about your views on this area."

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

YrsArea
"How long have you lived in this AREA?
EXPLAIN: BY THIS AREA I MEAN WITHIN ABOUT A 15 MINUTE WALK FROM HERE."

1. Less than 12 months
2. 12 months but less than 2 years
3. 2 years but less than 3 years
4. 3 years but less than 5 years
5. 5 years but less than 10 years
6. 10 years but less than 20 years
7. 20 years or longer

ANTrust
"SHOWCARD A1
Choosing an answer from this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area. (By your area I mean within about a 15 minute walk from here).
‘People in this neighbourhood can be trusted’."

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

ACourtesy
"SHOWCARD A1
‘People act with courtesy to each other in public spaces in this area’."

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

APride
"SHOWCARD A1"
‘You can see from the public space here that people take pride in their environment’.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

### BLOCK B

#### ASK ALL IN BLOCK B

**INTROB**

"INTERVIEWER: PRESS 1 AND ENTER TO CONTINUE"

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

**BC1MapQ**

"INTERVIEWER: INTRODUCE TOTAL CRIME MAP BY USING QUESTION TEXT ON SEPARATE SHOWCARD B1 REMEMBER TO PRESS ONE AND ENTER TO FINISH SHOWING THE MAP ONSCREEN"

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

**BC2MapQ**

Note: Total crime map is displayed on screen until “1 and <Enter>” are pressed.

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

#### ASK ALL IN BLOCK B EXCEPT IF PFA = HAMPSHIRE OR WILTSHIRE

**BA1MapQ**

"INTERVIEWER: INTRODUCE ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CRIME MAP BY USING QUESTION TEXT ON SEPARATE SHOWCARD B2 REMEMBER TO PRESS ONE AND ENTER TO FINISH SHOWING THE MAP ONSCREEN"

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

#### ASK ALL IN BLOCK B EXCEPT IF PFA = HAMPSHIRE OR WILTSHIRE

**BA2MapQ**

Note: ASB crime map is displayed on screen until “1 and <Enter>” are pressed.

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

#### ASK ALL

**BHpMapQ**

"SHOWCARD B3

How informative or uninformative was the information you saw on the map(s)?"

1. Very informative
2. Fairly informative
3. Fairly uninformative
4. Very uninformative
5. Don’t know
BTrMapQ
"SHOWCARD B4
How much did you trust or distrust the information on the map(s)?"

1. Trust a lot
2. Trust a little
3. Distrust a little
4. Distrust a lot
5. Don’t know
BLOCK C

ASK ALL IN BLOCK C
IntroC
"INTERVIEWER: PRESS 1 AND ENTER TO CONTINUE"
   1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

CComPIQ
"INTERVIEWER: INTRODUCE NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING INFORMATION BY USING QUESTION TEXT ON SEPARATE SHOWCARD C1
NOTE THERE WILL BE TWO PAGES OF INFORMATION TO DISPLAY. REMEMBER TO PRESS ONE AND ENTER TO FINISH SHOWING EACH PAGE OF INFORMATION"
   1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

CComIfQ
Note: First page of Neighbourhood Information is displayed on screen until “1 and <Enter>” are pressed.
   1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

CComl2Q
Note: Second page of Neighbourhood Information is displayed on screen until “1 and <Enter>” are pressed.
   1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

CHlpIfQ
"SHOWCARD C2
How informative or uninformative was the information you saw about policing?"
   1. Very informative
   2. Fairly informative
   3. Fairly uninformative
   4. Very uninformative
   5. Don’t know

CTrlfQ
"SHOWCARD C3
How much did you trust or distrust the information about policing? "
   1. Trust a lot
   2. Trust a little
   3. Distrust a little
   4. Distrust a lot
   5. Don’t know
"Moving on to the main interview, we are interested in your views on crime and policing in your area. I’d like to start by asking you specifically about the police in your local area. By your area I mean within about a 15 minute walk from here.

(Apart from during this interview…)

In the last 12 months, have you seen any of the following types of information about your local police?
READ OUT IN TURN AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY."
1. A local police newsletter
2. Contact details for local police officers
3. Details of public meetings held by the police in your area
4. Details in local newspapers about your local police
5. A map showing levels of crime for your local area?
6. None of these

"Do you know any of the police who work in your local area by name, sight or both?"
1. Yes - Both (by name and sight)
2. Yes - by Name only
3. Yes - by Sight only
4. No - neither
5. SPONTANEOUS - Member of household is in the police in this area

"Do you know how to contact your local police in a non-emergency (apart from dialling 999)?"
1. Yes
2. No

"Do you know how to get your views across to the police in your local area?"
1. Yes
2. No

"Do you know what the police plan to do to tackle crime in your local area?"
1. Yes
2. No
"Do you know what progress the police are making on reducing crime in your local area?"
1. Yes
2. No

**KDIUnd**
"SHOWCARD D1
Choosing an answer from this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the police in your local area.

INTERVIEWER PROMPT IF NECESSARY: YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE HAD CONTACT WITH THE POLICE,
WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOUR OPINION BASED UPON WHAT YOU DO KNOW.
They understand the issues that affect this community."
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

**KDiDeal**
"SHOWCARD D1
They are dealing with the things that matter to people in this community"
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

**KDiListen**
"SHOWCARD D1
They listen to the concerns of local people"
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

**AWorryCr**
"SHOWCARD D2
I am now going to ask you about crime and other problems in your local area.
Most of us WORRY at some time or other about things that may happen to us.
Using one of the phrases on this card, could you tell me how worried you are about...
Being a victim of crime?"
1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
5. Don’t Know
AreaProb
"For the following things I read out, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your area."
1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

NoisNeig
"SHOWCARD D3
How much of a problem are...noisy neighbours or loud parties?"
1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

TeenHang
"SHOWCARD D3
(How much of a problem are...) teenagers hanging around on the streets?"
1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Rubbish
"SHOWCARD D3
(How much of a problem is...) rubbish or litter lying around?"
1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Vandals
"SHOWCARD D3
(How much of a problem is...) vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles?"
1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

Drunk
"SHOWCARD D3
(How much of a problem is...) people being drunk or rowdy in public places?"
1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all
AbanCar
"SHOWCARD D3
(How much of a problem are ...) abandoned or burnt out cars?"
   1. Very big problem
   2. Fairly big problem
   3. Not a very big problem
   4. Not a problem at all

ASBRate
"Would you say that the problems we have just talked about (e.g. graffiti, vandalism, drunk and disorderly people) have got worse, got better or stayed the same in your local area over the past 12 months?
PROBE: Is that a lot or a little better/worse?"
   1. Got a lot worse
   2. Got a little worse
   3. Stayed the same
   4. Got a little better
   5. Got a lot better?
   6. DO NOT READ OUT: Don’t know

CrimProb
"SHOWCARD D3
How much of a problem is crime in your area?"
   1. Very big problem
   2. Fairly big problem
   3. Not a very big problem
   4. Not a problem at all

LoclRate
"How much would you say the crime rate here has changed over the last 12 months? In this area, would you say there is more crime, less crime, or about the same amount of crime as 12 months ago?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: BY LOCAL AREA I MEAN WITHIN A 15 MINUTE WALK FROM HERE.
PROBE: Is that a lot or a little more/less?"
   1. A lot more crime
   2. A little more crime
   3. About the same
   4. A little less crime
   5. A lot less crime?
   6. DO NOT READ OUT: Don’t know

Riskprob
"I am now going to read out a list of things and for each one I would like you to tell me how likely you think it is that this WILL happen to you in the NEXT 12 MONTHS. "
   1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue
National Centre for Social Research

RiskGraf
"SHOWCARD D4
(In the next 12 months, how likely do you think it is ...)
‘You will see graffiti in your local area”
  1. Very Likely
  2. Fairly Likely
  3. Fairly Unlikely
  4. Very Unlikely

RiskVand
"SHOWCARD D4
(In the next 12 months, how likely do you think it is ...)
‘You will have your property damaged by vandals”
  1. Very Likely
  2. Fairly Likely
  3. Fairly Unlikely
  4. Very Unlikely

RickCar
"SHOWCARD D4
(In the next 12 months, how likely do you think it is ...)
‘You will have your car or van stolen”
  1. Very Likely
  2. Fairly Likely
  3. Fairly Unlikely
  4. Very Unlikely
  5. Not applicable (no car or van)

RiskBurg
"SHOWCARD D4
(In the next 12 months, how likely do you think it is ...)
‘You will have your home burgled”
  1. Very Likely
  2. Fairly Likely
  3. Fairly Unlikely
  4. Very Unlikely

RiskMugg
"SHOWCARD D4
(In the next 12 months, how likely do you think it is ...)
‘You will be mugged or robbed”
  1. Very Likely
  2. Fairly Likely
  3. Fairly Unlikely
  4. Very Unlikely

Victim
"SHOWCARD  D5
Have you been a victim of any of the crimes listed on this card in the last 12 months?"
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Don’t Know

IF Victim = Yes THEN
VictType
"SHOWCARD  D5
And which crime from this list were you a victim of most recently?"
   1. Had your property damaged by vandals
   2. Had things stolen from your car or van
   3. Had your car or van stolen
   4. Had someone trying to break into your home
   5. Had your home broken into and something stolen
   6. Been threatened with physical attack or violence by a stranger
   7. Been mugged or robbed
   8. Been physically attacked by a stranger for some reason other than being mugged or robbed

IF Victim = Yes THEN
LastVict
"Thinking about the last time you were a victim, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you
with the way the police handled the matter?"
   PROBE: IF SATISFIED ASK: Very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
   IF DISSATISFIED ASK: A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied? "
   1. Very satisfied
   2. Fairly satisfied
   3. A bit dissatisfied
   4. Very dissatisfied?
   5. DO NOT READ OUT: Don’t know
   6. (SPONTANEOUS: Too early to say)
   7. (SPONTANEOUS: The police didn’t handle the matter)
   8. (SPONTANEOUS: The matter wasn’t reported to the police)

ASK ALL
PolCont
"SHOWCARD  D6
Have you contacted the police in the last 12 months other than as a victim of crime,
for any reason?
   This need not necessarily be your local police - we are interested in any contact you
have had with the police in any area of England or Wales.
   IF RESPONDENT ASKS: This includes all kinds of contact, whether by ‘phone, letter,
email or by personal visit.
   Include contact by respondent on someone else’s behalf.
   PROBE: This may have been for any of the reasons shown on this card."  
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Don’t Know
IF PolCont = Yes THEN

VSatPol
"Thinking about the last time you contacted the police...
Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled this matter?
PROBE: IF SATISFIED ASK: Very satisfied or just fairly satisfied?
IF DISSATISFIED ASK: A bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?"
  1. Very satisfied
  2. Fairly satisfied
  3. A bit dissatisfied
  4. Very dissatisfied?
  5. DO NOT READ OUT: Don’t know
  6. (SPONTANEOUS: Too early to say)

ASK ALL

StopPol
"Have you been approached or stopped by the police in the last 12 months?
Again, this need not necessarily be your local police - we are interested in any time
that you have been stopped by the police anywhere in England or Wales."
  1. Yes
  2. No

IF StopPol = Yes THEN

SatPol
"Thinking about the last time you were approached or stopped by the police how
satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the conduct of the officers?
IF SATISFIED ASK: Is that Very satisfied or Fairly satisfied?
IF DISSATISFIED ASK: Is that A bit dissatisfied or Very dissatisfied?"
  1. Very satisfied
  2. Fairly satisfied
  3. A bit dissatisfied
  4. Very dissatisfied?
  5. DO NOT READ OUT: Don’t know
  6. (SPONTANEOUS: Too early to say)

ASK ALL

EffSol
"I’d now like to ask you what you THINK about the POLICE IN THIS AREA.
You don’t need to have actually had contact with the police to answer these
questions, we are just interested in your general opinion about the police in this area.
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: BY LOCAL AREA I MEAN WITHIN A 15 MINUTE WALK
FROM HERE.
SHOWCARD  D7
How effective do you think the police in your local area are at...
‘Solving crimes’?"
  1. Very effective
  2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective
5. Don’t know

EffPre
"SHOWCARD D7
(And, how effective you think the police in your local area are at...)
‘Preventing crimes’? "
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective
5. Don’t know

EffOrd
"SHOWCARD D7
(And, how effective you think the police in your local area are at...)
‘Keeping order on the streets’? "
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective
5. Don’t know

EffRes
"SHOWCARD D7
(And, how effective you think the police in your local area are at...)
‘Responding to emergencies’? "
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective
5. Don’t know

EffGun
"SHOWCARD D7
(And, how effective you think the police in your local area are at...)
‘Tackling gun crime’? "
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective
5. Don’t know

EffTerr
"SHOWCARD D7
(And, how effective you think the police in your local area are at...)

31
‘Preventing terrorist attacks’?
  1. Very effective
  2. Fairly effective
  3. Not very effective
  4. Not at all effective
  5. Don’t know

PolRat
"SHOWCARD D8
Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?’
  1. Excellent
  2. Good
  3. Fair
  4. Poor
  5. Very poor
  6. Don’t know

PSA23
"SHOWCARD D9
It is the responsibility of the police and local council working in partnership to deal with anti-social behaviour and crime in your local area.
Choosing an answer from this card please say how much you agree or disagree with the following statement.
‘The police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area’.
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Tend to agree
  3. Neither agree nor disagree
  4. Tend to disagree
  5. Strongly disagree
BLOCK E

ASK ALL IN BLOCK E

IntroE
"The next part of the questionnaire is slightly different. I am going to ask you to enter the answers to the questions yourself. We are interested in your feelings about what is ‘right’ and ‘wrong’. Please try to answer the questions honestly. Only answer ‘don’t know’ if you really can’t form an opinion!
INTERVIEWER: TURN LAPTOP AROUND AND SHOW RESPONDENT HOW THE CAPI OPERATES.
POINT OUT: (1) WHERE THE QUESTION TEXT AND ANSWERS ARE ON SCREEN
(2) HOW THEY ENTER THEIR ANSWERS BY PRESSING THE NUMBER KEYS
(3) HOW THEY PRESS ENTER TO GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION."

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

Note: Questions ButStol to ShopLift were CASI

ButStol
"Now thinking about your own feelings about what is right and wrong. How wrong do you think it is to do each of the following things:
‘...buy something that you know is stolen property.’"

1. Very wrong
2. Somewhat wrong
3. Not too wrong
4. Not wrong at all
5. Don’t Know

Dispose
"How wrong do you think it is to ...
‘...illegally dispose of rubbish and litter.’"

1. Very wrong
2. Somewhat wrong
3. Not too wrong
4. Not wrong at all
5. Don’t Know

Traffic
"How wrong do you think it is to ...
‘...commit traffic offences.’"

1. Very wrong
2. Somewhat wrong
3. Not too wrong
4. Not wrong at all
5. Don’t Know
PubProp
"How wrong do you think it is to ...:
'...vandalise public property.'"
1. Very wrong
2. Somewhat wrong
3. Not too wrong
4. Not wrong at all
5. Don't Know

ShopLift
"How wrong do you think it is to ...:
'...take something from a shop without paying for it.'"
1. Very wrong
2. Somewhat wrong
3. Not too wrong
4. Not wrong at all
5. Don't Know

Note: Question Slfend ends the first section of CASI. Interviewers were asked to create a memo at Slfend if respondents had any problems completing the CASI.

Slfend
"That's the end of the questions where you have to enter the answers yourself. Please tell the interviewer."
1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

PolResp
"SHOWCARD  E1
Choosing an answer from this card, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement about the police in this area?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY: BY THIS AREA I MEAN WITHIN A 15 MINUTE WALK FROM HERE.
'The police in this area would treat you with respect if you had contact with them for any reason'."
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don't know

PolHelp
"SHOWCARD  E1
(And, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement about the police in this area?)
'The police in this area are helpful'."
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

**PolFrend**
"SHOWCARD E1
(And, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement about the police in this area?)
‘The police in this area are friendly and approachable’.
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know

**PolFact**
"SHOWCARD E1
(And, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement about the police in this area?)
‘The police in this area make decisions based upon the facts’.
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know

**PolExpl**
"SHOWCARD E1
(And, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement about the police in this area?)
‘The police in this area explain their decisions to the people they deal with’.
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know

**PolFair**
"SHOWCARD E1
(And, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement about the police in this area?)
‘The police in this area make fair decisions when handling problems’.
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know

**PolRight**
"SHOWCARD  E1
And do you agree or disagree that ... : 
'The police in this area usually act in ways that are consistent with my own ideas about what is right and wrong'.":
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don't know

PolMake
"SHOWCARD  E1
(And do you agree or disagree that ... : )
'The police in this area can be trusted to make decisions that are right for the people in this neighbourhood'.";
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don't know

PolFeel
"SHOWCARD  E1
(And do you agree or disagree that ... : )
'My own feelings about what is right and wrong usually agree with the law'."
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don't know

CallPol
"SHOWCARD  E2
Choosing an answer from this card ...
if the situation arose, how likely would you be to do the following things...?
'...call the police to report a crime you had witnessed'.";
  1. Very likely
  2. Somewhat likely
  3. Not too likely
  4. Not likely at all

NearHous
"SHOWCARD  E2
(And, if the situation arose, how likely would you be to ...? )
'...report suspicious activity near your house to the police'.";
  1. Very likely
  2. Somewhat likely
  3. Not too likely
Inform
"SHOWCARD E2
(And, if the situation arose, how likely would you be to ...? )
‘...provide information to the police to help find a suspected criminal’.
  1. Very likely
  2. Somewhat likely
  3. Not too likely
  4. Not likely at all

PolDoWhat
"USING SHOWCARD E1 AGAIN
May I take this opportunity to remind you that your answers to all of these questions in this survey will remain completely confidential.
People have different opinions about how important it is to obey police officers and the law.
The following questions are concerned with your own feelings about obeying the law.
Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each of these statements.: ‘You should do what the police tell you, even if you disagree.’
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know

PolWrong
"SHOWCARD E1
(And, do you agree or disagree with the statement.): ‘You should accept decisions made by the police, even if you think they are wrong.’
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know

PolTellDo
"SHOWCARD E1
(And, do you agree or disagree with the statement.): ‘You should do what the police tell you to do, even when you don’t like the way they treat you.’
  1. Strongly agree
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Strongly disagree
  5. Don’t know
LawBreak
"SHOWCARD  E1
Choosing an answer from this card, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
‘Laws are made to be broken.’
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

DoWant
"SHOWCARD  E1
(And to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?)
‘It’s ok to do anything you want as long as you don’t harm anyone.’
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

EasyHard
"SHOWCARD  E1
(And to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?)
‘To make money, there are no right and wrong ways anymore, only easy and hard ways.’
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t know

LikeStol
"SHOWCARD  E3
People have different opinions about how likely it is that they would be caught and punished for breaking different laws and rules.
How likely do you think it is that you would be caught and punished by being fined and/or arrested if you...
‘...bought something that was stolen property?’
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely

Rubbis
"SHOWCARD  E3
(And, how likely do you think it is that you would be caught and punished by being fined and/or arrested if you...)
'...illegally disposed of rubbish and litter?' "
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely

Traffic3
"SHOWCARD E3
(And, how likely do you think it is that you would be caught and punished by being fined and/or arrested if you...)
‘...committed traffic offences?’ "
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely

Vandal
"SHOWCARD E3
(And, how likely do you think it is that you would be caught and punished by being fined and/or arrested if you...)
‘...vandalised public property?’ "
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely

TookShop
"SHOWCARD E3
(And, how likely do you think it is that you would be caught and punished by being fined and/or arrested if you...)
‘...took something from a shop without paying for it?’ "
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely

Selfst
"For the next part of the questionnaire I am going to ask you to enter the answers to the questions yourself again.
We’d like to ask you about some things that some people have done at one time or another. We are trying to find out which of these things have been done by the largest number of people.
Please remember that your answers are completely confidential and please try to answer the questions. If you answer ‘don’t know’, it makes it more difficult for us to use your answers to all the previous questions!
Only answer ‘don’t know’ if you really cannot form an opinion.
(IF NEEDED) INTERVIEWER: TURN LAPTOP AROUND AND SHOW RESPONDENT HOW THE CAPI OPERATES.
POINT OUT: (1) WHERE THE QUESTION TEXT AND ANSWERS ARE ON SCREEN
(2) HOW THEY ENTER THEIR ANSWERS BY PRESSING THE NUMBER KEYS
(3) HOW THEY PRESS ENTER TO GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION."

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

Note: Questions BuyStol to LiftShop were CASI!

**BuyStol**
"During the past 12 months, how often have you done each of these things?
‘Bought something that you thought might be stolen.’"

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Seldom
4. Never
5. Don’t Know

**Tipping**
"And, during the past 12 months, how often have you ...
‘Illegally disposed of rubbish or litter (‘fly tipping’).’"

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Seldom
4. Never
5. Don’t Know

**Traffic2**
"And, during the past 12 months, how often have you ...
‘Committed traffic offences.’"

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Seldom
4. Never
5. Don’t Know

**PublicPro**
"And, during the past 12 months, how often have you ...
‘Vandalised public property.’"

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Seldom
4. Never
5. Don’t Know

**LiftShop**
"And, during the past 12 months, how often have you ...
‘Took something from a shop without paying for it.’"

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Seldom
4. Never
5. Don’t Know

Note: Question Slfend2 ends the second section of CASI. Interviewers were asked to create a memo at Slfend2 if respondents had any problems completing the CASI.

**Slfend2**
"That’s the end of the questions where you have to enter the answers yourself. Please tell the interviewer."

1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue
BLOCK F

ASK ALL
IntroF
"Now some questions about yourself."
   1. Press 1 and <Enter> to continue

RespSex1
"INTERVIEWER, CODE RESPONDENT’S SEX - DO NOT ASK."
   1. Male
   2. Female
   3. Cannot determine

RespAge1
SHOWCARD F1
Looking at this card, could you please tell me in which group your age lies? "
   1. 16-19
   2. 20-24
   3. 25-34
   4. 35-44
   5. 45-54
   6. 55-64
   7. 65+
   8. Don't know
   9. Refused

Ethnic
"SHOWCARD F2
To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?":
   1. White - British
   2. White - Irish
   3. White - Other White Background
   4. Mixed - White and Black Caribbean
   5. Mixed - White and Black African
   6. Mixed - White and Asian
   7. Mixed - Any Other Mixed Background
   8. Asian or Asian British - Indian
   9. Asian or Asian British - Pakistani
  10. Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi
  11. Asian or Asian British - Other Asian Background
  12. Black or Black British - Caribbean
  13. Black or Black British - African
  14. Black or Black British - Other Black Background
  15. Chinese
  16. Other
  17. Don't want to say

WorkStat
"Are you... READ OUT AND CODE ONE ONLY ...

1. Working full-time (30+ hours per week)
2. Working part-time (8-29 hours per week)
3. In education full-time (school/student)
4. Retired
5. Unemployed
6. Looking after family/home
7. None of the categories above
8. Refused

EduCInt
"SHOWCARD F3
Starting from the top of the card, please look down the list of qualifications and tell me the number of the first one you come to that you have passed."
1. Higher degree/postgraduate qualifications
2. First degree (including B. Ed.)
3. Postgraduate diplomas/Certificates (inc. PGCE)
4. Professional qualifications at degree level (e.g. chartered accountant/surveyor)
5. NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5
6. Diplomas in higher education/other H.E. qualifications
7. HNC/HND/BTEC Higher
8. Teaching qualifications for schools/further education (below degree level)
9. Nursing/other medical qualifications (below degree level)
10. RSA Higher Diploma
11. A/AS levels/SCE Higher/Scottish Certificate 6th Year Studies
12. NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 3/GNVQ Advanced
13. ONC/OND/BTEC National
14. City and Guilds Advanced Craft/Final level/ Part III/RSA Advanced Diploma
15. Trade Apprenticeships
16. Level/GCSE grades A-C/SCE Standard/Ordinary grades 1-3
17. CSE grade 1
18. NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 2/GNVQ intermediate
19. BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General diploma
20. City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary level/Part II/RSA Diploma
21. Level/GCSE grades D-G/SCE Standard/Ordinary below grade 3
22. CSE grades 2-5
23. NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 1/GNVQ foundation
24. BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General Certificate
25. City and Guilds part 1/RSA Stage I-III
26. SCOTVEC modules/Junior certificate
27. Other qualifications (including overseas)
28. None NONE OF THESE

DayPaper
"Do you read any daily newspapers at least 3 times a week?
INTERVIEWER: This would include any regional or local daily paper"
1. Yes
2. No

IF DayPaper = Yes THEN
Which one do you normally read?
IF MORE THAN ONE: SELECT THE ONE READ MOST FREQUENTLY.

1. Daily Express
2. Daily Mail
3. Daily Mirror
4. Daily Star
5. Daily Telegraph
6. Financial Times
7. The Guardian
8. The Independent
9. The Sun
10. The Times
11. Metro,
12. Regional/local daily paper
13. Other daily newspaper
14. (SPONTANEOUS : READ MORE THAN ONE NEWSPAPER WITH EQUAL FREQUENCY)

ASK ALL
Thank
"Thank you very much for taking part in this study. That is the last of the questions. INTERVIEWER: THE INTERVIEW IS FINISHED. PLEASE THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION, THEN ENTER ‘1’ TO CLOSE THE INTERVIEW."
# APPENDIX B ADDITIONAL VARIABLES ON DATASET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial</td>
<td>Unique identifier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| treat_gr      | Treatment / intervention type variable | 1 Crime Maps  
2 NI info  
3 Combined - Crime maps and NI info  
4 Control group (includes with & without PJ questions) |
| TREAT         | Expanded treatment/ intervention type variable | 1 Crime Maps  
2 NI info  
3 Combined - Crime maps then NI info  
4 Combined - NI info then Crime maps  
5 Control group - no PJ questions  
6 Control group - with PJ questions |
| PFAName       | Police Force Area name |        |
| PFAcode       | Police Force Area abbreviation |        |
| Outcome       | Final outcome code | 110 Full productive  
210 Partial productive |
| ComeBac       | Respondent agreed to possible follow up study | 1 Yes  
2 No |
| SELF          | Flag variable for Self completion section issues | 1 Both sections READOUT to respondents  
0 No issues |
| NoASBMp       | Flag variable for ASB map display issues | 1 Not shown ASB map - Wiltshire case  
2 Not shown ASB map - Hampshire case  
0 Shown ASB map |
| NPinfo        | Flag variable for Neighbourhood Policing Information display issues | 1 Shown One NP page - Thames Valley case  
2 Shown One NP page - Hampshire case  
3 Shown One NP page - South Yorkshire case  
0 Shown 2 pages NP info |
<p>| IntLen        | Computer calculated interview length (minutes) |        |
| IntLen1       | Interviewer entered interview length (minutes) |        |
| CriMapQ       | Number of seconds the respondent looked at TOTAL Crime Map |        |
| ASBMpQ        | Number of seconds the respondent looked at |        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASB Map</td>
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<tr>
<td>ComInfQ</td>
<td>Number of seconds the respondent looked at the policing information Page One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComIn2Q</td>
<td>Number of seconds the respondent looked at the policing information Page Two</td>
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<td>wt_final</td>
<td>Selection and non-response weight</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX C  FIELDWORK MATERIALS

Materials provided:

- Advance Letters (English and Welsh)
- Address Record Form (ARF)
- Showcards
- Crime maps and ASB “script” showcards
Dear Sir or Madam,

**LOCAL CRIME AND POLICING STUDY**

I am writing to ask for your help with a study about local crime and policing.

The National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) has commissioned the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) to carry out a survey on crime and policing in your area. Information from research like this plays a major role in monitoring and informing policy.

NatCen is the largest independent social research institute in Britain. A NatCen interviewer will contact you in the next few days to explain the study in more detail. The interviewer will carry an identification card, which includes their photograph and interviewer number.

Your address was randomly selected from the Post Office's national lists, to form part of a sample that represents all adults in the population. Now that your address has been selected we cannot replace you with another household.

We would like to interview one person aged 16 or over, who will be randomly selected when the interviewer visits. Please show this letter to any other person aged 16 or over in your household, as every person has the same chance of being selected.

It is vital to the survey that everyone selected takes part. Your answers will be treated in strict confidence in accordance with the Data Protection Act. We rely on people's voluntary cooperation in important surveys like this that will inform future policies on crime and policing.

If you wish to know more about the study or wish to get a message to an interviewer who has already contacted you, please ring NatCen on 0800 652 4569.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,

Jackie Hall
Project Supervisor
Annwyl Syr/Madam,

**ASTUDIAETH TROSEDDU LLEOL A PHLISMONA**

Rwy'n ysgrifennu atoch i ofyn am eich cymorth gyda astudiaeth am droseddu lleol a phlismona.

Mae Goruwchwylaeth Cenedlaethol Gwella Plismona (The National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) ) wedi comisiynu NatCen (National Centre for Social Research) i gario allan yr astudiaeth yn eich hardal chwi. Mae gwybodaeth o ymchwil fel hyn yn chwarae rhan fawr yn rheoli a hysbysu polisiau.


Cafodd eich cyfeiriad ei ddewis o restr a gedwir gan y Swyddfa Bost o holl gyfeiriadau yng Ngwledydd Prydain, sydd yn cynrychioli holl oedolion poblogaeth Prydain. Yn awr gan fod eich cyfeiriad wedi cael ei ddewis, ni all yr un arall gymeryd eich lle.

Hoffem gyfweld un person 16 oed a drosodd, a fydd yn cael ei ddewis gan eich cyfwelwr pan fydd yn galw, felly a fyddwchystal a dangos y llythyr hwn i unrhyw berson 16 oed a drosodd yn eich cartref, gan fod gan bawb yr un siawns o gael ei ddewis.

Mae'n bwysig ir astudiaeth fod pawb sydd yn cael eu dewis yn cymeryd rhan. Bydd y cyfan a fyddwch yn ei ddweud wrthym yn cael ei drin yn gwbl gyfrifol ac unwol i Deddf Gwarchod Data. Rydym yn dibynnu ar eich cyd-weithrad gwirfodol er mwyn i astudiaethau pwysig fel hwn, hysbysu polisiau ar droseddu a phlismona yn y dyfodol.

Os hoffech wybod mwy am yr astudiaeth, neu eisiau danfon neges i dywelydd sydd eisoes wedi cysylltu a chwi, ffoniwch NatCen ar 0800 652 4569.

Diolch o flaen llaw am eich cymorth.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir

[Signature]

Jackie Hall
Cydlynnydd y Cynllyn
P2880: RCT on Public Information Provision (Crime Mapping)  

YELLOW TEAM

NatCen, 101-135 Kings Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4LX, Telephone 01277 200 000, Fax 01277 214 117

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS DETAILS</th>
<th>DUI/PERSO N SELECTION LABEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Name of selected person:
Telephone number 1:  
Telephone number 2:  
Contact name for call backs:  

Number:  
- 2: No telephone
- 3: Number refused

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Call No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day of week</th>
<th>Call Start Time (24hr clock)</th>
<th>Visit's RECORD</th>
<th>Call Status codes</th>
<th>Call End Time (24hr clock)</th>
<th>Call followed by personal CAPI time (tick)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Call Status codes: 1= No reply, 2=Contact made, 3=Appointment made, 4= Any CAPI interviewing done, 5= Any other status
TELEPHONE CONTACT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call No.</th>
<th>Date DD/MM</th>
<th>Day of week</th>
<th>Call Time 24hr clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STABLE ADDRESS – as collected during interview

STABLE ADDRESS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO HELP WITH FUTURE CONTACTS:
Please write in below any information the respondent gives about stable address/telephone number, or any other information which may help us to contact him or her in the future (for instance a relatives address if the respondent is likely to move).

Contact Person:

Relationship to respondent:

Stable address

Postcode: __________

Telephone No:

Other information:
### A: Tracing Address & Area Observations

#### A.1 Is this address traceable, residential and occupied as main residence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 Answer A.2-A.5 Go to B.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (Deadwood)</td>
<td>2 Go to D.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure (no contact)</td>
<td>3 Answer A.2 - A.5; Go to D.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure (contact made)</td>
<td>4 Answer A.2 - A.5; Go to D.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office refusal</td>
<td>5 Answer A.2 - A.5; Go to D.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHERE FEASIBLE, INFORMATION AT A.2 – A.5 SHOULD BE COLLECTED BEFORE MAKING CONTACT. FOR OFFICE REFUSALS: PLEASE VISIT THE ADDRESS BUT DO NOT APPROACH OCCUPANTS.

#### A.2 Are any of these physical barriers to entry present at the house/flat/building?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locked common entrance</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locked gates</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security staff or other gatekeeper</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry phone access</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to obtain information</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### A.3 Which of these best describe the selected flat or house of the intended respondent?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detached house</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached house</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terraced house (including end of terrace)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or maisonette – purpose built</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or maisonette – conversion</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to obtain information</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### A.4 Which of these best describes the condition of residential properties in the area?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainly good</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainly fair</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainly bad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainly very bad</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to obtain information</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### A.5 How is the external condition of the selected flat or house relative to other residential properties in the area?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to obtain info</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B: Selection of 1 dwelling unit (DUs)

B.1 How many dwelling units (DUs) are at this address? Write in number of DUs:

- 1 DU: Go to B.2
- 2+ DUs:
  - Unsure about number of DUs: information refused: Go to D.3
  - Unsure about number of DUs: no contact: Go to D.2

B.2 Check address of DU is correct and complete, if not amend address label on front page: Go to C.1

B.3 List all dwelling units in flat/room number order or from bottom to top of building, left to right, front to back (continue on separate sheet if necessary):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DU Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DU Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
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<td>03</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<td>09</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If 2-12 DUs: Select 1 DU using DU/Person selection label on page 1 and ring on grid above.
- If 13+ DUs: Select 1 DU using the lookup chart in Section F and ring on grid above.

B.4 Check address of selected dwelling unit is correct and complete, if not amend address label of selected DU on front page if necessary: Go to B.5

B.5 Is the selected DU residential and occupied?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Go to C.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Go to D.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure: contact made</td>
<td>Go to D.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure: no contact</td>
<td>Go to D.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C: Selection of 1 adult aged 16 and over

**C.1**
Establishe number of people aged 16 and over (16+) in (selected) DU. Ask: Including yourself, how many people aged 16 and over live in this (house/flat/part of the accommodation)?

**Include:**
- People who normally live at the address but are away for less than 6 months
- People away at work for whom this is the main address
- Boarders and lodgers

**Exclude:**
- People aged 16+ who live elsewhere due to work
- Spouses who are separated and no longer resident
- People away for 6 months or more

Write in total number of resident adults aged 16+:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 person aged 16 and over</th>
<th>2 or more people aged 16 and over</th>
<th>No eligible person aged 16 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Go to C.3</td>
<td>Go to C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Go to C.2</td>
<td>Go to D.6; Code 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Go to D.3; Code 422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Go to D.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Go to D.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unsure about number of people aged 16 and over: information refused**

**Unsure about number of people aged 16 and over: no contact**

**Unsure about number of people aged 16 and over: other reason**

**C.2**
If 2+ persons aged 16 and over:
Ask for name or initials of each person aged 16 and over in (selected) DU.
List in alphabetical order in the grid below. Continue on separate sheet if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Person Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<td>09</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If 2-12 persons: Select 1 person using DU/Person selection label on page 1 and ring on grid above.
- If 13+ persons: Select 1 person using the lookup chart in Section F and ring on grid above.

**C.3**
Record full name of (selected) person on the front of the ARF

*Remember to write in person name on the front of the ARF if sole occupancy at start of interview as you asked this in admin block in CAPI*
### D: Final Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.1</strong> Productive</td>
<td>Completed interview with selected respondent</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partial interview by selected respondent</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.2</strong> Non-contact after 6+ calls</td>
<td>No contact with anyone at address</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact made at address, but not at selected DU (USE IF MULTIPLE DUs ONLY)</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Go to E.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact made, but not with responsible resident</td>
<td>322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact made with residence but no contact with selected person</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.3</strong> Refusal</td>
<td>Office refusal</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact made but all information refused about number of DUs at address</td>
<td>421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can’t select respondent – relevant information refused</td>
<td>422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refusal by selected respondent before interview</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>Go to E.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refusal during interview</td>
<td>440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broken appointment – no re-contact</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.4</strong> Other unproductive</td>
<td>Ill at home during survey period</td>
<td>510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Away or in hospital during survey period</td>
<td>520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physically or mentally unable/incompetent</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>Go to E.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Language difficulties</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Other unproductive</td>
<td>599</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.5</strong> Unknown eligibility (No contact)</td>
<td>OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Issued not attempted</td>
<td>612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFFICE APPROVAL ONLY: Inaccessible</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unable to locate address</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>Go to E.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown whether address is residential: No contact after 6+ calls</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential: unknown if eligible person(s) due to non-contact after 6+ calls</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other unknown eligibility (verbatim reason to be keyed in Admin block)</td>
<td>690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.6</strong> Deadwood/Ineligible</td>
<td>Not yet built/under construction</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>Go to E.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demolished/demolished</td>
<td>720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant/empty housing unit</td>
<td>730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-residential (e.g. business, school, office, factory etc)</td>
<td>740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupied but non-resident household (e.g. occupied holiday/weekend home)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communal establishment/institution - no private dwellings</td>
<td>760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resident household but no household member eligible for survey</td>
<td>770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other ineligible</td>
<td>790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.7</strong> Unknown eligibility (Contacted)</td>
<td>Information refused about whether address is residential</td>
<td>810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact made but no-one can confirm the presence of a resident household</td>
<td>820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information refused about whether resident(s) are eligible</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>Go to E.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact made but no-one knows if residents are eligible</td>
<td>840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unable to confirm eligibility of resident(s) due to a language barrier</td>
<td>850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other unknown eligibility</td>
<td>890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E: Unproductive outcome – further details

E.1 RECORD ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT UNPRODUCTIVE OUTCOME

Please record any information that you think might be useful to a reissue interviewer in the box below, and transfer in to CAPI admin.

END
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF DU/Persons:</th>
<th>SELECT NUMBER:</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DU/Persons:</th>
<th>SELECT NUMBER:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
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</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
1. Very informative
2. Fairly informative
3. Fairly uninformative
4. Very uninformative
1. Trust a lot
2. Trust a little
3. Distrust a little
4. Distrust a lot
1. Very informative
2. Fairly informative
3. Fairly uninformative
4. Very uninformative
SHOWCARD C3

1. Trust a lot
2. Trust a little
3. Distrust a little
4. Distrust a lot
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried
1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely
1. Had your property damaged by vandals
2. Had things stolen from your car or van
3. Had your car or van stolen
4. Had someone trying to break into your home
5. Had your home broken into and something stolen
6. Been threatened with physical attack or violence by a stranger
7. Been mugged or robbed
8. Been physically attacked by a stranger for some reason other than being mugged or robbed
1. To report any type of disturbance, noise, nuisance (including car / house alarms)
2. To report any other suspicious circumstances or persons
3. To report a missing person or lost or found property
4. To report a traffic accident or other emergency
5. To provide other information
6. To ask for information or advice
1. Very effective
2. Fairly effective
3. Not very effective
4. Not at all effective
1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
1. Strongly agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Tend to disagree
5. Strongly disagree
1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not too likely
4. Not likely at all
1. Very Likely
2. Fairly Likely
3. Fairly Unlikely
4. Very Unlikely
1. 16-19
2. 20-24
3. 25-34
4. 35-44
5. 45-54
6. 55-64
7. 65+
1. White - British
2. White - Irish
3. White - Other White Background
4. Mixed - White and Black Caribbean
5. Mixed - White and Black African
6. Mixed - White and Asian
7. Mixed - Any Other Mixed Background
8. Asian or Asian British - Indian
9. Asian or Asian British - Pakistani
10. Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi
11. Asian or Asian British - Other Asian Background
12. Black or Black British - Caribbean
13. Black or Black British - African
14. Black or Black British - Other Black Background
15. Chinese
16. Other
SHOWCARD F3

1. Higher degree/postgraduate qualifications
2. First degree (including B. Ed.)
3. Postgraduate diplomas/Certificates (inc. PGCE)
4. Professional qualifications at degree level (e.g. chartered accountant/surveyor)
5. NVQ/SVQ Level 4 or 5
6. Diplomas in higher education/other H.E. qualifications
7. HNC/HND/BTEC Higher
8. Teaching qualifications for schools/further education (below degree level)
9. Nursing/other medical qualifications (below degree level)
10. RSA Higher Diploma
11. A/AS levels/SCE Higher/Scottish Certificate 6th Year Studies
12. NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 3/GNVQ Advanced
13. ONC/OND/BTEC National
14. City and Guilds Advanced Craft/Final level/ Part III/RSA Advanced Diploma
15. Trade Apprenticeships
16. O Level/GCSE grades A-C/SCE Standard/Ordinary grades 1-3
17. CSE grade 1
18. NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 2/GNVQ intermediate
19. BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General diploma
20. City and Guilds Craft/Ordinary level/Part II/RSA Diploma
21. O Level/GCSE grades D-G/SCE Standard/Ordinary below grade 3
22. CSE grades 2-5
23. NVQ/SVQ/GSVQ level 1/GNVQ foundation
24. BTEC/SCOTVEC first/General Certificate
25. City and Guilds part 1/RSA Stage I-III
26. SCOTVEC modules/Junior certificate
27. Other qualifications (including overseas)
28. NONE OF THESE
1. Daily Express
2. Daily Mail
3. Daily Mirror
4. Daily Star
5. Daily Telegraph
6. Financial Times
7. The Guardian
8. The Independent
9. The Sun
10. The Times
11. Metro
12. Regional/local daily paper
13. Other daily newspaper
Before we carry on with the interview, I’d like you to look at some information that the police publish locally. We won’t be testing you in any way on the information that you see, so please don’t worry!

This map shows the level of crime recorded by your police force. Most forces show the level of crime for the past three months.

As you may be able to see, each local area has been coloured slightly differently. Local areas are given a different colour or shading depending on the level of crime in that area. The colours or shading should show whether crime in that area is higher, lower, or about the same as other areas covered by your police force.

Some forces will also show whether crime is going up or down compared to last year.

If you need my help to point out your street or location on the map, just ask.

Please take some time to look at the map and think about what it tells you about crime in your local area.

Let me know when you have finished looking at the map.
I’d now like you look at a second map. It is similar to the first map, but this map shows the level of anti-social behaviour recorded by the police. By anti-social behaviour, I mean issues like vandalism, noisy neighbours, rubbish, people being drunk or rowdy, or teenagers hanging around on the streets.

Again, local areas have been coloured or shaded differently depending on whether the level of anti-social behaviour in that area is higher, lower or about the same as other areas covered by your police force.

Most forces show the level of anti-social behaviour over a three-month period, and some will also show whether it has risen or fallen since last year.

Please take some time to look at the map and think about what it tells you about anti-social behaviour in your local area.

Let me know when you have finished looking at the map.
Before we carry on with the interview, I’d like you to look at some information that the police publish locally. All police forces publish this type of information on their internet websites. Some will also send out this information in newsletters.

The information tells you about your local police team – who they are and how they are organised. It should also include details about how you can contact police officers in your area. There may also be information about meetings that the public can attend to let the police know about problems in the local area.

Some forces also publish information on what the police have done in the local area to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, and how the public can help.

Please take some time to look and read the information, and think about what it tells you about the police in your local area. Let me know when you have finished looking at the information.
## APPENDIX D  POLICE FORCE AREAS AND MAP PROVIDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Force Name / Area (PFA)</th>
<th>Crime map provider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avon and Somerset Constabulary</td>
<td>Tele Atlas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedfordshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland Police</td>
<td>MyNeighbourhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbria Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon and Cornwall Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyfed-Powys Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester Police</td>
<td>NPIA generated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwent Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Caddie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humberside Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Police</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire Constabulary</td>
<td>Mario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicestershire Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merseyside Police</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Police</td>
<td>Tele Atlas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Constabulary</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Wales Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yorkshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumbria Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottinghamshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wales Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Yorkshire Police</td>
<td>InstantAtlas Geowise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staffordshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
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<td>Suffolk Constabulary</td>
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<td>Surrey Police</td>
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<td>Warwickshire Police</td>
<td>Rock Kitchen Harris</td>
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<td>West Mercia Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Midlands Police</td>
<td>MyNeighbourhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Yorkshire Police</td>
<td>BeatCrime.info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX E  EXAMPLE CRIME MAPS

Avon and Somerset Police
Bedfordshire Police

Local Crime Mapping

Great Barford & Roxton

The level of crime in this area is average
(compared with the rest of Bedfordshire)

How was the calculated?

The average number of crimes in this area has increased from 36 to 41.7 (15.7%)
(compared to the same three month period last year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crime rates in this area for the last 12 months

Step up to date

Download crime data

For the last 12 months, crime rates for this area are at the average level.
Cleveland Police
Greater Manchester Police
South Yorkshire Police

[Image of a Neighbourhood Information System dashboard]

- **Crime Type (Apr 05)**
  - All Crime
  - Burglary
  - Robbery
  - Vehicle Crime
  - Violence Against the Person
  - Anti-Social Behaviour

- **Crime Profile for the selected area**
  - **Crime Type**
  - **Crime Rate**
  - **Total**
  - **% Difference**

- **All Crime**

- **Legend**
  - Alarm
  - Above Average
  - Below Average
  - Average
  - High
  - Low

- **Background Information**
  - We are presenting levels of recorded crime for South Yorkshire at the level of Safe Neighbourhood Team (SNT) areas. There are 57 SNTs within South Yorkshire. They vary significantly in size and population.
  - In relation to other police force areas, levels of recorded crime across the South Yorkshire Police area are below average. However, there is significant variation between SNT areas in South Yorkshire. We present information on each SNT in relation to all other SNT areas within South Yorkshire.
West Yorkshire Police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>Total For This Area</th>
<th>Over The Last 12 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dewsbury South</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>1000 Population In This Area</th>
<th>In The Area</th>
<th>In This District</th>
<th>In West Yorkshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Step-by-Step Instructions
Frequently Asked Questions
APPENDIX F  EXAMPLE NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING INFORMATION

Examples of Neighbourhood Policing Information is provided below.