

## **SP1 - COOPERATION**

### **SSH7**

#### **GRANT AGREEMENT NR 217311**

## **SCIENTIFIC INDICATORS OF CONFIDENCE IN JUSTICE: TOOLS FOR POLICY ASSESSMENT**

**Work Package 4:**

**Development of scientific survey-based indicators of public confidence in justice for policy assessment**

**Task 4.2:**

**Batteries of Questions to be Employed as Scientific Survey-Based Indicators of Public Confidence in Justice for Policy Assessment**

**Deliverable 4.2:**

**Sets of batteries of new survey questions**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The research project EUROJUSTIS (Scientific Indicators of Confidence in JUSTIS: Tools for Policy Assessment), which is funded primarily by the European Commission from the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research, is designed to provide EU institutions and Member States with new indicators for assessing public confidence in justice.

The objectives of WP4 were to develop survey-based level 1 and level 2 indicators of public confidence in criminal justice, as defined in Section 1.1 of the application, and in line with the broad specification produced by WP3. The primary indicators (level 1) are to be a small number of lead indicators which cover the most important elements of confidence and insecurity. The secondary indicators (level 2) support the primary indicators and go into more detail on the various dimensions of the issue. Both level 1 and level 2 indicators will be survey-based.

It was planned that indicators would cover the following:

- a) agency-specific measures of confidence in the criminal justice system (e.g. policing, courts, prisons, sentencing);
- b) fear of crime (the extent to which citizens express concern or worry about victimisation of themselves or their family members);
- c) contact with the criminal justice system (such as encounters with police officers; magistrates; prison officers and probation officers).

Preliminary work (in WP2 and WP3) confirmed that it made sense to focus on these elements. This deliverable takes the form of a number of survey questions for use at both national and supranational level in social scientific surveys and which can be employed as indicators of public confidence in the criminal justice system – and, as such, used to assess policies.

## **1. Stages of Work in Task 4.2**

Task 4.2: Batteries of Questions to be Employed as Scientific Survey-Based Indicators of Public Confidence in Justice for Policy Assessment

This task was to assemble viable survey questions and group these into sets – or batteries – of questions designed to be imported into national or supra-national surveys. We produced options ranging from the very limited to the exhaustive that can be used either in face-to-face or phone surveys.

The stages of the work in Tasks (4.1 and) 4.2 were as follows:

*1: Collating Existing Measures of the Fear of Crime, Contact with the CJS and Confidence in the CJS.*

This involved collating examples of these survey questions from 'flagship' surveys (such as the British Crime Survey, the European Social Survey and such like) in those EU countries which have relevant surveys. We also collated relevant survey questions from academic and ad hoc surveys where possible.

*2: Reviewing 'Best Practice' in Survey Question Design.*

Alongside the collation of materials we reviewed best practice in questionnaire design. This review yielded a set of criteria against which existing questions were assessed.

*3: Reviewing these Existing Measures.*

This stage of the work involved reviewing the collated questions to ensure face validity and expert validity (i.e. do the questions appear to be about the topic(s) under consideration).

#### *4: Critiquing The Existing Measures.*

Closely related to stage 2 was a critique of such measures as could be found. This critique focused on the extent to which the question(s) were worded appropriately and were in line with the best practice in survey design.

#### *5: Designing New Measures of the Fear of Crime, Contact with the CJS and Confidence in the CJS.*

On the basis of the review of best practice and the existing measures, we modified or design from fresh questions for use in the pilot work.

#### *6: Cognitive Interviewing of the Measures.*

Cognitive Interviews were undertaken with a small number of people who had completed the new measures. Cognitive interviewing (or cognitive question testing) is a technique to assess the quality, range and scope of survey measures. It allowed us to explore the survey response process: how respondents comprehended a question; employed strategies to retrieve relevant information from memory; and to follow their decision processes when giving an answer. Respondents were asked to detail their thought processes as they answer each survey question.

#### *7: Redesign in the Light of the Cognitive Interviews.*

In the light of the feedback from the pilot interviews, some questions were redrafted.

#### *8: Assembling the Batteries.*

Following the completion of the design and piloting work, we assembled the batteries of questions. The rest of the report presents these.

## **2. Sets of Batteries of New Survey Questions**

### **EUROJUSTIS demonstration survey: FRANCE, ITALY, BULGARIA & LITHUANIA**

<b>Q</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Cumulative number of items</b>
A1 – A16	Neighbourhood perceptions and relational concerns	16
B1 – B63	Trust in justice and the legitimacy of legal authorities (ESS R5 questions)	79
C1 – C8	Corruption and compliance	87
D1 – D39	Fear of crime (ESS items plus anchoring vignettes)	126
E1 – E7	self-control	133
F1 – F7	Socio-demographics	140

## A. Neighbourhood perceptions and relational concerns

We would like to begin with some questions about the area in which you live. By the area in which you live, we mean [insert clarification of boundaries, taking some direction from colleagues in the respective countries]. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? ...READ OUT...

		Disagree strongly	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Strongly agree
A1	People in this area can be trusted	1	2	3	4	5
A2	People in this area share my values	1	2	3	4	5
A3	People act with courtesy to each other in public space in this area	1	2	3	4	5
A4	If I sensed trouble whilst in this area, I could get help from people who live here	1	2	3	4	5
A5	The people who live here can be relied upon to call the police if someone is acting suspiciously	1	2	3	4	5
A6	If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off	1	2	3	4	5

Next, can you tell me how much of a problem the following are in your area. How much of a problem is...?...READ OUT...

		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all
A7	Teenagers hanging around on the streets	1	2	3	4
A8	Rubbish or litter lying around	1	2	3	4
A9	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	1	2	3	4
A10	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	1	2	3	4

Please tell us whether you think each of the following has increased, not changed, or decreased since you came to live here...READ OUT...

		Increase d a lot	Increased a little	Not changed	Decrease d a little	Decreased a lot
A11	A sense of belonging to the community	1	2	3	4	5
A12	A sense of shared values amongst people who live here	1	2	3	4	5
A13	A sense of right and wrong amongst people who live here	1	2	3	4	5

We would next like to ask you some questions about how wrong you consider certain ways of behaving to be. Using this card please tell me how wrong it is to...READ OUT...

		Not wrong at all	A bit wrong	Wrong	Seriously wrong	(Don't know)
A14	...pay cash with no receipt to avoid paying VAT <sup>1</sup> ? [please note, this item is likely to change to 'left a store without paying for something, or realized you didn't pay for something but did not return']	1	2	3	4	8
A15	...buy something you <sup>2</sup> thought might be stolen?	1	2	3	4	8
A16	...over or falsely claim government benefits? [please note, this item is likely to change to 'traffic offences']	1	2	3	4	8

<sup>1</sup> VAT refers to the sales tax levied on the purchase of most items.

<sup>2</sup> 'You' as in 'the respondent personally'.

**B: Trust in justice and the legitimacy of legal authority**

Now some questions about whether certain organisations and institutions are doing a good or bad job. We would like to begin with the plan.

- B1 First, what are all the things that come to your mind when thinking about the police in [country]. [record verbatim, assuming this is possible using the potential mode of interview]

- B2 Taking into account all the things the police in [country] are expected to do, would you say they are doing a good job or a bad job? Choose your answer from this card.

Very good job	1
Good job	2
Neither good nor bad job	3
Bad job	4
Very bad job	5
(Don't know)	8

ASK ALL

- B3 In the past 2 years, have you<sup>3</sup> contacted the police in [country] for any reason?

Yes	1	ASK B4
No	2	GO TO B5

(Don't know) 8
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<sup>3</sup> 'You' as in 'the respondent personally contacted the police'.

## ASK IF CONTACTED POLICE IN PAST 2 YEARS (code 1 at B5)

B4 How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the way the police treated you the last time you contacted them? Would you say you were...READ OUT...

- ...very dissatisfied, 1
- dissatisfied, 2
- neither dissatisfied nor satisfied, 3
- satisfied, 4
- or, very satisfied? 5
- (Don't know) 8

## ASK ALL

B5 In the past 2 years, did the police in [country] stop you or make contact with you<sup>4</sup> for any reason?

- Yes 1 ASK B6
- No 2 GO TO B7

(Don't know) 8

## ASK IF HAVE BEEN STOPPED / CONTACTED BY THE POLICE FOR ANY REASON IN PAST 2 YEARS (code 1 at B5)

B6 How dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the way the police treated you the last time this happened? Would you say you were...READ OUT...

- ...very dissatisfied, 1
- dissatisfied, 2
- neither dissatisfied nor satisfied, 3
- satisfied, 4
- or, very satisfied? 5
- (Don't know) 8

## ASK ALL

Please answer the following questions about the police based on your own experience or from what you have heard.

B7 Firstly, how successful do you think the police are at preventing crimes in [country] where violence is used or threatened? Choose your answer from this card, where 0 means extremely unsuccessful and 10 means extremely successful.

- | Extremely<br>unsuccessful |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Extremely<br>successful | (Don't<br>know) |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 00                        | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 |                         | 88              |

<sup>4</sup> 'You' as in 'the police stopped or made contact with the respondent personally'.

B8 And how successful do you think the police are at catching people who commit burglaries in [country]?

Extremely  
unsuccessful

Extremely  
successful

(Don't  
know)

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

B9 If an emergency were to occur near to where you live and the police were called, how quickly do you think they would arrive at the scene? Choose your answer from this card, where 0 means not at all quickly and 10 means extremely quickly.

Not at all  
quickly

Extremely  
quickly

(Don't  
know)

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

(Not possible for the police to arrive at the scene quickly near to where I live) 55

Now some questions about whether or not the police in [country] treat different groups of people equally.

B10 When old people and young people report crimes, do you think the police treat ...READ OUT...

...old people worse, 1  
young people worse, 2  
or are the old and young treated equally? 3  
(Don't know) 8

B11 And when the rich and poor report crimes do you think the police treat...READ OUT...

...rich people worse, 1  
poor people worse, 2  
or are the rich and poor treated equally? 3  
(Don't know) 8

B12 When people from different race or ethnic groups<sup>5</sup> report crimes, do you think the police treat all groups equally or some groups worse than others? Choose the answer from this card that comes closest to your view.

The police in [country] treat people from<sup>6</sup>:

All minority ethnic groups worse 1  
Some minority ethnic groups worse 2  
The majority ethnic group worse 3  
All ethnic groups treated equally 4  
(Don't know) 8

<sup>5</sup> 'Race or ethnic group'

<sup>6</sup> This text is to appear on the showcard.

Now some questions about how the police in [country] who deal with crimes such as burglary and physical assault, typically treat members of the public they come into contact with. Again please answer them based on your own experience or from what you have heard.

B13 About<sup>7</sup> how often would you say that the police in [country] treat members of the public with respect? Would you say...READ OUT...

...never, 1  
rarely, 2  
sometimes, 3  
often, 4  
or, always? 5  
(Don't know) 8

B14 About<sup>8</sup> how often would you say that the police [in country] make fair<sup>9</sup> decisions in the cases they deal with? Would you say...READ OUT...

...never, 1  
rarely, 2  
sometimes, 3  
often, 4  
or, always? 5  
(Don't know) 8

B15 When dealing with members of the public<sup>10</sup>, how often would you say the police generally give them the opportunity to express their views?

Very often 1  
Often 2  
Not very often 3  
Not at all often 4  
(Don't know) 8

B16 How much do you think the police understand the concerns<sup>11</sup> that people like you have about crime? Use this card where 0 means they do not understand at all and 10 means they understand completely.

Not  
understand  
at all

Understand  
completely (Don't  
know)

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

<sup>7</sup> 'About' – meaning 'approximately' or 'roughly'.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 12.

<sup>9</sup> 'Fair decisions' in the sense of 'just decisions'

<sup>10</sup> 'Members of the public' in the sense of the general public / everyone in society. References to 'people' should be avoided because this may lead respondents to think primarily of the people the police deal with most frequently.

<sup>11</sup> 'Concerns' – as in the things that matter to people or things they are worried about.

B17 And how important do you think it is that the police understand the concerns<sup>12</sup> people like you have about crime? Use this card where 0 means not at all important and 10 means extremely important.

Not at all important												Extremely important	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88		

B18 How often do you think the police try to deal with the concerns<sup>13</sup> that people like you have about crime? Choose your answer from this card where 0 means never and 10 means always.

Never												Always	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88		

B19 To what extent do you think it is always your duty to accept the decisions made by the police in [country]? Please use this card where 0 means not at all your duty and 10 means completely your duty.

Not at all your duty												Completely your duty	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88		

B20 Using the same card, please tell me to what extent you think it is your duty to do what the police in [country] tell you, even if you do not understand or agree with the reasons?

Not at all your duty												Completely your duty	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88		

B21 And to what extent do you think it is your duty to do what the police in [country] tell you to do, even if you do not like the way they treat you?

Not at all your duty												Completely your duty	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88		

<sup>12</sup> As footnote 16.

<sup>13</sup> As footnote 16.

Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
B22	The police in [country] generally have the same sense of right and wrong as I do.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B23	The actions of the police in [country] rarely aim to help people like me.	1	2	3	4	5	8

Now some questions about things the police in [country] may or may not do.

B24 How often would you say that the police in [country] take bribes? Choose your answer from this card where 0 means never and 10 means always?

Never										Always	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

B25 How often would you say that the police in [country] deliberately provide false evidence<sup>14</sup> to the courts?

Never										Always	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

B26 How often would you say the police in [country] use more force than is legally allowed when making arrests?

Never										Always	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88

<sup>14</sup> 'Evidence' includes 'testimony' and the provision of materials and other proof of a crime.

I am now going to ask you some questions about the courts in [country] that deal with crimes such as burglary and physical assault. Again please answer them based on your own experience or from what you have heard.

B27 What are all the things that come to your mind when thinking about the criminal courts in [country]

B28 Taking into account all the things the courts in [country] are expected to do, would you say they are doing a good job or a bad job?

Very good job	1
Good job	2
Neither good nor bad job	3
Bad job	4
Very bad job	5
(Don't know)	8

B29 All courts make mistakes, but which do you think is worse...READ OUT...

...to convict an innocent person,	1
or, to let a guilty person go free?	2
(Both equally bad)	5
(Don't know)	8

Using this card please tell me how often you think the courts do each of the following. How often do they...READ OUT...

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	(Don't Know)
B30 ...take too long to decide on a case?	1	2	3	4	5	8
B31 ...convict innocent people?	1	2	3	4	5	8
B32 ...let guilty people go free?	1	2	3	4	5	8

Now some questions about the chances of different people being found guilty<sup>15</sup> of crimes they did not commit.

B33 Suppose two people - one rich, one poor - each appear in court, charged with an identical crime they did not commit. What do you think their chances are of being found guilty<sup>16</sup>? Would you say...READ OUT...

...the rich person is more likely to be found guilty,	1
the poor person is more likely to be found guilty,	2
or, they both have the same chance?	3
(Don't know)	8

<sup>15</sup> 'Found guilty' in the sense of being formally convicted by the courts.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 20.

B34 Now suppose two people of different ages - one aged 60 and one aged 20 - each appear in court, charged with an identical crime they did not commit. What do you think their chances are of being found guilty<sup>17</sup>? Would you say ...READ OUT...

...the 60 year old person is more likely to be found guilty,	1
the 20 year old person is more likely to be found guilty,	2
or, they both have the same chance?	3
(Don't know)	8

B35 Suppose a number of people from different race or ethnic groups in [country] appeared in court charged with an identical crime they did not commit. Choose an answer from this card to show who you think would be most likely to be found guilty?

The person most likely to be found guilty by the court is<sup>18</sup>:

From <u>any</u> minority ethnic group	1
From <u>a particular</u> minority ethnic group	2
From <u>the majority</u> ethnic group	3
None of these (those from all ethnic groups have an equal chance of being found guilty)	4
(Don't know)	8

Imagine you had witnessed a traffic accident where a pedestrian was knocked over by a drunk driver and you are giving evidence<sup>19</sup> in court.

B36 How likely do you think it is that the court would treat you with respect?

Not at all likely	1
Not very likely	2
Likely	3
Very likely	4
(Don't know)	8

B37 And how likely do you think it is that the court would make decisions based on the evidence made available to them?

Not at all likely	1
Not very likely	2
Likely	3
Very likely	4
(Don't know)	8

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 20.

<sup>18</sup> This text is to appear on the showcard.

<sup>19</sup> 'Evidence' refers to the 'testimony' a witness gives verbally in court.

Now some more questions about the courts in [country] that deal with crimes such as burglary and physical assault.

B38 Please tell me how often you would say that judges in [country] take bribes<sup>20</sup>?

Never											Always	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

B39 And how often would you say that the courts in [country] make decisions that have been influenced by unacceptable pressure from political parties and politicians?

Never											Always	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about [country] nowadays.

READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
B40	It is OK to do whatever you want so long as it does not hurt anyone.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B41	Doing the right thing sometimes means breaking the law.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B42	All laws should <sup>21</sup> be strictly obeyed.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B43	Everyone has a duty to accept the final verdict of the court system.	1	2	3	4	5	8

<sup>20</sup> 'Bribes' can include both an amount of money or something else that is valuable and could be offered to judges.

<sup>21</sup> 'Should' - in the sense of 'must'.

Now some more questions about the courts that deal with crimes like burglary and physical assault.

Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
B44	Politicians in [country] are influenced far too much by the power of big business when making laws.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B45	Courts generally protect the interests of the rich and powerful above those of ordinary people.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B46	The courts are generally more concerned <sup>22</sup> about offenders' rights than victims' rights.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B47	People who break the law should be given harsher sentences by the courts.	1	2	3	4	5	8
B48	The courts generally pass sentences <sup>23</sup> that reflect the crime <sup>24</sup> .	1	2	3	4	5	8

<sup>22</sup> 'More concerned' - as in 'give more weight to'.

<sup>23</sup> 'Sentences' as in 'punishment that a judge gives to someone who has been found guilty of a crime; 'sentences' are not restricted to prison but also encompass fines, community service sentences etc.

<sup>24</sup> 'reflect the crime' – as in appropriate for the seriousness of the crime.

The following questions ask about the sentences the courts in [country] give when dealing with those found guilty of crimes such as burglary and physical assault.

- B49 People have different ideas about the sentences which should be given to offenders. Take for instance the case of a 25 year old man who is found guilty of burglary for the second time. This time, he has stolen a TV. Which one of the following sentences do you think he should receive?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent wants to choose more than one sentence, record the sentence from the highest point of the list.

If asked what a suspended sentence or community sentence is please say:

'A suspended prison sentence is only served if the offender commits another crime or breaks other specific conditions during the suspended sentence period'

'Community service refers to a sentence OTHER than a prison sentence or fine where the offender is asked to perform a task or tasks that benefit the community e.g. cleaning litter from the streets'

Prison sentence  
Suspended prison sentence  
Fine  
Community service  
Any other sentence  
(Don't know)

1	ASK B50
2	
3	
4	GO TO B51
5	
8	

ASK IF PRISON SENTENCE GIVEN (code 1 at B49)

- B50 And which of the answers on this card comes closest to the length of time you think he should spend in prison? Please use this card.

Less than 1 month 01  
1-6 months 02  
7 months – 11 months 03  
About 1 year 04  
About 2 years 05  
About 3 years 06  
About 4 years 07  
About 5 years 08  
6-10 years 09  
More than 10 years 10  
(Don't know) 88

## ASK ALL

B51 We would like to know your view on the sentence that this person would actually be given by the courts in [country]. Which of the following sentences do you think he would receive from the courts in [country]?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent wants to choose more than one sentence, record the sentence from the highest point of the list.

If asked what a suspended sentence or community sentence is please say:

'A suspended prison sentence is only served if the offender commits another crime or breaks other specific conditions during the suspended sentence period'

'Community service refers to a sentence OTHER than a prison sentence or fine where the offender is asked to perform a task or tasks that benefit the community e.g. cleaning litter from the streets'

Prison sentence  
Suspended prison sentence  
Fine  
Community service  
Any other sentence  
(Don't know)

1	ASK B52
2	GO TO B53
3	
4	
5	
8	

## ASK IF PRISON SENTENCE GIVEN (code 1 at B51)

B52 Which of the answers on this card comes closest to the length of time you<sup>25</sup> think he would spend in prison?

Less than 1 month 01  
1-6 months 02  
7 months – 11 months 03  
About 1 year 04  
About 2 years 05  
About 3 years 06  
About 4 years 07  
About 5 years 08  
6-10 years 09  
More than 10 years 10  
(Don't know) 88

<sup>25</sup> 'You' as in 'the respondent personally'

ASK ALL

B53 Overall, would you say that sentences handed down by the courts are...

READ OUT...

- ...much too tough, 1
- too tough, 2
- about right, 3
- too lenient, 4
- or, much too lenient? 5
- (Don't know) 8

Now some questions about what you would do if you witnessed a crime where you were the only witness.

B54 Imagine that you were out and saw someone push a man to the ground and steal his wallet. How likely would you be to call the police? Would you be...READ OUT...

- ...not at all likely, 1
- not very likely, 2
- likely, 3
- or, very likely? 4
- (It depends) 5
- (Don't know) 8

B55 If the police were looking for witnesses in this case, how likely would you be to volunteer information? Would you be...READ OUT...

- ...not at all likely, 1
- not very likely, 2
- likely, 3
- or, very likely? 4
- (It depends) 5
- (Don't know) 8

B56 How willing would you be to identify the person who had done it? Would you be...READ OUT...

- ...not at all willing, 1
- not very willing, 2
- willing, 3
- or, very willing? 4
- (It depends) 5
- (Don't know) 8

B57 And how willing would you be to give evidence<sup>26</sup> in court against the accused? Would you be...READ OUT...

...not at all willing,	1
not very willing,	2
willing,	3
or, very willing?	4
(It depends)	5
(Don't know)	8

Now some questions about how likely it is that you would be caught and punished<sup>27</sup> if you did certain things in [country].

How likely is it that you would be caught and punished if you...READ OUT...

	Not at all likely	Not very likely	Likely	Very likely	(Don't know)
B58 ...paid cash with no receipt to avoid paying VAT? [please note, this item is likely to change to 'left a store without paying for something, or realized you didn't pay for something but did not return']	1	2	3	4	8
B59 ...bought something you thought might be stolen?	1	2	3	4	8
B60 ...over or falsely claimed government benefits? [please note, this item is likely to change to 'traffic offences']	1	2	3	4	8

<sup>26</sup> 'Evidence' refers to the 'testimony' a witness gives verbally in court.

<sup>27</sup> 'Punished' as in 'punished by the law'; this could be in the form of a prison sentence, fine or any other sentence.

Now some questions about things you might have done.

Using this card please tell me how often have you done each of these things in the last five years? How often have you...READ OUT...

	Never	Once	Twice	3 or 4 times	5 times or more	(Don't know)
B61 ...paid cash with no receipt to avoid paying VAT? [please note, this item is likely to change to 'left a store without paying for something, or realized you didn't pay for something but did not return']	1	2	3	4	5	8
B62 ...bought something you thought might be stolen?	1	2	3	4	5	8
B63 ...over or falsely claimed government benefits? [please note, this item is likely to change to 'traffic offences']	1	2	3	4	5	8

**C: Corruption and compliance**

C1 Would you take goods from a shop without paying for them?

Yes 1  
No 2

(Don't know)	8

C2 Please imagine you would have stolen clothes priced at 150 EUR from a shop. How valuable are these clothes to you? Would you say you were...READ OUT...

...not at all valuable, 1  
not very valuable, 2  
fairly valuable, 3  
extremely valuable, 4  
(Don't know) 8

C3 How likely would it be that you are able to remove the electronic anti-theft device from clothes? Would you say it was...READ OUT...

...not at all likely, 1  
not very likely, 2  
likely, 3  
or, very likely? 4  
(Don't know) 8

C4 Please imagine that someone tries to steal clothes priced at 150 EUR from a shop. This person gets caught. What sanction is to be expected. Would you say it is...READ OUT...

...no real consequences, 1  
small monetary fine, 2  
high monetary fine, 3  
probation, 4  
not quite sure, but severe punishment, 5  
(Don't know) 8

C5 Now envisage that you would try to steal something from a shop. How likely would it be that you will get caught? Would you say it was...READ OUT...

...not at all likely, 1  
not very likely, 2  
likely, 3  
or, very likely? 4  
(Don't know) 8

Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
C6	It is a bad thing to steal goods worth 5 EUR from a large department store	1	2	3	4	5	8
C7	It is a bad thing to steal goods worth 50 EUR from a large department store	1	2	3	4	5	8
C8	<p>I am now going to read you a list of four [five] things that people may do or that may happen to them. Please listen to them [or appropriate same with a showcard] and then tell me how many of them you have done or have happened to you in the last 12 months. Do not tell me which ones are and are not true for you. Just tell me how many. [please note: below are a number of possible behaviours to be included; final items to be confirmed]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended religious services, even for a special occasion like a wedding or funeral.</li> <li>• Had to see a doctor or go to hospital because you had an illness or accident.</li> <li>• Had personal belongings such as money or a mobile phone stolen from you or from your house.</li> <li>• Attended an arts event, such as a theatre performance or a music concert.</li> <li>• Visited a country outside [your country]?</li> <li>• Watched a football match on television?</li> <li>• Waxed or shaved your legs</li> <li>• Bribed a police officer [sensitive item]</li> <li>• Bought something you thought might have been stolen/Left a store without paying for something, or realized you didn't pay for something but did not return [sensitive item]</li> </ul>						

**D: fear of crime**

How often do you do behave in the following ways in London simply as a precaution against crime?

		Never	Occasion-ally	Some-times	Most of the time	Always
D1	Avoid using public transport	1	2	3	4	5
D2	Avoid certain streets or areas during the day	1	2	3	4	5
D3	Avoid certain streets or areas at night	1	2	3	4	5
D4	Avoid certain people in certain streets or areas	1	2	3	4	5
D5	Adopt a 'streetwise' and confident persona	1	2	3	4	5
D6	Carry some means of self-defence	1	2	3	4	5
D7	Carry a personal alarm	1	2	3	4	5

D8 If you do take precautions, how much (if at all) is your quality of life affected by the precautions you take against crime? ...READ OUT...

...not at all, 1  
 a little, 2  
 moderately, 3  
 quite a bit, 4  
 very much, 5  
 (Don't know) 8

D9 If you do take precautions, to what extent do you feel safer as a result of the precautions you take against crime ...READ OUT...

...not at all, 1  
 a little, 2  
 moderately, 3  
 quite a bit, 4  
 very much, 5  
 (Don't know) 8

Jenny lives alone in a flat in poor neighbourhood. She rarely goes out for fear of being burgled and is constantly plagued by the thought that her house will be burgled while she is at home. The previous occupant of Jenny's flat had a door chain fitted and installed a burglar alarm. Jenny uses the door chain and burglary alarm regularly.

D10 How worried is Jenny about having her home broken into and something stolen?

Not at all worried	1
Not very worried	2
Fairly worried	3
Very worried	4
(Don't know)	8

D11 How often does Jenny worry about having her home broken into and something stolen?

All or most of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Just occasionally	3
Never	4
(Don't know)	8

D12 To what extent (if at all) does Jenny's worry about having her home broken into and something stolen affect her quality of life?

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

Jon lives alone in a flat in a poor neighbourhood. He goes out quite often to see friends who live in another city, so is often away from home for several days when he makes such trips. Jon also works, and is often away from his home during the weekdays for many hours. He sometimes think about the risk of burglary, so he makes sure that he closes windows, locks his door if he goes away overnight, and often leaves on a light which can be seen from outside the flat. He feels safe as a result, and does not think his life is affected by the chances of being burgled.

D13 How worried is Jon about having her home broken into and something stolen?

Not at all worried	1
Not very worried	2
Fairly worried	3
Very worried	4
(Don't know)	8

D14 How often does Jon worry about having her home broken into and something stolen?

All or most of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Just occasionally	3
Never	4
(Don't know)	8

D15 To what extent (if at all) does Jon's worry about having her home broken into and something stolen affect her quality of life?

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

Susan lives alone in a flat in a poor neighbourhood. She often goes to see her brother who lives a few blocks away in the evening. She never thinks about the possibility of being burgled, although she routinely locks her door when she leaves, since she believes this is the sensible thing to do. She has never thought about having a burglar alarm installed.

D16 How worried is Susan about having her home broken into and something stolen?

Not at all worried	1
Not very worried	2
Fairly worried	3
Very worried	4
(Don't know)	8

D17 How often does Susan worry about having her home broken into and something stolen?

All or most of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Just occasionally	3
Never	4
(Don't know)	8

D18 To what extent (if at all) does Susan's worry about having her home broken into and something stolen affect her quality of life?

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

Mark lives in a very prosperous neighbourhood. He used to play a lot of team sports, is quite athletic and uses the gym at work. Mark never gives a moment's thought to his own safety and quite happily walks home very late at night after parties at friends' houses, even if he is quite drunk. He reasons that if no one would try to have a go at him because of his size, and if they did he could out run them anyway.

D19 How worried is Mark about becoming a victim of violent crime?

Not at all worried	1
Not very worried	2
Fairly worried	3
Very worried	4
(Don't know)	8

D20 How often does Mark worry about becoming a victim of violent crime?

All or most of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Just occasionally	3
Never	4
(Don't know)	8

D21 To what extent (if at all) does Mark's worry about becoming a victim of violent crime affect her quality of life?

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

Sally lives in a very prosperous neighbourhood. She works in the city centre and sometimes needs to stay late, arriving home by train after most other commuters have stopped using the train. Sometimes, when she is travelling back on these occasions, she avoids certain situations but she thinks this is perfectly sensible. She never feels specially concerned, and overall thinks that she is good at keeping safe and secure.

D22 How worried is Sally about becoming a victim of violent crime?

Not at all worried	1
Not very worried	2
Fairly worried	3
Very worried	4
(Don't know)	8

D23 How often does Sally worry about becoming a victim of violent crime?

All or most of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Just occasionally	3
Never	4
(Don't know)	8

D24 To what extent (if at all) does Sally's worry about becoming a victim of violent crime affect her quality of life?

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

Graham lives in a very prosperous neighbourhood. He rarely goes out at night after a friend of his was robbed outside a railway station a block or two away. If he does have to go out at night, he tries to walk briskly and avoids making eye-contact with people in the street. If anyone is walking behind him, Graham stops and lets them get ahead of him so that he can keep an eye on them. He deliberate never carries very much money with him.

D25 How worried is Graham about becoming a victim of violent crime?

Not at all worried	1
Not very worried	2
Fairly worried	3
Very worried	4
(Don't know)	8

D26 How often does Graham worry about becoming a victim of violent crime?

All or most of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Just occasionally	3
Never	4
(Don't know)	8

D27 To what extent (if at all) does Graham's worry about becoming a victim of violent crime affect her quality of life?

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

For a random half of the sample, ask a filter for the worry about violence: 'In the past year, have you ever worried about becoming a victim of violent crime?'

D28 How often, if at all, do you worry about becoming a victim of violent crime<sup>28</sup>?

All or most of the time	1	ASK D29
Some of the time	2	
Just occasionally	3	
Never	4	GO TO D30
(Don't know)	8	

ASK IF ANY WORRY AT D28 (CODES 1, 2, 3)

D29 Does this worry about becoming a victim of violent crime have a...READ OUT...

...serious effect on the quality of your life,	1
...some effect,	2
or no real effect on the quality of your life?	3
(Don't know)	8

<sup>28</sup> "Violent crime" is 'the threat of or actual physical harm'.

		Not at all				To a great extent	(Don't know)
D30	To what extent do you feel able to control whether or not you become a victim of violent crime?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D31	To what extent would experiencing a violent crime affect your everyday life?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D32	How likely do you think it is that you will become a victim of violent crime over the next twelve months?	Not at all likely 1	2	3	4	Very likely 5	(Don't know) 8
D33	And overall, how worried would you say you are about becoming a victim of violent crime?	Not at all worried				1	
		Not very worried				2	
		Fairly worried				3	
		Very worried				4	
		(Don't know)				8	
D34	How often, if at all, do you worry about your home being burgled?	All or most of the time				1	
		Some of the time				2	ASK D35
		Just occasionally				3	
		Never				4	GO TO D36
		(Don't know)				8	
ASK IF ANY WORRY AT D34 (CODES 1, 2, 3)							
D35	Does this worry about your home being burgled have a...READ OUT...	...serious effect on the quality of your life,				1	
		...some effect,				2	
		or no real effect on the quality of your life?				3	
		(Don't know)				8	

		Not at all	1	2	3	4	To a great extent	(Don't know)
D36	To what extent do you feel able to control whether or not you are burgled?	1	2	3	4	5	8	
D37	To what extent would being burgled affect your everyday life?	1	2	3	4	5	8	
		Not at all likely	1	2	3	4	Very likely	(Don't know)
D38	How likely do you think it is that you will become a victim of violent crime over the next twelve months?	1	2	3	4	5	8	
D39	And overall, how worried would you say you are about being burgled?							
		Not at all worried					1	
		Not very worried					2	
		Fairly worried					3	
		Very worried					4	
		(Don't know)					8	

**E: Self-control**

Now I would like you to answer some questions about how you are as a person, for example, if you easily get upset, easily get angry, if you care about what others think of you, and if you think a lot about what is going to happen to you in the future. Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

	Disagree strongly			Agree strongly			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E1 When I am really angry, other people better stay away from me	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E2 I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E3 I sometimes find it exciting to do things that may be dangerous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E4 I don't devote much thought and effort preparing for the future	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E5 Sometimes I will take a risk just for the fun of it	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E6 I often try to avoid things that I know will be difficult	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E7 I never think about what will happen to me in the future	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E8 I lose my temper pretty easily	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

F1 Which phrase on this card best describes the area where you live?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A big city                             | 1 |
| The suburbs or outskirts of a big city | 2 |
| A town or a small city                 | 3 |
| A country village                      | 4 |
| A farm or home in the countryside      | 5 |
| (Don't know)                           | 8 |

F2 What year were you born?

WRITE IN:  
(Don't know) 88

--	--	--	--

F3 Gender

F4 About how many years of education have you completed, whether full-time or part-time? Please report these in full-time equivalents and include compulsory years of schooling.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: round answer up or down to the nearest whole year.

WRITE IN:  
(Don't know) 88

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F5 Using this card, which of these descriptions applies to what you have been doing for the last 7 days? Select all that apply. PROMPT Which others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| in <u>paid work</u> (or away temporarily) (employee, self-employed, working for your family business) | 01 |
| in <u>education</u> , (not paid for by employer) even if on vacation                                  | 02 |
| <u>unemployed</u> and actively looking for a job  | 03 |
| <u>unemployed</u> , wanting a job but <u>not</u> actively looking for a job                           | 04 |
| permanently <u>sick or disabled</u>   | 05 |
| <u>retired</u>  | 06 |
| in <u>community or military service</u> <sup>29</sup>   | 07 |
| doing <u>housework, looking after children or other persons</u>                                       | 08 |
| (other)   | 09 |
| (Don't know)  | 88 |

<sup>29</sup> This code does not apply to JOBS in the military but to compulsory military service only.

F6 CARD 73 Using this card, please tell me which letter describes your household's total income, after tax and compulsory deductions, from all sources? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.

Use the part of the card that you know best: weekly, monthly or annual income<sup>30</sup>.

J	01
R	02
C	03
M	04
F	05
S	06
K	07
P	08
D	09
H	10
(Refused)	77
(Don't know)	88

#### NOTE ON FRAMING DECILE INCOME QUESTION, CATEGORIES AND CARD

An income showcard should be devised with approximate weekly, monthly and annual amounts. You should use ten income range categories, each corresponding broadly to DECILES OF THE ACTUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME RANGE in your country. These figures should be derived from the best available source for your country. The data source used should match the requirement of the question i.e. deciles of household income for all households (not for example average households or just households with children). Using the median income as the reference point, 10 deciles should be calculated with the median itself at the top of the fifth decile (Category F). The figures should not appear to be too exact. Minor rounding can be employed to achieve this if necessary.

Please note that a showcard must always be used at this question. The ten rows on the showcard should display the income ranges selected and be preceded by the ten letters used above (or their Cyrillic equivalent) which helps to ensure respondent confidentiality. Each country can choose whether to include weekly, monthly or annual amounts on the showcard or include more than one of these as appropriate. The text in the last sentence of F32 (above) should be rephrased to match the solution selected. Queries should be referred to [ess@city.ac.uk](mailto:ess@city.ac.uk)

F7 Which of the descriptions on this card comes closest to how you feel<sup>31</sup> about your household's income nowadays?

Living comfortably on present income	1
Coping on present income	2
Finding it difficult on present income	3
Finding it very difficult on present income	4
(Don't know)	8

<sup>30</sup> The actual amounts must NOT appear on the questionnaire. Only the letters and the corresponding numeric codes.

<sup>31</sup> "Feel": 'describe', 'view' or 'see'.