

Fear of Crime Survey 2012

For Bracknell Forest Council

18 May 2012



RESEARCH



RESEARCH

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This research has been carried out in compliance with the MRQSA international standard (ISO20:252)

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I. Background and objectives

Qa Research (Qa) was commissioned by Bracknell Forest Council (BFC) to undertake research to evaluate fear of crime amongst residents of the borough. The survey followed on from similar surveys undertaken in 2006 and 2008 by two separate academic institutions.

The main objectives of the research were as follows;

- To establish a robust research methodology that will provide a baseline measure of the fear of crime amongst Bracknell Forest residents
- To provide a methodology which can be replicated in future years to allow fear of crime to be tracked over time
- To understand what drives fear of crime generally and to evaluate how this impacts on other key measures of quality of life amongst residents
- To explore differences in perceptions according to demographic and geographical variances i.e. age, gender, Ward
- To provide a survey methodology that is cost effective.

This report outlines findings from the research, carried out in early 2012.

2. Methodology

Interviewing was carried out over the telephone by the Qa contact centre based in York amongst a representative sample of Bracknell Forest residents. To ensure the sample was representative, quotas were set on recruitment based on ward, age and gender and a minimum quota was set on ethnicity to ensure some representation from BME respondents. Corrective weighting was undertaken at the analysis stage to ensure the final sample was representative of the population.

A sample of Random Digit Dial numbers was purchased for use during the interviewing and all fieldwork was carried out between 12 March and 7 April 2012.

In total, 750 interviews were completed, meaning that, at the 95% confidence level, findings are accurate to within +/- 3.6%.

3. Sample profile

3.1 Weighting Profile

The table below details the respondent profile and shows the target profile, based on the adult population, the unweighted sample breakdown and the final weighted sample profile.

Figure 1. Demographic profile of respondents

Demographic Profile	Adult 16+ population		Unweighted sample		Weighted sample	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender						
Male	54,958	50.1%	354	47.0%	376	50.0%
Female	54,699	49.9%	396	53.0%	374	50.0%
Age						
16-34	30,152	35.4%	202	27.0%	265	35.0%
35-54	33,805	39.6%	326	43.0%	297	40.0%
55-64	9,415	11.1%	105	14.0%	83	11.0%
65+	11,864	13.9%	117	16.0%	104	14.0%
Ward						
Ascot	4,200	4.9%	36	5.0%	37	5.0%
Binfield with Warfield	6,345	7.4%	56	7.0%	56	7.0%
Bullbrook	4,046	4.7%	42	6.0%	36	5.0%
Central Sandhurst	4,264	5.0%	23	3.0%	38	5.0%
College Town	4,442	5.2%	24	3.0%	39	5.0%
Crown Wood	6,442	7.6%	62	8.0%	57	8.0%
Crowthorne	4,241	5.0%	34	5.0%	37	5.0%
Great Hollands North	3,258	3.8%	40	5.0%	29	4.0%
Great Hollands South	4,226	5.0%	37	5.0%	37	5.0%
Hanworth	6,984	8.2%	68	9.0%	61	8.0%
Harmans Water	5,666	6.6%	59	8.0%	50	7.0%
Little Sandhurst and Wellington	4,325	5.1%	29	4.0%	38	5.0%
Old Bracknell	3,635	4.3%	40	5.0%	32	4.0%
Owlsmoor	4,196	4.9%	29	4.0%	37	5.0%
Priestwood and Garth	5,908	6.9%	53	7.0%	52	7.0%
Warfield Harvest Ride	6,108	7.2%	57	8.0%	54	7.0%
Wildridings and Central	3,741	4.4%	35	5.0%	33	4.0%
Winkfield and Cranbourne	3,209	3.8%	26	3.0%	28	4.0%
Base: All respondents	85,236		750		750	

NB: Profile data is based on the 2001 Census.

3.2 Demographic Profile

The following charts provide further details of the profile of the sample.

Figure 2. Sexual orientation of respondents

Demographic Profile	Unweighted sample		Weighted sample	
	n	%	n	%
Sexual orientation				
Bisexual	5	1%	5	1%
Gay man	7	1%	8	1%
Heterosexual/ straight	721	96%	721	96%
Lesbian/ gay woman	2	<1%	2	<1%
Prefer not to say	15	2%	14	2%
Base: All respondents	750		750	

Figure 3. Ethnicity profile of respondents

Demographic Profile Ethnicity	Unweighted sample		Weighted sample	
	n	%	n	%
Chinese	3	<1%	3	<1%
Filipino	3	<1%	3	<1%
Indian	15	2%	16	2%
Nepali	1	<1%	2	<1%
Pakistani	2	<1%	2	<1%
Any other Asian background	2	<1%	4	<1%
African	5	1%	4	1%
Caribbean	2	<1%	2	<1%
White & Asian	8	1%	9	1%
White & Black Caribbean	2	<1%	3	<1%
Any other Mixed background	1	<1%	1	<1%
English/British/Northern Irish/Scottish /Welsh	656	87%	651	87%
Irish	6	1%	6	1%
Any other White background	32	4%	34	5%
Arab	2	<1%	2	<1%
Other ethnic group	4	1%	4	1%
Prefer not to say	6	1%	5	1%
Base: All respondents	750		750	

Figure 4. Religion/belief profile of respondents

Demographic Profile Religion/Belief	Unweighted sample		Weighted sample	
	n	%	n	%
Net - Any religion	431	57%	418	56%
Net - None Christian religion	41	5%	40	5%
Buddhist	1	<1%	1	<1%
Christian (all Christian denominations)	390	52%	378	50%
Hindu	12	2%	14	2%
Muslim	5	1%	5	1%
Sikh	1	<1%	1	<1%
Other religion/belief	22	3%	19	3%
None	305	41%	318	42%
Prefer not to say	14	2%	14	2%
Base: All respondents	750		750	

3.3 Reading this Report

Many of the questions included in this report were asked on 5 point scales. Throughout the report, where answers were given on a scale, similar responses have been combined and answers are reported as 'Nets'. The following list details the responses included in each Net referred to throughout this section;

- *Safe* – a score of 4 or 5
- *Unsafe* – a score of 1 or 2
- *Worried* - 'very worried' or 'a little worried'
- *Not worried* - 'not very worried' or 'not at all worried'
- *More crime* - 'a lot more crime' or 'a little more crime'
- *Less crime* – 'a lot less crime' or 'a little less crime'
- *Agree* – a score of 4 or 5
- *Disagree* - a score of 1 or 2
- *Likely* – 'very likely' or 'quite likely'
- *Not likely* – 'not very likely' or 'not at all likely'

At certain points in the report contextual information has been added to enhance the findings. This contextual information comes from two different sources, namely;

- *The Bracknell Forest Council Place Survey 2008* – this was a postal survey undertaken amongst a random sample of respondents in Bracknell Forest
- *The British Crime Survey*.

Where appropriate, findings have been split by ward. It's important to note that the survey was designed to provide findings amongst a representative sample of the population of Bracknell Forest as a whole and not to provide data that are robust at ward level. Interviewing within wards was split to reflect the relative size of each ward, by population, and as such small wards have relatively small base sizes (in some instances less than 25 respondents). Consequently, analysis by ward should be seen as indicative only.

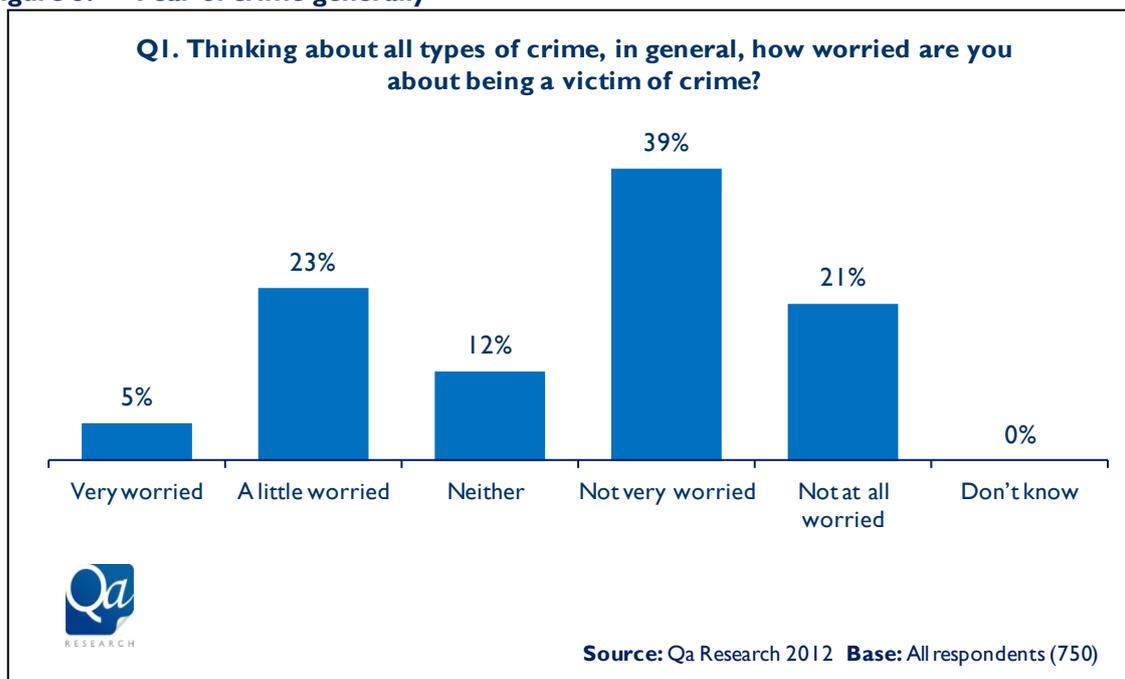
4. Key findings

This section outlines the key findings from the research.

4.1 Fear of Crime Generally

Firstly, respondents were asked, in general, how worried they were about becoming a victim of crime and asked to give their response on a five point scale from 'very worried' to 'not at all worried'. Responses are outlined in the chart below;

Figure 5. Fear of crime generally



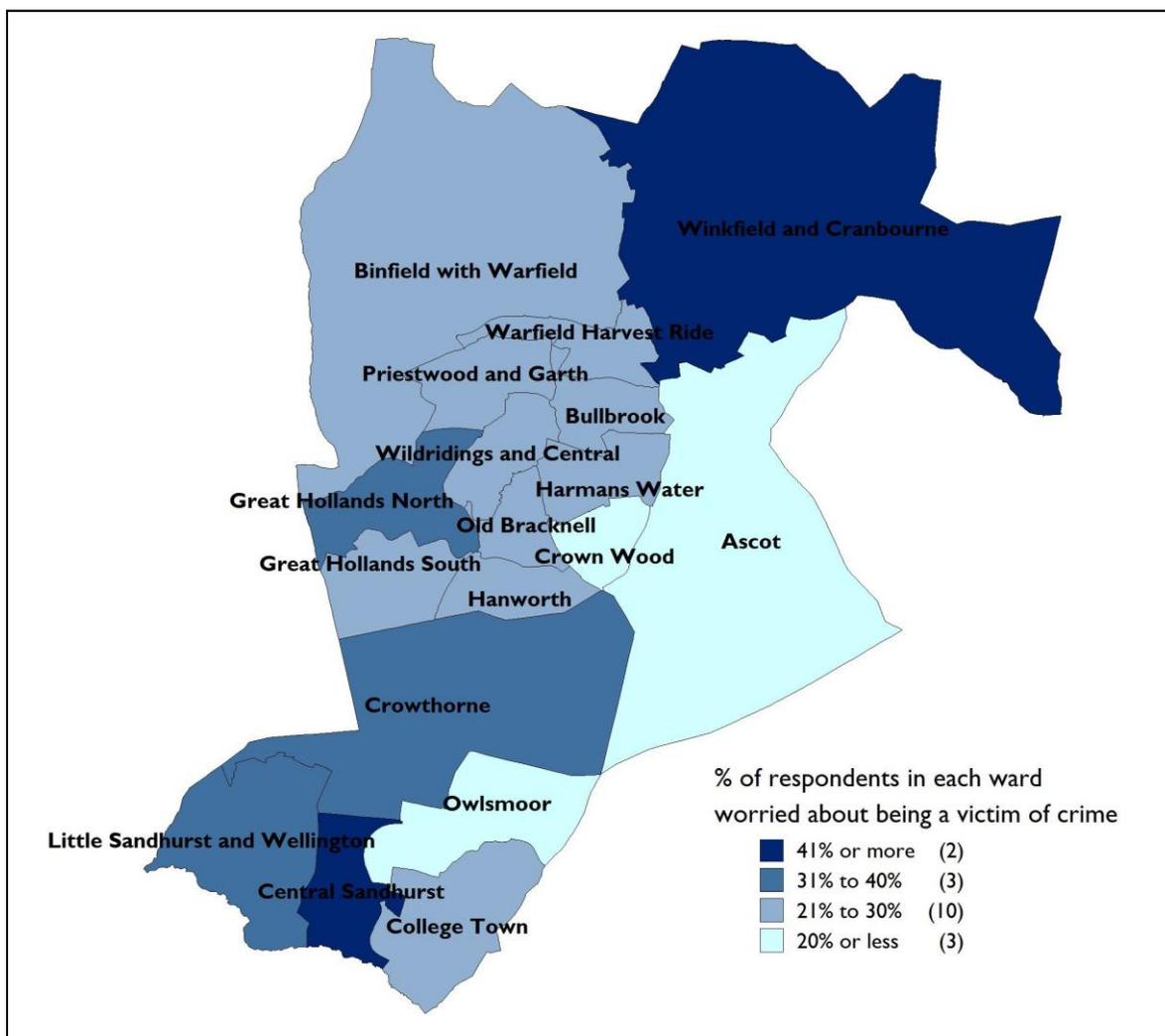
The majority (60%) of respondents indicated that they were 'Not worried' about becoming a victim of crime, answering that they were either 'not very worried' or 'not at all worried'. That said, it's notable that respondents were more inclined to say that they were 'not very worried' (39%) than 'not at all worried' (21%), suggesting there is some scope to reduce concern around crime, even amongst those who are generally 'Not worried' about it.

In contrast, just over a quarter (28%) said they were 'Worried' although, positively, respondents were more likely to say that they were 'a little worried' (23%) than 'very worried' (5%). However, this does mean that one-in-twenty respondents expressed the highest level of concern about crime.

Overall, respondents tended to give answers in the middle of this scale, rather than the extremes.

The map below shows the level of concern amongst respondents living in each ward;

Figure 6. Fear of crime generally – by ward



As highlighted above, concern was highest in Central Sandhurst (48%), Winkfield and Cranbourne (41%) as well as Crowthorne (40%), Great Hollands North (33%) and Little Sandhurst And Wellington (35%).

Concern was lowest in Owlsmoor (14%), Ascot (18%) and Crown Wood (20%).

Sub-group Analysis

Certain demographic groups were significantly more likely to indicate that they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime, as summarised below;

- Females were more likely than males (34% vs. 22%)
- Respondents from BME backgrounds were more likely than those from White backgrounds (43% vs. 27%)
- Those who classified themselves as having a disability were more likely than those who didn't (41% vs. 27%)
- Respondents who indicated that they had a religion or belief were more likely than those who said they didn't (33% vs. 20%).

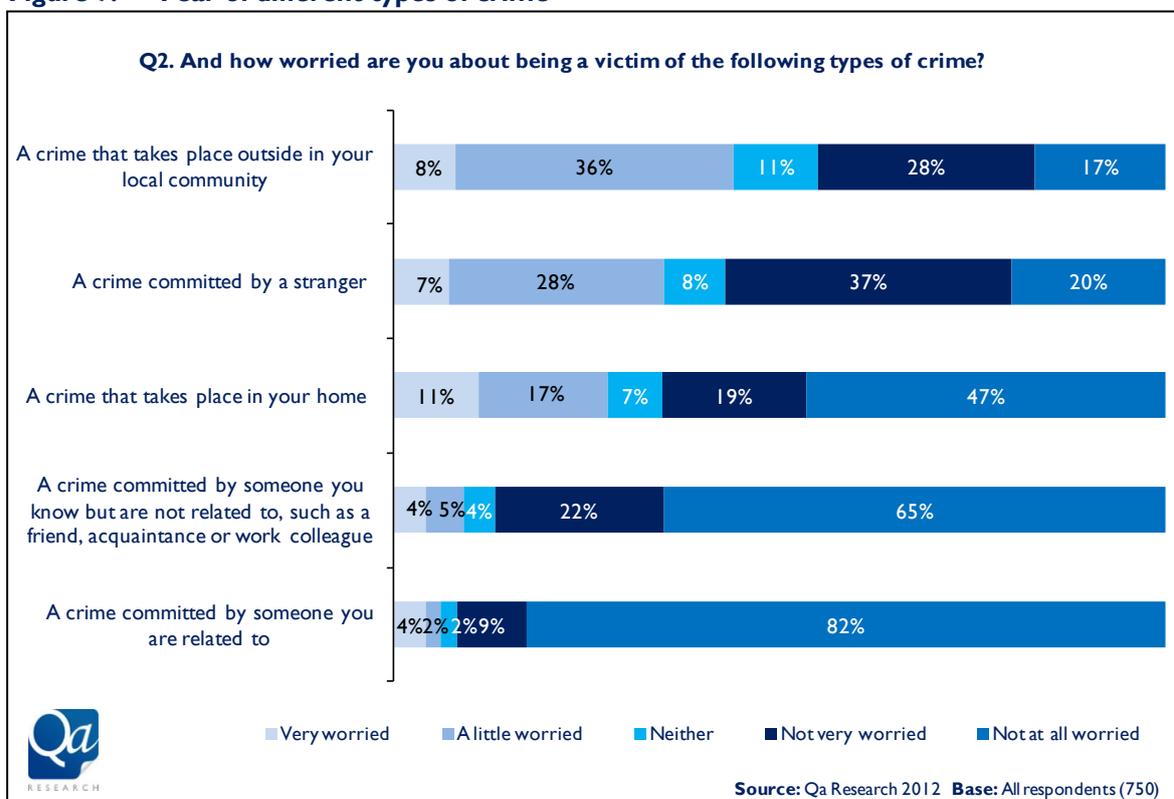
No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Perhaps understandably, respondents who indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were significantly more likely than those who hadn't to say that they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime (again) (47% vs. 25%). However, it should be noted that this group were almost as likely to say that they were 'Not worried' as they were to say that they were 'Worried' (47% vs. 43%). This suggests that being a victim of crime does not necessarily make someone more fearful of being a victim again in the future.

4.2 Fear of Different Types of Crime

Respondents were then asked how worried they were about being a victim of different types of crime generally and responses are summarised in the chart below;

Figure 7. Fear of different types of crime



Half (54%) of respondents said they were 'Worried' to some degree about at least one of these types of crime. However, with the exception of 'a crime that takes place outside in your local community', the majority of respondents said that they were 'Not worried' about each of these types of crime.

Specifically, respondents were most 'Worried' about being a victim of 'a crime that takes place outside in your local community' with 44% saying that they were either 'very worried' or 'a little worried' about this. More positively, respondents were as likely to say that they were 'Not worried' about this (46%), indicating quite polarised views about this type of crime. Respondents were less worried about 'a crime that takes place in your home' (28%) and in fact the majority of respondents said they were 'Not worried' about this (65%).

When considering who might perpetrate a crime, a third said they were 'Worried' about 'a crime committed by a stranger' (35%) but very few respondents said they were 'Worried' about being a victim of 'a crime committed by someone you know but are not related to, such as a friend, acquaintance or work colleague' (8%) or one 'committed by someone you are related to' (6%).

Sub-group Analysis

Some general patterns of response were recorded between different demographic groups and these are summarised below.

Reflecting the fact that they are generally more concerned about crime, females were significantly more likely than males to say they were 'Worried' about the following types of crime;

- 'A crime committed by a stranger' (46% vs. 24%)
- 'A crime committed by someone you know but are not related to, such as a friend, acquaintance or work colleague' (11% vs. 6%)
- 'A crime that takes place in your home' (32% vs. 23%)
- 'A crime that takes place outside in your local community' (51% vs. 36%).

BME respondents were significantly more likely than White respondents to indicate that they were 'Worried' about being a victim of 'a crime committed by a stranger' (48% vs. 34%) and 'a crime that takes place outside in your local community' (62% vs. 42%). Similarly, respondents who indicated that they had a religion or belief were more likely than those who said they didn't to feel 'Worried' about being a victim of 'a crime committed by a stranger' (41% vs. 27%) and 'a crime that takes place outside in your local community' (49% vs. 37%). These findings may suggest that these groups are more fearful of random (possibly hate-related) crimes.

In contrast, respondents who classified themselves as having a disability were more likely than those who didn't to say they were 'Worried' about being a victim of 'a crime committed by someone you know but are not related to, such as a friend, acquaintance or work colleague' (20% vs. 7%). It's possible that these respondents are expressing concern about someone who cares for them, although the data are not conclusive.

It is also notable that those respondents living in rented accommodation (either rented from a Housing Association or trust or privately) were significantly more likely than those who are owner occupiers (own outright or buying on a mortgage) to feel 'Worried' about being a victim of these types of crime, as summarised below;

- 'A crime that takes place outside in your local community' (51% vs. 41%)
- 'A crime that takes place in your home' (35% vs. 26%)
- 'A crime committed by someone you know but are not related to, such as a friend, acquaintance or work colleague' (16% vs. 7%)
- 'A crime committed by someone you are related to' (11% vs. 5%).

No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Finally, and as might be expected, respondents who thought it was 'Likely' that they would be a victim of crime in the next 12 months were significantly more likely than those who thought it was 'Unlikely' to say they were 'Worried' about being a victim of the following types of crime, suggesting that they are concerned most about being a victim of a random crime, rather than one carried out by someone they know;

- 'A crime that takes place outside in your local community' (73% vs. 35%)
- 'A crime that takes place in your home' (55% vs. 22%)
- 'A crime committed by a stranger' (71% vs. 27%).

4.3 Impact of Crime and Fear of Crime on Quality of Life

Two similar questions were asked relating to how respondents feel their quality of life is affected by crime and how they feel it is affected by the fear of crime. Both questions were asked on a 10 point scale, with 1 being 'no effect' and 10 being 'a total effect' so it is possible to compare responses directly.

The table below summarises response to each question and shows the proportion of respondents giving scores of 1-4, 5-6 and 7-10 as well as the mean score for each measure;

Figure 8. Impact of crime and fear of crime on quality of life

	Q3/Q4. How much is your own quality of life affected by	
	Crime	Fear of Crime
Net - 1-4	86%	83%
Net - 5-6	6%	9%
Net - 7-10	8%	8%
Mean Score	2.5	2.7
Base: All respondents (750)		

The table indicates that the majority of respondents felt that neither crime nor the fear of crime impact significantly on their quality of life.

In total, 86% gave a score of 1-4 (indicating little or no effect on their quality of life) for crime itself, and the mean score here was low at 2.5 out-of-ten. A similar proportion gave a score of 1-4 for the fear of crime (83%) and the mean score here was also low, at 2.7 out-of-ten.

While this is clearly positive, it should be noted that around one-in-ten gave a score of 7-10 for each measure (8% for both) indicating that some are clearly affected by crime and the fear of crime.

Sub-group Analysis

Some differences between key sub-groups were noted here and these generally reflected the differences outlined earlier. In all instances, it should be stressed that the majority of respondents gave a score of 1-4 for each of these measures, indicating that for most their quality of life is not affected by either crime or the fear of crime.

Although females were generally more likely to express concern about becoming a victim of crime than males (as outlined in the sections above), they were no more likely to indicate that crime impacts on their quality of life. While it's true that females were significantly more likely than males to give a score of 7-10 for the fear of crime (10% vs. 6%), the difference is small emphasising that greater levels of concern amongst this group do not necessarily translate into a poorer quality of life.

Again, other sub-groups that had greater levels of concern about crime generally were slightly more likely to indicate that their quality of life is impacted by crime and the fear of crime. This includes respondents living in rented accommodation who were significantly more likely than those living in accommodation they own to give a score of 7-10 for the effect of crime itself on their quality of life (12% vs. 7%). It also includes respondents who indicated that they had a religion or belief who were more likely than those who said they didn't to give a score of 7-10 for both of these measures, with broadly similar levels for fear of crime (11% vs. 4%) and crime itself (10% vs. 6%).

No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

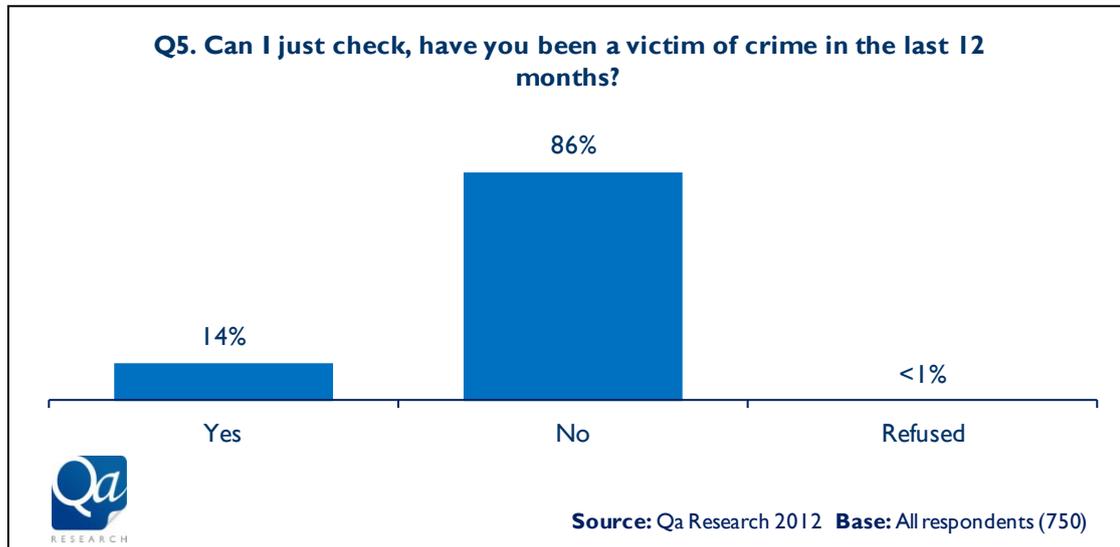
More specifically, amongst those respondents who said they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime a quarter gave a score of 7-10 for the impact of the fear of crime on their quality of life, significantly more than those who felt 'Not worried' about being a victim (24% vs. 1%). While this indicates that they are more likely to be negatively impacted, it does mean that the majority still did not believe that their quality of life is adversely affected.

It was also the case that a quarter (25%) of those who said they had actually been a victim of crime in the last 12 months gave a score of 7-10 for the impact of crime on their quality of life and this group had a mean score of 4.0 out of ten, indicating that, for most, actually being a victim has not seriously impacted on their lives.

4.4 Whether Actually Being a Victim of Crime

Respondents were asked if they had actually been a victim of crime in the last 12 months and responses are shown below. They were not asked any further details about what had happened to them.

Figure 9. Whether been a victim of crime in the last 12 months



As the chart indicates, around one-in-seven (14%) respondents said they had been a victim of crime.

Sub-group Analysis

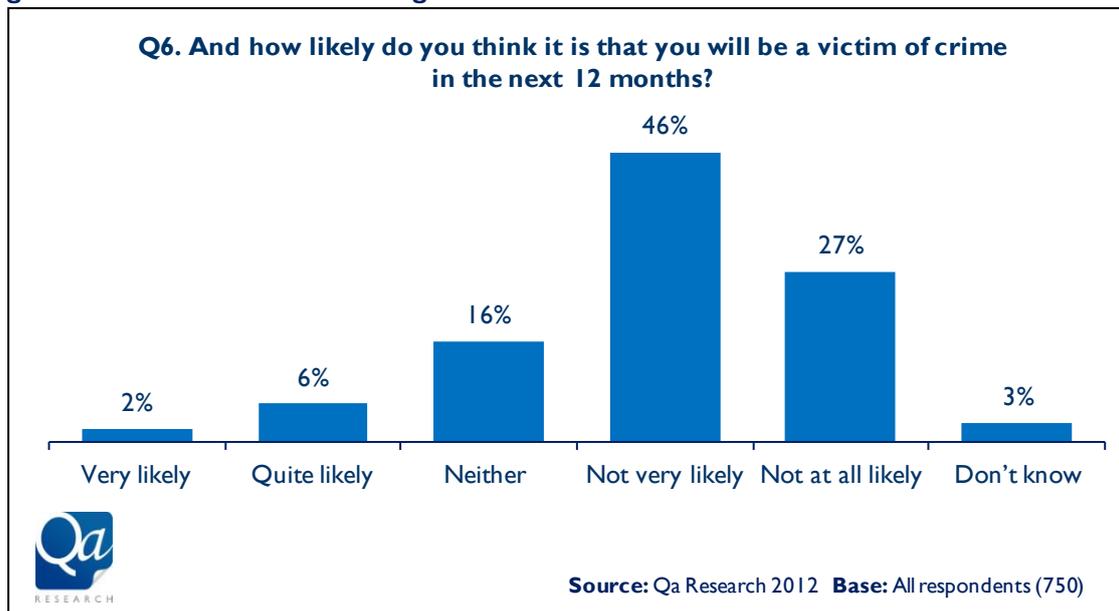
Some groups were more likely than others to indicate that they had been a victim, as summarised below;

- Respondents aged under 65 were significantly more likely than those aged 65+ to have been a victim (16-34: 16%, 35-64: 14%, 65+: 7%)
- Males were more likely than females to have been a victim (18% vs. 9%), despite greater levels of fear amongst females
- Respondents who said that they had no religion or belief were more likely than those who said that they had to have been a victim (17% vs. 11%), again despite greater levels of fear amongst those with a religion or belief.

No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Respondents were then asked how likely they thought it was that they would be a victim of crime in the next 12 months and the chart below details responses;

Figure 10. Likelihood of becoming a victim of crime in next 12 months



Here, the majority did not think it was 'Likely' they would be a victim, with 73% indicating that it was either 'not very likely' or 'not at all likely'.

Less than one-in-ten (8%) thought that it was actually 'Likely' they would become a victim, although only 2% thought it was 'very likely'.

Sub-group Analysis

No significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Respondents who said that they were 'Worried' about becoming a victim of crime were more likely than those who said they were 'Not worried' to say that they thought it was 'Likely' they would be a victim of crime in the next 12 months (20% vs. 3%). However, this does mean that most of this group did not think that it was 'Likely' and in fact, the majority (51%) said that they thought it was 'Not likely'. This highlights that concern about crime and the expectation of becoming a victim are different and one does not necessarily follow the other.

Nor does it follow that being a recent victim of crime necessarily means you will be a victim again in the near future, as only a third (33%) of those who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months thought it was 'Likely' that they would be a victim in the next 12 months and in fact, a greater proportion thought it was 'Not likely' (44%). However, they were significantly more likely than those who had not been a victim to believe that it was 'Likely' that they would be again (33% vs. 4%) suggesting some impact.

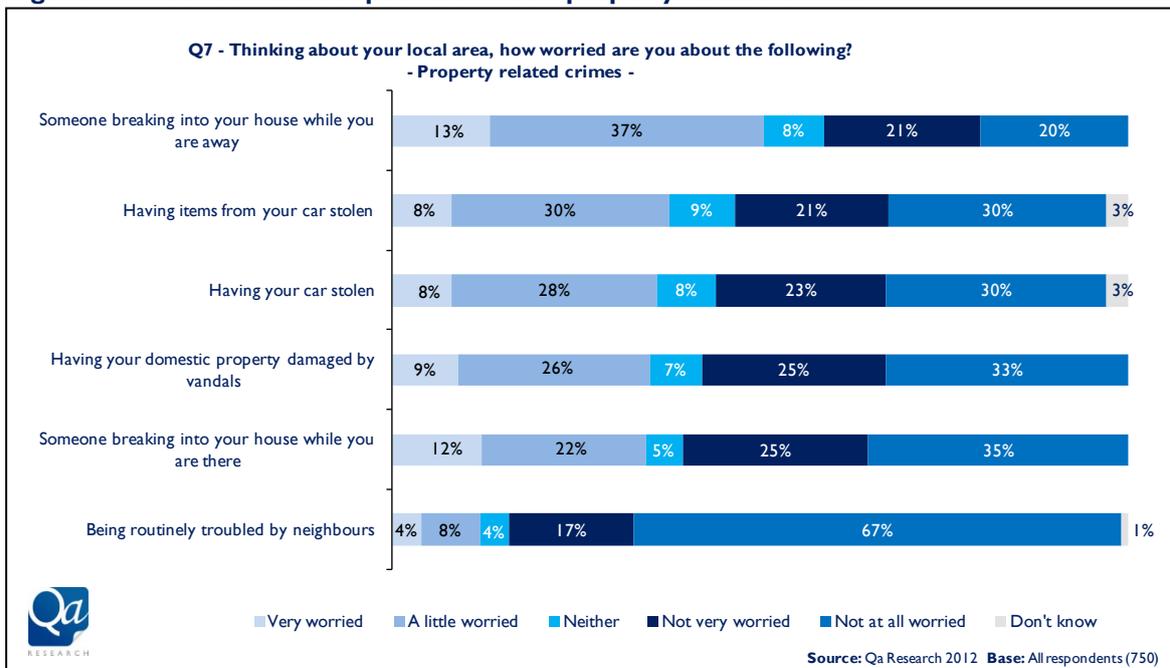
Those respondents who said that they felt 'Unsafe' 'outside in their local area after dark' were significantly more likely than those who said they felt 'Safe' to also feel that they were 'Likely' to be a victim of crime (19% vs. 6%). However, this still means that the majority of this group did not feel they were 'Likely' to be a victim (56%).

4.5 Level of concern about specific types of crime

Respondents were asked how concerned they were about 19 specific crimes. For analysis purposes, these crimes have been split into three groups reflecting broadly similar types of crime and each group is reported on separately below.

The first group covers crimes broadly related to property and responses are detailed below;

Figure 11. Concern about specific crimes – property related crimes



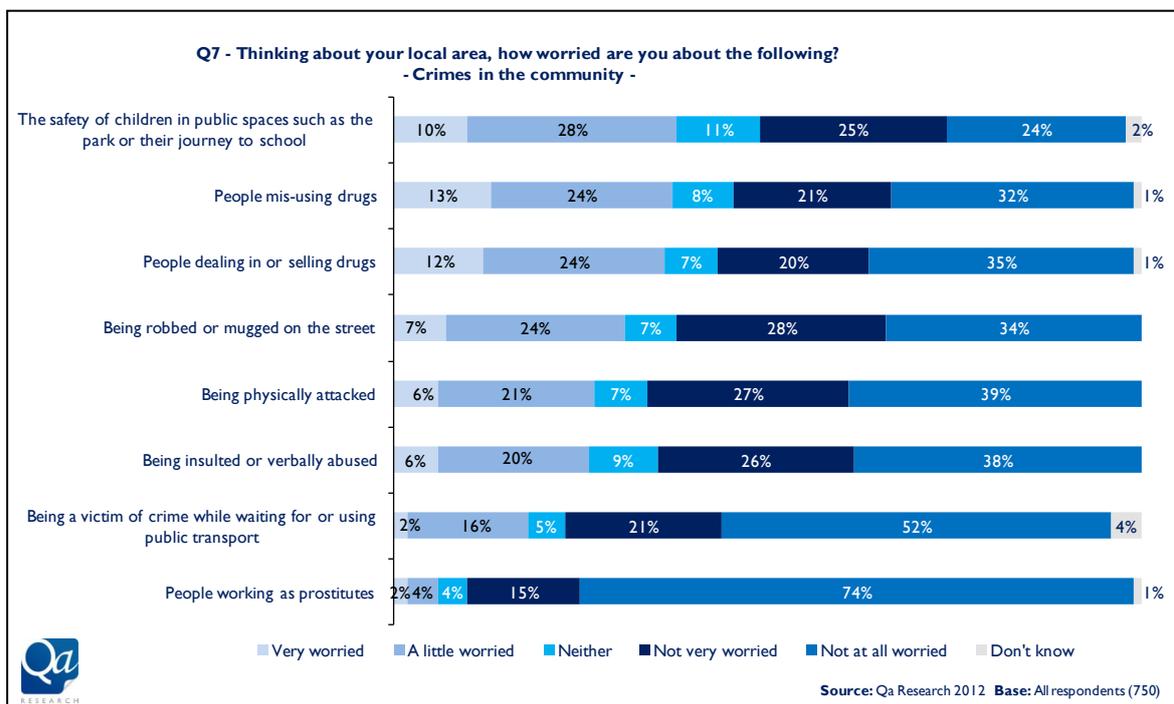
Across all 19 crimes, respondents were most likely to say they were worried about ‘someone breaking into your house while you are away’ (50%) and this was actually the only crime that half or more of the sample said they felt worried about. Respondents were less concerned about ‘someone breaking into your house while you are there’ (34%).

Concern about car crime was also evident, and around a third said that they were ‘Worried’ about ‘having items from your car stolen’ (37%) and ‘having your car stolen’ (36%).

Additionally, a third said that they were ‘Worried’ about ‘having your domestic property damaged by vandals’ (34%) but relatively few respondents said they were ‘Worried’ about ‘being routinely troubled by neighbours’ (12%).

The chart below details levels of concern about crimes that can be broadly described as those that take place in the community.

Figure 12. Concern about specific crimes – crimes in the community



Here, concern was highest for ‘the safety of children in public spaces such as the park or their journey to school’ (38%), although this figure increased to 46% amongst respondents with children under 16 in their household.

Broadly similar proportions expressed concern about drugs, both ‘people mis-using drugs’ (37%) and ‘people dealing in or selling drugs’ (36%).

Following this was concern about ‘being robbed or mugged on the street’ (31%) and ‘being physically attacked’ (26%).

Almost a fifth said that were worried about ‘being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport’ (18%), but only around one-in-twenty said they were ‘Worried’ about ‘people working as prostitutes’ (6%).

Sub-group Analysis

Some clear differences between key sub-groups were recorded, such as the fact that older respondents were the least likely to be 'Worried' about 'being physically attacked' (16-34: 28%, 35-64: 28%, 65+: 16%).

Also, reflecting greater levels of concern about crime generally, female respondents were more 'Worried' about being a victim of most of these crimes than males, as the table below summarises;

Figure 13. Concern about specific crimes – by gender

Q7. Thinking about your local area, how worried are you about the following?	Gender	
	Male	Female
Someone breaking into your house while you are away	46%	55%
Someone breaking into your house while you are there	26%	43%
People mis-using drugs	31%	43%
The safety of children in public spaces such as the park or their journey to school	32%	43%
Having your car stolen	30%	42%
People dealing in or selling drugs	31%	41%
Being robbed or mugged on the street	25%	38%
Being insulted or verbally abused	21%	32%
Being physically attacked	22%	31%
Being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport	14%	22%
Being routinely troubled by neighbours	9%	15%

Base: All respondents (750)

NB: Grey boxes indicate a figure significantly higher amongst females.

Another group that expressed comparatively high levels of concern about crime generally was respondents from BME backgrounds and when asked about these 19 crimes they were significantly more likely than those from White background to say they were 'Worried' about 'being insulted or verbally abused' (47% vs. 25%) and 'being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport' (30% vs. 17%). This was also the case amongst those with any religion or belief compared to those without, for both 'being insulted or verbally abused' (31% vs. 21%) and 'being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport' (22% vs. 12%).

In addition, respondents who classified themselves as having a disability were more 'Worried' than those who did not about 'someone breaking into your house while you are there' (50% vs. 33%) and 'being routinely troubled by neighbours' (25% vs. 11%).

No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Perhaps inevitably, respondents who expressed concern and said that they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime generally at Q1 were more likely than those who said they were 'Not Worried' to also say they were 'Worried' about these specific crimes. These differences are summarised in the table below, which highlights that levels of concern were greatest for crimes related to burglary, drugs and the safety of children, but car crime was relatively low down on this list compared to responses amongst the sample as a whole;

Figure 14. Concern about specific crimes – by fear of crime generally

Q7. Thinking about your local area, how worried are you about the following?	Q1. Thinking about all types of crime, in general, how worried are you about being a victim of crime?	
	Net - Worried	Net - Not worried
Someone breaking into your house while you are away	75%	37%
Someone breaking into your house while you are there	62%	21%
People mis-using drugs	62%	26%
The safety of children in public spaces such as the park or their journey to school	61%	26%
People dealing in or selling drugs	59%	25%
Being robbed or mugged on the street	59%	17%
Having your car stolen	57%	25%
Having your domestic property damaged by vandals	55%	24%
Having items from your car stolen	53%	29%
Being physically attacked	53%	13%
Being insulted or verbally abused	51%	16%
Being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport	39%	9%
Being routinely troubled by neighbours	22%	7%
People working as prostitutes	10%	4%
Base: All respondents (excluding neither at Q1)	210	448

NB: Grey boxes indicate a figure significantly higher amongst those who are 'Worried'.

Also, perhaps as expected, those respondents who said that they thought it was 'Likely' that they would be a victim of crime in the next 12 months also expressed greater concern about all of these crimes than those who thought this was 'Not likely', as summarised below. Here, it's notable that 'having your domestic property damaged by vandals' was the crime with the second highest level of concern amongst this group, suggesting that this crime in particular maybe of concern to this group.

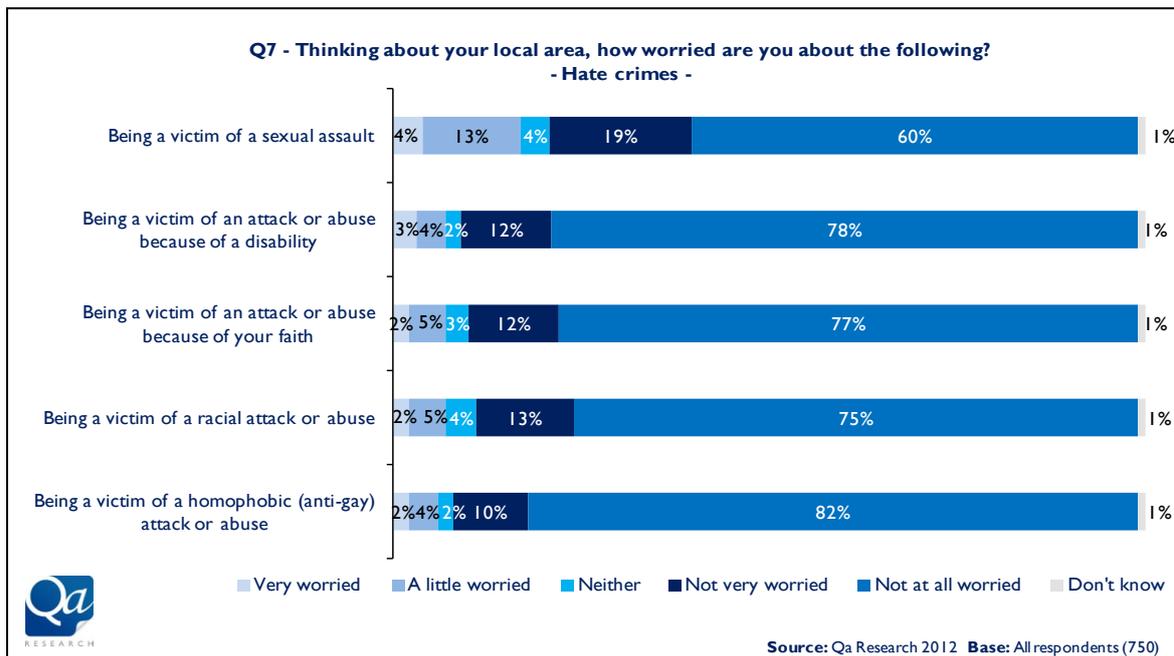
Figure 15. Concern about specific crimes – by likelihood of becoming a victim of crime

Q7. Thinking about your local area, how worried are you about the following?	Q6. How likely do you think it is that you will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months?	
	Net - Likely	Net - Not likely
Someone breaking into your house while you are away	78%	42%
Having your domestic property damaged by vandals	70%	26%
The safety of children in public spaces such as the park or their journey to school	67%	32%
Having your car stolen	65%	30%
People mis-using drugs	64%	31%
People dealing in or selling drugs	64%	29%
Having items from your car stolen	64%	30%
Someone breaking into your house while you are there	61%	26%
Being insulted or verbally abused	59%	20%
Being robbed or mugged on the street	51%	26%
Being physically attacked	50%	21%
Being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport	39%	13%
Being routinely troubled by neighbours	22%	9%
Base: All respondents (excluding neither at Q6)	61	547

NB: Grey boxes indicate a figure significantly higher amongst those who are 'Worried'.

The final groups of crimes were those that could be described as 'hate-crimes' and concern about these can be seen below;

Figure 16. Concern about specific crimes – hate related crimes



The lowest levels of concern were expressed for these crimes, although almost a fifth said they were worried about 'being a victim of a sexual assault' (17%). Only around one-in-twenty respondents said that they were 'Worried' about the others crimes here including 'being a victim of an attack or abuse because of a disability' (7%), 'being a victim of an attack or abuse because of your faith' (7%), 'being a victim of a racial attack or abuse' (7%) and 'being a victim of a homophobic (anti-gay) attack or abuse' (5%).

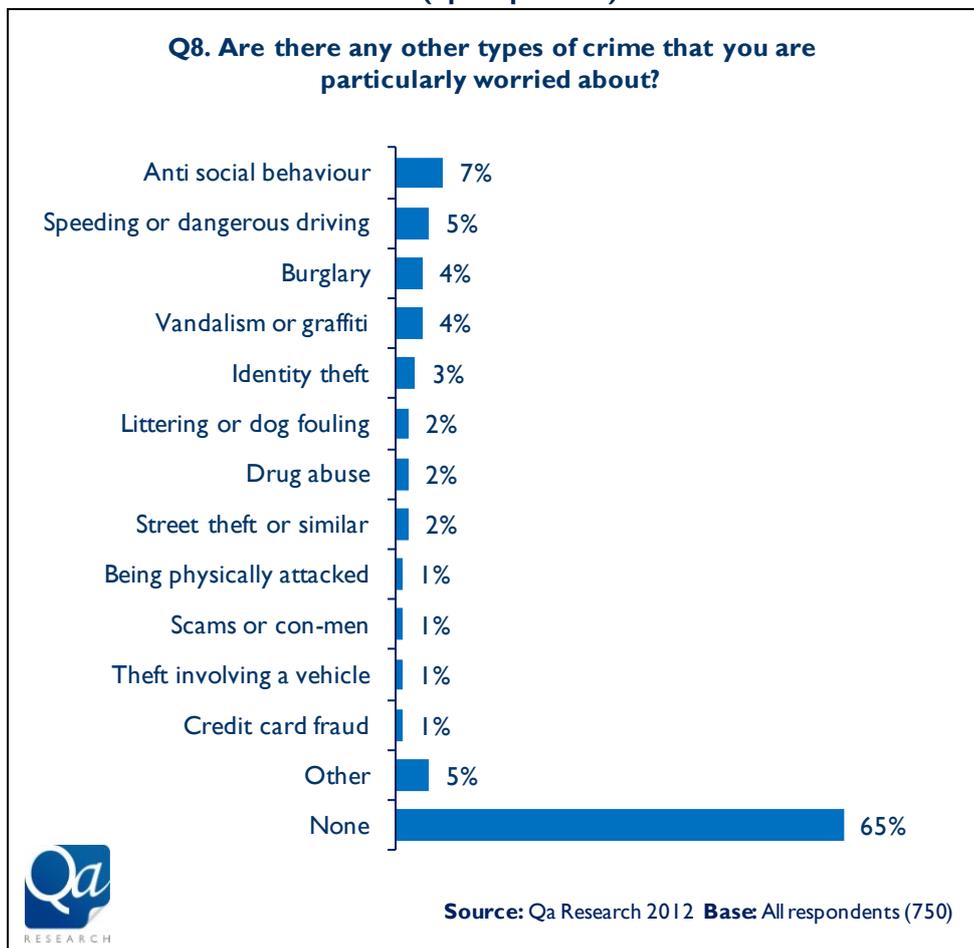
Sub-group Analysis

Of course, these crimes are more applicable to some groups than others and response amongst the relevant type of respondents is shown below;

- Although not significant (due in part to the small number of BME respondents) respondents from BME backgrounds were more likely than those from White backgrounds to say they were 'Worried' about 'being a victim of a racial attack or abuse' (41% vs. 4%).
- Almost a third of females said they were 'Worried' about 'being a victim of a sexual assault' (30%), significantly more than amongst male respondents (3%).
- A third (32%) of those who classified themselves as having a disability said they were 'Worried' about 'being a victim of an attack or abuse because of a disability', although this was not significantly higher than amongst those who did not have a disability (5%) (again due partly to the small base).
- No differences were recorded in the level of concern expressed about 'being a victim of an attack or abuse because of your faith'.
- No differences were recorded in the level of concern expressed about 'being a victim of a homophobic (anti-gay) attack or abuse'.

Respondents were asked if there were any other crimes that they were particularly worried about. This was an entirely open question and similar responses have been coded into 'overcodes' and are shown in the chart below;

Figure 17. Other crimes worried about (open question)



The majority (65%) of respondents could not name another crime that they were worried about.

However, around one-in-twenty mentioned 'anti-social behaviour' (7%) and 'speeding or dangerous driving' (5%).

Other crimes were mentioned by only a handful of respondents.

Sub-group Analysis

No key differences by key demographics or sub-groups were recorded.

Aggregate Low Worry Score;

In the 2008 research undertaken, by Middlesex University and Buckinghamshire New University, an *Aggregate Low Worry Score* was created using responses for some of these crimes. The Score was a composite of the following seven crimes;

- Being physically attacked
- Having your domestic property damaged by vandals
- Being insulted or verbally abused
- People dealing in or selling drugs
- People working as prostitutes
- Being routinely troubled by neighbours
- The safety of children in public spaces such as the park or their journey to school

The Score was based on the proportion of respondents who said that they were either '*not at all worried*' or '*not very worried*' about each of these crimes and an overall Score of 5% was recorded¹.

Qa has re-created this score based on the same crimes and calculated that the Aggregate Low Worry Score for the BFC Fear of Crime Survey 2012 is 26%.

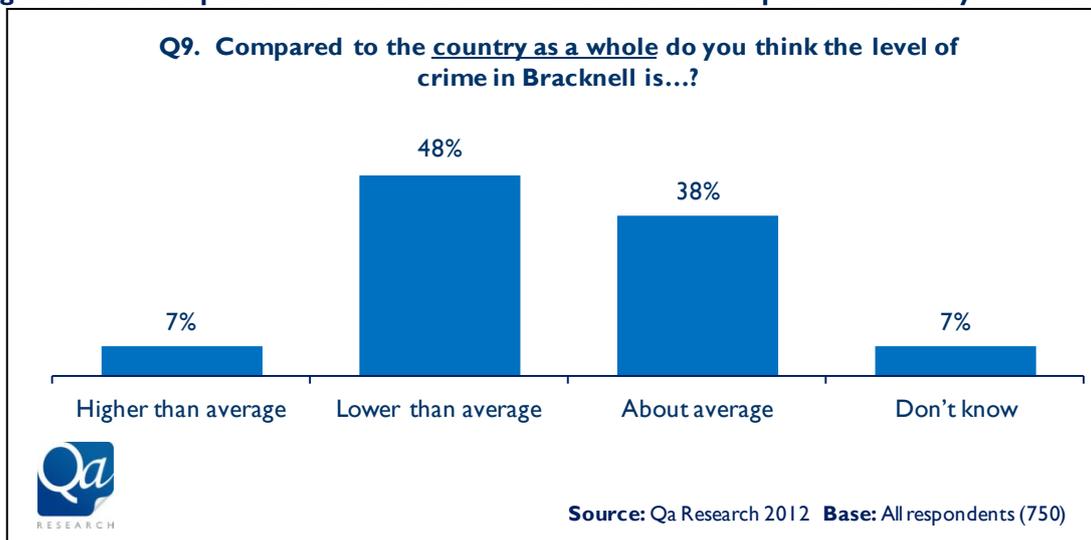
It is very important to note that the 2008 research was undertaken only in Great Hollands, Priestwood and Garth, Martin's Heron, The Warren and Harmans Water, Little Sandhurst and Wellington. In contrast, the 2012 survey was undertaken throughout the borough amongst a representative sample of residents and as such provides a more representative snap-shot of perceptions amongst the population as a whole.

¹ "Fear and Safety in Bracknell Forest Stage Two Report" - Professor Kevin Stenson, Middlesex University and Dr Nadia Wager, Buckinghamshire New University, 2008.

4.6 Perceptions of the Level of Crime in Bracknell and Local Area

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they thought the level of crime in Bracknell was higher, lower or the same as the country as a whole and responses are shown below;

Figure 18. Perceptions of crime level in Bracknell Forest compared to country as a whole



The chart clearly indicates that the majority believe Bracknell's crime rate is actually 'about average' (38%), or in fact 'lower than average' (48%) when compared to the country as a whole.

Only 7% said that they thought it was 'higher than average'.

Comparison with the British Crime Survey (BCS);

This question is asked on the BCS and the 2010/11 findings from that survey were very similar to those recorded in the BFC Fear of Crime Survey 2012. One-in-ten respondents (10%) said that crime in their local area was 'higher than average', while around half (51%) said that crime was 'lower than average' and the remaining 39% said that crime in their local area was 'about average'.

Sub-group Analysis

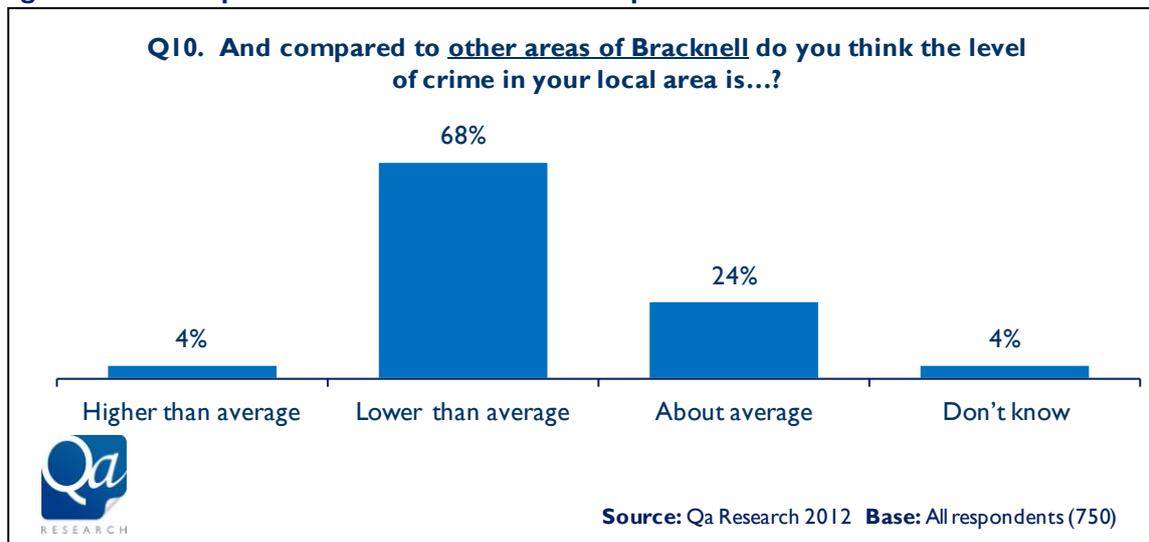
Younger respondents were significantly more likely to believe the crime rate was 'higher than average' but only around one-in-ten thought that this was the case (16-34: 11%, 35-64: 6%, 65+: 3%). Additionally, respondents who'd lived in Bracknell Forest for less than 5 years were significantly less likely than those who'd been there for longer to believe the crime rate is 'higher than average' (Under 5 years: 3%, 5 years but less than 20: 8%, 20 years or more: 8%). This is likely to be a positive finding, as newer residents are likely to have firsthand experience of other areas of the country and to be able to make a direct comparison.

No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Interestingly, although respondents who said that they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime generally were more likely than those who said they were 'Not worried' to believe that Bracknell's crime rate is 'higher than average' (14% vs. 4%) this does mean that the majority of this group actually feel the crime rate is either 'about average' (40%) or 'lower than average' (40%).

Then, respondents were asked how they felt about the level of crime in their local area and responses to this question are shown below;

Figure 19. Perceptions of crime in local area compared to other areas of Bracknell Forest



The majority of respondents believed that their local crime rate was actually 'lower than average' (68%).

A quarter thought it was 'about average' (24%) and only 4% thought it was actually 'higher than average'.

Sub-group Analysis

No significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

It's notable that the majority of those who said they felt 'Worried' about being a victim of crime felt that the crime rate in their local area was actually 'lower than average' (59%). This was also the case amongst those who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months (63%), while almost half of those who felt it was 'Likely' that they would be a victim in the next 12 months felt that their local crime rate was 'lower than average' (48%) and only 7% thought it was 'higher than average'.

Tellingly, the majority of those who thought that the crime rate in their local area had gone up in the last two years actually thought that the crime in their area was 'lower than average' (57%), while most of the others thought it was 'about average' (33%) and only 7% thought it was 'higher than average'. Clearly, any increase in crime (real or imagined) has not led this group to feel that they now live in a high crime area.

The table below shows response to this question amongst respondents from each ward;

Figure 20. Perceptions of crime in local area compared to other areas of Bracknell Forest – by ward

Q10. And compared to other areas of Bracknell do you think the level of crime in your local area is...	Ward																	
	Binfield		Central		College	Crown	Great		Harmans		Sandhurst		Warfield		Winkfield			
	Ascot	With Warfield	Bullbrook	Sandhurst	Town	Wood	Hollands North	Hollands South	Hanworth	Water	And Wellington	Old Bracknell	Owlsmoor	Priestwood And Garth	Harvest Ride	Wildridings And Central	And Cranbourne	
Higher than average	4%	-	6%	-	-	2%	3%	11%	15%	4%	3%	-	5%	3%	-	-	23%	-
Lower than average	83%	79%	44%	62%	57%	85%	73%	40%	18%	64%	66%	94%	65%	64%	71%	92%	53%	75%
Or about average	4%	13%	37%	29%	40%	12%	21%	47%	62%	29%	24%	6%	30%	30%	25%	7%	21%	16%
Don't know	8%	8%	12%	8%	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	6%	-	-	3%	3%	2%	2%	9%
Base: All respondents	36	56	42	23	24	62	34	40	37	68	59	29	40	29	53	57	35	26

NB: Grey boxes indicate a figure significantly higher than at least 5 other wards.

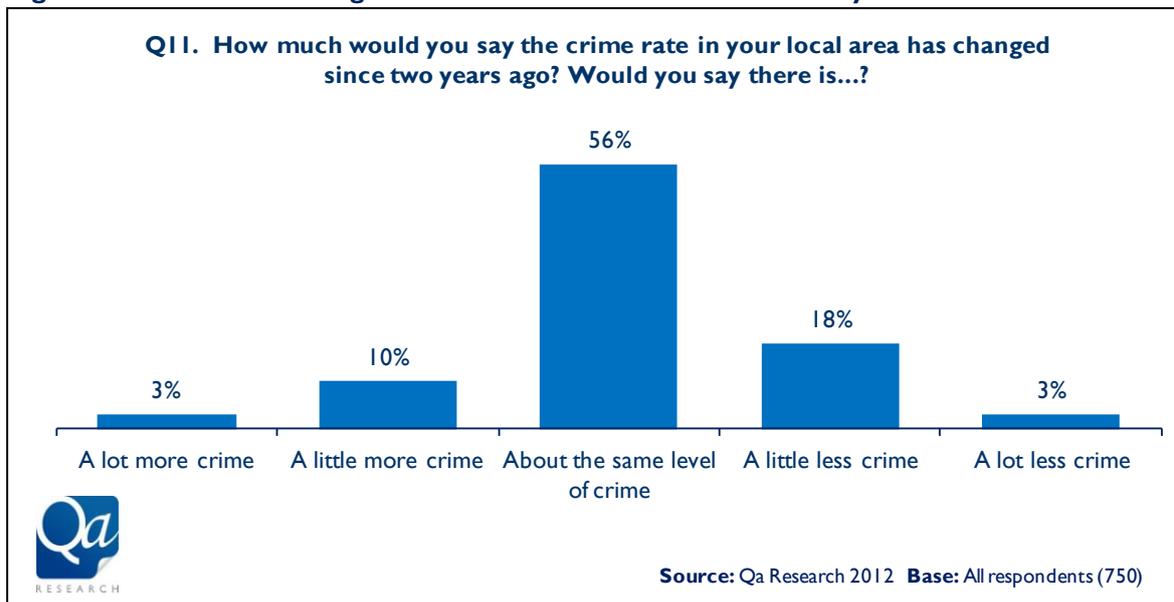
It is notable here that the majority of respondents in each ward thought they their local area had a crime rate that was either ‘about average’ or ‘lower than average’ compared to other areas of Bracknell Forest.

The ward where the highest proportion of respondents thought that their local crime rate was ‘higher than average’ was Wildridings and Central, but even here only around a quarter (23%) thought this.

These findings suggest that, generally, respondents perceive that crime is higher in other areas, with few considering that they live in an area with higher than average crime.

Respondents were then asked how much they thought the crime rate in their local area had actually changed in the last two years and responses here are shown below;

Figure 21. Perceived change in crime rate in local area in last two years



The majority of respondents felt that nothing had changed and that the crime rate was ‘*about the same level*’ (56%) in their local area.

Overall, respondents were almost twice as likely to feel that there was ‘*Less crime*’ than they were to feel there was ‘*More crime*’ (22% vs. 13%) compared to two years ago.

Comparison with the British Crime Survey (BCS);

This question is also asked on the BCS and the 2010/11 BCS showed that 28% of adults thought that there was ‘*More crime*’ in their local area, a figure double that recorded in the BFC Fear of Crime Survey 2012.

Sub-group Analysis

No significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Respondents who said they were ‘*Worried*’ about being a victim of crime generally were significantly more likely than those who said that they were ‘*Not worried*’ to believe that there was ‘*More crime*’ in their local area (22% vs. 8%), although this does still mean that the majority felt that the crime rate was ‘*about the same*’ (52%) or that there was actually ‘*Less crime*’ (20%).

Also, those who had actually been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were significantly more likely than those who had not to feel that there was ‘*More crime*’ (27% vs. 11%), although again most felt the crime rate was ‘*about the same*’ (50%) or that there was ‘*Less crime*’ (15%).

The table below shows response to this question amongst respondents from each ward;

Figure 22. Perceived change in crime rate in local area in last two years – by ward

Q11. How much would you say the crime rate in your local area has changed since two years ago?	Ward																		
	Binfield			Central Sandhurst	College Town	Crown Wood	Crowthorne	Great Hollands		Hanworth	Harmans Water	Sandhurst		Old Bracknell	Owlsmoor	Warfield		Wildridings And Central	Winkfield And Cranbourne
	Ascot	With Warfield	Bullbrook					Hollands North	Hollands South			And Wellington	And Garth			Ride			
Net - More	14%	18%	13%	15%	13%	5%	26%	9%	6%	23%	18%	9%	9%	7%	14%	6%	8%	22%	
About the same level of crime	52%	60%	53%	52%	52%	62%	50%	58%	49%	48%	52%	63%	68%	68%	45%	71%	53%	53%	
Net - Less	18%	14%	25%	28%	27%	20%	15%	26%	32%	22%	20%	24%	19%	16%	30%	13%	26%	16%	
Don't know	16%	8%	9%	5%	8%	13%	9%	8%	13%	7%	10%	4%	3%	9%	11%	9%	12%	9%	
Base: All respondents	36	56	42	23	24	62	34	40	37	68	59	29	40	29	53	57	35	26	

NB: Grey boxes indicate a figure significantly higher than at least 2 other wards.

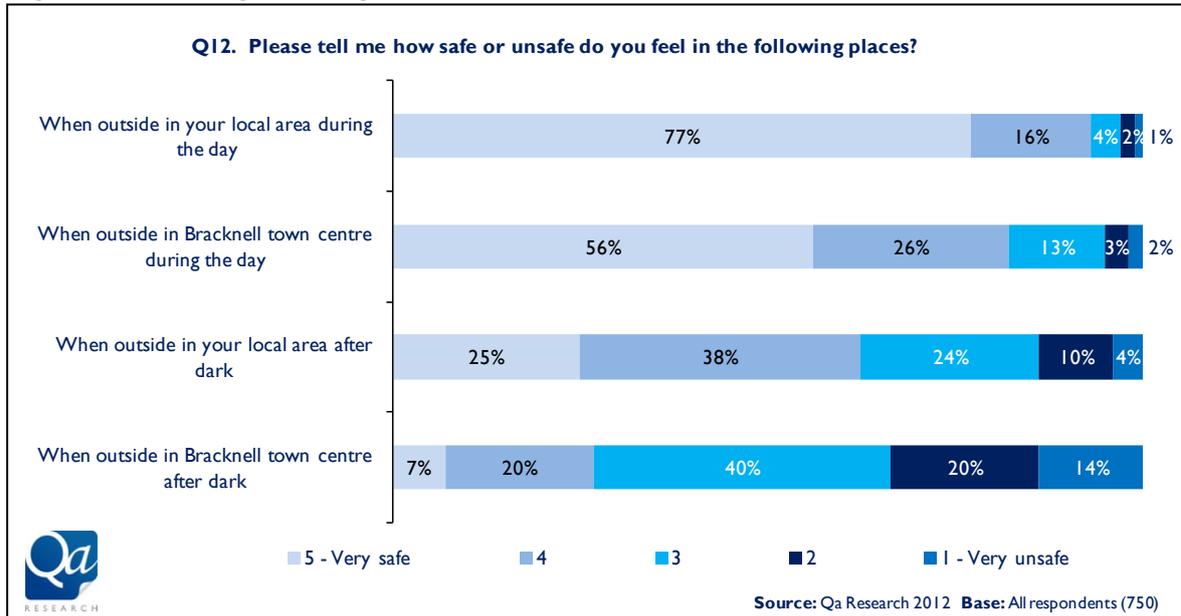
In each ward, either the majority of respondents or the largest proportion indicated that they felt that the level of crime was ‘*about the same*’ compared to two years ago.

Respondents were more likely to indicate that they thought there was ‘*More crime*’ rather than ‘*Less crime*’ in only a handful of wards and these were Binfield with Warfield (18% vs. 14%), Crowthorne (26% vs. 15%), Hanworth (23% vs. 22%) and Winkfield And Cranbourne (22% vs. 16%).

4.7 Feelings of Safety

The chart below outlines how safe respondents said they felt in a number of different locations;

Figure 23. Feelings of safety



The majority of respondents said that they felt 'Safe' 'outside during the day', both 'in your local area' (93%) and 'in Bracknell town centre' (82%).

Respondents also tended to feel 'Safe' when 'outside in your local area after dark' (63%) but responses were more polarised when considering how safe they felt 'outside in Bracknell town centre after dark', with a just over a quarter indicating that they felt 'Safe' (27%), but a slightly greater proportion indicated that they felt 'Unsafe' (33%).

Comparison with the Bracknell Forest Council Place Survey 2008;

Two of these questions were asked in a similar way on the Place Survey in 2008. On that occasion, almost half said they felt 'Safe' 'when outside in your local area after dark' (49%) compared to 63% in the BFC Fear of Crime Survey 2012. This suggests some improvement in perceptions of safety in the local area after dark has occurred. Additionally, in the Place Survey nearly nine-out-of-ten said they felt 'Safe' 'when outside in your local area during the day' (88%), on par with the figure recorded in 2012.

Sub-group analysis

Perhaps in part explaining their greater fear of crime overall, female respondents were significantly less likely than males to indicate that they felt 'Safe' in all these places, as summarised below;

- 'When outside in your local area during the day' (90% vs. 96%)
- 'When outside in your local area after dark' (49% vs. 76%)
- 'When outside in Bracknell town centre during the day' (78% vs. 86%)
- 'When outside in Bracknell town centre after dark' (18% vs. 36%).

Respondents from BME backgrounds were significantly less likely to feel 'Safe' than those from White backgrounds *'when outside in your local area after dark'* (49% vs. 64%).

Respondents with a disability were also significantly less likely than those without a disability to feel 'Safe' *'when outside in your local area after dark'* (42% vs. 65%) and also *'when outside in your local area during the day'* (84% vs. 94%).

No other significant differences by key demographics were recorded.

Interestingly, respondents who said they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were as likely to feel 'Safe' in each of these contexts as those who had not been a victim, however those who felt it was *'Likely'* that they would be a victim in the next 12 months were less likely to feel 'Safe' than those who felt they were *'Unlikely'*, as summarised below;

- *'When outside in your local area during the day'* (81% vs. 95%)
- *'When outside in your local area after dark'* (44% vs. 68%)
- *'When outside in Bracknell town centre during the day'* (68% vs. 84%)
- *'When outside in Bracknell town centre after dark'* (21% vs. 30%).

4.8 Correlations between key measures

Throughout this survey, as anticipated, respondents tended to give consistent answers to similar questions indicating relationships between many of the key measures.

To summarise these linkages, the table below shows the results of correlation analysis carried out to investigate the degree to which different measures relate to each other;

Figure 24. Key measures correlation analysis

	Q1. How worried are you about being a victim of crime?	Q3. How much quality of life affected by crime?	Q4. How much quality of life affected by the fear of crime?	Q6. Likelihood of being a victim of crime in the next 12 months?	Q11. Change in crime rate in local area since two years ago?	Q12. How safe or unsafe do you feel - when outside in your local area after dark
Q3. How much is your own quality of life affected by crime?	0.47					
Q4. How much is your own quality of life affected by the fear of crime?	0.55	0.74				
Q6. How likely do you think it is that you will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months?	0.36	0.33	0.31			
Q11. How much would you say the crime rate in your local area has changed since two years ago?	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.13		
Q12. How safe or unsafe do you feel - when outside in your local area after dark	-0.41	-0.32	-0.43	-0.22	-0.06	
Q12. How safe or unsafe do you feel - when outside in your local area during the day	-0.26	-0.26	-0.35	-0.20	-0.07	0.41

Base: All respondents (750)

NB: Grey boxes indicate a statistically significant correlation.

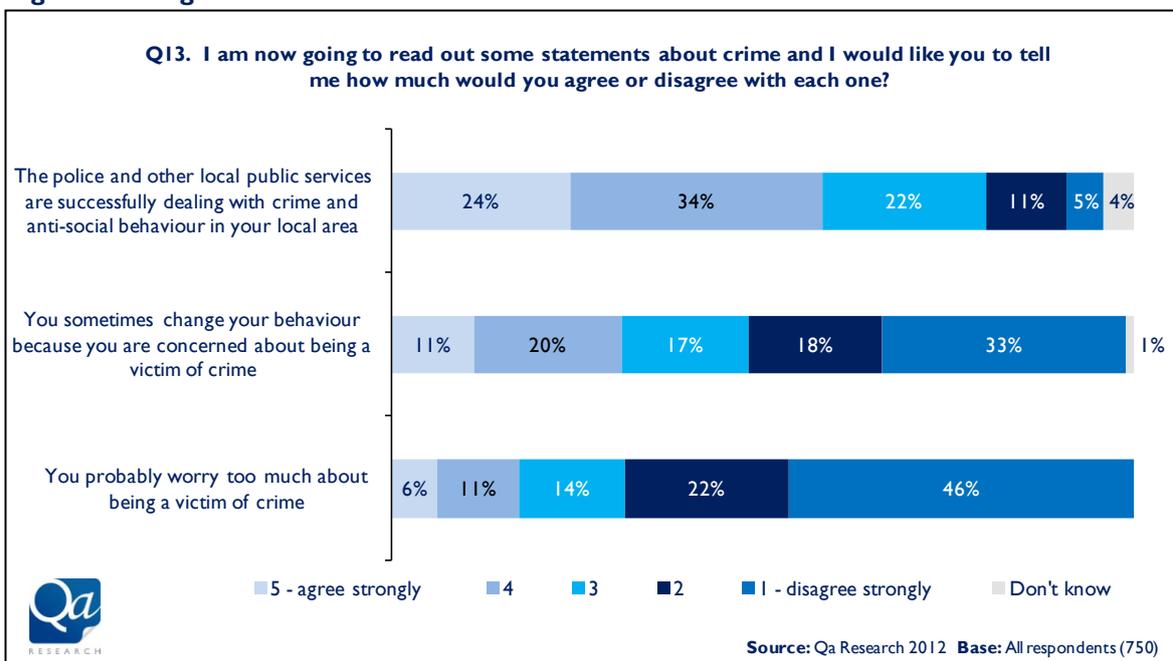
As the table above highlights, the strongest relationship is between Q3 (how much quality of life is affected by crime) and Q4 (how much quality of life is affected by fear of crime) with a correlation of 0.74, indicating that respondents who are impacted by one of these are very likely to be impacted by the other. In other words, respondents who feel that their quality of life has been affected by crime are also likely to feel that their quality of life has been affected by the fear of crime (and vice versa).

Additionally, it is clear that the more someone is concerned about becoming a victim of crime (Q1) the less likely they are to feel 'Safe' in their local area after dark (correlation of -0.41) and the more likely they are to feel that their quality of life is affected by the fear of crime (correlation 0.55) and crime itself (correlation 0.47) and to feel that it is 'Likely' that they will become a victim of crime in the next 12 months (correlation 0.36). Clearly, improving any one of these measures is likely to lead to an increase in the others.

4.9 Agreement with Statements about Crime

Finally, respondents were asked how far they agreed with three statements about crime and its impact and responses are shown below;

Figure 25. Agreement with statements about crime



Generally, respondents 'Agreed' that 'the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area' (58%), although 16% of respondents indicated that they didn't agree that this was happening.

Comparison with the Bracknell Forest Council Place Survey 2008;

In the 2008 Place Survey, respondents were also asked how far they agreed that 'the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area' and a figure of 26% was recorded. This is obviously a significantly lower level of agreement than that recorded in the BFC Fear of Crime Survey 2012, which may in part reflect differences in the respective methodologies but is also likely to indicate some improvement here.

Perhaps reassuringly, there was less agreement amongst respondents with the statement 'you sometimes change your behaviour because you are concerned about being a victim of crime' (31%) and in fact respondents were more inclined to 'Disagree' that they do this (52%). However, this does still mean that almost a third of respondents admit to changing the way they behave.

Finally, respondents tended to 'Disagree' that they 'probably worry too much about being a victim of crime' (68%), although a fifth 'Agreed' that this was the case (18%).

Sub-group Analysis

Younger respondents were more likely than older ones to 'Agree' that *'you sometimes change your behaviour because you are concerned about being a victim of crime'* (16-34: 34%, 35-64: 31%, 65+: 21%).

With higher levels of concern about crime generally, it's perhaps encouraging that female respondents were significantly more likely than males to 'Agree' that they *'probably worry too much about being a victim of crime'* (22% vs. 13%)

Respondents from BME backgrounds were significantly more likely than those from White backgrounds to 'Agree' that the *'police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area'* (70% vs. 57%).

As might be expected, respondents who said that they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime were significantly more likely than those who were 'Not worried' to 'Agree' that they *'probably worry too much about being a victim of crime'* (33% vs. 11%). However, they were also more likely to 'Agree' with the statement *'you sometimes change your behaviour because you are concerned about being a victim of crime'* (48% vs. 22%), suggesting that while many may realise they don't need to be quite so worried about crime, their concern does impact on how they live their lives and they change their behaviour accordingly.

In addition, respondents who'd been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were less likely than those who hadn't to 'Agree' that *'the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area'* (47% vs. 60%). However, they were more likely to 'Agree' that *'you sometimes change your behaviour because you are concerned about being a victim of crime'* (50% vs. 28%), suggesting that their experiences have impacted on how they behave.

It is also the case that those who said they felt it was 'Likely' that they would be a victim of crime in the next 12 months were more likely than those who didn't think this would be the case to 'Agree' that *'you sometimes change your behaviour because you are concerned about being a victim of crime'* (51% vs. 26%).

5. Conclusions

Outlined below are the main conclusions from this research;

Conclusion 1: Generally, it's clear that crime and the fear of crime do not impact on the lives of most residents in Bracknell Forest. Two-thirds of respondents said they were not worried about being a victim of crime and few respondents indicated that either crime or the fear of crime affects their quality of life to any great degree, even amongst those who said they were worried about crime.

Conclusion 2: Respondents generally thought it was unlikely that that they would actually become a victim of crime in the next year, with less than one-in-ten thinking this was probable. Highlighting that someone can be worried about crime without rationally expecting to become a victim, it is not the case that those who are worried about becoming a victim actually believe they will become a victim (at least not in the short-term) as only 20% said that they thought it was likely they would become a victim of crime in the next 12 months. Nor is it the case that actual victims of crime then believe they will be a victim again, as only a third of those who were a victim in the last 12 months thought they would be again in the next 12 months. Generally though, respondents thought it was more likely that they would be a victim of crime committed by a stranger rather than someone they know, although those with a disability expressed some concern about someone they know committing a crime against them.

Conclusion 3: It should be stressed that the majority of respondents did not express concern about any of the specific crimes they were asked about, but concern was highest for those crimes relating to theft, especially burglary, but also vehicle crime. Concerns around the safety of children were apparent, especially amongst parents and drugs also featured relatively highly on the list of crimes respondents expressed concern about. Generally though, there were lower levels of concern about violent crime.

Conclusion 4: Compared to the country as a whole, Bracknell is not seen by residents as having a crime rate that is above average with the majority thinking that it is actually lower than average or about average. This reflects the national situation, recorded through the British Crime Survey.

Conclusion 5: Respondents also felt that the crime rate in their local area was either about average or lower than average and tellingly, this was also the case amongst the majority of those who said they were 'Worried' about being a victim of crime and those who had actually been a victim of crime (although not necessarily in their local area) in the last 12 months. Most also felt that the crime rate had stayed the same over the last two years and respondents were almost twice as likely to feel that there was 'Less crime' in their local area than they were to feel there was 'More crime' compared to two years ago.

Conclusion 6: Interestingly, the majority of respondents in each ward thought that crime in their local area was either lower than average or about average. This indicates that residents generally perceive crime to be worse elsewhere in Bracknell Forest, which may be a natural reaction amongst residents in many towns and cities and not necessarily exclusive to Bracknell Forest.

Conclusion 7: There is evidence that concern around crime does lead some respondents to change their behaviour, although it's not clear if this is in a negative way (e.g. staying in when they may wish to leave the house) or a positive way (e.g. ensuring they do not leave valuables in their car). In particular, respondents who'd been a victim of crime in the last year and those who felt it was likely they would be indicated that they change their behaviour.

Conclusion 8: Some groups consistently expressed greater levels of concern about crime than others, as summarised below;

- Generally, females were more worried than males about being a victim of crime, although actually less likely to have been a victim in the last 12 months. However, females were also more likely than males to admit that they worry too much about crime
- Respondents with a religion or belief were more likely to be concerned about being a victim than those without, but again they were less likely to have been a victim in the last 12 months
- BME respondents were more likely than White respondents to express concern about being a victim of crime. Closer examination indicates that, in particular, BME respondents were worried about *'being insulted or verbally abused'* and *'being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport'*. In addition, two-fifths expressed concern about *'being a victim of a racial attack or abuse'*. They were also less likely to feel safe when *'when outside in your local area after dark'* but encouragingly, BME respondents exhibited high levels of support for the work of the police and other local public services in dealing with crime in their local area
- Respondents living in rented accommodation (either rented from a Housing Association or trust or privately) were significantly more likely than those who are owner occupiers (own outright or buying on a mortgage) to be worried about crime.

6. Appendix – The Questionnaire

Good morning / afternoon / evening. My name is and I'm calling from Qa Research on behalf of Bracknell Forest Council. We are carrying out some research to find out what residents think about the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in their local area.

The interview will take about 10 minutes, depending on your answers. Would you be happy to take part and is now a good time to go ahead?

Screener questions

Firstly, can I ask you a few questions about yourself. This is to ensure we speak to a wide range of people from across Bracknell.

ASK ALL

S1: Can I ask what age you are?

16 to 24

25 to 34

35 to 44

45 to 54

55 to 64

65 to 70

70+

ASK ALL

S2: Gender

Male

Female

ASK ALL

S3: Postcode (check against database to ensure correct Ward for quotas)

ASK ALL

S4. How would you describe your ethnic background?

PROBE IF REQUIRED

Asian or Asian British

Bangladeshi

Chinese

Filipino

Indian

Nepali

Pakistani

Any other Asian background

Black or Black British

African

Caribbean

Any other Black background

Mixed

White & Asian

White & Black African

White & Black Caribbean

Any other Mixed background

White

English/British/Northern Irish/Scottish /Welsh

Gypsy/Irish Traveller

Irish

Showpeople/Circus

Any other White background

Arab/Other Ethnic Group

Arab

Other ethnic group

Prefer not to say

ASK ALL

Q1. Thinking about all types of crime, in general, how worried are you about being a victim of crime? READ OUT

Very worried

A little worried

Neither worried nor not worried

Not very worried

Not at all worried

Don't know

Q2. And answering on the same scale, how worried are you about being a victim of the following types of crime? READ OUT

Very worried

A little worried

Neither worried nor not worried

Not very worried

Not at all worried

Don't know

LOOP – Do not randomise



RESEARCH

A crime committed by a stranger

A crime committed by someone you know but are not related to, such as a friend, acquaintance or work colleague

A crime committed by someone you are related to

A crime that takes place in your home

A crime that takes place outside in your local community

Q3. How much is your own quality of life affected by crime on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

1 – no effect

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 – total effect

Don't know

Q4. How much is your own quality of life affected by the fear of crime on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

1 – no effect

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 – total effect

Don't know

Q5. Can I just check, have you been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?

Yes

No

Refused

Don't know

Q6. And how likely do you think it is that you will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months?

READ OUT

Very likely

Quite likely

Neither likely nor unlikely

Not very likely

Not at all likely

Don't know

The next few questions are about crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area. By 'your local area' I mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home.

Q7. Thinking about your local area, how worried are you about the following? Please tell me if you are very worried, a little worried, neither worried nor not worried, not very worried or not at all worried. READ OUT

Very worried

A little worried

Neither worried nor not worried

Not very worried

Not at all worried

Don't know

LOOP - Randomise order of asking each Group and within each Group randomise order of asking statements

Group 1

Someone breaking into your house while you are away

Someone breaking into your house while you are there

Having your domestic property damaged by vandals

Being routinely troubled by neighbours

Having your car stolen

Having items from your car stolen

Group 2

The safety of children in public spaces such as the park or their journey to school

People mis-using drugs

People dealing in or selling drugs

People working as prostitutes

Being insulted or verbally abused

Being physically attacked

Being robbed or mugged on the street

Group 3

Being a victim of crime while waiting for or using public transport

Being a victim of a racial attack or abuse

Being a victim of a homophobic (anti-gay) attack or abuse

Being a victim of a sexual assault

Being a victim of an attack or abuse because of your faith

Being a victim of an attack or abuse because of a disability

Q8. Are there any other types of crime that you are particularly worried about?

CODES OPEN

Q9. Compared to the country as a whole do you think the level of crime in Bracknell is....READ OUT

Higher than average

Lower than average

Or about average

Don't know



Q10. And compared to other areas of Bracknell do you think the level of crime in your local area is....READ OUT

- Higher than average
- Lower than average
- Or about average
- Don't know

Q11. How much would you say the crime rate in your local area has changed since two years ago? Would you say there is....READ OUT

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS LIVED IN THE AREA FOR LESS THAN 2 YEARS ASK THEM TO THINK BACK OVER THE TIME THEY HAVE LIVED IN THE AREA

- A lot more crime
- A little more crime
- About the same level of crime
- A little less crime
- A lot less crime

Q12. Please tell me how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following places, by giving your answer on a 5 point scale where 1 means very unsafe and 5 means very safe.

- 1 - Very safe
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - Very unsafe

LOOP - Randomise order of asking

- When outside in your local area after dark
- When outside in your local area during the day
- When outside in Bracknell town centre after dark
- When outside in Bracknell town centre during the day

Q13. I am now going to read out some statements about crime and I would like you to tell me how much would you agree or disagree with each one. Please give your answer on a 5 point scale, where 1 means you agree strongly and 5 means you disagree strongly.

- 1 – agree strongly
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 – disagree strongly
- Don't know

LOOP - Randomise order of asking

- The police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area
- You sometimes change your behaviour because you are concerned about being a victim of crime
- You probably worry too much about being a victim of crime

And finally, I would just like to ask you a few questions about yourself to help us when we are looking at the results of the survey.

ASK ALL

D1. How long have you lived in your local area?

- Less than 12 months
- 12 months but less than 2 years
- 2 years but less than 3 years
- 3 years but less than 5 years
- 5 years but less than 10 years
- 10 years but less than 20 years
- 20 years or longer
- Refused
- Don't know

D2. Which of the following best describes the type of accommodation you live in? READ OUT

- You own it outright
- You are buying it on a mortgage
- You rent it from a Housing Association or Trust
- You rent it from private landlord
- Other (write in)
- Don't know
- Refused

D3. Can you tell me how many people live in your household, including yourself?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five or more
- Don't know
- Refused

D4. How many children aged under 16 do you have in your household?

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five or more
- Don't know
- Refused

D5. Are you working?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- Refused

IF YES GO TO D6 THEN D8, IF NO GO TO D7

D6. Is that full time or part time?



Part time
Full time
Refused
Don't know

IF NO AT D5 GO TO D7, ALL OTHERS TO D7

D7. Which of the following best describes your status? READ OUT

Retired
At home raising family/housewife/house husband
Registered unemployed
Student in full time education
Other
Refused
Don't know

D8. Would you consider yourself to have a disability?

Yes
No
Refused

D9. Which of the following best represents your religion/belief? READ OUT

Buddhist
Christian (all Christian denominations)
Hindu
Jewish
Muslim
Sikh
Other religion/belief
None
Prefer not to say

D10. How would you describe your sexual orientation? READ OUT

Bisexual
Gay man
Heterosexual/ straight
Lesbian/ gay woman
Prefer not to say

Thank you for taking part in this survey.