



ICPSR 3803

International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS), 1989-2000

ICVS International Working Group

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Data Collection Description

Principal Investigator(s): ICVS International Working Group, Ann Alvazzi del Frate, Jan J.M. van Dijk, John van Kesteren, Pat Mayhew

Title: International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS), 1989-2000

ICPSR Study Number: 3803

Summary: The International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) is a far-reaching program of fully standardized surveys investigating householders' experience of crime in different countries. The data were collected in four waves: 1989, 1992, 1996, and 2000. The main focus of the ICVS is whether the respondent was a victim of theft of or from vehicles, other thefts, vandalism, robbery, pickpocketing, sexual harassment or violence, or assault. The surveys also investigated the frequency of victimization, reasons for not reporting a crime to the police, familiarity with the offender in the case of a sexual offense, physical violence, injuries, fear of crime in the respondent's local area, use of help agencies for victims, satisfaction with police behavior, preferred legal sanctions, punishment, and length of detention for offenders, safety precautions when leaving home, possession of a gun, burglar alarm, or insurance, and frequency of going out. Some of the 2000 surveys were administered nationally and some were restricted to a main city within a given country. The ICVS National Survey Data cover the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Catalonia, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The ICVS City Survey Data cover the following countries: Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Ukraine, and Zambia.

Universe: Persons aged 16 and over living in Albania, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Catalonia, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, England and Wales, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Slovenia, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, Ukraine, the United States, and Zambia.

Sample: Samples of 1,000 to 2,000 cases were drawn from the population of each country's largest city. In a few countries, the surveys covered several cities by random dialing. In some countries, there was an additional sample of 200 cases from rural areas, or a national sample was taken. Sampling was generally hierarchical. It began with identifying administrative areas within the city, followed by a step-by-step procedure aiming at identifying areas, streets, blocks,

households, and, finally, household members aged 16 and over. No substitution of the selected respondent was allowed. There were some exceptions to this procedure. In Finland, a random selection of individuals was drawn from the population register. In Northern Ireland and some rural parts of Spain, telephone penetration was low and interviews were taken face-to-face with some computer assistance.

Date of Collection: 1989, 1992, 1996, and 2000

Data Collection Notes: (1) The principal investigators request that any publications using ICVS data be sent to John van Kesteren, UNICRI, Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10, 10127 Torino, Italy. (2) Researchers are to note that some of the surveys were administered nationally and some were restricted to a main city in the country. The principal investigators request that all users of datasets be careful in selecting and comparing data. Data users are to consult the identification variables I001 through I009 and the weighting variables in the database and the codebook. (3) The codebook and data collection instruments for this collection are provided by ICPSR as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.

Data Source: computer-assisted telephone interviews and personal interviews

Extent of Collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of Processing: CDBK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DOC/ CONCHK.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Data Format: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

File Specifications

<i>Part No.</i>	<i>Part Name</i>	<i>File Structure</i>	<i>Case Count</i>	<i>Variable Count</i>	<i>LRECL</i>	<i>Records Per Case</i>
1	ICVS National Survey Data	rectangular	37,306	681	2,415	1
2	ICVS City Survey Data	rectangular	53,038	694	2,320	1

Related Publications

van Kesteren, John N., Patricia Mayhew, and Paul Nieuwbeerta. "Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialised Countries: Key Findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey." The Hague, Ministry of Justice, WODC (2000), Onderzoek en beleid, nr. 187. Justitie, Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	
On the Use of the Data	1
File Structure	2
ICPSR Processing Information	2
ICPSR Codebooks for ICVS 2000:	
Part 1 - National Survey Data	1-76
Part 2 - City Survey Data	1-77
UNICRI Codebook for the Main Database of the International Crime Victim Surveys: Version ICVS2000_2(1)	1-42
List of Countries	1-2
Report -- Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialized Countries: Key findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey by John van Kesteren, Pat Mayhew, and Paul Nieuwebeerta	1-236
ICVS Questionnaire for 2000	1-39
Overview of questions asked in ICVS: Table 1.2	1-1
History of the Face-to-Face Questionnaire	1-9

INTRODUCTION
To International Crime Victim Surveys: Version ICVS2000_2(1)
On the Use of the Data

The data from the ICVS is available for further analysis. The full database can be downloaded. The Principal Investigators would appreciate if researchers sent them an advanced copy of the publication that contains ICVS data. The Principal Investigators would also like to receive a copy of the final publication which acknowledges the principal researchers of ICVS by citing the relevant key publication.

Disclaimers by the Principal Investigators:

We have gone through great length to keep the database consistent and fix any errors that have slipped in as soon as discovered. But considering the size of the database (it contains data from over 100 surveys), it is unavoidable that there are errors and inconsistencies in the database . We advise you to stay critical while analyzing the data and notify us if you find anything odd.

Anything published that contains ICVS data is the responsibility of the author of the publication. UNICRI does not take responsibility for errors made in data analysis and presentation or errors as a result of inconsistencies in the database.

File Structure

The INTERNATIONAL CRIME VICTIM SURVEY (ICVS): THE 2000 WAVE data files (Part 1: ICVS National Survey Data and Part 2: ICVS City Survey Data) are available from the ICPSR in single record per case formats. Part 1 has a logical record length (LRECL) of 2,415 with 681 variables on 37,306 cases. Part 2 has a logical record length (LRECL) of 2,320 with 694 variables on 53,038 cases.

Two raw character data files, machine-readable codebook/ documentation, and SPSS and SAS data definition statements have been prepared for this collection. The SPSS statement files contain four statements: data list, variable labels, value label, and missing values statements. The SAS statements file contains five statements: proc format, input, label, format, and missing value recode statements.

ICPSR Processing Information

The data collection was processed according to the standard ICPSR processing procedures. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values. No consistency checks were performed.

In the course of analysis the variables of the following variable clusters will have 0 and/or 1 as values which are not explicitly identified in the SPSS or SAS value label statements: 0 means 'not chosen' and 1 means 'chosen':

PART 1: CO1B400 CO2B400 CO2B500 CO3B400 CO4B400 CO6B400
CO6B500 CO7B400 CO8B400 CO9B400 CO9B500 C10B400
C11B400 C11B500 C12B400 C12B500 C14B400 C14B500
C15B500 SA1B400 SA1B500 SA2B400

PART 2: CO1B400 CO2B400 CO2B500 CO3B400 CO4B400 CO6B400
CO6B500 CO7B400 CO8B400 CO9B400 CO9B500 C10B400
C11B400 C11B500 C12B400 C12B500 C14B400 C14B500
C15B500 SA1B400 SA1B500 SA2B400

CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 3803

INTERNATIONAL CRIME VICTIM SURVEY (ICVS): THE 2000 WAVE
PART 1: ICVS NATIONAL SURVEY DATA

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates
the code has been designated as a missing value.

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I000	REPODENT NUMBER	1	7	F7
I001	CONTINENT	8	8	F1
	1 west europe			
	2 new world			
	3 east / central europe			
	4 asia			
	5 africa			
	6 latin america			
I002	YEAR OF THE SURVEY	9	12	F4
I003	TYPE OF SURVEY	13	13	F1
	1 national			
	2 capital city			
	3 region			
I004	URBAN OR RURAL	14	14	F1
	0 townsize not coded			
	1 urban (+100.000)			
	2 rural (-100.000)			
I005	COUNTRY	15	19	F5
	10100 england & wales			
	10200 scotland			
	10300 northern ireland			
	10400 netherlands			
	10500 (west)germany			
	10600 switzerland			
	10700 belgie			
	10800 france			
	10900 finland			
	11000 spain			
	11100 norway			
	11200 sweden			
	11300 italy			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I005 (cont.)				
	11400	austria		
	11500	malta		
	11600	portugal		
	11700	denmark		
	11800	catalonia		
	20100	usa		
	20200	canada		
	20300	australia		
	20400	new zealand		
	30100	estonia		
	30200	poland		
	30300	chechia		
	30400	slovakia		
	30500	russia		
	30600	georgia		
	30700	slovenia		
	30800	latvia		
	30900	rumania		
	31000	hungary		
	31100	yugoslavia		
	31200	albania		
	31300	macedonia		
	31400	croatia		
	31500	ukrain		
	31600	belarus		
	31700	bulgaria		
	31800	lithuania		
	40100	japan		
	40200	indonesia		
	40300	philippines		
	40400	india		
	40500	china		
	40700	mongolia		
	40800	kyrgyzstan		
	40900	azerbaijan		
	50100	uganda		
	50200	egypt		
	50300	south africa		
	50400	tanzania		
	50500	tunisia		
	50600	zimbabwe		
	50700	botswana		
	60100	costa rica		
	60200	brazil		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I005 (cont.)				
	60300	argentina		
	60400	bolivia		
	60500	paraguay		
	60600	colombia		
I005A	COUNTRY (ALPHABETICAL)	20	28	F9.2
	10.00	Albania		
	20.00	Argentina		
	30.00	Australia		
	40.00	Austria		
	45.00	Azerbaijan		
	50.00	Belarus		
	60.00	Belgium		
	70.00	Bolivia		
	80.00	Botswana		
	90.00	Brazil		
	100.00	Bulgaria		
	110.00	Canada		
	115.00	Catalonia		
	120.00	Czech republic		
	130.00	China		
	140.00	Colombia		
	150.00	Costa Rica		
	160.00	Croatia		
	165.00	Denmark		
	170.00	Egypt		
	180.00	England & Wales		
	190.00	Estonia		
	200.00	Finland		
	210.00	France		
	220.00	Georgia		
	230.00	Germany(west)		
	250.00	Hungary		
	260.00	India		
	270.00	Indonesia		
	280.00	Italy		
	290.00	Japan		
	300.00	Kyrgyzstan		
	310.00	Latvia		
	320.00	Lithuania		
	330.00	Macedonia		
	340.00	Malta		
	350.00	Mongolia		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I005A (cont.)				
	360.00 Netherlands			
	370.00 New Zealand			
	380.00 Northern Irel			
	390.00 Norway			
	400.00 Paraguay			
	410.00 Philippines			
	420.00 Poland			
	425.00 Portugal			
	430.00 Rumania			
	440.00 Russia			
	450.00 Scotland			
	460.00 Slovakia			
	470.00 Slovenia			
	480.00 South Africa			
	490.00 Spain			
	500.00 Sweden			
	510.00 Switzerland			
	520.00 Tanzania			
	530.00 Tunisia			
	540.00 Uganda			
	550.00 Ukraine			
	560.00 USA			
	570.00 Yugoslavia			
	580.00 Zimbabwe			
I006	REGION	29	33	F5
	10101 East Anglia			
	10102 East Midlands			
	10103 Greater London			
	10105 North			
	10106 North West			
	10107 scotland			
	10108 South East			
	10109 South West			
	10110 Wales			
	10111 West Midlands			
	10112 Yorks and Humber			
	10201 scotland			
	10301 Belfast City			
	10302 North			
	10303 South			
	10304 North West			
	10305 Rest of the West			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	10401			big cities west
	10402			Rest West
	10403			North
	10404			East
	10405			South
	10501			schleswig holstein
	10502			hamburg
	10503			bremen
	10504			niedersachsen
	10505			nordrein-westfalen
	10506			hessen
	10507			rheinlandpfalz
	10508			saarland
	10509			baden wuerttemberg
	10510			bayern
	10511			berlin
	10601			west
	10602			alps and vor alps
	10603			west and midlands
	10604			east and midland
	10605			svizzera italiana
	10701			flander
	10702			antwerp, limburg &
	10703			region brussels
	10704			hainault and walloon
	10705			liege, namur and lux
	10721			North West
	10722			North East
	10723			Brussels
	10724			South West
	10725			South East
	10801			Region Parisienne
	10802			Nord-Picardie
	10803			Champagne-Alsace
	10804			Normandie Bretagne
	10805			Touraine-Charentes
	10806			Bourgogne-Auvergne
	10807			Alpes-Jura
	10808			Provence-Languedoc
	10809			Pyrenees-Aquitane
	10900			finland
	10901			uusimaa
	10902			turun ja porin
	10903			hameen

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	10904	kymen		
	10905	mikkelin		
	10906	pohjois-karjalan		
	10907	kuopion		
	10908	keski-suomen		
	10909	vaasan		
	10910	oulun		
	10911	lapin		
	11001	andalucia(malaga)		
	11002	aragon		
	11003	asturias		
	11004	baleares		
	11005	cataluga		
	11006	canarias		
	11007	cantabria		
	11008	castilla - leon		
	11009	castilla-la mancha		
	11010	extremadura		
	11011	calicia		
	11012	la rioja		
	11013	madrid		
	11014	murcia		
	11015	navarra		
	11016	pais vasco		
	11017	levante pais valen		
	11021	ambit metropolitana		
	11022	ambit de les Comarqu		
	11023	ambit del Camp de Ta		
	11024	ambit de les Terres		
	11025	ambit de Ponent		
	11026	ambit de les Comarqu		
	11101	olso		
	11102	rest east		
	11103	south and west		
	11104	middle and north		
	11211	North		
	11212	East		
	11213	South		
	11214	West		
	11215	Middle		
	11216	South East		
	11301	northwest		
	11302	northeast		
	11303	centre		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	11304	south + islands		
	11401	voralberg		
	11402	tyrol		
	11403	salzburg		
	11404	upper austria		
	11405	carinthia		
	11406	styria		
	11407	burgenland		
	11408	lower austria		
	11409	vienna		
	11501	malta main urban		
	11502	malta main rural		
	11503	gozo		
	11601	Greater Lisbon		
	11602	Greater Oporto		
	11603	Litoral		
	11604	North Interior		
	11605	South		
	11606	Azores		
	11607	Madeira		
	11701	Captital (Copenhagen		
	11702	Islands		
	11703	Jutland		
	11801	municipal		
	11802	rest catalonia		
	20111	north east		
	20112	mid east		
	20113	south east		
	20114	east central		
	20115	west central		
	20116	pacific		
	20121	New England		
	20122	Mid Atlantic		
	20123	East North Centrak		
	20124	West North Central		
	20125	South Atlantic		
	20126	East South Central		
	20127	West South Central		
	20128	Mountain		
	20129	Pacific		
	20201	Atlantic		
	20202	Quebec		
	20203	Ontario		
	20204	Prairies		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	20205			British Columbia
	20301			Sydney
	20302			NSW Country
	20303			Melbourne
	20304			VIC Country
	20305			Adelaide
	20306			SA Country
	20307			Brisbane
	20308			QLD Country
	20309			Perth
	20310			WA Country
	20311			Tasmania
	20312			Northern Territory
	20313			ACT
	20401			wellington
	20402			rest nw zealand
	30101			tallinn
	30102			rest of estonia
	30201			centre(west)
	30202			north-east
	30203			north
	30204			south(south-west)
	30205			south(south-east)
	30206			south-east
	30207			east
	30208			centre
	30209			centre(north-west)
	30210			centre(west)
	30211			west
	30212			north-west
	30221			DOLNOSLASKIE
	30222			KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE
	30223			LUBELSKIE
	30224			LUBUSKIE
	30225			LODZKIE
	30226			MALOPOLSKIE
	30227			MAZOWIECKIE
	30228			OPOLSKIE
	30229			PODKARPACKIE
	30230			PODLASKIE
	30231			POMORSKIE
	30232			SLASKIE
	30233			SWIETOKRZYSKIE
	30234			WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
30235	WIELKOPOLSKIE			
30236	ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIE			
30301	prague			
30302	central bohemia			
30303	south bohemia			
30304	west bohemia			
30305	north bohemia			
30306	east bohemia			
30307	south moravia			
30308	north moravia			
30401	east slovakia			
30402	central slovakia			
30403	west slovakia			
30404	bratislava			
30501	moscow			
30601	central			
30602	shida qartli			
30603	qvemo qartli			
30604	kakheti			
30605	imereti			
30606	ajara			
30607	samegrelo			
30608	guria			
30609	meskat javakheti			
30610	tbilisi			
30701	jlubljana			
30702	central slov (excl)			
30703	rest slovenia			
30801	riga			
30802	latvia urban			
30901	bucharest			
30902	rum: rural area			
31001	budapest			
31101	belgrado			
31201	tirane			
31202	rural area			
31301	skopje			
31401	zagreb			
31501	kiev			
31601	minsk			
31701	sofia			
31801	vilnius tr			
31802	kaunas str			
31803	klaipeda str			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	31804	siauliai str		
	31805	panevezys str		
	40101	Kanto		
	40102	Kinki		
	40103	Chubu		
	40104	Chugoku		
	40105	Kyushu		
	40106	Tohoku		
	40107	Hokkaido		
	40108	Shikoku		
	40201	jakarta		
	40202	ambon		
	40203	manado		
	40205	palemban		
	40206	pontiana		
	40207	surabaya		
	40208	upandang		
	40301	manilla		
	40302	kalookan city		
	40303	makati city		
	40304	mandaluyong		
	40305	muntinlupa		
	40306	pasay city		
	40307	pasig city		
	40308	quezon city		
	40309	rodriguez		
	40401	bombay		
	40402	thane (rural)		
	40501	bejing		
	40600	georgie 92		
	40701	ulaanbaatar		
	40702	rural area		
	40801	bishkek		
	40802	kara-suu		
	40803	kemin		
	40804	osh		
	40805	sokuluk		
	40806	uxgen		
	40901	baku		
	50101	kampala		
	50102	masaka		
	50201	cairo		
	50301	johannesburg		
	50401	dar-es-salaam		

-----			BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL		COL	COL	FMT

I006 (cont.)					
	50501	tunis			
	50601	harare			
	50701	gabarone			
	60101	metro			
	60102	valley			
	60201	rio			
	60301	bueno aires			
	60401	la paz			
	60402	el alto			
	60501	asunction			
	60601	bogota			
I007	SURVEYCODE		34	38	F5
	10100	00n: england & wales			
	10189	89n: engl & wales			
	10192	92n: engl & wales			
	10196	96n: engl & wales			
	10200	00n: scotland			
	10289	89n: scotland			
	10296	96n: scotland			
	10300	00n: northern ireland			
	10389	89n: northern irel			
	10396	96n: northern irel			
	10400	00n: netherlands			
	10489	89n: netherlands			
	10492	92n: netherlands			
	10496	96n: netherland			
	10589	89n: (west)germany			
	10600	00c: switzerland			
	10689	89n: switzerland			
	10696	96n: switzerland			
	10700	00n: belgium			
	10789	89n: belgium			
	10792	92n: belgium			
	10800	00n: france			
	10889	89n: france			
	10896	96n: france			
	10900	00n: finland			
	10989	89n: finland			
	10992	92n: finland			
	10996	96n: finland			
	11089	89n: spain			
	11092	92c: spain(malaga)			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I007 (cont.)				
	11093	93r:	region malaga	
	11094	94r:	region malaga	
	11189	89n:	norway	
	11200	00n:	sweden	
	11292	92n:	sweden	
	11296	96n:	sweden	
	11392	92n:	italy	
	11496	96n:	austria	
	11597	97n:	malta	
	11600	00n:	portugal	
	11700	00n:	denmark	
	11800	00r:	catalonia	
	20100	00n:	usa	
	20189	89n:	usa	
	20192	92n:	usa	
	20196	96n:	usa	
	20200	00n:	canada	
	20289	89n:	canada	
	20292	92n:	canada	
	20296	96n:	canada	
	20300	00r:	australia	
	20389	89n:	australia	
	20392	92n:	australia	
	20492	92n:	new zealand	
	30192	92n:	estonia	
	30195	95n:	estonia	
	30200	00n:	poland	
	30292	92n:	poland	
	30296	96n:	poland	
	30392	92n:	czechia	
	30396	96n:	czechia	
	30492	92n:	slovakia	
	30497	97c:	slovakia	
	30592	92c:	russia	
	30596	96c:	russia	
	30600	00c:	georgia	
	30692	92n:	georgia	
	30696	96n:	georgia	
	30792	92c:	slovenia	
	30797	97n:	slovenia	
	30896	96n:	latvia	
	30996	96c:	rumania	
	31096	96c:	hungary	
	31196	96c:	yugoslavia	

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I007 (cont.)				
	31296	96c:	albania	
	31396	96c:	macedonie	
	31397	97c:	macedonia	
	31497	97c:	croatia	
	31597	97c:	ukrain	
	31697	97c:	belarus	
	31797	97c:	bulgaria	
	31897	97n:	lithuania	
	40100	00n:	japan	
	40189	89n:	japan	
	40289	89c:	indonesia	
	40292	92n:	indonesia	
	40296	96c:	indonesia	
	40392	92c:	philippines	
	40396	96n:	philippines	
	40492	92c:	india	
	40496	96c:	india	
	40592	92c:	china	
	40700	00c:	mongolia	
	40796	96c:	mongolia	
	40896	96n:	kyrgyzstan	
	40900	00c:	azerbaijan	
	50192	92c:	uganda	
	50196	96c:	uganda	
	50292	92c:	egypt	
	50392	92c:	south africa	
	50393	93c:	south africa	
	50396	96c:	south africa	
	50492	92c:	tanzania	
	50592	92c:	tunisia	
	50696	96c:	zimbabwe	
	50797	97c:	botswana	
	60192	92n:	costa rica	
	60196	96n:	costa rica	
	60292	92c:	brazil	
	60296	96c:	brazil	
	60392	92c:	argentina	
	60396	96c:	argentina	
	60496	96c:	bolivia	
	60596	96c:	paraguay	
	60697	97c:	colombia	
I008	GLOBAL REGION	39	47	F9.2
	10.00			western europe

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I008 (cont.)				
	20.00 rest industrialized countries			
	30.00 east-central europe			
	40.00 asia			
	41.00 central asia			
	42.00 far east			
	43.00 middle east/arab countries			
	44.00 arab countries			
	51.00 north africa			
	52.00 sub saharan africa			
	60.00 latin america			
I009	QUESTIONNAIRE USED	48	56	F9.2
	1.00 cati 89			
	2.00 cati 92			
	3.00 FtoF 92			
	4.00 cati 96			
	5.00 FtoF 96			
	6.00 FtoF 97			
	7.00 country specific			
	8.00 cati 2000			
	9.00 face to face 2000			
	10.00 Africa2000			
I010	QUESTIONNAIRE BASED ON	57	65	F9.2
	1.00 cati 89			
	2.00 cati 92			
	3.00 FtoF 92			
	4.00 cati 96			
	5.00 FtoF 96			
	6.00 FtoF 97			
	7.00 country specific			
	8.00 cati 2000			
	9.00 face to face 2000			
	10.00 Africa2000			
W000	HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT (N=SS)	66	77	F12
W00A	HOUSEHOLD COUNTRY WEIGHT (N=2000)	78	86	F9.2
W002	INDIV COUNTRY WEIGHT (N=2000)	87	98	F12
W004	INDIV URBAN WEIGHT (N=SS)	99	107	F9.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
W007	INDIV CITY WEIGHT (N=1000)	108	119	F12
K010	CAR OWNERSHIP	120	121	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K011	NUMBER OF CARS	122	123	F2
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
K012	GARAGE	124	125	F2
	1 yes			
	2 not for all cars			
	3 no			
	4 do not know			
K013	PARKING CARS	126	127	F2
	1 private area around house			
	2 street near house			
	3 elsewhere			
K014	SPECIAL LOCKS	128	129	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K020	MOTORCYCLE OWNERSHIP	130	131	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K021	NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLES	132	133	F2
	0 zero			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
K021 (cont.)				
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
K030	BICYCLE OWNERSHIP	134	135	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K031	NUMBER OF BICYCLES	136	137	F2
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
K040	GENDER	138	139	F2
	1 male			
	2 female			
	3 unknown			
K041	GENDER INTERVIEWER	140	148	F9.2
	1.00 male			
	2.00 female			
C01A000	CARTHEFT:5 YEARS	149	150	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C01A100	CARTHEFT:LAST YEAR	151	152	F2
	-1 no owner			

-----		BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	COL	COL	FMT

C01A100 (cont.)				
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C01A200	CARTHEFT:HOW OFTEN	153	154	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C01A300	CARTHEFT:WHERE	155	156	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C01B400	CARTHEFT:REPORT TO POLICE	157	158	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C01B900	CARTHEFT:SERIOUS	159	160	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C01C101	CARTHEFT:RECOVERED	161	162	F2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C01C101	(cont.)			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C01C102	CARTHEFT:-WHEN RECOVERED	163	164	F2
	1 1-2 days			
	2 a week			
	3 two weeks			
	4 a month			
	5 longer			
	6 do not know			
C02A000	TH FR CAR:5 YEARS	165	166	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C02A100	TH FR CAR:LAST YEAR	167	168	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C02A200	TH FR CAR:HOW OFTEN	169	170	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C02A300	TH FR CAR:WHERE	171	172	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C02A300 (cont.)				
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C02B400	TH FR CAR:REPORT TO POLICE	173	174	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C02B500	TH FR CAR:--SATISFIED WITH REPORT	175	176	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C02B600	TH FR CAR:OTHER REPORTS	177	178	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C02B900	TH FR CAR:SERIOUS	179	180	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C02C202	TH FR CAR:--VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	181	192	F12
C03A000	CARDAM:5 YEARS	193	194	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C03A100	CARDAM:LAST YEAR	195	196	F2
	-1 no owner			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C03A100	(cont.)			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C03A200	CARDAM:HOW OFTEN	197	198	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C03A300	CARDAM:WHERE	199	200	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C03B400	CARDAM:REPORT TO POLICE	201	202	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C03B900	CARDAM:SERIOUS	203	204	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C03C302	CARDAM:-VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY	205	216	F12
C04A000	MOTORTHEFT:5 YEARS	217	218	F2
	-1 no owner			

-----		BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	COL	COL	FMT

C04A000 (cont.)				
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C04A100	MOTORTHEFT:LAST YEAR	219	220	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C04A200	MOTORTHEFT:HOW OFTEN	221	222	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C04A300	MOTORTHEFT:WHERE	223	224	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C04B400	MOTORTHEFT:REPORTED	225	226	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C04B900	MOTORTHEFT:SERIOUS	227	228	F2
	1 very serious			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C04B900 (cont.)				
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C04C101	MOTORTHEFT:RECOVERED	229	230	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C05A000	BICYCTHEFT:5 YEARS	231	232	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C05A100	BICYCTHEFT:LAST YEAR	233	234	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C05A200	BICYCTHEFT:HOW OFTEN	235	236	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C05A300	BICYCTHEFT:WHERE	237	238	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C05A300	(cont.)			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C05B400	BICYCTHEFT:REPORT TO POLICE	239	240	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C05B900	BICYCTHEFT:SERIOUS	241	242	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C05C101	BICYCTHEFT:RECOVERED	243	244	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06A000	BURGLAR:5 YEARS	245	246	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06A100	BURGLAR:LAST YEAR	247	248	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C06A200	BURGLAR:HOW OFTEN	249	250	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C06A200 (cont.)				
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C06B400	BURGLAR:REPORT TO POLICE	251	252	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B500	BURGLAR:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	253	254	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B600	BURGLAR:OTHER REPORTS	255	256	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B700	BURGLAR:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	257	258	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B801	BURGLAR:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	259	260	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C06B900	BURGLAR:SERIOUS	261	262	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C06C201	BURGLAR:ANYTHING STOLEN	263	264	F2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C06C201 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06C202	BURGLAR:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	265	276	F12
C06C301	BURGLAR:ANYTHING DAMAGED	277	278	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06C302	BURGLAR:-VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY	279	290	F12
C07A000	ATTEMPT:5 YEARS	291	292	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C07A100	ATTEMPT:LAST YEAR	293	294	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C07A200	ATTEMPT:HOW OFTEN	295	296	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C07B400	ATTEMPT:REPORT TO POLICE	297	298	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C07B900	ATTEMPT:SERIOUS	299	300	F2
	1 very serious			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C07B900 (cont.)				
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C08A000	GARAGE:5 YEARS	301	302	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C08A100	GARAGE:LAST YEAR	303	304	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C08A200	GARAGE:HOW OFTEN	305	306	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C08B400	GARAGE:REPORT TO POLICE	307	308	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C08B900	GARAGE:SERIOUS	309	310	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C09A000	ROBBERY:5 YEARS	311	312	F2
	1 yes			

-----		BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	COL	COL	FMT

C09A000 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09A100	ROBBERY:LAST YEAR	313	314	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C09A200	ROBBERY:HOW OFTEN	315	316	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C09A300	ROBBERY:WHERE	317	318	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C09B400	ROBBERY:REPORT TO POLICE	319	320	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B500	ROBBERY:--SATISFIED WITH REPORT	321	322	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09B600	ROBBERY:OTHER REPORTS	323	324	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B700	ROBBERY:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	325	326	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B801	ROBBERY:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	327	328	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C09B900	ROBBERY:SERIOUS	329	330	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C09C201	ROBBERY:ANYTHING STOLEN	331	332	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09C202	ROBBERY:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	333	344	F12
C09D100	ROBBERY:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	345	346	F2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
C09D200	ROBBERY:OFFENDER KNOWN	347	348	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes, by sight			

-----		BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	COL	COL	FMT

C09D200 (cont.)				
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
C09E020	ROBBERY:WEAPON USED	349	350	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09E021	ROBBERY:-KIND OF WEAPON	351	352	F2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			
C09E021A	LONG GUN?	353	361	F9.2
	1.00 hand gun			
	2.00 long gun			
	3.00 do not know			
C09E022	ROBBERY:-WEAPON USED	362	363	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10A000	PERS THEFT:5 YEARS	364	365	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10A100	PERS THEFT:LAST YEAR	366	367	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C10A200	PERS THEFT:HOW OFTEN	368	369	F2
	0 no victim			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C10A200 (cont.)				
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C10A300	PERS THEFT:WHERE	370	371	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C10B400	PERS THEFT:REPORT TO POLICE	372	373	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10B900	PERS THEFT:SERIOUS	374	375	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C10C201	PERS THEFT:PICKPOCKETING	376	377	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10C202	PERS THEFT:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	378	389	F12
C11A000	SEXOFF:5 YEARS	390	391	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C11A000	(cont.)			
	3 do not know			
C11A100	SEXOFF:LAST YEAR	392	393	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C11A200	SEXOFF:HOW OFTEN	394	395	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C11A300	SEXOFF:WHERE	396	397	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abraod			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C11B400	SEXOFF:REPORT TO POLICE	398	399	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B500	SEXOFF:--SATISFIED WITH REPORT	400	401	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B600	SEXOFF:OTHER REPORTS	402	403	F2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11B600 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B700	SEXOFF:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	404	405	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B801	SEXOFF:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	406	407	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C11B900	SEXOFF:SERIOUS	408	409	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C11B901	SEXOFF:WAS IT A CRIME	410	411	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11D100	SEXOFF:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	412	413	F2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
C11D200	SEXOFF:OFFENDER KNOWN	414	415	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes, by sight			
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
C11D201	SPOUSE, PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	416	416	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11D202	EX-SPOUCE, EX-PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	417	417	F1
C11D203	BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	418	418	F1
C11D204	EX-BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	419	419	F1
C11D205	RELATIVE	420	420	F1
C11D206	CLOSE FRIEN	421	421	F1
C11D207	NONE OF THESE	422	423	F2
C11D208	REFUSE TO SAY	424	424	F1
C11D209	DO NOT KNOW	425	425	F1
C11D210	BOSS COLLEAGUE	426	426	F1
C11E010	SEXOFF:WHAT HAPPENED	427	428	F2
	1 rape			
	2 attempted rape			
	3 indecent assault			
	4 offensive behaviour			
	5 do not know			
C11E020	SEXOFF:WEAPON USED	429	430	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11E021	SEXOFF:-KIND OF WEAPON	431	432	F2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			
C11E021A	LONG GUN?	433	441	F9.2
	1.00 hand gun			
	2.00 long gun			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C11E021A	(cont.)			
	3.00 do not know			
C11E022	SEXOFF:-WEAPON USED	442	443	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11E200	SEXOFF:OTHER TIMES	444	445	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11E300	SEXOFF:WHAT HAPPENED THEN	446	447	F2
	1 rape			
	2 attempted rape			
	3 indecent assault			
	4 offensive behaviour			
	5 do not know			
C12A000	ASSAULT:5 YEARS	448	449	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12A001	ASSAULT: 5Y DOMESTIC	450	458	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
C12A100	ASSAULT:LAST YEAR	459	460	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C12A101	ASSAULT: LY DOMESTIC	461	469	F9.2
	.00 no victim			

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NAME          VARIABLE LABEL          BEG   END
                COL   COL   FMT
-----
C12A101 (cont.)
                1.00   this year
                2.00   last year
                3.00   before that
                4.00   do not know

C12A200  ASSAULT:HOW OFTEN          470   471   F2
                0     no victim
                1     one
                2     two
                3     three
                4     four
                5     five or more
                6     do not know

C12A201  ASSAULT: HOW OFTEN DOM    472   480   F9.2
                .00   no victim
                1.00  one
                2.00  two
                3.00  three
                4.00  four
                5.00  five or more
                6.00  do not know

C12A300  ASSAULT:WHERE            481   482   F2
                1     at home
                2     near own home
                3     at work
                4     elsewhere in the city
                5     elsewhere in the country
                6     abraod
                7     do not know
                8     never happened
                9     refusal

C12B400  ASSAULT:REPORT TO POLICE  483   484   F2
                1     yes
                2     no
                3     do not know

C12B500  ASSAULT:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT  485   486   F2
                1     yes

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NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12B500 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B600	ASSAULT:OTHER REPORTS	487	488	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B700	ASSAULT:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	489	490	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B801	ASSAULT:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	491	492	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C12B900	ASSAULT:SERIOUS	493	494	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C12B901	ASSAULT:WAS IT A CRIME	495	496	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12D100	ASSAULT:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	497	498	F2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
C12D200	ASSAULT:OFFENDER KNOWN	499	500	F2
	1 no			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12D200 (cont.)				
	2 yes, by sight			
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
C12D201	SPOUSE, PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	501	501	F1
C12D202	EX-SPOUCE, EX-PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	502	502	F1
C12D203	BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	503	503	F1
C12D204	EX-BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	504	504	F1
C12D205	RELATIVE	505	505	F1
C12D206	CLOSE FRIEN	506	506	F1
C12D207	NONE OF THESE	507	507	F1
C12D208	REFUSE TO SAY	508	508	F1
C12D209	DO NOT KNOW	509	509	F1
C12D210	BOSS - COLLEAGUE	510	518	F9.2
C12E010	ASSAULT:WHAT HAPPENED	519	520	F2
	1 just threatened			
	2 force used			
	3 do not know			
C12E020	ASSAULT:WEAPON USED	521	522	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12E021	ASSAULT:-KIND OF WEAPON	523	524	F2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12E021A	LONG GUN?	525	533	F9.2
	1.00 hand gun			
	2.00 long gun			
	3.00 do not know			
C12E022	ASSAULT:-WEAPON USED	534	535	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12E031	ASSAULT:SHOT/HIT	536	537	F2
	1 grabbed			
	2 hit			
	3 stabbed shot			
	4 do not know			
C12E032	ASSAULT:-INJURY	538	539	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12E033	ASSAULT:-SEE DOCTOR	540	541	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C13A100	FRAUD:LAST YEAR	542	543	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C13A300	FRAUD:TYPE OF FRAUD	544	545	F2
	1 costruction/repair			
	2 car garage			
	3 hotel ed			
	4 a shop			
	5 other			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C13A300	(cont.)			
	6 do not know			
C13B400	FRAUD:REPORT TO POLICE	546	547	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C13B600	FRAUD:OTHER REPORTS	548	549	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14A100	CORRUPT:LAST YEAR	550	551	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14A300	CORRUPT:WHO	552	553	F2
	1 government official			
	2 customs officer			
	3 police officer			
	4 inspector			
	5 other			
	6 do not know			
C14A301	CORRUPT: WHO (EXT)	554	562	F9.2
	1.00 governmental official			
	2.00 customs officer			
	3.00 police officer			
	4.00 inspector			
	5.00 elected municipal councillor			
	6.00 municipal official			
	7.00 tax-revenue official			
	8.00 doctor-nurse			
	9.00 teacher-professor			
	10.00 official in court			
	11.00 private sector			
	12.00 other			
	13.00 unknown			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14B400	CORRUPT:REPORT TO POLICE	563	564	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14B500	CORRUPT:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	565	573	F9.2
C14B600	CORRUPT:OTHER REPORTS	574	575	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14D201	LIKELY: PARLIAMENT	576	584	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D202	LIKELY: MINISTERIAL OFFICIALS	585	593	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D203	LIKELY: ELECTED MINICIPAL COUNCILORS	594	602	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D204	LIKELY: MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS	603	611	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D205	LIKELY: CUSTOMS OFFICERS	612	620	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D206	LIKELY: POLICE OFFICERS	621	629	F9.2
	1.00 likely			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14D206 (cont.)				
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D207	LIKELY: TAX-REVENUES OFFICIALS	630	638	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D208	LIKELY: DOCTORS-NURSES	639	647	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D209	LIKELY: INSPECTORS	648	656	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D210	LIKELY: TEACHERS-PROFESSORS	657	665	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D211	LIKELY: OFFICIAL IN COURTS	666	674	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D212	LIKELY: PRIVATE SECTOR	675	683	F9.2
	1.00 likely			
	2.00 not likely			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D301	EASY: TO FIND OFFICIAL	684	692	F9.2
	1.00 easier			
	2.00 more difficult			
	3.00 unknown			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14D302	EASY: TO GET FAIR TREATMENT	693	701	F9.2
	1.00 easier			
	2.00 more difficult			
	3.00 unknown			
C14D303	EASY: TO GET A FAVOUR	702	710	F9.2
	1.00 easier			
	2.00 more difficult			
	3.00 unknown			
C15A000	LAST CRIME	711	712	F2
	1 car theft			
	2 theft from car			
	3 car damage			
	4 motor theft			
	5 bicycle theft			
	6 burglary			
	7 attempt burglary			
	8 theft from garages ed			
	9 robbery			
	10 personal theft			
	11 sexual offences			
	12 assault and threat			
	13 do not know			
C15B400	LAST:REPORT TO POLICE	713	714	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C15B500	LAST:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	715	716	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C15B601	RELATIVES/FRIENDS	717	717	F1
C15B602	THE POLICE	718	718	F1
C15B603	SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATIONS	719	719	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C15B604	RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS	720	720	F1
C15B605	VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION	721	721	F1
C15B606	SPECIALIZED AGENCY	722	722	F1
C15B607	OTHER	723	723	F1
C15B700	LAST:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	724	725	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C15B801	LAST:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	726	726	F1
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
SA1_01	STOCK: OWNER	727	735	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA1_021	STOCK: SHEEP	736	744	F9.2
SA1_022	STOCK: GOAT	745	753	F9.2
SA1_023	STOCK: HORSE	754	762	F9.2
SA1_024	STOCK: COW	763	771	F9.2
SA1_025	STOCK: PIG	772	780	F9.2
SA1_026	STOCK: CHICKEN	781	789	F9.2
SA1_027	STOCK: OTHER	790	798	F9.2
SA1_028	STOCK: UNKNOWN	799	807	F9.2
SA1_03	STOCK: NUMBER	808	816	F9.2
	1.00 one			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA1_03 (cont.)				
	2.00 two			
	3.00 three			
	4.00 four			
	5.00 five or more			
	6.00 unknown			
SA1A000	STOCK: STOLEN	817	825	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA1A100	STOCK: WHEN	826	834	F9.2
	1.00 this year			
	2.00 last year(1997)			
	3.00 before then			
	4.00 unknown			
SA1A200	STOCK: HOW OFTEN	835	843	F9.2
	1.00 one			
	2.00 two			
	3.00 three			
	4.00 four			
	5.00 five or more			
	6.00 unknown			
SA1A300	STOCK: WHERE	844	852	F9.2
	1.00 kraal-stable-chicken run			
	2.00 camp near own home			
	3.00 grazing land-veld			
	4.00 elsewhere			
	5.00 unknown			
SA1B400	STOCK: REPORT	853	861	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
SA1B900	STOCK: SERIOUS	862	870	F9.2
	1.00 very serious			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA1B900 (cont.)				
	2.00	fairly serious		
	3.00	not very serious		
SA1C2031	SHEEP	871	879	F9.2
SA1C2032	GOAT	880	888	F9.2
SA1C2033	HORSE	889	897	F9.2
SA1C2034	COW	898	906	F9.2
SA1C2035	PIG	907	915	F9.2
SA1C2036	CHICKEN	916	924	F9.2
SA1C2037	OTHER	925	933	F9.2
SA1C2038	UNKNOWN	934	942	F9.2
SA1C202	STOCK: VALUE	943	951	F9.2
SA2A000	CARJACK:5 YEARS	952	960	F9.2
	1.00	yes		
	2.00	no		
	3.00	do not know		
SA2A100	CARJACK:LAST YEAR	961	969	F9.2
	.00	no victim		
	1.00	this year		
	2.00	last year		
	3.00	before that		
	4.00	do not know		
SA2A200	CARJACK:HOW OFTEN	970	978	F9.2
	.00	no victim		
	1.00	one		
	2.00	two		
	3.00	three		
	4.00	four		
	5.00	five or more		
	6.00	do not know		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2A300	CARJACK:WHERE	979	987	F9.2
	1.00 at home			
	2.00 near own home			
	3.00 at work			
	4.00 elsewhere in the city			
	5.00 elsewhere in the country			
	6.00 abraod			
	7.00 do not know			
	8.00 never happened			
	9.00 refusal			
SA2B400	CARJACK:REPORT TO POLICE	988	996	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2B500	CARJACK:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	997	1005	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2B600	CARJACK:OTHER REPORTS	1006	1014	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2B700	CARJACK:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	1015	1023	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2B801	CARJACK:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	1024	1032	F9.2
	1.00 no			
	2.00 yes			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2B900	CARJACK:SERIOUS	1033	1041	F9.2
	1.00 very serious			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2B900 (cont.)				
	2.00 fairly serious			
	3.00 not very serious			
	4.00 do not know			
SA2B901	CARJACK:WAS IT A CRIME	1042	1050	F9.2
	1.00 no			
	2.00 yes			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2C101	CARJACK:RECOVERED	1051	1059	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2C201	CARJACK:ACTUALLY STOLEN	1060	1068	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2D100	CARJACK:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	1069	1077	F9.2
	1.00 one			
	2.00 two			
	3.00 three or more			
	4.00 do not know			
SA2D200	CARJACK:OFFENDER KNOWN	1078	1086	F9.2
	1.00 no			
	2.00 yes, by sight			
	3.00 yes, by name			
	4.00 did not see offender			
	5.00 unknown			
SA2E020	CARJACK:WEAPON USED	1087	1095	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2E021	CARJACK:-KIND OF WEAPON	1096	1104	F9.2
	1.00 knife			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2E021 (cont.)				
	2.00 gun			
	3.00 other weapon			
	4.00 something used as weapon			
	5.00 do not know			
SA2E022	CARJACK:-WEAPON USED	1105	1113	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2E032	CARJACK: INJURY	1114	1122	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
SA2E033	CARJACK: SEE DOCTOR	1123	1131	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 do not know			
P00100	POLICE GOOD JOB	1132	1132	F1
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
P00101	POLICE GOOD JOB (4 CAT)	1133	1141	F9.2
	1.00 a very good job			
	2.00 a fairly good job			
	3.00 a fairly poor job			
	4.00 a very poor job			
	5.00 do not know			
P00102	POLICE APPROACHABILITY	1142	1150	F9.2
	1.00 fully agree			
	2.00 tend to agree			
	3.00 tend to disagree			
	4.00 totally disagree			
	5.00 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00103	PRIVATE POLICE GOOD JOB	1151	1159	F9.2
	1.00 a very good job			
	2.00 a fairly good job			
	3.00 a fairly poor job			
	4.00 a very poor job			
	5.00 do not know			
P00104	PRIVATE POLICE GOOD DEVELOPMENT	1160	1168	F9.2
	1.00 good			
	2.00 not good			
P00200	POLICE PATROL	1169	1169	F1
	1 at least once a day			
	2 at least once a week			
	3 at least once a month			
	4 less often than that			
	5 never			
	6 unknown			
P00201	PATROL SUFFICIENT	1170	1170	F1
	1 sufficient			
	2 should pass more			
	3 should pass less			
	4 unknown			
P00300	TYPE OF SENTENCE	1171	1171	F1
	1 fine			
	2 prison			
	3 community survice			
	4 suspenden sentence			
	5 other sentance			
	6 unknown			
P00301	PRISON SENTENCE	1172	1173	F2
	1 -1 month			
	2 2-6 months			
	3 6-12 months			
	4 1 year			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00301 (cont.)				
	5 2 years			
	6 3 years			
	7 4 years			
	8 5 years			
	9 6-10 years			
	10 11-15 years			
	11 16-20 years			
	12 21-25 years			
	13 25+ years			
	14 life sentence			
	15 unknown			
P00401	PREV: BURGLAR ALARM	1174	1174	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00402	PREV: SPECIAL DOOR LOCKS	1175	1175	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00403	PREV: SPECIAL GRILLS	1176	1176	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00404	PREV: A WATCH DOG	1177	1177	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00405	PREV: HIGH FENCE	1178	1178	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00406	PREV: CARETAKER/SECURITY	1179	1179	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00407	PREV: WATCH SCHEME	1180	1180	F1
	0 M Not chosen			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

P00407	(cont.)			
	1 Chosen			
P00408	PREV: REFUSAL	1181	1181	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00409	PREV: NOT BY ANY OF THESE	1182	1182	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00410	PREV: KEEP LIGHTS ON	1183	1183	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00411	PREV: OTHER	1184	1184	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00412	PREV: INSURANCE	1185	1185	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00413	CARETAKER (FLATS)	1186	1194	F9.2
	.00 M Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
P00414	ARRANGEMENT WITH NEIGHBOURS	1195	1203	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
P00415	PREV: DO NOT KNOW	1204	1212	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
P00420	BURGLAR: HOW OFTEN	1213	1214	F2
	1 once			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00420 (cont.)				
	2 more than once			
	3 unknown			
P00421	BURGLAR: WHEN ALARM	1215	1216	F2
	1 was installed			
	2 afterwards			
	3 previous adress			
	4 unknown			
P00422	ATTEMPT: HOW OFTEN	1217	1218	F2
	1 once			
	2 more than once			
	3 unknown			
P00423	ATTEMPT: WHEN ALARM	1219	1220	F2
	1 was installed			
	2 afterwards			
	3 previous adress			
	4 unknown			
P0050A	FIREARM INCL AIRRIFLE	1221	1229	F9.2
	1.00 yes			
	2.00 no			
	3.00 refusal			
	4.00 do not know			
P00500	GUN OWNERSHIP	1230	1230	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00501	TYPE: HANDGUN	1231	1231	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00502	TYPE: SHOTGUN	1232	1232	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00503	TYPE: RIFLE	1233	1233	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00504	TYPE: AIR RIFLE	1234	1234	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00505	TYPE: OTHER GUN	1235	1235	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00506	TYPE: REFUSAL	1236	1236	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00507	TYPE: UNKNOWN	1237	1237	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00601	PURP: HUNTING	1238	1238	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00602	PURP: SPORTS	1239	1239	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00603	PURP: COLLECTION	1240	1240	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			
P00604	PURP: PREV/PROTECT	1241	1241	F1
	0 M Not chosen			
	1 Chosen			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00605	PURP: ARMY/POLICE 0 M Not chosen 1 Chosen	1242	1242	F1
P00606	PURP: HAS ALWAYS BEEN 0 M Not chosen 1 Chosen	1243	1243	F1
P00607	PURP: REFUSAL 0 M Not chosen 1 Chosen	1244	1244	F1
P00608	PURP: UNKNOWN 0 M Not chosen 1 Chosen	1245	1245	F1
P0071	USED GUN 1.00 yes 2.00 no 3.00 do not know	1246	1254	F9.2
P0072	SHOW GUN 1.00 yes 2.00 no 3.00 do not know	1255	1263	F9.2
P0073	FIRE GUN 1.00 yes 2.00 no 3.00 do not know	1264	1272	F9.2
S0010	AREA AND OPINION ON CRIME 1 mostly help each other 2 mostly go their own 3 mixture 4 unknown	1273	1274	F2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
S0020	FEEL SAFE AFTER DARK	1275	1276	F2
	1 very safe			
	2 fairly safe			
	3 bit unsafe			
	4 very unsafe			
	5 unknown			
S0021	SAFE AT HOME	1277	1285	F9.2
	1.00 very safe			
	2.00 fairly safe			
	3.00 bit unsafe			
	4.00 very unsafe			
	5.00 do not know			
	6.00 never go out - cannot walk			
S0030	AVOID PLACES	1286	1287	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
	4 never go out			
S0031	TOOK COMPANY	1288	1289	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
S0040	BREAK IN CHANCES	1290	1291	F2
	1 very likely			
	2 likely			
	3 not very likely			
	4 unknown			
S0051	ASK: YES NEIGHBOUR	1292	1292	F1
S0052	ASK: YES CARETAKER	1293	1293	F1
S0053	ASK: NO NEIGHBOUR WATCH	1294	1294	F1
S0054	ASK: NO CARETAK WATCH	1295	1295	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
S0055	ASK: NO	1296	1296	F1
S0056	ASK: UNKNOWN	1297	1297	F1
S0060	GOING OUT	1298	1299	F2
	1 almost every day			
	2 once a week			
	3 once a month			
	4 less			
	5 never			
	6 unknown			
S0070	TALKED ABOUT CRIME	1300	1301	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
S0080	FAMILY GATHERINGS	1302	1303	F2
	1 three +			
	2 twice a week			
	3 once a week			
	4 not at all			
	5 unknown			
S0081	VISITS	1304	1305	F2
	1 three +			
	2 twice a week			
	3 once a week			
	4 not at all			
	5 unknown			
S0091	YOUTH: PARENTS / UPBRINGING	1306	1314	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
S0092	YOUTH: SCHOOL / EDUCATION	1315	1323	F9.2
S0093	YOUTH: POVERTY / UNEMPLOYMENT	1324	1332	F9.2
S0094	YOUTH: POLICING	1333	1341	F9.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
S0095	YOUTH: SENTENCING	1342	1350	F9.2
S0096	YOUTH: OTHER	1351	1359	F9.2
S0097	YOUTH: DO NOT KNOW	1360	1368	F9.2
D0010	AGE	1369	1370	F2
	1 16-19			
	2 20-24			
	3 25-29			
	4 30-34			
	5 35-39			
	6 40-44			
	7 45-49			
	8 50-54			
	9 55-59			
	10 60-64			
	11 65-70			
	12 70+			
	13 unknown			
D0011	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	1371	1372	F2
	1 1			
	2 2			
	3 3			
	4 4			
	5 5(+)			
	6 6			
	7 7			
	8 8			
	9 9			
	10 10+			
	11 unknown			
D0012	PERSONS OVER 16	1373	1374	F2
	1 1			
	2 2			
	3 3			
	4 4			
	5 5(+)			
	6 6			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0012 (cont.)				
	7	7		
	8	8		
	9	9		
	10	10+		
	11	unknown		
D0013	MALES OVER 16	1375	1376	F2
	1	1		
	2	2		
	3	3		
	4	4		
	5	5(+)		
	6	6		
	7	7		
	8	8		
	9	9		
	10	10+		
	11	unknown		
D0020	TOWN SIZE	1377	1378	F2
	1	-10,000		
	2	10,000-50,000		
	3	50,000-100,000		
	4	100,000-500,000		
	5	500,000-1,000,000		
	6	1,000,000+		
	7	unknown		
D0030	TYPE OF HOUSE	1379	1380	F2
	1	flat apartment		
	2	terrace/row house		
	3	(semi)detached		
	4	boat caravan other		
	5	institution		
	6	shanties		
	7	unknown		
D0040	HOME OWNER	1381	1382	F2
	1	yes		
	2	no		

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NAME          VARIABLE LABEL          BEG   END
              COL   COL   FMT
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D0040 (cont.)
              3   unknown

D0041  RENTED FROM WHOM          1383 1384  F2
              1   private landlord
              2   local authority
              3   public housing agency
              4   other
              5   unknown

D0050  OCCUPATION                1385 1386  F2
              1   working
              2   looking for work
              3   keeping home
              4   retired, disabled
              5   army
              6   still at school
              7   other
              8   unknown

D0051  PART/FULL TIME JOB        1387 1388  F2
              1   full-time
              2   part-time
              3   unknown

D0061  COMPLETED ADUCATION AT   1389 1390  F2
              1   still at school
              2   under 15
              3   15
              4   16
              5   17
              6   18
              7   19
              8   20
              9   21
             10   22
             11   23
             12   24
             13   25+
             14   unknown

D0062  LEVEL OF EDUCATION        1391 1392  F2
              1   no education

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NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0062 (cont.)				
	2 less than primary			
	3 primary			
	4 secondary			
	5 college			
	6 high/university			
	7 unknown			
D0063	YEARS OF EDUCATION	1393	1395	F3
D0070	INCOME	1396	1397	F2
	1 upper 25%			
	2 50-75%			
	3 upper 50% (unknown)			
	4 lower 50% (unknown)			
	5 25-50%			
	6 lower 25%			
	7 unknown			
D0071	INCOME1	1398	1399	F2
	1 higher than 25%			
	2 lower than 25%			
	3 unknown			
D0072	INCOME2	1400	1401	F2
	1 higher than 75%			
	2 lower than 75%			
	3 unknown			
D0073	WELL OFF	1402	1403	F2
	1 a lot better			
	2 slightly better			
	3 slightly worse			
	4 a lot worse			
	5 unknown			
D0074	SATISFIED WITH INCOME	1404	1405	F2
	1 satisfied			
	2 fairly dissatisfied			
	3 dissatisfied			

-----		BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	COL	COL	FMT

D0074 (cont.)				
	4 very dissatisfied			
	5 unknown			
D0080	AREA DESCRIPTION	1406	1407	F2
	1 high status			
	2 middle status			
	3 lower status			
	4 unknown			
D0081	LIVED IN AREA	1408	1409	F2
	1 one year or less			
	2 1-5 years			
	3 5-10 years			
	4 10+			
	5 unknown			
D0090	MARITAL STATUS	1410	1411	F2
	1 single			
	2 married			
	3 living together			
	4 divorced			
	5 widowed			
	6 refusal			
	7 unknown			
D0100	RELIGIOUS GROUP (NL)	1412	1413	F2
	1 group 1			
	2 group 2			
	3 group 3			
	4 group 4			
	5 group 5			
	6 group 6			
	7 group 7			
	8 group 8			
	9 group 9			
	10 group 10			
	11 other			
	12 unknown			
X000	REPPONDENT NUMBER	1414	1420	A7

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0110	MOTIVATION	1421	1429	F9.2
	1.00 very good			
	2.00 good			
	3.00 bad			
D0121	RACE & ETHNICITY (1)HISPANIC-LATINO	1430	1438	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0122	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)WHITE	1439	1447	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0123	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)BLACK/AFRICAN	1448	1456	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0124	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)AMERICAN INDI	1457	1465	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0125	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)ASIAN	1466	1474	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0126	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)NATIVE HAWAII	1475	1483	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0127	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)OTHER PACIFIC	1484	1492	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
D0128	RACE & ETHNICITY (2)DONT KNOW-REFUS	1493	1501	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0128 (cont.)				
	1.00 Chosen			
D0129	ETHN GRP USA	1502	1510	F9.2
	.00 Not chosen			
	1.00 Chosen			
C01B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1511	1511	F1
C01B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1512	1512	F1
C01B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1513	1513	F1
C01B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1514	1514	F1
C01B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1515	1515	F1
C01B416	NO INSURANCE	1516	1516	F1
C01B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1517	1517	F1
C01B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1518	1518	F1
C01B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1519	1519	F1
C01B420	DID NO DARE	1520	1520	F1
C01B421	OTHER REASONS	1521	1521	F1
C01B422	DO NOT KNOW	1522	1522	F1
C02B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1523	1523	F1
C02B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1524	1524	F1
C02B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1525	1525	F1
C02B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1526	1526	F1
C02B405	TO STOP IT	1527	1527	F1
C02B406	TO GET HELP	1528	1528	F1
C02B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1529	1529	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C02B408	OTHER REASONS	1530	1530	F1
C02B409	DO NOT KNOW	1531	1531	F1
C02B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1532	1532	F1
C02B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1533	1533	F1
C02B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1534	1534	F1
C02B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1535	1535	F1
C02B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1536	1536	F1
C02B416	NO INSURANCE	1537	1537	F1
C02B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1538	1538	F1
C02B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1539	1539	F1
C02B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1540	1540	F1
C02B420	DID NO DARE	1541	1541	F1
C02B421	OTHER REASONS	1542	1543	F2
C02B422	DO NOT KNOW	1544	1544	F1
C02B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1545	1545	F1
C02B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1546	1546	F1
C02B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1547	1547	F1
C02B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1548	1548	F1
C02B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1549	1549	F1
C02B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1550	1550	F1
C02B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1551	1551	F1
C02B508	OTHER REASONS	1552	1552	F1
C02B509	DO NOT KNOW	1553	1553	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C03B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1554	1554	F1
C03B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1555	1555	F1
C03B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1556	1556	F1
C03B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1557	1557	F1
C03B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1558	1558	F1
C03B416	NO INSURANCE	1559	1559	F1
C03B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1560	1560	F1
C03B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1561	1561	F1
C03B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1562	1562	F1
C03B420	DID NO DARE	1563	1563	F1
C03B421	OTHER REASONS	1564	1564	F1
C03B422	DO NOT KNOW	1565	1565	F1
C04B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1566	1566	F1
C04B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1567	1567	F1
C04B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1568	1568	F1
C04B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1569	1569	F1
C04B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1570	1570	F1
C04B416	NO INSURANCE	1571	1571	F1
C04B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1572	1572	F1
C04B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1573	1573	F1
C04B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1574	1574	F1
C04B420	DID NO DARE	1575	1575	F1
C04B421	OTHER REASONS	1576	1576	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C04B422	DO NOT KNOW	1577	1577	F1
C05B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1578	1578	F1
C05B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1579	1579	F1
C05B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1580	1580	F1
C05B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1581	1581	F1
C05B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1582	1582	F1
C05B416	NO INSURANCE	1583	1583	F1
C05B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1584	1584	F1
C05B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1585	1585	F1
C05B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1586	1586	F1
C05B420	DID NO DARE	1587	1587	F1
C05B421	OTHER REASONS	1588	1588	F1
C05B422	DO NOT KNOW	1589	1589	F1
C06B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1590	1590	F1
C06B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1591	1591	F1
C06B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1592	1592	F1
C06B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1593	1593	F1
C06B405	TO STOP IT	1594	1594	F1
C06B406	TO GET HELP	1595	1595	F1
C06B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1596	1596	F1
C06B408	OTHER REASONS	1597	1597	F1
C06B409	DO NOT KNOW	1598	1598	F1
C06B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1599	1599	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C06B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1600	1600	F1
C06B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1601	1601	F1
C06B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1602	1602	F1
C06B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1603	1603	F1
C06B416	NO INSURANCE	1604	1604	F1
C06B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1605	1605	F1
C06B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1606	1606	F1
C06B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1607	1607	F1
C06B420	DID NO DARE	1608	1608	F1
C06B421	OTHER REASONS	1609	1609	F1
C06B422	DO NOT KNOW	1610	1610	F1
C06B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1611	1611	F1
C06B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1612	1612	F1
C06B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1613	1613	F1
C06B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1614	1614	F1
C06B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1615	1615	F1
C06B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1616	1616	F1
C06B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1617	1617	F1
C06B508	OTHER REASONS	1618	1618	F1
C06B509	DO NOT KNOW	1619	1619	F1
C07B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1620	1620	F1
C07B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1621	1621	F1
C07B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1622	1622	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C07B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1623	1623	F1
C07B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1624	1624	F1
C07B416	NO INSURANCE	1625	1625	F1
C07B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1626	1626	F1
C07B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1627	1627	F1
C07B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1628	1628	F1
C07B420	DID NO DARE	1629	1629	F1
C07B421	OTHER REASONS	1630	1630	F1
C07B422	DO NOT KNOW	1631	1631	F1
C08B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1632	1632	F1
C08B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1633	1633	F1
C08B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1634	1634	F1
C08B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1635	1635	F1
C08B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1636	1636	F1
C08B416	NO INSURANCE	1637	1637	F1
C08B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1638	1638	F1
C08B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1639	1639	F1
C08B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1640	1640	F1
C08B420	DID NO DARE	1641	1641	F1
C08B421	OTHER REASONS	1642	1642	F1
C08B422	DO NOT KNOW	1643	1643	F1
C09B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1644	1644	F1
C09B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1645	1645	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1646	1646	F1
C09B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1647	1647	F1
C09B405	TO STOP IT	1648	1648	F1
C09B406	TO GET HELP	1649	1649	F1
C09B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1650	1650	F1
C09B408	OTHER REASONS	1651	1651	F1
C09B409	DO NOT KNOW	1652	1652	F1
C09B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1653	1653	F1
C09B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1654	1654	F1
C09B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1655	1655	F1
C09B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1656	1656	F1
C09B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1657	1657	F1
C09B416	NO INSURANCE	1658	1658	F1
C09B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1659	1659	F1
C09B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1660	1660	F1
C09B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1661	1661	F1
C09B420	DID NO DARE	1662	1662	F1
C09B421	OTHER REASONS	1663	1663	F1
C09B422	DO NOT KNOW	1664	1664	F1
C09B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1665	1665	F1
C09B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1666	1666	F1
C09B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1667	1667	F1
C09B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1668	1668	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1669	1669	F1
C09B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1670	1670	F1
C09B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1671	1671	F1
C09B508	OTHER REASONS	1672	1672	F1
C09B509	DO NOT KNOW	1673	1673	F1
C10B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1674	1674	F1
C10B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1675	1675	F1
C10B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1676	1676	F1
C10B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1677	1677	F1
C10B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1678	1678	F1
C10B416	NO INSURANCE	1679	1679	F1
C10B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1680	1680	F1
C10B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1681	1681	F1
C10B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1682	1682	F1
C10B420	DID NO DARE	1683	1683	F1
C10B421	OTHER REASONS	1684	1684	F1
C10B422	DO NOT KNOW	1685	1685	F1
C11B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1686	1686	F1
C11B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1687	1687	F1
C11B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1688	1688	F1
C11B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1689	1689	F1
C11B405	TO STOP IT	1690	1690	F1
C11B406	TO GET HELP	1691	1691	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1692	1692	F1
C11B408	OTHER REASONS	1693	1693	F1
C11B409	DO NOT KNOW	1694	1694	F1
C11B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1695	1695	F1
C11B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1696	1696	F1
C11B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1697	1697	F1
C11B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1698	1698	F1
C11B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1699	1699	F1
C11B416	NO INSURANCE	1700	1700	F1
C11B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1701	1701	F1
C11B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1702	1702	F1
C11B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1703	1703	F1
C11B420	DID NO DARE	1704	1704	F1
C11B421	OTHER REASONS	1705	1705	F1
C11B422	DO NOT KNOW	1706	1706	F1
C11B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1707	1707	F1
C11B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1708	1708	F1
C11B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1709	1709	F1
C11B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1710	1710	F1
C11B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1711	1711	F1
C11B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1712	1712	F1
C11B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1713	1713	F1
C11B508	OTHER REASONS	1714	1714	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11B509	DO NOT KNOW	1715	1715	F1
C12B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1716	1716	F1
C12B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1717	1717	F1
C12B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1718	1718	F1
C12B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1719	1719	F1
C12B405	TO STOP IT	1720	1720	F1
C12B406	TO GET HELP	1721	1721	F1
C12B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1722	1722	F1
C12B408	OTHER REASONS	1723	1723	F1
C12B409	DO NOT KNOW	1724	1724	F1
C12B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1725	1725	F1
C12B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1726	1726	F1
C12B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1727	1727	F1
C12B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1728	1728	F1
C12B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1729	1729	F1
C12B416	NO INSURANCE	1730	1730	F1
C12B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1731	1731	F1
C12B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1732	1732	F1
C12B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1733	1733	F1
C12B420	DID NO DARE	1734	1734	F1
C12B421	OTHER REASONS	1735	1735	F1
C12B422	DO NOT KNOW	1736	1736	F1
C12B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1737	1737	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1738	1738	F1
C12B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1739	1739	F1
C12B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1740	1740	F1
C12B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1741	1741	F1
C12B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1742	1742	F1
C12B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1743	1743	F1
C12B508	OTHER REASONS	1744	1744	F1
C12B509	DO NOT KNOW	1745	1745	F1
C14B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1746	1754	F9.2
C14B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1755	1763	F9.2
C14B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1764	1772	F9.2
C14B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1773	1781	F9.2
C14B405	TO STOP IT	1782	1790	F9.2
C14B406	TO GET HELP	1791	1799	F9.2
C14B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1800	1808	F9.2
C14B408	OTHER REASONS	1809	1817	F9.2
C14B409	DO NOT KNOW	1818	1826	F9.2
C14B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1827	1835	F9.2
C14B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1836	1844	F9.2
C14B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1845	1853	F9.2
C14B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1854	1862	F9.2
C14B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1863	1871	F9.2
C14B416	NO INSURANCE	1872	1880	F9.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1881	1889	F9.2
C14B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1890	1898	F9.2
C14B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1899	1907	F9.2
C14B420	DID NO DARE	1908	1916	F9.2
C14B421	OTHER REASONS	1917	1925	F9.2
C14B422	DO NOT KNOW	1926	1934	F9.2
C14B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1935	1943	F9.2
C14B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1944	1952	F9.2
C14B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1953	1961	F9.2
C14B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1962	1970	F9.2
C14B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1971	1979	F9.2
C14B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1980	1988	F9.2
C14B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1989	1997	F9.2
C14B508	OTHER REASONS	1998	2006	F9.2
C14B509	DO NOT KNOW	2007	2015	F9.2
C15B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	2016	2016	F1
C15B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	2017	2017	F1
C15B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	2018	2018	F1
C15B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	2019	2019	F1
C15B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	2020	2020	F1
C15B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	2021	2021	F1
C15B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	2022	2022	F1
C15B508	OTHER REASONS	2023	2023	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C15B509	DO NOT KNOW	2024	2024	F1
SA1B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	2025	2033	F9.2
SA1B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	2034	2042	F9.2
SA1B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	2043	2051	F9.2
SA1B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	2052	2060	F9.2
SA1B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	2061	2069	F9.2
SA1B416	NO INSURANCE	2070	2078	F9.2
SA1B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	2079	2087	F9.2
SA1B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	2088	2096	F9.2
SA1B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	2097	2105	F9.2
SA1B420	DID NO DARE	2106	2114	F9.2
SA1B421	OTHER REASONS	2115	2123	F9.2
SA1B422	DO NOT KNOW	2124	2132	F9.2
SA2B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	2133	2141	F9.2
SA2B402	INSURANCE REASONS	2142	2150	F9.2
SA2B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	2151	2159	F9.2
SA2B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	2160	2168	F9.2
SA2B405	TO STOP IT	2169	2177	F9.2
SA2B406	TO GET HELP	2178	2186	F9.2
SA2B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	2187	2195	F9.2
SA2B408	DO NOT KNOW	2196	2204	F9.2
SA2B409	DO NOT KNOW	2205	2213	F9.2
SA2B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	2214	2222	F9.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	2223	2231	F9.2
SA2B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	2232	2240	F9.2
SA2B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	2241	2249	F9.2
SA2B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	2250	2258	F9.2
SA2B416	NO INSURANCE	2259	2267	F9.2
SA2B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	2268	2276	F9.2
SA2B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	2277	2285	F9.2
SA2B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	2286	2294	F9.2
SA2B420	DID NO DARE	2295	2303	F9.2
SA2B421	OTHER REASONS	2304	2312	F9.2
SA2B422	DO NOT KNOW	2313	2321	F9.2
SA2B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	2322	2330	F9.2
SA2B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	2331	2339	F9.2
SA2B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	2340	2348	F9.2
SA2B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	2349	2357	F9.2
SA2B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	2358	2366	F9.2
SA2B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	2367	2375	F9.2
SA2B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	2376	2384	F9.2
SA2B508	OTHER REASONS	2385	2393	F9.2
SA2B509	DO NOT KNOW	2394	2402	F9.2
W005	INDIV SURVEY WEIGHT (N=SS)	2403	2415	F13.3

CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 3803

INTERNATIONAL CRIME VICTIM SURVEY (ICVS): THE 2000 WAVE
PART 2: ICVS CITY SURVEY DATA

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates
the code has been designated as a missing value.

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I000	REPODENT NUMBER	1	7	F7
I001	CONTINENT	8	8	F1
	1 west europe			
	2 new world			
	3 east / central europe			
	4 asia			
	5 africa			
	6 latin america			
I002	YEAR OF THE SURVEY	9	12	F4
I003	TYPE OF SURVEY	13	13	F1
	1 national			
	2 capital city			
	3 other			
I004	URBAN OR RURAL	14	14	F1
	0 townsize not coded			
	1 urban (+100.000)			
	2 rural (-100.000)			
I005	COUNTRY	15	19	F5
	10100 england & wales			
	10200 scotland			
	10300 northern ireland			
	10400 netherlands			
	10500 (west)germany			
	10600 switzerland			
	10700 belgie			
	10800 france			
	10900 finland			
	11000 spain			
	11100 norway			
	11200 sweden			
	11300 italy			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I005 (cont.)				
	11400	austria		
	11500	malta		
	11600	portugal		
	11700	denmark		
	11800	catalonia		
	20100	usa		
	20200	canada		
	20300	australia		
	20400	new zealand		
	30100	estonia		
	30200	poland		
	30300	czech republic		
	30400	slovakia		
	30500	russia		
	30600	georgia		
	30700	slovenia		
	30800	latvia		
	30900	romania		
	31000	hungary		
	31100	yugoslavia		
	31200	albania		
	31300	macedonia		
	31400	croatia		
	31500	ukrain		
	31600	belarus		
	31700	bulgaria		
	31800	lithuania		
	40100	japan		
	40200	indonesia		
	40300	philippines		
	40400	india		
	40500	china		
	40700	mongolia		
	40800	kyrgyzstan		
	40900	azerbaijan		
	41000	cambodia		
	41100	republic of korea		
	50100	uganda		
	50200	egypt		
	50300	south africa		
	50400	tanzania		
	50500	tunisia		
	50600	zimbabwe		
	50700	botswana		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I005 (cont.)				
	50900	namibia		
	51000	swaziland		
	51100	lesotho		
	51200	nigeria		
	51300	zambia		
	51400	mozambique		
	60100	costa rica		
	60200	brazil		
	60300	argentina		
	60400	bolivia		
	60500	paraguay		
	60600	colombia		
	60700	panama		
I005A	COUNTRY (ALPHABETICAL)		20 27	F8.2
	10	Albania		
	20	Argentina		
	30	Australia		
	40	Austria		
	45	Azerbaijan		
	50	Belarus		
	60	Belgium		
	70	Bolivia		
	80	Botswana		
	90	Brazil		
	100	Bulgaria		
	105	Cambodia		
	110	Canada		
	115	Catalonia		
	120	Czech republic		
	130	China		
	140	Colombia		
	150	Costa Rica		
	160	Croatia		
	162	Czech republic		
	165	Denmark		
	170	Egypt		
	180	England & Wales		
	190	Estonia		
	200	Finland		
	210	France		
	220	Georgia		
	230	Germany(west)		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I005A (cont.)				
	250 Hungary			
	260 India			
	270 Indonesia			
	280 Italy			
	290 Japan			
	300 Kyrgyzstan			
	310 Latvia			
	315 Lesotho			
	320 Lithuania			
	330 Macedonia			
	340 Malta			
	350 Mongolia			
	352 Mozambique			
	355 Namibia			
	360 Netherlands			
	370 New Zealand			
	375 Nigeria			
	380 Northern Irel			
	390 Norway			
	395 Panama			
	400 Paraguay			
	410 Philippines			
	420 Poland			
	425 Portugal			
	427 Republic of Korea			
	430 Rumania			
	440 Russia			
	450 Scotland			
	460 Slovakia			
	470 Slovenia			
	480 South Africa			
	490 Spain			
	495 Swaziland			
	500 Sweden			
	510 Switzerland			
	520 Tanzania			
	530 Tunisia			
	540 Uganda			
	550 Ukraine			
	560 USA			
	570 Yugoslavia			
	575 Zambia			
	580 Zimbabwe			
I006	REGION	28	32	F5
	10101 East Anglia			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	10102			East Midlands
	10103			Greater London
	10105			North
	10106			North West
	10107			scotland
	10108			South East
	10109			South West
	10110			Wales
	10111			West Midlands
	10112			Yorks and Humber
	10201			scotland
	10301			Belfast City
	10302			North
	10303			South
	10304			North West
	10305			Rest of the West
	10401			big cities west
	10402			Rest West
	10403			North
	10404			East
	10405			South
	10501			schleswig holstein
	10502			hamburg
	10503			bremen
	10504			niedersachsen
	10505			nordrein-westfalen
	10506			hessen
	10507			rheinlandpfalz
	10508			saarland
	10509			baden wuerttemberg
	10510			bayern
	10511			berlin
	10601			west
	10602			alps & vor alps
	10603			west & midlands
	10604			east & midland
	10605			svizzera italiana
	10701			flander
	10702			antwerp, limburg &
	10703			region brussels
	10704			hainault & walloon
	10705			liege, namur & lux
	10721			North West
	10722			North East

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	10723	Brussels		
	10724	South West		
	10725	South East		
	10801	Region Parisienne		
	10802	Nord-Picardie		
	10803	Champagne-Alsace		
	10804	Normandie Bretagne		
	10805	Touraine-Charentes		
	10806	Bourgogne-Auvergne		
	10807	Alpes-Jura		
	10808	Provence-Languedoc		
	10809	Pyrenees-Aquitane		
	10900	finland		
	10901	uusimaa		
	10902	turun ja porin		
	10903	hameen		
	10904	kymen		
	10905	mikkelin		
	10906	pohjois-karjalan		
	10907	kuopion		
	10908	keski-suomen		
	10909	vaasan		
	10910	oulun		
	10911	lapin		
	11001	andalucia(malaga)		
	11002	aragon		
	11003	asturias		
	11004	baleares		
	11005	cataluga		
	11006	canarias		
	11007	cantabria		
	11008	castilla - leon		
	11009	castilla-la mancha		
	11010	extremadura		
	11011	calicia		
	11012	la rioja		
	11013	madrid		
	11014	murcia		
	11015	navarra		
	11016	pais vasco		
	11017	levante pais valen		
	11021	ambit metropolitana		
	11022	ambit de les Comarqu		
	11023	ambit del Camp de Ta		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	11024			ambit de les Terres
	11025			ambit de Ponent
	11026			ambit de les Comarqu
	11101			olso
	11102			rest east
	11103			south and west
	11104			middle and north
	11211			North
	11212			East
	11213			South
	11214			West
	11215			Middle
	11216			South East
	11301			northwest
	11302			northeast
	11303			centre
	11304			south + islands
	11401			voralberg
	11402			tyrol
	11403			salzburg
	11404			upper austria
	11405			carinthia
	11406			styria
	11407			burgenland
	11408			lower austria
	11409			vienna
	11501			malta main urban
	11502			malta main rural
	11503			gozo
	11601			Greater Lisbon
	11602			Greater Oporto
	11603			Litoral
	11604			North Interior
	11605			South
	11606			Azores
	11607			Madeira
	11701			Captital (Copenhagen
	11702			Islands
	11703			Jutland
	11801			municipal
	11802			rest catalonia
	20111			north east
	20112			mid east
	20113			south east

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	20114	east	central	
	20115	west	central	
	20116	pacific		
	20121	New	England	
	20122	Mid	Atlantic	
	20123	East	North Central	
	20124	West	North Central	
	20125	South	Atlantic	
	20126	East	South Central	
	20127	West	South Central	
	20128	Mountain		
	20129	Pacific		
	20201	Atlantic		
	20202	Quebec		
	20203	Ontario		
	20204	Prairies		
	20205	British	Columbia	
	20301	Sydney		
	20302	NSW	Country	
	20303	Melbourne		
	20304	VIC	Country	
	20305	Adelaide		
	20306	SA	Country	
	20307	Brisbane		
	20308	QLD	Country	
	20309	Perth		
	20310	WA	Country	
	20311	Tasmania		
	20312	Northern	Territory	
	20313	ACT		
	20401	wellington		
	20402	rest	nw zealand	
	30101	tallinn		
	30102	rest	of estonia	
	30201	centre	(west)	
	30202	north-east		
	30203	north		
	30204	south	(south-west)	
	30205	south	(south-east)	
	30206	south-east		
	30207	east		
	30208	centre		
	30209	centre	(north-west)	
	30210	centre	(west)	

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	30211	west		
	30212	north-west		
	30220	warsaw		
	30221	DOLNOSLASKIE		
	30222	KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE		
	30223	LUBELSKIE		
	30224	LUBUSKIE		
	30225	LODZKIE		
	30226	MALOPOLSKIE		
	30227	MAZOWIECKIE		
	30228	OPOLSKIE		
	30229	PODKARPACKIE		
	30230	PODLASKIE		
	30231	POMORSKIE		
	30232	SLASKIE		
	30233	SWIETOKRZYSKIE		
	30234	WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE		
	30235	WIELKOPOLSKIE		
	30236	ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIE		
	30301	prague		
	30302	central bohemia		
	30303	south bohemia		
	30304	west bohemia		
	30305	north bohemia		
	30306	east bohemia		
	30307	south moravia		
	30308	north moravia		
	30401	east slovakia		
	30402	central slovakia		
	30403	west slovakia		
	30404	bratislava		
	30501	moscow		
	30601	central		
	30602	shida qartli		
	30603	qvemo qartli		
	30604	kakheti		
	30605	imereti		
	30606	ajara		
	30607	samegrelo		
	30608	guria		
	30609	meskat javakheti		
	30610	tbilisi		
	30700	slovenia		
	30701	ljubljana		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	30702	rest slovenia		
	30703	rest2 slovenia		
	30704	slovenia rural 2001		
	30801	riga		
	30802	latvia urban		
	30901	bucharest		
	30902	rum: rural area		
	31001	budapest		
	31101	belgrado		
	31201	tirane		
	31202	rural area		
	31301	skopje		
	31401	zagrab		
	31501	kiev		
	31601	minsk		
	31701	sofia		
	31801	vilnius		
	31802	kaunas str		
	31803	klaipeda str		
	31804	siauliai str		
	31805	panevezys str		
	40101	Kanto		
	40102	Kinki		
	40103	Chubu		
	40104	Chugoku		
	40105	Kyushu		
	40106	Tohoku		
	40107	Hokkaido		
	40108	Shikoku		
	40201	jakarta		
	40202	ambon		
	40203	manado		
	40205	palemban		
	40206	pontiana		
	40207	surabaya		
	40208	upandang		
	40301	manilla		
	40302	kalookan city		
	40303	makati city		
	40304	mandaluyong		
	40305	muntinlupa		
	40306	pasay city		
	40307	pasig city		
	40308	quezon city		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
	40309	rodriguez		
	40401	bombay		
	40402	thane (rural)		
	40501	beijing		
	40600	georgie 92		
	40701	ulaanbaatar		
	40702	rural area		
	40801	bishkek		
	40802	kara-suu		
	40803	kemin		
	40804	osh		
	40805	sokuluk		
	40806	uxgen		
	40901	baku		
	41001	kandal		
	41002	phnom phen		
	41003	kampong cham		
	41004	kampong speu		
	41005	kampong chnang		
	41006	kampot		
	41101	soul		
	50101	kampala		
	50102	masaka		
	50201	cairo		
	50301	johannesburg		
	50401	dar-es-salaam		
	50501	tunis		
	50601	harare		
	50701	gabarone		
	50901	windhoek		
	51001	mbabane		
	51101	maseru		
	51201	lagos		
	51301	lusaka		
	51401	Nampula		
	51402	rural Nampula area		
	51403	Quelimane		
	51404	rural Quelimane area		
	51405	Beira		
	51406	rural Beira area		
	51407	Maputo		
	60101	metro		
	60102	valley		
	60201	rio		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I006 (cont.)				
60301	CGP N° 1			
60303	CGP N° 3			
60304	CGP N° 4			
60305	CGP N° 5			
60306	CGP N° 6			
60307	CGP N° 7			
60308	CGP N° 8			
60309	CGP N° 9			
60310	CGP N° 10			
60311	CGP N° 11			
60312	CGP N° 12			
60313	CGP N° 13			
60322	CGP N° 2 Norte			
60323	CGP N° 2 Sur			
60344	CGP N° 14 Este			
60345	CGP N° 14 Oeste			
60348	Almirante Brown			
60349	Avellaneda			
60350	Berazategui			
60351	Esteban Echeverria			
60352	Presidente Peron			
60353	Ezeiza			
60354	Florencio Varela			
60355	San Martin			
60356	San Miguel			
60357	Jose C. Paz			
60358	Malvinas Argentinas			
60359	Lanus			
60360	Lomas de Zamora			
60361	La Matanza			
60362	La Matanza			
60363	Merlo			
60364	Moreno			
60365	Moron			
60366	Ituzaingo			
60367	Hurlingham			
60368	Quilmes			
60369	San Fernando			
60370	San Isidro			
60371	Tigre			
60372	Tres de Febrero			
60373	Vicente Lopez			
60374	Escobar			
60401	la paz			

-----			BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL		COL	COL	FMT

I006 (cont.)					
	60402	el alto			
	60501	asunction			
	60601	bogota			
	60701	Panama city			
I007	SURVEYCODE		33	37	F5
	10100	00n: england & wales			
	10189	89n: engl & wales			
	10192	92n: engl & wales			
	10196	96n: engl & wales			
	10200	00n: scotland			
	10289	89n: scotland			
	10296	96n: scotland			
	10300	00n: northern ireland			
	10389	89n: northern irel			
	10396	96n: northern irel			
	10400	00n: netherlands			
	10489	89n: netherlands			
	10492	92n: netherlands			
	10496	96n: netherland			
	10589	89n: (west)germany			
	10600	00c: switzerland			
	10689	89n: switzerland			
	10696	96n: switzerland			
	10700	00n: belgium			
	10789	89n: belgium			
	10792	92n: belgium			
	10800	00n: france			
	10889	89n: france			
	10896	96n: france			
	10900	00n: finland			
	10989	89n: finland			
	10992	92n: finland			
	10996	96n: finland			
	11089	89n: spain			
	11092	92c: spain(malaga)			
	11093	93r: region malaga			
	11094	94r: region malaga			
	11189	89n: norway			
	11200	00n: sweden			
	11292	92n: sweden			
	11296	96n: sweden			
	11392	92n: italy			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I007 (cont.)				
	11496	96n:	austria	
	11597	97n:	malta	
	11600	00n:	portugal	
	11700	00n:	denmark	
	11800	00r:	catalonia	
	20100	00n:	usa	
	20189	89n:	usa	
	20192	92n:	usa	
	20196	96n:	usa	
	20200	00n:	canada	
	20289	89n:	canada	
	20292	92n:	canada	
	20296	96n:	canada	
	20300	00r:	australia	
	20389	89n:	australia	
	20392	92n:	australia	
	20492	92n:	new zealand	
	30100	00c:	tallinn	
	30192	92n:	estonia	
	30195	95n:	estonia	
	30200	00n:	poland	
	30201	00c:	poland_warsaw	
	30292	92n:	poland	
	30296	96n:	poland	
	30300	00n:	prague	
	30392	92n:	czechia	
	30396	96n:	czechia	
	30492	92n:	slovakia	
	30497	97c:	slovakia	
	30500	00n:	russia	
	30592	92c:	russia	
	30596	96c:	russia	
	30600	00c:	georgia	
	30692	92n:	georgia	
	30696	96n:	georgia	
	30701	01n:	slovenia	
	30792	92c:	slovenia	
	30797	97n:	slovenia	
	30800	00c:	latvia	
	30896	96n:	latvia	
	30900	00c:	romania	
	30996	96c:	rumania	
	31000	00c:	hungary	
	31096	96c:	hungary	

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I007 (cont.)				
	31196	96c:	yugoslavia	
	31200	00c:	albania	
	31296	96c:	albania	
	31396	96c:	macedinie	
	31397	97c:	macedonia	
	31400	00c:	croatia	
	31497	97c:	croatia	
	31500	00c:	ukrain	
	31597	97c:	ukrain	
	31600	00c:	balarus	
	31697	97c:	belarus	
	31700	00c:	bulgaria	
	31797	97c:	bulgaria	
	31800	00c:	lithuania	
	31897	97n:	lithuania	
	40100	00n:	japan	
	40189	89n:	japan	
	40289	89c:	indonesia	
	40292	92n:	indonesia	
	40296	96c:	indonesia	
	40300	00c:	philippines	
	40392	92c:	philippines	
	40396	96n:	philippines	
	40492	92c:	india	
	40496	96c:	india	
	40592	92c:	china	
	40700	00n:	mongolia	
	40796	96c:	mongolia	
	40896	96n:	kyrgyzstan	
	40900	00c:	azerbaijan	
	41001	01c:	cambodia	
	41100	00c:	republic of korea	
	50100	00c:	uganda	
	50192	92c:	uganda	
	50196	96c:	uganda	
	50292	92c:	egypt	
	50300	00c:	south africa	
	50392	92c:	south africa	
	50393	93c:	south africa	
	50396	96c:	south africa	
	50492	92c:	tanzania	
	50592	92c:	tunisia	
	50696	96c:	zimbabwe	
	50700	00c:	botswana	

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I007 (cont.)				
	50797	97c:	botswana	
	50900	00c:	namibia	
	51000	00c:	swaziland	
	51100	00c:	lesotho	
	51198	98c:	lesotho	
	51298	98c:	nigeria	
	51300	00c:	zambia	
	51402	02r:	mozambique	
	60192	92n:	costa rica	
	60196	96n:	costa rica	
	60292	92c:	brazil	
	60296	96c:	brazil	
	60301	01n:	argentina	
	60392	92c:	argentina	
	60396	96c:	argentina	
	60496	96c:	bolivia	
	60596	96c:	paraguay	
	60600	00c:	colombia	
	60697	97c:	colombia	
	60700	00c:	panama	
I008	GLOBAL REGION	38	45	F8.2
	10		western europe	
	20		rest industrialized countries	
	30		east-central europe	
	40		asia	
	41		central asia	
	42		far east	
	43		middle east/arab countries	
	44		arab countries	
	51		north africa	
	52		sub saharan africa	
	60		latin america	
I009	QUESTIONNAIRE USED	46	53	F8.2
	1		cati 89	
	2		cati 92	
	3		FtoF 92	
	4		cati 96	
	5		FtoF 96	
	6		FtoF 97	
	7		country specific	

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
I009 (cont.)				
	8 cati 2000			
	9 face to face 2000			
	10 Africa2000			
I010	QUESTIONNAIRE BASED ON	54	61	F8.2
	1 cati 89			
	2 cati 92			
	3 FtoF 92			
	4 cati 96			
	5 FtoF 96			
	6 FtoF 97			
	7 country specific			
	8 cati 2000			
	9 face to face 2000			
	10 Africa2000			
W000	HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT (N=SS)	62	73	F12
W00A	HOUSEHOLD COUNTRY WEIGHT (N=2000)	74	81	F8.2
W002	INDIV COUNTRY WEIGHT (N=2000)	82	93	F12
W004	INDIV URBAN WEIGHT (N=SS)	94	101	F8.2
W005	INDIV SURVEY WEIGHT (N=SS)	102	113	F12.3
W007	INDIV CITY WEIGHT (N=1000)	114	125	F12
K010	CAR OWNERSHIP	126	127	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K011	NUMBER OF CARS	128	129	F2
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
K012	GARAGE	130	131	F2
	1 yes			
	2 not for all cars			
	3 no			
	4 do not know			
K013	PARKING CARS	132	133	F2
	1 private area around house			
	2 street near house			
	3 elsewhere			
K014	SPECIAL LOCKS	134	135	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K020	MOTORCYCLE OWNERSHIP	136	137	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K021	NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLES	138	139	F2
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
K030	BICYCLE OWNERSHIP	140	141	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
K031	NUMBER OF BICYCLES	142	143	F2
	0 zero			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
K031 (cont.)				
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
K040	GENDER	144	145	F2
	1 male			
	2 female			
	3 unknown			
K041	GENDER INTERVIEWER	146	153	F8.2
	1 male			
	2 female			
C01A000	CARTHEFT:5 YEARS	154	155	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C01A100	CARTHEFT:LAST YEAR	156	157	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C01A200	CARTHEFT:HOW OFTEN	158	159	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C01A300	CARTHEFT:WHERE	160	161	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C01B400	CARTHEFT:REPORT TO POLICE	162	163	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C01B900	CARTHEFT:SERIOUS	164	165	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C01C101	CARTHEFT:RECOVERED	166	167	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C01C102	CARTHEFT:-WHEN RECOVERED	168	169	F2
	1 1-2 days			
	2 a week			
	3 two weeks			
	4 a month			
	5 longer			
	6 do not know			
C02A000	TH FR CAR:5 YEARS	170	171	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			

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NAME          VARIABLE LABEL          BEG   END
              COL   COL   FMT
-----
C02A000 (cont.)
              2     no
              3     do not know

C02A100  TH FR CAR:LAST YEAR          172  173  F2
              -1    no owner
              0    no victim
              1    this year
              2    last year
              3    before that
              4    do not know

C02A200  TH FR CAR:HOW OFTEN          174  175  F2
              -1    no owner
              0    zero
              1    one
              2    two
              3    three
              4    four
              5    five or more
              6    do not know

C02A300  TH FR CAR:WHERE              176  177  F2
              1    at home
              2    near own home
              3    at work
              4    elsewhere in the city
              5    elsewhere in the country
              6    abroad
              7    do not know
              8    never happened
              9    refusal

C02B400  TH FR CAR:REPORT TO POLICE   178  179  F2
              1    yes
              2    no
              3    do not know

C02B500  TH FR CAR:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT 180  181  F2
              1    yes

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NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C02B500 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C02B600	TH FR CAR:OTHER REPORTS	182	183	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C02B900	TH FR CAR:SERIOUS	184	185	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C02C202	TH FR CAR:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	186	197	F12
C03A000	CARDAM:5 YEARS	198	199	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C03A100	CARDAM:LAST YEAR	200	201	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C03A200	CARDAM:HOW OFTEN	202	203	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C03A300	CARDAM:WHERE	204	205	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C03B400	CARDAM:REPORT TO POLICE	206	207	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C03B900	CARDAM:SERIOUS	208	209	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C03C302	CARDAM:-VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY	210	221	F12
C04A000	MOTORTHEFT:5 YEARS	222	223	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C04A100	MOTORTHEFT:LAST YEAR	224	225	F2
	-1 no owner			
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C04A200	MOTORTHEFT:HOW OFTEN	226	227	F2
	-1 no owner			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C04A200 (cont.)				
	0 zero			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C04A300	MOTORTHEFT:WHERE	228	229	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C04B400	MOTORTHEFT:REPORTED	230	231	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C04B900	MOTORTHEFT:SERIOUS	232	233	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C04C101	MOTORTHEFT:RECOVERED	234	235	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C05A000	BICYCTHEFT:5 YEARS	236	237	F2
	-1 no owner			
	1 yes			
	2 no			

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NAME          VARIABLE LABEL          BEG   END
                   COL   COL   FMT
-----
C05A000 (cont.)
           3      do not know

C05A100    BICYCTHEFT:LAST YEAR          238  239  F2
           -1     no owner
            0     no victim
            1     this year
            2     last year
            3     before that
            4     do not know

C05A200    BICYCTHEFT:HOW OFTEN          240  241  F2
           -1     no owner
            0     no victim
            1     one
            2     two
            3     three
            4     four
            5     five or more
            6     do not know

C05A300    BICYCTHEFT:WHERE              242  243  F2
            1     at home
            2     near own home
            3     at work
            4     elsewhere in the city
            5     elsewhere in the country
            6     abroad
            7     do not know
            8     never happened
            9     refusal

C05B400    BICYCTHEFT:REPORT TO POLICE    244  245  F2
            1     yes
            2     no
            3     do not know

C05B900    BICYCTHEFT:SERIOUS            246  247  F2
            1     very serious
            2     fairly serious

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NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C05B900 (cont.)				
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C05C101	BICYCTHEFT:RECOVERED	248	249	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06A000	BURGLAR:5 YEARS	250	251	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06A100	BURGLAR:LAST YEAR	252	253	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C06A200	BURGLAR:HOW OFTEN	254	255	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C06B400	BURGLAR:REPORT TO POLICE	256	257	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B500	BURGLAR:--SATISFIED WITH REPORT	258	259	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C06B600	BURGLAR:OTHER REPORTS	260	261	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B700	BURGLAR:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	262	263	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06B801	BURGLAR:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL	264	265	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C06B900	BURGLAR:SERIOUS	266	267	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C06C201	BURGLAR:ANYTHING STOLEN	268	269	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06C202	BURGLAR:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	270	281	F12
C06C301	BURGLAR:ANYTHING DAMAGED	282	283	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C06C302	BURGLAR:-VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY	284	295	F12
C07A000	ATTEMPT:5 YEARS	296	297	F2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C07A000 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C07A100	ATTEMPT:LAST YEAR	298	299	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C07A200	ATTEMPT:HOW OFTEN	300	301	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C07B400	ATTEMPT:REPORT TO POLICE	302	303	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C07B900	ATTEMPT:SERIOUS	304	305	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C08A000	GARAGE:5 YEARS	306	307	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C08A100	GARAGE:LAST YEAR	308	309	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C08A100	(cont.)			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C08A200	GARAGE:HOW OFTEN	310	311	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C08B400	GARAGE:REPORT TO POLICE	312	313	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C08B900	GARAGE:SERIOUS	314	315	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C09A000	ROBBERY:5 YEARS	316	317	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09A100	ROBBERY:LAST YEAR	318	319	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C09A200	ROBBERY:HOW OFTEN	320	321	F2
	0 no victim			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09A200 (cont.)				
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C09A300	ROBBERY:WHERE	322	323	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C09B400	ROBBERY:REPORT TO POLICE	324	325	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B500	ROBBERY:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	326	327	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B600	ROBBERY:OTHER REPORTS	328	329	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B700	ROBBERY:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	330	331	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09B801	ROBBERY:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL	332	333	F2
	1 no			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09B801 (cont.)				
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C09B900	ROBBERY:SERIOUS	334	335	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C09C201	ROBBERY:ANYTHING STOLEN	336	337	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09C202	ROBBERY:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	338	349	F12
C09D100	ROBBERY:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	350	351	F2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
C09D200	ROBBERY:OFFENDER KNOWN	352	353	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes, by sight			
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
C09E020	ROBBERY:WEAPON USED	354	355	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C09E021	ROBBERY:-KIND OF WEAPON	356	357	F2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09E021 (cont.)				
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			
C09E021A	LONG GUN?	358	365	F8.2
	1 hand gun			
	2 long gun			
	3 do not know			
C09E022	ROBBERY:-WEAPON USED	366	367	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10A000	PERS THEFT:5 YEARS	368	369	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10A100	PERS THEFT:LAST YEAR	370	371	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C10A200	PERS THEFT:HOW OFTEN	372	373	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C10A300	PERS THEFT:WHERE	374	375	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			

-----		BEG	END	
NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	COL	COL	FMT

C10A300 (cont.)				
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C10B400	PERS THEFT:REPORT TO POLICE	376	377	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10B900	PERS THEFT:SERIOUS	378	379	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C10C201	PERS THEFT:PICKPOCKETING	380	381	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C10C202	PERS THEFT:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY	382	393	F12
C11A000	SEXOFF:5 YEARS	394	395	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11A100	SEXOFF:LAST YEAR	396	397	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C11A200	SEXOFF:HOW OFTEN	398	399	F2
	0 no victim			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11A200 (cont.)				
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C11A300	SEXOFF:WHERE	400	401	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C11B400	SEXOFF:REPORT TO POLICE	402	403	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B500	SEXOFF:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	404	405	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B600	SEXOFF:OTHER REPORTS	406	407	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B700	SEXOFF:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	408	409	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11B801	SEXOFF:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL	410	411	F2
	1 no			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11B801 (cont.)				
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C11B900	SEXOFF:SERIOUS	412	413	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C11B901	SEXOFF:WAS IT A CRIME	414	415	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11D100	SEXOFF:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	416	417	F2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
C11D200	SEXOFF:OFFENDER KNOWN	418	419	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes, by sight			
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
C11D201	SPOUSE, PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	420	420	F1
C11D202	EX-SPOUCE, EX-PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	421	421	F1
C11D203	BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	422	422	F1
C11D204	EX-BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	423	423	F1
C11D205	RELATIVE	424	424	F1
C11D206	CLOSE FRIEN	425	425	F1
C11D207	NONE OF THESE	426	427	F2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11D208	REFUSE TO SAY	428	428	F1
C11D209	DO NOT KNOW	429	429	F1
C11D210	BOSS COLLEAGUE	430	430	F1
C11E010	SEXOFF:WHAT HAPPENED	431	432	F2
	1 rape			
	2 attempted rape			
	3 indecent assault			
	4 offensive behaviour			
	5 do not know			
C11E020	SEXOFF:WEAPON USED	433	434	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11E021	SEXOFF:-KIND OF WEAPON	435	436	F2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			
C11E021A	LONG GUN?	437	444	F8.2
	1 hand gun			
	2 long gun			
	3 do not know			
C11E022	SEXOFF:-WEAPON USED	445	446	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C11E200	SEXOFF:OTHER TIMES	447	448	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C11E200	(cont.)			
	3 do not know			
C11E300	SEXOFF:WHAT HAPPENED THEN	449	450	F2
	1 rape			
	2 attempted rape			
	3 indecent assault			
	4 offensive behaviour			
	5 do not know			
C12A000	ASSAULT:5 YEARS	451	452	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12A001	ASSAULT: 5Y DOMESTIC	453	460	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12A100	ASSAULT:LAST YEAR	461	462	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C12A101	ASSAULT: LY DOMESTIC	463	470	F8.2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
C12A200	ASSAULT:HOW OFTEN	471	472	F2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12A200 (cont.)				
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C12A201	ASSAULT: HOW OFTEN DOM	473	480	F8.2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
C12A300	ASSAULT:WHERE	481	482	F2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
C12B400	ASSAULT:REPORT TO POLICE	483	484	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B500	ASSAULT:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	485	486	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B600	ASSAULT:OTHER REPORTS	487	488	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B700	ASSAULT:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	489	490	F2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C12B700	(cont.)			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12B801	ASSAULT:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL	491	492	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
C12B900	ASSAULT:SERIOUS	493	494	F2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
C12B901	ASSAULT:WAS IT A CRIME	495	496	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12D100	ASSAULT:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	497	498	F2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
C12D200	ASSAULT:OFFENDER KNOWN	499	500	F2
	1 no			
	2 yes, by sight			
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
C12D201	SPOUSE, PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	501	501	F1
C12D202	EX-SPOUCE, EX-PARTNER (AT THE TIME)	502	502	F1
C12D203	BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	503	503	F1
C12D204	EX-BOYFRIEND (AT THE TIME)	504	504	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12D205	RELATIVE	505	505	F1
C12D206	CLOSE FRIEN	506	506	F1
C12D207	NONE OF THESE	507	507	F1
C12D208	REFUSE TO SAY	508	508	F1
C12D209	DO NOT KNOW	509	509	F1
C12D210	BOSS - COLLEAGUE	510	517	F8.2
C12E010	ASSAULT:WHAT HAPPENED	518	519	F2
	1 just threatened			
	2 force used			
	3 do not know			
C12E020	ASSAULT:WEAPON USED	520	521	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12E021	ASSAULT:-KIND OF WEAPON	522	523	F2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			
C12E021A	LONG GUN?	524	531	F8.2
	1 hand gun			
	2 long gun			
	3 do not know			
C12E022	ASSAULT:-WEAPON USED	532	533	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12E031	ASSAULT:SHOT/HIT	534	535	F2
	1 grabbed			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12E031 (cont.)				
	2 hit			
	3 stabbed shot			
	4 do not know			
C12E032	ASSAULT:-INJURY	536	537	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C12E033	ASSAULT:-SEE DOCTOR	538	539	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C13A100	FRAUD:LAST YEAR	540	541	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C13A300	FRAUD:TYPE OF FRAUD	542	543	F2
	1 costruction/repair			
	2 car garage			
	3 hotel ed			
	4 a shop			
	5 other			
	6 do not know			
C13B400	FRAUD:REPORT TO POLICE	544	545	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C13B600	FRAUD:OTHER REPORTS	546	547	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14A100	CORRUPT:LAST YEAR	548	549	F2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

C14A100	(cont.)			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14A300	CORRUPT:WHO	550	551	F2
	1 government official			
	2 customs officer			
	3 police officer			
	4 inspector			
	5 other			
	6 do not know			
C14A301	CORRUPT: WHO (EXT)	552	559	F8.2
	1 governmental official			
	2 customs officer			
	3 police officer			
	4 inspector			
	5 elected municipal councillor			
	6 municipal official			
	7 tax-revenue official			
	8 doctor-nurse			
	9 teacher-professor			
	10 official in court			
	11 private sector			
	12 other			
	13 unknown			
C14B400	CORRUPT:REPORT TO POLICE	560	561	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14B500	CORRUPT:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	562	569	F8.2
C14B600	CORRUPT:OTHER REPORTS	570	571	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C14D201	LIKELY: PARLIAMENT	572	579	F8.2
	1 likely			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14D201 (cont.)				
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D202	LIKELY: MINISTERIAL OFFICIALS	580	587	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D203	LIKELY: ELECTED MINICIPAL COUNCILORS	588	595	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D204	LIKELY: MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS	596	603	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D205	LIKELY: CUSTOMS OFFICERS	604	611	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D206	LIKELY: POLICE OFFICERS	612	619	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D207	LIKELY: TAX-REVENUES OFFICIALS	620	627	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D208	LIKELY: DOCTORS-NURSES	628	635	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14D209	LIKELY: INSPECTORS	636	643	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D210	LIKELY: TEACHERS-PROFESSORS	644	651	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D211	LIKELY: OFFICIAL IN COURTS	652	659	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D212	LIKELY: PRIVATE SECTOR	660	667	F8.2
	1 likely			
	2 not likely			
	3 unknown			
C14D301	EASY: TO FIND OFFICIAL	668	675	F8.2
	1 easier			
	2 more difficult			
	3 unknown			
C14D302	EASY: TO GET FAIR TREATMENT	676	683	F8.2
	1 easier			
	2 more difficult			
	3 unknown			
C14D303	EASY: TO GET A FAVOUR	684	691	F8.2
	1 easier			
	2 more difficult			
	3 unknown			
C15A000	LAST CRIME	692	693	F2
	1 car theft			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C15A000 (cont.)				
	2 theft from car			
	3 car damage			
	4 motor theft			
	5 bicycle theft			
	6 burglary			
	7 attempt burglary			
	8 theft from garages ed			
	9 robbery			
	10 personal theft			
	11 sexual offences			
	12 assault and threat			
	13 do not know			
C15B400	LAST:REPORT TO POLICE	694	695	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C15B500	LAST:--SATISFIED WITH REPORT	696	697	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
C15B601	RELATIVES/FRIENDS	698	698	F1
C15B602	THE POLICE	699	699	F1
C15B603	SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATIONS	700	700	F1
C15B604	RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS	701	701	F1
C15B605	VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION	702	702	F1
C15B606	SPECIALIZED AGENCY	703	703	F1
C15B607	OTHER	704	704	F1
C15B700	LAST:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	705	706	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C15B801	LAST:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	707	707	F1
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
SA1_01	STOCK: OWNER	708	715	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA1_021	STOCK: SHEEP	716	723	F8.2
SA1_022	STOCK: GOAT	724	731	F8.2
SA1_023	STOCK: HORSE	732	739	F8.2
SA1_024	STOCK: COW	740	747	F8.2
SA1_025	STOCK: PIG	748	755	F8.2
SA1_026	STOCK: CHICKEN	756	763	F8.2
SA1_027	STOCK: OTHER	764	771	F8.2
SA1_028	STOCK: UNKNOWN	772	779	F8.2
SA1_03	STOCK: NUMBER	780	787	F8.2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 unknown			
SA1A000	STOCK: STOLEN	788	795	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA1A100	STOCK: WHEN	796	803	F8.2
	1 this year			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT

SA1A100	(cont.)			
	2 last year(1997)			
	3 before then			
	4 unknown			
SA1A200	STOCK: HOW OFTEN	804	811	F8.2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 unknown			
SA1A300	STOCK: WHERE	812	819	F8.2
	1 kraal-stable-chicken run			
	2 camp near own home			
	3 grazing land-veld			
	4 elsewhere			
	5 unknown			
SA1B400	STOCK: REPORT	820	827	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
SA1B900	STOCK: SERIOUS	828	835	F8.2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
SA1C2031	SHEEP	836	843	F8.2
SA1C2032	GOAT	844	851	F8.2
SA1C2033	HORSE	852	859	F8.2
SA1C2034	COW	860	867	F8.2
SA1C2035	PIG	868	875	F8.2
SA1C2036	CHICKEN	876	883	F8.2
SA1C2037	OTHER	884	891	F8.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA1C2038	UNKNOWN	892	899	F8.2
SA1C202	STOCK: VALUE	900	907	F8.2
SA2A000	CARJACK:5 YEARS	908	915	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2A100	CARJACK:LAST YEAR	916	923	F8.2
	0 no victim			
	1 this year			
	2 last year			
	3 before that			
	4 do not know			
SA2A200	CARJACK:HOW OFTEN	924	931	F8.2
	0 no victim			
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three			
	4 four			
	5 five or more			
	6 do not know			
SA2A300	CARJACK:WHERE	932	939	F8.2
	1 at home			
	2 near own home			
	3 at work			
	4 elsewhere in the city			
	5 elsewhere in the country			
	6 abroad			
	7 do not know			
	8 never happened			
	9 refusal			
SA2B400	CARJACK:REPORT TO POLICE	940	947	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2B400 (cont.)	3 do not know			
SA2B500	CARJACK:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	948	955	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2B600	CARJACK:OTHER REPORTS	956	963	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2B700	CARJACK:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	964	971	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2B801	CARJACK:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL	972	979	F8.2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
SA2B900	CARJACK:SERIOUS	980	987	F8.2
	1 very serious			
	2 fairly serious			
	3 not very serious			
	4 do not know			
SA2B901	CARJACK:WAS IT A CRIME	988	995	F8.2
	1 no			
	2 yes			
	3 do not know			
SA2C101	CARJACK:RECOVERED	996	1003	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2C201	CARJACK:ACTUALLY STOLEN	1004	1011	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2D100	CARJACK:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	1012	1019	F8.2
	1 one			
	2 two			
	3 three or more			
	4 do not know			
SA2D200	CARJACK:OFFENDER KNOWN	1020	1027	F8.2
	1 no			
	2 yes, by sight			
	3 yes, by name			
	4 did not see offender			
	5 unknown			
SA2E020	CARJACK:WEAPON USED	1028	1035	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2E021	CARJACK:-KIND OF WEAPON	1036	1043	F8.2
	1 knife			
	2 gun			
	3 other weapon			
	4 something used as weapon			
	5 do not know			
SA2E021A	TYPE OF GUN	1044	1044	F1
	1 handgun			
	2 long gun			
	3 do not know			
SA2E022	CARJACK:-WEAPON USED	1045	1052	F8.2
	1 yes			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2E022 (cont.)				
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2E032	CARJACK: INJURY	1053	1060	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
SA2E033	CARJACK: SEE DOCTOR	1061	1068	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
P00100	POLICE GOOD JOB	1069	1069	F1
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
P00101	POLICE GOOD JOB (4 CAT)	1070	1077	F8.2
	1 a very good job			
	2 a fairly good job			
	3 a fairly poor job			
	4 a very poor job			
	5 do not know			
P00102	POLICE APPROACHABILITY	1078	1085	F8.2
	1 fully agree			
	2 tend to agree			
	3 tend to disagree			
	4 totally disagree			
	5 do not know			
P00103	PRIVATE POLICE GOOD JOB	1086	1093	F8.2
	1 a very good job			
	2 a fairly good job			
	3 a fairly poor job			
	4 a very poor job			
	5 do not know			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00104	PRIVATE POLICE GOOD DEVELOPMENT	1094	1101	F8.2
	1 good			
	2 not good			
P00200	POLICE PATROL	1102	1102	F1
	1 at least once a day			
	2 at least once a week			
	3 at least once a month			
	4 less often than that			
	5 never			
	6 unknown			
P00201	PATROL SUFFICIENT	1103	1103	F1
	1 sufficient			
	2 should pass more			
	3 should pass less			
	4 unknown			
P00300	TYPE OF SENTENCE	1104	1104	F1
	1 fine			
	2 prison			
	3 community survice			
	4 suspenden sentence			
	5 other sentance			
	6 unknown			
P00301	PRISON SENTENCE	1105	1106	F2
	1 -1 month			
	2 2-6 months			
	3 6-12 months			
	4 1 year			
	5 2 years			
	6 3 years			
	7 4 years			
	8 5 years			
	9 6-10 years			
	10 11-15 years			
	11 16-20 years			
	12 21-25 years			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00301 (cont.)				
	13 25+ years			
	14 life sentence			
	15 unknown			
P00401	PREV: BURGLAR ALARM	1107	1107	F1
P00402	PREV: SPECIAL DOOR LOCKS	1108	1108	F1
P00403	PREV: SPECIAL GRILLS	1109	1109	F1
P00404	PREV: A WATCH DOG	1110	1110	F1
P00405	PREV: HIGH FENCE	1111	1111	F1
P00406	PREV: CARETAKER/SECURITY	1112	1112	F1
P00407	PREV: WATCH SCHEME	1113	1113	F1
P00408	PREV: REFUSAL	1114	1114	F1
P00409	PREV: NOT BY ANY OF THESE	1115	1115	F1
P00410	PREV: KEEP LIGHTS ON	1116	1116	F1
P00411	PREV: OTHER	1117	1117	F1
P00412	PREV: INSURANCE	1118	1118	F1
P00413	CARETAKER (FLATS)	1119	1126	F8.2
P00414	ARRANGEMENT WITH NEIGHBOURS	1127	1134	F8.2
P00415	PREV: DO NOT KNOW	1135	1142	F8.2
P00420	BURGLAR: HOW OFTEN	1143	1144	F2
	1 once			
	2 more than once			
	3 unknown			
P00421	BURGLAR: WHEN ALARM	1145	1146	F2
	1 was installed			
	2 afterwards			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00421 (cont.)				
	3 previous address			
	4 unknown			
P00422	ATTEMPT: HOW OFTEN	1147	1148	F2
	1 once			
	2 more than once			
	3 unknown			
P00423	ATTEMPT: WHEN ALARM	1149	1150	F2
	1 was installed			
	2 afterwards			
	3 previous address			
	4 unknown			
P0050A	FIREARM INCL AIRRIFLE	1151	1158	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 refusal			
	4 do not know			
P00500	GUN OWNERSHIP	1159	1159	F1
P00501	TYPE: HANDGUN	1160	1160	F1
P00502	TYPE: SHOTGUN	1161	1161	F1
P00503	TYPE: RIFLE	1162	1162	F1
P00504	TYPE: AIR RIFLE	1163	1163	F1
P00505	TYPE: OTHER GUN	1164	1164	F1
P00506	TYPE: REFUSAL	1165	1165	F1
P00507	TYPE: UNKNOWN	1166	1166	F1
P00601	PURP: HUNTING	1167	1167	F1
P00602	PURP: SPORTS	1168	1168	F1
P00603	PURP: COLLECTION	1169	1169	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
P00604	PURP: PREV/PROTECT	1170	1170	F1
P00605	PURP: ARMY/POLICE	1171	1171	F1
P00606	PURP: HAS ALWAYS BEEN	1172	1172	F1
P00607	PURP: REFUSAL	1173	1173	F1
P00608	PURP: UNKNOWN	1174	1174	F1
P0071	USED GUN	1175	1182	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
P0072	SHOW GUN	1183	1190	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
P0073	FIRE GUN	1191	1198	F8.2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 do not know			
S0010	AREA AND OPINION ON CRIME	1199	1200	F2.2
	1 mostly help each other			
	2 mostly go their own			
	3 mixture			
	4 unknown			
S0020	FEEL SAFE AFTER DARK	1201	1202	F2
	1 very safe			
	2 fairly safe			
	3 bit unsafe			
	4 very unsafe			
	5 unknown			
S0021	SAFE AT HOME	1203	1210	F8
	1 very safe			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
S0021 (cont.)				
	2 fairly safe			
	3 bit unsafe			
	4 very unsafe			
	5 do not know			
	6 never go out - cannot walk			
S0030	AVOID PLACES	1211	1212	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
	4 never go out			
S0031	TOOK COMPANY	1213	1214	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
S0040	BREAK IN CHANCES	1215	1216	F2
	1 very likely			
	2 likely			
	3 not very likely			
	4 unknown			
S0051	ASK: YES NEIGHBOUR	1217	1217	F1
S0052	ASK: YES CARETAKER	1218	1218	F1
S0053	ASK: NO NEIGHBOUR WATCH	1219	1219	F1
S0054	ASK: NO CARETAK WATCH	1220	1220	F1
S0055	ASK: NO	1221	1221	F1
S0056	ASK: UNKNOWN	1222	1222	F1
S0060	GOING OUT	1223	1224	F2
	1 almost every day			
	2 once a week			
	3 once a month			
	4 less			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
S0060 (cont.)				
	5 never			
	6 unknown			
S0070	TALKED ABOUT CRIME	1225	1226	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
S0080	FAMILY GATHERINGS	1227	1228	F2
	1 three +			
	2 twice a week			
	3 once a week			
	4 not at all			
	5 unknown			
S0081	VISITS	1229	1230	F2
	1 three +			
	2 twice a week			
	3 once a week			
	4 not at all			
	5 unknown			
S0082	VISITS EVENING	1231	1231	F1
	1 three+			
	2 twice a week			
	3 once a week			
	4 not at all			
	5 do not know			
S0083	BEING VISITED	1232	1232	F1
	1 three+			
	2 twice a week			
	3 once a week			
	4 never			
	5 do not know			
S0091	YOUTH: PARENTS / UPBRINGING	1233	1240	F8.2
S0092	YOUTH: SCHOOL / EDUCATION	1241	1248	F8.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
S0093	YOUTH: POVERTY / UNEMPLOYMENT	1249	1256	F8.2
S0094	YOUTH: POLICING	1257	1264	F8.2
S0095	YOUTH: SENTENCING	1265	1272	F8.2
S0096	YOUTH: OTHER	1273	1280	F8.2
S0097	YOUTH: DO NOT KNOW	1281	1288	F8.2
D0010	AGE	1289	1290	F2
	1 16-19			
	2 20-24			
	3 25-29			
	4 30-34			
	5 35-39			
	6 40-44			
	7 45-49			
	8 50-54			
	9 55-59			
	10 60-64			
	11 65-70			
	12 70+			
	13 unknown			
D0010A	YEAR OF BIRTH	1291	1298	F8.2
D0011	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	1299	1300	F2
	1 1			
	2 2			
	3 3			
	4 4			
	5 5(+)			
	6 6			
	7 7			
	8 8			
	9 9			
	10 10+			
	11 unknown			
D0012	PERSONS OVER 16	1301	1302	F2
	1 1			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0012 (cont.)				
	2	2		
	3	3		
	4	4		
	5	5(+)		
	6	6		
	7	7		
	8	8		
	9	9		
	10	10+		
	11	unknown		
D0013	MALES OVER 16	1303	1304	F2
	1	1		
	2	2		
	3	3		
	4	4		
	5	5(+)		
	6	6		
	7	7		
	8	8		
	9	9		
	10	10+		
	11	unknown		
D0020	TOWN SIZE	1305	1306	F2
	1	-10,000		
	2	10,000-50,000		
	3	50,000-100,000		
	4	100,000-500,000		
	5	500,000-1,000,000		
	6	1,000,000+		
	7	unknown		
D0030	TYPE OF HOUSE	1307	1308	F2
	1	flat apartment		
	2	terrace/row house		
	3	(semi)detached		
	4	boat caravan other		
	5	institution		
	6	shanties		
	7	unknown		

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0040	HOME OWNER	1309	1310	F2
	1 yes			
	2 no			
	3 unknown			
D0041	RENTED FROM WHOM	1311	1312	F2
	1 private landlord			
	2 local authority			
	3 public housing agency			
	4 other			
	5 unknown			
D0050	OCCUPATION	1313	1314	F2
	1 working			
	2 looking for work			
	3 keeping home			
	4 retired, disabled			
	5 army			
	6 still at school			
	7 other			
	8 unknown			
D0051	PART/FULL TIME JOB	1315	1316	F2
	1 full-time			
	2 part-time			
	3 unknown			
D0061	COMPLETED ADUCATION AT	1317	1318	F2
	1 still at school			
	2 under 15			
	3 15			
	4 16			
	5 17			
	6 18			
	7 19			
	8 20			
	9 21			
	10 22			
	11 23			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0061 (cont.)				
	12 24			
	13 25+			
	14 unknown			
D0062	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	1319	1320	F2
	1 no education			
	2 less than primary			
	3 primary			
	4 secondary			
	5 college			
	6 high/university			
	7 unknown			
D0063	YEARS OF EDUCATION	1321	1323	F3
D0070	INCOME	1324	1325	F2
	1 upper 25%			
	2 50-75%			
	3 upper 50% (unknown)			
	4 lower 50% (unknown)			
	5 25-50%			
	6 lower 25%			
	7 unknown			
D0071	INCOME1	1326	1327	F2
	1 higher than 25%			
	2 lower than 25%			
	3 unknown			
D0072	INCOME2	1328	1329	F2
	1 higher than 75%			
	2 lower than 75%			
	3 unknown			
D0073	WELL OFF	1330	1331	F2
	1 a lot better			
	2 slightly better			
	3 slightly worse			
	4 a lot worse			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0073 (cont.)				
	5 unknown			
D0074	SATISFIED WITH INCOME	1332	1333	F2
	1 satisfied			
	2 fairly dissatisfied			
	3 dissatisfied			
	4 very dissatisfied			
	5 unknown			
D0080	AREA DESCRIPTION	1334	1335	F2
	1 high status			
	2 middle status			
	3 lower status			
	4 unknown			
D0081	LIVED IN AREA	1336	1337	F2
	1 one year or less			
	2 1-5 years			
	3 5-10 years			
	4 10+			
	5 unknown			
D0090	MARITAL STATUS	1338	1339	F2
	1 single			
	2 married			
	3 living together			
	4 divorced			
	5 widowed			
	6 refusal			
	7 unknown			
D0100	RELIGIOUS GROUP (NL)	1340	1341	F2
	1 group 1			
	2 group 2			
	3 group 3			
	4 group 4			
	5 group 5			
	6 group 6			
	7 group 7			

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
D0100 (cont.)				
	8 group 8			
	9 group 9			
	10 group 10			
	11 other			
	12 unknown			
X000	REPDNDENT NUMBER	1342	1348	F7
D0110	MOTIVATION	1349	1356	F8.2
	1 very good			
	2 good			
	3 bad			
D0121	RACE & ETHNICITY (1)HISPANIC-LATINO	1357	1364	F8.2
D0122	RACE & ETHNICITY WHITE	1365	1372	F8.2
D0123	RACE & ETHNICITY BLACK/AFRICAN	1373	1380	F8.2
D0124	RACE & ETHNICITY AMERICAN INDI	1381	1388	F8.2
D0125	RACE & ETHNICITY ASIAN	1389	1396	F8.2
D0126	RACE & ETHNICITY NATIVE HAWAII	1397	1404	F8.2
D0127	RACE & ETHNICITY OTHER PACIFIC	1405	1412	F8.2
D0128	RACE & ETHNICITY DONT KNOW-REFUS	1413	1420	F8.2
D0129	ETHN GRP USA	1421	1428	F8.2
C01B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1429	1429	F1
C01B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1430	1430	F1
C01B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1431	1431	F1
C01B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1432	1432	F1
C01B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1433	1433	F1
C01B416	NO INSURANCE	1434	1434	F1
C01B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1435	1435	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C01B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1436	1436	F1
C01B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1437	1437	F1
C01B420	DID NO DARE	1438	1438	F1
C01B421	OTHER REASONS	1439	1439	F1
C01B422	DO NOT KNOW	1440	1440	F1
C02B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1441	1441	F1
C02B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1442	1442	F1
C02B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1443	1443	F1
C02B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1444	1444	F1
C02B405	TO STOP IT	1445	1445	F1
C02B406	TO GET HELP	1446	1446	F1
C02B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1447	1447	F1
C02B408	OTHER REASONS	1448	1448	F1
C02B409	DO NOT KNOW	1449	1449	F1
C02B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1450	1450	F1
C02B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1451	1451	F1
C02B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1452	1452	F1
C02B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1453	1453	F1
C02B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1454	1454	F1
C02B416	NO INSURANCE	1455	1455	F1
C02B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1456	1456	F1
C02B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1457	1457	F1
C02B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1458	1458	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C02B420	DID NO DARE	1459	1459	F1
C02B421	OTHER REASONS	1460	1461	F2
C02B422	DO NOT KNOW	1462	1462	F1
C02B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1463	1463	F1
C02B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1464	1464	F1
C02B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1465	1465	F1
C02B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1466	1466	F1
C02B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1467	1467	F1
C02B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1468	1468	F1
C02B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1469	1469	F1
C02B508	OTHER REASONS	1470	1470	F1
C02B509	DO NOT KNOW	1471	1471	F1
C03B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1472	1472	F1
C03B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1473	1473	F1
C03B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1474	1474	F1
C03B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1475	1475	F1
C03B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1476	1476	F1
C03B416	NO INSURANCE	1477	1477	F1
C03B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1478	1478	F1
C03B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1479	1479	F1
C03B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1480	1480	F1
C03B420	DID NO DARE	1481	1481	F1
C03B421	OTHER REASONS	1482	1482	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C03B422	DO NOT KNOW	1483	1483	F1
C04B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1484	1484	F1
C04B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1485	1485	F1
C04B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1486	1486	F1
C04B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1487	1487	F1
C04B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1488	1488	F1
C04B416	NO INSURANCE	1489	1489	F1
C04B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1490	1490	F1
C04B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1491	1491	F1
C04B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1492	1492	F1
C04B420	DID NO DARE	1493	1493	F1
C04B421	OTHER REASONS	1494	1494	F1
C04B422	DO NOT KNOW	1495	1495	F1
C05B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1496	1496	F1
C05B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1497	1497	F1
C05B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1498	1498	F1
C05B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1499	1499	F1
C05B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1500	1500	F1
C05B416	NO INSURANCE	1501	1501	F1
C05B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1502	1502	F1
C05B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1503	1503	F1
C05B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1504	1504	F1
C05B420	DID NO DARE	1505	1505	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C05B421	OTHER REASONS	1506	1506	F1
C05B422	DO NOT KNOW	1507	1507	F1
C06B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1508	1508	F1
C06B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1509	1509	F1
C06B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1510	1510	F1
C06B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1511	1511	F1
C06B405	TO STOP IT	1512	1512	F1
C06B406	TO GET HELP	1513	1513	F1
C06B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1514	1514	F1
C06B408	OTHER REASONS	1515	1515	F1
C06B409	DO NOT KNOW	1516	1516	F1
C06B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1517	1517	F1
C06B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1518	1518	F1
C06B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1519	1519	F1
C06B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1520	1520	F1
C06B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1521	1521	F1
C06B416	NO INSURANCE	1522	1522	F1
C06B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1523	1523	F1
C06B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1524	1524	F1
C06B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1525	1525	F1
C06B420	DID NO DARE	1526	1526	F1
C06B421	OTHER REASONS	1527	1527	F1
C06B422	DO NOT KNOW	1528	1528	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C06B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1529	1529	F1
C06B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1530	1530	F1
C06B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1531	1531	F1
C06B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1532	1532	F1
C06B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1533	1533	F1
C06B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1534	1534	F1
C06B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1535	1535	F1
C06B508	OTHER REASONS	1536	1536	F1
C06B509	DO NOT KNOW	1537	1537	F1
C07B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1538	1538	F1
C07B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1539	1539	F1
C07B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1540	1540	F1
C07B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1541	1541	F1
C07B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1542	1542	F1
C07B416	NO INSURANCE	1543	1543	F1
C07B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1544	1544	F1
C07B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1545	1545	F1
C07B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1546	1546	F1
C07B420	DID NO DARE	1547	1547	F1
C07B421	OTHER REASONS	1548	1548	F1
C07B422	DO NOT KNOW	1549	1549	F1
C08B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1550	1550	F1
C08B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1551	1551	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C08B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1552	1552	F1
C08B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1553	1553	F1
C08B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1554	1554	F1
C08B416	NO INSURANCE	1555	1555	F1
C08B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1556	1556	F1
C08B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1557	1557	F1
C08B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1558	1558	F1
C08B420	DID NO DARE	1559	1559	F1
C08B421	OTHER REASONS	1560	1560	F1
C08B422	DO NOT KNOW	1561	1561	F1
C09B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1562	1562	F1
C09B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1563	1563	F1
C09B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1564	1564	F1
C09B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1565	1565	F1
C09B405	TO STOP IT	1566	1566	F1
C09B406	TO GET HELP	1567	1567	F1
C09B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1568	1568	F1
C09B408	OTHER REASONS	1569	1569	F1
C09B409	DO NOT KNOW	1570	1570	F1
C09B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1571	1571	F1
C09B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1572	1572	F1
C09B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1573	1573	F1
C09B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1574	1574	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C09B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1575	1575	F1
C09B416	NO INSURANCE	1576	1576	F1
C09B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1577	1577	F1
C09B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1578	1578	F1
C09B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1579	1579	F1
C09B420	DID NO DARE	1580	1580	F1
C09B421	OTHER REASONS	1581	1581	F1
C09B422	DO NOT KNOW	1582	1582	F1
C09B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1583	1583	F1
C09B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1584	1584	F1
C09B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1585	1585	F1
C09B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1586	1586	F1
C09B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1587	1587	F1
C09B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1588	1588	F1
C09B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1589	1589	F1
C09B508	OTHER REASONS	1590	1590	F1
C09B509	DO NOT KNOW	1591	1591	F1
C10B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1592	1592	F1
C10B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1593	1593	F1
C10B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1594	1594	F1
C10B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1595	1595	F1
C10B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1596	1596	F1
C10B416	NO INSURANCE	1597	1597	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C10B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1598	1598	F1
C10B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1599	1599	F1
C10B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1600	1600	F1
C10B420	DID NO DARE	1601	1601	F1
C10B421	OTHER REASONS	1602	1602	F1
C10B422	DO NOT KNOW	1603	1603	F1
C11B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1604	1604	F1
C11B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1605	1605	F1
C11B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1606	1606	F1
C11B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1607	1607	F1
C11B405	TO STOP IT	1608	1608	F1
C11B406	TO GET HELP	1609	1609	F1
C11B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1610	1610	F1
C11B408	OTHER REASONS	1611	1611	F1
C11B409	DO NOT KNOW	1612	1612	F1
C11B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1613	1613	F1
C11B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1614	1614	F1
C11B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1615	1615	F1
C11B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1616	1616	F1
C11B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1617	1617	F1
C11B416	NO INSURANCE	1618	1618	F1
C11B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1619	1619	F1
C11B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1620	1620	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C11B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1621	1621	F1
C11B420	DID NO DARE	1622	1622	F1
C11B421	OTHER REASONS	1623	1623	F1
C11B422	DO NOT KNOW	1624	1624	F1
C11B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1625	1625	F1
C11B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1626	1626	F1
C11B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1627	1627	F1
C11B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1628	1628	F1
C11B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1629	1629	F1
C11B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1630	1630	F1
C11B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1631	1631	F1
C11B508	OTHER REASONS	1632	1632	F1
C11B509	DO NOT KNOW	1633	1633	F1
C12B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1634	1634	F1
C12B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1635	1635	F1
C12B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1636	1636	F1
C12B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1637	1637	F1
C12B405	TO STOP IT	1638	1638	F1
C12B406	TO GET HELP	1639	1639	F1
C12B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1640	1640	F1
C12B408	OTHER REASONS	1641	1641	F1
C12B409	DO NOT KNOW	1642	1642	F1
C12B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1643	1643	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C12B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1644	1644	F1
C12B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1645	1645	F1
C12B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1646	1646	F1
C12B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1647	1647	F1
C12B416	NO INSURANCE	1648	1648	F1
C12B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1649	1649	F1
C12B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1650	1650	F1
C12B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1651	1651	F1
C12B420	DID NO DARE	1652	1652	F1
C12B421	OTHER REASONS	1653	1653	F1
C12B422	DO NOT KNOW	1654	1654	F1
C12B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1655	1655	F1
C12B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1656	1656	F1
C12B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1657	1657	F1
C12B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1658	1658	F1
C12B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1659	1659	F1
C12B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1660	1660	F1
C12B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1661	1661	F1
C12B508	OTHER REASONS	1662	1662	F1
C12B509	DO NOT KNOW	1663	1663	F1
C14B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1664	1671	F8.2
C14B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1672	1679	F8.2
C14B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1680	1687	F8.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1688	1695	F8.2
C14B405	TO STOP IT	1696	1703	F8.2
C14B406	TO GET HELP	1704	1711	F8.2
C14B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	1712	1719	F8.2
C14B408	OTHER REASONS	1720	1727	F8.2
C14B409	DO NOT KNOW	1728	1735	F8.2
C14B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1736	1743	F8.2
C14B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1744	1751	F8.2
C14B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	1752	1759	F8.2
C14B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	1760	1767	F8.2
C14B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	1768	1775	F8.2
C14B416	NO INSURANCE	1776	1783	F8.2
C14B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	1784	1791	F8.2
C14B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	1792	1799	F8.2
C14B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	1800	1807	F8.2
C14B420	DID NO DARE	1808	1815	F8.2
C14B421	OTHER REASONS	1816	1823	F8.2
C14B422	DO NOT KNOW	1824	1831	F8.2
C14B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1832	1839	F8.2
C14B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1840	1847	F8.2
C14B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1848	1855	F8.2
C14B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1856	1863	F8.2
C14B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1864	1871	F8.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
C14B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1872	1879	F8.2
C14B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1880	1887	F8.2
C14B508	OTHER REASONS	1888	1895	F8.2
C14B509	DO NOT KNOW	1896	1903	F8.2
C15B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	1904	1904	F1
C15B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	1905	1905	F1
C15B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	1906	1906	F1
C15B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	1907	1907	F1
C15B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	1908	1908	F1
C15B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	1909	1909	F1
C15B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	1910	1910	F1
C15B508	OTHER REASONS	1911	1911	F1
C15B509	DO NOT KNOW	1912	1912	F1
SA1B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	1913	1920	F8.2
SA1B402	INSURANCE REASONS	1921	1928	F8.2
SA1B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	1929	1936	F8.2
SA1B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	1937	1944	F8.2
SA1B405	TO STOP IT	1945	1952	F8.2
SA1B406	TO GET HELP	1953	1960	F8.2
SA1B407	COMPENSATION	1961	1968	F8.2
SA1B408	OTHER REASONS	1969	1976	F8.2
SA1B409	DO NOT KNOW	1977	1984	F8.2
SA1B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	1985	1992	F8.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA1B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	1993	2000	F8.2
SA1B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	2001	2008	F8.2
SA1B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	2009	2016	F8.2
SA1B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	2017	2024	F8.2
SA1B416	NO INSURANCE	2025	2032	F8.2
SA1B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	2033	2040	F8.2
SA1B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	2041	2048	F8.2
SA1B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	2049	2056	F8.2
SA1B420	DID NO DARE	2057	2064	F8.2
SA1B421	OTHER REASONS	2065	2072	F8.2
SA1B422	DO NOT KNOW	2073	2080	F8.2
SA2B401	RECOVER PROPERTY	2081	2088	F8.2
SA2B402	INSURANCE REASONS	2089	2096	F8.2
SA2B403	SHOULD BE REPORTED	2097	2104	F8.2
SA2B404	WANT OFFENDER CAUGHT	2105	2112	F8.2
SA2B405	TO STOP IT	2113	2120	F8.2
SA2B406	TO GET HELP	2121	2128	F8.2
SA2B407	COMPENSATION FROM PERP	2129	2136	F8.2
SA2B408	DO NOT KNOW	2137	2144	F8.2
SA2B409	DO NOT KNOW	2145	2152	F8.2
SA2B411	NOT SERIOUS ENOUGH	2153	2160	F8.2
SA2B412	SOLVED IT MYSELF	2161	2168	F8.2
SA2B413	INAPPROPRIATE FOR POLICE	2169	2176	F8.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SA2B414	OTHER AUTHORITIES	2177	2184	F8.2
SA2B415	MY FAMILY SOLVED IT	2185	2192	F8.2
SA2B416	NO INSURANCE	2193	2200	F8.2
SA2B417	POLICE COULD DO NOTHING	2201	2208	F8.2
SA2B418	POLICE WONT DO ANYTHING	2209	2216	F8.2
SA2B419	FEAR/DISLIKE OF POLICE	2217	2224	F8.2
SA2B420	DID NO DARE	2225	2232	F8.2
SA2B421	OTHER REASONS	2233	2240	F8.2
SA2B422	DO NOT KNOW	2241	2248	F8.2
SA2B501	DID NOT DO ENOUGH	2249	2256	F8.2
SA2B502	WERE NOT INTERESTED	2257	2264	F8.2
SA2B503	DID NOT FIND OFFENDER	2265	2272	F8.2
SA2B504	DID NOT RECOVER GOODS	2273	2280	F8.2
SA2B505	GAVE NO INFORMATION	2281	2288	F8.2
SA2B506	INCORRECT/IMPOLITE	2289	2296	F8.2
SA2B507	SLOW TO ARRIVE	2297	2304	F8.2
SA2B508	OTHER REASONS	2305	2312	F8.2
SA2B509	DO NOT KNOW	2313	2320	F8.2



**Codebook for the main database of the
International Crime Victim Surveys**

**version ICVS2000_2(1)
April, 2003**

**prepared by
John van Kesteren, UNICRI**

<http://www.unicri.it/icvs>

questionnaire used year of the survey	cati 1989	cati 1992	FtoF 1992	cati 1996	FtoF 1996	FtoF 1997	cati 2000	FtoF 2000	Africa 2000	country specific
I005a										
10	Albania				1996			2000		
20	Argentina		1992		1996					
30	Australia	1989	1992							2001N
40	Austria			1996						
45	Azerbaijan							2000		
50	Belarus					1997		2000		
60	Belgium	1989	1992				2000			
70	Bolivia				1996					
80	Botswana					1997			2000	
90	Brazil		1992		1996					
100	Bulgaria					1997		2000		
105	Cambodia							2001		
110	Canada	1989	1992		1996		2000			
115	Catalonia						2000			
130	China			1992						
140	Colombia					1997		2000		
150	Costa Rica		1992		1996					
160	Croatia					1997		2000		
162	Czech republic (120)			1992	1996			2000		
165	Denmark						2000			
170	Egypt		1992							
180	England & Wales	1989	1992		1996		2000			
190	Estonia			'92 & '95						2000
200	Finland	1989	1992		1996		2000			
210	France	1989			1996		2000			
220	Georgia			1992	1996			2000		
230	Germany (west)	1989								
250	Hungary				1996					
260	India			1992	1996					
270	Indonesia	1989		1992	1996					
280	Italy		1992							
290	Japan						2000			
300	Kyrgyzstan				1996					
310	Latvia				'96 & '98			2000		
315	Lesotho								2000	
320	Lithuania					1997				
330	Macedonia				1996					
340	Malta					1997				
350	Mongolia				1996			2000		
352	Mozambique								2002	
355	Namibia								2000	
360	Netherlands	1989	1992		1996		2000			
370	New Zealand		1992							
375	Nigeria					1996				
380	Northern Irel	1989			1996		2000			
390	Norway	1989								
395	Panama						2000			
400	Paraguay				1996					
410	Philippines			1992	1996			2000		
420	Poland		1992		1996			2000+2000		
425	Portugal						2000			
427	Republic of Korea							2000		
430	Rumania				1996			2000		
440	Russia			1992	1996			2000		
450	Scotland	1989			1996		2000			
460	Slovakia			1992		1997				
470	Slovenia			1992	1997		2000			
480	South Africa			1993	1996			(2000)		
490	Spain	1989								'93 & '94
495	Swaziland							2000		
500	Sweden		1992		1996		2000			
510	Switzerland	1989			1996					2000
520	Tanzania			1992						
530	Tunisia			1992						
540	Uganda			1992	1996			2000		
550	Ukraine					1997		2000		
560	USA	1989			1996		2000			1992
570	Yugoslavia					1996				
575	Zambia							2000		
580	Zimbabwe				1996					

The 1989 survey in Japan was based on the 1989 cati questionnaire, but with large differences
The Spanish surveys (region Malaga) in 1993 and 1994 were based on a mixture of the 1989 and 1992 questionnaires
USA 1992 was a shorter version of the 1992 cati questionnaire
Minor versions between the 1996 and 1997 Face to Face questionnaires
Switzerland 2000, victimisation items are based on the 2000 cati, but large parts of the P, S and D items are missing
Australia 2000, sexual offences moved to the end of the questionnaire
Argentina 2001, large sample, follow up items for victimisation only asked to last years victims

2.3 Cati and face-to-face questionnaires

The items are grouped by theme, rather than by order in which they appear in the questionnaires. The question numbers indicate the order in which the questions are asked. The basic English version of the questionnaires are available on the internet: <http://www.unicri.it/icvs>

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000	
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES										
I000	respondent number									
I001	global region									
I002	year									
I003	type of survey									
I004	city									
I005	country									
I005A	country (alphabetical)									
I006	region									
I007	survey									
I008	global region									
I009	questionnaire used									
I010	questionnaire based on									
WEIGHT VARIABLES										
W000	Household weight (N=ss)									
W002	country weight (N=2000)									
W004	urban weight n=sample size									
W005	survey weight (N=ss)									
W007	city weight (N=1000)									
SCREENING QUESTIONS										
K010	car ownership	1a	32	9	20	X	20	9	23	changed in 1996
K011	number of cars	1a1	33	9a	21	x	21	9a	24	
K012	garage		41							
K013	parking cars		42							
K014	special locks			x						
K020	motorcycle ownership	1b	34	13	25	x	25	13	37	
K021	number of motorcycles	1b1	35	13a	26	x	26	13a	38	
K030	bicycle ownership	1c	36	15	30	x	30	15	42	
K031	number of bicycles	1c1	37	15a	31	x	31	15a	43	
K040	gender	0e	31	F	16	x	16	07F	10	
K041	gender interviewer	45	300	0d	400	x	400	sexi	3	
CAR THEFT										
C01A000	cartheft:5 YEARS	2	44	10	35	x	35	10	25	instruction changed in 96
C01A100	cartheft:LAST YEAR	13a	81	10a	100	x	100	10a	26	
C01A200	cartheft:HOW OFTEN	13b	82	10b	101	x	101	10b	27	
C01A300	cartheft:WHERE	13c	83	24	102		102	23	72	categories added in 2000
C01B400	cartheft:REPORT TO POLICE	13e	86	24b	104	x	104	23a	74	
c01b41*	why no report	13f	87	24c						text changed since 1996
C01B900	cartheft:SERIOUS		88	24d	105	x	105	23c	75	
C01C101	cartheft:RECOVERED	13d	84	24a	103	x	103	23b	73	
C01C102	cartheft:-WHEN RECOVERED		85							

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000	
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
THEFT FROM CAR										
C02A000	th fr car:5 YEARS	3	45	11	40	x	40	11	31	
C02A100	th fr car:LAST YEAR	14a	91	11a	110	x	110	11a	32	
C02A200	th fr car:HOW OFTEN	14b	92	11b	111	x	111	11b	33	
C02A300	th fr car:WHERE	14c	93	25	112	x	112	24	96	categories added in 2000
C02B400	th fr car:REPORT TO POLICE	14e	94	25b	113	x	113	24a	97	
c02b40*	why report				114	x	114	24b	98	
c02b41*	why no report	14f	95	25c	117	x	117	24e	101	
C02B500	th fr car:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT				115	x	115	24c	99	
c02b50*	why not satisfied				116	x	116	24d	100	
C02B600	th fr car:OTHER REPORTS				118	x			102	
C02B900	th fr car:SERIOUS		96	25	119	x	119	24f	103	
C02C202	th fr car:-VALUE OF STOLEN	14d		25a						
CAR VANDALISM										
C03A000	cardam:5 YEARS	4	46	12	45	x	45	12	34	
C03A100	cardam:LAST YEAR	15a	101	12a	130	x	130	12a	35	
C03A200	cardam:HOW OFTEN	15b	102	12b	131	x	131	12b	36	
C03A300	cardam:WHERE	15c	103	26	132	x	132	25	104	categories added in 2000
C03B400	cardam:REPORT TO POLICE	15e	106	26b	133	x	133	25a	105	
c03b41*	why no report	15f	107	26c						
C03B900	cardam:SERIOUS		108	26d	134	x	134	25b	106	
C03C302	cardam:-VALUE	15d		26a						
THEFT OF MOTORCYCLE / MOPED										
C04A000	Motortheft:5 YEARS	5	50	14	50	x	50	14	39	
C04A100	Motortheft:LAST YEAR	16a	111	14a	140	x	140	14a	40	
C04A200	Motortheft:HOW OFTEN	16b	112	14b	141	x	141	14b	41	
C04A300	Motortheft:WHERE	16c	113	27	142	x	142	26	107	categories added in 2000
C04B400	Motortheft:REPORTED	16e	116	27b	143	x	143	26a	108	
c04b401*	why no report	16f	117	27c						
C04B900	Motortheft:SERIOUS		118	27d	144	x	144	26b	109	
C04C101	Motortheft:RECOVERED	16d		27a						
BICYCLE THEFT										
C05A000	bicyctheft:5 YEARS	6	51	16	55	x	55	16	44	
C05A100	bicyctheft:LAST YEAR	17a	121	16a	150	x	150	16a	45	
C05A200	bicyctheft:HOW OFTEN	17b	122	16b	151	x	151	16b	46	
C05A300	bicyctheft:WHERE	17c	123	28	152	x	152	27	110	categories added in 2000
C05B400	bicyctheft:REPORT TO POLICE	17e	126	28b	153	x	153	27a	111	
c05b41*	why no report	17f	127	28c						
C05B900	bicyctheft:SERIOUS		128	28d	154	x	154	27b	112	
C05C101	bicyctheft:RECOVERED	17d		28a						

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000	
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
BURGLARY										
C06A000	burglar:5 YEARS	7	60	17	60	x	60	17	54	
C06A100	burglar:LAST YEAR	18a	131	17a	160	x	160	17a	55	
C06A200	burglar:HOW OFTEN	18b	132	17b	161	x	161	17b	56	
C06B400	burglar:REPORT TO POLICE	18e	137	29e	166	x	166	28e	127	
C06b40*	why report				167	x	167	28f	128	
C06b41*	why no report	18f	138	29f	170	x	170	28i	131	
C06B500	burglar:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT				168	x	168	28g	129	
C06b50*	why not satisfied				169	x	169	28h	130	
C06B600	burglar:OTHER REPORTS				171	x				
C06B700	burglar:SPECIALIZED AGENCY				173	x	173	28k	133	
C06B801	burglar:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL				174	x	174	28l	134	
C06B900	burglar:SERIOUS		139	29e	172	x	172	28j	131	
C06C201	burglar:ANYTHING STOLEN	18c	133	29	162	x	162	28	122	
C06C202	burglar:-VALUE	18c1	134	29b	163	x	163	28b	124	instruction changed in 1996
C06C301	burglar:ANYTHING DAMAGED	18d	135	29c	164	x	164	28c	125	
C06C302	burglar:-VALUE	18d1	136	29d	165	x	165	28d	126	instruction changed in 1996
ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY										
C07A000	Attempt:5 YEARS	8	61	18	65	x	65	18	57	
C07A100	Attempt:LAST YEAR	19a	141	18a	180	x	180	18a	58	
C07A200	Attempt:HOW OFTEN		142	18b	181	x	181	18b	59	
C07B400	Attempt:REPORT TO POLICE		146	30	182	x	182	29	135	
C07b41*	why no report		147	30a						
C07B900	Attempt:SERIOUS		148	30b	183	x	183	29a	136	
THEFT FROM GARAGES / SHEDS/ LOCKUPS										
C08A000	garage:5 YEARS		62	19						
C08A100	garage:LAST YEAR		151	19a						
C08A200	garage:HOW OFTEN		152	19b						
C08B400	garage:REPORT TO POLICE		156	31						
C08b41*	why no report		157	31b						
C08B900	garage:SERIOUS		158	31c						
ROBBERY										
C09A000	Robbery:5 YEARS	9	64	20	70	x	70	19	60	different structure since 1996
C09A100	Robbery:LAST YEAR	20a	161	20a	190	x	190	19a	61	
C09A200	Robbery:HOW OFTEN	20b	162	20b	191	x	191	19b	62	
C09A300	Robbery:WHERE	20c	163	32	192	x	192	30	137	categories added in 2000
C09B400	Robbery:REPORT TO POLICE	20f	169	32g	199	x	199	30h	145	
C09b40*	why report				200	x	200	30i	146	
C09b41*	why no report	20g	170	32h	203	x	203	30i	149	
C09B500	Robbery:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT				201	x	201	30j	147	
C09b50*	why not satisfied				202	x	202	30k	148	
C09B600	Robbery:OTHER REPORTS				204	x	204	30m	150	
C09B700	Robbery:SPECIALIZED AGENCY				206	x	206	30o	152	
C09B801	Robbery:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL				207	x	207	30p	153	
C09B900	Robbery:SERIOUS		171	32i	205	x	205	30n	151	
C09C201	Robb:ANYTHING STOLEN	20e	168	32e	198	x	198	30g	144	
C09C202	Robbery:-VALUE	20e1		32f					145	
C09D100	Robbery:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS		164	32a	193	x	193	30a	138	
C09D200	Robbery:OFFENDER KNOWN		165	32b	194	x	194	30b	139	question changed since 1996
C09E020	Robbery:WEAPON USED	20d	166	32c	195	x	195	30c	140	
C09E021	Robbery:-KIND OF WEAPON	20d1	167	32d	196	x	196	30d	141	
C09E021a	robbery: LONG GUN OR HANDGUN						196a	30e	142	
C09E022	Robbery:-WEAPON USED				197	x	197	30f	143	

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000	
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY										
C10A000	pers theft:5 YEARS	10	65	21	75	x	75	20	63	
C10A100	pers theft:LAST YEAR	21a	181	21a	210	x	210	20a	64	
C10A200	pers theft:HOW OFTEN	21b	182	21b	211	x	211	20b	65	
C10A300	pers theft:WHERE	21c	183	33	212	x	212	31	154	different since 1996
C10B400	pers theft:REPORT TO POLICE	21f	186	33c	214	x	214	31b	156	
C10B41*	why no report	21g	187	33d						
C10B900	pers theft:SERIOUS		188	33e	215	x	215	31c	157	
C10C201	pers theft:PICKPOCKETING	21d	184	33a	213	x	213	31a	155	
C10C202	pers theft:-VALUE	21e		33b						
SEXUAL OFFENCES										
C11A000	sexoff:5 YEARS	11	67	22	80	x	80	21	66	men in Austr and Can 2000
C11A100	sexoff:LAST YEAR	22a	191	22a	220	x	220	21a	67	
C11A200	sexoff:HOW OFTEN	22b	192	22b	221	x	221	21b	68	
C11A300	sexoff:WHERE		193	34	222	x	222	32	158	categories added in 2000
C11B400	sexoff:REPORT TO POLICE	22f	206	34g	232	x	232	32j	169	
c11b40*	why report				233	x	233	32k	170	
c11b41*	why no report	22g	207	34h	236	x	236	32n	173	answercode omitted in 1992
C11B500	sexoff:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT				234	x	234	32l	171	
c11b50*	why not satisfied				235	x	235	32m	172	
C11B600	sexoff:OTHER REPORTS				237	x	237	32o	174	
C11B700	sexoff:SPECIALIZED AGENCY				238	x	238	32p	175	
C11B801	sexoff:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL				239	x	239	32q	176	
C11B900	sexoff:SERIOUS		198	34d	230	x	230	32g	166	
C11B901	sexoff:WAS IT A CRIME		200	34f	231	x	231	32I	168	
C11D100	sexoff:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS		194	34a	223	x	223	32a	159	
C11D200	sexoff:OFFENDER KNOWN	22c	195	34b	224	x	224	32b	160	question changed since 1996
C11D20*	spouse, partner(at the time)	22d	196	34c	225	x	225	32c	161	categories added in 2000
C11D202	ex-spouce, ex-partner		a	a	x	x	x	x	x	
C11D203	boyfriend (at the time)		a	a	x	x	x	x	x	
C11D204	ex-boyfriend (at the time)		a	a	x	x	x	x	x	
C11D205	relative	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
C11D206	close frien	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
C11D207	none of these	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
C11D208	refuse to say	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
C11D209	do not know		x		x	x	x	x	x	
C11D210	boss colleague					'97	x	x	x	
C11E010	sexoff:WHAT HAPPENED	22e	199	34e	229		229	32h	168	
C11E020	sexoff:WEAPON USED				226	x	226	32d	162	
C11E021	sexoff:-KIND OF WEAPON				227	x	227	32e	163	
C11E021a	sexoff: LONG GUN OR HANDGUN								164	
C11E022	sexoff:-WEAPON USED				228	x	228	32f	165	
C11E200	sexoff:OTHER TIMES				240					
C11E300	sexoff:WHAT HAPPENED THEN				241					

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000		
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
ASSAULTS AND THREATS										
C12A000	assault:5 YEARS	12	68	23	85	x	85	22	69	instruction changed since 1996
C12A001	assault: 5y domestic						85a	22a		
C12A100	assault:LAST YEAR	23a	211	23a	250	x	cc	cc	70	constructed from q250 & q85a
C12A101	assault:LAST YEAR domestic						250	22b		other screener
C12A200	assault:HOW OFTEN	23b	212	23b	251	x	cc	cc	71	constructed from q251 & q85a
C12A200	assault:HOW OFTEN domestic						251	22c		other screener
C12A300	assault:WHERE		213	35	252	x	252	33	177	different since 1992
C12B400	assault:REPORT TO POLICE	23i	222	35i	262	x	262	33j	188	
c12b40*	why report				263	x	263	33k	189	
c12b41*	why no report	23j	223	35j	266	x	266	33n	192	
C12B500	assault:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT				264	x	264	33l	190	
c12b50*	why not satisfied				265	x	265	33m	191	
C12B600	assault:OTHER REPORTS				267	x	267	33o	193	
C12B700	assault:SPECIALIZED AGENCY				270	x	270	33r	196	
C12B801	assault:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL				271	x	271	33s	197	
C12B900	assault:SERIOUS		224	35k	268	x	268	33p	194	
C12B901	assault:WAS IT A CRIME				269	x	269	33q	195	
C12D100	assault:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS		214	35a	253	x	253	33a	178	
C12D200	assault:OFFENDER KNOWN	23c	215	35b	254	x	254	33b	179	question text changed 1996
C12D201	spouse, partner(at the time)	23d	216	35c	255	x	255	33c	180	categories added in 2000
C12D202	ex-spouce, ex-partner			a	x	x	x	x	x	
C12D203	boyfriend (at the time)			a	x	x	x	x	x	
C12D204	ex-boyfriend (at the time)			a	x	x	x	x	x	
C12D205	relative	X	x		x	x	x	x	x	
C12D206	close friend		x		x	x	x	x	x	
C12D207	none of these		x		x	x	x	x	x	
C12D208	refuse to say		x		x	x	x	x	x	
C12D209	do not know		x		x	x	x	x	x	
C12D210	someone at work						x	x	x	
C12E010	assault:WHAT HAPPENED	23e	217	35d	256	x	256	33d	181	
C12E020	assault:WEAPON USED		218	35e	257	x	257	33e	182	
C12E021	assault:-KIND OF WEAPON				258	x	258	33f	183	
C12E021a	assault: LONG GUN OR HANDGUN								184	
C12E022	assault:-WEAPON USED				259	x	259	33g	185	
C12E031	assault:SHOT/HIT	23f	219	35f						
C12E032	assault:-INJURY	23g	220	35g	260	x	260	33h	187	
C12E033	assault:-SEE DOCTOR	23h	221	35h	261	x	261	33i	188	
CONSUMER FRAUD										
C13A100	fraud:LAST YEAR		245	40	280	x	280	34	198	
C13A300	fraud:TYPE OF FRAUD		246	40a	281	x	281	34a	199	
C13B400	fraud:REPORT TO POLICE		247	40b	282	x	282	34b	200	
C13B600	fraud:OTHER REPORTS				283	x	283	34c	201	
CORRUPTION										
C14A100	corrupt:LAST YEAR			41	290	x	290	35	203	
C14A300	corrupt:WHO			41a	291	x	291	ccc	ccc	Africa different
C14A301	corrupt:WHO (ext)							35a	a204a	since 1996 extended in FtoF
C14B400	corrupt:REPORT TO POLICE				292	x	292	35b	205	
C14B600	corrupt:OTHER REPORTS				293	x	293	35c	206	
C14b0*	why report							C35e	208	
C14B1*	why no report							C35h	211	
C14B500	corrupt: SATISFIED							C35f	209	
C14B50*	why not satisfied							C35g	210	
C14D20*	corrupt: LIKELYHOOD							C35i	212	
C14D30*	corrupt: EASIER							C35j	213	

QUESTIONNAIRES

1989 1992 1992 1996 1996 2000 2000 2000
 cati cati FtoF cati FtoF cati FtoF Africa

LAST CRIME OVER LAST FIVE YEARS

C15A000	last crime		231	36
C15B400	last:REPORT TO POLICE	28a	240	39
C15B500	last:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	28b	241	39a
c15b50*	reason dissatis	28e	242	39b
C15B601	<i>relatives/friends</i>		232	x
C15B602	<i>the police</i>		233	x
C15B603	<i>social welfare organisations</i>		234	x
C15B604	<i>religious organisations</i>		235	x
C15B605	<i>voluntary organisation</i>		136	
C15B606	<i>specialized agency</i>		237	x
C15B607	<i>other</i>		238	x
C15B700	last:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	27a	aa	aa
C15B801	last:SPEC AGENCY USEFUL	27b	239	38

THEFT OF LIVESTOCK (SOUTHERN AFRICA)

SA1_01	stock: OWNER			47	Southern Africa specific
SA1_02	stock: what (md)			48	
SA1_03	stock: NUMBER			50	
SA1A000	stock: STOLEN			51	
SA1A100	stock: WHEN			52	
SA1A200	stock: HOW OFTEN			53	
sa1a300	stock: WHERE			94	
SA1C203	stock: what stolen (mr)			114	
SA1C202	stock: VALUE			116	
SA1b400	stock: REPORT			117	
SA1B41*	stock: why report			118	
SA1B41*	stock: why no report			119	
SA1B900	stock: SERIOUS			121	

CAR JACKING (SOUTHERN AFRICA)

SA2A000	carjack:5 YEARS			28
SA2A100	carjack:LAST YEAR			29
SA2A200	carjack:HOW OFTEN			30
SA2A300	carjack:WHERE			76
SA2B400	carjack:REPORT TO POLICE			86
SA2b40*	why report			87
SA2b41*	why no report			90
SA2B500	carjack:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT			88
SA2b50*	why not satisfied			89
SA2B600	carjack:OTHER REPORTS			91
SA2B700	carjack:SPECIALIZED AGENCY			94
SA2B801	carjack:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL			95
SA2B900	carjack:SERIOUS			92
SA2B901	carjack:WAS OT A CRIME			93
SA2D100	carjack:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS			77
SA2D200	carjack:OFFENDER KNOWN			78
SA2C101	carjack: RECOVERED			83
SA2C201	carjack: ACTUALLY STOLEN			82
SA2E020	carjack:WEAPON USED			79
SA2E021	carjack:-KIND OF WEAPON			80
SA2E022	carjack:-WEAPON USED			81
SA2E032	carjack: INJURY			84
SA2E033	carjack: SEE DOCTOR			85

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000	
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
POLICE / PREVENTION / PUNISHMENT										
P00100	police good job	29a	252	47	310	x	cc	cc	cc	
p00101	police good job (4 cat)						310	40	218	different in 2000
p00102	police approachability						311	41	219	
p00104	private police good job							41	220	
p00105	private police good development								221	
P00200	police patrol		523	48	311					
P00201	patrol sufficient		254	49						
P00300	type of sentence	30a	260	50	320	x	320	42	222	
P00301	prison sentence	30b	261	50a	321	x	321	42A	223	
P00401	prev: burglar alarm	33	264	53	332	x	332	44	226	different since 1996
P00402	prev: special door locks		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00403	prev: special grills		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00404	prev: a watch dog		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00405	prev: high fence		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00406	prev: caretaker/security	32	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00407	prev: watch scheme				x	x	x	x	x	
P00408	prev: refusal			x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00409	prev: not by any of these		x		x	x	x	x	x	
P00410	prev: keep lights on	35								
P00411	prev: other					x	x			
P00412	prev: insurance	38		57		57		48	236	
P00413	caretaker (flats)						x			
P00414	arrangement with neighbours						x	x	x	
P00415	do not know							x	x	
P00420	burglar: how often				333					
P00421	burglar: when alarm				334					
P00422	attempt: how often				335					
P00423	attempt: when alarm				336					
P0050A	gun owner (incl air rifle)				(341)	(x)	341	47	230	different since 1996
P00500	gun ownership	37a	268	cc	cc	cc	cc	cc	cc	composition
P00501	type: handgun	37a	x	56	342	x	342	47a	x	different since 1996
P00502	type: shotgun	37b	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00503	type: rifle	37b	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00504	type: air rifle				x	x	x	x	x	
P00505	type: other gun				x	x	x	x	x	
P00506	type: refusal		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00507	type: unknown		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P00601	purp: hunting				343	x	343	47b	232	different since 1996
P00602	purp: sports				x	x	x	x	x	
P00603	purp: collection				x	x	x	x	x	
P00604	purp: prev/protect		269	56a	x	x	x	x	x	
P00605	purp: army/police				x	x	x	x	x	
P00606	purp: has always been				x	x	x	x	x	
P00607	purp: refusal				x	x	x	x	x	
P00608	purp: unknown				x	x	x	x	x	
P0071	gun used (to deter)								235	
P0072	gun shown (to deter)								236	
P0073	gun actually fired								237	

QUESTIONNAIRES		1989	1992	1992	1996	1996	2000	2000	2000	
		cati	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	cati	FtoF	Africa	
OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES										
S0010	area and opinion on crime		248	42		x		36	214	optional in 1996
S0020	feel safe after dark		249	43	300	x	300	37	215	
S0021	feel safe at home after dark						301	38	216	
S0030	avoid places	24	250	44	301	x				
S0031	took company	25		45						
S0040	break in chances	26	251	46	302	x	302	39	217	
S0051	ask: yes neighbour	36	267	55	340	x				moved to P00400 in 2000
S0052	ask: yes caretaker	x	x	x	x	x				
S0053	ask: no neighbour watch	x	x	x	x	x				
S0054	ask: no caretak watch	x	x	x	x	x				
S0055	ask: no	x	x	x	x	x				
S0056	ask: unknown	x	x	x	x	x				
S0060	going out	39	274	51	344	x	344	43	224	
S0070	talked about crime			8		x		8	21	
S0080	family gatherings		275	52						
S0081	visits					x		43A	225	optional question in 1996
S009*	opinion youth						340	46	229	
D0010	age	43	262	1	330		330	1	11	
D0011	household size	0a	4	D	5	x	5	D	8	
D0012	persons over 16	0b	5	E	6	x	6	E	9	
D0013	males over 16		6		7		7			
D0020	town size	44	287	0a	312		312			moved in 1996
D0030	type of house	31	263	0b	331	x	331	type	2	answer codes changed in 1996
D0040	home owner	34	265	54		x		45	227	1989, 1992, optional in 1996
D0041	rented from whom		266	54a		x		45A	228	1992, optional in 1996
D0050	occupation	(41a)	277	5	350	x	350	5	16	answer code omitted in 1996
D0051	part/full time job	41b	278	5a						only in 1992
D0061	completed aducation at	40	279	4a						different structure since 1996
D0062	level of education			4		x		4	14	
D0063	years of education				351	x	351	4a	15	
D0070	income	42a	281	6	352	x	352	6	17	
D0071	income1	42b	282	6a	353	x	353	6a		
D0072	income2	42b	283	6b	354	x	354	6b		
D0073	well off					x		6c	18	
D0074	satisfied with income		284	6c	355	x	355	6d	19	
D0080	area description		286	0c		x		area	1	
D0081	lived in area			2		x		2	12	
D0090	marital status		285	3	356	x	356	3	13	
D0100	religious group (nl)			7		x		7	20	
D0110	motivation respondent							moti		
D012*	ethnic group (USA)						(357)			

Identification variables

I000 'respondent number'
I001 'continent'
 1 'western Europe'
 2 'other western countries'
 3 'Eastern Central Europe'
 4 'Asia'
 5 'Africa'
 6 'Latin America/'
I002 'year of the survey'
I003 'type'
 1 'national survey'
 2 'city survey'
 3 'regional survey/'
I004 'city'
 0 'data not available' (dont know at D0020 -Q312-)
 1 'urban' (living in cities =>100.000)
 2 'rural' (living in cities < 100.000)
I005 'country' (SEE PAGE
I005a 'country, codes in alphabetical order'
I006 'region'
I007 'survey'.
I008 'global region'
 10 'western europe'
 20 'other western countries'
 30 'east-central europe'
 40 'asia'
 41 'central asia'
 42 'far east'
 43 'middle east/arab countries'
 51 'north africa'
 52 'sub saharan africa'
 60 'latin america'.

I009 'QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION'
I010 'QUESTIONNAIRE BASED ON VERSION'
 1 'cati 89'
 2 'cati 92'
 3 'FtoF 92'
 4 'cati 96'
 5 'FtoF 96'
 6 'FtoF 97'
 7 'country specific'.
 8 'cati 2000'
 9 'FtoF 2000'
 10 'Africa2000'

*weighting variables.
the data are weighted by gender and age.
The cati surveys also by region within the country.

W000 'household weight (N=ss)'
W00A 'HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT N=2000'

All surveys (except finland '92 and '96) were a random sample of seholds, within each household a random selection of a respondent. This means we have a structural oversampling of individuals living in small households. the following weight variables correct for that. individual weights are about proportional to the household size.

W002 'country weight (N=2000)'

Each nationwide survey is weighted to 2000 cases. The city surveys have no value for this weight. this variable is used to compute averages for global regions, each country carries equal wieght, despite the actual number of inhabitants or size of the sample. It does not correct for the number of surveys held.

W004 'urban (n=ss) urban dwellers only, based on I004

Urban weight, actual sample size. For two countries (czech republic and slovenia) there was a oversampling of the capital cities, the original number of cases are kept here. For the other weight variables, these additional cases are downweighted. The urban area's are: city surveys plus the large cities (>100.000 inh) from nationwide surveys.

W005 'survey weight (N=ss)'

original number of cases, all other (INDIVIDUAL) weighting variables are derived from this.

W007 'city weight (N=1000)' urban dwellers only, based on I004.

Urban cases, weighted up to 1000 cases. this variable is used to compute averages for global regions, each country carries equal weight, despite the actual number of inhabitants or size of the sample. It does not correct for the number of surveys that were held over the years.

I005 COUNTRY
10100 england & wales
10200 scotland
10300 northern ireland
10400 netherlands
10500 (west)germany
10600 switzerland
10700 belgie
10800 france
10900 finland
11000 spain
11100 norway
11200 sweden
11300 italy
11400 austria
11500 malta
11600 portugal
11700 denmark
11800 catalonia

20100 usa
20200 canada
20300 australia
20400 new zealand

30100 estonia
30200 poland
30201 poland (warsaw)
30300 czech republic
30400 slovakia
30500 russia
30600 georgia
30700 slovenia
30800 latvia
30900 romania
31000 hungary
31100 yugoslavia
31200 albania
31300 macedonia
31400 croatia
31500 ukrain

31600 belarus
31700 bulgaria
31800 lithuania

40100 japan
40200 indonesia
40300 philippines
40400 india
40500 china
40700 mongolia
40800 kyrgyzstan
40900 azerbaijan
41001 cambodia
41100 republic of korea

50100 uganda
50200 egypt
50300 south africa
50400 tanzania
50500 tunisia
50600 zimbabwe
50700 botswana
50900 namibia
51000 swaziland
51100 lesotho
51200 nigeria
51300 zambia
51400 mozambique

60100 costa rica
60200 brazil
60300 argentina
60400 bolivia
60500 paraguay
60600 colombia
60700 panama

I005A COUNTRY (alphabetical)

10 Albania
20 Argentina
30 Australia
40 Austria
45 Azerbaijan
50 Belarus
60 Belgium
70 Bolivia
80 Botswana
90 Brazil
100 Bulgaria
105 Cambodia
110 Canada
115 Catalonia
130 China
140 Colombia
150 Costa Rica
160 Croatia
162 Czech republic
165 Denmark
170 Egypt
180 England & Wales
190 Estonia
200 Finland
210 France
220 Georgia
230 Germany(west)
250 Hungary
260 India
270 Indonesia
280 Italy
290 Japan
300 Kyrgyzstan
310 Latvia
315 Lesotho
320 Lithuania
330 Macedonia
340 Malta
350 Mongolia
352 Mozambique

355 Namibia
360 Netherlands
370 New Zealand
375 Nigeria
380 Northern Irel
390 Norway
395 Panama
400 Paraguay
410 Philippines
420 Poland
425 Portugal
427 Republic of Korea
430 Rumania
440 Russia
450 Scotland
460 Slovakia
470 Slovenia
480 South Africa
490 Spain
495 Swaziland
500 Sweden
510 Switzerland
520 Tanzania
530 Tunisia
540 Uganda
550 Ukraine
560 USA
570 Yugoslavia
575 Zambia
580 Zimbabwe

1006	REGION	10702	antwerp, limburg &	11010	exremadura
10101	East Anglia	10703	region brussels	11011	calicia
10102	East Midlands	10704	hainault & walloon	11012	la rioja
10103	Greater London	10705	liege, namur & lux	11013	madrid
10105	North	10721	North West	11014	murcia
10106	North West	10722	North East	11015	navarra
10108	South East	10723	Brussels	11016	pais vasco
10109	South West	10724	South West	11017	levante pais valen
10110	Wales	10725	South East	11021	Àmbit metropolità
10111	West Midlands			11022	Àmbit de les Comarqu
10112	Yorks and Humber	10801	Region Parisienne	11023	Àmbit del Camp de Ta
10201	scotland	10802	Nord-Picardie	11024	Àmbit de les Terres
10301	Belfast City	10803	Champagne-Alsace	11025	Àmbit de Ponent
10302	North	10804	Normandie Bretagne	11026	Àmbit de les Comarqu
10303	South	10805	Touraine-Charentes	11101	olso
10304	North West	10806	Bourgogne-Auvergne	11102	rest east
10305	Rest of the West	10807	Alpes-Jura	11103	south and west
10401	big cities west	10808	Provence-Languedoc	11104	middle and north
10402	Rest West	10809	Pyrenees-Aquitane		
10403	North			11211	North
10404	East	10900	finland	11212	East
10405	South	10901	uusimaa	11213	South
10501	schleswig holstein	10902	turun ja porin	11214	West
10502	hamburg	10903	hameen	11215	Middle
10503	bremen	10904	kymen	11216	South East
10504	niedersachsen	10905	mikkelin	11301	northwest
10505	nordrein-westfalen	10906	pohjois-karjalan	11302	northeast
10506	hessen	10907	kuopion	11303	centre
10507	rheinlandpfalz	10908	keski-suomen	11304	south + islands
10508	saarland	10909	vaasan	11401	voralberg
10509	baden wuertenberg	10910	oulun	11402	tyrol
10510	bayern	10911	lapin	11403	salzburg
10511	berlin	11001	andalucia(malaga)	11404	upper austria
		11002	aragon	11405	carinthia
10600	swiss missing	11003	asturias	11406	styria
10601	west	11004	baleares	11407	burgenland
10602	alps & vor alps	11005	cataluga	11408	lower austria
10603	west & midlands	11006	canarias	11409	vienna
10604	east & midland	11007	cantabria	11501	malta main urban
10605	svizzera italiana	11008	castilla - leon	11502	malta main rural
10701	flander	11009	castilla-la mancha	11503	gozo

11601	Greater Lisbon	30202	north-east		
11602	Greater Oporto	30203	north	30600	
11603	Litoral	30204	south(south-west)	30601	central
11604	North Interior	30205	south(south-east)	30602	shida qartli
11605	South	30206	south-east	30603	qvemo qartli
11606	Azores	30207	east	30604	kakheti
11607	Madeira	30208	centre	30605	imereti
11701	Copenhagen	30209	centre(north-west)	30606	ajara
11702	Islands	30210	centre(west)	30607	samegrelo
11703	Jutland	30211	west	30608	guria
		30212	north-west	30609	meskat javakheti
20111	north east	30220	warsaw	30610	tbilisi
20112	mid east	30221	DOLNOSLASKIE	30701	jlubljana
20113	south east	30222	KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE	30702	central slov (excl)
20114	east central	30223	LUBELSKIE	30703	rest slovenia
20115	west central	30224	LUBUSKIE	30801	riga
20116	pacific	30225	LÓDZKIE	30802	latvia urban
20201	Atlantic	30226	MALOPOLSKIE	30901	bucharest
20202	Quebec	30227	MAZOWIECKIE	30902	rum: rural area
20203	Ontario	30228	OPOLSKIE	31001	budapest
20204	Prairies	30229	PODKARPACKIE	31101	belgrado
20205	British Columbia	30230	PODLASKIE	31201	tirane
20301	Sydney	30231	POMORSKIE	31202	rural area
20302	NSW Country	30232	SLASKIE	31301	skopje
20303	Melbourne	30233	SWIETOKRZYSKIE	31401	zagrab
20304	VIC Country	30234	WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE	31501	kiev
20305	Adelaide	30235	WIELKOPOLSKIE	31601	minsk
20306	SA Country	30236	ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIE	31701	sofia
20307	Brisbane	30301	prague	31801	vilnius
20308	QLD Country	30302	central bohemia	31802	kaunas str
20309	Perth	30303	south bohemia	31803	klaipeda str
20310	WA Country	30304	west bohemia	31804	siauliai str
20311	Tasmania	30305	north bohemia	31805	panevezys str
20312	Northern Territory	30306	east bohemia	40101	Kanto
20313	ACT	30307	south moravia	40102	Kinki
20401	wellington	30308	north moravia	40103	Chubu
20402	rest nw zealand	30401	east slovakia	40104	Chugoku
		30402	central slovakia	40105	Kyushu
30101	tallinn	30403	west slovakia	40106	Tohoku
30102	rest of estonia	30404	bratislava	40107	Hokkaido
30201	centre(west)	30501	moscow	40108	Shikoku

40201	jakarta	50101	kampala	60354	'Florencio Varela	'
40202	ambon	50102	masaka	60355	'San Martin	'
40203	manado	50201	cairo	60356	'San Miguel	'
40205	palemban	50301	johannesburg	60357	'Jose C. Paz	'
40206	pontiana	50401	dar-es-salaam	60358	'Malvinas Argentinas	'
40207	surabaya	50501	tunis	60359	'Lanus	'
40208	upandang	50601	harare	60360	'Lomas de Zamora	'
		50701	gabarone	60361	'La Matanza	'
40301	manilla	50901	windhoek	60362	'La Matanza	'
40302	kalookan city	51001	mbabane	60363	'Merlo	'
40303	makati city	51101	maseru	60364	'Moreno	'
40304	mandaluyong	51201	lagos	60365	'Moron	'
40306	pasay city	51301	lusaka	60366	'Ituzaingo	'
40307	pasig city	51407	Maputo	60367	'Hurlingham	'
40308	quezon city			60368	'Quilmes	'
40309	rodriguez	60101	metro	60369	'San Fernando	'
40401	bombay	60102	valley	60370	'San Isidro	'
40402	thane (rural)	60201	rio	60371	'Tigre	'
40501	bejing	60301	bueno aires	60372	'Tres de Febrero	'
40701	ulaanbaatar	60301	'CGP N° 1	60373	'Vicente Lopez	'
40702	rural area	60303	'CGP N° 3	60374	'Escobar	'
40801	bishkek	60304	'CGP N° 4	60401	' la paz	'
40802	kara-suu	60305	'CGP N° 5	60402	' el alto	'
40803	kemin	60306	'CGP N° 6	60501	' asuncion	'
40804	osh	60307	'CGP N° 7	60601	' bogota	'
40805	sokuluk	60308	'CGP N° 8	60701	'Panama city'	'
40806	uxgen	60309	'CGP N° 9			
40901	baku	60310	'CGP N° 10			
41002	'phnom phen'	60311	'CGP N° 11			
41003	'kampong cham'	60312	'CGP N° 12			
41004	'kampong speu'	60313	'CGP N° 13			
41005	'kampong chnang'	60322	'CGP N° 2 Norte			
41006	'kampot'	60323	'CGP N° 2 Sur			
41101	'soul'	60344	'CGP N° 14 Este			
		60345	'CGP N° 14 Oeste			
		60348	'Almirante Brown			
		60349	'Avellaneda			
		60350	'Berazategui			
		60351	'Esteban Echeverria			
		60352	'Presidente Peron			
		60353	'Ezeiza			

1007 SURVEYCODE
 10100 00n: england & wales
 10189 89n: engl & wales
 10192 92n: engl & wales
 10196 96n: engl & wales
 10200 00n: scotland
 10289 89n: scotland
 10296 96n: scotland
 10300 00n: northern irelan
 10389 89n: northern irel
 10396 96n: northern irel
 10400 00n: netherlands
 10489 89n: netherlands
 10492 92n: netherlands
 10496 96n: netherland
 10589 89n: (west)germany
 10600 00c: switzerland
 10689 89n: switzerland
 10696 96n: switzerland
 10700 00n: belgium
 10789 89n: belgium
 10792 92n: belgium
 10800 00n: france
 10889 89n: france
 10896 96n: france
 10900 00n: finland
 10989 89n: finland
 10992 92n: finland
 10996 96n: finland
 11089 89n: spain
 11093 93r: region malaga
 11094 94r: region malaga
 11189 89n: norway
 11200 00n: sweden
 11292 92n: sweden
 11296 96n: sweden
 11392 92n: italy
 11496 96n: austria
 11597 97n: malta
 11600 00n: portugal
 11700 00n: denmark
 11800 00r: catalonia

20100 00n: usa
 20189 89n: usa
 20192 92n: usa
 20196 96n: usa
 20200 00n: canada
 20289 89n: canada
 20292 92n: canada
 20296 96n: canada
 20300 00r: australia
 20389 89n: australia
 20392 92n: australia
 20492 92n: new zealand

30100 00c: tallinn
 30192 92n: estonia
 30195 95n: estonia
 30200 00n: poland
 30292 92n: poland
 30296 96n: poland
 30300 00n: prague
 30392 92n: czechia
 30396 96n: czechia
 30492 92n: slovakia
 30497 97c: slovakia
 30500 00n: russia
 30592 92c: russia
 30596 96c: russia
 30600 00c: georgia
 30692 92n: georgia
 30696 96n: georgia
 30792 92c: slovenia
 30797 97n: slovenia
 30701 01c: slovenia
 30800 00c: latvia
 30896 96n: latvia
 30900 00c: romania
 30996 96c: rumania
 31000 00c: hungary
 31096 96c: hungary
 31196 96c: yugoslavia

31200 00c: albania
 31296 96c: albania
 31396 96c: macedinie
 31400 00c: croatia
 31497 97c: croatia
 31500 00c: ukrain
 31597 97c: ukrain
 31600 00c: balarus
 31697 97c: belarus
 31700 00c: bulgaria
 31797 97c: bulgaria
 31800 00c: lithuania
 31897 97n: lithuania

 40100 00n: japan
 40189 89n: japan
 40289 89c: indonesia
 40292 92n: indonesia
 40296 96c: indonesia
 40392 92c: philippines
 40396 96n: philippines
 40300 00c: philippines
 40492 92c: india
 40496 96c: india
 40592 92c: china
 40796 96c: mongolia
 40896 96n: kyrgyzstan
 40900 00c: azerbaijan
 41001 01c: cambodia
 41100 00c: republic of korea

50100 00c: uganda
50192 92c: uganda
50196 96c: uganda
50292 92c: egypt
50300 00c: south africa
50393 93c: south africa
50396 96c: south africa
50492 92c: tanzania
50592 92c: tunisia
50696 96c: zimbabwe
50700 00c: botswana
50797 97c: botswana
50900 00c: namibia
51000 00c: swaziland
51100 00c: lesotho
51298 98c: nigeria
51300 00c: zambia

51402 02r: mozambique
60192 92n: costa rica
60196 96n: costa rica
60292 92c: brazil
60296 96c: brazil
60392 92c: argentina
60396 96c: argentina
60301 '01n: argentina'
60496 96c: bolivia
60596 96c: paraguay
60697 97c: colombia
60600 '00c: colombia'
60700 '00c: panama'

Screening questions

```
value labels
K010      'car ownership'
         1 'yes'
         2 'no'
         3 'do not know'/
K011      'number of cars'
         0 'zero'
         1 'one'
         2 'two'
         3 'three'
         4 'four'
         5 'five or more'
         6 'do not know'/
K012      'garage'
         1 'yes'
         2 'not for all cars'
         3 'no'
         4 'do not know'/
K013      'parking cars'
         1 'private area around house'
         2 'street near house'
         3 'elsewhere'/
K014      'special locks'
         1 'yes'
         2 'no'
         3 'do not know'/
K020      'motorcycle ownership'
         1 'yes'
         2 'no'
         3 'do not know'/
K021      'number of motorcycles'
         0 'zero'
         1 'one'
         2 'two'
         3 'three'
         4 'four'
         5 'five or more'
         6 'do not know'/
K030      'bicycle ownership'
         1 'yes'
         2 'no'
         3 'do not know'/
K031      'number of bicycles'
         0 'zero'
         1 'one'
         2 'two'
         3 'three'
         4 'four'
         5 'five or more'
         6 'do not know'/
K040      'gender'.
         1 'male'
         2 'female'
         3 'unknown'.
K041      'gender interviewer'.
         1 'male'
         2 'female'
         3 'unknown'.
```

Car Theft

value labels

C01A000 'cartheft:5 YEARS'
-1 'no owner'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C01A100 'cartheft:LAST YEAR'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C01A200 'cartheft:HOW OFTEN'
-1 'no owner'
0 'zero'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C01A300 'cartheft:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abroad'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

C01B400 'cartheft:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C01B900 'cartheft:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'/

C01C101 'cartheft:RECOVERED'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C01C102 'cartheft:-WHEN RECOVERED.'
1 '1-2 days'
2 'a week'
3 'two weeks'
4 'a month'
5 'longer'
6 'do not know'.

Theft from car

C02A000 'th fr car:5 YEARS'
-1 'no owner'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C02A100 'th fr car:LAST YEAR'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C02A200 'th fr car:HOW OFTEN'
-1 'no owner'
0 'zero'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C02A300 'th fr car:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abroad'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

C02B400 'th fr car:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C02B500 'th fr car:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C02B600 'th fr car:OTHER REPORTS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C02B900 'th fr car:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'.

Car vandalism

C03A000 'cardam:5 YEARS'
-1 'no owner'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C03A100 'cardam:LAST YEAR'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C03A200 'cardam:HOW OFTEN'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C03A300 'cardam:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abroad'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

C03B400 'cardam:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C03B900 'cardam:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'.

Theft of motorcycle / moped

C04A000 'motortheft:5 YEARS'
-1 'no owner'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C04A100 'motortheft:LAST YEAR'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C04A200 'motortheft:HOW OFTEN'
-1 'no owner'
0 'zero'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C04A300 'motortheft:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abroad'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

C04B400 'motortheft:REPORTED'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C04B900 'motortheft:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'/

C04C101 'motortheft:RECOVERED'.
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'.

Bicycle theft

C05A000 'bicyctheft:5 YEARS'
-1 'no owner'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C05A100 'bicyctheft:LAST YEAR'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C05A200 'bicyctheft:HOW OFTEN'
-1 'no owner'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C05A300 'bicyctheft:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abraod'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

C05B400 'bicyctheft:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C05B900 'bicyctheft:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'/

C05C101 'bicyctheft:RECOVERED'.
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'.

Burglary

C06A000 'burglar:5 YEARS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C06A100 'burglar:LAST YEAR'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C06A200 'burglar:HOW OFTEN'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C06B400 'burglar:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C06B500 'burglar:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C06B600 'burglar:OTHER REPORTS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C06B700 'burglar:SPECIALIZED AGENCY'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C06B801 'burglar:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL'
1 'no'
2 'yes'
3 'do not know'/

C06B900 'burglar:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'/

C06C201 'burglar:ANYTHING STOLEN'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C06C202 'burglar:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY' (local currency)

C06C301 'burglar:ANYTHING DAMAGED'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'.

C06C302 'burglar:-VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY'. (local currency)

Attempt at burglary

C07A000 'attempt:5 YEARS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C07A100 'attempt:LAST YEAR'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C07A200 'attempt:HOW OFTEN'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C07B400 'attempt:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C07B900 'attempt:SERIOUS'.
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'.

Theft from garages / sheds / lockups

C08A000 'garage:5 YEARS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C08A100 'garage:LAST YEAR'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C08A200 'garage:HOW OFTEN'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C08B400 'garage:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C08B900 'garage:SERIOUS'.
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'.

Robbery

C09A000	'robbery:5 YEARS' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'	C09C201	'robbery:ANYTHING STOLEN' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'
C09A100	'robbery:LAST YEAR' 0 'no victim' 1 'this year' 2 'last year' 3 'before that' 4 'do not know'/'	C09C202	'robbery:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY'
C09A200	'robbery:HOW OFTEN' 0 'no victim' 1 'one' 2 'two' 3 'three' 4 'four' 5 'five or more' 6 'do not know'/'	C09D100	'robbery:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS' 1 'one' 2 'two' 3 'three or more' 4 'do not know'/'
C09A300	'robbery:WHERE' 1 'in own home' 2 'near own home' 3 'at work' 4 'elsewhere in the city' 5 'elsewhere in the country' 6 'abroad' 7 'do not know' 8 'never happened' 9 'refusal'/'	C09D200	'robbery:OFFENDER KNOWN' 1 'no' 2 'yes, by sight' 3 'yes, by name' 4 'did not see offender' 5 'unknown'/'
C09B400	'robbery:REPORT TO POLICE' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'	C09E020	'robbery:WEAPON USED' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'
C09B500	'robbery:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'	C09E021	'robbery:-KIND OF WEAPON' 1 'knife' 2 'gun' 3 'other weapon' 4 'something used as weapon' 5 'do not know'/'
C09B600	'robbery:OTHER REPORTS' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'	c09E021A	'robbery: TYPE OF GUN' 1 'hand gun' 2 'long gun' 3 'do not know'/'
C09B700	'robbery:SPECIALIZED AGENCY' 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'	C09E022	'robbery:-WEAPON USED'. 1 'yes' 2 'no' 3 'do not know'/'
C09B801	'robbery:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL' 1 'no' 2 'yes' 3 'do not know'/'		
C09B900	'robbery:SERIOUS' 1 'very serious' 2 'fairly serious' 3 'not very serious' 4 'do not know'/'		

Theft of personal property

C10A000 'pers theft:5 YEARS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C10A100 'pers theft:LAST YEAR'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

C10A200 'pers theft:HOW OFTEN'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

C10A300 'pers theft:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abroad'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

C10B400 'pers theft:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C10B900 'pers theft:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'/

C10C201 'pers theft:PICKPOCKETING'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'.

C10C202 'pers theft:-VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY'

Sexual offences

is also asked to men in Canada and Australia (2000)

C11A000 'sexoff:5 YEARS'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11A100 'sexoff:LAST YEAR'
 0 'no victim'
 1 'this year'
 2 'last year'
 3 'before that'
 4 'do not know'/

C11A200 'sexoff:HOW OFTEN'
 0 'no victim'
 1 'one'
 2 'two'
 3 'three'
 4 'four'
 5 'five or more'
 6 'do not know'/

C11A300 'sexoff:WHERE'
 1 'in own home'
 2 'near own home'
 3 'at the workplace'
 4 'elsewhere in the city'
 5 'elsewhere in the country'
 6 'abroad'
 7 'do not know'
 8 'never happened'
 9 'refusal'/

C11B400 'sexoff:REPORT TO POLICE'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11B500 'sexoff:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11B600 'sexoff:OTHER REPORTS'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11B700 'sexoff:SPECIALIZED AGENCY'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11B801 'sexoff:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL'
 1 'no'
 2 'yes'
 3 'do not know'/

C11B900 'sexoff:SERIOUS'
 1 'very serious'
 2 'fairly serious'
 3 'not very serious'
 4 'do not know'/

C11B901 'sexoff:WAS IT A CRIME'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11D100 'sexoff:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS'
 1 'one'
 2 'two'
 3 'three or more'
 4 'do not know'/

C11D200 'sexoff:OFFENDER KNOWN'
 1 'no'
 2 'yes, by sight'
 3 'yes, by name'
 4 'did not see offender'
 5 'unknown'/

*WHO WAS THE OFFENDER.

C11D201 'spouse, partner (at the time)'
 C11D202 'ex-spouse, ex-partner (at the time)'
 C11D203 'boyfriend (at the time)'
 C11D204 'ex-boyfriend (at the time)'
 C11D205 'relative'
 C11D206 'close friend'
 C11D207 'none of these'
 C11D208 'refuse to say'
 C11D209 'do not know'
 C11D210 'someone at work'.

C11E010 'sexoff:WHAT HAPPENED'
 1 'rape'
 2 'attempted rape'
 3 'indecent assault'
 4 'offensive behaviour'
 5 'do not know'/

C11E020 'sexoff:WEAPON USED'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'.

C11E021 'sexoff:-KIND OF WEAPON'
 1 'knife'
 2 'gun'
 3 'other weapon'
 4 'something used as weapon'
 5 'do not know'/

11E021A 'sexoff: LONG GUN?'
 1 'hand gun'
 2 'long gun'
 3 'do not know'

C11E022 'sexoff:-WEAPON USED'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11E200 'sexoff:OTHER TIMES'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C11E300 'sexoff:WHAT HAPPENED THEN'.
 1 'rape'
 2 'attempted rape'
 3 'indecent assault'
 4 'offensive behaviour'
 5 'do not know'.

Assaults and threats

C12A000 'assault:5 YEARS'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12A001 'assault: 5 years, domestic screener'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12A100 'assault:LAST YEAR'
 C12A101 (domestic) 0 'no victim'
 1 'this year'
 2 'last year'
 3 'before that'
 4 'do not know'/'

C12A200 'assault:HOW OFTEN'
 C12A201 (domestic) 0 'no victim'
 1 'one'
 2 'two'
 3 'three'
 4 'four'
 5 'five or more'
 6 'do not know'/'

C12A300 'assault:WHERE'
 1 'in own home'
 2 'near own home'
 3 'at the workplace'
 4 'elsewhere in the city'
 5 'elsewhere in the country'
 6 'abroad'
 7 'do not know'
 8 'never happened'
 9 'refusal'/'

C12B400 'assault:REPORT TO POLICE'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12B500 'assault:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12B600 'assault:OTHER REPORTS'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12B700 'assault:SPECIALIZED AGENCY'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12B801 'assault:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL'
 1 'no'
 2 'yes'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12B900 'assault:SERIOUS'
 1 'very serious'
 2 'fairly serious'
 3 'not very serious'
 4 'do not know'/'

C12B901 'assault:WAS IT A CRIME'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12D100 'assault:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS'
 1 'one'
 2 'two'
 3 'three or more'
 4 'do not know'/'

C12D200 'assault:OFFENDER KNOWN'
 1 'no'
 2 'yes, by sight'
 3 'yes, by name'
 4 'did not see offender'
 5 'unknown'/'

*WHO WAS THE OFFENDER.
 C12D201 'spouse, partner (at the time)'
 C12D202 'ex-spouse, ex-partner (at the time)'
 C12D203 'boyfriend (at the time)'
 C12D204 'ex-boyfriend (at the time)'
 C12D205 'relative'
 C12D206 'close friend'
 C12D207 'none of these'
 C12D208 'refuse to say'
 C12D209 'do not know'
 C12D210 'someone at work'.

C12E010 'assault:WHAT HAPPENED'
 1 'just threatened'
 2 'force used'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12E020 'assault:WEAPON USED'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12E021 'assault:-KIND OF WEAPON'
 1 'knife'
 2 'gun'
 3 'other weapon'
 4 'something used as weapon'
 5 'do not know'/'

12E021a 'assault:-LONG GUN?'
 1 'hand gun'
 2 'long gun'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12E022 'assault:-WEAPON USED'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12E031 'assault:SHOT/HIT'
 1 'grabbed'
 2 'hit'
 3 'stabbed shot'
 4 'do not know'/'

C12E032 'assault:-INJURY'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

C12E033 'assault:-SEE DOCTOR'.
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/'

Consumer fraud

C13A100 'fraud:LAST YEAR'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C13A300 'fraud:TYPE OF FRAUD'
 1 'construction/repair'
 2 'car garage'
 3 'hotel ed'
 4 'a shop'
 5 'other'
 6 'do not know'/

C13B400 'fraud:REPORT TO POLICE'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C13B600 'fraud:OTHER REPORTS'.
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'.

Corruption

C14A100 'corrupt:LAST YEAR'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C14A300 'corrupt:WHO'
 1 'government official'
 2 'customs officer'
 3 'police officer'
 4 'inspector'
 5 'other'
 6 'do not know'/

C14A301 'corrupt: WHO (ext)'
 1 'governmental official'
 2 'customs officer'
 3 'police officer'
 4 'inspector'
 5 'elected municipal councillor'
 6 'municipal official'
 7 'tax-revenue official'
 8 'doctor-nurse'
 9 'teacher-professor'
 10 'official in court'
 11 'private sector'
 12 'other'
 13 'unknown'/

C14B400 'corrupt:REPORT TO POLICE'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C14B500 'corrupt:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'/

C14B600 'corrupt:OTHER REPORTS'.
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'do not know'.

LIKELYHOOD OF CORRUPTION

C14D201 'likely: parliament'
 C14D202 'likely: ministerial officials'
 C14D203 'likely: elected municipal councillors'
 C14D204 'likely: municipal officials'
 C14D205 'likely: customs officers'
 C14D206 'likely: police officers'
 C14D207 'likely: tax-revenues officials'
 C14D208 'likely: doctors-nurses'
 C14D209 'likely: inspectors'
 C14D210 'likely: teachers-professors'
 C14D211 'likely: official in courts'
 C14D212 'likely: private sector'
 1 'likely'
 2 'not likely'
 3 'unknown'/

EASIER OR MORE DIFFICULT

C14D301 'easy: to find official'
 C14D302 'easy: to get fair treatment'
 C14D303 'easy: to get a favour'
 1 'easier'
 2 'more difficult'
 3 'unknown'/

Last crime over last five years

C15A000 'last crime'
1 'car theft'
2 'theft from car'
3 'car damage'
4 'motor theft'
5 'bicycle theft'
6 'burglary'
7 'attempt burglary'
8 'theft from garages ed'
9 'robbery'
10 'personal theft'
11 'sexual offences'
12 'assault and threat'
13 'do not know'/

C15B400 'last:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C15B500 'last:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

*SUPPORT FROM.
C15B601 'relatives/friends'
C15B602 'the police'
C15B603 'social welfare organisations'
C15B604 'religious organisations'
C15B605 'voluntary organisation'
C15B606 'specialized agency'
C15B607 'other'.

C15B700 'last:SPECIALIZED AGENCY'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

C15B801 'last:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL'.
1 'no'
2 'yes'
3 'do not know'.

Theft of livestock (Southern Africa)

SAL_01 'stock: OWNER'
1 'yes'
2 'no'/

WHAT LIVESTOCK

SAL_021 'stock: sheep'
SAL_022 'stock: goat'
SAL_023 'stock: horse'
SAL_024 'stock: cow'
SAL_025 'stock: pig'
SAL_026 'stock: chicken'
SAL_027 'stock: other'
SAL_028 'stock: unknown'

SAL_03 'stock: NUMBER'
1 'one' 2 'two' 3 'three' 4 'four' 5 'five or more'
6 'unknown'/

SALA000 'stock: STOLEN'
1 'yes'
2 'no'/

SALA100 'stock: WHEN'
1 'this year'
2 'last year(1997)'
3 'before then'
4 'unknown'/

SALA200 'stock: HOW OFTEN'
1 'one' 2 'two' 3 'three' 4 'four' 5 'five or more'
6 'unknown'/

SALA300 'stock: WHERE'
1 'kraal-stable-chicken run'
2 'camp near own home'
3 'grazing land-veld'
4 'elsewhere'
5 'unknown'

WHAT WAS STOLEN

SALC2031 'sheep'
SALC2032 'goat'
SALC2033 'horse'
SALC2034 'cow'
SALC2035 'pig'
SALC2036 'chicken'
SALC2037 'other'
SALC2038 'unknown'

SALC202 'stock: VALUE'

SALb400 'stock: REPORT'
1 'yes'
2 'no'/

SALB900 'stock: SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'/

Car jacking (Southern Africa)

SA2A000 'carjack:5 YEARS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2A100 'carjack:LAST YEAR'
0 'no victim'
1 'this year'
2 'last year'
3 'before that'
4 'do not know'/

SA2A200 'carjack:HOW OFTEN'
0 'no victim'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three'
4 'four'
5 'five or more'
6 'do not know'/

SA2A300 'carjack:WHERE'
1 'at home'
2 'near own home'
3 'at work'
4 'elsewhere in the city'
5 'elsewhere in the country'
6 'abroad'
7 'do not know'
8 'never happened'
9 'refusal'/

SA2B400 'carjack:REPORT TO POLICE'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2B600 'carjack:OTHER REPORTS'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2B700 'carjack:SPECIALIZED AGENCY'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2B801 'carjack:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFUL'
1 'no'
2 'yes'
3 'do not know'/

SA2B900 'carjack:SERIOUS'
1 'very serious'
2 'fairly serious'
3 'not very serious'
4 'do not know'/

SA2B901 'carjack:WAS IT A CRIME'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2C101 'carjack:RECOVERED'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2C201 'carjack:ACTUALLY STOLEN'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2D100 'carjack:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS'
1 'one'
2 'two'
3 'three or more'
4 'do not know'/

SA2D200 'carjack:OFFENDER KNOWN'
1 'no'
2 'yes, by sight'
3 'yes, by name'
4 'did not see offender'
5 'unknown'/

SA2E020 'carjack:WEAPON USED'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2E021 'carjack:-KIND OF WEAPON'
1 'knife'
2 'gun'
3 'other weapon'
4 'something used as weapon'
5 'do not know'/

SA2E021a 'carjack:-HAND GUN OR LONG GUN'
1 'hand gun'
2 'long gun'
3 'do not know'/

SA2E022 'carjack:-WEAPON USED'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2E032 'carjack:INJURY'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

SA2E033 'carjack:SEE DOCTOR'
1 'yes'
2 'no'
3 'do not know'/

Police / prevention / punishment

P00100 'police good job'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'
 3 'unknown'/

P00101 'police good job'
 1 'very good job'
 2 'fairly good job'
 3 'fairly poor job'
 4 'very poor job'
 5 'do not know'/

P00102 'police approachability'
 1 'fully agree'
 2 'tend to agree'
 3 'tend to disagree'
 4 'fully disagree'
 5 'do not know'/

P00103 'private police good job'
 1 'very good job'
 2 'fairly good job'
 3 'fairly poor job'
 4 'very poor job'
 5 'do not know'/

P00104 'private police good development'
 1 'good'
 2 'bad'

P00200 'police patrol'
 1 'at least once a day'
 2 'at least once a week'
 3 'at least once a month'
 4 'less often than that'
 5 'never'
 6 'unknown'/

P00201 'patrol sufficient'
 1 'sufficient'
 2 'should pass more'
 3 'should pass less'
 4 'unknown'/

P00300 'type of sentence'
 1 'fine'
 2 'prison'
 3 'community survice'
 4 'suspenden sentence'
 5 'other sentence'
 6 'unknown'/

P00301 'prison sentence'
 1 '-1 month'
 2 '2-6 months'
 3 '6-12 months'
 4 '1 year'
 5 '2 years'
 6 '3 years'
 7 '4 years'
 8 '5 years'
 9 '6-10 years'
 10 '11-15 years'
 11 '16-20 years'
 12 '21-25 years'
 13 '25+ years'
 14 'life sentence'

15 'unknown'/

P00401 to P00412 'PREVENTIVE MEASURES'
 p00401 'prev: burglar alarm'
 p00402 'prev: special door locks'
 p00403 'prev: special grills'
 p00404 'prev: a watch dog'
 p00405 'prev: high fence'
 p00406 'prev: caretaker/security'
 p00407 'prev: watch scheme'
 p00408 'prev: refusal'
 p00409 'prev: not by any of these'
 p00410 'prev: keep lights on'
 p00411 'prev: other'
 p00412 'prev: insurance'
 p00413 'flats: caretaker/security'.
 P00414 'prev: arrangements with neighbours'
 P00415 'do not know'

P00420 'burglar: how often'
 1 'once'
 2 'more than once'
 3 'unknown'/

P00421 'burglar: when alarm'
 1 'was installed'
 2 'afterwards'
 3 'previous adress'
 4 'unknown'/

P00422 'attempt: how often'
 1 'once'
 2 'more than once'
 3 'unknown'/

P00423 'attempt: when alarm'
 1 'was installed'
 2 'afterwards'
 3 'previous adress'
 4 'unknown'.

*GUN OWNERSHIP.
 P00500 'gun ownership'
 P00501 'type: handgun'
 P00502 'type: shotgun'
 P00503 'type: rifle'
 P00504 'type: air rifle'
 P00505 'type: other gun'
 P00506 'type: refusal'
 P00507 'type: unknown'.

*PURPOSE GUN.
 P00601 'purp: hunting'
 P00602 'purp: sports'
 P00603 'purp: collection'
 P00604 'purp: prev/protect'
 P00605 'purp: army/police'
 P00606 'purp: has always been'
 P00607 'purp: refusal'
 P00608 'purp: unknown'.

P0071 'used gun'
 P0072 'show gun'
 P0073 'fire gun'
 1 'yes'
 2 'no'

Opinions and attitudes

S0010	'area and opinion on crime'		
	1 'mostly help each other'		
	2 'mostly go their own'		
	3 'mixture'		
	4 'unknown'/'		
S0020	'feel safe after dark'		
	1 'very safe'		
	2 'fairly safe'		
	3 'bit unsafe'		
	4 'very unsafe'		
	5 'unknown'/'		
S0021	'feel safe at home'		
	1 'very safe'		
	2 'fairly safe'		
	3 'bit unsafe'		
	4 'very unsafe'		
	5 'unknown'/'		
S0030	'avoid places'		
	1 'yes'		
	2 'no'		
	3 'unknown'		
	4 'never go out'/'		
S0031	'took company'		
	1 'yes'		
	2 'no'		
	3 'unknown'/'		
S0040	'break in chances'		
	1 'very likely'		
	2 'likely'		
	3 'not very likely'		
	4 'unknown'/'		
	*ASK CARETAKER WHEN AWAY.		
	S0051 'ask: yes neighbour'		
	S0052 'ask: yes caretaker'		
	S0053 'ask: no neighbour watch'		
	S0054 'ask: no caretak watch'		
	S0055 'ask: no'		
	S0056 'ask: unknown'.		
S0060	'going out'		
	1 'almost every day'		
	2 'once a week'		
	3 'once a month'		
	4 'less'		
	5 'never'		
	6 'unknown'/'		
S0070	'talked about crime'		
	1 'yes'		
	2 'no'		
	3 'unknown'/'		
S0080	'family gatherings'		
	1 'three +'		
	2 'twice a week'		
	3 'once a week'		
	4 'not at all'		
	5 'unknown'/'		
S0081	'visits'.		
	1 'three +'		
	2 'twice a week'		
	3 'once a week'		
	4 'not at all'		
	5 'unknown'.		
	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY'		
	S0091 'parents - upbringing'		
	S0092 'school - education'		
	S0093 'reducing poverty - unemployment'		
	S0094 'policing'		
	S0095 'punishment'		
	S0096 'other'		
	S0097 'do not know'		

Demographic data

D0010	'age'	1 '16-19'	5 'institution'
		2 '20-24'	6 'shanties'
		3 '25-29'	7 'unknown'/
		4 '30-34'	D0040 'home owner'
		5 '35-39'	1 'yes'
		6 '40-44'	2 'no'
		7 '45-49'	3 'unknown'/
		8 '50-54'	D0041 'rented from whom'
		9 '55-59'	1 'private landlord'
		10 '60-64'	2 'local authority'
		11 '65-70'	3 'public housing agency'
		12 '70+'	4 'other'
		13 'unknown'/	5 'unknown'.
D0011	'household size'		D0050 'occupation'
	1 '1'		1 'working'
	2 '2'		2 'looking for work'
	3 '3'		3 'keeping home'
	4 '4'		4 'retired, disabled'
	5 '5(+)'		5 'army'
	6 '6'		6 'still at school'
	7 '7'		7 'other'
	8 '8'		8 'unknown'/
	9 '9'		D0051 'part/full time job'
	10 '10+'		1 'full-time'
	11 'unknown'/		2 'part-time'
D0012	'persons over 16'		3 'unknown'/
	1 '1'		D0061 'completed education at:'
	2 '2'		1 'still at school'
	3 '3'		2 'under 15'
	4 '4'		3 '15'
	5 '5'		4 '16'
	6 '6'		5 '17'
	7 '7'		6 '18'
	8 '8'		7 '19'
	9 '9'		8 '20'
	10 '10+'		9 '21'
	11 'unknown'/		10 '22'
			11 '23'
			12 '24'
			13 '25+'
			14 'unknown'/
D0013	'males over 16'		D0062 'level of education'
	1 '1'		1 'no education'
	2 '2'		2 'less than primary'
	3 '3'		3 'primary'
	4 '4'		4 'secondary'
	5 '5'		5 'college'
	6 '6'		6 'high/university'
	7 '7'		7 'unknown'/
	8 '8'		D0063 'years of education'
	9 '9'		
	10 '10+/'		
D0020	'town size'		
	1 '-10,000'		
	2 '10,000-50,000'		
	3 '50,000-100,000'		
	4 '100,000-500,000'		
	5 '500,000-1,000,000'		
	6 '1,000,000+'		
	7 'unknown'/		
D0030	'type of house'		
	1 'flat apartment'		
	2 'terrace/row house'		
	3 '(semi)detached'		
	4 'boat caravan other'		

D0070 'income' constructed from D0011 and D0012
 1 'upper 25%'
 2 '50-75%'
 3 'upper 50% (unknown)'
 4 'lower 50% (unknown)'
 5 '25-50%'
 6 'lower 25%'
 7 'unknown'/

D0071 'income1'
 1 'higher than 25%'
 2 'lower than 25%'
 3 'unknown'/

D0072 'income2'
 1 'higher than 75%'
 2 'lower than 75%'
 3 'unknown'/

D0073 'well off'
 1 'a lot better'
 2 'slightly better'
 3 'slightly worse'
 4 'a lot worse'
 5 'unknown'/

D0074 'satisfied with income'
 1 'satisfied'
 2 'fairly dissatisfied'
 3 'dissatisfied'
 4 'very dissatisfied'
 5 'unknown'/

D0080 'area description'
 1 'high status'
 2 'middle status'
 3 'lower status'
 4 'unknown'/

D0081 'lived in area'
 1 'one year or less'
 2 '1-5 years'
 3 '5-10 years'
 4 '10+'
 5 'unknown'/

D0090 'marital status'.
 1 'single'
 2 'married'
 3 'living together'
 4 'divorced'
 5 'widowed'
 6 'refusal'
 7 'unknown'.

D0100 'religious group'. country specific categories
 D0110 'motivation'.
 1 'very good'
 2 'good'
 3 'bad'.

'ethnic group (USA)
 D0121 '...'
 D0122 '...'
 D0123 '...'
 D0124 '...'
 D0125 '...'
 D0126 '...'
 D0127 '...'
 D0128 '...'
 D0129 '...'

D0062 'level of education'
 1 'no education'
 2 'less than primary'
 3 'primary'
 4 'secondary'
 5 'college'
 6 'high/university'
 7 'unknown'.

D0063 'years of education'
 D0070 'income' constructed from D0011 and D0012
 1 'upper 25%'
 2 '50-75%'
 3 'upper 50% (unknown)'
 4 'lower 50% (unknown)'
 5 '25-50%'
 6 'lower 25%'
 7 'unknown'.

D0071 'income1'
 1 'higher than 25%'
 2 'lower than 25%'
 3 'unknown'.

D0072 'income2'
 1 'higher than 75%'
 2 'lower than 75%'
 3 'unknown'.

D0073 'well off'
 1 'a lot better'
 2 'slightly better'
 3 'slightly worse'
 4 'a lot worse'
 5 'unknown'.

D0074 'satisfied with income'
 1 'satisfied'
 2 'fairly dissatisfied'
 3 'dissatisfied'
 4 'very dissatisfied'
 5 'unknown'.

D0080 'area description'
 1 'high status'
 2 'middle status'
 3 'lower status'
 4 'unknown'.

D0081 'lived in area'
 1 'one year or less'
 2 '1-5 years'
 3 '5-10 years'
 4 '10+'
 5 'unknown'.

D0090 'marital status'.
 1 'single'
 2 'married'
 3 'living together'
 4 'divorced'
 5 'widowed'
 6 'refusal'
 7 'unknown'.

D0100 'religious group'. country specific categories
 D0110 'motivation'.
 1 'very good'
 2 'good'
 3 'bad'.

'ethnic group (USA)
 D0121 '...'
 D0122 '...'
 D0123 '...'
 D0124 '...'
 D0125 '...'
 D0126 '...'
 D0127 '...'
 D0128 '...'
 D0129 '...'

REASONS FOR REPORTING, NOT REPORTING AND NOT SATISFIED WITH THE POLICE

C01B400 'car theft:reported'.

*WHY NOT REPORTED

C01B411 'not serious enough'
C01B412 'solved it myself'
C01B413 'inappropriate for police'
C01B414 'other authorities'
C01B415 'my family solved it'
C01B416 'no insurance'
C01B417 'police could do nothing'
C01B418 'police wont do anything'
C01B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C01B420 'did no dare'
C01B421 'other reasons'
C01B422 'do not know'.
C02B400 'th fr car:REPORT TO POLICE'
C02B500 'th fr car:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

C02B400 'theft from a car:reported'.

C02B500 'theft from a car:satisfied with report'.

*WHY REPORTED.

C02B401 'recover property'
C02B402 'insurance reasons'
C02B403 'should be reported'
C02B404 'want offender caught'
C02B405 'to stop it'
C02B406 'to get help'
C02B407 'compensation from perp'.
C02B408 'other reasons'
C02B409 'do not know'

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

C02B411 'not serious enough'
C02B412 'solved it myself'
C02B413 'inappropriate for police'
C02B414 'other authorities'
C02B415 'my family solved it'
C02B416 'no insurance'
C02B417 'police could do nothing'
C02B418 'police wont do anything'
C03B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C03B420 'did no dare'
C03B421 'other reasons'
C03B422 'do not know'.

*WHY NOT SATISFIED.

C03B501 'did not do enough'
C03B502 'were not interested'
C03B503 'did not find offender'
C03B504 'did not recover goods'
C03B505 'gave no information'
C03B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C03B507 'slow to arrive'
C03B508 'other reasons'
C03B509 'do not know'.

C03B400 'cardam:REPORT TO POLICE'.

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C03B411 'not serious enough'
C03B412 'solved it myself'
C03B413 'inappropriate for police'
C03B414 'other authorities'
C03B415 'my family solved it'
C03B416 'no insurance'
C03B417 'police could do nothing'
C03B418 'police wont do anything'
C03B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C03B420 'did no dare'
C03B421 'other reasons'
C03B422 'do not know'.

C04B400 'motortheft:REPORT TO POLICE'.

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C04B411 'not serious enough'
C04B412 'solved it myself'
C04B413 'inappropriate for police'
C04B414 'other authorities'
C04B415 'my family solved it'
C04B416 'no insurance'
C04B417 'police could do nothing'
C04B418 'police wont do anything'
C04B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C04B420 'did no dare'
C04B421 'other reasons'
C04B422 'do not know'.

C05B400 'bicyctheft:REPORT TO POLICE'.

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C05B411 'not serious enough'
C05B412 'solved it myself'
C05B413 'inappropriate for police'
C05B414 'other authorities'
C05B415 'my family solved it'
C05B416 'no insurance'
C05B417 'police could do nothing'
C05B418 'police wont do anything'
C05B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C05B420 'did no dare'
C05B421 'other reasons'
C05B422 'do not know'.

C06B400 'burglar:REPORT TO POLICE'.

C06B500 'burglar:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

***WHY REPORTED.**

C06B401 'recover property'
C06B402 'insurance reasons'
C06B403 'should be reported'
C06B404 'want offender caught'
C06B405 'to stop it'
C06B406 'to get help'
C06B407 'compensation from perp'.
C06B408 'other reasons'
C06B409 'do not know'

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C06B411 'not serious enough'
C06B412 'solved it myself'
C06B413 'inappropriate for police'
C06B414 'other authorities'
C06B415 'my family solved it'
C06B416 'no insurance'
C06B417 'police could do nothing'
C06B418 'police wont do anything'
C06B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C06B420 'did no dare'
C06B421 'other reasons'
C06B422 'do not know'.

***WHY NOT SATISFIED.**

C06B501 'did not do enough'
C06B502 'were not interested'
C06B503 'did not find offender'
C06B504 'did not recover goods'
C06B505 'gave no information'
C06B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C06B507 'slow to arrive'
C06B508 'other reasons'
C06B509 'do not know'.

C07B400 'attempt:REPORT TO POLICE'.

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C07B411 'not serious enough'
C07B412 'solved it myself'
C07B413 'inappropriate for police'
C07B414 'other authorities'
C07B415 'my family solved it'
C07B416 'no insurance'
C07B417 'police could do nothing'
C07B418 'police wont do anything'
C07B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C07B420 'did no dare'
C07B421 'other reasons'
C07B422 'do not know'.

C08B400 'garage:REPORT TO POLICE'.

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

C08B411 'not serious enough'
C08B412 'solved it myself'
C08B413 'inappropriate for police'
C08B414 'other authorities'
C08B415 'my family solved it'
C08B416 'no insurance'
C08B417 'police could do nothing'
C08B418 'police wont do anything'
C08B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C08B420 'did no dare'
C08B421 'other reasons'
C08B422 'do not know'.

C09B400 'robbery:REPORT TO POLICE'

C09B500 'robbery:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

*WHY REPORTED.

C09B401 'recover property'
C09B402 'insurance reasons'
C09B403 'should be reported'
C09B404 'want offender caught'
C09B405 'to stop it'
C09B406 'to get help'
C09B407 'compersation from perp'.
C09B408 'other reasons'
C09B409 'do not know'

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

C09B411 'not serious enough'
C09B412 'solved it myself'
C09B413 'inappropriate for police'
C09B414 'other authorities'
C09B415 'my family solved it'
C09B416 'no insurance'
C09B417 'police could do nothing'
C09B418 'police wont do anything'
C09B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C09B420 'did no dare'
C09B421 'other reasons'
C09B422 'do not know'.

*WHY NOT SATISFIED.

C09B501 'did not do enough'
C09B502 'were not interested'
C09B503 'did not find offender'
C09B504 'did not recover goods'
C09B505 'gave no information'
C09B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C09B507 'slow to arrive'
C09B508 'other reasons'
C09B509 'do not know'.

C10B400 'pers theft:REPORT TO POLICE'.

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

C10B411 'not serious enough'
C10B412 'solved it myself'
C10B413 'inappropriate for police'
C10B414 'other authorities'
C10B415 'my family solved it'
C10B416 'no insurance'
C10B417 'police could do nothing'
C10B418 'police wont do anything'
C10B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C10B420 'did no dare'
C10B421 'other reasons'
C10B422 'do not know'.

C11B400 'sexoff:REPORT TO POLICE'

C11B500 'sexoff:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

*WHY REPORTED.

C11B401 'recover property'
C11B402 'insurance reasons'
C11B403 'should be reported'
C11B404 'want offender caught'
C11B405 'to stop it'
C11B406 'to get help'
C11B407 'compensation from perp'.
C11B408 'other reasons'
C11B409 'do not know'

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

C11B411 'not serious enough'
C11B412 'solved it myself'
C11B413 'inappropriate for police'
C11B414 'other authorities'
C11B415 'my family solved it'
C11B416 'no insurance'
C11B417 'police could do nothing'
C11B418 'police wont do anything'
C11B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C11B420 'did no dare'
C11B421 'other reasons'
C11B422 'do not know'.

*WHY NOT SATISFIED.

C11B501 'did not do enough'
C11B502 'were not interested'
C11B503 'did not find offender'
C11B504 'did not recover goods'
C11B505 'gave no information'
C11B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C11B507 'slow to arrive'
C11B508 'other reasons'
C11B509 'do not know'.

C12B400 'assault:REPORT TO POLICE'
C12B500 'assault:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

***WHY REPORTED.**

C12B401 'recover property'
C12B402 'insurance reasons'
C12B403 'should be reported'
C12B404 'want offender caught'
C12B405 'to stop it'
C12B406 'to get help'
C12B407 'compensation from perp'.
C12B408 'other reasons'
C12B409 'do not know'

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C12B411 'not serious enough'
C12B412 'solved it myself'
C12B413 'inappropriate for police'
C12B414 'other authorities'
C12B415 'my family solved it'
C12B416 'no insurance'
C12B417 'police could do nothing'
C12B418 'police wont do anything'
C12B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C12B420 'did no dare'
C12B421 'other reasons'
C12B422 'do not know'.

***WHY NOT SATISFIED.**

C12B501 'did not do enough'
C12B502 'were not interested'
C12B503 'did not find offender'
C12B504 'did not recover goods'
C12B505 'gave no information'
C12B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C12B507 'slow to arrive'
C12B508 'other reasons'
C12B509 'do not know'.

C14B400 'corrupt:REPORT TO POLICE'
C14B500 'corrupt:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

***WHY REPORTED.**

C14B401 'recover property'
C14B402 'insurance reasons'
C14B403 'should be reported'
C14B404 'want offender caught'
C14B405 'to stop it'
C14B406 'to get help'
C14B407 'compensation from perp'
C14B408 'other reasons'
C14B409 'do not know'

***WHY NOT REPORTED.**

C14B411 'not serious enough'
C14B412 'solved it myself'
C14B413 'inappropriate for police'
C14B414 'other authorities'
C14B415 'my family solved it'
C14B416 'no insurance'
C14B417 'police could do nothing'
C14B418 'police wont do anything'
C14B419 'fear/dislike of police'
C14B420 'did no dare'
C14B421 'other reasons'
C14B422 'do not know'

***WHY NOT SATISFIED.**

C14B501 'did not do enough'
C14B502 'were not interested'
C14B503 'did not find offender'
C14B504 'did not recover goods'
C14B505 'gave no information'
C14B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C14B507 'slow to arrive'
C14B508 'other reasons'
C14B509 'do not know'

C15B500 'last:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

***WHY NOT SATISFIED.**

C15B501 'did not do enough'
C15B502 'were not interested'
C15B503 'did not find offender'
C15B504 'did not recover goods'
C15B505 'gave no information'
C15B506 'incorrect/impolite'
C15B507 'slow to arrive'
C15B508 'other reasons'
C15B509 'do not know'.

SA1B400 'hijack:REPORT TO POLICE'
SA1B500 'hijack:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT'.

*WHY REPORTED.

SA1B401 'recover property'
SA1B402 'insurance reasons'
SA1B403 'should be reported'
SA1B404 'want offender caught'
SA1B405 'to stop it'
SA1B406 'to get help'
SA1B407 'compensation from perp'.
SA1B408 'other reasons'
SA1B409 'do not know'

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

SA1B411 'not serious enough'
SA1B412 'solved it myself'
SA1B413 'inappropriate for police'
SA1B414 'other authorities'
SA1B415 'my family solved it'
SA1B416 'no insurance'
SA1B417 'police could do nothing'
SA1B418 'police wont do anything'
SA1B419 'fear/dislike of police'
SA1B420 'did no dare'
SA1B421 'other reasons'
SA1B422 'do not know'.

*WHY NOT SATISFIED.

SA1B501 'did not do enough'
SA1B502 'were not interested'
SA1B503 'did not find offender'
SA1B504 'did not recover goods'
SA1B505 'gave no information'
SA1B506 'incorrect/impolite'
SA1B507 'slow to arrive'
SA1B508 'other reasons'
SA1B509 'do not know'.

SA2B400 'life stock:REPORT TO POLICE'

*WHY REPORTED.

SA2B401 'recover property'
SA2B402 'insurance reasons'
SA2B403 'should be reported'
SA2B404 'want offender caught'
SA2B405 'to stop it'
SA2B406 'to get help'
SA2B407 'compensation from perp'.
SA2B408 'other reasons'
SA2B409 'do not know'

*WHY NOT REPORTED.

SA2B411 'not serious enough'
SA2B412 'solved it myself'
SA2B413 'inappropriate for police'
SA2B414 'other authorities'
SA2B415 'my family solved it'
SA2B416 'no insurance'
SA2B417 'police could do nothing'
SA2B418 'police wont do anything'
SA2B419 'fear/dislike of police'
SA2B420 'did no dare'
SA2B421 'other reasons'
SA2B422 'do not know'.

ICVS surveys, part of the surveys were national, if indicated, the survey was restricted to a main city

<i>Countries</i>	<i>ities</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1996/97</i>	<i>2000/01</i>
Albania	Tirana			R	•
Argentina	Buenos Aires		•	•	
Australia		•	•		•
Austria				•	
Azerbaijan	Baku				•
Belarus	Minsk			•	•
Belgium		•	•		•
Bolivia	La Paz			•	
Botswana	Gaborone			•	na
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro		•	•	
Bulgaria	Sofia			•	•
Cambodia	Pnom Phen				R
Canada		•	•	•	•
Catalonia (Spain)					•
China	Beijing		•		
Colombia	Bogota			•	•
Costa Rica	San Jose		R	R	
Croatia	Zagreb			•	•
Czech Republic	Prague		[N]	M+R	• [as part of Czechoslovakia]
Denmark					•
Egypt	Cairo		•		
England & Wales		•	•	•	•
Estonia	Tallinn		R	M+R	•
Finland		•	•	•	•
France		•		•	•
Georgia	Tbilisi		M	M+R	•
Germany (West)		•			
Hungary	Budapest			•	•
India	Bombay		•	R	
Indonesia	Jakarta	(S)	M+R	M+R	(Surabaya)
Italy			•		
Japan		•	•		• na
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek			M+R	
Latvia	Riga			(M+R) (M)	• (1995) (1998)
Lesotho	Maseru				na
Lithuania	Vilnius			M+R	•
Malta				(•)	(National survey)
Macedonia	Skopje			•	
Namibia	Windhoek				na
Netherlands		•	•	•	•
New Zealand			•		
Nigeria	Lagos			(•)	(1998)
Northern Ireland		•		•	•

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1996/97</i>	<i>2000/01</i>	
Norway		•				
Panama	Panama				•	
Paraguay	Asuncion			•		
Poland	Warsaw	•	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	(•)	(additional survey in Warsaw)
Portugal					•	
Romania	Bucharest			R	•	
Russia	Moscow		•	•	•	
Scotland		•		•	•	
Slovak Republic	Bratislava		[<i>N</i>]	•		[as part of Czechoslovakia]
Slovenia	Ljubljana		•	R	•	
South Africa	Johannesburg		•	•	na	
South Korea	Seoul				•	
Spain		•				
Swaziland	Mbabane				na	
Sweden			•	•	•	
Switzerland		•		•	•	
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam		•			
The Philippines	Manila			R	•	
Tunisia	Tunis		•			
Uganda	Kampala		•	R	•	
Ukraine	Kiev			•	•	
USA		•	•	•	•	
Yugoslavia	Belgrade			•		
Zambia	Lusaka				•	
Zimbabwe	Harare			•		

R small rural sample included

M multiple cities

N from a national survey

na no/not all dataset available at the time of printing

187 **Criminal
Victimisation
in Seventeen
Industrialised
Countries**

Key findings from the 2000
International Crime Victims
Survey

**John van Kesteren
Pat Mayhew
Paul Nieuwbeerta**

Preface

The International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) began development in 1987 to further international comparative research. The first survey in 1989 was restricted to fifteen industrialised countries and the cities of Surabaya (Indonesia) and Warsaw (Poland). With the second round of the ICVS, in 1992, its scope expanded through the involvement of UNICRI (the United Nations Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute), which has developed the survey into a global project covering all continents.

The ICVS has two main features. First, it is a formidable instrument for monitoring crime and perceptions of crime and criminal justice across the world in a standardised way, independently of information from official sources. The results of the ICVS have in many instances provided balance to what has sometimes been ideologically slanted national discourse on crime and criminal justice. The unique value of the ICVS is reflected in the growing interest that key international organisations take in it – for instance the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the European Commission and the World Society of Victimology. From its first charting of crime in industrialised countries, it moved into Eastern Europe countries in transition from centrally guided to free market economies. Here, it provided crucial research-based information on changes in crime and perceptions of it in a transitional period. In several countries, including Poland, ICVS participation evolved into fully-fledged national crime surveys. The ICVS has had a similar influence in Africa, Asia and Latin America – and its potential here is likely to grow more.

The second main feature of the ICVS is that it provides a wealth of data for researchers interested in the patterns, contours and effects of victimisation in both the developed countries and the rest of the world – which had previously gained less attention. The ICVS has unquestionably both deepened and broadened the empirical of victimology.

This is the first of a number of reports on the 2000 ICVS. A report will follow from UNICRI focussing on Central and Eastern European countries and how they compare with Western Europe. After this, UNICRI will report on Southern Africa.

The ICVS Working Group

The Working Group has changed composition somewhat over time as the survey has developed. Jan van Dijk was the key member of the original ICVS Working Group and

has been closely involved in all three previous sweeps of the survey. He also led the work on getting the latest, 2000 ICVS, off the ground. With his appointment as head of the United Nations' Centre for International Crime Prevention in Vienna, he continued his support for the 2000 ICVS in an advisory role.

We are pleased that NSCR (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement) in Leiden recently joined the Working Group. NSCR was willing to take responsibility for the co-ordination of the surveys in 2000 in industrialised countries, and the current management of the complete ICVS database. We hope their involvement will ensure continuity of the ICVS project.

The ICVS Working Group

Introduction

1.1 Background to the International Crime Victims Survey

The International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) is now the most far-reaching programme of fully standardised surveys looking at householders' experience of crime in different countries. This chapter starts by looking at the rationale for the ICVS, and how it has developed. It then explains the methodology of the surveys conducted in 2000 in the 17 industrialised countries with which this report deals. Along the way here, it assesses the technical limitations of the survey, arguing that these need to be set against the value of the information the ICVS has provided.

The ICVS was set up to serve three main aims – and they remain as pertinent now as when the project started.

- *To provide an alternative to police information on levels of crime.* Offences recorded by the police are problematic for comparing crime in different countries. First, victims report the vast majority of incidents the police know about, and any difference in the propensity of victims to report undermines comparisons of the amount of crime counted by the police in different countries. Secondly, there may well be differences in the amount of reported crime which is actually recorded by the police in different countries. Thirdly, official police statistics vary because of differences in legal definitions, recording practices and rules for classifying and counting offences. These limitations are well-established (see, e.g., Council of Europe (1999) for a recent illustration).
- *To harness crime survey methodology for comparative purposes.* Over the past 20 years a number of countries have developed 'crime' or 'victim' surveys to assess national or local crime problems. They ask representative samples of the general public about selected offences they have experienced recently, whether or not they reported what happened to the police. For the offences they cover, then, they provide a 'truer' picture of how many people are affected by crime than the more filtered count from police statistics. For comparative purposes, though, these independently organised surveys are of limited use. The number of countries with appropriate surveys is limited, and comparisons are difficult anyway because of differences in survey design and administration, the types of victimisation measured, how exactly victimisation is asked about, and many other factors. A crucial feature of the ICVS is the use of a fully *standardised* questionnaire, as well as carefully controlled data management and analysis procedures.

Moreover, as the intention was to repeat the ICVS over time, it promised additional information in trends in crime in different countries.

- *To extend information on who is most affected by crime.* By collecting social and demographic information on respondents who take part, the ICVS also aimed to assess how crime risks vary for different groups, in terms of age, income levels and so on. Police statistics, generally speaking, provide little in the way of documenting the characteristics of victims. Moreover, with its cross-national perspective, the ICVS allows us to see how far the determinants and consequences of victimisation are the same in different jurisdictions, or whether country differences are evident.

1.2 The ICVS to date

The ICVS has been organised by an International Working Group of criminologists with expertise in victim survey methodology. The group was set up in 1987.¹ Additional national co-ordinators in each country have been responsible for the conduct of fieldwork, and where necessary for ensuring a sound translation of the questionnaire. (A list of national co-ordinators is in Appendix 1, paragraph 1.) In the main, each industrialised country has met its own survey costs, with much of the administrative overheads borne by the Dutch Ministry of Justice. The technical management of most of the surveys in industrialised countries has been carried out by InterView-NSS, a Dutch survey company. They sub-contracted fieldwork to survey companies in the participating countries, maintaining responsibility for the questionnaire, sample selection and interview procedures. The data from the surveys have been integrated and processed by researchers at Leiden University.

There have now been four main rounds of the ICVS in industrialised countries. Table 1 shows which countries have participated.

- *The 1989 sweep.* The first round of the ICVS took place in 1989, giving a measure of crime in 1988 (since respondents are principally asked about their experiences in the year preceding the interview). It covered 15 industrialised countries. These were mainly in Western Europe, but also covered Japan, Australia,

1 The Working Group has changed somewhat over time. The initial Group comprised Jan van Dijk (overall coordinator) of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, Pat Mayhew (of the British Home Office), and Martin Killias (University of Lausanne). Since the second sweep, there were two additional members: Ugljesa Zvekcic and Anna Alvazzi del Frate, both of the United Nations Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in Rome. For the fourth (2000) sweep of the ICVS, Gerben Bruinsma and Paul Nieuwebeerta of the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement (NSCR) in Leiden joined the Working Group. John van Kesteren of the Leiden University has been in effect a 'de facto' member of the Working Group for some time, having had responsibility for managing the ICVS data.

Table 1 National ICVS surveys in industrialised countries

	1989	1992	1996	2000
Australia	•	•		•
Austria			•	•
Belgium	•	•		•
Canada	•	•	•	•
Catalonia (Spain)				•
Denmark				•
England & Wales	•	•	•	•
Finland	•	•	•	•
France	•		•	•
Germany (West)	•			
Italy		•		
Japan ¹	•	•		•
Netherlands	•	•	•	•
New Zealand		•		
Northern Ireland	•		•	•
Norway	•			
Poland ²		•	•	•
Portugal				•
Scotland	•		•	•
Spain	•			
Sweden		•	•	•
Switzerland	•		•	•
USA	•	•	•	•

1 Not all data are available for Japan.

2 Results for Poland were not reported in the report of the third ICVS in industrialised countries.

the USA and Canada. Key findings from the first sweep are reported in Van Dijk et al., 1990.

- *The 1992 sweep.* The second survey was in 1992 (measuring victimisation in 1991). Thirteen industrialised countries took part, including Czechoslovakia (see Van Dijk and Mayhew, 1992). At the same time, UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute) in Rome started ICVS-compatible face-to-face surveys in non-industrialised countries. (For the most part, these surveys were at city level because elsewhere sampling frames were often inadequate, fieldwork was more difficult, and some of the victimisation questions (e.g., relating to car crime) less relevant.) UNICRI was keen to sensitise local governments to the dimensions and extent of crime in their urban areas,

especially as police data on crime was often poor.² (Key results are in Alvazzi del Frate et al., 1993, and Zvekic and Alvazzi del Frati, 1995.)

- *The 1996 sweep.* The third survey in industrialised countries was in 1996 (measuring victimisation in 1995). Twelve countries took part, eleven of them having taken part at least once before (see Mayhew and Van Dijk, 1997).³ In tandem, city surveys in other parts of the world expanded further (see, e.g., Alvazzi del Frate, 1998, Hatalak et al., 1998, and Zvekic, 1998).
- *The 2000 sweep.* The fourth round of surveys in industrialised countries was in 2000 (measuring victimisation in 1999). Seventeen countries took part, fourteen of them having taken part at least once before. Alongside, there was further development of city surveys in non-industrialised countries. Table 2 in Appendix 1 shows the countries in which city surveys have been carried out to date outside industrialised countries.

At the time of writing, then, the ICVS had been conducted over a period of 12 years in 24 industrialised countries, with more than one sweep in many of them. Over a slightly shorter time span, there have also been surveys in 46 cities elsewhere around the world. All told, there have been about 140 singular surveys of the ICVS around the world. These have involved interviews with over 200,000 respondents, of which 110,000 were interviewed in industrialised countries.

Outside the management of the Working Group, the ICVS questionnaire has also been used in several other countries. We estimate that about 10 to 15 countries have done 'ICVS-type' surveys over the years where the ICVS questionnaire was used – albeit with possible changes in sampling procedures, survey administration, and precise wording of the questions.⁴

1.3 The content of the ICVS

The ICVS is similar to most crime surveys of householders with respect to the crime it covers. It is confined to counting crimes against clearly identifiable individuals, excluding children. (Crime surveys cannot easily cover organisational victims, or victimless crimes such as drug abuse.) For the crimes it covers, the ICVS asks about incidents that by and large accord with legal definitions of offences. In essence, it accepts respondents' accounts of what happened – or at least the accounts they are prepared to give to interviewers. In this respect, it applies a broader definition of

- 2 Surveys in developing countries and East and Central Europe were mostly funded by the Dutch government, the UK Home Office, and the United Nations on an ad-hoc bases.
- 3 Malta also had a national surveys in 1996, although no results were presented in the main 1996 survey report (Mayhew and Van Dijk, 1997).
- 4 Some items of the ICVS questionnaire have also been included in the Eurobarometer in 1996, at the request of the European Commission's Secretary General (INRA, 1996).

crime than the police – who, if incidents are reported to them, are likely to filter out those which may not be felt to merit the attention of the criminal justice system, or meet legal or organisational demands for reasonable evidence.

Respondents are asked about eleven main forms of victimisation. Household crimes (such as burglary) are those which can be seen as affecting the household at large, and respondents report on all incidents known to them. For personal crimes, they report on what happened to them personally. Respondents are asked first about their experience of crime over the last five years. Those who mention an incident of any particular type are asked when it occurred: in the current year (2000), in the last year (in this case 1999), or before that. Those who reported incidents in 1999 were asked how many times it had occurred. All those who said they had been victimised over the five-year period were asked a number of follow-up questions about what happened – whether the police were notified for instance. These questions were posed in relation to the 'last incident' if there had been more than one victimisation of a particular type. A few other crime-related questions are also included, asked of all respondents. They cover for instance, concern about crime, attitudes to the police, and what respondents would recommend as a sentence for a recidivist burglar. An overview of the main topics covered in the 2000 ICVS is in Table 2. Because of the longitudinal aspect of the ICVS, changes to the questionnaire have been a minimum. The most important change to the questionnaire for industrialised countries are:

- In 2000, an additional 'screener' question was added for assaults and threats. Respondents who, at the first screener question, said they had not been victimised were asked again if they have been attacked or threatened by someone they know. Since these incidents can be identified, it is possible to compare data from 2000 to previous sweeps.
- A question about consumer fraud was added in 1992 to broaden the base of crimes counted.
- Respondents were asked about their experiences of 'street level' corruption in the 1996 and 2000 sweeps. This was mainly to set the experience of those in industrialised countries alongside countries elsewhere, where corruption at street level is a greater problem. (For consumer fraud and corruption, respondents were simply asked about their experiences in the last year; they were not asked how often it occurred.)

A summary of the ICVS questionnaires and any changes between them is given in Appendix 3. This also shows the 2000 questionnaire in full. The English versions of the 1989, 1992, 1996 and 2000 questionnaires are available on the internet: <http://www.icvs.nscr.nl>.

Table 2 Overview of questions asked in the ICVS

Victimisation in last 5 years									
	When (last year)	How often (last year)	Where	Reported to the police?	Details of reports ^a	Reported to others?	Victim support	Seriousness	Additional crime specific questions
<i>Household crimes</i>									
Theft of car	•	•	•	•				•	•b
Theft from car	•	•	•	•	•			•	
Car vandalism	•	•	•	•				•	
Motorcycle / moped theft	•	•	•	•				•	
Bicycle theft	•	•	•	•				•	
Burglary	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•c
Attempted burglary	•	•	•	•				•	
<i>Personal crimes</i>									
Robbery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•d
Theft of personal property	•	•	•	•				•	•e
Sexual incidents	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•f
Assaults / threats	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•f
+ second screener	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•f
<p>a Details of reports to the police are: why did you report; why did you not report; were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter; why were you not satisfied.</p> <p>b Was the car recovered</p> <p>c Was something stolen; value of property stolen; was something damaged; value of damage</p> <p>d Was anything stolen; number of offenders; whether offender known; whether weapons used; what weapon.</p> <p>e Whether pickpocketing</p> <p>f What happened; was it considered a crime; number of offenders; whether offenders known; who was offender; was weapon used; what weapon</p>									
<i>Other offences</i>									
Consumer fraud	Last year (no 5 year data)			Type of fraud	Reported to police, other reports				
Corruption	Last year (no 5 year data)			Who was corrupt	Reported to police, other reports				
<i>Items on police, prevention and protection</i>					<i>Attitudes towards crime</i>				
Do police do a good job in local area					Perceived likelihood of being burgled				
Are the police helpful					Feelings of safety outside after dark				
Recommended sentence for burglar, and length of prison detention					Feelings of safety at home after dark				
Firearm ownership, type of firearm and reason for ownership					Causes of juvenile crime				
Security measures against burglary									
<i>Personal and household information</i>									
Age	Income level								
Gender	Satisfaction with income								
Household size	Marital status								
Town size	Social (going out) behaviour								
Type of house									
Vehicle ownership									
Occupation									
Years of formal education									

Table 3 Overview of methodology of the 2000 ICVS in industrialised countries

	Sample size	Response rate	Method*	International co-ordination
Australia	2,005	58	CATI	NSCR – Leiden Univ
Belgium	2,402	56	CATI	Interview-NSS
Canada	2,078	57	CATI	Interview-NSS
Catalonia (Spain)	2,909	73	Telephone	NSCR – Leiden Univ
Denmark	3,007	66	CATI	Interview-NSS
England & Wales	1,947	57	CATI	Interview-NSS
Finland	1,783	77	CATI	NSCR – Leiden Univ
France	1,000	45	CATI	Interview-NSS
Japan	2,211	74	Face-to-face	NSCR – Leiden Univ
Netherlands	2,001	58	CATI	Interview-NSS
Northern Ireland	1,565	81	Face-to-face	Interview-NSS
Poland	5,276	78	Face-to face	NSCR – Leiden Univ
Portugal	2,000	56	CATI	Interview-NSS
Scotland	2,040	58	CATI	Interview-NSS
Sweden	2,000	66	CATI	Interview-NSS
Switzerland	4,234	65	CATI	NSCR – Leiden Univ
USA	1,000	60	CATI	Interview-NSS

* CATI is Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing.

1.4 The methodology of the ICVS 2000 in industrialised countries

Fieldwork

Fieldwork for the ICVS 2000 in eleven of the industrialised countries was organised by Interview-NSS, who sub-contracted interviewing work to survey organisations in each country albeit maintaining standardisation of the questionnaire and procedures. Fieldwork in the other six countries was organised by the national co-ordinators working closely with the University of Leiden to ensure standardisation. After fieldwork was completed, data from all surveys were checked by the University of Leiden, and merged into a single database.

Table 3 summarises how the 2000 ICVS was organised. It also shows sample sizes, the response rate, and mode of interview (there are further details below). Appendix 1 gives details of the national co-ordinators, and the agencies that provided funding.

Sampling procedure

In each country, a regionally well spread, random sample of households was taken. (In the case of countries using telephone interviews, this was by means of variants

of random dialling to landlines.) Within each household, one randomly selected respondent aged 16 or more was questioned.⁵

Sample sizes

To keep costs in check and encourage as full participation as possible, samples in all sweeps of the ICVS have been relatively modest by the standards of most national crime surveys. In the 17 surveys in industrialised countries in 2000, most had samples of 2,000 (see Table 3), although there were larger ones in Poland, Switzerland and Denmark, and smaller ones in the USA and France. The decision to accept relatively modest samples was carefully made. It was considered unrealistic to assume sufficient countries would participate if costs were too high (especially as some countries had their own national victimisation surveys). The value of the ICVS rests on the breadth of countries participating; this would have been considerably reduced if costs had been higher.

Modest sample sizes produce relatively large sampling error, but for straightforward comparisons of national risks, samples of 1,000 or more suffice to judge broad variations in levels of crime across country. (There is further discussion of statistical significance in Chapter 2.) Modest samples, however, restrict the scope for analysing issues about which a small proportion of the sample provides information.

Mode of interview

Most surveys in the 2000 ICVS were done by telephone. Interviewers used computers from which they read the questions and recorded answers – a procedure known as computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI).⁶ Telephone interviewing, and the CATI variant of it, has been increasingly used in victimisation surveys – for example, in Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the USA, and England and Wales. For the ICVS, CATI was accepted as a sound technique for countries where telephone penetration is high. Cost is a major consideration. As important, though, is that CATI allows much tighter standardisation of questionnaire administration (see Killias, 1993).

In three countries, interviews were done face-to-face. In Poland and Northern Ireland, low telephone penetration was the reason for this. Face-to-face interviewing in Japan was chosen as the language is very visually oriented, and response cards offering choices of answer are particularly appropriate (Hamai, 2000).

5 Respondents were generally selected by the Trolldahl-Carter method. No substitution of the selected respondent was allowed.

6 Up to five attempts on different times of the day were made to reach respondents. Those who made a 'soft refusal' were called back after about two weeks. Interviewers judged whether refusals were 'soft' or 'hard'.

One issue, for countries using telephone interviewing, is whether there is bias because non-telephone owners are omitted. At the time of the 2000 sweep, telephone penetration in the countries taking part was high. It was slightly lower in some countries at the time of the first ICVS. This allowed the possibility of bias both as regards counting victimisation and measuring attitudes over time. It is impossible to say for definite whether this was the case, but levels of telephone ownership in the 1989 ICVS did not relate to the experience of different crimes in any consistent way (Van Dijk et al., 1990). It is also the case that the characteristics of non-telephone owners (most of which will be related to income) may be more akin to those of respondents with whom it is harder to achieve a personal interview (cf. Aye Maung, 1995).

Another methodological issue is whether telephone interviews produce different results from face-to-face (personal) interviews. Methodological work has generally shown little difference in responses to telephone and face-to-face interviews (see Leeuw and Zouwen (1988) for a review of 28 studies). With respect to crime victimisation, Smith (1989) has argued that telephone interviews provide a higher degree of confidentiality and minimise interviewer effects for sensitive topics. The more general consensus is that the two modes produce similar results, as long as the same standards of fieldwork are applied.⁷

Response rates

Where telephone interviewing was used in the 2000 ICVS, the response rate was on average 66%. The lowest response was in France (45%), and the highest in Finland (77%). In the three countries where face-to-face interviews were done, response rates were 81% (Northern Ireland), 78% (Poland), and 74% (Japan). Overall, the 2000 ICVS had a reasonably high response rate of 64%.⁸ Response rates in all four sweeps of the ICVS are in Table 1 in Appendix 1.

A methodological issue, then, is how far respondents who are successfully interviewed differ from those who refuse to co-operate, or who cannot be reached. A related issue is to what extent cross-national variability in response levels upsets comparability. The issues are not straightforward. First, good (or poor) response may simply reflect survey company performance, saying little about the nature of those who are (or not) interviewed in terms of crime risks. Second, response rates may also reflect the willingness of those in different countries to be interviewed by

7 Tests in the context of the ICVS have produced mixed results about the 'productivity' of telephone versus personal interviews, but they have not provided any overriding strong evidence that victimisation counts are affected by interview mode. It cannot entirely be discounted, however, that some differences in results across country reflect differences in the acceptability of being questioned by phone.

8 This is much higher than the average response rate for the first sweep in 1989 and similar to the response rates in 1992 and 1996. Furthermore, the differences between countries in response rates are somewhat smaller.

phone (or face-to-face). Again this may be of little relevance in terms of the characteristics of those who are or who are not interviewed.

Third, though, there is the possibility that when response is low, bias is introduced. The effect could be in two opposing ways depending on whether low response is due to high non-contact rates, or high refusals rates.

- Where low response is due to high rates of *non-contact*, people are omitted who may be more liable to victimisation because they are residentially more unstable, or simply away from home more. Victims therefore could be *under-represented*, with the effect that victimisation risks in countries where non-contact is high is understated. The ICVS does not, however, allow a good test of contact rates and measured victimisation, since the meaning of non-contact with random digit dialling is diverse. Studies outside the victimisation field, though, indicate that non-contacts to telephone surveys register higher on 'negative' social indicators such as ill-health (e.g., Groves and Lyberg, 1988). Sparks et al.'s (1977) London crime survey, too, found that those who had reported crimes to the police were more difficult to locate for interview than those who did not report a crime.
- Surveys with low response rates due to high rates of *refusals*, on the other hand, may simply pick up people 'with more to say' (refusers having 'less to say'). On this view, victims would be *over-represented*, with the effect that victimisation risks in countries where refusal rates are higher are overestimated relative to those where response is better. A challenge to this comes from a test made in the context of the 1996 British Crime Survey. In this, people who said they did not want to be interviewed were pressed by interviewers to give some very short answers about the extent of their victimisation over the last year. (Most agreed to do so.) Comparing their 'crude' victimisation rates with those of respondents who agreed to be interviewed showed no consistent difference (Lynn, 1997).

As a test with the ICVS, leaving aside the distinction between refusals and non-contact, overall response rates in 54 sweeps were correlated with overall victimisation rates. There was a very slight tendency for risks to be lower in surveys with higher response rates, but the result was statistically insignificant ($r=-0.19$; ns). It cannot be ruled out, though, that response effects work differently in different countries (such that a low response rate in one country influences the victimisation count in a way that does not occur in another). But the burden of the ICVS evidence is that countries with low response levels have neither inflated or deflated counts of victimisation relative to other countries.

Weighting

Results in this report are based on data which have been weighted to make the samples as representative as possible of national populations aged 16 or more in

terms of gender, regional population distribution, age, and household composition. The weighting procedures in the 2000 ICVS are the same as in previous sweeps. Details are in Appendix 1.

Response error

Crime surveys are prone to various response errors. For one, certain groups (e.g., the better educated) seem more adept at remembering and articulating incidents of victimisation. Second, and more important, respondents may forget to report less serious incidents, or they may 'telescope in' the more serious incidents which happened outside the period they are asked about – although in the ICVS, this telescoping effect should be reduced by asking about experience over the past five years. Third, some people may fail to realise an incident is relevant, or may be reticent to talk about some incidents, for instance sexual incidents, or those involving people they know. On balance, the ICVS will undercount crime for these reasons. It will certainly only measure crimes that respondents are prepared to reveal to interviewers.

There is no way of knowing whether response errors are constant across country. The tendency to forget more trivial incidents of crime may be relatively universal, as may 'forward telescoping' of more salient incidents. Some types of differential 'response productivity' may also be constant, at least within the industrialised world. However, whether respondents differ across countries in preparedness to talk to interviewers about victimisation is possibly more questionable. Cultural sensitivity may apply most to some forms of assaults, and to sexual incidents (Travis et al., 1995; Koss, 1996). It may also be that respondents in different countries have different cultural thresholds for defining certain behaviours as crime (cf. Bruinsma et al., 1992). For industrialised countries, one might optimistically contend that common cultural and legal backgrounds, and the globalisation of markets and mass media information, result in fairly universal definitions about most conventional crimes (e.g., Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). Certainly, the ICVS shows that victims in industrialised countries hold strikingly similar views about the relative seriousness of different offence types about which they are asked (see Van Dijk and Van Kesteren (1996), and the analysis in Chapter 2).

1.5 Outline of the report

This report presents an overview of the key findings of the 2000 ICVS in the 17 industrialised countries that took part. Reference is made to results from earlier sweeps, if available and where appropriate. Results from other industrialised countries not participating in the 2000 ICVS are generally omitted in discussion, but they are included in the tables in Appendix 4.

Chapter 2 presents rates of victimisation for the main offence categories, and for all offences together (the overall rate of victimisation). There is some discussion of how the general profile of crime in different countries differs, taking account of varying rates of victimisation for different offences. An assessment is also made of how the seriousness of victimisation differs, using victims' own ratings of seriousness. The chapter ends with trends over time in those countries that have participated before.

Chapter 3 looks at how victimisation varies for different groups – e.g., those in larger conurbations as against smaller ones, and for younger respondents as against older ones. The picture is presented for all countries combined.

Chapter 4 looks at reporting to the police: how reporting levels vary for different offences; how reporting varies between countries; why offences were generally not reported; and why they were. Satisfaction with the police response when a crime was reported is also considered, as is whether victims got help from a specialised Victim Support agency, and if they did not, whether they would have liked help. Mention is also made of general attitudes to the police.

Chapter 5 deals with concern about crime. It looks at differing perceptions of the likelihood of being burgled, and at feelings of safety on the streets and at home. It also presents some findings about the precautions people take against crime, and about how those in different countries vary in the sentence they recommend for a 21 year old recidivist burglar.

Chapter 6 concludes with a discussion of the key findings.

Victimisation rates

2.1 Introduction

Risks of victimisation can be expressed in two main ways. *Prevalence rates* are the percentage of those aged 16 or more who experienced a specific crime once or more. *Incidence rates* express the number of crimes experienced by each 100 people in the sample. These count all incidents against victims who may have experienced more than one incident. Use is made of both 'last year' (1999) incidence and prevalence rates in this chapter, but the latter are mainly chosen to compare levels of victimisation. Although prevalence rates do not reflect the number of times people are victimised, they are a simple and valid measure of the distribution of crime across national populations.

The ICVS allows prevalence rate estimates for both the calendar year preceding the survey, and for the last five years. Incidence rates can only be calculated for 'last year' incidents (see Chapter 1). Findings about the last year (1999 in the case of the 2000 ICVS) will be most accurate, because less serious incidents which took place some time ago tend to be forgotten.⁹

This chapter focuses on:

- Prevalence risks for the eleven main types of victimisation measured by the ICVS. (Full details of prevalence and incidence risks for 1999 are in Tables 1 to 6 in Appendix 4. Also shown are risks in the industrialised countries that have taken part in earlier sweeps of the ICVS.)
- Results from a limited number of questions about consumer fraud and corruption.
- A measure of overall risk in 1999 (based on the eleven key ICVS crimes).
- Country profiles of victimisation, seeing how different types of offences contribute to the overall picture of victimisation in different countries.
- The seriousness of crimes as perceived by their victims, and whether the picture of risk differs when seriousness is taken into account.
- An assessment of trends in crime as measured by the ICVS since the first survey in 1988.

⁹ Memory loss explains the fact that five year victimisation rates are only three and a half times higher than calendar year rates.

A broad distinction can be drawn between property and contact crime. All of the former, with the exception of 'theft of personal property', are what were described in Chapter 1 as 'household crimes' (i.e., respondents were asked about the experience of the household as a whole). For some crimes, sub-divisions are possible by drawing on questions about the nature of what happened. Details are below.

Property crime

Theft of cars
 Theft from cars
 Vandalism to cars
 Motorcycle theft
 Bicycle theft
 Burglary with entry
 Attempted burglary
 Theft of personal property

Contact crime

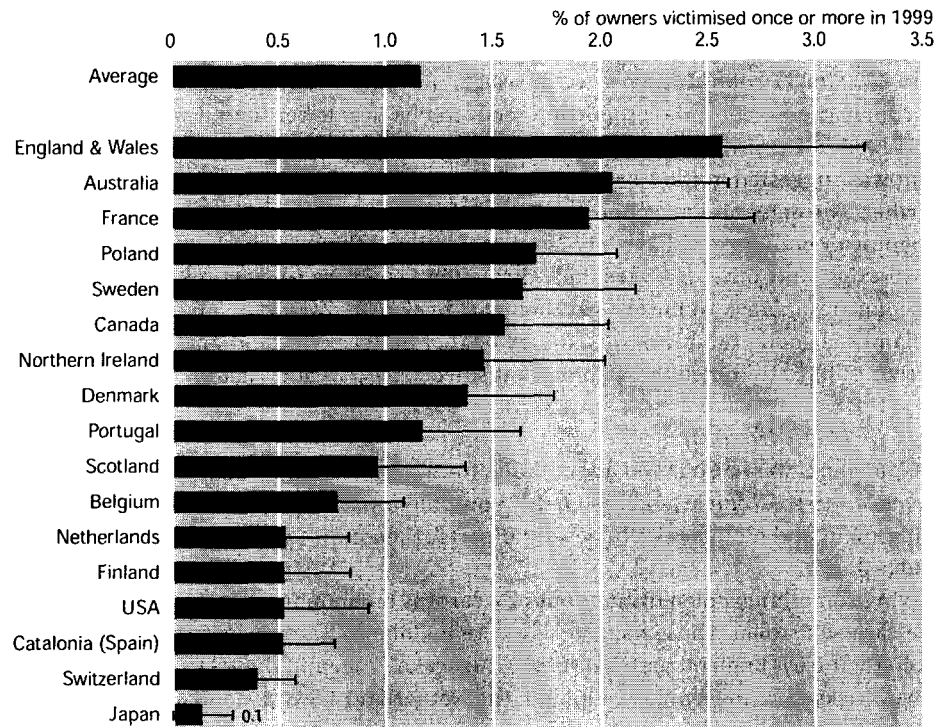
Robbery
 Sexual incidents
 – Sexual assaults
 – Offensive sexual behaviour
 Assaults and threats
 – Assaults with force
 – Threats

The relatively small sample sizes in the ICVS mean that it is often a matter of statistical chance which country, among those with high levels, emerges with the highest rate on any particular type of crime. However, it is almost always the case that countries with the highest rates of victimisation have rates that are statistically significantly higher than countries with the lowest rates. As a broad indication of which countries have relatively high or low rates of victimisation, then, the graphs which follow provide a sound enough guide. In some charts, error bars are shown to reflect the fact that samples of the population are taken. The error bars are set at the 10% confidence level. In other words, they show the range of risk within which there is a 90% chance that the true level of victimisation lies. (Further details of sampling error are in Appendix 2.)

2.2 Car-related crime

The ICVS questions here relate to cars, vans and trucks (called 'cars' for simplicity hereafter). The relevant crimes are (i) theft of a car, (ii) theft from or out of a car, and (iii) vandalism to cars. Risks are best considered for those who said they owned cars since although ownership levels in the seventeen countries were high, there was some variation.¹⁰

10 Ownership was highest in Australia (93%), the USA (90%), Canada (88%), and France (88%). It was lowest in Poland (61%), Scotland (76%) and Portugal (77%). The picture of risks on a full population base is very similar to owner risks – e.g., the Spearman correlation is 0.97 ($p < 0.05$; $n = 17$) for thefts of cars. Details of population-based prevalence risks are in Appendix 4, Table 1; population incidence risks are in Appendix 4, Table 2; and owner-based risks are in Appendix 4, Table 3.

Figure 1 **Theft of cars**

Theft of cars

Risks for car owners were highest in England and Wales, where 2.6% had a car stolen in 1999. Risks are next highest in Australia (2.1%) and France (1.9%). Those facing lowest risks were in Japan (0.1%), Switzerland (0.4%), Catalonia, the USA, Finland, and the Netherlands (all 0.5%). Details are in Figure 1. Relatively few victims had a car stolen more than once, so the picture for incidence risks is very similar.¹¹ Cars are usually thought to be stolen for two main reasons: either for 'joyriding' (when the car is usually recovered), or for extended personal use, resale or stripping (e.g., Clarke, 1991, Fijnaut, et al., 1998). On average, seven in ten stolen cars were eventually recovered. Recovery rates were highest in Sweden (97%), Denmark (96%), Portugal (88%), Australia (85%) and the USA (80%), indicating more thefts for 'joyriding', or higher penetration perhaps of tracking devices. Those in Poland (47%), Japan (61%), Belgium (65%) and the Netherlands (65%) were least likely to get their

¹¹ The Spearman correlation was 0.98 ($p < 0.05$; $n = 16$).

cars back. These patterns are very consistent over time for countries in previous ICVS sweeps.

There was little change in the proportion of stolen cars recovered between 1996 and 2000 for 11 countries with two measures. But in the European countries taking part in earlier sweeps, the proportion recovered is now lower than it was in 1992 and 1989.¹² The drop is consistent with a trend towards more 'professional' theft that was suggested in the 1996 ICVS – albeit not one that has seemingly continued further. The demand for second-hand or stolen cars in Eastern Europe since the opening of borders may have increased professional thefts in the first half of the 1990s. Certainly other ICVS results indicate that generally few victims of car theft in countries in Eastern Europe get their cars back (e.g., Zvekcic, 1996). And, here, Poland is a good example of this. It may be that better police and border patrol activities have stemmed these somewhat since 1996 (Fijnaut, 1998).

Thefts from cars

Respondents were also asked about thefts from a car, van or truck. These covered items left in the vehicle (such as coats), equipment from within it (such as audio equipment and mobile telephones), and parts taken off it (such as wing mirrors and badges).

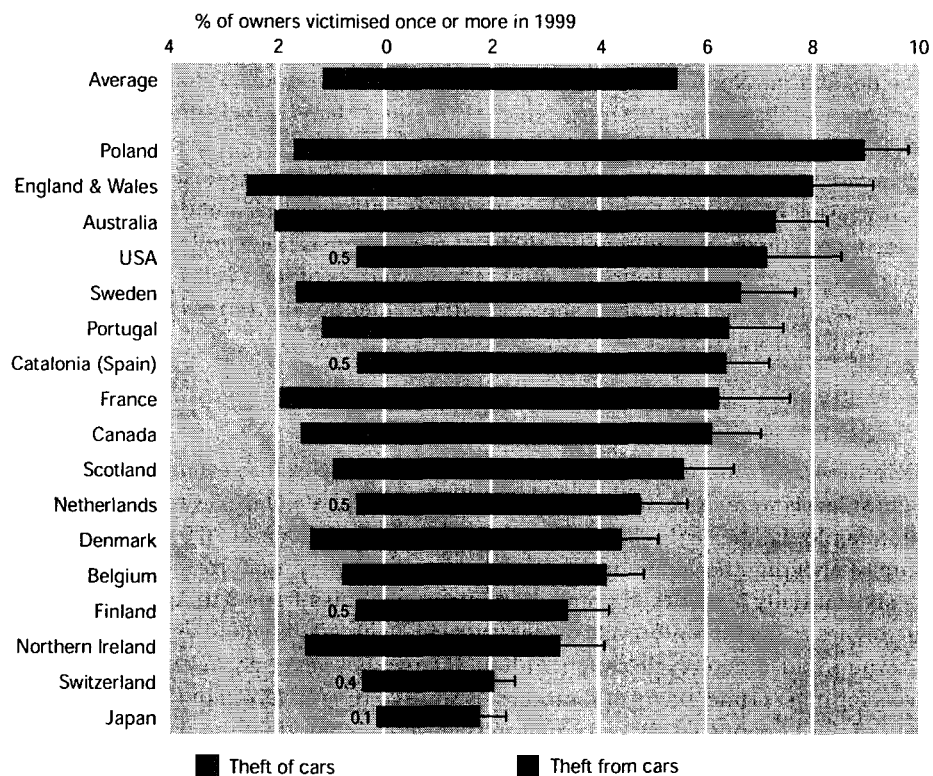
Having something stolen from or out of a car was much more common than having the car itself stolen. Those most at risk were in Poland (9% of owners had a theft from their car), England and Wales (8%), Australia (7%), and the USA (7%). The lowest risks were in Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan: 4% or less were victimised.

The pattern of relative risks of thefts of and from cars across the different countries is not too dissimilar, although there are some differences. For instance, while car owners in Northern Ireland fare slightly worse than average in risks of thefts of their cars, thefts from cars are lower than average. In France, too, risks of thefts of cars are comparatively high, but thefts from cars only just above the average. In contrast, risks for owners in the USA of having their car taken are relatively very low, but thefts from their cars are quite high. There is a similar picture in Catalonia. Figure 2 shows risks of thefts from car, contrasting them with risks of thefts of cars.

The pattern of where thefts took place is broadly similar to thefts of cars. On average, over half of victims (54%) said the theft from their car took place at or near home – slightly less home-based than thefts of cars (60%). This will reflect the fact that cars will be parked there longest. About one in five thefts happened elsewhere

¹² This is so even excluding Poland where there has been a marked drop in recovery rates since 1989. For instance, in five European countries in the 1992 and 2000 ICVS the proportion of cars recovered fell from 78% to 68%; or from 78% to 73% without Poland. For six European countries in the 1989 and 2000 sweeps, the proportion of cars recovered fell from 74% to 69%.

Figure 2 Thefts from and of cars



Countries are sorted by 'theft from cars'.

in the city or town where people lived. Two per cent of incidents of both types took place abroad. Drawing on previous ICVS results here too (as numbers are small), the proportion of those with cars stolen abroad was higher in Belgium, Finland, and the Netherlands. Travel patterns might be a factor here.

Vandalism to cars

The highest car vandalism levels were in Scotland, Poland, England and Wales, the Netherlands, and Australia: in each, 10% or more owners had some damage to their cars in 1999. Levels were 5% or less in Northern Ireland, Japan, Denmark, Switzerland and Finland. In general, car vandalism occurs about half as often again as thefts from cars.

The relative ranking of countries with respect to vandalism and thefts from cars is relatively similar: countries with higher levels of thefts from car also tend to have

higher levels of car vandalism.¹³ There are a few exceptions however. Owners in Scotland and the Netherlands are relatively much more prone to car vandalism, with risks about twice as those for thefts from cars. In contrast, owners in the USA, Canada, and the Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden and Denmark) fare better comparatively speaking with regard to car vandalism than thefts from cars, with risk levels for each broadly similar.

The relationship between levels of car vandalism and theft of cars is less strong and is only just statistically significant.¹⁴ Scotland, the Netherlands and Catalonia had a worse record on vandalism than on thefts of cars, whereas the Nordic countries, Canada and Northern Ireland did better relative to risks of thefts of cars.

Where the vandalism took place shows an almost identical pattern as for theft of a car and theft from a car.

2.3 Motorcycle theft

There were very different levels of motorcycle ownership in the seventeen countries. Highest levels were in Japan (33% had a motorised two-wheeler), Sweden, Switzerland, Catalonia, the Netherlands, France, and Portugal (all about 20% or slightly more). Reflecting the generally small proportion of owners, theft rates for owners are substantially higher than population rates (see Tables 1 and 3 in Appendix 4). The highest risks for motorcycle owners were in Denmark, England and Wales: 4% of owners had a motorcycle stolen. Although Japan has generally low victimisation levels for most crime, thefts of motorcycles were comparatively high (3%).

In 11 of the 17 countries, risks for motorcycle were greater than the risk of a car being stolen for car owners. (In Sweden, risks were very similar). Generally, motorcycle thefts were most common where motorcycles were more frequently owned.¹⁵ In other words, a more plentiful supply of targets appears to encourage rather than dampen theft 'demand'. One reason for this may be simply that more offenders are able to ride motorcycles. However, reflecting the small numbers here, the relationship between ownership and risk was *not* exact. Risks were higher in England and Wales, Scotland and Denmark relative to ownership levels. Switzerland had fewer thefts than ownership levels might predict.

13 The Spearman correlation is 0.68 ($p < 0.10$; $n = 17$).

14 The Spearman correlation between car vandalism and thefts of cars is 0.44 ($p < 0.10$; $n = 17$).

15 The Spearman correlation between levels of motorcycle ownership and population victimisation rates was 0.66 ($p < 0.05$; $n = 17$).

2.4 Bicycle theft

There was a similar relationship between levels of bicycle ownership and levels of bicycle theft. The highest theft risks were in Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark. In each, about 8% of owners had a bicycle taken, and each had much higher than average ownership levels. The lowest risks were in Catalonia, Portugal and Northern Ireland, France and Australia: 3% of owners or fewer were victimised.

For all countries, bicycle owners were more likely to have a bicycle stolen (average risk 4.7%) than a car owner was to have a car stolen (average risks 1.2%). The same held for motorcycle theft (average risk 1.9%), although the difference in risks for bicycle owners and motorcycles owners was narrower in England and Wales, Portugal and the USA.

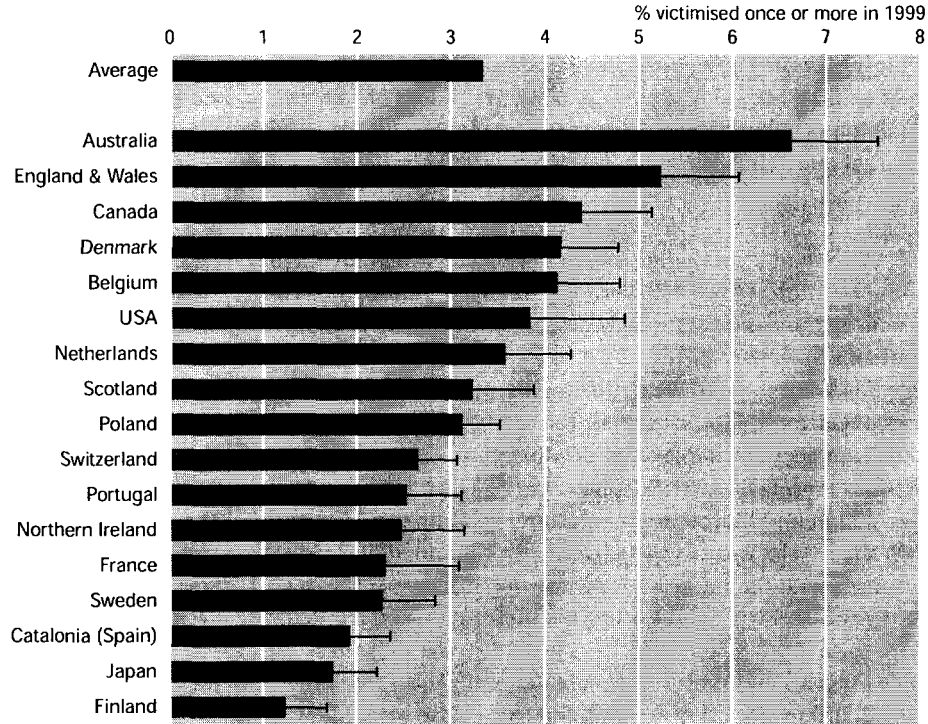
Previous analysis of ICVS results has shown a strong inverse relationship between rates of car theft and rates of bicycle theft, even when multivariate analysis has taken into account the level of urbanisation, GDP, and levels of other crime for instance (Van Dijk, 1991; Mayhew, 1991). Thus, in countries where bicycle ownership is high and bicycle theft common, stealing cars occurs less often. In the 2000 ICVS, the results were in the same direction, but slightly less strong. Of the eight countries with the highest bicycle ownership levels, seven of them were among the eight countries with highest bicycle theft rates, and five had the lowest car theft rates.

Since bicycles and motorcycles are generally used for short distances, it is no surprise that they are most often stolen from close to home (two-thirds were). About a quarter were stolen elsewhere than where people lived (with the highest figures in the Netherlands, Denmark and Japan where cycling is a common means of travel). In total, 9% of thefts took place at work, elsewhere in the country, or abroad.

2.5 Burglary

There was a fairly broad range in the proportion of households in 1999 that experienced one or more burglary (whether with entry, or an attempt). The highest risks were in Australia (6.6%) and England and Wales (5.2%). The lowest rates were in Catalonia, Japan, and Finland (see Figure 3). Relative positions in terms of incidents per 100 households were very similar, although the USA fared slightly worse when burglary was measured in terms of incidence, as has been found before in the ICVS. In contrast, Northern Ireland and Denmark fell back on incidence risks relative to prevalence ones.

Figure 3 Burglary and attempts

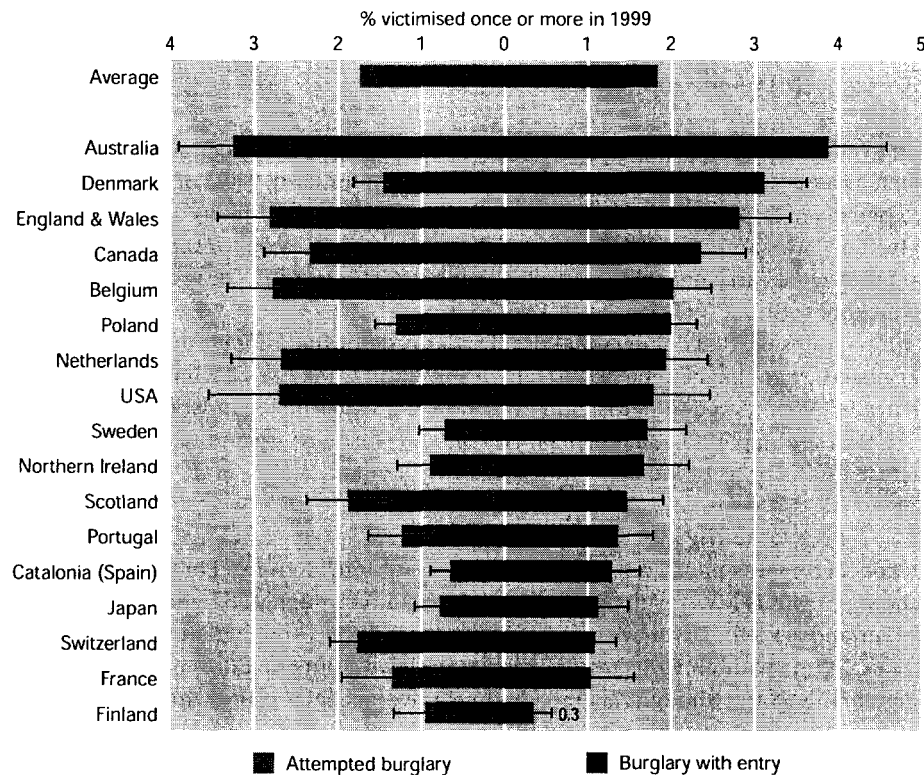


The pattern of relative risk across country is reasonably similar whether the focus is on burglary with entry or attempts.¹⁶ The main difference is that, compared to their position with respect of burglary with entry, Finland, France, Scotland, and the USA fared relatively rather worse for attempts (Figure 4). In contrast, compared with the levels of attempts, the level of burglary with entry was relatively higher in Denmark, Sweden and Poland.

Nonetheless, the proportion of burglaries that involved attempts varied somewhat by country. The figures were highest in Finland (72%), France, Belgium, Scotland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England and Wales, and the USA (all above 50%). (With the exception of Switzerland, this is similar to the results from the 1996 sweep for those countries which took part then.) In contrast, most burglars in Sweden,

16 That is, countries with a higher rate of burglary with entry also tend to have a higher rate of attempted burglaries. (The Spearman correlation was 0.69 ($p < 0.10$; $n = 17$.)

Figure 4 Burglary with entry and attempted burglary



Countries are sorted by 'burglary with entry'.

Denmark, Catalonia and Northern Ireland got into houses: only about a third or fewer burglaries involved attempts.

Where there are proportionately more attempted burglaries, this might suggest that householders are better protected by security devices, so that burglars more often fail to gain entry. In the past, the ICVS results have lent some support to this.¹⁷ The same pattern broadly holds in the current sweep, although the relationship was weaker due in particular to Finland, which had the highest percentage of attempted burglaries, but one of the lowest levels of security. Another outlier was Australia.

¹⁷ This draws on questions which ask householders about the precautions they take against burglary (see Chapter 5). A measure of 'high' security is based on those who said they had one or more of: a burglar alarm or special door locks.

Here, the level of security was relatively high, but more burglars got into homes than would be predicted.¹⁸

2.6 Theft of personal property

The residual category of property crime in the ICVS is theft of personal property (such as a purse, wallet, clothing, sports or work equipment). Most of these crimes are perceived less seriously. Most thefts of personal property involved no contact between victim and offender. But in roughly a third of cases on average, the victim said they were carrying what was stolen. For present purposes, these are called cases of 'pickpocketing'.¹⁹

National rates of thefts of personal property are somewhat difficult to interpret because they are likely to be heterogeneous in nature. Taken as a whole, those in Australia (6.5%), Sweden (5.8%) and Poland (5.3%) experienced most thefts. Levels were lowest in Japan (0.5%), Portugal (1.9%), and Northern Ireland (2.2%). The picture on the basis of incidence rates was very similar.

Pickpocketing

Pickpocketing was most common in Poland (4.0% were victimised once or more), echoing previous ICVS results. Rates were also relatively high in Belgium (2.1%), the Netherlands (1.9%), Denmark and Catalonia (both 1.8%), and England and Wales (1.7%). In line with previous results, rates were lowest outside Europe (i.e., in Japan, Canada, the USA), although Australia had near average levels, and within Europe, risks were particularly low in Northern Ireland.

2.7 Contact crimes

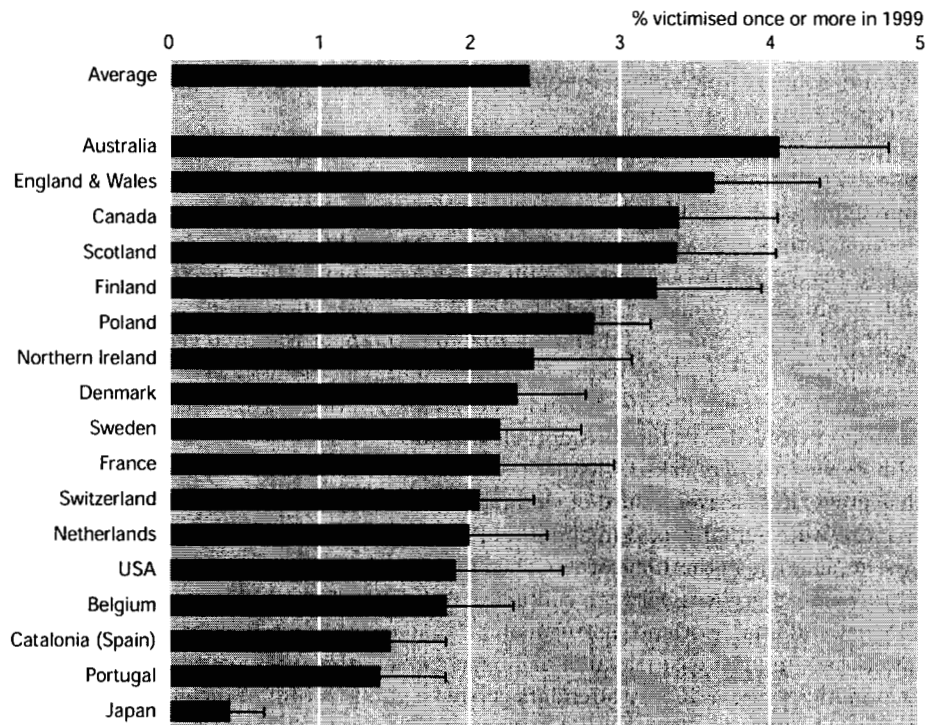
The three contact crimes in the ICVS are robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats. Sexual incidents divide into sexual assault and what victims described as offensive sexual behaviour. Assaults and threats can be separated into assaults with forces and threats only.

We take first a summary measure of aggressive contact crime: robbery, sexual assaults and assaults with force (Figure 5). There is then some discussion of the

18 Taking 20 individual countries since the 1992 sweep to maximise range, the proportion of attempted burglaries was 53% in the seven countries with appreciably higher security levels, but 43% in the other countries. The Spearman correlation between the proportion of attempts and the security measure was 0.57 ($p < 0.10$; $n = 19$, Finland excluded). The security measure here is the percentage of homes with a burglar alarm or special door locks. Incidence rates are taken to measure the proportion of attempted burglaries.

19 Information on pickpocketing was not available for Switzerland. Details of how pickpocketing rates are calculated are in Table 6, in Appendix 4.

Figure 5 Selected contact crime (robbery, sexual assault and assault with force)



three full contact crimes in turn, since the pattern of national risks differs somewhat for each. It should be borne in mind that risks are relatively low for each type of contact crime. Firm conclusions about relative vulnerability are therefore hard to draw.

The highest rates of aggressive contact crime were for those in Australia (4.1% were victimised once or more). The next highest risks were in England and Wales, Canada and Scotland (around 3.5%). There were very low risks in Japan, Portugal, and Catalonia (1.5% or less).

Robbery

The risk of robbery was comparatively low in all countries. On the face of it, risks were highest in 1999 in Poland (1.8%), Australia (1.2%), England and Wales (1.2%), Portugal (1.1%) and France (1.1%) – levels which will be statistically indistinguishable. By far the lowest risks were in Japan and Northern Ireland (0.1%).

There was some similarity in the picture of risks of robbery and pickpocketing, which may reflect fairly similar offending patterns. However, Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium ranked rather higher on pickpocketing than they did with regard to robbery. In contrast, robbery risks were higher relative to pickpocketing in Portugal, Australia and Canada.²⁰

The details of robbery

Approaching half of robberies and pickpocketing happen in the city or town whether victims live, with a fifth happening nearer to home. Of robbery incidents specifically, 9% happened abroad, with the highest figures for those from Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Japan.

About six in ten victims said that more than one offender was involved – similar to previous sweeps. According to the 2000 ICVS, multiple offenders were most common in Belgium, Northern Ireland, Poland and Scotland, although the small number of robberies involved calls for considerable caution.²¹

Robbery victims were asked whether the offender(s) carried a weapon of some sort. On average, in just over a third of victims said they did – similar to the 1996 ICVS. Weapons were actually used in about four in ten incidents where a weapon was present, again as in the 1996 sweep. The small numerical base makes it difficult to draw out differences between countries. But on the face of it, those in the USA, France, Catalonia, Scotland, Portugal and Canada were most likely to say a weapon was carried. In most cases, a knife had been carried (the average was one in two weapon incidents). Robbery offenders carried a gun in a fifth of incidents on average. The use of guns was most common in Catalonia and the USA.

Sexual incidents

The question put to female respondents was:

'First, a rather personal question. People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either at home, or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, the street, at school, on public transport, in cinemas, on the beach, or at one's workplace. Over the past five years, has anyone done this to you? Please take your time to think about this.'

Measuring sexual incidents is extremely difficult in victimisation surveys, since perceptions as to what is unacceptable sexual behaviour may differ across country, as well as readiness to report incidents to an interviewer on the phone. The ICVS 2000 measures, then, need a light touch.

20 The correlation between robbery and pickpocketing was $r=0.45$ ($p<0.10$; $n=16$).

21 The same pattern was not evident for instance for Belgium in 1992, and Scotland in 1996.

Sexual assaults

Sexual assaults (i.e., incidents described as rape, attempted rape or indecent assaults) were less common than offensive sexual behaviour. For all countries combined, just over one per cent of women (1.3%) reported offensive sexual behaviour, but only 0.6% reported sexual assaults.

About one in a hundred women in Sweden, Finland, Australia and England and Wales reported assaults, and differences between them are statistically negligible. Women in Japan, Northern Ireland, Poland and Portugal were least at risk, though again, the differences in risk are statistically weak compared to other countries at the middle level.

Offensive sexual behaviour

More women in Australia, Finland, the Netherlands, and Denmark (over 2%) reported offensive sexual behaviour than elsewhere. (Risks of sexual assault in these countries were also comparatively high, with the exception of Denmark.) There were low risks in Poland, France, Portugal, Catalonia and Northern Ireland. Again, the position with regard to sexual assaults was similar, except that rankings for sexual assaults were higher in France and Northern Ireland.

Looking at what women said about the 'last incident' that had occurred, and taking all countries together since numbers are small, offenders were known in about half of the incidents described as both offensive behaviour and sexual assault. (In a third they were known by name, and in about a sixth by sight.) In sexual assaults, partners, ex-partners, boyfriends, relative or friends were involved in one in five incidents of assault, but in a smaller proportion of incidents involving offensive behaviour – about one in ten. These results are very similar to those from the 1996 ICVS.

Most sexual incidents involved only one offender. Weapons were very rarely involved in sexual assaults.

Assaults and threats

The question asked of respondents to identify assaults and threats was:

'Apart from the incidents just covered, have you over the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you, either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach, or at your workplace?'

Overall, 3.5% of respondents indicated that they have been a victim of an assault with force or a threat of force. (Details by country are in Appendix 4, Tables 1, 2 and 6.) There were higher than average rates in Australia, Scotland, England and Wales (about 6%), and Canada (5%).

The 2000 questionnaire included an additional screening question which prompted that assaults and threats could have involved a partner, family member or a close

friend. Although the initial question does *not exclude* such incidents, the additional item did lead to more responses. For a fair comparison with the earlier sweeps, these additional responses have been excluded from assaults and threats, and from the discussion of overall victimisation. The additional responses are included though in details of incidents discussed below. On average the extra prompting lead to 0.8% more victims in 1999 (overall, 4.4% were victimised). It was somewhat higher in the Netherlands and Australia, but less in Japan, France and the USA. As with sexual incidents, differences in definitional thresholds cannot be ruled out in explaining the pattern of ICVS results. However, this should not be overstated. When asked to assess the seriousness of what had happened, there is fair consistency across country in how seriously incidents are viewed (see Table 8 in Appendix 4, and later discussion in this chapter).

Assaults with force

For the sub-set of incidents which are described as amounting to more than a threat of force, risks were highest in Scotland and England and Wales (about 3% reported having been victimised once or more). Following closely behind were Australia, Canada, Finland and Northern Ireland. Risks were lowest in Japan, Portugal and Catalonia (0.5% or less).

Looking at what was said about the 'last incident', and again taking all countries together, offenders were known in about half the incidents of both assaults and threats. Men, though, were less likely to know the offender(s) (about four in ten knew them) than women (about six in ten).

Taking assaults and threats together again, for all countries combined, weapons were said to have been used (if only as a threat) in just under a quarter of incidents. The figure was higher with male victims than females. In more than 40% of incidents in which a weapon was used, victims mentioned a knife, and in nearly 10% a gun.

Just over a third of assaults and threats and sexual incidents happened at or near home, with the proportions somewhat higher for the assaults and threats than for the sexual incidents. 16% of incidents happened at work, the most reported in the Netherlands and Sweden.

2.8 Consumer fraud

The ICVS asked about consumer fraud for the first time in the 1992 sweep in industrialised countries. People were asked whether someone – when selling something to them, or delivering a service – cheated them in terms of quantity or quality of the goods or services. Although the question does not exclude serious incidents of fraud, most of the incidents reported probably amounted to cheating.

On average, 7.5% of respondents said they experienced some type of consumer fraud in 1999. Poland, Denmark, the USA, Finland, and Sweden had relatively high rates, i.e. about 10% of more were victimised. Levels of fraud were low in Japan, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, France, and Scotland (less than 5%). For countries in previous sweeps, results were largely similar.²²

Many victims (about 45% overall) did not specify where the fraud had taken place, but just over a third mentioned shops, and about one in ten mentioned building or construction work. Few incidents were reported to the police, but other agencies were notified about rather more incidents. Details by country are given in Table 5 in Appendix 4.

2.9 Corruption

The 1996 ICVS, introduced a question on corruption, chiefly to set the experience of those in industrialised countries alongside countries elsewhere in the world. People were asked:

‘In some countries, there is a problem of corruption among government or public officials. During 1999, has any government official, for instance a customs officer, a police officer or inspector in your country asked you, or expected you to pay a bribe for his or her services?’

Whereas on average nearly one in five people in the developing world reported incidents involving corruption, and about one in eight in Eastern European countries (Zvekic, 1998), corruption was very uncommon in the industrialised countries. In 13 of the 16 countries, less than 0.5% reported any incident, with the figures only marginally higher in France and Portugal (just over 1%). As had been the case in the 1996 sweep, those in Poland stood out (5%), with government officials and police officers being cited most often.²³ Details for all countries are in Table 4 in Appendix 4.

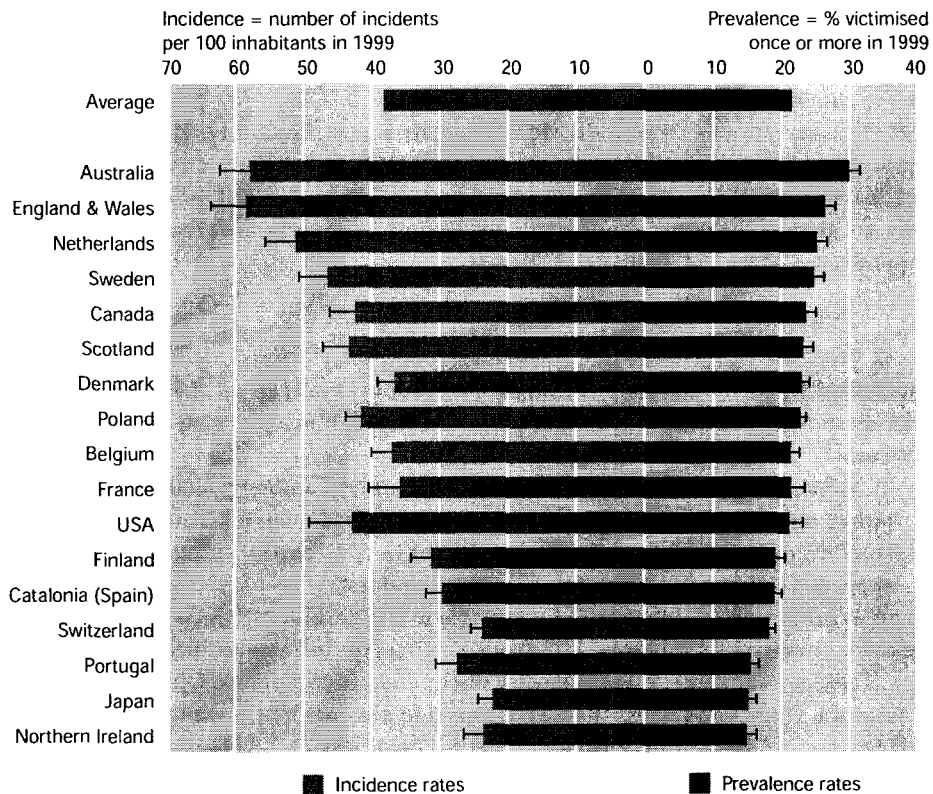
2.10 Overall risks

We offer two measures of the overall impact of crime in the seventeen countries. The first is the percentage of people victimised once or more in the past year by any of the eleven crimes covered – a prevalence risk. The second is the number of crimes of

22 There was no information for Switzerland in 2000. In the previous survey, there was average experience of consumer fraud.

23 There was no information for Switzerland in 2000. In the previous survey, very few indeed (0.2%) reported any incident of corruption.

Figure 6 Overall victimisation



Countries are sorted by prevalence rates.
 * Incidence rates for Switzerland are estimated.

all types per 100 respondents – an incidence risk. They are complementary measures of risk, and are presented in Figure 6.²⁴

The six countries with the highest overall prevalence victimisation rates are Australia (30% of people were victimised once or more), England and Wales (26%), the Netherlands (25%) and Sweden (25%), Canada (24%) and Scotland (23%). They have significantly higher overall victimisation rates (in a statistical sense at the 10% probability level) than the average of all ICVS countries. Northern Ireland, Japan,

24 Prevalence risks for the eleven crimes are in Table 1 in Appendix 4. Incidence risks for ten crimes are in Table 2, Appendix 4. Ten crimes are shown here as incidence rates for attempted burglary are not available for 1988. Incidence risks for Switzerland for 2000 are estimated on the basis of the relationship between prevalence and incidence risks in previous sweeps.

Portugal, Switzerland and Catalonia had risks on the prevalence measure significantly lower than the average. And Northern Ireland, Japan and Portugal report significantly lower prevalence rates than any other country.

The picture on the basis of the number of crimes experienced (incidence risks) is somewhat different. Most notably, the USA fares relatively worse on incidence risks (in sixth position) than on prevalence risks (eleventh position). In contrast, Denmark and Canada fare rather better on incidence risks – although the change in positions is not as marked as with the USA. Incidence risks are highest in England and Wales, and Australia. Both have 58 incidents per 100, with risks that are statistically higher than all other countries except the Netherlands (51) with the next highest incidence risks.

On the face of it, the two measures indicate that where incidence is high relative to prevalence, there is more concentration of crime among those who are victimised. In Switzerland, Japan, Northern Ireland, Catalonia, Portugal, Finland, and Denmark, the gap between prevalence and incidence risks is narrowest, suggesting a more even spread of crime. In England and Wales, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden and the USA, the gap is widest, suggesting that when people are victims they are more prone to repeated victimisation. A more geographical concentration of crime may be a factor.

2.11 Country profiles of crime

The 'make-up' or profile of crime in different countries will reflect the pattern of victimisation risk and the frequency of one type of victimisation relative to another. It does not say much about relative levels of victimisation, but it is a useful way of showing how the burden of crime in quantitative terms differs across country. Table 4 shows the main patterns. (The analysis is done on incidence rates, with the total number of crimes set to 100%.) Switzerland is omitted.²⁵ A fuller breakdown of all offence types, and for other sweeps is in Table 7 in Appendix 4. We start with an overview for all 16 countries combined, and then consider the features of the make-up of crime in individual countries.

The general profile

The main features of the average profile of crime are that:

- Contact crime comprises about a quarter of all crimes, with assaults and threats making up about two-thirds of these (or 15% of all crime). Robbery forms a very small proportion of contact crime, and this applies to all countries.

²⁵ No incidence rates were available for 2000 to assess its country profile.

Table 4 **The profile of crime in different countries: (percentage of all offences: total = 100%): 2000 ICVS¹**

	Thefts from and of cars	Car vandalism	Motorcycle and bicycle theft	Burglary with entry and attempts	All contact crime ²	Theft of personal property
Australia	18	20	4	15	29	14
Belgium	14	23	15	17	19	13
Canada	20	15	10	13	27	15
Catalonia (Spain)	25	38	4	7	14	12
Denmark	14	13	26	13	21	12
England & Wales	19	23	6	12	30	10
Finland	11	16	19	6	36	13
France	23	31	6	8	24	9
Japan	8	26	40	13	11	2
Netherlands	12	26	21	10	19	12
Northern Ireland	20	25	10	11	22	11
Poland	21	23	10	10	20	16
Portugal	29	33	4	13	14	8
Scotland	16	30	6	9	28	12
Sweden	19	14	21	7	24	16
USA	20	22	7	15	20	16
Average	18	24	13	11	22	12

1 Based on incidence rates. Percentages add to 100%.

2 Based on robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats.

- Car vandalism also makes up nearly a quarter of the incidents experienced overall.
- Theft of and from cars together comprise rather less a fifth of all crimes (18%), with thefts from cars having by far the larger share (15%).
- The largest difference between countries is with regard to theft of bicycles, which reflects varying ownership rates.

The overall profile of crime according to the 2000 ICVS is very similar to that from previous ICVS sweeps, when countries taking part in each are compared.

Australia

Compared to the overall picture, crime in Australia comprises proportionately more contact crime and burglary. Compared to elsewhere, thefts of motorcycles and bicycle ('two-wheelers') are a relatively insignificant problem. This profile is similar to the 1992 survey, although there were proportionately more assaults and threats in the 1992 survey, but less car damage.

Belgium

Burglary in Belgium was proportionately more important in its crime make-up than elsewhere. Car-related thefts were relatively rather less significant, as was contact crime. In other respects, Belgium fits the average victimisation pattern reasonably well. Compared to 1992, car-related thefts have become a rather smaller problem, but at the expense of a greater share for contact crime.

Canada

Compared to the average picture, the crime profile in Canada is weighted rather more towards contact crime and thefts of personal property, and rather less towards car vandalism. The profile in the 1996 ICVS was fairly similar.

Catalonia (Spain)

The make-up of crime in Catalonia does not mirror the overall picture. There was proportionately much more car-related theft and car vandalism (over 60% percent of all crimes). Theft of two-wheelers formed a smaller than average proportion of all crimes, although Catalonia was unusual in having similar rates for both motorcycle and bicycle thefts, whereas elsewhere bicycle thefts predominate. Burglary and contact crime also formed a much smaller proportion of crime than elsewhere.

Denmark

The profile of crime in Denmark is reasonably average, although bicycle theft takes a larger than average share (about a quarter of all crimes), while offences involving cars are a relatively small problem compared to elsewhere, especially car vandalism.

England and Wales

The crime make-up in England and Wales is again fairly average. The main differences are that thefts of two-wheelers have a smaller share of all crime, while contact crime has a rather larger one. Since the 1996 sweep, the proportion of car-related thefts has gone down, while the proportion of contact crime has increased.

Finland

Finland is unusual in that over a third of all crimes are contact crimes, with the proportion of sexual incidents particularly high. There are also proportionally more thefts of two-wheelers. In contrast, burglary comprises only 6% of all crime in Finland, about half the average proportion. Car related crimes are also less dominant. The profile of crime in Finland in 1996 was almost identical.

France

All forms of car crime are relatively more common in France than the average profile. As against this, thefts of two-wheelers, burglary, and thefts of personal

property comprise a smaller proportion of all crimes than they tend to elsewhere. Since 1996, car vandalism has featured even more in the make-up of crime in France, and thefts of two-wheelers bicycle even less. Assaults and threats now also comprise rather more of all crime than in the 1996 sweep.

Japan

The make-up of crime in Japan is singular. Four in ten crimes were thefts of bicycles or motorcycles (overwhelmingly the former). Some other forms of crime were relatively average in terms of their share, but car-related thefts, thefts of personal property, and assaults and threats were comparatively insignificant. (The notion that any cultural 'response effect' contributes to the low figures for assaults and threats runs somewhat counter to the fact that the proportion of sexual incidents was near average.)

The Netherlands

The picture in the Netherlands is not dissimilar to Denmark. Bicycle theft accounts for about a fifth of all crimes, while the proportion of thefts of and from cars is relatively low. Other crimes are similar to the general profile. The make-up of crime in the 1996 and 2000 sweeps was very similar.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland's crime profile very much fits the overall average. (Car-related thefts have a very slightly higher share and thefts of two-wheelers slightly less.) Compared to the 1996 sweep, there was proportionately more car vandalism in 2000, bringing the figures more in line with the average. Theft of two-wheelers have also increased in share, again nearer to the average.

Poland

Again, the make-up of crime in Poland is reasonably average. (There is a slightly higher proportion of car-related thefts, and thefts of personal property.) Compared to the 1996 sweep, there was proportionately more car vandalism in 2000, and even more so than in 1992. Car-related thefts have also increased relative to 1996, alongside a fall in the proportionate share for contact crime.

Portugal

The profile of crime in Portugal was similar to that in Catalonia in many respects, and thus unusual. Over 60% of all offences involved cars, while thefts of two-wheelers were very low relatively in terms of share. However, the proportion of burglaries of all crime was nearer to the average in Portugal than Catalonia, while personal thefts were proportionately lower than in Catalonia.

Scotland

Compared to most other countries, car vandalism accounts for a larger part of all crime in Scotland. The same applies to assaults and threats. Thefts of two-wheelers were proportionately unimportant compared to many other countries. There was a fair degree of similarity with England and Wales in the make-up of crime in Scotland. However, England and Wales was only average in relation to car vandalism, unlike Scotland. And car-related thefts and burglary were a bit more dominant in England and Wales than in Scotland in terms of the share of all crime.

In 1996, car-related thefts in Scotland were above average in terms of proportionate share, whereas in 2000 they are below average. In contrast, contact crime (particularly assaults and threats) comprise a larger share of all crime in 2000 compared to other countries, whereas in 1996 the opposite was true.

Sweden

Like Finland, thefts of two-wheelers made up a much bigger share of overall crime (21%) than in many other countries – although the differences was even greater in 1996 (26%). Car vandalism featured less in the profile of crime in Sweden than elsewhere (again similar to Finland). The same was true of burglary. Contact crime was only slightly above (24% of all crimes) the average level (22%). In this respect Sweden differed from Finland where contact crime was a full 26% of all crime in Finland.

As regards changes over time, there were proportionately fewer thefts of two-wheelers in Sweden in the 2000 sweep than in 1996, relative to other countries. The share that car-related thefts made was nearer the average in 2000, whereas it had been lower than average in 1996.

USA

Burglaries and thefts of personal property feature rather more in the make-up of crime in the USA than in other countries. Thefts of two-wheelers, in contrast, take a smaller share of crime. Otherwise, deviations from the average are not pronounced. Since 1996, thefts of personal property and car vandalism both increased in their share of all offences. This goes in tandem with a smaller share for assaults and threats.

An overview

In sum, these country profiles may be of most interest to the countries concerned as a guide to where their dominant crime problems lie in quantitative terms. But some points are worth highlighting of more general interest. In doing so, we anticipate some of the findings in the following section on the seriousness of crime.

- On average, car vandalism forms a full quarter of the crimes experienced by ICVS respondents in industrialised countries. And the figure was higher in Catalonia,

Portugal, France and Scotland. As will be seen in the next section, though, these incidents are not usually regarded as very serious.

- Assaults and threats are not an insignificant part of the crime profiles overall: as said, they comprised 15% of the incidents mentioned. Assaults with force were regarded more seriously than threats. But threats that respondents brought into the survey count were considered on average more seriously than thefts from cars or pickpocketing.
- Catalonia and Portugal stand out against the norm in having a crime problem dominated by incidents involving cars: rather more than 60% of all the crimes counted. Japan was also unusual in that 40% of the crime counted by the ICVS involved thefts of two-wheelers. The distinctive feature of Finland was the unusually high share of all crime that sexual incidents accounted for (over a quarter).

Changes in the profile of crime in particular countries over the ICVS sweeps give a pointer to local agencies as to how the nature of crime is changing. It does not, though, necessarily point to where the biggest changes in *risk* have occurred. For instance, car-related thefts in Poland are now a more dominant feature of its 2000 crime profile than in the 1996 sweep, although there is no evidence of an actual increase in risks. This is because the balance of relative levels of victimisation has changed.

2.12 Seriousness of crime

In assessing the burden of crime, overall victimisation rates take no account of the nature of what happened. This means that serious crimes such as robbery are given the same weight in counting victimisation experience as more minor ones (such as bicycle theft) – even though, as shown, some countries have proportionately more minor crimes than others do. This section draws on a question, introduced in the 1992 ICVS, which asks victims to assess the seriousness of what happened. The question asked was: ‘Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you (or your household). Was it very serious, fairly serious or not very serious.’

The question on seriousness is used below in three ways:

- *Overall seriousness ranking*: to look at which ICVS crimes were typically felt to be the most serious, and the most minor.
- *Differences in seriousness ratings across countries*: to see whether people in different countries generally view the seriousness of different offences in a similar way.
- *A seriousness index*: to create an index of overall victimisation that takes account of both the profile of crime in different countries and how seriously it is rated.

Table 5 Seriousness of crimes according to victims in 17 countries: 2000 ICVS

	Very serious %	Fairly serious %	Not very serious %
Car theft: not recovered	57	31	11
Sexual assaults	54	30	16
Car theft: recovered	46	38	17
Robbery with weapon	45	34	21
Assault	41	34	25
Burglary with entry	40	34	25
Theft of motorcycle or moped	34	40	26
Robbery without weapon	32	38	30
Other theft of personal property	27	41	32
Threats	27	37	36
Offensive sexual behaviour	21	30	49
Attempted burglary	20	31	49
Pickpocketing	20	35	45
Bicycle theft	15	37	48
Theft from car	14	34	52
Car vandalism	13	31	56

Crimes are sorted by 'very serious'.

Overall seriousness ranking

Table 5 shows what proportion of ICVS crimes were considered very, fairly and not very serious, taking all 17 countries as a whole. Certain crimes are sub-divided (for instance thefts of cars are divided according to whether or not the car was recovered).

Car thefts where the owner did not get the car back were regarded most seriously (57% of incidents were felt to be very serious). Next most serious were sexual assaults (54%), and then car thefts even if the car was recovered (46%). The seriousness accorded to car theft is likely to reflect the sheer inconvenience of having a car taken, as well as the generally large monetary value of the loss, even though there may be compensation from insurance.

Robbery involving weapon use (45% of incidents were considered very serious) was rated on virtually the same level as thefts of recovered cars (although taking very and fairly seriously together, car thefts were considered more serious). Assaults with force (41%) were much on a par with burglaries in which someone entered the home. The least serious crimes were car vandalism (only 13% were considered very

serious), theft from cars (14%) and bicycle theft (15%). These results are similar to previous ICVS findings.

Differences in seriousness ratings across countries

The next issue is whether seriousness ratings for different types of offence vary across country in a way that might suggest different tolerance or attitudinal thresholds to different crimes. To analyse current results, each incident mentioned by victims in different countries was scored for seriousness. (The scores were based on a three-point scale with 'very serious' scored as 3, 'fairly serious' as 2 and 'not very serious' as 1.) The best overall measure of whether seriousness ratings for different types of offences differ across country is to look at the average scores for the 11 ICVS crimes taken together. In computing this average, each of the eleven types of crime was given equal weight so that differences between countries are not affected by variations in victimisation rates. (Full results are in Table 8 in Appendix 4.)

The mean scores for the 11 crimes did not differ very greatly by country. Ten of the seventeen countries had mean scores falling within 10% of the overall average. The general similarity of mean scores suggest that people in different countries have similar attitudinal thresholds as to the seriousness of different crimes. It also suggests that people do not differ very greatly in the *types* of incidents they are prepared to tell interviewers about.

The relatively small variations in seriousness ratings in the 2000 ICVS centred on there being comparatively high mean scores in Northern Ireland (2.2), Catalonia, Japan, England and Wales, and Poland (all 2.1). Lowest scores were found in Denmark (1.6), and Finland (1.7). These differences could reflect possible differences in the nature of crime experienced (which are not particularly well measured in the ICVS) – or some degree of variation in attitudes to crime. They could also be due to differences in connotation of the word 'serious'.

Another issue is whether the *relative* ranking of the seriousness of different crimes differs across country. The 2000 ICVS results (see Table 8 in Appendix 4) show that people in different countries judged the relative seriousness of different crimes with a fair degree of consistency, again suggesting a wide consensus about the import of conventional crime. This is in line with previous analyses on the 1992 survey (Van Dijk and Van Kesteren, 1996) and the 1996 one (Mayhew and Van Dijk, 1997). For 2000, the main results are:²⁶

- Car theft was considered by victims as the most serious offence in half of the 16 countries (i.e., the mean scores were highest), and the second or third most serious in all the rest except Denmark.

26 Motorcycle thefts are excluded from these comparisons because of particularly small numbers of victims.

- Burglary with entry was rated most seriously in four countries, and second most serious in a further six.
- Robbery was considered the most serious offence in four countries and second most serious in another four.
- In virtually all countries, car vandalism was rated as least serious, after which thefts from cars, and then bicycle theft had the lowest mean seriousness scores.

An index of crime in relation to the seriousness

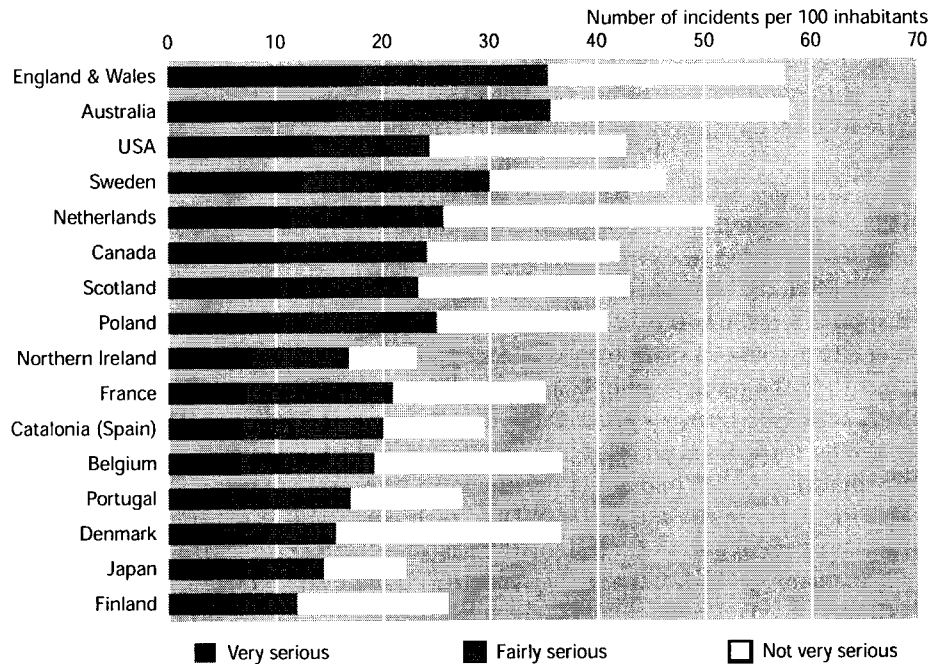
Finally, we turn to the question of whether the picture of the overall 'burden of crime' shown earlier in Figure 6 on the basis of prevalence and incidence rates changes when the seriousness of crimes as judged by victims is taken into account. The approach taken was to calculate an overall incidence rate for each country taking into account the seriousness of each component crime as judged by local victims.^{27, 28} The results are in Figure 7, where countries are ranked by the number of 'very serious' crimes per 100 inhabitants.

How do the corrections for crime seriousness alter the 'burden of crime' picture? Most countries remain in more or less the same rank order position as in relation to overall incidence or prevalence risks. Thus, these still stand as reasonable indicators. Comparing overall prevalence risks with risks adjusted for crime seriousness, Australia, England and Wales, the Netherlands and Sweden still remain most pressured by crime. However, Denmark and Canada fall back in the relative order of countries when seriousness is taken into account. In contrast, the USA goes a fair degree higher in the list. The picture is generally similar, too, when unadjusted *incidence* risks are compared with a crime count taking seriousness into account. The USA still moves up, but less so than with the comparison with prevalence rates since it already fared worse on unadjusted incidence rates. Northern Ireland also fares rather worse when seriousness is taken into account.

27 This approach is different from that in the 1996 ICVS analysis, when overall incidence rates were weighted according to seriousness of each component crime as judged the average for the 14 countries in the 1996 analysis. The current approach allows for differences in seriousness perceptions between countries. Since these were modest, however, the general thrust of the 2000 ICVS results is similar to that from 1996.

28 Thus, for instance the 9.4 bicycle thefts per 100 inhabitants in Sweden break down into a rate of 1.6 thefts considered 'very serious' (17% of 9.4), a rate of 3.7 'fairly serious' thefts (39% of 9.4), and a rate of 4.1 'not very serious' thefts (44% of 9.4). The 2.3 burglaries per 100 inhabitants break down into a rate of 1.11 'very serious' (49% of 2.3), 0.68 'fairly serious' (30% of 2.3) and 0.46 'not very serious' (20% of 2.3). The same procedure is applied to all other crimes, and these are then added to produce an overall incidence rate divided into three seriousness levels. In Sweden, the result was a rate 12.4 'very serious' crimes per 100 inhabitants, a rate of 17.6 'fairly serious' crimes, and a rate of 16.4 'not very serious' crimes. This total is the same as the 46.4 crimes per 100 reported on earlier in the chapter.

Figure 7 Incidence rates for 16 crimes by seriousness



Countries are sorted by number of very serious crimes.

2.13 Trends in crime

Countries that have taken part in the ICVS more than once have usually done so to align themselves with others in the ongoing sweep rather than to provide any solid indicator of trends over time – for which sample sizes are small. What the ICVS shows in terms of trends nonetheless bears inspection.

Table 6 shows results, based on incidence rates which provide the most complete measure of all crimes experienced. Attempted burglary has been excluded as there was no measure in 1989. Offensive sexual behaviour and threats are also omitted. This is because (i) they are more likely to be susceptible to changes over time in the propensity to report to interviewers; and (ii) they were omitted in trend analysis done on the basis of the 1996 ICVS sweep. Trends in individual crime will be insufficiently reliable, but some mention is made of trend differences for property crime (all thefts and car vandalism) and violent crime (robbery, sexual assault and assault with force). The risk levels mentioned are for the year prior to the survey.

Table 6 Trends in crime

	1988	1991	1995	1999
Australia	46.3	49.5	.	↓44.0
Belgium	27.5	27.7	.	29.7
Canada	41.7	44.8	↓38.0	33.9*↓
England & Wales	27.1	↑47.7	49.5	46.1
Finland ¹	20.7	↑28.5	25.5	24.1*↓
France	29.4	.	↑38.9	↓29.7
Netherlands	41.3	↑49.7	51.0	↓42.3
Northern Ireland	21.1	.	23.1	20.7
Poland	.	37.1	36.3	36.3
Scotland	27.2	.	↑38.4	35.3*↑
Sweden	.	31.2	↑38.1	39.4
Switzerland ²	21.3	.	↑36.3	↓18.4
USA ³	51.0	45.5	39.5*↓	34.2*↓
7 countries	36.5	41.9	.	.
7 countries	.	40.6	39.7	.
11 countries	.	.	37.7	32.7

1 Finland estimate used for theft from car (2000).

2 Estimates used for crimes against property (2000).

3 Estimates used for all 10 offences (1992).

↑ and ↓ indicate that the difference compared to the *previous survey* is statistically significant (t-test; $p < 0.10$)

↑ indicates an increase over the previous sweep; ↓ denotes a decrease.

* indicates, where appropriate, that the difference with one survey in between is statistically significant (t-test, $p < 0.10$).

We start with some broad conclusions, and then provide more detail. The broad conclusions are:

- Generally speaking, the ICVS suggests that crime rose between 1988 and 1991, stabilised or fell in 1995, then fell back more in 1999. This is the dominant pattern in many individual countries.
- The picture in North America differs from that in Europe. The USA has shown consistent drops in crime since 1988. Canada had a modest increase in 1991, but lower figures in 1995 as well as in 1999, leaving overall crime levels lower than in 1988. In the three European countries with four ICVS measures (England and Wales, Finland and the Netherlands), crime levels are still higher than in 1988, despite a fall in risks in 1999. Compared with 1991, risks fell more in North America than in five of the seven European countries showing falls.
- Trends in property crime and violence differ somewhat. Overall, both increased between 1988 and 1991. Between 1991 and 1995, there are indications that

violent crime rose marginally more than property crime in four out of seven countries, though elsewhere there was little proportionate difference. Since 1995, there has been a much more consistent fall in property crime. Changes in violence are variable.

Trends between 1988-1991

For the seven countries that can be compared here, there was an average increase from 37 incidents per 100 people in 1988 to 42 in 1991. (The increase was more marked excluding the USA.) Five of the seven countries experienced higher crime levels: England and Wales (with the highest increase), the Netherlands, Finland, Australia, and Canada. (The first three increases were statistically significant.) Crime in Belgium showed no change, and it fell in the USA (ns).

Trends between 1991-1995

There are again comparisons possible for seven countries. On average, crime stabilised at around 40 incidents per 100 inhabitants, but this conceals some differences. In the USA and Canada, as said, risks fell over this period, and there was a less marked fall in Finland. In Sweden, there was a statistically significantly *increase* (of 26%) in incidence rates. In the other countries, shifts were not marked, or statistically robust.

France, Scotland, Switzerland and Northern Ireland did not participate in the 1992 survey but did so in 1989. In the first three countries there were significantly higher victimisation rates in 1995 than in 1988, with the increase in Switzerland largest. Risks in Northern Ireland also rose, but the change was not statistically robust.

Trends between 1995-1999

Eleven countries can be compared here. On average, risks fell from 38 incidents per 100 in 1995 to 33 in 1999. There were falls in most countries. Exceptions were Sweden and Poland, where there was little change. The most statistically robust falls were in France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Variations in property crime and violence

Between 1988 and 1991, there were no very evident or consistent differences as regards trends in property crime and violence. Between 1991 and 1995, there are indications that violent crimes rose marginally more than property crime in four out of seven countries that can be compared, while elsewhere there was little proportionate difference. Of the four countries that can be compared with 1989, all showed bigger increases in violence than property crime.

Between 1995 and 1999, nine of the eleven countries with available comparisons registered a decrease in property crimes (albeit some of them small), while in two (Poland and Sweden) there was little change. For violent crime, risks rose in five

countries and fell in six - though many of the changes were relatively modest. Taking all available countries together, there was little difference in violence risks over the four years.

The concluding chapter returns to trends in crime, and looks also at the picture from police statistics.

Individual risk factors

3.1 Introduction

So far in this report we have focused on *average* levels of victimization in particular countries, looking at how these compare with other countries, and over time. However, a wealth of victimological literature suggests that, *within* countries, some people will be more at risk than others. This chapter examines these differences in risk. It uses information collected in the ICVS about the respondent's personal characteristics (such as age and marital status), the income level of the household, and the size of the locality in which it is placed.

The variables used are regularly included in victimological risk analysis. Larger independent surveys with more risk-related variables allow more refined analysis of course. Nonetheless, the ICVS measures are among the key ones usually brought into play within the dominant, and closely related, theoretical perspectives on risk – which centre on lifestyle; routine activities; and opportunity structures (see, e.g., Felson, 1998; Van Dijk, 1994; Wittebrood and Nieuwbeerta, 2000). Between them, they highlight the following factors as heightening risks:

- *Where people live.* Those in more urban localities are assumed to live nearer to high offending populations. Also the daily routines of urban dwellers may leave targets less 'socially well guarded' and bring people into contact with each other in relatively anonymous settings. Urbanisation, too, may undermine social cohesiveness. The ICVS measure taken here is simply size of locality.
- *A risky lifestyle* – or more frequent self-exposure to criminal opportunities. This is measured here by an ICVS question on how often the respondent usually goes out in the evening.²⁹
- *Target attractiveness* – either of the individual and/or their belongings. This is measured here by household income.
- *Weak guardianship.* This assumes that risks are increased when many activities take place outside the home and when people are, for instance, frequently in the company of strangers. The analysis below employs marital status as a proxy measure of this (with those who are married assumed to be likely to stay at home more). The frequency of going out in the evening is also relevant, which is itself likely to be related to age.

²⁹ Other measures sometimes used for instance are the frequency of visiting pubs and clubs, or using public transport regularly.

Differences in risk are examined below in relation to various types of victimisation. These are divided into two main groups. The first is *property crime*: thefts of and from cars (labelled 'car thefts' for convenience); burglary; and so-called 'petty crimes' (car vandalism, bicycle theft, and thefts of personal property. The second group is *contact crime*: (robbery together with assaults and threats; and sexual incidents (asked of women only)). It should be borne in mind that within the property crime group, all offences with the exception of thefts from personal property are 'household crimes' about which the respondent answers on behalf of the household at large. Consequently, *individual* respondent characteristics, such as age and evening lifestyle, do not necessarily describe very well the dominant household type. (For instance a young, socially active respondent can be living with 'stay at home' middle-aged parents.)

3.2 The effects of individual risk factors on victimisation

Three analyses are presented below. The first (Table 7) shows straightforward prevalence risks of victimisation in terms of the available ICVS measures.³⁰ The second analysis (Table 8) presents a summary measure of the effects on risks of each *individual* risk factor (e.g., gender or age). The summary measure is expressed as an 'odds-ratio', which is explained more below. The third analysis (Table 9) takes account of the fact that some risk characteristics are themselves related to others (for instance, unmarried people are likely to be younger and to have a more socially active lifestyle). This final analysis, therefore, looks at the *independent* effect of any particular risk characteristic, net of its overlap with related characteristics. Table 7 shows that there were higher risks of victimisation, compared to the average, for:

- Those in the *largest conurbations* (of populations over 100,000). Differences were most pronounced in relation to car thefts and sexual incidents. For all ICVS crimes, those in the most urban areas have approaching double the risk of victimisation as those in the least urban areas.
- Households with *higher incomes*. The differences were most marked for car thefts, petty crime, and sexual incidents. This result on the face of it might seem at odds with conventional criminological wisdom that more socially deprived areas face higher risks of crime. The explanation is likely to be that the current analysis is a 'micro' rather than a 'macro' one (see, e.g., Ellingworth et al., 1997). In other words, it is looking at *individual* risks rather than *area* ones. In poorer neighbourhoods, households in general might have higher risk, but within (and

30 Each country is given equal weight in the analyses in this Chapter. This is to avoid countries with larger samples unduly influencing results.

Table 7 Differences in risks of victimisation in 1999: 2000 ICVS (16 countries combined)¹

	Crimes against property				Contact crimes		Any crime	
	Car thefts ² (owners)	Burglary and attempts	'Petty crimes' ³	All property crimes	Robbery, assaults & threats	Sexual incidents (women)		All contact crimes
	% victimised once or more in 1999							
Average risk	6.3	3.3	12.8	18.3	4.1	1.7	4.7	21.4
Town size								
<10,000	4.7	2.7	9.6	14.2	2.9	0.9	3.3	16.4
10-100,000	6.0	3.2	13.5	18.8	4.6	1.9	5.2	22.4
>100,000	8.8	4.2	15.6	22.6	4.9	2.6	5.7	26.2
Income ⁴								
Lower	4.7	3.1	10.0	14.3	3.6	1.4	4.2	17.4
Higher	7.2	3.5	14.7	21.1	4.4	2.0	5.1	24.3
Age								
55+	3.6	3.0	7.5	11.6	2.0	0.2	2.1	13.1
25-54	6.5	3.2	13.8	19.7	4.2	1.7	4.7	22.9
16-24	10.2	4.2	19.0	26.0	7.4	4.8	9.2	32.0
Going out ⁵								
Not often	5.1	2.9	10.4	15.1	3.0	1.0	3.4	17.5
Often	7.5	3.8	15.1	21.4	5.2	2.6	6.0	25.3
Married								
Yes	5.3	2.8	11.5	16.6	2.7	0.9	3.0	18.7
No	8.1	4.2	14.7	20.8	6.1	2.9	7.2	25.5
Education ⁶								
Lower	5.1	2.9	10.2	14.6	3.3	1.1	3.6	17.2
Higher	7.0	3.6	14.5	20.8	4.6	2.2	5.4	24.4
Gender								
Female	5.9	3.4	12.3	17.6	3.6	1.7	4.9	20.9
Male	6.7	3.3	13.2	18.9	4.5	na	4.5	21.9

1 Victimization percentages are computed after listwise deletion of cases. This means that if any information on a risk factors was missing (e.g. the respondent answered 'don't know', refused to answer, or the questions were not asked), the case was omitted from analysis. Average victimisation risks may therefore differ somewhat from those mentioned elsewhere in this report. Switzerland is omitted completely.

2 Car thefts are thefts of and from cars. Motorcycle thefts are included in 'all crimes'.

3 'Petty crimes' covers car vandalism, bicycle theft, and thefts of personal property.

4 Those on 'lower' incomes have an income less than average in each country. Those on 'higher' incomes earn more than average.

5 The 'going out' variable is based on answers to a question about how many times people usually go out in the evening. Those counted as 'often' indicated to go out at least once a week or more. Those counted as 'not often' go out less frequently.

6 Those with 'lower' education are in the lower half of the educational distribution. Those with 'higher' education are in the upper half of the distribution.

- outside them) more affluent households could be the most vulnerable (probably because they offer a greater abundance of 'criminal rewards').
- *Younger respondents* – particularly in relation to the two contact crimes, and car thefts.
 - *Those who went out more frequently*. The differences here were most pronounced for contact crimes.
 - *Those who were unmarried*, particularly again with respect to contact crime.
 - *Those with a higher educational status*, particularly for sexual incidents. It cannot be ruled out that there is some 'response effect' in operation here, such that the more literate and numerate perform better at the task of remembering victimisation. More likely, though – and later results endorse this – is that higher educational status is itself related to other things, such as being younger and less home-bound.
 - *Males*. For property crime, the differences were relatively slight, and this will reflect sampling procedure whereby either a man or women could answer on behalf of the household. For robbery, the male: female difference was larger.

Table 8 presents 'odds-ratio' for any one particular risk variable, such as size of locality. An odds-ratio is (a) the odds of someone in a certain group (e.g., in the largest conurbation) being victimised as against them not being victimised, divided by (b) the odds for someone in the 'base' (or reference) group. In all cases, the base group has been taken as those at lowest risk. (In the case of size of locality, for instance, this is those in areas with less than 10,000 population.) The higher the odds-ratio, the stronger the effect of the particular risk factor on victimisation. The calculation of the odds-ratios is straightforward. Table 7 shows, for instance, that 5.2% of those who go out more frequently were victims of robbery and assaults and threats once or more in 1999. The risk for the less socially active is 3.0%. The odds-ratio – or the 'relative risks' for the socially active as against the rest – is computed as $[5.2 / (100 - 5.2)] / [3.0 / (100 - 3.0)]$: 1.77. Thus, the risk of robbery and assaults and threats is 1.77 times (or nearly 80%) higher for those who go out once a week or more as against those who go out less often.

By far the biggest differences in Table 8 emerge for sexual incidents, where the youngest women (aged 16-24) are 25 times more at risk than women aged 55 or older. Being younger also has a strong effect on risks of robbery and assaults and threats, and car thefts. Those who are not married face higher risks than those who are married – for instance by a factor of 2.3 for robbery and assaults and threats, and for women by a factor of 3.3 for sexual incidents.

Table 8 Uncontrolled effects of risk factors (odds-ratios) on victimisation in 1999: 2000 ICVS (16 countries combined)¹

	Crimes against property				Contact crimes		Any crime
	Car thefts ² (owners)	Burglary and attempts	'Petty crimes' ³	All property crimes	Robbery, assaults & threats	Sexual incidents (women)	
	% victimised once or more in 1999						
Town size (Base = <10,000)							
10-100,000	1.29	1.19	1.47	1.40	1.61	2.13	1.47
>100,000	1.96	1.58	1.74	1.76	1.73	2.94	1.81
Income ⁴ (Base = Low)							
High	1.57	1.13	1.55	1.60	1.23	1.44	1.52
Age (Base = 55+)							
25-54	1.86	1.07	1.97	1.87	2.15	8.63	1.97
16-24	3.04	1.42	2.89	2.68	3.92	25.16	3.12
Going out ⁵ (Base = Not often)							
Often	1.51	1.32	1.53	1.53	1.77	2.64	1.60
Married (Base = Married)							
Not married	1.57	1.52	1.33	1.32	2.34	3.29	1.49
Education ⁶ (Base = Low)							
High	1.40	1.25	1.49	1.54	1.41	2.02	1.55
Gender (Base = Female)							
Male ⁷	1.15	0.97	1.08	1.09	1.26	-	1.08

- 1 The odds-ratios are based on prevalence risks in 1999 (% victimised once or more). 'Uncontrolled' means that each category (e.g., town size) is considered independently of any association with another category.
- 2 Car thefts are thefts of and from cars. Motorcycle thefts are included in 'all crimes'.
- 3 'Petty crimes' covers car vandalism, bicycle theft, and thefts of personal property.
- 4 Those on 'lower' incomes have an income less than average in each country. Those on 'higher' incomes earn more than average.
- 5 The 'going out' variable is based on answers to a question about how many times people usually go out in the evening. Those counted as 'often' indicated to go out at least once a week or more. Those counted as 'not often' go out less frequently.
- 6 Those with 'lower' education are in the lower half of the educational distribution. Those with 'higher' education are in the upper half of the distribution.
- 7 Comparing men and women on all contact crime is somewhat inappropriate since men were not asked about sexual incidents. The odds-ratio for men was 0.91.

3.3 Multivariate analyses

Multivariate analysis allows more sensitive measurement of which *particular characteristics are important in determining vulnerability to crime*. This is because, as said, it takes account of the overlap between different characteristics. Table 9 presents odds-ratios for individual risk factors, controlling for any overlap with others.

The main features of Table 9 are as follows:

- As one would expect, odds-ratios for particular variables are usually smaller than when they are considered in tandem with other variables than when they are not (i.e., as in Table 8). Nonetheless, most risk factors examined have odds-ratios larger than one in relation to most victimisation types. This indicates that each has some independent effects on risks. One main exception was that gender was relatively unimportant in relation to property crime, contrary to the earlier analyses.
- Two of the biggest changes in the profile of risks (when overlaps with other risk factors are taken into account) are in relation to the *frequency of going out* and *educational status*. A more socially active lifestyle still heightened risks, but much less so. This either suggests that 'lifestyle' *per se* is less important than basic social characteristics (such as being young, and an urban dweller). Or more probably, it indicates that cursory measures of lifestyle used in the ICVS and other victimisation surveys do not do justice to the nuances of exposure to risky situations. Having a *higher educational status* also seemed less important after other risk variables were controlled for. This is likely to reflect the fact, for instance, that younger people now have more educational qualifications.
- Net of other effects, *urbanisation* continued to be an influential risk factor. Risks of property crime, for instance, were 60% higher in the most urban areas compared to the least urbanised ones. The biggest reduction in the 'urbanisation effect', when other things were taken into account, was in relation to contact crime. This is likely to be because the highest risk victims according to Table 7 (e.g., young single people) more often live in the most urbanised areas.
- *Income* also continued to be of importance, although for sexual incidents it was less so when other risk dimensions were controlled for. This might well be because higher-income women more often live in more urbanised areas.
- *Being younger* also remained important. But it was rather less so having taken account of other variables (e.g., that the young go out more).
- *Being married* also still heightened risks, but again less so than when other things related to being married were taken into account. The differential in risks of sexual incidents for unmarried women, for instance, was much weaker after other factors were accounted for (e.g., simply being younger).

Table 9 Controlled effects of risk factors (odds-ratios) on victimisation in 1999: 2000 ICVS (16 countries combined)¹

	Crimes against property				Contact crimes			Any crime
	Car thefts ² (owners)	Burglary and attempts	Petty crimes ³	All property crimes	Robbery, assaults & threats	Sexual incidents (women)	All contact crimes	
	% victimised once or more in 1999							
Town size (Base = <10,000)								
10-100,000	1.26	1.14	1.39	1.33	1.48	1.96	1.53	1.39
>100,000	1.81	1.43	1.58	1.60	1.47	2.51	1.57	1.64
Income ⁴ (Base = Low)								
High	1.42	1.11	1.33	1.39	1.16	1.17	1.14	1.33
Age (Base = 55+)								
25-54	1.66	1.00	1.73	1.61	1.92	8.05	2.15	1.72
16-24	2.34	1.04	2.27	2.04	2.51	15.48	3.05	2.31
Going out ⁵ (Base = Not often)								
Often	1.18	1.17	1.21	1.22	1.25	1.45	1.28	1.23
Married (Base = Married)								
Not married	1.27	1.47	1.15	1.18	1.99	2.40	2.00	1.29
Education ⁶ (Base = Low)								
High	1.02	1.10	1.07	1.11	1.01	0.96	1.04	1.10
Gender (Base = Female)								
Male ⁷	1.10	0.96	1.01	1.02	1.19	-	-	0.99

1 The odds-ratios are based on prevalence risks in 1999 (% victimised once or more). 'Controlled' means that each category (e.g., town size) is considered controlling for associations with all other categories.

2 Car thefts are thefts of and from cars. Motorcycle thefts are included in 'all crimes'.

3 'Petty crimes' covers car vandalism, bicycle theft, and thefts of personal property.

4 Those on 'lower' incomes have an income less than average in each country. Those on 'higher' incomes earn more than average.

5 The 'going out' variable is based on answers to a question about how many times people usually go out in the evening. Those counted as 'often' indicated to go out at least once a week or more. Those counted as 'not often' go out less frequently.

6 Those with 'lower' education are in the lower half of the educational distribution. Those with 'higher' education are in the upper half of the distribution.

7 Comparing men and women on all contact crime is somewhat inappropriate since men were not asked about sexual incidents. The odds-ratio for men was 0.85.

We do not present here any analysis of whether the picture of differential risk is the same in each of the individual countries in the ICVS. Suffice it to say that the results were *broadly* similar across country, indicating that the contours of victimisation risk are *relatively stable*. *Future reports on the 2000 ICVS will explore differences more specifically.*

Reporting crime and the police

4.1 Introduction

This section concentrates mainly on the issue of reporting victimisation to the police. It considers how reporting rates vary across offence types, and across country. The reasons for *not* reporting are then considered: how these differ for different types of victimisation, and whether those in different countries react differently in their decisions not to report. After this, we look at reasons *for* reporting to the police – again in relation to different offence types, and in relation to country differences. The chapter then moves onto what victims who reported felt about the police response: how many were satisfied with it, and if they were not, why not. After this, there is some analysis of how many victims said they received help from a specialised victim support agency, and if they did not, whether they felt such help would have been useful. Finally, we consider how people in general – both victims and non-victims – feel about the performance of the police in their local area, and about how helpful in general they feel the police are.

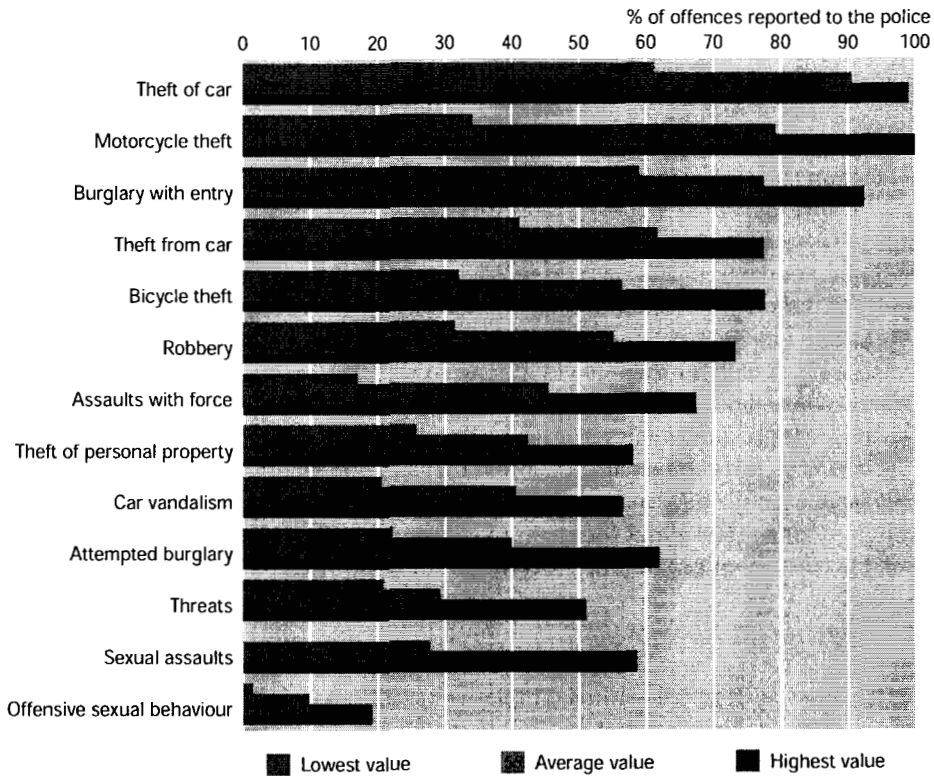
4.2 Reporting to the police

The frequency with which victims (or relatives and friends on their behalf) report offences to the police is strongly related to the type of offence involved. Figure 8 shows average reporting rates in all 17 countries in the 2000 ICVS.³¹ Details are also shown of the highest and lowest reporting rates in the 17 countries. For instance, the proportion of burglaries with entry reported ranged from 59% in Portugal to 92% in Belgium, with an average value for all 17 countries of 77%.

There are differences in reporting rates for different types of offences. In most countries, almost all cars and motorcycles stolen were reported, as well as most burglaries with entry. About two-thirds of thefts from cars were reported, and rather more than half of bicycle thefts and robberies. Only about a third of all assaults and threats were drawn to the attention of the police, although the figure was higher for assaults with force (45%) than for threats (29%). Sexual incidents mentioned to interviewers were least frequently reported (on average 15% were). Where sexual

31 The figures refer to the last incident reported to the police over the previous five years. Reporting rates for corruption and consumer fraud are not given since victimisation rates were insufficiently high (see Chapter 2). Details of the few incidents reported to the police and other authorities are given in Appendix 4, Tables 4 and 5.

Figure 8 Percentage of offences reported to the police (highest, lowest and average values): 17 countries

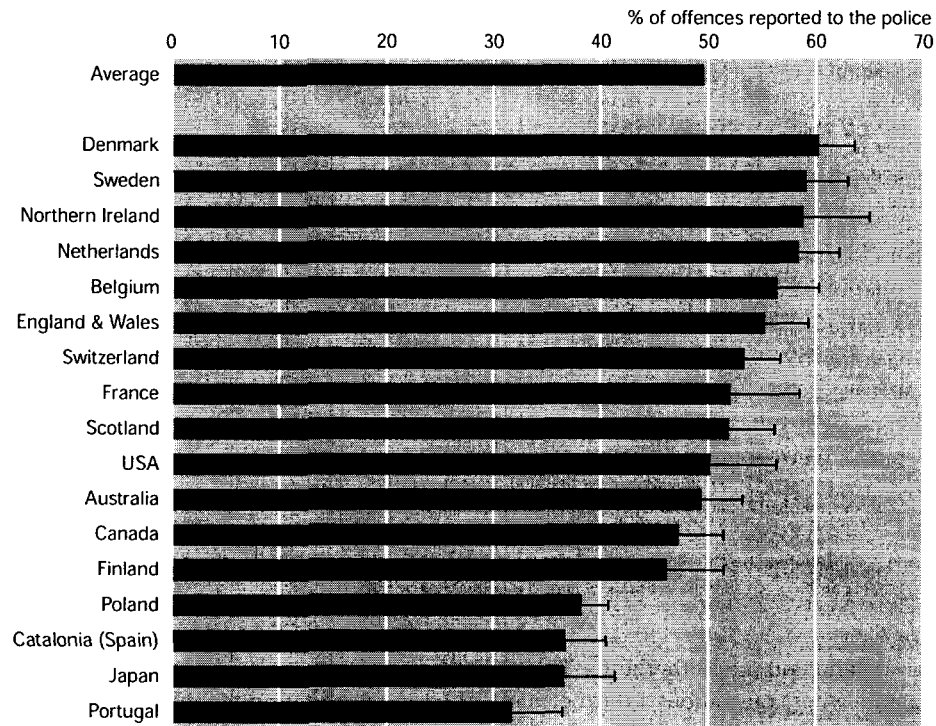


Crimes are sorted by average percentage.

assault was mentioned, though, 28% of incidents were reported; where simply offensive behaviour was involved, only 10% were drawn to police attention. There was more variation in reporting rates for some crimes than others. One of the largest apparent differences is in relation to motorcycle theft, although this is likely to reflect the small number of victims involved. Relatively large differences across countries are also evident for sexual assaults (with a very low reporting rate in Finland and a very high one in Scotland), and for assaults with force (with a low reporting rate in Japan, but high ones in the Netherlands and Northern Ireland). The small numerical base again, though, needs to be borne in mind.

In considering relative propensities to report crime in different countries, the overall proportion of *all* offences reported is not a sound measure. This is because, as seen,

Figure 9 **Percentage of offences reported to the police: overall figure for six types of offences**



reporting levels vary by offence type, so overall reporting levels will be influenced by the make-up of crime in each country. Figure 9 offers a compromise by showing reporting levels for six offences for which levels of reporting are most variable and/or experience of victimisation is comparatively high.³² The offences are thefts from cars, car vandalism, bicycle theft, burglary with entry, attempted burglary and thefts of personal property. (The reporting rates relate to the last incident reported over the previous five years.) A full breakdown of reporting rates, including results from previous ICVS sweeps is given in Table 9 in Appendix 4.

In the 17 countries as a whole, exactly half of the six crimes were reported to the police. The highest reporting rates (around 60%) were in Denmark, Sweden, North-

32 Omitted are car and motorcycle thefts (which are usually reported and are relatively uncommon), and robbery (for which numbers per country are small). Also, omitted are sexual incidents and assaults/threats. Here, the proportion reported will be influenced by, respectively, the ratio of sexual assaults to offensive sexual behaviour, and assaults to threats.

Table 10 Percentage of offences reported to the police^{1, 2}

	1989	1992	1996	2000
Australia	49	↓ 43		↑ 47
Belgium	51	↑ 68		↓ 56
Canada	51	51	50	47
England & Wales	56	58	55	55
Finland	50	↓ 44	↑ 50	46
France	53		48	52
Netherlands	54	57	55	58
Northern Ireland	39		↑ 50	↑ 59
Poland		32	32	↑ 38
Scotland	64		↓ 56	↓ 52
Sweden		58	56	59
Switzerland	62		↓ 54	53
USA	55		53	50

1 Based on theft from cars; car vandalism; bicycle theft; burglary with entry; attempted burglary; and theft of personal property. Based on last incident reported over the previous five years.

2 Countries that participated less than three times are omitted.

↑ and ↓ indicate that the difference compared to the previous survey is statistically significant (t-test; $p < 0.10$).

↑ indicates an increase over the previous sweep; ↓ denotes a decrease.

ern Ireland and the Netherlands. The lowest were in Portugal, Japan, Catalonia and Poland, where only about a third or more of crimes were reported. The figures for Portugal and Catalonia are consistent with the low reporting rates for the South European countries – Spain and Italy – from earlier surveys.

Trends in reporting over time

Thirteen countries have participated in at least three rounds in the ICVS. Reporting rates over time for the six crimes taken are shown in Table 10. There are two things of note:

- First, there is no evidence that reporting rates have changed much over the years in most of the countries. The average reporting rates for the six crimes has been within a narrow range of 51% to 53% for the countries taking part at least three times.
- Secondly, *relative* levels of reporting are very broadly consistent over the sweeps, and where there are changes they are not always statistically robust. The most marked change in position is in relation to Northern Ireland. The level of reporting in 2000 was comparatively high, whereas in 1996 it had been comparatively low. One explanation for this may be the change in the profile of crime, with a larger proportion of the total count of crime comprising burglaries with entry

and thefts from cars, which have higher reporting levels than some other offences. Reporting has also increased in Poland, but there is no evident change in the profile of crime that explains this. In Scotland, reporting has gone down since 1989, and this is consistent with there being proportionately fewer crimes in 2000 with higher reporting rates (e.g., burglary with entry). There is a similar fall in reporting in Switzerland, and here again changes in the profile of crime may be more an issue than a change in the propensity to report. Reporting rates in Belgium have also fluctuated somewhat, but there is less change in the profile of crime to explain this.³³

4.3 Reasons for not reporting to the police

Victims who did not report were asked why not in relation to five crimes – burglary with entry, thefts from cars, robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats. (The last three are termed ‘contact crimes’). More than one reason could be given. Those who *did* report were also asked to say why they had done so, and this is discussed later.

Table 11 shows reasons for not reporting the five crimes for all 17 countries together. That the incident was ‘not serious enough’ was by far the most important reason for not bringing in the police. About four in ten non-reporters mentioned this, and even more when thefts from cars went unreported. A quarter of victims felt it was inappropriate to call the police, or said they or the family solved it. The idea that the police could do nothing was mentioned fairly frequently (e.g., by one in five victims of thefts of cars who did not report). Few victims mentioned fear or dislike of the police as a reason for not reporting, although it was slightly more often mentioned in relation to contact crime. Fear of reprisals was also infrequently mentioned, though it was rather more often mentioned in relation to contact crime than the two property crimes.

Some response categories are fairly close in meaning. For instance, an incident considered as ‘inappropriate for the police’ might be one that the victim felt was not worth troubling the police about, or in which someone known to the victim was involved. There is also some ambiguity in some of the reasons for not reporting. For instance, ‘the police could do nothing’ might mean that the harm, loss or damage cannot be rectified; that there was insufficient proof of what happened; or that it seems impossible that an offender could be apprehended.

33 There was an unusually high proportion of victims in Belgium in the 2000 ICVS compared to 1992 who did not report to the police because they felt they could not or would not do anything about. On the face of it, this may signify lower confidence in the police, although general attitudes to police performance in Belgium actually improved between the 1992 and 2000 sweeps.

Table 11 Reasons for not reporting to the police: all countries (percentages)¹

	Theft from car ²	Burglary with entry	Robbery	Sexual incidents	Assault & threats	All five crimes
Not serious / no loss	53	34	39	38	34	42
Solved it ourselves / inappropriate for the police ³	14	26	21	31	29	24
Police could do nothing	19	13	16	13	13	14
Police wouldn't do anything	16	10	12	7	10	11
Fear of reprisals	<1	2	7	8	7	5
Fear / dislike of the police	1	3	4	4	4	3
Reported to other authorities	1	2	2	4	4	3
No insurance	3	1	1	<1	<1	1
Other / don't know	18	25	23	24	23	22

1 Multiple responses were allowed, so percentages may add to more than 100%. Based on last incident over the previous five years.

2 Reasons for not reporting thefts from cars was not asked in Switzerland.

3 'Solved it myself', 'My family solved it' and 'Not appropriate for the police' are taken together.

There was a clear pattern in which, as one would expect, crimes that were rated as serious by victims were reported most often (72% were). Of incidents judged to be 'somewhat serious', 56% were reported. Of those judged 'not very serious', a much lower 37% were drawn attention to the police.

Assessments of seriousness made most difference to reporting levels for threats and sexual incidents: very few incidents were reported which were considered not very serious. For burglaries, thefts of cars, motorcycles or bicycles, seriousness judgements certainly made a difference, but to a lesser degree. This is probably because other factors also exerted an influence (such as wanting property back, or needing to make an insurance claim).

Reasons for not reporting differed somewhat across country. This will in part reflect the relative weight of different crimes among the five types considered. Table 12 shows details of why respondents said crimes were not brought to the attention of the police. (Tables 10, 11 and 12 in Appendix 4 show results in more detail for all five crimes.)

A technical issue needs mentioning first in relation to Table 12. This is that the number of answers respondents gave in Belgium was greatly in excess of that in other countries; the same applied to Poland, although to a lesser extent. (Survey

Table 12 Reasons for not reporting to the police, five crimes: by country (percentages)¹

	Not serious / no loss	Solved it ourselves / inappropriate for the police ³	Police could do nothing	Police wouldn't do anything	Fear of reprisals	Fear / dislike of the police	Reported to other authorities	No insurance	Other / don't know
Australia	47	14	9	6	<1	<1	4	<1	34
Belgium	52	45	42	35	4	4	6	4	18
Canada	41	22	6	5	2	2	3	1	36
Catalonia (Spain)	51	12	10	17	<1	<1	2	2	16
Denmark	42	31	9	6	1	1	2	1	24
England & Wales	34	21	12	11	3	3	3	1	28
Finland	55	23	7	6	<1	<1	4	1	13
France	39	24	8	10	1	1	<1	1	19
Japan	48	22	18	8	3	3	6	<1	30
Netherlands	32	21	9	9	<1	<1	1	<1	34
Northern Ireland	37	24	17	8	8	8	4	<1	10
Poland	46	24	39	31	7	7	2	3	6
Portugal	41	23	13	10	2	2	1	<1	12
Scotland	37	18	6	7	3	3	3	<1	34
Sweden	34	33	11	11	2	2	1	2	17
Switzerland ²	36	22	9	4	2	2	<1	<1	13
USA	27	24	17	9	6	6	6	<1	24
All countries	42	24	14	11	3	3	3	1	22

1 Multiple responses were allowed, so percentages may add to more than 100%. Based on last incident over the previous five years.

2 Reasons for not reporting thefts from cars was not asked in Switzerland.

3 'Solved it myself', 'My family solved it' and 'Not appropriate' are taken together.

company practice is likely to explain this.) Results from these two countries, then, need to be interpreted with this in mind.³⁴

That the matter was inappropriate for the police or solved privately was far the most frequently mentioned in Belgium. It was also mentioned relatively frequently in Sweden (as was the case in the 1992 ICVS) and Denmark. This was also true in

34 In Belgium, there were about 2.3 reasons coded per respondent for not reporting the five crimes, and 1.7 in Poland. The average for the other countries was 1.1.

relation to contact crimes in Northern Ireland and Poland. The feeling that the police could or would not be able to help was most often cited in Belgium and Poland (though note the technical issue mentioned above). Those in Catalonia, Japan, the USA and Northern Ireland were also slightly more likely to mention the police response. Fear and dislike of the police was most often mentioned (though even then not often) by those in Northern Ireland, Poland and in the USA (in relation to contact crime only).

4.4 Reasons for reporting to the police

The 1996 ICVS introduced the question why victims *did* report. Table 13 shows first the results from the 2000 ICVS for all countries combined for the five crimes the question was asked about. (Multiple responses were allowed.)

The reasons why sexual incidents and assaults/threats were reported differed somewhat from those for other offences. Victims here were especially concerned to stop what happened being repeated. More also wanted help. For the two property offences and robbery, more than a third were reported because assistance was sought in recovering property. When a burglary or theft from a car was involved, about a third were reported for insurance reasons. About four in ten victims overall referred to the obligation to notify the police, either because they felt a crime such as theirs should be reported, or because what happened had been serious. Retributive motives – the hope that offenders would be caught and punished – weighed with nearly as many victims, though this was less evident when thefts from cars were involved. Results from the 1996 ICVS were fairly similar when the comparison is restricted to the countries in each sweep.

The patterns across country are broadly in line with the overall picture. Tables 13, 14 and 15 in Appendix 4 show results for the five crimes together, for burglary with entry, thefts from cars, and for contact crime. However, close comparisons are difficult for three reasons. First, there will be some variation because of the small number of incidents involved in some cases. Second, the 'mix' of offences reported in different countries will make a difference. (For instance, wanting an offender caught and punished was more an issue with burglary than with thefts from cars, while wanting to stop an incident happening again was more common a reason for reporting for sexual incidents than other contact crimes.) Thirdly, as was the case with reasons for *not* reporting, simply more responses were given in Belgium, Poland and (in this case) Japan.³⁵ For these countries, then, high values on any particular reason for reporting may well simply reflect this technical difference.

35 In Belgium, there were about 4 reasons coded per respondent for reporting the five crimes, 3 in Poland, and 2.3 in Japan. The average for the other countries was 1.6.

Table 13 Reasons for reporting to the police: all countries (percentages)¹

	Theft from car ²	Burglary with entry	Robbery	Sexual incidents	Assault & threats	All five crimes
Should be reported / serious	38	44	38	25	35	39
Retribution	27	38	40	43	39	35
To recover property	41	35	38		3	30
To stop it	21	27	26	53	39	28
Insurance reasons	36	33	12		4	27
To get help	7	12	15	26	23	12
Compensation	7	8	7	9	7	7
Other / don't know	11	13	17	21	15	12

¹ Multiple responses were allowed, so percentages may add to more than 100%.

² Reasons for reporting for theft from car was not asked in Switzerland.

4.5 Victim's satisfaction with the police response

If they had reported to the police, victims were asked whether they were satisfied with the police response.³⁶ Figure 10 shows the results for the two property crimes, and for the three contact crimes taken together. (Further details are in Appendix 4, Table 16, which also shows results from the 1996 sweep.

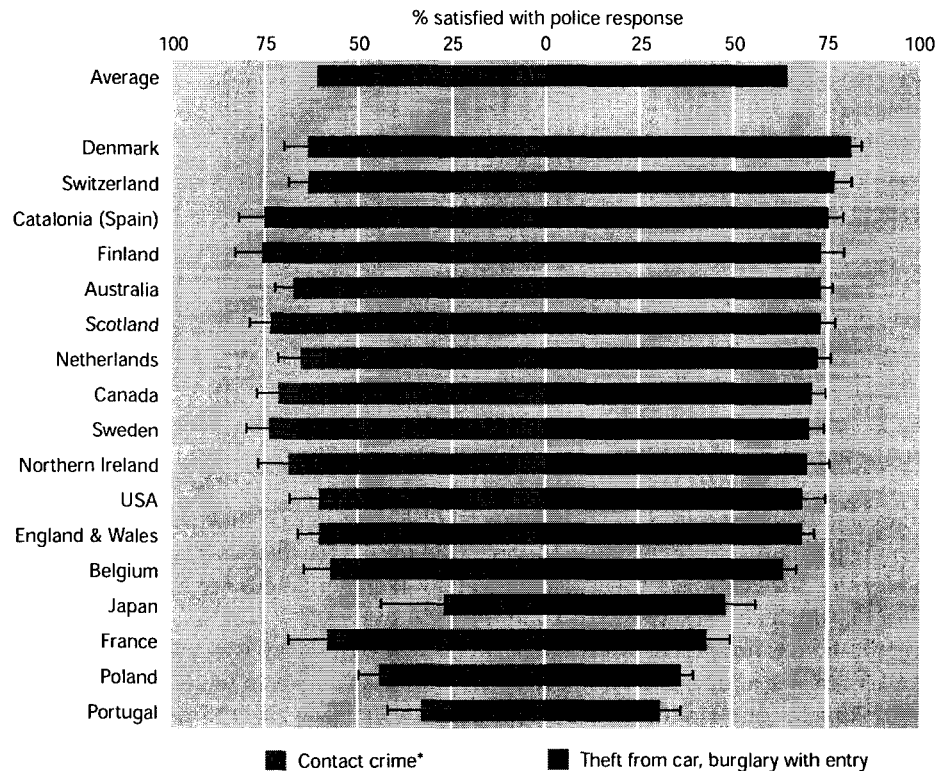
Overall, there is not much difference between how victims felt when they reported property crimes as against contact crime. For both, about six in ten felt satisfied. But looking at countries individually, the police were rated lower in their handling of contact crime in more countries (eight) than they were for property crime (five); there was little difference in the rest.

Those in Denmark (81%), Switzerland (77%) and Catalonia (75%) were most satisfied after reporting burglaries and thefts from cars, although figures in several other countries were not far behind. Victims of contact crime in Denmark and Switzerland, however, were relatively less satisfied when reporting contact crime. Those in Sweden ranked higher in their assessment of how the police handled contact crimes reported than they did property crimes. The police response was considered least good in Portugal, Poland, France, and Japan (particularly for contact crime).

Levels of satisfaction with the police after reporting were lower when crimes were rated as serious (59% were satisfied) than when they were judged 'somewhat serious' (67%), or 'not very serious' (72%). On the face of it, this might suggest that the police do a poorer job when 'serious' crimes are reported. More likely, probably, is that vic-

³⁶ This question was asked for the same five crimes as questions about reporting to the police: burglary with entry, thefts from cars, robbery, sexual incidents, and assault and threats.

Figure 10 Percentage satisfied with police response after reporting



Countries are sorted by 'theft from car and burglary with entry'.

* 'Contact crime': robbery, sexual incidents and assaults and threats.

tims have higher expectation of the police when they report crime incidents which they judge to be more serious.

Trends over time in satisfaction with the police response

For the 11 countries in the 1996 sweep of the ICVS, the picture was generally similar with respect to *relative* levels of satisfaction with the police on reporting. Those in Poland and France, for instance, ranked comparatively low in assessments of police performance in 1996, as they did in 2000; those in Finland ranked police performance relatively highly in both years. The main changes were confined to three countries. In England and Wales, victims who reported were rather less happy with the police response in 2000 than in 1996. In Switzerland and Northern Ireland, in contrast, satisfaction with the police response was higher in 2000 than in 1996.

Table 14 Reasons for dissatisfaction with the police after reporting: all countries (percentages)¹

	Theft from car ²	Burglary with entry	Robbery	Sexual incidents	Assault & threats	All five crimes
Did not do enough	41	49	50	49	51	47
Were not interested	36	33	35	34	31	34
Did not find offender	27	22	21	22	13	22
Did not recover goods	26	22	13		3	18
Gave no information	14	17	8	20	12	15
Impolite	13	15	16	17	22	15
Were slow to arrive	9	16	7	11	15	11
Other / don't know	18	19	20	23	19	21

1 Multiple responses were allowed, so percentages may add to more than 100%.

2 Reasons for dissatisfaction when reporting thefts from car was not asked in Switzerland.

Reasons for dissatisfaction with the police

Those respondents who indicated that they were not satisfied with the way the police handled the matter were asked why not. (Multiple responses were again allowed). Results for all five crimes for the 17 countries combined are in Table 14.

Overall, the main reason for dissatisfaction was that the police 'did not do enough'. This held across all five crimes, and was the complaint of about half those who answered. The second cause for dissatisfaction was that the 'police were not interested' - mentioned by about a third. For four of the five crimes, the next most common complaint overall was that no offender had been caught. The exception was assaults and threats, where impoliteness on the part of the police was more often mentioned. An explanation for this might be that the police think that some assault incidents involve a degree of victim responsibility. For theft from cars and burglary with entry, around a quarter were dissatisfied because the police did not recover any stolen goods. Victims were most dissatisfied with lack of feedback information from the police when they reported sexual incidents. The relative importance of different reasons for dissatisfaction in the current ICVS sweep was the same as in the 1996 survey.

Results for individual countries are in Table 17, Appendix 4. One needs to bear in mind, though, the small numerical base since answers are based only on those who (a) were victim of one of the five crimes; (b) reported to the police; and (c) were not satisfied. Also, as was the case with reasons for reporting, more responses were given in Belgium, Poland and Japan. Thus, high values on any particular reason why victims were dissatisfied will reflect this.

That the police did not do enough was the most common complaint everywhere except Catalonia, England and Wales and Finland – where as many were unhappy that the police were not sufficiently interested. Those in Portugal were particularly dissatisfied with the effort the police put in. Dissatisfaction with the amount of information the police gave was particularly high in Northern Ireland and the USA, while rather more victims in Catalonia and Sweden mentioned police impoliteness. There was some indication that in Sweden and Northern Ireland, more victims felt that the police were slow to arrive. Some but not all of these findings were also evident in the 1996 ICVS, where comparisons across sweeps can be made.

4.6 Victim support

Some victims who had reported to the police were also asked whether they had received support from a specialised victim support agency. The victims covered were those who has experienced four crimes: burglary with entry, robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats. Because of the small numerical base, the last three are taken together below as 'contact crime'. Those who had not received any help were asked whether they would have appreciated help in getting information, or practical or emotional support. Results are in Table 15, with further details in Tables 18 and 19 in Appendix 4.

Victims offered support

Overall, support is more frequently offered to victims of contact crimes (10% were offered help, as against 5% of burglary victims). Victims in the UK – where the victim support movement is strong – were most often offered help, with relatively little difference between victims of burglary and contact crime. For the four crimes together, a full 21% of victims were supported in Northern Ireland, 18% in England and Wales and 12% in Scotland. Elsewhere, there were comparatively high levels of support for victims in the Netherlands (13%), Canada (12%), Sweden (12%), the USA (9%) and Denmark (8%). Least support seems to have been available in Portugal, Japan, Finland, France, and Poland.

Comparing figures from the 2000 ICVS with those from countries in the previous sweep, there was little change that was statistically robust in the proportion of victims contacted by support agencies after they reported to the police. More victims in Northern Ireland, though, seemed supported on 2000 (21%) than in 1996 (11%). The *relative* amount of support offered in different countries was much the same in the two sweeps of the survey.

Victims wanting support

On the question of whether victims *wanted* help, about one in three burglary victims overall felt it would have been useful, with the proportion rather higher for

Table 15 Percentage of victims who received, or would have appreciated receiving help from a specialised agency: 2000 ICVS¹

	Received help ²		Help would have been useful ³	
	Burglary with entry	Contact crime ⁴	Burglary with entry	Contact crime ⁴
Australia	3	7	21	33
Belgium	3	7	22	34
Canada	3	22	30	31
Catalonia (Spain)	7	3	49	59
Denmark	1	19	26	40
England & Wales	16	20	29	36
Finland	-	2	35	35
France	-	3	14	24
Japan	-	-	39	48
Netherlands	9	16	13	23
Northern Ireland	18	23	41	45
Poland	na	4	na	51
Portugal	-	-	52	48
Scotland	12	12	36	35
Sweden	5	16	29	29
USA	5	12	33	38
All countries ⁵	5	10	31	41

1 Results for Switzerland are not available; nor are results for burglary in Poland.

2 Asked of victims who reported to the police.

3 Asked of victims who reported to the police but did not receive victim support.

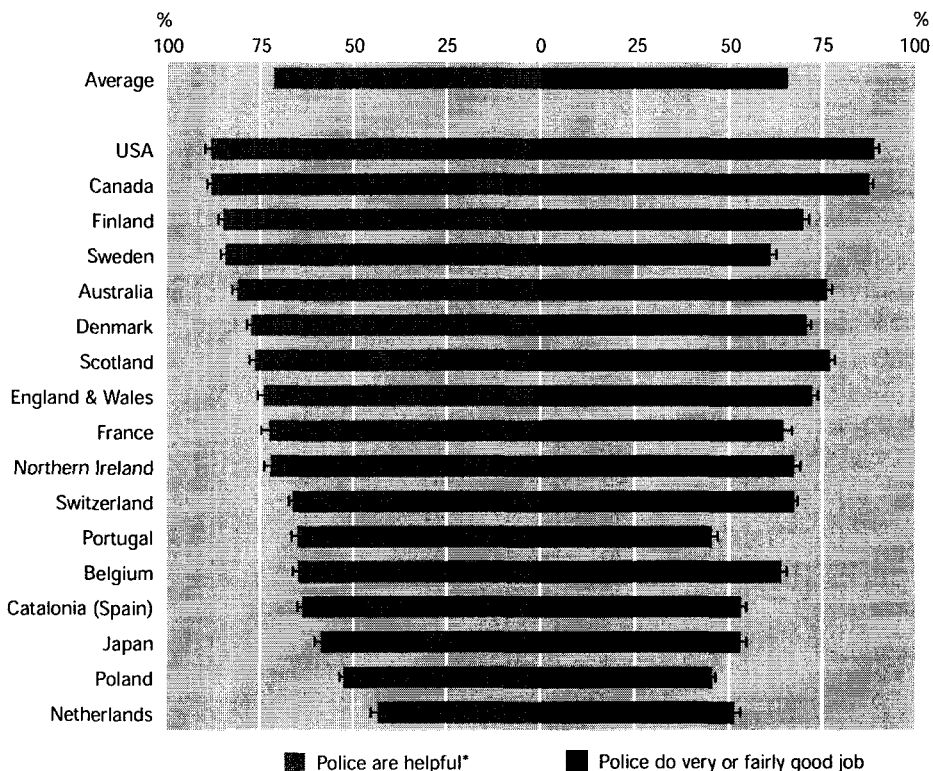
4 Based on robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats.

5 Poland omitted from the average for all countries.

contact crime (four out of ten). Most need was expressed by those in Catalonia, Poland, Portugal, Japan, and Northern Ireland (despite the relatively high level of support already given).

Comparing figures from the current and previous ICVS for countries in both, there was generally little change in the amount of help wanted. There was rather less demand in Sweden, England and Wales, and France, but changes in the nature of incidents reported could explain this. For countries in the current and previous sweep, the *relative* amount of help needed was similar. For example, there was the highest level of demand in Poland and Northern Ireland in both sweeps.

Figure 11 Percentage thinking the police (a) do a good job in controlling crime in their area, and (b) are helpful



Countries are sorted by 'police are helpful'.

* 'Police helpful' based on those fully and tending to agree the police are helpful.

4.7 General attitudes to the police

All respondents were asked to give a judgement on the overall performance of the police. The question asked was:

'Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police do in your area in controlling crime. Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a poor job or a very poor job?'

In the 2000 ICVS, there was also a new question:

'And what about the helpfulness of the police. How far do you agree that the police do everything they can to help people and be of service? Do you fully agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?'

Figure 11 shows results from the two questions (More detailed results are in Tables 20, 21 and 22 in Appendix 4.)

Generally, in those countries where people feel the police do a good job, the police are also considered helpful, and *vice versa*.³⁷ The most satisfied were in the USA and Canada, where nearly nine out of ten thought both the police performed well, and were helpful. (There were also high levels of satisfaction in the USA and Canada in the 1996 ICVS.) Police performance was also rated relatively highly in Scotland (77%), as it was in 1996, and in Australia (76%). The helpfulness of the police was also rated highly in Finland and Sweden. The poorest judgements of police performance were in Portugal, Poland, the Netherlands, Japan and Catalonia. (Figures for Poland and the Netherlands in 1996 showed the same picture). The police were considered relatively unhelpful in these countries too, though not especially so in Portugal.

Trends over time in attitudes to the police

Several countries have taken part in at least three sweeps of the ICVS. Table 16 shows results.

Four things are of note.

- First, the rank order position of countries participating in two or more sweeps is very stable. Countries with relatively high figures in one sweep tend to have relatively high figures in other sweeps, and *vice versa*. For instance, in the four countries with measures of attitudes to police performance in all four sweeps of the ICVS, the rank order positions were identical.
- Secondly, there was a general shift downwards in assessments of police performance after 1989, bearing in mind that some of the changes are not particularly statistically robust. For instance, all but one (Finland) of the six countries with measures for 1989 and 1992 had lower figures in 1992. And of nine countries with measures for 1989 and 1996, six had lower figures in 1996 and one (Northern Ireland) had the same.
- Thirdly, police performance was rated more highly in 2000 than in 1996 in all but one of the 11 countries with measures for both years. (The exception was Sweden, where there was little change.) There is good reason, though, to be cautious about this result. This is because – to improve sensitivity of measurement – respondents in the 2000 ICVS were offered four alternatives to judge police performance: that the police did a *very good* job; a *fairly good* job; a *fairly poor* job, and a *very poor* job. In previous sweeps, these were truncated into two: that the police did a *good* job, or a *poor* job. The consistent upward trend in assessments

37 The Spearson correlation between the two measures is 0.82 ($p < 0.05$; $n = 17$).

Table 16 Percentage thinking the police do a good job in controlling crime in their area

	1989	1992	1996	2000 ¹
Australia	73	72		↑ 76
Belgium	53	↓ 48		↑ 64
Canada	89	↓ 82	80	↑ 87
England & Wales	70	↓ 66	68	↑ 72
Finland ²	64	66	68	70
France	62		↓ 56	↑ 65
Netherlands	58	↓ 50	↓ 45	↑ 52
Northern Ireland	63		63	↑ 67
Poland		38	↓ 27	↑ 46
Scotland	71		69	↑ 77
Sweden		58	62	61
Switzerland	50		↑ 55	↑ 67
USA	81		↓ 77	↑ 89

1 For 2000, the categories 'very good job' and 'fairly good job' are taken together.

2 The differences in Finland between the consecutive years is not statistically significant, but the four-year upward trend is (test for linear association, $p < 0.07$).

↑ and ↓ indicate that the difference compared to the previous survey is statistically significant (t-test; $p < 0.10$).

↑ indicates an increase over the previous sweep; ↓ denotes a decrease.

of police performance in 2000 suggests that this coding change is probably more at issue than any 'real' change in attitudes to the police.

- Bearing in mind the probable 'technical inflation' of the 2000 results, there have been some notable changes in attitudes to the police over time. The most prominent improvements between 1992 and 2000, for instance, were in Poland, Finland, Switzerland, the USA and Belgium. There was a different pattern in the Netherlands however. Satisfaction with the police dropped after 1989, and although it improved in 2000, the percentage feeling the police do a good job is still lower than in 1989.

Attitudes to crime

The ICVS includes some questions on people's anxiety about crime, and the precautions they take. It also asks about attitudes to sentencing someone who has committed burglary. This chapter deals with these. In considering them, some attention is paid to how the various attitudes relate to national levels of victimisation, and to individual victimisation experience.

5.1 The likelihood of burglary

The ICVS provides a measure of concern about burglary through a question which asks respondents how likely they think it is that they will be burgled in the coming year. Figure 12 shows the percentage of people who rated the chance of burglary as 'very likely' or 'likely'. (Table 23 in Appendix 4 gives details across the survey sweeps.) Those in Portugal (58%), Belgium, and France (about 45%) were most pessimistic. There was least concern in the Scandinavian countries (under 20%), the USA, and the Netherlands.³⁸

Relationship with national burglary risks and victimisation experience

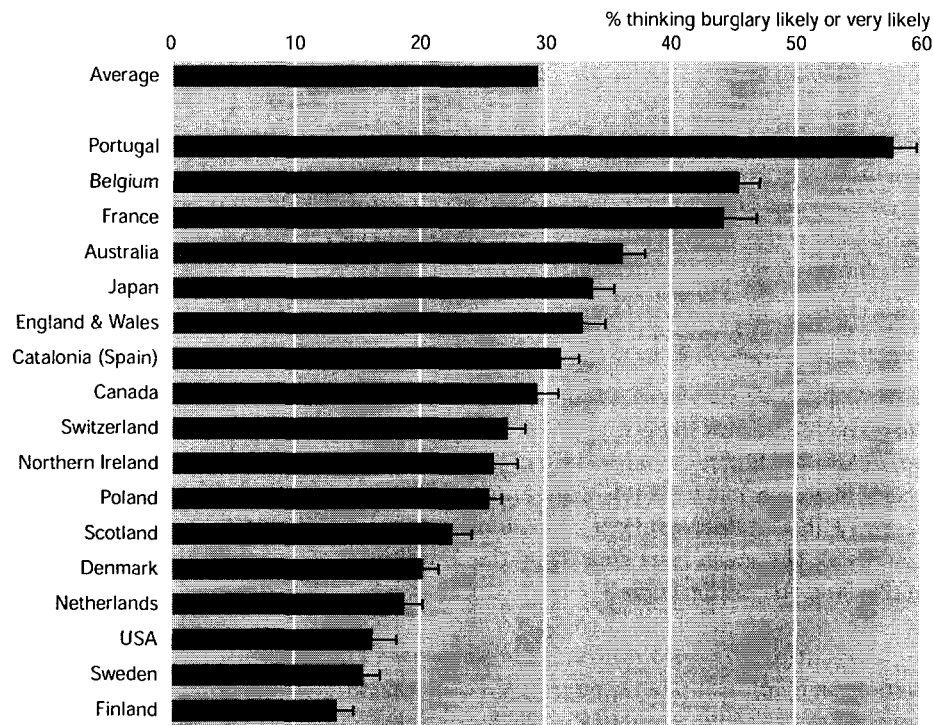
What of the relationship between people's concern about burglary and actual burglary risks at country and individual level? The ICVS has previously found that perceptions of the likelihood of burglary at national level are strongly related to national ICVS risks of burglary: i.e., countries where the highest proportion feel vulnerable to burglary in the coming year are those where risks are highest. In the 2000 sweep, the relationship was less strong when national burglary risks were compared with the proportion thinking those burglary was likely or fairly likely. This was mainly because there was comparatively higher levels of concern in Catalonia, France, Japan, and Portugal than the rankings on actual burglary levels. The relationship, however, was much stronger on the basis of those thinking burglary very likely.³⁹

Whether there is undue wariness in countries where perceptions of risk are highest is not straightforward however. First, it is difficult to translate what people mean by

38 Taking those who thought burglary was 'very likely' gives a fairly similar picture. However, on this more restricted measure, concern in France was not quite as high relatively speaking, while in contrast those in the USA and the Netherlands ranked higher than on the broader-based measure. The same was true in Scotland (as was the case in 1996).

39 The Spearman correlation was 0.73 ($p < 0.05$; $n = 16$, based on incidence risks for burglary with entry and attempts).

Figure 12 Perception of the risk of burglary in the coming year



'very likely' or 'likely' into a quantified risk. For instance, the ICVS indicates that 3.6% of householders in the Netherlands in 1999 had a burglar get in, or try to get in their home, representing annual average odds for the 'typical' household of 1 in 28. But whether this equates with an assessment of 'very likely' or 'fairly likely' is simply unknown. Moreover, the proportion thinking that there is a fair chance they will be burgled is an overall national figure. There is no reliable way of assessing risks simply for the most anxious. The ICVS identifies a number of factors that influence risks (see Chapter 3), but it cannot accurately predict the likelihood of burglary for *particular* individuals whose residential and social circumstances might heighten vulnerability, or reduce it.

At the individual level, the 2000 ICVS results are in line with a considerable body of evidence from victim surveys conducted locally in different countries that personal experience of victimisation raises anxiety (see e.g. Killias and Clerici, 2000). Thus, taking all countries together, 27% of those who had *not* been burgled in the past five years said they thought they were likely to be burgled in the coming year. But this

Table 17 Perceptions of the risk of burglary: percentage thinking burglary very likely or likely in the next year¹

	1989	1992	1996	2000
Australia	44	↑ 47		36
Belgium	28	↑ 31		↑ 45
Canada	33	33	30	29 ↓ *
England & Wales	35	↑ 45	↓ 41	↓ 33
Finland	9	↑ 14	↓ 11	↑ 13
France	36		↑ 53	↓ 44
Netherlands	28	28	27	19
Northern Ireland	23		↑ 29	↓ 26
Poland		40	↓ 24	26 ↓ *
Scotland	30		↓ 28	↓ 23
Sweden		34	↓ 16	16
Switzerland	46		↓ 29	27
USA	31		↓ 23	↓ 16

1 Countries that participated less than three times are omitted.

↑ and ↓ indicate that the difference compared to the previous survey is statistically significant (t-test; $p < 0.10$).

↑ indicates an increase over the previous sweep; ↓ denotes a decrease.

* indicates, where appropriate, that the difference with the 1992 survey is statistically significant (t-test, $p < 0.10$).

rose to 47% for those who had been burgled once in 1999, and to a full 62% for those who had been burgled more than once. These results are shown at the end of this chapter in Table 20. (This also shows other relationships between victimisation experience and the various attitudes to crime considered in the chapter.) Table 28 in Appendix 4 also shows results for individual countries. The effect of burglary victimisation on concern about burglary is evident in each country (although results for France are a bit less clear-cut).

Trends over time

Table 17 shows results on feelings about the likelihood of burglary for countries that have participated in the ICVS at least three times. The ranking of countries is reasonably stable over the years. For example, those in France and England and Wales have been consistently more worried about the likelihood of burglary, as have those in Canada and Australia. Finland in contrast has shown relatively consistent low levels of worry, as has the USA at least in 1996 and 2000.

Concern about burglary has changed over time – essentially rising in general between 1989 and 1992, then falling. An exception is Belgium where there has been a statistically significant increase in concern, moving Belgium from a relatively aver-

age position to a high one in 2000. Another is Finland, where the trend has not been consistent, but where concern remains relatively low nonetheless.

Relating ICVS trends in national burglary levels to trends in worry about burglary shows a few inconsistencies at the level of individual countries, and sampling error could explain this to a degree. But the general tenor of results is that perceptions of the likelihood of burglary broadly match trends in ICVS burglary levels. Thus, for instance, there was a drop in concern about burglary between 1996 and 2000 in nine of the eleven countries with two relevant measures (with concern staying the same in Sweden and rising in Finland). In the nine countries in which concern fell, the actual likelihood of burglary also fell. Moreover, in the countries in which there was the strongest fall in concern since 1989, actual levels of burglary also fell more than on average.

5.2 Feelings of safety on the streets

Since 1992, the ICVS has asked the question below, often used in other crime surveys, to measure vulnerability to street crime:

'How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe?'

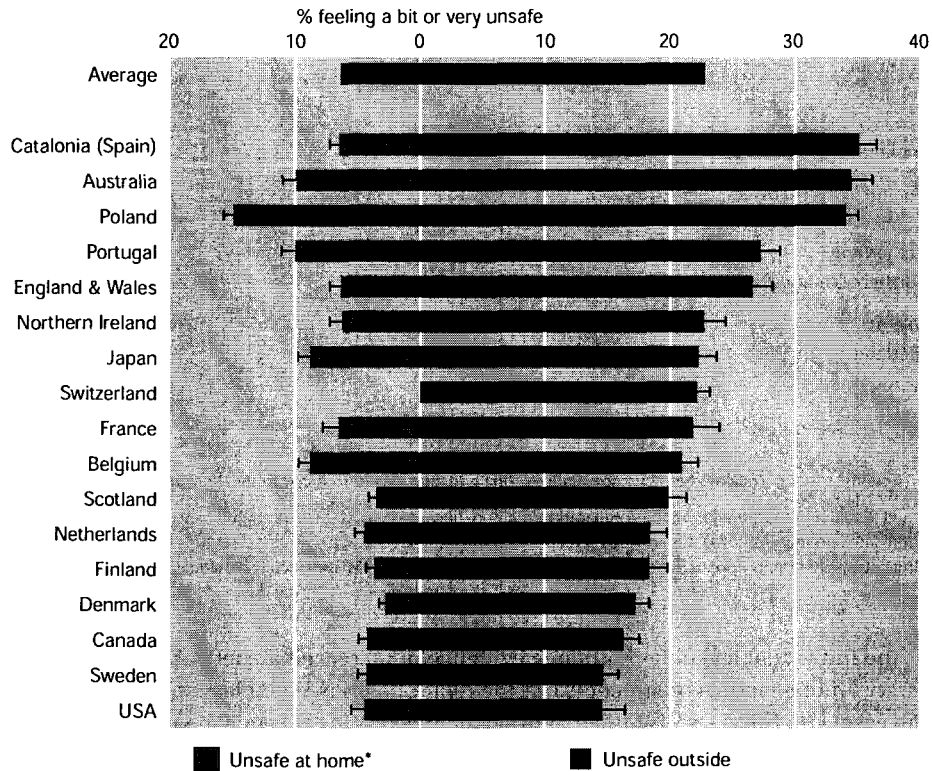
This question has typically been shown to paint a different picture of 'fear of crime' to that from questions which, for instance, ask about perceptions of risk. Typically, women and the elderly emerge as most fearful on this 'street safety' question. This may be because for some people the prospect of being out after dark evokes anxiety about a greater range of mishaps (e.g., accidents as well as crime). The question is also hypothetical for those who are rarely alone outside after dark – although interviewers were instructed to ask 'how safe *would you* feel ...' in such circumstances. For cross-country comparisons, though, exactly what the 'street safety' question measures is secondary insofar as it is likely to be similarly interpreted.

On average, just under a quarter felt very or a bit unsafe. Details are in Figure 13, which also shows results from a new question on safety at home – discussed below.

Those in Catalonia, Australia and Poland were most anxious about being out alone at night: about a third felt very unsafe or a bit unsafe. The next most fearful were those in Portugal, and England and Wales. By contrast, feelings of vulnerability on the streets at night were lowest in the USA, and Sweden, although there were several other countries with only marginally higher figures.⁴⁰

40 The position as regards those who said they felt 'very unsafe' is reasonably similar. The main differences are that those in Catalonia, Portugal and Japan were relatively less fearful on this measure, while those in Switzerland and France were more so.

Figure 13 Concern about being out alone and at home after dark



Countries are sorted by 'unsafe outside'.

* Results on safety at home are not available for Switzerland.

Relationship with national risks and victimisation experience

As has been the case in previous sweeps of the ICVS, this measure of street safety is not consistently related to levels of contact crime (robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats).⁴¹ In Catalonia and Portugal, for instance, risks are low, but fear of street is much higher than in Canada and Sweden, say, where actual national risks of contact crime are greater. One implication of the lack of much relationship between anxiety and risks is that fear of street crime may be influenced by specific 'cultural' pressures, such as media presentations of violent crime.

41 The Spearman correlation between the current measure of contact crime (prevalence risks) and the proportion feeling a bit or very unsafe on the streets is low ($r=-0.31$; ns; $n=17$).

Table 18 Percentage feeling a bit or very unsafe alone after dark in their area¹

	1992	1996	2000
Australia	31		↑ 34
Belgium	20		21
Canada	20	↑ 26	↓ 16 ↓ *
England & Wales	33	32	↓ 27
Finland	17	17	18
France		20	22
Netherlands	22	20	↓ 18
Northern Ireland		22	23
Poland	43	↓ 34	34 ↓ *
Scotland		26	↓ 20
Sweden	14	↓ 11	↑ 15
Switzerland		17	↑ 22
USA		25	↓ 15

¹ Countries that participated at least once before. This question was introduced in the 1992 survey.

↑ and ↓ indicate that the difference compared to the previous survey is statistically significant (t-test; $p < 0.10$).

↑ indicates an increase over the previous sweep; ↓ denotes a decrease.

* Indicates, where appropriate, that the difference with the 1992 survey is statistically significant (t-test, $p < 0.10$).

At the individual level, there is some evidence of increased anxiety about street safety among victims of violence, but the relationship is much less strong than is the case with burglary discussed above. One reason for this may be that while women and the elderly register most concern about street safety (Skogan, 1993), it is younger people and males who most often fall victim (see Chapter 3). Details are in Table 20, where the measure of contact crime is robbery, sexual incidents and assaults and threats.

Trends over times

There are several countries for which trends can be examined since 1992 (Table 18). The ranking of countries is relatively stable over the years.⁴² Those in Poland, England and Wales and Australia consistently show the highest levels of unease, whereas those in Sweden and Finland show the least. The most pronounced changes between 1996 and 2000 have been in Canada, the USA and Scotland, where residents have become less fearful than they were previously compared to other countries. In contrast, Switzerland has moved from a low position to a relatively high one.

⁴² The Spearman correlation between levels of fear in 1992 and 1996 was 0.94 ($p < 0.05$; $n=6$). Between 1992 and 2000 it was 0.81 ($p < 0.05$; $n=8$). It was weakest between 1996 and 2000 (0.43 ($p=0.19$); $n=11$).

Overall, there has been a small fall in concern about street safety based on a comparison for six countries in three sweeps, and for 11 countries in the two most recent ones.⁴³ Since 1992, unease has fallen most in Poland, England and Wales, and albeit rather less so in Canada and the Netherlands. Since 1996, unease has fallen in the USA and Scotland, although it has risen in Switzerland.

There is little justification for relating these changes at country level to ICVS risks in contact crime since, as said, feelings of street safety do not relate well to measured risks. Moreover, the ICVS measure of contact crime over time is not especially robust due to low victimisation levels, and possible changes in the propensity of respondents to tell interviews about interpersonal crime. This said, there is some evidence that falls in feelings of insecurity have tracked falls in contact crime in Canada, Poland and the USA. In England and Wales, the Netherlands and Scotland, however, falls in fear have not been matched by falls in risks.

5.3 Safety at home

The 2000 ICVS introduced a new question about feelings of safety at home alone after dark; it was asked in all countries except Switzerland. The question was:

'How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe?'

A much smaller proportion of people feels unsafe at home after dark (6%) than they do on the streets (23%) – see Figure 13. Those in Poland felt most insecure at home (15% felt a bit or very unsafe), followed by Portugal, Japan, Australia and Belgium (9% to 10%).

At country level, there was a fairly close correspondence between feeling unsafe at home and on the streets.⁴⁴ The main differences were that those in Belgium were rather more afraid at home relative to other countries than was the case on the streets. In contrast, in Catalonia and Scotland, unease on the streets was higher compared to other countries than was unease at home.

Relationship with national risks and victimisation experience

There is perhaps some question as to what types of victimisation the safety at home question is measuring. Some people may be thinking of a burglar intruding. Others possibly have in mind domestic incidents, when a partner comes home late and the worse for wear. In any event, there was no statistically significant association at country level between national burglary risks and feelings of safety at home. The

43 The average proportion of those feeling very or a bit unsafe in the six countries in all three sweeps was 25% in 1992, 23% in 1996 and 21% in 2000. The average for the 11 countries in 1996 was 23%, falling to 21% in 2000.

44 The Spearman correlation is 0.84 ($p < 0.05$; $n = 15$).

ICVS does not allow a robust enough measure of domestic violence at country level to test this.

At individual level, though, the proportion feeling unsafe at home was higher among victims of burglary than among non-victims – albeit the differential was less strong than with experience of burglary and perceiving burglary to be likely in the near future. For instance, 7% of non-victims felt unsafe at home after dark, but this rose to 13% for those who had been burgled once in 1999, and to 19% for the few who had been burgled more than once (see Table 20). There was also some increase in unease at home according to experience of contact crime.

5.4 Security precautions

Since the 1992 ICVS, there has been a fairly consistent set of questions on measures taken against household property crime, in particular burglary. In all, eight home security issues were asked about in the 2000 ICVS (full details are in Table 26 in Appendix 4).

For some items, residential differences may play a bigger part than deliberate precautionary behaviour. For instance, very few householders in Denmark, Sweden, Japan and Poland said they had a 'high fence', whereas about a third in England and Wales and Australia did so. Having a caretaker or security guard on the premises was also more common in Belgium, Canada, Finland, and France (about 10% mentioned them), but was much less common in many other countries. Special grilles on doors and windows were also asked about, but this too may reflect 'architectural culture'. Grilles were uncommon for instance in Poland, Japan, and the Scandinavian countries, whereas they were said to be very common in Australia, England and Wales, and Scotland.

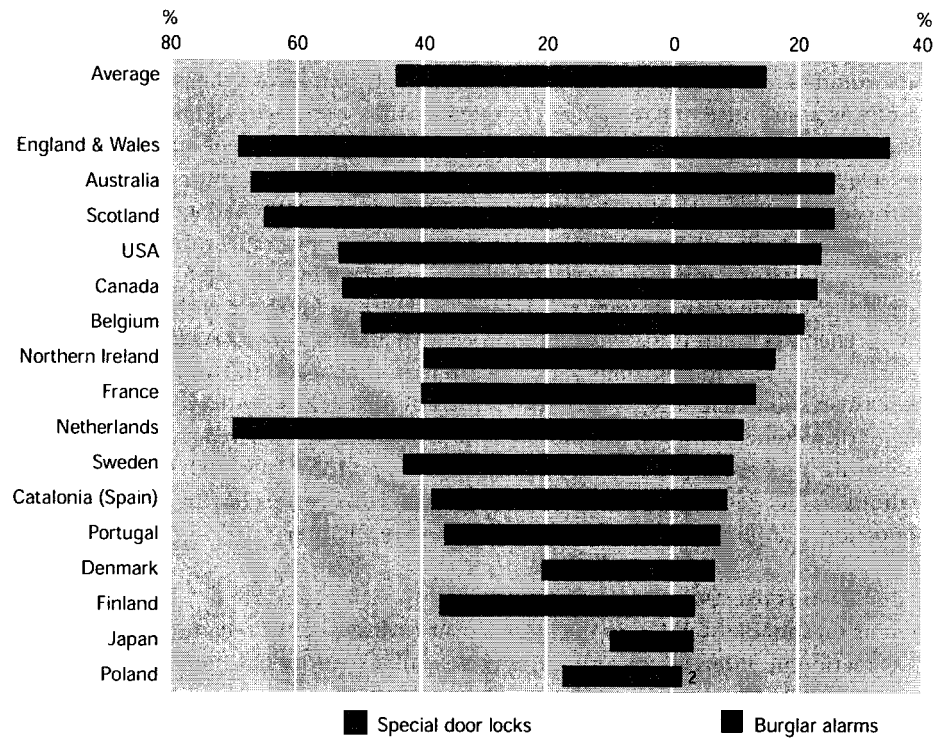
For this reason, we focus here on two items to assess the 2000 ICVS results: whether a burglar alarm was installed, and whether special (high-grade) door locks had been installed. The figures given are often high (see Table 26 in Appendix 4). It cannot be ruled out that some people claimed they had the security measures on account of residual mistrust about the credentials of the survey, or at least wariness about admitting to unknown interviewers that their homes were vulnerable.

Figure 14 shows that a full 34% of householders in England and Wales claimed they had a burglar alarm.⁴⁵ There were also above average levels of alarm ownership in Australia, Scotland, the USA, Canada and Belgium. Alarm ownership was very low in Poland, Japan, and Finland.

Approaching half (44%) of householders on average said they had special door locks. In general, householders in countries with the comparatively high alarm ownership

45 This is a higher figure than the 26% in the 2000 British Crime Survey (Kershaw et al., 2000).

Figure 14 Percentage of homes with burglar alarms and special door locks



Countries are sorted by 'burglar alarms'.

also ranked comparatively high on special door locks. However, the Netherlands in particular was out of line. It had the highest proportion having special door locks, but a below average figure for alarms.

Relationship with national risks and victimisation experience

As has been the case in previous ICVS sweeps, levels of precaution at national level were positively related to national burglary risks:⁴⁶ i.e., those in countries facing higher risks were generally more likely to have alarms and special locks. The main differences were that Denmark and Poland came fairly low in terms of precautions taken, although burglary risks were comparatively high. In contrast,

46 The Spearman correlation was 0.64 (p<0.10; n=16).

those in Northern Ireland and Scotland were comparatively well-protected relative to their position on burglary risks.

To look at current levels of household protection in terms of victimisation experience would be misleading, because victims are likely to improve their protection directly as a response to having been burgled. Rather, one needs to take account of what level of security was in place at the time of a burglary. A set of questions in the 1996 ICVS (not repeated in 2000) addressed this in relation to burglar alarms.⁴⁷ For those with alarms installed at the time of the offence, 1.1% had a burglar enter the house, as against 1.8% of those without alarms – a statistically robust difference. For attempted burglaries, the picture was different. The level of risk for those with alarms at the time of an attempt was higher (2.1%) than for those without alarms (1.8%). This was taken to suggest that homes with alarms were likely to be more attractive targets, and thus targeted more often on that account. However, the figures also show that entry is more often thwarted. For those with an alarm at the time of the offence, entry was achieved in 35% of incidents, whereas for those without alarms the figures was higher, at 50% (Mayhew and Van Dijk, 1997). A similar relationship between countries with the highest security levels having a higher proportion of attempted burglaries was reported in Chapter 2.

Trends over time

There is reasonable stability in the figures over ICVS sweeps as regards relative levels of protection in different countries. But it is clear that security has increased in most. For instance, in six countries in the last three ICVS sweeps, average alarm ownership increase from 8% in 1992, to 11% in 1996, and to 14% in 2000. There have been particularly steep increases since 1992 in England and Wales, Australia, Canada and Belgium. The proportion of homes with special door locks has also generally increased since 1992, particularly in Belgium, Finland, Canada, and the Netherlands.

5.5 Attitudes to punishment

The ICVS asked respondents what sentence they considered most appropriate for a recidivist burglar – a man aged 21 who is found guilty of burglary for the second time, having stolen a colour television. Table 19 shows the percentage opting for different sanctions. (Table 27 in Appendix 4 also shows results for other sweeps). A community service order was seen as the most appropriate sentence in the 16 countries overall providing results in the 2000 ICVS: 41% of respondents recom-

⁴⁷ The questions allowed those who had a burglary at a previous address to be identified. These were deleted from analysis since it was not known whether an alarm was installed at those premises. A further simplification was to restrict analysis to those who had one burglary or attempt only, since to ascertain an 'alarm condition' for each victimisation would have been complex.

Table 19 Sentence preference for a young recidivist burglar (percentages): 2000 ICVS¹

	Fine	Prison	Community service	Suspended sentence	Other sentence	Don't know	Average length of imprisonment (months) ²
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
USA	9	56	20	1	8	6	31
Northern Ireland	8	54	30	4	2	3	21
Scotland	11	52	24	5	4	4	21
Japan	17	51	19		1	13	38
England & Wales	7	51	28	5	4	5	24
Canada	9	45	32	4	7	3	23
Netherlands	11	37	30	10	5	6	19
Australia	8	36	46	3	3	4	27
Sweden	11	31	47	4	3	4	11
Portugal	9	26	54	1	6	4	23
Belgium	11	21	57	5	3	3	17
Poland	10	21	55	6	4	5	31
Denmark	9	20	50	13	4	4	7
Finland	15	19	46	16	2	2	8
France	8	12	69	5	2	5	14
Catalonia (Spain)	15	7	65	1	3	9	23
Average	11	34	41	6	4	5	34

1 Countries are ranked based on the percentage in favour of 'sending to prison'

2 Asked if prison sentence was recommended.

mended it.⁴⁸ It was the first choice of sentence in half of the countries, with particularly strong support in France (69% opting for it), Catalonia (65%) Belgium, Poland and Portugal (over 50%). There was, however, a fairly wide divergence of opinion: a community sentence was seen as most appropriate by only about 20% in Japan and the USA, and by under 30% in the UK.⁴⁹

Imprisonment was recommended by 34% of respondents overall, and was the first choice in eight countries. There was again a wide divergence across countries. Support was highest in the USA, where 56% opted for it. Over 50% also favoured imprisonment in the UK, and Japan. Those in Catalonia (7%) and France (12%) were least in favour of imprisonment.

The length of sentence recommended did not track preference for having *some* prison sentence particularly well. Although those in the USA were both keenest on

48 There was no information for Switzerland. In 1996, the Swiss gave strong support to a community service order (61% opted for it), and weak support for imprisonment (9%).

49 The percentage opting for a community service order in Finland increased markedly after 1989, when they were introduced in Finland, suggesting that formal sentencing change can increase support for alternatives to imprisonment. Support has fallen back somewhat since 1992, although it is still higher than in 1989.

imprisonment and opted for the longest sentence (an average of 2.5 years), elsewhere there were divergences. For instance, those in Poland were not particularly supportive of imprisonment comparatively speaking, but those who favoured it recommended relatively long sentences. In Catalonia, too, the small proportion that favoured imprisonment also favoured long sentences. In the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, those who favoured imprisonment tended to opt for a relatively short time in prison.

Relationship with national burglary risks and victimisation experience

ICVS results to date have shown that popular support for imprisonment is generally stronger in countries with higher risks of burglary. This was not evident from the 2000 ICVS results, although it remains so on the basis of 'meta' analysis in which the full range of industrialised countries in all sweeps is included (n=52). In 2000, the countries most out of line were Japan and Northern Ireland. Here, there was more support for imprisonment than national burglary levels would suggest. The same applied to Scotland, though to a lesser extent.⁵⁰

As regards personal experience of burglary, there was a modest increase in support for imprisonment among those who had been a victim of burglary over the past five years (Table 20). Previous ICVS analysis has shown the same result, although in multivariate analysis being in an 'anglophone' country was of more import, as was a lower standard of education (Kuhn, 1993; Mayhew and Van Dijk, 1997).

Trends over time

For countries for which sentencing preferences can be examined over time, there is much consistency in opinion. For instance, of the ten countries with measures for both 1989 and 2000, rank order positions on support for imprisonment were near identical – with 'anglophone' countries most supportive (the USA, the UK, Australia and Canada). Comparing results for 1992 and 2000 (possible for eight countries), the picture is much the same, although those in Poland are relatively less in favour of imprisonment than they were, and those in the Netherlands more so. Country positions in 1996 and 2000 were generally similar (ten countries).

Community service shows slightly more shift over time. For instance, those in the Netherlands in 2000 were less in favour of a community sentence than they were in 1989. In contrast, there was more support in Belgium and Finland in 2000 than in 1989. Between the 1996 and 2000 ICVS sweeps, though, there was little change. Leaving aside changes in *relative* levels of support for different sentencing options, the 2000 ICVS show a general hardening of attitudes towards punishment. For instance, average support for imprisonment increased from 35% favouring it in

⁵⁰ In contrast, given relative rankings on national burglary risks, the proportion favouring imprisonment was relatively low in Belgium, Australia, and Denmark.

Table 20 Reactions to crime, by victimisation experience: 2000 ICVS, all countries¹

	Perceiving burglary as likely ²	Feeling unsafe outside after dark ³	Feeling unsafe at home after dark ³	In favour of prison sentence for burglar
	%	%	%	%
<i>Victim of burglary</i>				
Non-victims ⁴	27*	23*	7*	31*
Victims 2-5 years ago	44+	32+	12+	34
Victims once in 1999	47-	34-	13-	35
Victims more than once, 1999	62	40	19	37
<i>Victim of contact crime</i>				
Non-victims ⁴	28*	23*	7*	31*
Victims 2-5 years ago	35	32+	10+	33
Victims once in 1999	36	31-	11	36
Victims more than once, 1999	36	38	13	36

1 For Switzerland only data on feeling unsafe outside was available. Other columns are based on 16 countries.

2 'Very likely' and 'fairly likely'.

3 'Very unsafe' and 'a bit unsafe'.

4 Not been victimised in the last five years.

* Indicates that differences between any victim and non-victims are statistically significant.

+ Indicates that differences between victims 2-5 years ago and victims last year are statistically significant.

- Indicates that differences between single and multiple victims last year are statistically significant (χ^2 tests, $p < 0.10$, $df = 1$).

1989, to 42% in 1996, and to 45% in 2000. (This is on the basis of seven countries in each sweep). Between 1996 and 2000, support for imprisonment increased from 34% to 38% (ten countries). The most marked switch since 1989 has been in Canada, England and Wales, Scotland, and the Netherlands. Support for imprisonment has also increased in Sweden since 1992.

Increase in support for imprisonment goes alongside a general decline in support for community sentences. For instance, community sentences were preferred by 36% in 1989 on average, down to 33% in 1996, and to 30% in 2000 (seven countries in each sweep). Between 1996 and 2000, support for a community service order fell from 41% to 38% (ten countries).

Conclusions

This report has presented the main findings of the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) in 17 industrialised countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Catalonia (Spain), Denmark, England & Wales, Finland, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA.

This is the fourth sweep of the ICVS in industrialised countries. Fourteen countries reported on here have taken part at least once before. Catalonia (Spain), Portugal and Denmark were countries fresh to the 2000 ICVS. The standardised nature of the ICVS makes it a unique calibrator of crime in different countries. Standardisation involves the use of the same questionnaire, similar methods of sampling, and co-ordination of data management and analysis.

There was a summary of main findings at the beginning of this report. This chapter expands on a few particular ones: (i) the nature and level of victimisation in the industrialised countries covered here; (ii) trends in victimisation; (iii) reporting to the police; and (iv) services to victims. It finishes by considering (v) results from industrialised countries alongside those in developing countries and countries in transition; (vi) the status of the ICVS in the context of other approaches to international comparisons; and (vii) developments for the future.

6.1 Victimization in industrialised countries

Country positions

Chapter 2 put emphasis on what are conventionally called 'league tables'. Although points about the reliability of the ICVS, discussed fully in Chapter 1, need to be borne in mind here, we make only modest apology for this. Criminologists tend to want comparative research to take forward theories about crime, and those involved with the ICVS are counted among them. But the public, and local criminal justice administrators (the main funders of the ICVS) have a simpler agenda: to assess their own performance on crime in comparison with others.

One notable finding of the ICVS is the general consistency in country positions across sweeps for those countries that have participated more than once. The main patterns are:

- Countries that have consistently ranked high relative to others are Australia, the Netherlands, and England and Wales – although the England and Wales position in the first (1989) ICVS was more favourable.
- Countries that have consistently ranked lowest are Japan, Northern Ireland and Finland. Switzerland has also had a low ranking, though less so in 1995.

- Only Canada and the USA have changed position markedly. They had comparatively high crime rates in 1989, but falls in victimisation mean that they now have lower rates, comparatively speaking.

The general consistency of country positions over sweeps adds to the credibility of the ICVS, despite relatively small sample sizes (usually 2,000 in each country).

The make-up of crime

An important feature of the ICVS is that it shows the contours of 'normal' victimisation against households. This has implications for preventive policies, especially those concerned more with alleviating the commonplace nuisance of crime than with reducing the number of 'headline' offences that more often appears in police statistics because of higher reporting and recording levels. Thus, Chapter 2 showed for instance that:

- Taking all countries together, car vandalism forms a full quarter of crimes experienced by ICVS respondents – and more in Catalonia, Portugal, France and Scotland. In truth, incidents are not regarded as particularly serious, though victims will still want them not to have happened. They are relatively infrequently brought to police attention (overall, only four incidents in ten were).
- Policies focused on preventing car crime as a whole will make a substantial impact on the burden of ordinary victimisation on householders. Car vandalism, theft from cars, and thefts of cars (the most frequently reported) comprise over 40% of ICVS crimes measured, and much more in Catalonia and Portugal.
- Bicycle theft is generally not well reported to the police, but it comprises a significant part of the crime problem in countries with high bicycle ownership. Those concerned with crime policy in Japan, Denmark and the Netherlands in particular should accept the challenge of reducing this particularly common type of theft.
- Contact crime – robbery, sexual incidents and assault and threats – comprise about a quarter of the crimes measured. Most of them are assaults and threats. These offences will feature much less in the police count of crime, despite the fact that their victims regard even threats moderately seriously.

Poland

To date, Poland has been mainly included within Central and Eastern Europe 'countries in transition' in analysis of ICVS results. It was covered as one of the 17 industrialised countries here as results were available, it is economically advanced, and it has adopted the ICVS questionnaire and methodology at national level. Its inclusion has added breadth. Results for Poland worth singling out are:

- Victimization rates are relatively high, particularly for car-related crime, thefts of personal property (including pickpocketing), and robbery.

- Recovery of stolen cars was the lowest observed, with fewer than half of victims getting their car back – a different pattern from the dominant one.
- Since 1992, overall risks have stayed much the same, whereas there have generally been falls elsewhere.
- The level of reporting to the police is still relatively very low, despite an increase in reporting since 1992. Among those who did report, satisfaction with the police response was poor, and both victims and non-victims assessed overall police performance less favourably than in most other countries (albeit attitudes have become more favourable since 1996).
- Concern about street safety was very high relatively speaking – though again with some improvement since 1992. And those in Poland had by far the most disquiet about safety at home after dark.
- Levels of home security were low compared to other countries, although risks of burglary were no more than average.
- Poland was the only country where corruption was mentioned with any frequency (by one in twenty).

Some other points about ICVS findings for industrialised countries in general compared to countries in transition and developing countries are returned to later.

6.2 Trends in crime victimization

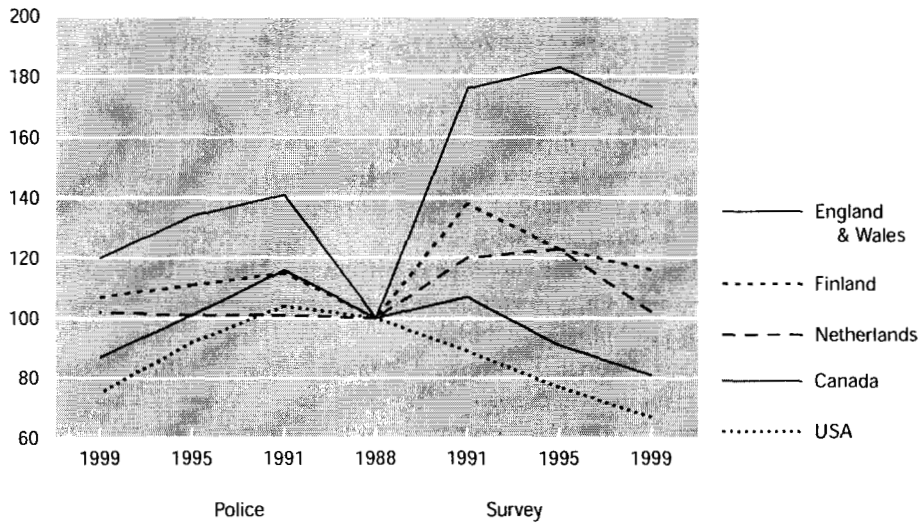
The ICVS has been carried out more than once in the majority of the seventeen industrialised countries considered here. Countries have re-entered the survey to align with others in the ongoing sweep rather than to provide any solid indicator of trends over time. ICVS information on trends nonetheless merits inspection.

The main points from Chapter 2 were that:

- Generally speaking, the ICVS suggests that crime rose between 1988 and 1991, stabilised or fell in 1995, then fell back more in 1999. This is the dominant pattern in many individual countries.
- The picture in North America differs from that in Europe. Crime levels are lower than in 1988. In the three European countries with four ICVS measures (England and Wales, Finland, and the Netherlands), crime levels are still higher than in 1988. Compared to 1991, risks also fell more in North America than in five of the seven European countries showing falls.
- Since 1995, there has been more consistent falls in property crime. Changes in contact crime are variable.

We return to trends here by looking at the picture of crime recorded by the police as well as the ICVS. The per capita rate of *all* offences recorded by the police is taken. The constituents of this rate will vary by country, but for considering trends this is not important as long as the constituent parts have not changed over time, and

Figure 15 Police and survey trends, five countries: 1988-1999 (index 1988=100)



changes in recording practices can be accounted for. Thirteen countries are considered who have taken part in the ICVS at least three times.

For this analysis, we use ICVS incidence risks since they are a more complete measure of all crimes experienced. They cover crimes covered by all four sweeps, excluding threats (from within the assaults and threats category) and offensive sexual behaviour (from within the sexual incidents category). This is because (i) these are unlikely to be counted as 'crimes' by the police, and (ii) they are more likely to be susceptible to changes in the propensity to report to interviewers over time. This has involved some estimation.⁵¹

We look first at the five countries that have taken part in all four sweeps. We then turn to four other countries that have measures for 1988, 1995 and 1999. (As explained, ICVS risk levels are for the year prior to the survey.) Finally, mention is made of countries with an ICVS measure for 1999 and other variants of previous years.

51 The ICVS does not allow for precise 'last year' incidence risks of sexual assaults (ie, sexual incidents less offensive sexual behaviour) or assaults with force, (ie, assaults, less threats). Results on the ratio of the prevalence levels for (i) sexual assaults to all sexual incidents, and (ii) assaults with force to all assaults and threats were applied to incidence level risk for the two categories taken as a whole. Some additional estimation has also been applied for the USA in 1992 for which incidence level data were not available. Estimates for seven crimes in Switzerland in 2000 were also made.

Five countries: 1988, 1991, 1995, and 1999

Figure 15 presents changes in crime between 1989 and 1999 in England and Wales, Finland, Netherlands, Canada, and the USA according to both police figures and the ICVS. Both police and survey figures are indexed at 100 for 1988 to ease comparisons.

There is some symmetry in the trends since 1988 in the five countries. On both measures, crime levels rose between *1988 and 1991*, the USA being an exception on surveys figures, and the Netherlands on police figures. The steepest rise was in England and Wales, according to both measures.

Between *1991 and 1995*, police figures fell in all countries except the Netherlands, where they were stable. The fall in Finland too was fairly marginal. On ICVS figures, risks in the USA, Canada and Finland fell, and they stabilised somewhat in England and Wales and the Netherlands.

Between *1995 and 1999*, police figures fell in all countries, except the Netherlands where they remained the same. The ICVS indicates falls in all countries. (Figures for England and Wales for 1999 have been adjusted to take account of an inflationary effect of changes to police 'counting rules' introduced in 1998.)

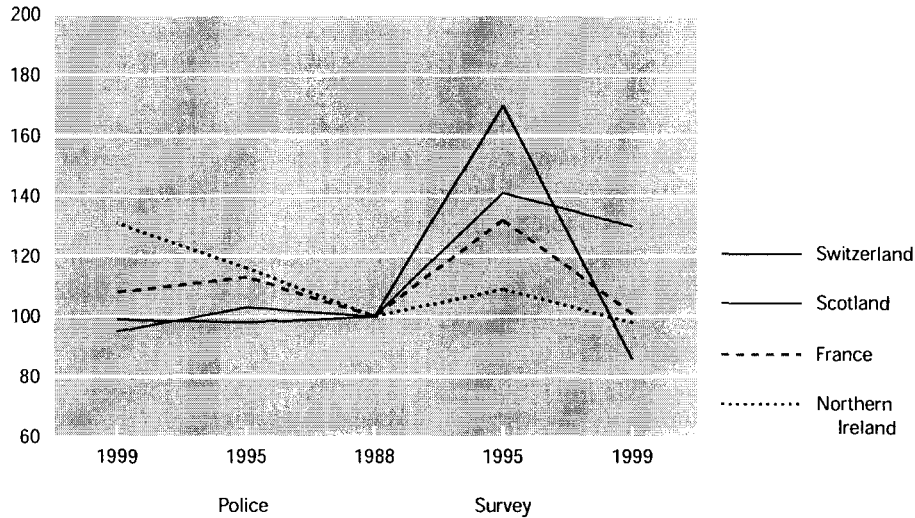
One would not necessarily expect exact correspondence between the two sets of figures.

- For one, the ICVS profile of offences is rather different from that in police figures, with the ICVS including a greater proportion of less serious and less often reported offences.
- Secondly, the rather less marked swings in police figures may reflect a greater number of recorded violent crimes. In the 13 countries considered in this section, violence has increased over the 1990s in all except Canada and the USA.⁵² This may signify a 'real' increase, although it may also reflect the fact that the police in many countries are *recording* more violence (especially related-party incidents). Police figures for the Netherlands, for instance, show a drop of more than 20% in burglary since 1995, whereas violent crime has risen by a third.
- Thirdly, the less marked swings in police figures may also reflect some degree of change in reporting behaviour by victims.⁵³

52 Violence here is a combination of figures for violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery, taken together. They have been largely on statistics compiled by Barclay and Tavares (2001).

53 For instance, the ICVS showed a drop in reporting to the police between 1991 and 1995 in the Netherlands, which is consistent with the much flatter trend in police figures – ie, the police may have fewer crimes known to them to record. Reporting levels have also fallen in England and Wales since 1991 (in line with British Crime Survey results).

Figure 16 Police and survey trends, four countries: 1988-1999 (index 1988=100)



Four countries: 1988, 1995 and 1999

There are three ICVS measures for Switzerland, Scotland, France, and Northern Ireland – for 1988, 1995 and 1999. Figure 16 shows the trends, with figures for 1988 again indexed at 100. Because of missing information, it is not possible of course to judge whether there were higher crimes levels in 1991 (as was shown in Figure 15 for the other five countries), with the 1995 levels representing a fall from that date. Nonetheless, a notable feature of Figure 16 is the falls in survey-measured risks since 1995, and the falls in police measures in Scotland and France.

Northern Ireland and Switzerland merit comment. The increase in police figures in *Northern Ireland* between 1995 and 1999 are out of line with other countries. However, police recording changes may be an issue. Adjustments were made to account for changes to police 'counting rules' introduced in 1998 (as in England and Wales). It is not possible, though, to take as full account of all the inflationary effect of these changes as in England and Wales – so some are likely to remain. The larger increase in recorded crime between 1988 and 1995 than in the ICVS is consistent with a rise in reporting to the police. Reporting continued to increase between 1995 and 1999, and this may be another factor in the rise in police figures in 1999.

Switzerland shows a very high ICVS count in 1995, and a much lower one in 1999. This was mainly due to a sharp drop in motorcycle and bicycle thefts – common in Switzerland. The pattern is not reflected in the police figures. However, crime recording is not standardised throughout the country and for parts of Switzerland

only reflect cleared cases. Killias et al. (2000) show police data for theft of personal property, bicycle theft and burglary also show higher crime rates for 1995, although not as extreme as in the ICVS.

One factor behind the rise in victimisation in Switzerland in the mid-1990s may have been the high prevalence of drug-related crime. Since then, a new drug policy (making methadone and heroin available to perhaps three-quarters of heroin users) has been shown in local studies to have considerably cut offending among addicts. Moreover, Switzerland experienced gangs operating from Eastern Europe during the mid 1990s, though these have now declined due probably to changing conditions in Eastern retail markets.

Trends for other countries are commented upon next.

Australia and Belgium: 1988, 1991 and 1999

According to the ICVS, risks increased in *Australia* in 1991 in line with most other countries) and then fell back in 1999 (by about 10% on 1991) – again consistent with the dominant picture. Police figures also increased between 1998 and 1991, but unlike many countries elsewhere have further increased since. Increased reporting levels according to the ICVS are at least consistent with this.

In *Belgium*, ICVS risks were much the same in 1991 as in 1988, but they then rose fairly modestly (by 7%) in 1991. Substantial changes to the collection of police figures in Belgium in the mid-1990s make comparisons over time difficult.

Poland and Sweden: 1991, 1995 and 1999

ICVS risks in *Poland* have remained much the same since 1991 (the fractional fall not being statistically robust). Recorded crime in Poland has risen substantially since 1991, although better police administrative systems cannot be ruled out.

Sweden is singular in ICVS terms in having had a fairly sharp increase in crime between 1991 and 1995, and a continuing – though much shallower – one since. (Risks are 26% higher in 1999 than in 1991 on the current measure.) Police figures are more in line with the picture from other countries, with levels lower in 1995 than in 1991, albeit no further decrease in 1999.

In sum, then, there is not an *entirely* neat picture as regards trends in crime in these 13 industrialised countries, either as regards ICVS measures themselves, or their correspondence with crimes recorded by the police. Nonetheless, the broad picture is striking. Both ICVS and police figures suggest that overall levels of crime seem to have peaked in many countries in the early 1990s, and fallen since then. Because of volatility in ICVS measures of violent crime due to small numbers, no attempt has been made to differentiate trends in violence as opposed to property crime – though certainly the picture for property crime alone is more consistently downward. Police figures for violence, as said, have increased over the 1990s in all except Canada and the USA – although some recording ‘inflation’ may an issue here. Figures for

domestic burglary have fallen since 1993, for instance, in all 13 countries except Switzerland and Australia. Thefts of motor vehicles have fallen in six out of eleven countries for which there are figures.

It is clearly difficult to explain these widespread falls coming as they do after fairly universal upswings in property crime during the 1970s and 1980s. There is little insight as yet (indeed few criminologists have so far even acknowledged the differing pattern – though see Killias and Aebi, 2000). The drop in crime in America, which has been sharper and started earlier than in Europe, has attracted more scrutiny, but no real consensus. Blumstein and Wollman (2000) provide elegant explanations for the drop in violence in the USA since the early 1990s – focussing for instance on gun control efforts, the decline of crack cocaine, increasing imprisonment rates, and economic buoyancy. But their analysis lacks any international dimension – even for instance reference to the fact that violence trends in Canada have been favourable (though not as favourable) against a rather different backcloth. Moreover, the drop in violence is not set within the context of the longer-term fall in property crime in the USA, which would demand consideration of a rather different set of explanatory variables.

There is no parsimonious explanation of the broader trends considered above, but some of the factors worth considering are mentioned briefly (and in some cases speculatively) below:

- *Demographics factors.* There has been a general 'ageing' of populations in Western Europe and North America with a drop in the number of young men in the most crime-prone age groups. The general consensus is that demographic effects play only a part in influencing crime trends, but some part nonetheless.
- *Improved security.* The ICVS has shown clear evidence that the penetration of household security measures has increased, particularly since the 1992 survey. This may be very pertinent to the fairly consistent and marked drops in burglary in police figures mentioned above. Similar improvements in security measures and precautionary behaviour taken against other forms of crime (e.g., bicycle theft) would be consistent with falling risks as most crimes recorded by the police and registered by the ICVS involve property. Householder's behaviour is of course not the only issue. There has been more attention to 'designing out' crime from physical environments, both by social landlords and others (e.g., car manufacturers). A challenge to this argument is that one would have expected security to have increased as much before 1991 as after it, given the increasing crime levels of the late 1980s. It may be, though, that there has been a 'step change' sufficiently large to make an impact.
- *Police performance.* Police performance in many countries could have improved substantially recently – although again this might have to be a 'step change'

since many current policing strategies were also evident in the 1980s, when crime trends were less favourable. Different countries are likely to have employed different techniques, but to the extent that they share a common base of more targeted and pro-active policing, and better technological solutions such as CCTV and forensic science for instance, a contribution from policing cannot be ruled out.

- *Sanctions.* That harsher criminal justice policies underlie the international experience seems hard to sustain. Thus, while some US commentators have held the floor in seeing the US record as due to a substantial increase in imprisonment rates, Europe provides a counter to this since there have been marked variations in imprisonment trends not particularly consistent with the idea that heavier sanctions underlie the reduction in property crime (Aebi et al., 1999). Imprisonment apart, Killias and Aebi (2000) compute a European average for changes in the probability of conviction for offenders known to the police between 1990 and 1996. This shows that the likelihood of conviction has fallen for most offences in most countries (Killias and Aebi, 2000). This again offers little support for the idea that reducing crime levels have come about because of criminal justice system activities.
- *Economic effects.* The current favourable economic climate in North America and Western Europe, with low levels of unemployment and relatively high economic growth may also have depressed levels of property crime, by reducing the need for the proceeds of crime (cf. Field, 1990). It might also be that the tradable value of some stolen goods has declined because of a fall in the price in real terms of items such as TVs, videos and in-car entertainment systems.
- *Drugs.* The use of illegal drugs in the general population is slowly increasing in Europe (EMCDDA, 2000), although this largely involves growing recreational use of cannabis. Bennett's research with arrestees in the UK suggests that cannabis use is associated with a slight inflation in criminal involvement, but the relationship is fairly weak and might be confounded by other factors. Rather, the rise in use of cannabis alongside the drop in property crime would support the notion that regular cannabis use blunts the attractions of offending. This is a 'long shot' but not entirely without empirical support (Johnson et al., 2000). The link between use of hard drugs and offending is much more clearly attested. One issue here, then, is whether the falling street price of hard drugs has dampened criminal demand, as less money needs to be raised to sustain a drug habit.
- *Culture change.* Finally, and most speculatively of all, it is conceivable that intricate cultural and social change is at work. It is tall order to document this, but not preposterous to wonder whether change is operating in some way to 'civilise' at least at the margins those who in the past would have offended, or whether crime is simply becoming a less fashionable pursuit for high-risk age groups.

6.3 Reporting to the police

Non-reporting

Across the 17 industrialised countries overall, only half of the offences that ICVS victims experienced were reported to the police. The proportion reported was highest for stolen vehicles, and nearly eight out of ten burglaries with entry were made known to the police. About two-thirds of thefts from cars and bicycle thefts were reported, but on average only nearly half of attempted burglaries and robberies were. About four in ten incidents of theft of personal property, car vandalism and attempted burglary were reported, and about three in ten incidents of threats and sexual assaults.

There is, then, a substantial 'dark figure' of crime not captured in police statistics simply because many offences are not drawn to police attention at all. The varying reporting rates *across* offence types means, of course, that the picture of crime drawn by police statistics will differ from the picture of 'crime on the ground'. Results in Chapter 3 showed that offences regarded more seriously by their victims were more often reported. The police picture, then, will better reflect these, although not completely by any means since more than a quarter of offences rated most seriously were *not* reported.

Variations in reporting

The 'dark figure' of unreported crime in different countries will differ given variations in reporting levels in the industrialised countries. On the basis of six crime types taken to look at differences, reporting rates varied fairly considerably.⁵⁴ About 60% of incidents were reported in Denmark and Sweden, Northern Ireland, and the Netherlands, about 50% in Belgium, England and Wales, Switzerland, France and Scotland, but less than 40% in Portugal, Japan, Catalonia, and Poland. To some extent this might be due to differences in the types of crimes experienced in the countries. But it may also reflect other factors to do with confidence in the police and public perceptions of how far they are likely to help. High reporting rates improve effective crime prevention and control since the chances of arresting offenders and obtaining a conviction largely depend on information supplied by victims.

54 The six crime types were: thefts from cars, car vandalism, bicycle theft, burglary with entry, attempted burglary, and thefts of personal property. These were chosen as reporting rates were variable, and/or experience of victimisation was comparatively high.

6.4 Servicing victims

The police

A feature of criminal justice policy in many countries over the past two decades has been increasing recognition of the interests, rights and needs of victims. One consequence of this has been that many police agencies have tried to improve their response when victims report crime. There is good sense in this as for the vast majority of victims the police is the single most important agency representing the criminal justice system, and indeed the only one with which most victims will they have contact. Another development has been the growth of specialised support agencies.

In many countries, about seven in ten victims were satisfied with the police response when they reported property crime, although the figure was somewhat lower when contact crime was involved. This may be because, having been at the scene, victims felt more involvement. It could also be, though, that reporting property crime has often rather more to do with insurance considerations than with expectations that the police would or could be able to do much.

But there was disparity in satisfaction levels. Highest levels were in Denmark, Catalonia and Switzerland, with figures in several other countries not far behind. Satisfaction was lowest in Portugal, Poland, France and Japan. Different cultural expectations of the police may be one factor here, but a more obvious one is real differences in the demeanour and efficiency of the police.

Another finding of note was that victims who reported crimes they rated most seriously said the police response was less good than victims reporting less serious crimes. Van Dijk (2000b) has also shown that repeat victims are also more dissatisfied. It seems unlikely that the police actually do a poorer job when 'serious' or repeat crimes are reported. More likely is that victims have higher expectations of how the police should have reacted. Nonetheless, there are lessons for the police here in understanding which types of crime are most seriously regarded: namely, car thefts, sexual and other assaults, robberies with weapons, and burglary with entry. In general there was relatively little change in satisfaction levels between the 1996 and 2000 ICVS sweeps. This may mean either that there has been no improvement. Or, more probably, it could indicate that the police have to 'run to stand still' to cope with increasing expectations from service users. The main complaint, as in previous ICVS sweeps, was that the police 'did not do enough', and 'were not interested'. The message is clear for police agencies everywhere.

Victim support

There has been an undoubted growth in specialised services to victims since the early 1980s, and previous sweeps of the ICVS have indicated an increasing proportion of victims receiving help. This round of the survey did not show further

evidence of this (Northern Ireland was an exception), although ICVS estimates are somewhat too fragile to mount a strong case that there is stagnation in victim support.

As before, support was more often given to victims of contact crimes (10% were offered help across the 17 countries overall) than to victims of burglary (5%). And as before again, victims in the UK seemed best provided for – although there was also comparatively good support for victims in the Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, the USA, and Denmark. Services to those in Portugal, Japan, Finland, France and Poland lagged most behind.

Many more than actually received help said they would have welcomed it (around one in three burglary victims, and four in ten victims of contact crime). Most need was expressed by those in Catalonia, Poland, Portugal, Japan, and Northern Ireland (despite the relatively high level of help actually given). In many counties the gap between provision and expressed need was greater for burglary than contact crime: exceptions were the UK and Catalonia, where more burglary victims were helped than average.

6.5 Comparisons with countries in transition and developing countries

There is no attempt here to provide anything like a full account of ICVS results to date regarding patterns and levels of victimisation from a global perspective (sources for this are Alvazzi del Frate et al., 2000; Van Dijk, 2000a and 2000b; Van Dijk and Kangaspunta, 2000; and Zvekic, 1998 and 2000.) Rather, we simply give a flavour of how the present results from industrialised countries sit in broader context. The comparisons draw on results for industrialised and other countries prior to the 2000 ICVS sweep.

A broader ICVS perspective is important since most theories of crime and people's responses to it have been generated from crime dynamics in the industrialised world. Countries in transition and developing countries have in the nature of things added rather little because of lack of reliable information. The various disparities between industrialised countries and the rest of the world are also important in strengthening the case for criminal justice assistance to countries with poorer resources.

Thus, ICVS results for world global regions have shown for instance that:⁵⁵

55 These analyses have typically taken the world 'regions' of: Western Europe, the New World (the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand); Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Africa. Results from counting within these regions have usually been combined. All countries are usually given equal statistical weight. To enable comparisons between national and city surveys, the former are restricted to respondents living in localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

- The highest victimisation risks across a range of offences were generally in Latin American and (sub Saharan) Africa. Risks in countries in transition were higher than in the industrialised countries, but there was some variation within them. Risks in Asia were lowest of all.
- Thus, the ICVS overturns much traditional literature on 'crime and modernisation' – based on police counts – which posits that property crime is higher in developed countries because of greater volume and value of material goods, which itself generates property crime (e.g., Shelley, 1981). This idea clearly needs revisiting. The burden of ICVS results is that less developed countries have lower rates of property crime because of less police efficient recording systems, and less frequent reporting by victims (see below).
- The gender difference in risks of interpersonal assaultive crime is much wider in less developed countries where women are substantially more at risk than men – especially in Latin American, Africa and Asia. A number of analyses have related ICVS findings here to measures of gender inequality and economic hardship among young men.
- Repeat victimisation, which has attracted much criminological and policy interest in developed countries recently, is common worldwide. It is particularly pronounced in Latin America and Africa (van Dijk, 2000b).
- While not a significant problem in industrialised countries, as seen, street level corruption (attempts at bribery by public officials) is highest in Latin America and Asia, with countries in transition on a par with Africa.⁵⁶
- Victims in industrialised countries are more likely to report to the police. Reporting levels are generally lowest of all in Latin American countries (Argentina being an exception), followed by Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and then Africa. The greatest disparity in reporting levels between the developed countries and the rest is with regard to property crime. Lack of insurance – and the need to report to the police to facilitate claims – may be one issue here.
- Differences in reporting levels underscore the point that police figures on crime levels in developing countries and countries in transition seriously underestimate real levels of crime. The 'dark figure' of property crime would seem to be especially large.
- Satisfaction with the police after reporting crime was considerably lower outside the industrialised world. One reason for this may be that with lower insurance levels, the police bear more of the brunt of victims' frustration about financial losses. General assessments of police performance were also considerably lower

56 Additional questions were added to the 2000 ICVS questionnaire for countries in transition and developing countries. These focus on who was told about the attempts at corruption, why victims did not report, and whether those who did were satisfied. There was also more specificity about the type of official involved, and whether corruption levels have changed compared to ten years ago.

outside the industrialised world. There was the least confidence in the police in Latin America and countries in transition.

- Compared to developed countries, expressed need for specialised victim support was extremely high in Asia and Africa. It was also higher in countries *in transition and Latin America*. While some victims of property crime in less affluent countries may see support as an avenue of financial redress, the fact that the pattern is similar for contact crime suggests other underlying deficiencies in the responses of the police and other agencies.

6.6 The current status of the ICVS

The ICVS is by now an established criminological data source, covering 24 industrialised countries, and another 46 cities in Eastern and Central Europe and developing countries. Certainly, many of the surveys have been small in scale, and have been done at varying times since 1989. Nor has complete standardisation been achieved in all surveys – particularly those in less developed countries where the potential value of new information has led local sponsors to substitute their own victim survey agenda at the expense of strict ICVS consistency. Nonetheless, the breadth of ICVS coverage is striking.

The value of the ICVS is reflected in growing interest from key international agencies. ICVS results, for instance, have featured in the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, sponsored by the Council of Europe (Council of Europe, 1999). They have also featured in HEUNI's ambitious attempt to construct a multi-source picture of crime in different countries drawing on the ICVS, the United Nations World Crime Survey, and a number of other data sources (see Newman, 1999; Kangaspunta et al., 1998).⁵⁷ The World Health Organisation's *Global Atlas of Violence* has also drawn on ICVS results (WHO, 1999). ICVS information on levels of street corruption has been linked to (and found to be highly correlated with) other data from Transparency International and the International Institute for Management Development, which collects information on improper business practices.

Both the Council of Europe and HEUNI initiatives try to document the extent of *non-standardisation* in administrative crime statistics – through, for instance, explaining in detail how offences are defined, and how offence coverage differs. This does much to highlight the hazards of comparing police *levels* of crime in different countries – hazards that apply across a broad range of offences, even those (such as burglary) that might seem relatively unproblematic. It also helps more informed comparisons

⁵⁷ HEUNI is the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations. The World Crime Survey information used was that from the Fifth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems 1990-1994.

of *trends* over time using police statistics insofar as changes in offence definitions, counting practices etc are pointed out.

International comparisons of police statistics may in the future, then, be better explained to researchers and others, and thus less liable to mislead. The ICVS survey-based approach will nonetheless continue to be vital as an alternative comparative measure since (i) consistency will be maintained in measuring victimisation; (ii) it covers both unreported and unrecorded offences; and (iii) offers pointers as to change in levels of reporting by victims, which will of course have a bearing on how much crime the police have available to them to record. The ICVS will also remain the best survey-based approach to international comparisons since there is no evidence that independently organised national victimization surveys are being brought more into line: indeed, if anything the opposite is true.

6.7 The future

Country coverage

The ICVS in industrialised countries has now settled into a 4-year cycle. The next target, then, is for a repeat in 2004. If the ICVS continues to be energetically sustained, it will for one provide good coverage of the European Union. To date, all but three of the fifteen member states have participated in the ICVS at national level, albeit some not recently. And of the thirteen Central and Eastern European countries waiting to join, there have been ICVS sweeps in eleven: eight at city level, and three at national level.⁵⁸

One issue for the future is what countries should be included in the industrialised group. The issue of 'grouping' of countries might be formalised by adopting major world aggregates from international organisations. (According to the United Nations, for example, 'industrialised' countries include all European, North American and CIS countries, plus Australia, Japan and New Zealand (a total of 47 countries). Another approach might be the adoption of the developmental perspective, using the UNDP classification that ranks countries as high, medium and low on the Human Development Index.

More globally, while the ICVS has taken reasonably firm hold in industrialised countries, there is more progress to be made in developing countries that account for such a sizeable proportion of the world's population. This is a particular challenge for the future since survey methodology is poorly developed, and local funding is scarce.

58 Of the current member states, Greece, Luxembourg and Ireland have not been in the ICVS. Of the countries waiting to join, there has been no coverage of Cyprus, Turkey or Luxembourg. The three countries with national surveys are the Czech Republic, Estonia and Slovenia.

Links with other comparative information

In the same way that other databases of international information on crime have drawn on the ICVS, so too should the ICVS be fully cognisant of other data sources. It would be useful for the main ICVS database to have as many related crime indices as possible included. Some analyses of ICVS results have already drawn on 'external' social and economic indicators, such as GDP, and women's employment rates. These could be usefully expanded. (The proportion of one-parent families might be one interesting measure. Police per capita and likelihood of conviction might be others – the latter, though, much more problematic than the former.)

There are plans in hand for a comparative International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) drawing on the administrative and data management lessons of the ICVS, as well as the content of 'bespoke' surveys of victimisation of women recently developed for instance in Canada, Australia, and the USA. The IVAWS, to be co-ordinated by HEUNI, UNICRI and Statistics Canada, will clearly be an important counterpoint to the ICVS as regards the level and nature of assaultive crime that women experience.

The ICVS content

Maintaining consistency of measurement in the ICVS is a significant constraint on changing the questionnaire. Another is the need to keep the length of interviews within reasonable bounds, both to prevent increases in fieldwork costs, and to maintain response rates. This said, there is probably some scope for considering whether all questions are 'earning their keep', and if they are not, what might be better substitutes.

Probably the most problematic area of measurement in the ICVS concerns assaults and sexual victimisation – though in truth this applies to most other national and local surveys. One change was made in the 2000 ICVS by adding an additional screener question involving assaults involving people well known to the victim. How far additional improvements could be made would need careful consideration. A markedly different approach to screening for assaultive offences might indeed produce more valid estimates. The cost would be the loss of trend information and comparisons with past ICVS surveys for countries entering for the first time. The IVAWS initiative might be a better route to reliable international comparisons – at least as regards the experiences of women.

Better measures for 'lifestyle' are another candidate. One criminologically attractive – but very high risk – addition would be to ask respondents' about their own offending, given its link to higher victimisation levels (e.g., Mayhew and Elliott, 1990). Respondents' alcohol consumption would be useful in the light of its strength in predicting victimisation risks in other independent surveys (see, e.g., Mirrlees Black et al., 1998; Wittebrood and Nieuwbeerta, 2000). Regularity and type of journeys made on public transport might be another contender. The main

constraint as regards expanding lifestyle questions is the difficulty of doing justice, with limited questionnaire space, to the nuances of lifestyle or 'routine activities' that might impact on risk.

Methodological tests

Chapter 1 rehearsed the evidence as regards possible biases in ICVS results due to varying response rates, and different modes of interview (i.e., telephone as against face-to-face interviews). While it did not indicate a great deal of room for concern, there is nonetheless scope for further tests of mode and response effects. One possibility might be to assess non-response levels among different groups – for instance by linking non-responding telephone numbers to post (or zip) codes and thereafter to the socio-economic indicators that can be attached to these. It would also be helpful to do more by way of qualitative research to see whether particular ICVS questions are subject to different cultural interpretations.

Forthcoming reports

Further reports will emerge from the 2000 ICVS. For one, the Dutch Ministry of Justice and countries who took part in the 2000 ICVS are sponsoring the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement (NSCR) to hold a workshop in June 2001. Researchers from a number of countries have been invited to present their analyses of the data, which have been made available to them. Publications are likely to merge from the best of these.

UNICRI intends to update results from Central and Eastern Europe cities, comparing them with the respondents in urban area in Western Europe. Another report will focus on results from the latest surveys held in Asia, South America, and Africa. (The University of South Africa has been active in promoting surveys in eight countries in southern Africa.) In due course, too, all the latest ICVS results are likely to be brought together again to look afresh at victimisation and responses to it from a global perspective.

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Technical details of the ICVS

- T.1 Response rates
- T.2 City surveys: 1989, 1992, 1996 and 2000
- 1 Summary of organisation and methodology
- 2 Weighting procedures

Table 1 Response rates¹

	1989			1992			1996			2000		
	Eligibles ²	Completed	%	Eligibles	Completed	%	Eligibles	Completed	%	Eligibles	Completed	%
Austria							1,983	1,507	76			
Australia	4,425	2,012	45	3,489	2,006	57				3,468	2,005	58
Belgium	5,535	2,060	37	3,366	1,485	44				4,326	2,402	56
Canada	4,793	2,074	43	3,321	2,152	65	2,873	2,134	74	3,655	2,078	57
Catalonia (Spain)										4,000	2,909	73
Denmark										4,552	3,007	66
England & Wales	4,717	2,006	43	5,208	2,001	38	3,697	2,171	59	3,422	1,947	57
Finland	1,474	1,025	70	1,879	1,620	86	4,509	3,899	86	2,310	1,783	77
France	2,918	1,502	51				1,651	1,003	61	2,208	1,000	45
Germany (West)	17,479	5,274	30									
Italy				3,321	2,024	61						
Japan ³	3,014	2,411	80	3,015	2,382	79				3,000	2,211	74
Netherlands	3,067	2,000	65	3,012	2,000	66	3,206	2,008	63	3,459	2,001	58
New Zealand				3,154	2,048	65						
Northern Ireland ⁴	—	2,000	—				1,247	1,042	84	1,930	1,565	81
Norway	1,425	1,009	71									
Portugal										3,569	2,000	56
Scotland	4,856	2,007	41				3,496	2,194	63	3,546	2,040	58
Spain	2,616	862	33									
Poland ⁵				2,118	2,033	96	3,695	3,483	94	6,741	5,276	78
Sweden				2,227	1,707	77	1,328	1,000	75	3,008	2,000	66
Switzerland	1,464	1,000	68				1,794	1,000	56	6,494	4,234	65
USA	5,429	1,996	37	2,973	1,501	50	2,506	1,003	40	1,656	1,000	60

1 Response rates are based on completed interviews divided by eligible contacts. Those not interviewed include refusals, those with language or hearing difficulties, respondent not available, no eligible respondent, and invalid interviews.

2 'Eligible contacts' are the gross sample less 'non-relevant' contacts (ie, number busy, no answer and disconnected business number).

3 The number of eligible interviews in Japan 2000 includes non-contacts and is therefore an underestimate compared to the others.

4 As the Northern Ireland sample in 1989 was a quota sample of respondents interviewed face-to-face, response rates are not available.

5 The number of eligible interviews in Poland (1992) is from a given response rates of +95% and the number interviewed.

Table 2 City surveys: 1989, 1992, 1996 and 2000

Europe		1989	1992	1996/97	2000/01	
Tirana	Albania			R	•	
Minsk	Belarus			•	•	
Sofia	Bulgaria			•	•	
Barcelona	Catalonia (Spain)			N	N	
Zagreb	Croatia			•	•	
Prague	Czech Republic		[M]	M+R	•	[as part of Czechoslovakia]
Tallinn	Estonia		R	M+R	•	
Tbilisi	Georgia		M	M+R	•	
Budapest	Hungary			•	•	
Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan			M+R		
Riga	Latvia			(M+R) (M)		(1995) (1998)
Vilnius	Lithuania			M+R	•	
	Malta			(*)		(National survey)
Skopje	Macedonia			•	na	
Warsaw	Poland	•	N	N	na	
Bucharest	Romania			R	•	
Moscow	Russia		•	•	•	
Bratislava	Slovak Republic		[M]	•		[as part of Czechoslovakia]
Ljubljana	Slovenia		•	R	•	
Kiev	Ukraine			•	•	
Belgrade	Yugoslavia			•	na	
Asia						
		1989	1992	1996/97	2000/01	
Beijing	China		•			
Bombay	India		•	R		
Jakarta	Indonesia	(S)	M+R	M+R		(Surabaya)
Seoul	Korea				na	
Ulaan Baatar	Mongolia			R	•	
Manila	The Philippines		•	R	na	
Pt Moresby	Papua New Guinea		M+R na			

Table 2 (continued)

		1989	1992	1996/97	2000/01
Africa					
Gaborone	Botswana			•	na
Cairo	Egypt		•		
Maseru	Lesotho				•
Windhoek	Namibia				•
Lagos	Nigeria			(*)	(1998)
Johannesburg	South Africa		•	•	•
Mbabane	Swaziland				•
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania		•		
Tunis	Tunisia		•		
Kampala	Uganda		•	R	na
Lusaka	Zambia				•
Harare	Zimbabwe			•	

		1989	1992	1996/97	2000/01
Latin America					
Buenos Aires	Argentina		•	•	•
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil		•	•	
La Paz	Bolivia			•	
Bogotá	Colombia			•	na
San Jose	Costa Rica		R	R	
Mexico	Mexico				na
Citysuncion					
Panama	Panama				•
Asunción	Paraguay			•	

R small rural sample included
M multiple cities
N from a national survey
na no dataset available at the time of printing

1 Summary of organisation and methodology for the 2000 surveys in the industrialised countries

International co-ordination in the industrialised countries:

Peter Willems, Interview-NSS, Amsterdam (11 countries)

John van Kesteren, NSCR & Leiden University (6 countries)

financier: Ministry of Justice, the Hague

Australia

national co-ordinator: Carlos Carcach, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra

financier: Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, Canberra

fieldwork: Roy Morgan Research Pty. Ltd.

sampling method: random digit dialling, 'last birthday' for selection of household member

interview method: CATI

Belgium

national co-ordinator: Freddy Gazan, Ministry of Justice, Brussels

financier: Ministry of Justice, Brussels

fieldwork: NID/Interview-NSS

sampling method: random digit dialling, throidahl carter for selection of household member

interview method: CATI

Canada

national co-ordinator: Kwing Hung, Department of Justice, Ottawa

financier: Department of Justice, Research and statistics department, Ottawa

fieldwork: Canadian Facts / Interview-NSS

sampling method: random digit dialling, throidahl carter for selection of household member

interview method: CATI

Catalonia (Spain)

national co-ordinator: Eulalia Luque Reina, Centre of legal Studies. Justice Department Autonomous Government of Catalonia

financier: Autonomous Government of Catalonia

fieldwork: Centre of Legal Studies of Justice Department

sampling method: random sample from the telephone registry, does not account for households with non-registered telephone numbers

interview method: telephone interviewing, but not computer assisted

Denmark

national co-ordinator: Flemming Balvig, University of Copenhagen
financier: Ministry of Justice
fieldwork: Vilstrup Research / Interview-NSS
sampling method: random digit dialling, 'last birthday' for selection of household member
interview method: CATI

England and Wales

national co-ordinator: Pat Mayhew, Home Office, London
financier: Home Office, London
fieldwork: BMRB/Interview-NSS
sampling method: random digit dialling, 'last birthday' for selection of household member
interview method: CATI

Finland

national co-ordinator: Kauko Aromaa, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki
financier: National Research Institute of Legal Policy & Statistics Finland, Helsinki
fieldwork: Statistics Finland, Helsinki
sampling method: random sample of individuals age 15 and older was taken from the population registry. For the ICVS, respondents 16 years and older are selected
interview method: CATI

France

national co-ordinator: Frédéric Ocquteau, Institut des Hautes Études de la Sécurité Intérieure, Paris
financier: Institut des Hautes Études de la Sécurité Intérieure, Paris
fieldwork: Efficiencie 3 / Interview-NSS
sampling method: random digit dialling, throidahl carter for selection of household member
interview method: CATI

Japan

national co-ordinator: Koichi Hamai, Ministry of Justice, Tokyo
financier: Ministry of Justice, Tokyo

sampling method: two stage sampling; A sample of 209 cities/villages, stratified by town size was taken. Within these cities/villages a random sample of individuals from the population registry

interview method: face to face

Netherlands

national co-ordinator: John van Kesteren, Leiden University

financier: Ministry of Justice, the Hague

fieldwork: Interview-NSS

sampling method: random digit dialling, throidahl carter for selection of household member

interview method: CATI

Northern Ireland

national co-ordinator: Debbie Donnelly, Northern Ireland Office, Belfast

financier: Northern Ireland Office, Belfast

fieldwork: UMS/Interview-NSS

sampling method: random sample of households based on electoral register, throidahl carter for selection of household member

interview method: CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing)

Poland

national co-ordinator: Andrzej Siemaszko, Institute of Justice, Ministry of Justice, Warsaw

financier: Institute of Justice, Ministry of Justice, Warsaw

fieldwork: CBOS, Warsaw

sampling method: Sampling of households, stratified by region and town size within the regions. Respondents were selected by the 'next birthday' criterion

interview method: face to face

Portugal

national co-ordinator: Antonio Carlos Duarte Fonseca, Ministry of Justice, Lisbon

financier: Ministry of Justice, Lisbon

fieldwork: Ipsos/Interview-NSS

sampling method: random digit dialling, throidahl carter for selection of household member

interview method: CATI

Scotland

national co-ordinator: Fiona Fraser, Scottish Executive Justice Department, Edinburgh
financier: Scottish Executive Justice Department, Edinburgh
fieldwork: BMRB/Interview-NSS
sampling method: random digit dialling, 'last birthday' for selection of household member
interview method: CATI

Sweden

national co-ordinator: Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm
financier: National Council for Crime Prevention, Stockholm
fieldwork: TEMO/Interview-NSS
sampling method: random digit dialling, throdahl carter for selection of household member
interview method: CATI

Switzerland

national co-ordinator: Martin Killias, University of Lausanne
financier: Offices of Police, Justice & Statistics + several local police departments
fieldwork: M.I.S. Trend SA, Lausanne
sampling method: sample of households from telephone directory, stratified by city / canton. There was an oversampling of the large cities, these additional cases are downweighted to ensure representative figures for the whole of Switzerland
interview method: CATI
questionnaire: the Swiss questionnaire was different. All items on victimisation however and some of the follow-up items were taken from the basic ICVS questionnaire. Only these corresponding items are used in this report

USA

national co-ordinator: Carol Kalish, United States Department of Justice, Washington
financier: United States Department of Justice, Washington
fieldwork: Walker Info / Interview-NSS
sampling method: random digit dialling, throdahl carter for selection of household member
interview method: CATI

2 Weighting procedures

The need for weighting

In each randomly selected household only one randomly selected respondent aged 16 or over was interviewed. No substitution of the selected respondent with another household member was allowed. This procedure guarantees a high quality sample and eliminates the disadvantage of quota sampling that the most co-operative respondent in a household is interviewed.

People in households of different sizes have different probabilities of being chosen for the interview, and a weighting procedure is needed to correct this to generate a representative sample of 'persons'. For instance, in a household comprising five people of 16 years or older, the chance of any one of them being interviewed is only one in five. In such large households, the responses of the selected interviewee need to be upweighted. Otherwise, respondents from small households are over-represented. Weighting of the results is done to give the number of people in households of different sizes the proper weight of their proportion in the population.

Apart from the household to person translation, which is made by weighting, corrections have also been applied to make the samples as representative as possible in terms of gender, age and regional distribution.

Methodology

For each country, the most recent statistics on how many of the population were in households of different sizes were used as reference. Additional input for the weighting procedure concerned population size, gender, age and regional population distribution. No appropriate international statistics were available on other criteria such as household income, urbanisation, professional activities, tenure etc to enable them to be used in weighting. Some of these variables, though, would be desirable for this purpose. In most countries, appropriate statistics concerning how the population of those 16 years or older ('adults') were distributed within households were either unavailable or inadequate. Thus, these statistics were derived from the present study itself.

First, on the basis of the available statistics on how many of the population were in households of different sizes, the samples were weighted, taking into account also region and gender. This was done in an iterative weighting procedure in which individual weights for individual respondents were computed to achieve weighted results with marginal totals on gender and region corresponding to population distributions.

In the survey itself, the composition of the households was determined by asking each respondent how many persons the household as a whole consisted of, and also how many were 16 years or older.

Using the weighted results on household size, compared to the distribution of household size in the population showed no significant deviation. Therefore we used the weighted distribution of number of adults from the sample as an estimate for the population. This

resulted in *household weights* that were computed based on gender, household size and regional distribution.

The *individual weights* were computed using the same iterative procedure, but apart from gender and regional distribution, also age and number of adults in the household served as criteria.

A different weighting procedure was applied for Japan, Catalonia (Spain) and Poland. Since these samples were stratified by region, no weighting on region was necessary. First, an initial individual weight was computed (ie, the number of people aged 16 or over in the household, divided by the average number of persons of this age in the sample). This accounts for the larger chance that people from smaller households have of being selected. (This was not done for Japan, since this was a sample of individuals.) Based on this initial weight, a two-way table by age and gender was computed. The initial weight, multiplied by the ratio of what the percentage should be (according to census data) and what was found in the sample, was applied as individual weight. The household weight was computed by *dividing the individual weight by the number of persons 16 or older in the household, multiplied by the average number of persons of this age*. The distribution over the strata using weighted data was checked against the unweighted data; no obvious deviations were found.

Statistical significance

A sample-based estimate is more or less close to the 'unknown' population value being measured. The size of the deviation d depends on:

- sample size (n)
- percentage observed in the sample (p)
- level of confidence chosen (z)

In this report we will use a level of confidence of 90%. The nomogram on the next page gives the confidence levels for observed percentages and sample sizes.

For instance, in a survey of 1,000 respondents, 20% said 'yes' to a certain question.

The entry in the table on the next page, at row $n = 1,000$ and with column percentage of 20, shows δ to be 2.1%. This implies that there is a nine in ten chance that the true population value lies between 17.9% and 22.1% (20 ± 2.1 , at a confidence level of 90%).

Hence, that there is a five percent probability that the real value is larger than 22.1% and five percent probability that it is smaller than 17.9%. In another example, say 2% of the sample of 2,000 people had been a victim of a particular crime in the last year. There would be a 90% chance that the true level of victimisation lies between 2.5% and 1.5% (2 ± 0.5).

When there is an average victimisation rate for all countries of 5%, for instance, then a value from an individual survey with a sample of 2,000 of more than 0.8% higher or lower than the average will be statistically significant at the 90% level. Where the overall victimisation rate is 2% say, deviations of 0.5% would be significant. (Thus, in absolute size, the standard error is smaller the less frequently a crime occurs, but proportionately it is much larger.) When the sample is 1,000 (of women only for example), deviations from an overall average of 5% of more than 1.1% will be significant, and with an average of 2%, deviations of 0.7% will be.

The formula which is used for calculating d at a confidence level of 90% is:

$$\delta = 1.65 \times \sqrt{p \frac{(100-p)}{n}}$$

When a research population is finite, the deviation d is smaller because the formula is multiplied by:

$$\frac{N-n}{N-1}$$

in which N is the population size.

Nomogram for a level of confidence of 90%

Sample size	Percentage observed										
	2 98	5 95	10 90	15 85	20 80	25 75	30 70	35 65	40 60	45 55	50 50
25	4.6	7.2	9.9	11.8	13.2	15.2	15.1	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5
50	3.3	5.1	7.0	8.3	9.3	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.6
100	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.9	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2
200	1.6	2.5	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
300	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8
400	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
500	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
600	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
700	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
800	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
900	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
1,000	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
1,200	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
1,400	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
1,600	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
1,800	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
2,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
3,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
4,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
6,000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
8,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
10,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
30,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
40,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Overview of the 2000 ICVS questionnaire

1 Summary of CATI versions of the questionnaire

The items are grouped by theme, rather than by the order in which they appear in the questionnaire. The question numbers indicate the order in which the questions are asked. The basic English versions of the questionnaires are available on the internet: <http://www.icvs.nscr.nl>

CATI questionnaire

	Question number in basic version				
	1989	1992	1996	2000	
SCREENER QUESTIONS					
Cars owned last five years	1a	32	20	20	Question text changed in 1996
Number of cars most of time	1a1	33	21	21	
Garage ownership		41			
Parking arrangements		42			
Motorcycles etc owned last five years	1b	34	25	25	
Number of motorcycles most of time	1b1	35	26	26	
Bicycle owned last five years	1c	36	30	30	
Number of bicycles most of time	1c1	37	31	31	
CAR THEFT					
Victim last five years	2	44	35	35	
When last five years	13a	81	100	100	
How often if last year	13b	82	101	101	
Where occurred	13c	83	102	102	
Reported to police	13e	86	104	104	
Why not reported	13f	87			
How serious		88	105	105	
Car recovered or not	13d	84	103	103	
When recovered		85			
THEFT FROM CAR					
Victim last five years	3	45	40	40	
When last five years	14a	91	110	110	
How often if last year	14b	92	111	111	
Where occurred	14c	93	112	112	Categories added over years

	Question number in basic version				
	1989	1992	1996	2000	
Reported to police	14e	94	113	113	
Why reported			114	114	
Why not reported	14f	95	117	117	
Satisfied with way police dealt			115	115	
Why dissatisfied			116	116	
Reported to other authorities			118		
How serious		96	119	119	
Value of damage	14d				
CAR VANDALISM					
Victim last five years	4	46	45	45	
When last five years	15a	101	130	130	
How often if last year	15b	102	131	131	
Where occurred	15c	103	132	132	Categories added over years
Reported to police	15e	106	133	133	
Why not reported	15f	107			
How serious		108	134	134	
Value of property stolen	15d				
THEFT OF MOTORCYCLE/MOPED					
Victim last five years	5	50	50	50	
When last five years	16a	111	140	140	
How often if last year	16b	112	141	141	
Where occurred	16c	113	142	142	
Reported to police	16e	116	143	143	
Why not reported	16f	117			
How serious		118	144	144	
Motorcycle/moped recovered or not	16d				
THEFT OF BICYCLE					
Victim last five years	6	51	55	55	
When last five years	17a	121	150	150	
How often if last year	17b	122	151	151	
Where occurred	17c	123	152	152	Categories added over years
Reported to police	17e	126	153	153	
Why not reported	17f	127			
How serious		128	154	154	
Bicycle recovered or not	17d				

Question number in basic version					
	1989	1992	1996	2000	
BURGLARY					
Victim last five years	7	60	60	60	
When last five years	18a	131	160	160	
How often if last year	18b	132	161	161	
Reported to police	18e	137	166	166	
Why reported			167	167	
Why not reported	18f	138	170	170	
Satisfied with way police dealt			168	168	
Why dissatisfied			169	169	
Reported to other authorities			171		
Contact with specialised agency			173	173	
Specialised agency useful			174	174	
How serious		139	172	172	
Anything stolen	18c	133	162	162	
Value of property stolen	18c1	134	163	163	Instruction changed in 1996
Anything damaged	18d	135	164	164	
Value of damage	18d1	136	165	165	Instruction changed in 1996
ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY					
Victim last five years	8	61	65	65	
When last five years	19a	141	180	180	
How often if last year		142	181	181	
Reported to police		146	182	182	
Why not reported		147			
How serious		148	183	183	
THEFT FROM GARAGES/SHEDS/LOCKUPS					
Victim last five years		62			
When last five years		151			
How often if last year		152			
Reported to police		156			
Why not reported		157			
How serious		158			
ROBBERY					
Victim last five years	9	64	70	70	
When last five years	20a	161	190	190	
How often if last year	20b	162	191	191	
Where occurred	20c	163	192	192	Categories added over years

		Question number in basic version			
1989		1992	1996	2000	
	Reported to police	20f	169	199	199
	Why reported		200	200	
	Why not reported	20g	170	203	203
	Satisfied with way police dealt		201	201	
	Why dissatisfied		202	202	
	Reported to other authorities		204	204	
	Contact with specialised agency		206	206	
	Specialised agency useful		207	207	
	How serious		171	205	205
	Anything stolen	20e	168	198	198
	Value of damage	200			
	Number of offenders		164	193	193
	Whether offender(s) known		165	194	194
					Question changed since 1996
	Did offender(s) have weapon	20d	166	195	195
	Type of weapon	20d1	167	196	196
	Long gun or hand gun			196a	
	Was weapon used		197	197	
	THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY				
	Victim last five years	10	65	75	75
	When last five years	21a	181	210	210
	How often if last year	21b	182	211	211
	Where occurred	21c	183	212	212
					Categories added over years
	Reported to police	21f	186	214	214
	Why not reported	21g	187		
	How serious		188	215	215
	Was it pickpocketing	21d	184	213	213
	Value of property stolen	21e			
	SEXUAL OFFENCES				
	Victim last five years	11	67	80	80
					Also asked of men in Australia and Canada 2000
	When last five years	22a	191	220	220
	How often if last year	22b	192	221	221
	Where occurred		193	222	222
	Reported to police	22f	206	232	232
	Why reported			233	233
	Why not reported	22g	207	236	236
	Satisfied with way police dealt			234	234
					Code omitted in 1992

Question number in basic version

	1989	1992	1996	2000	
Why dissatisfied			235	235	
Reported to other authorities			237	237	
Contact with specialised agency			238	238	
Specialised agency useful			239	239	
How serious		198	230	230	
Regarded as a crime		200	231	231	
Number of offenders		194	223	223	
Whether offender(s) known	22c	195	224	224	Question changed since 1996
Relationship with offender	22d	196	225	225	Categories added over years
How incident described	22e	199	229	229	
Did offender(s) have weapon			226	226	
Type of weapon			227	227	
Was weapon used			228	228	
More serious incident before			240		
What happened then			241		
ASSAULTS AND THREATS					
Victim last five years	12	68	85	85	Instruction changed since 1996
Victim last five years domestic screener				85a	
When last five years	23a	211	250		
When last five years year incl. domestic				250	
How often if last year	23b	212	251		
How often if last year incl. domestic				251	
Where occurred		213	252	252	Categories added over years
Reported to police	23i	222	262	262	
Why reported			263	263	
Why not reported	23j	223	266	266	
Satisfied with way police dealt			264	264	
Why dissatisfied			265	265	
Reported to other authorities			267	267	
Contact with specialised agency			270	270	
Specialised agency useful			271	271	
How serious		224	268	268	
Regarded as a crime			269	269	
Number of offenders		214	253	253	
Whether offender(s) known	23c	215	254	254	Question text changed 1996

Question number in basic version					
	1989	1992	1996	2000	
Relationship with offender	23d	216	255	255	Categories added over years
How incident described	23e	217	256	256	
Did offender(s) have weapon		218	257	257	
Type of weapon			258	258	
Was weapon used			259	259	
Whether shot / hit	23f	219			
Injury suffered	23g	220	260	260	
Saw doctor	23h	221	261	261	
CONSUMER FRAUD					
Victim last year		245	280	280	
Type of fraud		246	281	281	
Reported to police		247	282	282	
Reported to other authorities			283	283	
CORRUPTION					
Victim last year			290	290	
Type of corruption			291	291	
Reported to police			292	292	
Reported to other authorities			293	293	
LAST CRIME OVER LAST FIVE YEARS					
What was the last crime		231			
Reported to police	28a	240			
Satisfied with way police dealt	28b	241			
Why dissatisfied	28e	242			
Support from relatives/friends		232			
Support from police		233			
Support from social welfare organisations		234			
Support from religious organisations		235			
Support from voluntary organisation		236			
Support from specialised agency		237			
Support from others		238			
Contact with specialised agency	27a				
Specialised agency useful	27b	239			
POLICE/PREVENTION/PROTECTION					
Police do good job	29a	252	310	310	Four categories 2000
Police are helpful				311	
Frequency of police patrol		253	311		
Whether patrol sufficient		254			

Question number in basic version

	1989	1992	1996	2000	
Recommended sentence for burglar	30a	260	320	320	
Length of prison sentence	30b	261	321	321	
Protection measures in the home	33	264	332	332	Categories added over years
Burglary more than once			333		
Alarm installed - burglary			334		
Attempted burglary more than once			335		
Alarm installed - attempted burglary			336		
Gun owner (including air rifle)			341	341	
Gun ownership	37a	268			
Type of gun owned	37a		342	342	Categories changed over years
Reason for owning gun			343	343	Categories added over years
OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES					
Solidarity of neighbourhood		248			
Feel safe alone after dark		249	300	300	
Feel safe at home alone after dark				301	
Whether avoid certain places	24	250	301		
Whether go accompanied	25				
Likelihood of burglary	26	251	302	302	
Tell neighbours when away	36	267	340		Categories changed over years
Going out in the evening	39	274	344	344	
Family gatherings		275			
Opinion about youth crime				340	
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA					
Gender	0e	31	16	16	
Year of birth	43	262	330	330	
Household size	0a	4	5	5	
Persons over 16	0b	5	6	6	
Males over 16		6	7	7	
Town size	44	287	312	312	
Type of accommodation	31	263	331	331	Codes changed in 1996
Home owned / rented	34	265			
Rented from whom		266			
Occupational position	(41a)	277	350	350	Codes omitted in 1996
Part/full time job	41b	278			
Age completed education	40	279			

Question number in basic version

	1989	1992	1996	2000
Number of years of formal education			351	351
Income above or below average	42a	281	352	352
Income lower than bottom 25%	42b	282	353	353
Income higher than upper 25%	42b	283	354	354
Satisfaction with income		284	355	355
Area description		286		
Marital status		285	356	356
Gender of interviewer	45	300	400	400

2 2000 International Crime Victims Survey (CATI version)

Q1 Good morning/ afternoon/ evening. I am an interviewer of the Survey Company We are conducting an important survey for the about the problem of crime. Information obtained from the study will assist law enforcement agencies to better prevent crime in the future.

The survey is part of a major research project, which is being carried out in many different countries. May I ask you some questions for the survey? The interview won't take much of your time. Your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously. <<INT. IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL:>> If you want to check whether this survey is done in co-operation with or if you would like more information, I can give you the phone-number of someone at <<INT. IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR THAT NUMBER:>> May I call you back in 30 minutes/ tomorrow?

- ▣ respondent is willing to co-operate
- ▣ respondent asks for telephone number and wants to make appointment
- ▣ respondent can be called back
- ▣ respondent refuses co-operation (SOFT refusal)
- ▣ respondent refuses co-operation (HARD refusal)

If answer is equal to code 4 or 5 then end of questionnaire

If answer is equal to code 2 or code 3 then make a call-back

Else continue with question 5

Q5 In order to determine which person I must interview, I would like to know how many people there are in your household, including yourself.

- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3

- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6 or more

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 16.

Else continue with question 6

Q6 How many people (persons) aged 16 or over are there in your household, including yourself?

- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4 or more

Q7 And how many of them are males aged over 16?

- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4 or more
- 5 0 (zero)

<<APPLY TROLDAHL-CARTER SELECTION HERE>>

Q10 According to my instructions, I have to interview the <<*** PERSON>> in your household. Can you please ask him/her whether he/she is willing to come to the phone? <<INT: IF PERSON NOT AVAILABLE:>> Can you tell me at what time I have the best chance of getting him/her on the phone?

Q15 <<INT: QUESTIONS TO MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED BY COMPUTER IF OTHER THAN FIRST CONTACT.>>

Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am an interviewer of the Survey Company.....

<<THIS INTRODUCTION CAN BE CHANGED SLIGHTLY TO SUIT NATIONAL NEEDS>> The survey is part of an international project, which is being done in many European and non-European countries. May I ask you some questions for the survey? The interview won't take much of your time. Your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously. <<INT: IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL:>> If you want to check whether this survey is done in co-operation with or if you would like more information, I can give you the phone-number of someone at <<INT: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR THAT NUMBER:>> May I call you back in 30 minutes/tomorrow?

- ▣ respondent is willing to co-operate
- ▣ respondent asks for telephone number and wants to make appointment
- ▣ respondent can be called back

- respondent refuses co-operation (SOFT refusal)
- respondent refuses co-operation (HARD refusal)

If answer is equal to code 4 or 5 then end of questionnaire

If answer is equal to code 2 or code 3 then make a call-back

Else continue with question 16.

Q16 <<INT: NOTE DOWN THE SEX OF RESPONDENT WITHOUT ASKING>>

- 1 male
- 2 female

VEHICLE OWNERSHIP

Q20 I shall start with some questions about crimes involving cars, and so I first need to ask you about car ownership. Over the past five years, which is since 1995, has anyone in your household had a car, van or truck for private use?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 25. Else continue with question 21.

Q21 How many vehicles has your household had use of for most of the time?

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three
- 4 four
- 5 five or more

Q25 Has anyone in your household owned a moped, scooter, motorcycle (or mofa*) over the past five years?

<<INT: * ONLY IF RELEVANT IN YOUR COUNTRY>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 30. Else continue with question 26.

Q26 And how many has your household had use of for most of the time?

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three
- 4 four
- 5 five or more

Q30 Has anyone in your household owned a bicycle over the past five years.

<<INCLUDE CHILDREN'S BICYCLES>>

1 yes

2 no

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 32. Else continue with question 31.

Q31 And how many bicycles has your household had use of for most of the time?

1 one

2 two

3 three

4 four

5 five or more

FIVE YEAR VICTIMISATION SCREENER QUESTIONS

Q32 I now want to ask you about crimes you or your household may have experienced during the past five years, which is since 1995. It is sometimes difficult to remember such incidents so I will read the questions slowly and I would like you to think care fully about them.

If question 20 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 50.

Theft of cars screener

If question 20 not equal to 1 continue with question 50

Q35 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their cars/vans/trucks stolen? Please take your time to think about it.

1 yes

2 no

9 don't know

Theft from cars screener

Q40 Apart from this, over the past five years have you or have members of your household been the victim of a theft of a car radio, or something else which was left in your car, or theft of a part of the car, such as a car mirror or wheel?

<<INT: VANDALISM MUST NOT BE REPORTED HERE, BUT UNDER THE NEXT QUESTION; IF THE CAR ITSELF WAS STOLEN AS WELL, THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN REPORTED BEFORE. OTHER THEFTS FROM THE CAR WHEN IT WAS TAKEN MUST NOT BE REPORTED HERE>>

1 yes

- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Vandalism to cars screener

- Q45 Apart from thefts, have parts of any of the cars/vans/trucks belonging to your household been deliberately damaged (vandalised) over the past five years?
<<INT: IF PERSON THINKS IT DELIBERATE, IT WILL COUNT. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS SHOULD NOT BE REPORTED>>
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know

Theft of motorcycle screener

If question 25 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 55

- Q50 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their mopeds/scooters/motorcycles/mofa's)* stolen?
<<INT: * ONLY IF RELEVANT IN COUNTRY>>
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know

Theft of bicycle screener

If question 30 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 60

- Q55 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their bicycles stolen?
<<INT. INCLUDE CHILDREN'S BICYCLE>>
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know

Burglary screener

- Q60 Over the past five years, did anyone actually get into your home/residence without permission, and steal or try to steal something? I am not including here thefts from garages, sheds or lock-ups.
<<INT. INCLUDE CELLARS, DO NOT COUNT BURGLARIES IN SECOND HOUSES>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Attempted burglary screener

Q65 Apart from this, over the past five years, do you have any evidence that someone tried to get into your home/residence unsuccessfully. For example, damage to locks, doors or windows or scratches around the lock?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q66 Next I want to ask you some questions about what may have happened to you personally. Things that you have mentioned already or which happened to other members of your household must not be mentioned now.

Robbery screener

Q70 Over the past five years has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you, or did anybody try to steal something from you by using force or threatening force.

<<INT. PICKPOCKETING MUST BE REPORTED UNDER THE NEXT QUESTION>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Theft of personal property screener

Q75 <<INT. READ SLOWLY>>

Apart from theft involving force there are many other types of theft of personal property, such as pickpocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment. This can happen at one's work, at school, in a pub, on public transport, on the beach, or in the street. Over the past five years have you personally been the victim of any of these thefts?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q76 I would now like to ask you some questions about crimes of violence of which you personally may have been the victim.

If question 16 is equal to code 1 continue with question 85

Else continue with question 80

Sexual victimisation screener

Q80 First, a rather personal question. People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either at home, or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, the street, at school, on public transport, in cinemas, on the beach, or at one's workplace. Over the past five years has anyone done this to you? Please take your time to think about it.

<<INT: INCLUDE DOMESTIC SEXUAL ASSAULTS>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Assault/threats screener

Q85 Apart from the incidents just covered, have you over the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you, either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach, or at your workplace?

<<INT: INCLUDE SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN, IF MENTIONED, INT: INCLUDE DOMESTIC ASSAULTS>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If question 85 is equal to code 1 continue with question 86, Else continue with question 85a

Q85a Take your time to consider. An incident of this sort might also have involved your partner, family member or a close friend. So apart from incidents already covered, have you in the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone you know in a way that really frightened you?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know
- 10 refusal

If no crimes mentioned continue with question 280, Else continue with question 86

THEFT OF CAR - DETAILS

Q86 Could I now go back to ask you about the crimes you said had happened to you or your household.

If question 35 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 110

Else continue with question 100

Q100 First of all, you mentioned the theft of a car. When did this happen? Was this ...

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999: TYPE IN [LAST YEAR]>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 101, Else continue with question 102.

Q101 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q102 (The last time) did this theft happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

<<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q103 (The last time this happened) was the car/van ever recovered?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q104 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q105 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

THEFT FROM CARS DETAILS

If question 40 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 130

Q110 The theft FROM your car that you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it ...

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999: TYPE IN [LAST YEAR]>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 111, Else continue with question 112

Q111 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q112 (The last time) did this theft happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

<<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q113 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 114

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 117

Else continue with question 119

Q114 Why did you report it?

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT, ASK ABOUT REASONS WHY OTHER PERSON REPORTED>>

<<MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1 to recover property
- 2 for insurance reasons
- 3 crimes should be reported/ serious event
- 4 wanted offender to be caught/ punished
- 5 to stop it happening again
- 6 to get help
- 7 to get compensation from the offender
- 8 other reason

Q115 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

- 1 yes (satisfied)
- 2 no (not satisfied)
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 or code 9 continue with question 119

If answer equal to code 2 continue with question 116.

Q116 For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

1. didn't do enough
2. were not interested
3. didn't find or apprehend the offender
4. didn't recover my property (goods)
5. didn't keep me properly informed
6. didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
7. were slow to arrive
8. other reasons
9. don't know

Continue with question 119

Q117 Why didn't you report it? <<INT. IF NO CLEAR ANSWER:>> Can you tell me a little more?

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- 2 solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- 3 inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 4 reported to other authorities instead
- 5 my family resolved it
- 6 no insurance
- 7 police could do nothing/lack of proof
- 8 police won't do anything about it
- 9 fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- 10 didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- 11 other reasons
- 12 don't know

Q119 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

CAR VANDALISM – DETAILS

If question 45 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 140. Else continue with question 130.

Q130 The damage you mentioned that was done to your vehicle, when did this happen?

Was it

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999, TYPE IN [LAST YEAR]>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 131, Else continue with question 132

Q131 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q132 (The last time) did this damage happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

<<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q133 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report it to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 <<don't know>>

Q134 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

THEFT OF MOTORCYCLES – DETAILS

If question 50 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 150

Q140 The theft of your moped/scooter/motorcycle/[*mofa] that you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it...

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999, TYPE IN [LAST YEAR]>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 141. Else continue with question 142

Q141 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q142 (The last time) did this theft happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

<<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q143 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report it to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q144 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

BICYCLE THEFT – DETAILS

If question 55 not equal to code 1 than continue with question 160

Q150 The bicycle theft you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999, TYPE [LAST YEAR]>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 151. Else continue with question 152

Q151 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

- Q152 (The last time) did this theft happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?
- <<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>
- <<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>
- 1 at your own home/residence
 - 2 near your own home/residence
 - 3 elsewhere in city or local area
 - 4 at work
 - 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
 - 6 abroad
 - 9 don't know

- Q153 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report it to the police?
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know

- Q154 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?
- 1 very serious
 - 2 fairly serious
 - 3 not very serious

BURGLARY / HOUSEBREAKING – DETAILS

*If question 60 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 180
Else continue with question 160*

- Q160 You said that someone got into your home/residence without permission and stole or tried to steal something in the last five years. When did this happen? Was it
- <<INT. READ OUT>>
- <<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999; TYPE LAST YEAR (1999)>>
- 1 this year
 - 2 last year, in 1999
 - 3 before then
 - 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>
- If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 161, Else continue with question 162*

Q161 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q162 (The last time this happened) was anything actually stolen?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 164

Else continue with question 163.

Q163 What do you estimate roughly was the value of the property stolen?

<<INT. WRITE IN COST, EVEN IF ONLY A ROUGH ESTIMATE>> Validation check for abnormal amounts

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT UNCLEAR, ASK FOR REPLACEMENT VALUE OR REPAIR COSTS>>

Q164 Was there any damage done?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer equal to code 1 continue with question 165

Else continue with question 166

Q165 What do you estimate roughly was the value of the property damaged?

<<INT. WRITE IN COST, EVEN IF ONLY A ROUGH ESTIMATE>>Validation check for abnormal amounts

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT UNCLEAR, ASK FOR REPLACEMENT VALUE OR REPAIR COSTS>>

Q166 Did you or anyone else report the last burglary/housebreaking to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 167

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 170

Else continue with question 172.

Q167 Why did you report it?

<<IF RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT, ASK ABOUT REASONS WHY OTHER PERSON REPORTED>>

<<MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1 to recover property
- 2 for insurance reasons
- 3 crimes should be reported/ serious event
- 4 wanted offender to be caught/ punished
- 5 to stop it happening again
- 6 to get help
- 7 to get compensation from the offender
- 8 other reasons

Q168 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

- 1 yes (satisfied)
- 2 no (not satisfied)
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 169, Else question 172

Q169 For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 didn't do enough
- 2 were not interested
- 3 didn't find or apprehend the offender
- 4 didn't recover my property (goods)
- 5 didn't keep me properly informed
- 6 didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- 7 were slow to arrive
- 8 other reasons
- 9 don't know

Continue with question 172

Q170 Why didn't you report it? <<INT. IF NO CLEAR ANSWER:>> Can you tell me a little more?

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- 2 solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- 3 inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 4 reported to other authorities instead
- 5 My family resolved it
- 6 no insurance

- 7 police could do nothing/lack of proof
- 8 police won't do anything about it
- 9 fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- 10 didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- 11 other reasons
- 12 don't know

Q172 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

If code 1 at question 166 continue with question 173. Else continue with question 180.

Q173 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 174, Else continue with question 180

Q174 Do you feel the services of a SPECIALISED agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you or anyone else in your household after this incident?

- 1 no, not useful
- 2 yes, useful
- 9 don't know

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY / HOUSEBREAKING - DETAILS

*If question 65 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 190
Else continue with question 180*

Q180 You mentioned an incident when someone tried to get into your home/residence but didn't succeed. When did this happen? Was it ...

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999: TYPE IN 2) LAST YEAR (1999)>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 181 Else continue with question 182

Q181 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q182 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report the attempted burglary/housebreaking to the police?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q183 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

ROBBERY - DETAILS

*If question 70 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 210
Else continue with question 190*

Q190 You mentioned an incident when someone stole something from you or tried to steal something from you using force or threatening to use force. When did this happen? Was it ...

<<INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999: TYPE IN 2) LAST YEAR (1999)>>

- 1 this year

- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 191. Else continue with question 192.

Q191 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q192 (The last time) did this theft with force happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

<<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q193 How many people were involved in committing the offence?

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three or more
- 9 don't know

Q194 (About the last incident) did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight at the time of the offence?

<<INT: IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT AS KNOWN IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN>>

- 1 did not know offender(s)
- 2 (at least one) known by sight
- 3 (at least one) known by name
- 4 did not see offender

- Q195 Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know
- If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 196. Else continue with question 198.*
- Q196 What was it?
- 1 knife
 - 2 gun
 - 3 other weapon/stick
 - 4 something used as a weapon
 - 9 don't know
- If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 196a , Else continue with question 197*
- Q196a Was it a handgun or a long gun?
- <<INT. LONG GUNS INCLUDE SHOTGUNS, RIFLES OR MACHINEGUNS>>
- 1 handgun
 - 2 long gun (rifle, machinegun)
 - 9 don't know
- Q197 Was the weapon actually used?
- <<INT. COUNT WEAPON AS USED:-
KNIFE/OTHER WEAPON/STICK: THREATENED WITH IT, OR VICTIM IN PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE WEAPON
GUN: THREATENED WITH IT OR BULLET FIRED>>
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know
- Q198 Did the offender actually steal something from you?
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 9 don't know
- Q199 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report the robbery to the police?
- 1 yes
 - 2 no

9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 200

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 203. Else continue with question 205

Q200 Why did you report it?

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT, ASK ABOUT REASONS WHY OTHER PERSON REPORTED : MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1 to recover property
- 2 for insurance reasons
- 3 crimes should be reported/ serious event
- 4 wanted offender to be caught/ punished
- 5 to stop it happening again
- 6 to get help
- 7 to get compensation from the offender
- 8 other reason

Q201 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

- 1 yes, satisfied
- 2 no, not satisfied
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 or to code 9 continue with question 205. Else continue with question 202

Q202 For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

<<INT. MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1 didn't do enough
- 2 were not interested
- 3 didn't find or apprehend the offender
- 4 didn't recover my property (goods)
- 5 didn't keep me properly informed
- 6 didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- 7 were slow to arrive
- 8 other reasons
- 9 don't know

Continue with question 205

Q203 Why didn't you report it? <<INT. IF NO CLEAR ANSWER:>> Can you tell me a little more?

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff

- 2 solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- 3 inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 4 reported to other authorities instead
- 5 My family resolved it
- 6 no insurance
- 7 police could do nothing/lack of proof
- 8 police won't do anything about it
- 9 fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- 10 didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- 11 other reasons
- 12 don't know

Q204 Can I just check then, did you or someone else report it to someone else in authority who would deal with it?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q205 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

If code 1 at question 199 continue with question 206

Else continue with question 210

Q206 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 207 ,Else continue with question 210.

Q207 Do you feel the services of a specialised agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?

- 1 no, not useful
- 2 yes, useful
- 9 don't know

THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY – DETAILS

If question 75 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 220

Else continue with question 210

Q210 The theft of personal property that you mentioned, when did this happen, was it ...

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999 : TYPE ON 2)

LAST YEAR (1999)>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 211. Else continue with question 212

Q211 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q212 (The last time) did this theft happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

<<INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC AS CODE 1>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q213 (The last time this happened) were you holding or carrying what was stolen (was it a case of pickpocketing?)

- 1 yes

- 2 no
- 9 <<don't know>>

Q214 (The last time) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q215 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

SEXUAL INCIDENTS – DETAILS

If question 80 is not equal to code 1 continue with question 250

Q220 You mentioned that you had been a victim of a sexual offence. Could I ask you about this. When did this happen? Was it ...

<<IN. READ OUT>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999: TYPE IN 2) LAST YEAR (1999)>>

- 1 this year
- 2 last year, in 1999
- 3 before then
- 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 221. Else continue with question 222

Q221 How often did it happen in 1999?

- 1 once
- 2 twice
- 3 three times
- 4 four times
- 5 five times or more
- 9 don't know

Q222 (The last time) did this incident happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?

<<INT: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>

- 1 at your own home/residence
- 2 near your own home/residence
- 3 elsewhere in city or local area
- 4 at work
- 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
- 6 abroad
- 9 don't know

Q223 How many people were involved in committing the offence?

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three
- 9 don't know

Q224 (About the last incident) did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight at the time of the offence?

<<INT. IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT AS KNOWN IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN>>

<<IF KNOWN BY SIGHT AND KNOWN BY NAME: RECORD KNOWN BY NAME>>

- 1 did not know offender
- 2 (at least one) known by sight
- 3 (at least one) known by name
- 4 did not see offender

If answer is equal to code 3 continue with question 225. Else continue with question 226

Q225 Were any of them your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, a relative or a close friend, or was it someone you work with?

<<INT. MEANS RELATIONSHIP AT TIME OF THE OFFENCES>>

<<IF UNCLEAR, PROBE WHETHER EX-SPOUSE, EX-PARTNER, EX-BOYFRIEND AT TIME OF THE OFFENCE>>

<<MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 spouse, partner, (at the time)
- 2 ex-spouse, ex-partner, (at the time)
- 3 boyfriend (at the time)
- 4 ex-boyfriend (at the time)
- 5 relative

- 6 close friend
- 7 someone she works/worked with
- 8 none of these
- 9 refuses to say

Q226 Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 227

Else continue with question 229

Q227 What was it?

- 1 knife
- 2 gun
- 3 other weapon/stick
- 4 something used as a weapon
- 9 don't know

Q228 Was the weapon actually used?

<<INT. COUNT WEAPON AS USED:

KNIFE/OTHER WEAPON/STICK: THREATENED WITH IT, OR VICTIM IN PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE WEAPON - GUN: THREATENED WITH IT OR BULLET FIRED>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q229 Would you describe the incident as a rape (forced intercourse), an attempted rape, an indecent assault or as just behaviour which you found offensive?

- 1 a rape
- 2 an attempted rape
- 3 indecent assault
- 4 offensive behaviour
- 9 don't know

Q230 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious. <<INT. IN CASE OF A VERY SERIOUS INCIDENT (EG, A RAPE), START WITH:>> The following question is asked for every sexual incident that people mention ...

- 1 very serious

- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

Q231 Do you regard the incident as a crime?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q232 Did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 233.

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 236. Else continue with question 240

Q233 Why did you report it?

<<IF RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT, ASK ABOUT REASONS WHY OTHER PERSON REPORTED>>

<<MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1
- 2
- 3 crimes should be reported/serious event
- 4 wanted offender to be caught/punished
- 5 to stop it happening again
- 6 to get help
- 7 to get compensation from the offender
- 8 other reason

Q234 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

- 1 yes (satisfied)
- 2 no (not satisfied)
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 or to code 9 continue with 238. Else continue with question 235

Q235 For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

<<MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1 didn't do enough
- 2 were not interested
- 3 didn't find or apprehend the offender

- 4 didn't keep me properly informed
- 5 didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- 6 were slow to arrive
- 7 other reasons
- 8 don't know

Continue with question 238

Q236 Why didn't you report it? <<INT. IF NO CLEAR ANSWER:>> Can you tell me a little more?

<<MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

- 1 not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- 2 solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- 3 inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 4 reported to other authorities instead
- 5 my family resolved it
- 6
- 7 police could do nothing/lack of proof
- 8 police won't do anything about it
- 9 fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- 10 didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- 11 other reasons
- 12 don't know

Q237 Can I just check then, did you or someone else report it to someone else in authority who would deal with it?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Continue with question 240

Q238 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 239

Else continue with question 240

- Q239 Do you feel the services of a SPECIALISED agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?
- 1 no, not useful
 - 2 yes, useful
 - 9 don't know

ASSAULTS AND THREATS – DETAILS

If (question 85 OR question 85a not equal to code 1) continue with question 280

- Q250 The attack or threat that you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it ...
- <<INT. READ OUT>>
- <<INT. IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 1999: TYPE IN 2) LAST YEAR (1999)>>
- 1 this year
 - 2 last year, in 1999
 - 3 before then
 - 9 <<don't know/can't remember>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 251. Else continue with question 252

- Q251 How often did it happen in 1999?
- 1 once
 - 2 twice
 - 3 three times
 - 4 four times
 - 5 five times or more
 - 9 don't know

- Q252 (The last time) did this incident happen at your own home/residence, near your own home/residence, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in [COUNTRY], or did it happen abroad?
- <<INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED>>
- 1 at your own home/residence
 - 2 near your own home/residence
 - 3 elsewhere in city or local area
 - 4 at work
 - 5 elsewhere in [COUNTRY]
 - 6 abroad
 - 9 don't know

Q253 How many people were involved in committing the offence?

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three or more people
- 9 don't know

Q254 (About the last incident) did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight at the time of the offence?

<<INT. IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT IF KNOWN IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN>>

<<IF KNOWN BY SIGHT AND KNOWN BY NAME: RECORD KNOWN BY NAME>>

- 1 did not know offender
- 2 (at least one) known by sight
- 3 (at least one) known by name
- 4 did not see offender

If answer is equal to code 3 continue with question 255. Else continue with question 256

Q255 Were any of them your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, a relative or a close friend, or someone you work with?

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

<<INT. MEANS RELATIONSHIP AT TIME OF THE OFFENCES>>

<<IF UNCLEAR, PROBE WHETHER EX-SPOUSE, EX-PARTNER, EX-BOYFRIEND AT TIME OF THE OFFENCE>>

- 1 spouse, partner, (at the time)
- 2 ex-spouse, ex-partner, (at the time)
- 3 boyfriend (at the time)
- 4 ex-boyfriend (at the time)
- 5 relative
- 6 close friend
- 7 someone he/she works/worked with
- 8 none of these
- 9 refuses to say

Q256 Can you tell me what happened, were you just threatened, or was force actually used?

- 1 just threatened
- 2 force used
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 or code 2 continue with question 257

Else continue with question 262

Q257 Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 258

Else continue with question 260

Q258 What was it?

- 1 knife
- 2 gun
- 3 other weapon/stick
- 4 something used as a weapon
- 9 don't know

Q259 Was the weapon actually used?

<<INT. COUNT WEAPON AS USED

KNIFE/OTHER WEAPON/STICK: THREATENED WITH IT, OR VICTIM IN PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE WEAPON -GUN: THREATENED WITH IT OR BULLET FIRED>>

- 1 yes
- 2 no

Q260 Did you suffer an injury as a result?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 262. Else continue with question 261

Q261 Did you see a doctor or any other medical person as a result?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

Q262 Did you or anyone else report that last incident to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 263

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 266

Else continue with question 268

Q263 Why did you report it?

<<MULTIPLE RESPONSE>>

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT, ASK ABOUT REASONS WHY OTHER PERSON REPORTED>>

- 1 to recover property
- 2 for insurance reasons
- 3 crimes should be reported/ serious event
- 4 wanted offender to be caught/ punished
- 5 to stop it happening again
- 6 to get help
- 7 to get compensation from the offender
- 8 other reason

Q264 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

- 1 yes (satisfied)
- 2 no (not satisfied)
- 9 don't know

If answer equal to code 2 continue with question 265. Else continue with question 268.

Q265 For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 didn't do enough
- 2 were not interested
- 3 didn't find or apprehend the offender
- 4 didn't recover my property (goods)
- 5 didn't keep me properly informed
- 6 didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- 7 were slow to arrive
- 8 other reasons
- 9 don't know

Q266 Why didn't you report it? <<INT. IF NO CLEAR ANSWER:>> Can you tell me a little more?

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1 not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- 2 solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- 3 inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 4 reported to other authorities instead
- 5 my family resolved it
- 6 no insurance

- 7 police could do nothing/lack of proof
- 8 police won't do anything about it
- 9 fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- 10 didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- 11 other reasons
- 12 don't know

Q267 Can I just check then, did you or someone else report it to someone else in authority who would deal with it?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

Q268 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you. Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 1 very serious
- 2 fairly serious
- 3 not very serious

Q269 Do you regard the incident as a crime?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 at question 262 continue with question 270. Else continue with question 280

Q270 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?

- 1 yes
- 2 no

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 271. Else continue with 280

Q271 Do you feel the services of a specialised agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?

- 1 no, not useful
- 2 yes useful
- 9 don't know

CONSUMER FRAUD

Q280 Now changing the subject a little, last year, in 1999 were you the victim of a consumer fraud. In other words, has someone - when selling something to you, or delivering a service - cheated you in terms of quantity or quality of the goods or services?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 281. Else continue with question 290

Q281 (The last time this happened) how did this fraud take place? Was it to do with
<<INT. IF MORE THAN ONCE IN 1999, ASK ABOUT LAST TIME IN THE YEAR>>
<<INT. READ OUT>>

- ▣ construction, building or repair work
- ▣ work done by a garage
- ▣ a hotel, restaurant or pub
- ▣ a shop of some sort
- ▣ or something else
- ▣ don't know

Q282 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report this consumer fraud to the police?

- 1 yes, to the police
- 2 no
- 9 <<don't know>>

*If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 283
Else continue with question 290*

Q283 Did you or someone else report it to any public or private agency?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

CORRUPTION

Q290 In some countries, there is a problem of corruption among government or public officials. During 1999, has any government official, for instance a customs officer, a police officer or inspector in your country asked you, or expected you to pay a bribe for his or her services?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 refusal

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 291

Else continue with question 300

Q291 (The last time this happened) what type of official was involved. Was it a government official, a customs officer, a police officer, or some sort of inspector?

<<INT. IF MORE THAN ONCE IN 1999, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME>>

- 1 government official
- 2 customs officers
- 3 police officer
- 4 inspector
- 5 other
- 6 refuses to say

Q292 (The last time) did you or anyone else report this problem of corruption to the police?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 293. Else continue with question 300

Q293 Did you or anyone else report it to any public or private agency?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 9 don't know

CONCERN ABOUT CRIME

Q300 Now I would like to ask some questions about your area and about your opinion of crime in your area. How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe, or very unsafe? <<INT. IF RESPONDENT SAYS "NEVER GOES OUT". STRESS:>> How would you feel ...

- 1 very safe
- 2 fairly safe
- 3 bit unsafe
- 4 very unsafe
- 5 <<cannot walk>>

Q301 How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe

- 1 very safe
- 2 fairly safe
- 3 bit unsafe
- 4 very unsafe

Q302 What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will try to break into your home? Do you think this is very likely, likely or not likely?

- 1 very likely
- 2 likely
- 3 not likely
- 9 don't know

POLICING QUESTIONS

Q310 Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area are at controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly poor job or a very poor job?

- 1 a very good job
- 2 a fairly good job
- 3 a fairly poor job
- 4 a very poor job
- 9 don't know

Q311 And what about the helpfulness of the police. How far do you agree that the police do everything they can to help people and be of service? Do you fully agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

- 1 fully agree
- 2 tend to agree
- 3 tend to disagree
- 4 totally disagree
- 9 don't know

Q312 About how many people live in your village, town or city?

<<INT. SEE PAPER LIST FOR GUIDANCE>>

- 1 less than 10,000 inhabitants
- 2 10,001 - 50,000
- 3 50,001 - 100,000
- 4 100,001 - 500,000
- 5 500,001 - 1,000,000
- 6 1,000,001 or more inhabitants
- 9 don't know

SENTENCING

Q320 People have different ideas about the sentences, which should be given to offenders. Take for instance the case of a man of 21 years old who is found guilty of burglary/housebreaking for the second time. This time he has taken a colour TV. Which of the following sentences do you consider the most appropriate for such a case?

<<INT. READ OUT, REPEAT IF NECESSARY>>

- 1 fine
- 2 prison
- 3 community service
- 4 suspended sentence
- 5 any other sentence
- 9 <<don't know>>

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 321. Else continue with question 330

Q321 For how long do you think he should go to prison?

<<"6-12 MONTHS" MEANS: MORE THAN 6 BUT LESS THAN 12 MONTHS>>

- 1 1 month or less
- 2 2 - 6 months
- 3 6 months - 12 months
- 4 1 year
- 5 2 years
- 6 3 years
- 7 4 years
- 8 5 years
- 9 6 - 10 years
- 10 11 - 15 years
- 11 16 - 20 years
- 12 21 - 25 years

- 13 more than 25 years
- 14 life sentence
- 15 don't know

PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Q330 To analyse the results of this survey, we want to look at different types of household. To help us can you give me a little information about yourself and your household? First, could you tell me the year in which you were born?
<<INT. RECORD YEAR 19..>>

Q331 Is the place you are living in now a flat/apartment/maisonette, a terraced home or a detached or semi-detached house?
 1 flat/apartment/maisonette
 2 a terraced house/row house
 3 detached/semi-detached house
 4 institution (hospital, house for the elderly)
 5 other
If answer is equal to code 4 continue with 341. Else continue with 332

Household security measures

Q332 In order to help us understand why some homes are more at risk of crime than others, could I ask you a few questions about the security of your home/residence? Is your own home/residence protected by the following:...

<<INT. ASSURE RESPONDENT. THAT THESE DATA WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY AND ANONYMOUSLY>>
 <<INT. READ OUT>>
 <<INT. MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED>>

- 1 a burglar alarm
- 2 special door locks
- 3 special window/door grilles
- 4 a dog that would detect a burglar
- 5 a high fence
- 6 a caretaker or security guard
- 7 a formal neighbourhood watch scheme
- 8 friendly arrangements with neighbours to watch each other houses
- 9 <<not protected by any of these>>
- 10 <<respondent refuses to answer>>

- Q340 There s much concern about crime committed by young people. What do you think would be the most effective way of reducing crime by young people? You can give up to three ways if you wish
<<INT. CODE UP TO THREE ANSWERS>>
- 1 better discipline by parents / better parenting / family upbringing to give better respect for the law
 - 2 more discipline in school / better education
 - 3 reducing poverty / increasing employment levels
 - 4 better policing / more police
 - 5 increasing sentences for crime / making sentences tougher
 - 6 other answers
 - 9 don't know

Gun ownership

- Q341 Do you or anyone else in your household own a handgun, shotgun, rifle, or air rifle?
- 1 yes
 - 2 no
 - 8 refuses to say
 - 9 don't know
- If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 342*
Else continue with question 344

- Q342 Could you tell me which sort of gun or guns you own?
<<INT. CODE ALL GUNS IF MORE THAN ONE MENTIONED>>
<<INT. MUTLIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED>>
- 1 handgun
 - 2 shotgun
 - 3 rifle
 - 4 air rifle
 - 5 other gun
 - 6 refuses to say
 - 9 don't know

- Q343 For what reason do you own the gun (guns)?
<<INT. MULTIPLE RESPONSE ALLOWED>>
- 1 for hunting
 - 2 target shooting (sports)
 - 3 as part of a collection (collector's item)
 - 4 for crime prevention/protection

- 5 in armed forces or the police
- 6 because it has always been in our family/home
- 7 other answers <<specify>>
- 8 refuses to answer

Q344 How often do you personally go out in the evening for recreational purposes, for instance to go to a pub, restaurant, cinema or to see friends? Is this almost every day, at least once a week, at least one a month or less?

- 1 almost every day
- 2 at least once a week
- 3 at least once a month
- 4 less often
- 5 never
- 9 don't know

Q350 How would you describe your occupational position. Are you working, keeping house, going to school or college? Or are you retired or disabled, or unemployed but looking for work?

- 1 working
- 2 looking for work (unemployed)
- 3 keeping home (homemaker)
- 4 retired, disabled
- 5 going to school/college (student)
- 6 other

If answer is equal to code 5 continue with question 352. Else continue with question 351

Q351 How many years of formal school and any higher education did you have?

<<INT. RECORD NUMBER OF YEARS>>

<<INT. COUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL, SECONDARY SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COURSES>>

Q352 Could you please tell me whether your household's combined monthly income after deductions for tax etc, is below or above [median income - xxx]?

<<INT. TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NET INCOME. IE, THE AMOUNT PEOPLE GET IN THEIR PAY CHEQUE>>

- 1 below xxx
- 2 above xxx
- 9 don't know/refuses to say

If answer is equal to code 1 continue with question 353

If answer is equal to code 2 continue with question 354

Else continue with question 355

Q353 Is it higher or lower than [bottom 25% limit - yyy] a month?

- 1 higher than yyy
- 2 lower than yyy
- 9 don't know

Continue with question 355

Q354 Is it higher or lower than [upper 25% limit - zzz] a month?

- 1 higher than zzz
- 2 lower than zzz
- 9 don't know

Q355 How do you feel about the level of your household income. Are you satisfied with it, fairly satisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

- 1 satisfied
- 2 fairly satisfied
- 3 dissatisfied
- 4 very dissatisfied

Q356 What is your marital status?

- 1 single (not married)
- 2 married
- 3 living together as a couple (but not married)
- 4 divorced/separated
- 5 widowed
- 6 refuses to say

Q400 Thank you very much indeed for your co-operation in this survey. We realise that we have been asking you some difficult questions. So if you like I can give you a (free) telephone number to ring to check that we are a reputable survey research company and that we have carried out the survey at the request of

<<INT. NOTE DOWN YOUR SEX>>

- 1 male
- 2 female

Appendix 4

Additional tables

Table 1 Victimization in the year preceding the survey: percentage victimised once or more (prevalence rates)

		11 crimes ¹	Car theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism	Motor-cycle theft	Bicycle theft	Burglary	Attempted burglary	Robbery	Personal theft ²	Sexual incidents ³	Assaults & threats
Australia	1989	26.1	2.3	6.9	8.8	0.3	1.9	4.4	3.8	0.9	5.0	7.3	5.2
	1992	28.6	3.1	6.6	9.5	0.3	2.1	3.7	3.8	1.3	6.5	3.5	4.7
	2000	30.0	1.9	6.8	9.2	0.1	2.0	3.9	3.3	1.2	6.5	4.0	6.4
Austria	1996	18.8	0.1	1.6	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	5.0	3.8	2.1
Belgium	1989	17.7	0.8	2.7	6.6	0.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.0	4.0	1.3	2.1
	1992	19.3	1.0	3.9	6.1	1.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.4	1.8
	2000	21.4	0.7	3.6	6.1	0.3	3.5	2.0	2.8	1.0	4.1	1.1	3.2
Canada	1989	28.1	0.8	7.2	9.8	0.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	1.1	5.5	4.0	3.9
	1992	28.4	1.3	7.3	8.5	0.2	3.7	3.4	2.7	1.2	5.5	3.8	4.8
	1996	25.2	1.5	6.2	6.2	0.1	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.2	5.7	2.7	4.0
	2000	23.8	1.4	5.4	5.5	0.1	3.5	2.3	2.3	0.9	4.7	2.1	5.3
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	19.0	0.4	5.3	7.7	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.5
Denmark	2000	23.0	1.1	3.4	3.8	0.7	6.7	3.1	1.5	0.7	4.1	2.5	3.6
England & Wales	1989	19.4	1.8	5.6	6.8	0.1	1.0	2.1	1.7	0.7	3.1	1.1	1.9
	1992	30.2	3.7	8.6	10.6	0.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.1	4.2	2.1	3.8
	1996	30.9	2.5	8.1	10.4	0.2	3.5	3.0	3.4	1.4	5.0	2.0	5.9
	2000	26.4	2.1	6.4	8.8	0.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.2	4.6	2.7	6.1
Finland	1989	15.9	0.4	2.7	4.0	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	4.3	0.5	2.9
	1992	21.2	0.7	2.9	5.6	0.3	5.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.4	3.7	4.4
	1996	18.9	0.4	2.9	4.3	0.2	5.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.2	2.5	4.1
	2000	19.1	0.4	2.9	3.7	0.1	4.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	3.3	3.7	4.2
France	1989	19.4	2.4	6.0	6.4	0.6	1.4	2.4	2.3	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.0
	1996	25.3	1.6	7.2	8.3	0.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.0	4.0	0.9	3.9
	2000	21.4	1.7	5.5	8.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.0	1.1	4.2
Germany (West)	1989	21.9	0.4	4.7	8.7	0.2	3.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	4.0	2.8	3.1
Italy	1992	24.6	2.7	7.0	7.6	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.3	3.6	1.7	0.8
Japan ⁴	1989	8.5	0.2	0.7	2.5	0.2	3.5	0.7	0.2	na	0.2	1.0	0.7
	1992	na	1.1	2.3	na	3.2	9.6	1.1	na	na	1.3	1.8	0.5
	2000	15.2	0.1	1.6	4.4	1.0	6.6	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.4
Netherlands	1989	26.8	0.3	5.2	8.2	0.4	7.5	2.4	2.6	0.8	4.4	2.6	3.3
	1992	31.3	0.5	6.8	9.6	1.0	10.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	4.6	2.2	4.0
	1996	31.5	0.4	5.4	9.9	0.7	9.5	2.6	3.3	0.6	6.8	3.6	4.0
	2000	25.2	0.4	3.9	8.9	0.6	7.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	4.7	3.0	3.4

New Zealand	1992	29.4	2.7	6.9	7.9	0.3	4.4	4.3	3.6	0.7	5.3	2.7	5.7
Northern Ireland	1989	14.9	1.6	4.0	4.4	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.2	1.9	1.8
	1996	16.8	1.6	3.1	6.7	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.2	1.7
	2000	15.0	1.2	2.7	4.5	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.6	3.0
Norway	1989	16.4	1.1	2.8	4.6	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.2	2.2	3.0
Poland	1992	27.0	0.7	5.3	4.7	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	8.1	3.6	4.2
	1996	22.9	0.9	5.7	5.4	0.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	5.6	1.5	3.7
	2000	22.7	1.0	5.5	7.0	0.1	3.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	5.3	0.5	2.8
Portugal	2000	15.5	0.9	4.9	6.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.9
Scotland	1989	18.6	0.8	5.4	6.5	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.1	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.8
	1996	25.6	1.7	6.6	9.8	0.1	1.9	1.5	2.4	0.8	4.5	1.3	4.2
	2000	23.2	0.7	4.2	9.0	0.1	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.7	4.6	1.1	6.1
Spain	1989	24.8	1.4	9.6	6.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.1	5.2	2.3	3.1
Sweden	1992	21.5	1.7	3.9	4.5	0.6	7.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	4.2	0.9	2.7
	1996	24.0	1.2	4.9	4.6	0.5	8.8	1.3	1.1	0.5	4.6	2.9	4.5
	2000	24.7	1.3	5.3	4.6	0.4	7.2	1.7	0.7	0.9	5.8	2.6	3.8
Switzerland	1989	15.6	0.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	4.5	1.7	1.2
	1996	26.7	0.1	3.0	7.1	1.4	7.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	5.7	4.6	3.1
	2000	18.2	0.3	1.7	3.9	0.2	4.7	1.1	1.8	0.7	4.4	2.1	2.4
USA	1989	28.9	2.1	9.2	8.9	0.1	3.0	3.8	5.4	1.9	4.5	4.5	5.4
	1992	26.1	2.6	7.0	8.0	0.4	2.9	3.1	3.9	1.5	5.3	2.3	4.7
	1996	24.2	1.9	7.5	6.7	0.2	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.3	3.9	2.5	5.7
	2000	21.1	0.5	6.4	7.2	0.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	0.6	4.9	1.5	3.4
All countries ⁵	1989	20.2	1.1	5.0	6.5	0.4	2.7	2.0	1.9	0.9	3.5	2.4	2.8
	1992	22.1	1.8	5.4	6.4	1.0	5.1	2.3	2.1	0.9	4.3	2.4	3.3
	1996	24.2	1.2	5.2	7.2	0.4	4.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	4.7	2.4	3.9
	2000	21.3	1.0	4.6	6.6	0.3	3.2	1.8	1.8	0.8	3.9	1.7	3.5

1 Based on eleven crimes standard across sweeps.

2 Theft of personal property.

3 Asked of women only, but asked of men in Australia and Canada in 2000, omitted in this table.

4 Some results for Japan are not available.

5 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 2 Victimization in the year preceding the survey: number of offences per 100 inhabitants (incidence rates)

		10 crimes ¹	Car theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism	Motor-cycle theft	Bicycle theft	Burglary	Attempted burglary	Robbery	Personal thefts ²	Sexual incidents ³	Assaults & threats
Australia	1989	59.2	3.0	9.1	11.9	0.3	2.3	5.9		1.1	6.3	18.9	9.7
	1992	56.1	3.5	8.5	13.8	0.3	2.3	5.2	4.7	1.4	9.0	7.6	8.1
	2000	54.3	2.0	9.0	11.6	0.1	2.2	4.8	4.0	1.5	8.0	7.5	11.2
Austria	1996	31.4	0.1	1.9	9.5	0.0	4.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	5.7	9.5	3.7
Belgium	1989	30.0	1.1	3.4	8.8	0.4	3.6	2.8		1.3	4.3	2.3	3.0
	1992	29.8	1.1	4.9	7.8	1.5	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.1	4.0	1.4	2.5
	2000	33.3	0.9	4.1	8.4	0.3	5.2	2.4	3.7	1.4	4.8	2.1	4.6
Canada	1989	47.9	0.9	9.1	11.5	0.4	4.0	3.6		1.5	6.9	6.9	6.5
	1992	51.3	1.4	9.9	10.9	0.2	5.3	4.2	3.6	1.6	6.9	7.1	7.3
	1996	44.1	1.6	7.9	7.8	0.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	1.8	7.3	4.8	7.1
	2000	40.4	1.4	6.9	6.3	0.1	4.2	2.9	2.7	1.2	6.3	3.8	8.5
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	28.9	0.4	6.9	11.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	3.6	0.8	2.4
Denmark	2000	35.1	1.2	4.1	4.6	1.0	8.7	3.3	1.6	0.8	4.4	4.6	4.7
England & Wales	1989	28.7	2.0	6.5	8.7	0.1	1.3	2.2		0.7	4.0	1.2	2.4
	1992	51.9	3.9	11.4	15.7	0.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	1.4	5.0	2.9	5.5
	1996	56.5	2.7	11.3	16.1	0.2	4.2	3.4	4.4	1.7	5.5	3.1	9.7
	2000	54.5	2.4	8.5	13.2	0.5	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.0	5.7	6.1	12.4
Finland	1989	22.2	0.4	3.3	4.6	0.0	3.8	0.6		0.7	5.0	0.5	3.4
	1992	34.1	0.9	3.5	6.8	0.3	5.8	0.6	0.6	1.4	3.9	8.7	6.4
	1996	30.4	0.5	3.5	4.9	0.2	6.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.6	4.7	7.4
	2000	28.6	0.4	3.2	5.0	0.1	5.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	3.9	8.4	6.1
France	1989	31.6	2.4	7.5	7.7	0.8	1.4	3.3		0.6	4.2	1.8	2.9
	1996	42.9	1.8	9.3	11.4	1.0	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.3	4.8	1.7	5.7
	2000	33.9	2.0	6.2	11.0	0.3	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.8	3.1	1.3	6.0
Germany (West)	1989	37.6	0.5	5.5	12.4	0.2	3.8	1.4		1.1	5.0	5.5	4.7
Italy	1992	37.8	2.9	8.3	10.8	1.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.6	4.2	3.8	1.1
Japan ⁴	1989	13.9	0.4	0.8	3.5	0.2	4.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.9
	1992	na											
	2000	21.0	0.1	1.7	5.8	1.0	7.9	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.6
Netherlands	1989	46.8	0.3	6.9	10.9	0.4	10.4	2.6		1.2	5.2	5.0	6.3
	1992	55.2	0.6	9.4	13.5	1.1	14.1	2.4	3.6	1.1	4.9	4.1	6.1
	1996	58.5	0.4	7.0	13.5	1.1	13.0	3.3	4.1	0.8	9.0	6.0	7.3
	2000	48.1	0.4	5.7	13.2	0.7	10.2	2.3	3.0	1.5	6.0	5.7	5.3

New Zealand	1992	54.4	3.2	9.3	10.2	0.3	5.1	5.5	4.5	1.2	7.4	5.0	9.7
Northern Ireland	1989	24.2	2.0	4.7	6.2	0.1	1.8	1.3		0.5	2.9	3.8	2.7
	1996	26.1	1.6	3.5	8.6	0.0	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	3.0	3.8	3.8
	2000	22.6	1.5	3.3	6.0	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	2.6	1.4	4.3
Norway	1989	27.6	1.1	4.1	6.3	0.6	2.8	0.9		0.8	3.2	3.7	5.9
Poland	1992	42.9	0.7	5.8	6.3	1.0	4.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	9.3	6.6	6.8
	1996	41.4	0.9	7.8	7.7	0.3	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	7.4	2.3	7.4
	2000	39.7	1.1	7.5	9.7	0.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	2.5	6.4	0.5	5.4
Portugal	2000	25.8	1.0	6.9	9.0	0.3	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.0
Scotland	1989	29.3	0.8	7.8	8.8	0.4	1.3	2.3		0.6	2.8	2.3	3.1
	1996	42.9	2.0	8.9	13.6	0.1	2.1	1.6	2.9	1.0	5.5	1.5	7.3
	2000	41.1	0.9	5.8	13.0	0.2	2.3	1.5	2.2	0.9	5.0	2.1	10.3
Spain	1989	48.8	1.9	14.0	9.6	0.9	1.2	2.1		4.4	6.5	3.5	6.2
Sweden	1992	34.7	1.8	4.4	5.6	0.8	8.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	5.4	2.0	5.0
	1996	44.2	1.5	6.0	6.3	0.6	11.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	5.8	6.0	7.6
	2000	45.6	1.4	7.1	6.7	0.4	9.4	2.3	0.9	1.5	7.2	6.0	6.5
Switzerland	1989	23.0	0.0	2.2	5.0	1.6	3.9	1.1		0.5	5.7	3.0	1.6
	1996	42.6	0.1	3.3	9.3	1.9	9.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	6.8	9.6	4.1
	2000							1.2	2.0	1.1		3.5	3.9
USA ⁴	1989	61.4	2.9	12.4	12.2	0.1	3.8	5.6		2.8	6.1	10.4	10.1
	1992	na											
	1996	46.8	2.0	9.5	8.8	0.2	3.8	3.9	4.4	1.6	4.6	4.9	10.0
	2000	39.5	0.6	8.1	9.2	0.3	2.7	3.3	3.3	0.6	6.7	2.8	6.5
All countries ⁵	1989	35.5	1.3	6.5	8.6	0.4	3.3	2.4		1.2	4.7	4.7	4.6
	1992	34.5	2.0	7.5	10.1	0.8	5.6	3.1	2.8	1.4	6.0	4.9	5.8
	1996	42.3	1.3	6.7	9.6	0.5	5.6	2.4	2.5	1.2	5.7	4.8	6.8
	2000	35.2	1.0	5.6	8.2	0.4	4.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	4.5	3.6	5.9

1 Based on ten crimes standard across sweeps.

2 Theft of personal property.

3 Asked of women only, but asked of men in Australia and Canada in 2000, omitted in this table.

4 Some results for Japan and the USA are not available.

5 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 3 Victimization in the year preceding the survey (prevalence and incidence rates for vehicle owners)

		Percentage victimised at least once					Number of incidents per 100 owners				
		Car theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism	Motor-cycle theft	Bicycle theft	Car theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism	Motor-cycle theft	Bicycle theft
Australia	1989	2.6	7.8	9.9	2.7	4.0	3.3	10.2	13.5	3.6	4.9
	1992	3.4	7.0	10.1	2.1	3.3	3.8	9.1	14.8	2.1	3.6
	2000	2.1	7.3	9.8	0.4	3.1	2.2	9.6	12.5	0.9	3.4
Austria	1996	0.2	1.9	7.9	0.0	3.8	0.2	2.3	11.2	0.0	5.0
Belgium	1989	1.0	3.3	8.0	3.0	4.6	1.4	4.2	10.8	3.7	6.1
	1992	1.2	4.4	7.0	6.8	4.0	1.2	5.6	8.9	9.1	5.2
	2000	0.8	4.1	7.1	1.8	4.6	1.0	4.8	9.7	1.8	6.9
Canada	1989	0.9	8.1	11.0	3.5	5.4	1.0	10.2	12.9	3.5	6.3
	1992	1.4	8.2	9.6	1.7	5.3	1.6	11.1	12.3	2.0	7.6
	1996	1.7	6.9	7.0	0.8	4.7	1.8	8.9	8.7	0.8	5.6
	2000	1.6	6.1	6.3	1.0	4.9	1.6	7.8	7.2	1.0	5.8
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	0.5	6.4	9.2	2.8	1.1	0.5	8.2	13.5	3.6	1.2
Denmark	2000	1.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	7.5	1.5	5.2	6.0	6.1	9.7
England & Wales	1989	2.4	7.3	8.8	0.9	2.8	2.5	8.5	11.3	0.9	3.6
	1992	4.3	10.0	12.4	3.2	5.7	4.6	13.3	18.4	3.2	7.3
	1996	3.0	9.7	12.5	2.3	6.0	3.3	13.7	19.4	2.3	7.2
	2000	2.6	8.0	11.0	4.2	4.4	3.0	10.5	16.5	5.7	5.9
Finland	1989	0.5	3.5	5.2	0.0	3.5	0.5	4.3	6.0	0.0	4.3
	1992	0.8	3.6	6.8	1.4	5.5	1.1	4.3	8.2	1.4	6.4
	1996	0.6	3.7	5.3	1.2	5.6	0.6	4.4	6.1	1.2	7.0
	2000	0.5	3.5	4.5	0.8	5.3	0.5	3.9	na	0.8	6.3
France	1989	2.8	7.1	7.6	3.7	2.4	2.8	8.9	9.1	4.6	2.6
	1996	1.8	8.3	9.5	4.2	4.4	2.1	10.8	13.1	5.2	5.7
	2000	1.9	6.2	9.4	1.5	2.6	2.2	7.1	12.5	1.5	2.7
Germany (West)	1989	0.5	5.8	10.8	1.8	4.4	0.6	6.9	15.4	2.1	4.9
Italy	1992	3.0	7.9	8.6	4.2	3.4	3.3	9.4	12.3	4.6	3.8
Japan ¹	1989	0.3	0.8	3.1	0.7	4.9	0.5	1.0	4.3	0.7	6.1
	1992	na					na				
	2000	0.1	1.8	5.1	3.1	8.2	0.1	2.0	6.7	3.1	9.8

Netherlands	1989	0.4	6.8	10.6	3.3	8.3	0.4	8.9	14.1	3.3	11.4
	1992	0.7	8.4	11.8	5.0	10.8	0.7	11.7	16.7	5.4	15.3
	1996	0.4	6.6	12.0	3.2	10.2	0.4	8.5	16.4	5.0	14.0
	2000	0.5	4.8	10.9	2.7	7.6	0.5	6.9	16.1	3.0	11.0
New Zealand	1992	2.8	7.3	8.4	1.1	6.4	3.3	9.7	10.7	1.1	7.6
Northern Ireland	1989	2.2	5.5	6.1	3.3	3.5	2.7	6.4	8.6	3.3	4.0
	1996	1.9	3.8	8.3	0.0	2.1	1.9	4.3	10.6	0.0	2.2
	2000	1.5	3.3	5.4	0.0	2.4	1.8	3.9	7.2	0.0	4.1
Norway	1989	1.3	3.5	5.7	3.5	3.8	1.3	5.2	7.8	5.7	3.8
Poland	1992	1.4	10.5	9.5	3.4	5.4	1.4	11.6	12.5	3.6	5.9
	1996	1.5	10.1	9.6	1.6	4.3	1.7	13.9	13.7	1.6	4.6
	2000	1.7	9.0	11.4	0.9	4.7	1.8	12.3	15.8	1.7	5.3
Portugal	2000	1.2	6.4	8.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	9.0	11.8	1.4	1.8
Scotland	1989	1.2	7.7	9.3	7.2	3.3	1.2	11.2	12.8	9.3	4.3
	1996	2.1	8.5	12.5	1.3	3.5	2.6	11.4	17.4	1.3	3.9
	2000	1.0	5.6	11.8	2.1	3.9	1.2	7.7	17.1	4.0	4.5
Spain	1989	2.1	14.4	9.9	3.9	2.9	2.8	21.2	14.6	4.4	3.3
Sweden	1992	2.0	4.7	5.4	3.5	7.7	2.2	5.2	6.7	5.0	9.4
	1996	1.5	6.0	5.7	2.3	9.7	1.8	7.4	7.6	3.1	12.5
	2000	1.6	6.6	5.8	1.6	7.8	1.8	9.0	8.5	1.6	10.2
Switzerland	1989	0.0	2.4	5.2	4.7	4.7	0.0	2.8	6.4	6.6	5.7
	1996	0.1	3.7	8.7	4.3	9.0	0.1	4.0	11.3	5.8	12.7
	2000	0.4	2.1	4.8	1.0	6.4	na				
USA ¹	1989	2.2	9.7	9.3	0.9	4.6	3.0	13.0	12.8	0.9	5.8
	1992	na					na				
	1996	2.1	8.2	7.3	1.0	5.1	2.2	10.4	9.6	1.0	5.9
	2000	0.5	7.1	8.0	2.7	3.5	0.6	9.0	10.2	2.7	4.4
All countries ²	1989	1.4	6.2	8.1	2.7	4.5	1.6	8.1	10.7	3.3	5.5
	1992	2.0	6.4	7.8	2.8	4.7	2.2	7.9	10.5	3.2	5.7
	1996	1.4	6.4	8.9	1.9	5.7	1.6	8.3	12.1	2.3	7.2
	2000	1.2	5.5	7.8	1.9	4.7	1.4	7.3	10.7	2.4	5.8

1 Some results for Japan and USA are not available.

2 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 4 Experience of corruption in the year preceding the survey: 1996 and 2000^{1, 2}

				Type of governmental or public officer						Reported to		
		% victimised	N	Government official	Customs officer	Police officer	Inspector	Other	Don't know	Police	Other authority ³	
				N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Australia	2000	0.3	7	4	1	2						
Austria	1996	0.7	11		2	4		5		1	1	
Belgium	2000	0.3	9	3		2		3	1			
Canada	1996	0.4	8		3	4		2		1		
	2000	0.4	8	2	2	3	1			1		
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	0.2	7	1	1	3		2		3		
Denmark	2000	0.3	8	1	4	1	1	2		1	1	
England & Wales	1996	0.3	7	1		3	1	2				2
	2000	0.1	1		1							
Finland	1996	0.1	5				1	4				
	2000	0.2	3	2				1		1		
France	1996	0.7	7	4		1		1	2	1		
	2000	1.3	13	1	8	4						
Japan	2000	0.0	1	1								
Netherlands	1996	0.5	11	9	1			1		1	1	
	2000	0.4	8	2	2	3		1		1	2	
Northern Ireland	2000	0.2	2	2					1			
Poland	1992	5.5	108	38	26	13	25	13				
	1996	4.8	165	45	22	52	28	15		5	7	
	2000	5.1	269	3	6	124	2	132		4	3	
Portugal	2000	1.4	27	8		14	2	2	1	3		

Scotland	1996	0.3	6	2		2	1	1		2
	2000	0.0								
Sweden	1996	0.2	2			1		1		
	2000	0.1	2	1		1				
Switzerland	1996	0.2	2		1		1			
	2000	na								
USA	1996	0.3	3			3				
	2000	0.2	2	1				1		
All countries ⁴	1996	0.8	227	61	29	71	31	32	2	11
	2000	0.7	367	30	26	157	6	143	3	15

1 The question asked was: "In some countries, there is a problem of corruption among government or public officials. During - last year - has any government official, for instance a customs officer, a police officer or inspector in your country asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his service?" This item was introduced in the 1996 surveys, although it was asked in Poland in 1992.

2 Because of the small numbers, number of responses are given instead of percentages.

3 Asked if not reported to the police.

4 Averages and numbers for all countries are based on countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 5 Experience of consumer fraud in the year preceding the survey: 1992, 1996 and 2000 ICVS^{1, 2}

				Where fraud took place						Reported to	
		% victimised	N	Construction or repair work N	Car garage hotel N	Pub restaurant N	A shop N	Other N	Do not know N	Police N	Other authority ³ N
Australia	1992	8.4	168	15	5	2	38	39	2	2	19
	2000	8.8	177	17	6	3	19	53	3	12	26
Austria	1996	10.5	158	15	3	2	59	20	2	5	17
Belgium	1992	9.0	128	13	2	5	40	39	2	7	5
	2000	6.4	160	14	6	4	29	46	1	6	21
Canada	1992	8.1	175	10	3	4	24	59		5	17
	1996	6.9	148	16	6		19	58	1	7	28
	2000	7.5	156	8	9	1	13	69	1	13	20
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	8.7	253	11	7	9	35	38		8	13
Denmark	2000	11.5	345	11	8	1	57	20	3	2	11
England & Wales	1992	6.7	134	18	4	3	26	47	2	7	21
	1996	5.4	118	15	6		14	66		12	36
	2000	6.0	117	20	10		20	50		10	37
Finland	1996	14.5	554	6	8	3	72	11		1	7
	2000	10.0	182	9	7	2	66	16			1
France	1996	9.8	98	13	13	5	38	29	1	7	15
	2000	4.4	44	8	13	2	32	42	3	14	9
Italy	1992	10.6	214	5	4	4	61	24	2	2	2
Japan	2000	2.3	51	4		6	34	56		2	13
Netherlands	1992	4.9	97	19	3	5	27	45	1	10	9
	1996	5.9	118	16	4	2	22	56		7	26
	2000	4.4	87	19	5		21	53	1	17	30
New Zealand	1992	7.4	152	18	17	1	27	38		4	18
Northern Ireland	1996	4.4	46	18	4	4	22	52		5	59
	2000	3.8	58	21	1	7	37	34		7	39

Poland	1992	11.6	227	5	6	2	63	24		51	
	1996	14.2	492	6	3	6	69	15		1	3
	2000	12.8	677	4	2	1	76	16		2	6
Portugal	2000	7.0	139	3	1	10	32	51	2	5	14
Scotland	1996	6.4	140	20	7	3	22	47	1	10	46
	2000	4.9	101	16	2	6	21	55	1	9	26
Sweden	1992	3.7	63	18	5	1	55	21		2	10
	1996	7.7	77	5	7	2	60	26			15
	2000	9.4	188	8	9	5	52	27	1	2	7
Switzerland	1996	9.9	99	6	19	11	30	33		3	8
	2000	na	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	1996	9.6	97	10	12	2	7	69		13	35
	2000	11.4	114	8	4	3	14	71		8	27
All countries ⁴	1992	7.8	1,359	13	5	3	40	37	1	10	11
	1996	8.6	2,285	13	8	3	35	41	1	6	26
	2000	7.7	2,963	11	5	4	34	45	1	7	19

1 The question asked was: 'In the last year, in 199', were you the victim of a consumer fraud. In other words, has someone - when selling you something, or delivering you a service- cheated you in terms of quantity of quality or price of the goods or services? This item was introduced in the 1992 ICVS.

2 Because of small numbers, number of responses are given instead of percentages.

3 Asked if not reported to the police.

4 Averages and numbers for all countries are based on countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 6 Details on sub-crimes: pickpocketing, sexual assaults and assaults with force

		Theft of personal property		Sexual incidents (women only)		Assaults and threats	
		Pick-pocketing ¹	Other theft	Sexual assaults ²	Offensive sexual Behaviour	Assaults with force ³	Threats
Australia	1989	0.8	4.1	1.4	5.9	2.3	2.8
	1992	1.0	5.5	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
	2000	1.2	5.3	1.0	3.0	2.4	4.0
Austria	1996	2.8	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.8	1.2
Belgium	1989	1.7	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4
	1992	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4
	2000	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0
Canada	1989	0.8	4.7	1.2	2.8	1.7	2.2
	1992	0.6	4.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.0
	1996	0.8	4.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.6
	2000	0.7	4.0	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.0
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0
Denmark	2000	1.8	2.2	0.4	2.1	1.4	2.2
England & Wales	1989	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0
	1992	1.3	2.8	0.7	1.4	1.6	2.2
	1996	1.7	3.3	0.4	1.6	2.3	3.5
Finland	2000	1.7	2.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.2
	1989	1.9	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.2
	1992	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.0
France	1996	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.9
	2000	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.0
	1989	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1
Germany (West)	1996	1.9	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.5
	2000	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.4	2.9
	1989	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.8
Italy	1992	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.6
Japan	2000	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3
Netherlands	1989	1.5	3.0	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.0
	1992	1.8	2.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.7
	1996	2.7	4.1	0.8	2.8	1.1	2.9
	2000	1.9	2.8	0.8	2.2	1.0	2.4
New Zealand	1992	0.7	4.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	3.3
Northern Ireland	1989	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.0
	1996	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
	2000	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.9
Norway	1989	0.8	2.3	0.3	1.9	1.1	1.8

Table 6 (continued)

		Theft of personal property		Sexual incidents (women only)		Assaults and threats	
		Pick-pocketing ¹	Other theft	Sexual assaults ²	Offensive sexual Behaviour	Assaults with force ³	Threats
Poland	1992	6.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.4
	1996	4.0	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.2
	2000	4.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.7
Portugal	2000	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
Scotland	1989	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
	1996	1.2	3.3	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.3
	2000	1.4	3.2	0.3	0.7	3.0	3.1
Spain	1989	2.8	2.4	0.6	1.7	1.0	2.1
Sweden	1992	1.0	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7
	1996	0.9	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.8
	2000	1.2	4.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.7
Switzerland	1989	1.8	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6
	1996	2.0	3.7	1.2	3.4	1.1	2.0
	2000			0.6	1.5	1.0	1.4
USA	1989	1.1	3.4	1.4	3.1	1.7	3.7
	1992	1.4	3.9	0.6	1.8	2.1	2.6
	1996	0.9	3.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.6
	2000	0.8	4.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.3
All countries ⁴	1989	1.4	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.7
	1992	1.8	3.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.2
	1996	1.7	3.0	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.4
	2000	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	2.1

1 All victims of theft of personal property over the last 5 years were asked whether they were holding or carrying what was stolen (i.e., was it a case of pickpocketing). The percentage of pickpocketing incidents is applied to last years' victimisation levels for theft of personal property to obtain an estimate of pickpocketing in the last year.

2 All victims of sexual incidents over the last 5 years were asked whether they would describe what happened as a: rape (forced intercourse); an attempted rape; an indecent assault; or as just behaviour which they found offensive. The first three responses are categorised as sexual assaults. The percentage of assaults is applied to the last year victimisation rates for all sexual incidents to obtain an estimate of sexual assault victimisation. For example, in Australia in 1989, 19% of the sexual incidents over the last 5 years were assaults. The 'last year' victimisation level for sexual incidents was 7.3% (see Table 1 of Appendix 4). Thus, the estimate for sexual assaults last year is 1.4% (19% of 7.3%). The figures apply to women only. Although the questions on sexual incidents were also asked of man in Canada and Australia in the 2000 ICVS, these cases are omitted from this table.

3 All victims of assaults and threats over the last 5 years were asked whether they were simply threatened, or whether force was used. Cases where force was used were categorised as assaults. To obtain an estimate of assaults in the last year, the same procedure was adopted as described above for sexual assaults.

4 Averages for all countries are based on the countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 7 Profile of offences (1992, 1996 and 2000 surveys): percentage of all incidents

		Number of Incidents	Car theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism	Bicycle / motor-cycle theft	Burglary and attempts	Robbery	Personal theft	Sexual offences	Assaults and threats
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	1992	1,220	6	14	23	4	16	2	15	6	13
	2000	1,157	4	15	20	4	15	2	14	7	19
Austria	1996	481	0	6	30	13	5	1	18	15	12
Belgium	1992	476	3	15	24	16	15	3	12	2	8
	2000	925	2	11	23	15	16	4	13	3	12
Canada	1992	1,183	3	18	20	10	14	3	13	7	13
	1996	1,018	3	17	16	9	16	4	15	5	15
	2000	881	3	16	15	10	13	3	15	5	20
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	860	1	23	38	4	7	4	12	3	8
Denmark	2000	1,101	3	11	13	26	13	2	12	6	13
England & Wales	1992	1,110	7	20	28	8	12	2	9	3	10
	1996	1,323	5	19	26	7	13	3	9	3	16
	2000	1,136	4	15	23	6	12	3	10	5	21
Finland ¹	1992	573	3	10	20	18	3	4	11	13	18
	1996	1,197	1	11	16	21	5	3	12	8	24
	2000	560	1	10	16	19	6	2	12	14	19
France	1996	451	4	21	25	10	11	3	11	2	13
	2000	358	5	17	31	6	8	5	9	2	17
Italy	1992	802	7	21	27	11	11	4	11	5	3
Japan	2000	490	1	8	26	40	13	0	2	7	3
Netherlands	1992	1,177	1	16	23	26	10	2	8	4	10
	1996	1,257	1	11	22	22	12	1	14	5	12
	2000	1,022	1	11	26	21	10	3	12	6	10

New Zealand	1992	1,205	5	16	17	9	17	2	13	4	17
Northern Ireland	1996	286	6	13	31	5	12	3	11	7	14
	2000	355	6	14	25	10	11	0	11	3	18
Poland	1992	933	2	13	14	12	13	5	20	7	15
	1996	1,541	2	18	17	9	12	6	17	3	17
	2000	2,193	3	18	23	10	10	6	15	1	13
Portugal	2000	549	3	25	33	4	13	5	8	2	7
Scotland	1996	1,005	4	20	30	5	10	2	12	2	16
	2000	890	2	13	30	6	9	2	11	2	24
Sweden	1992	607	5	12	16	26	7	2	15	3	14
	1996	455	3	13	14	26	6	1	13	7	17
	2000	930	3	15	14	21	7	3	16	7	14
Switzerland ²	1996	439	0	7	21	27	6	2	15	11	9
	2000	na	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	1996	514	4	19	17	8	16	3	9	5	20
	2000	429	1	19	22	7	15	1	16	3	15
All countries ³	1992	9,737	4	16	22	14	12	3	12	5	12
	1996	9,527	3	15	22	12	11	3	13	6	16
	2000	13,691	3	14	23	16	12	3	11	4	15

1 Estimate used for theft from car.

2 Not all data from Switzerland is available.

3 Averages for all countries are based on the countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 8 Average crime seriousness (1992, 1996 and 2000 ICVS): mean scores

		11 crimes ¹	Car theft	Burglary	Robbery	Motor-cycle theft	Assault & threat	Sexual offences	Personal theft	Attempted burglary	Bicycle theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism
Australia	1992	2.06	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5
	2000	2.06	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5
Austria	1996	1.84	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
Belgium	1992	1.98	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
	2000	1.86	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Canada	1992	2.02	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	1996	2.04	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
	2000	1.86	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	2.10	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Denmark	2000	1.64	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
England & Wales	1992	1.99	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
	1996	2.05	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4
	2000	2.08	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
Finland	1992	2.09	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8
	1996	1.79	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
	2000	1.69	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
France	1996	1.88	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
	2000	1.95	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
Italy	1992	2.23	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Japan	2000	2.08	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7
Netherlands	1992	1.92	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
	1996	1.92	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4
	2000	1.85	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
New Zealand	1992	2.08	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6
Northern Ireland	1996	2.14	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
	2000	2.24	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8

Poland	1992	1.95	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
	1996	1.97	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
	2000	2.06	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6
Portugal	2000	1.98	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
Scotland	1996	1.86	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4
	2000	1.96	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Sweden	1992	1.84	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
	1996	1.95	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
	2000	1.99	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Switzerland ²	1996	1.76	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
	2000	n.a.		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.5		1.3			
USA	1996	2.09	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	2000	2.00	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
All countries ³	1992	2.02	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
	1996	1.94	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
	2000	1.95	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5

1 The figures shown are average seriousness scores based on incidents scored as 3 for 'very serious', 2 for 'serious', and 1 for 'not very serious'. Based on judgement about the last incident over the past five years. Each crime carries equal weight in computing the average seriousness for 11 crimes.

2 Some data for Switzerland not available.

3 Averages for all countries are based on the countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 9 Percentage of crimes reported to the police

		10 crimes ¹	Car theft	Theft from car	Car vandalism	Motor-cycle theft	Bicycle theft	Burglary	Attempted burglary	Robbery	Personal theft	Sexual incidents	Assaults & threats
Australia	1989	47	91	55	25	92	70	84		52	45	8	36
	1992	46	92	54	27	94	76	88	47	53	39	12	39
	2000	50	92	53	36	70	63	81	41	60	38	15	43
Austria	1996	46	100	79	33	100	70	79	30	60	52	7	22
Belgium	1989	49	85	65	37	94	70	78		41	50	15	36
	1992	68	91	77	45	90	77	88	57	55	60	20	45
	2000	53	97	71	39	91	70	92	49	47	56	11	30
Canada	1989	49	89	64	48	100	70	83		57	38	11	38
	1992	51	92	60	50	72	65	82	44	48	36	13	36
	1996	50	88	62	47	85	56	85	47	50	32	17	40
	2000	48	99	58	47	34	50	80	46	41	28	19	35
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	41	91	43	22	82	39	71	31	57	54	13	27
Denmark	2000	56	98	75	43	76	67	88	25	73	51	12	30
England & Wales	1989	59	96	70	32	86	76	90		68	59	11	43
	1992	59	94	73	37	94	75	96	54	50	51	16	41
	1996	54	95	67	39	97	79	93	52	55	48	20	38
	2000	53	89	71	43	94	69	90	62	59	49	14	41
Finland	1989	42	65	61	42	100	63	62		30	38	7	18
	1992	41	100	55	36	85	55	74	21	28	37	12	25
	1996	43	98	71	47	88	52	71	34	39	43	7	27
	2000	41	96	69	51	100	54	71	22	67	37	1	26
France	1989	61	96	68	47	82	55	84		49	53	15	37
	1996	49	96	61	47	81	47	78	44	57	40	30	30
	2000	49	91	64	49	78	35	73	37	32	51	26	34
Germany (West)	1989	48	89	82	44	93	72	79		50	38	11	21
Italy	1992	40	95	40	15	77	29	65	21	42	43	5	24
Japan ²	2000	39	61	42	21	70	36	60	35	31	39	11	21
Netherlands	1989	53	92	72	36	95	73	94		54	48	13	39
	1992	57	90	75	39	94	67	90	52	59	53	12	43

<i>(Netherlands continued)</i>	1996	53	90	72	43	88	64	85	49	70	57	14	42
	2000	58	94	77	49	90	66	91	60	63	50	17	42
New Zealand	1992	60	97	64	36	89	87	89	48	49	50	12	42
Northern Ireland	1989	46	96	55	36	89	57	85		59	26	8	51
	1996	55	94	60	40	100	69	86	50	93	40	43	58
	2000	60	95	61	44	100	64	86	40	73	30	22	55
Norway	1989	43	75	58	37	83	45	78		36	31	5	29
Poland	1992	32	93	53	30	89	47	49	20	31	20	8	25
	1996	34	93	45	33	79	45	54	25	37	20	12	31
	2000	40	92	47	28	69	50	62	30	40	26	18	32
Portugal	2000	36	76	41	23	57	32	59	26	40	34	16	33
Scotland	1989	62	92	78	50	81	77	93		49	51	29	44
	1996	54	97	73	41	77	76	96	59	38	48	25	44
	2000	50	89	69	47	100	78	91	49	68	58	23	41
Spain	1989	33	82	32	22	55	24	44		29	43	5	27
Sweden	1992	59	97	70	51	85	67	66	31	81	50	20	29
	1996	54	90	75	63	88	59	71	43	81	56	12	28
	2000	57	98	76	57	85	61	71	37	71	47	12	36
Switzerland	1989	59	89	72	47	88	84	80		39	42	21	26
	1996	52	98	85	31	87	75	88	43	24	37	16	32
	2000	52	87	71	43	80	74	88	45	50	45	10	33
USA ³	1989	52	97	60	56	87	63	80		58	41	18	42
	1992	na											
	1996	58	90	66	51	88	47	68	52	66	36	28	45
	2000	52	95	61	48	71	54	71	45	69	31	15	53
All countries ⁴	1989	50	88	64	40	88	64	80		48	43	13	35
	1992	51	94	62	37	87	64	79	39	50	44	13	35
	1996	50	87	69	42	87	64	82	45	54	43	19	36
	2000	49	91	62	41	79	56	78	40	55	42	15	36

1 Based on 10 crimes standard across all sweeps (the question was not asked for attempted burglary in 1989). For the 10 crimes, based on victims last year, last incident that occurred. Figures on reporting for individual crimes are based on the last incident over the previous five years.

2 Information for Japan was not collected in 1992; that from the 1989 sweep is not comparable with other countries.

3 Results for the USA (1992) are not available.

4 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 10 Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police, based on five crimes: 2000 ICVS 1, 2

	N	Not serious enough	Solved ourselves	Inappropriate for police	Other authorities	My family solved it	No insurance	Police could do nothing	Police wouldn't do anything	Fear/dislike of police	Fear of reprisals	Other reasons	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	603	47	9	4	4	1		8	6		3	32	2
Belgium	392	52	25	29	6	9	4	42	35	4	9	17	2
Canada	527	41	14	6	3	3	1	6	5	2	4	31	5
Catalonia (Spain)	447	51	7	5	2	1	2	10	17		2	13	3
Denmark	404	42	20	12	2	1	1	9	6	1	8	19	6
England & Wales	412	34	10	11	3	2	1	12	11	3	4	24	4
Finland	335	56	17	5	4	1	1	7	6		3	13	
France	203	39	16	8		1	1	8	10	1	5	16	2
Japan	157	48	11	7	6	5		18	8	3	3	27	2
Netherlands	323	32	12	10	1	1		9	9		2	30	4
Northern Ireland	132	37	8	16	4	2		17	8	8	9	9	1
Poland	858	46	10	15	2	1	3	39	31	7	8	5	1
Portugal	348	41	10	10	1	2		13	10	2	3	11	1
Scotland	328	37	10	6	3	1		6	7	3	4	31	3
Sweden	357	34	14	18	1	4	2	11	11	2	3	16	2
Switzerland ³	553	42	14	12		1		11	5	3	5	10	5
USA	185	27	10	12	6	3		17	9	6	2	21	4
All countries	6,560	42	13	11	3	2	1	14	11	3	5	19	3

1 The five crimes are: theft from cars, burglary with entry, robbery, sexual incidents and assaults & threats. Based on last incident not reported over the previous five years.

2 Multiple answers were allowed, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

3 Figures for Switzerland are based on four crimes (thefts from car are omitted).

Table 11 Reasons for not reporting to the police for burglary with entry and thefts from cars: 2000 ICVS¹

	Not serious enough		Solved ourselves	Inappropriate for police	Other authorities	My family solved it	No insurance	Police could do nothing	Police wouldn't do anything	Fear/dislike of police	Fear of reprisals	Other reasons	Don't know
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	225	62	2	4			1	14	9	1		21	4
Belgium	105	50	10	22	1	7	10	50	37	1	3	20	2
Canada	189	50	9	5	2	3	1	9	8			23	5
Catalonia (Spain)	295	58	3	3	2	1	3	9	17		1	11	3
Denmark	94	52	5	15	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	16	8
England & Wales	129	52	7	14	1	4	2	18	16	1	1	17	2
Finland	58	61	4	3	3		7	13	15			10	
France	79	46	4	6			2	12	13		3	18	4
Japan	89	55	9	5	4	5	0	12	8	2	0	23	3
Netherlands	80	36	3	14					11			26	5
Northern Ireland	56	59	4	8				22	9	5	1	9	
Poland	464	39	7	11	1	1	5	45	37	4	2	7	1
Portugal	205	47	10	12	1	2		11	11		1	7	1
Scotland	101	55	5	11		3		7	12	1		21	1
Sweden	106	39	4	20	1	5	7	14	11			19	
Switzerland ²	74	45	8	15		1	1	15	5	1		8	6
USA	79	32	7	9		3	1	28	8			16	7
All countries	2,427	49	6	10	1	2	3	18	14	1	1	16	3

1 Multiple answers were allowed, so percentages may add up to more than 100%. Based on last incident not reported over the previous five years.

2 Figures for Switzerland are based on burglary with entry only.

Table 12 Reasons for not reporting to the police for robbery, sexual incidents, and assaults and threats: 2000 ICVS¹

	N	Not serious enough	Solved ourselves	Inappropriate for police	Other authorities	My family solved it	No insurance	Police could do nothing	Police wouldn't do anything	Fear/dislike of police	Fear of reprisals	Other reasons	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	378	39	13	4	6	2		5	4		4	38	1
Belgium	287	53	31	32	8	10	2	39	34	5	12	15	1
Canada	338	36	17	7	4	3		4	3	3	6	36	5
Catalonia (Spain)	152	38	14	8	2	1		11	17	1	5	16	3
Denmark	310	38	24	11	2			9	7	1	10	20	5
England & Wales	283	26	11	10	4	2		9	9	4	6	27	4
Finland	278	55	20	6	4	2		6	4		4	14	
France	125	34	24	9		1		6	8	1	7	15	1
Japan	67	39	15	10	9	6		25	9	4	7	33	1
Netherlands	243	31	14	8	2	1		8	6		3	31	4
Northern Ireland	75	21	12	22	7	4		14	7	10	15	9	1
Poland	395	54	15	19	3	2		31	25	10	14	3	1
Portugal	143	31	11	7	1	4	1	15	8	4	7	17	
Scotland	227	30	13	4	4	1		6	5	4	6	35	4
Sweden	251	32	18	18	1	3		10	11	3	5	14	2
Switzerland	479	41	14	12		1		10	5	3	6	10	5
USA	107	24	12	14	10	4		9	9	10	4	24	1
All countries	4,133	36	16	12	4	3	0	13	10	4	7	21	2

¹ Multiple answers were allowed, so percentages may add up to more than 100%. Based on last incident not reported over the previous five years.

Table 13 Reasons for reporting to the police, based on five crimes: 2000 ICVS 1, 2

	N	To recover property %	Insurance reasons %	Should be / serious %	Retribution %	To stop it %	To get help %	Compensation %	Other reasons %	Don't know %
Australia	701	28	12	24	11	19	8		22	6
Belgium	575	44	44	79	71	72	36	39	11	1
Canada	545	20	19	36	17	11	10	1	36	
Catalonia (Spain)	405	47	29	39	17	19	7	1	3	
Denmark	621	27	47	30	24	17	10	10	13	
England & Wales	681	21	24	39	23	19	9	2	22	1
Finland	226	22	25	22	32	14	11	3	3	
France	221	28	43	12	32	21	8	2	9	
Japan	118	31	2	58	64	55	12	5	5	
Netherlands	562	19	33	24	33	12	5	3	12	
Northern Ireland	242	27	16	36	40	35	15	4	8	
Poland	727	54	17	64	66	55	30	18	3	
Portugal	254	51	11	49	27	14	5	2	2	
Scotland	480	20	17	36	26	20	8	3	20	3
Sweden	472	27	52	37	35	21	8	3	8	
Switzerland ³	544	18	35	21	25	23	7	9	3	2
USA	250	25	20	41	33	35	15	7	14	
All countries	7,452	30	27	39	35	28	12	7	12	2

1 The five crimes are: theft from car, burglary with entry, robbery, sexual incidents and assaults & threats. Based on last incident reported over the previous five years.

2 Multiple answers were allowed, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

3 Figures for Switzerland are based on four crimes (thefts from car are omitted).

Table 14 Reasons for reporting to the police for burglary with entry and thefts from cars: 2000 ICVS¹

	N	To recover property %	Insurance reasons %	Should be / serious %	Retribution %	To stop it %	To get help %	Compensation %	Other reasons %	Don't know %
Australia	454	40	17	27	13	18	0	1	14	5
Belgium	446	52	51	80	72	71	35	43	9	1
Canada	380	27	27	38	15	6	5	1	31	
Catalonia (Spain)	297	49	35	39	13	16	6	1	3	
Denmark	467	33	59	28	19	13	6	7	10	
England & Wales	487	26	33	42	22	14	7	3	19	2
Finland	130	30	41	20	23	6	4	4	2	
France	160	31	55	11	25	12	7	2	8	
Japan	99	34	3	61	66	56	6	5	6	
Netherlands	394	23	43	25	25	10	4	2	12	
Northern Ireland	153	37	25	36	35	31	8		7	
Poland	519	68	21	68	66	49	25	20	3	
Portugal	182	56	14	53	28	11	2	1	2	
Scotland	309	30	26	36	22	14	6	2	16	4
Sweden	331	33	70	37	28	13	6	3	6	
Switzerland 3	319	24	52	19	25	17	5	9	3	2
USA	146	38	31	44	29	27	9	11	12	
All countries	5,272	37	36	39	31	23	8	7	10	3

1 The two crimes are: theft from car and burglary with entry. Based on last incident reported over the previous five years.

2 Multiple answers were allowed, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

3 Figures for Switzerland based on burglary with entry only.

Table 15 Reasons for reporting to the police, for robbery, sexual incidents and assaults and threats: 2000 ICVS^{1, 2}

	N	To recover property %	Insurance reasons %	Should be / serious %	Retribution %	To stop it %	To get help %	Compensation %	Other reasons %	Don't know %
Australia	245	6	3	17	8	22	23	0	36	7
Belgium	129	15	19	76	68	75	41	23	17	
Canada	165	4	2	33	21	20	21	1	48	
Catalonia (Spain)	108	41	14	39	30	26	10	2	5	
Denmark	153	8	9	36	38	29	24	17	19	
England & Wales	194	8	2	30	27	31	13	1	32	
Finland	96	11	2	23	46	25	21	2	5	
France	61	20	10	17	50	45	9	4	10	
Japan	15	16	0	52	69	69	57	6		
Netherlands	168	9	8	24	52	18	6	5	10	
Northern Ireland	89	10	1	37	47	42	27	10	10	
Poland	208	19	6	54	68	70	44	13	3	
Portugal	73	36	2	40	24	21	10	3	3	
Scotland	171	4	1	35	34	30	12	4	28	
Sweden	140	13	10	38	49	40	13	2	12	
Switzerland	225	9	10	23	27	31	9	11	2	2
USA	103	7	4	37	40	45	24	2	16	
All countries	2306	16	8	40	46	43	23	8	16	7

¹ The three crimes are: robbery, sexual incidents and assaults & threats. Based on last incident reported over the previous five years.

² Multiple answers were allowed, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Table 16 Percentage satisfied with police response on reporting: 1996 and 2000 ICVS^{1, 2}

		Theft from car	Burglary with entry	Robbery	Assault & threats	All five crimes ¹
Australia	2000	70	75	58	69	71
Austria	1996	59	46	[49]	49	53
Belgium	2000	58	69	42	67	62
Canada	1996	72	77	62	70	73
	2000	71	71	63	74	71
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	81	61	77	71	75
Denmark	2000	74	87	77	56	77
England & Wales	1996	73	75	69	67	72
	2000	63	76	57	60	66
Finland	1996	78	74	63	81	77
	2000	72	77	80	73	74
France	1996	56	62	44	59	56
	2000	40	52	[65]	57	47
Japan	2000	37	57	[32]	[26]	45
Netherlands	1996	72	79	72	58	71
	2000	71	74	73	61	70
Northern Ireland	1996	61	64	[47]	56	60
	2000	75	64	[90]	64	69
Poland	1996	33	34	28	40	34
	2000	35	40	41	47	39
Portugal	2000	33	27	38	27	31
Scotland	1996	77	74	76	70	75
	2000	69	80	67	74	73
Sweden	1996	74	75	[71]	72	74
	2000	71	69	79	73	71
Switzerland	1996	72	61	[48]	49	64
	2000	na	75	47	70	70
USA	1996	65	69	49	73	67
	2000	65	74	49	68	65
All countries ³	1996	66	66	56	62	65
	2000	58	66	59	61	63

1 Sexual incidents are omitted because of very low number of cases (less than 20 per country). They are included in the total for five crimes. For all countries together there were 148 reports to the police for sexual incidents; 58% of victims were satisfied.

2 Figures in square brackets are based on less than 20 reported offences.

3 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 17 Reasons for dissatisfaction with the police after reporting (percentages): 2000 ICVS^{1, 2}

	N	Did not do enough	Were not interested	Did not find offender	Did not recover goods	Gave no information	Impolite	Were slow to arrive	Other	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	164	30	17	14	1	8	10	13	37	2
Belgium	195	70	51	47	35	52	16	23	23	
Canada	144	49	27	16	12	7	19	6	47	1
Catalonia (Spain)	82	36	38	18	20	5	21	3	6	
Denmark	128	56	37	13	4	9	19	9	21	1
England & Wales	208	37	41	14	9	8	4	8	37	1
Finland	54	43	44	22	13		10	9	15	
France	98	37	28	12	23	7	18	10	13	
Japan	47	44	21	47	29	32	32	7	21	
Netherlands	143	34	14	8	9	12	13	9	29	1
Northern Ireland	67	47	38	16	15	22	14	17	8	
Poland	392	59	31	64	51	18	15	19	10	
Portugal	164	62	31	31	25	9	4	5	6	
Scotland	122	45	32	12	14	17	17	7	35	
Sweden	108	53	37	15	13	9	20	27	10	
Switzerland 3	125	56	43	8	7	7	9	9	13	1
USA	79	38	43	17	20	24	15	10	19	1
All countries	2,154	48	36	22	17	15	14	11	20	<1

1 Based on theft from cars, burglary with entry, robbery, sexual incidents and assaults & threats. Based on last incident over the previous five years.

2 Multiple responses were allowed, so percentages add up to more than 100%.

3 Reasons for dissatisfaction when reporting thefts from car was not asked in Switzerland.

Table 18 **Percentage of victims who received help from a specialised agency: 1996 and 2000 ICVS¹**

		Burglary with entry		Robbery		Sexual incidents		Assaults and threats	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Australia	2000	236	3	45	8	19	22	181	5
Austria	1996	31	6	10	0	6	0	20	16
Belgium	2000	214	3	35	1	8	16	86	9
Canada	1996	184	3	36	16	18	31	109	11
	2000	157	3	26	10	17	55	123	19
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	64	7	73	2	5	6	29	5
Denmark	2000	251	1	49	21	16	30	94	16
England & Wales	1996	237	21	37	19	13	36	107	15
	2000	220	16	44	23	8	35	141	18
Finland	1996	75	4	70	8	145	6	383	6
	2000	28	0	48	2	83	1	243	3
France	1996	78	0	23	0	5	21	35	12
	2000	49	0	13	10	4	0	93	2
Japan	2000	53	0	5	0	4	0	10	0
Netherlands	1996	168	6	35	7	12	48	90	13
	2000	164	9	44	21	15	45	141	11
Northern Ireland	1996	46	11	14	8	7	0	42	14
	2000	73	18	12	6	4	46	74	24
Poland ²	1996	184	4	135	4	68	0	275	3
	2000	na	na	195	6	45	5	359	3
Portugal	2000	69	0	41	1	5	0	55	0
Scotland	1996	165	11	25	16	12	28	112	5
	2000	114	12	30	10	8	21	133	12
Sweden	1996	33	1	15	24	4	19	32	20
	2000	77	5	33	23	9	22	98	14
Switzerland ²	1996	52	5	6	47	8	7	23	0
	2000	na							
USA	1996	69	0	24	27	12	20	74	14
	2000	52	5	20	9	6	52	77	9
All countries	1996	1,363	8	447	10	326	11	1,390	9
	2000	1,821	5	712	10	256	22	1,936	9

1 Based on those who reported to the police. N is the number of crimes about which the question was asked. Based on last incident over the previous five years.

2 Results for burglary with entry for Poland are not available for 2000. Results for Switzerland are not available for 2000.

Table 19 Percentage of victims who would have appreciated receiving help from a specialised agency: 1996 and 2000 ICVS¹

		Burglary with entry		Robbery		Sexual incidents		Assaults and threats	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Australia	2000	230	21	41	38	15	43	171	31
Austria	1996	29	35	10	37	6	23	17	48
Belgium	2000	209	22	35	41	6	47	78	30
Canada	1996	178	21	31	46	12	72	97	44
	2000	153	30	23	35	8	43	99	30
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	59	49	71	61	5	73	28	53
Denmark	2000	248	26	39	49	11	57	78	33
England & Wales	1996	185	40	30	36	8	23	91	44
	2000	183	29	34	28	5	100	116	35
Finland	1996	72	45	64	36	136	33	359	36
	2000	28	35	47	30	80	36	236	37
France	1996	78	33	23	14	4	0	30	24
	2000	49	14	12	29	4	29	91	23
Japan	2000	53	39	5	18	4	61	10	58
Netherlands	1996	158	17	33	23	6	100	78	26
	2000	150	13	35	22	8	15	125	24
Northern Ireland	1996	41	33	13	47	7	69	36	49
	2000	60	41	11	51	2	0	56	45
Poland ²	1996	180	48	129	58	68	46	269	54
	2000	na	na	183	51	43	49	350	50
Portugal	2000	69	52	40	38	5	100	55	52
Scotland	1996	147	36	21	38	8	31	106	33
	2000	100	36	27	19	7	85	117	36
Sweden	1996	32	41	11	26	3	32	25	54
	2000	74	29	25	30	7	19	85	30
Switzerland ²	1996	50	24	3	19	8	55	23	44
	2000							15	81
USA	1996	69	43	18	31	10	63	63	34
	2000	48	33	19	20	3	100	70	40
All countries	1996	1,256	35	399	42	290	43	1,269	43
	2000	1,711	31	647	35	214	54	1,766	38

¹ Based on those who reported to the police and did not receive any help. N is the number of crimes about which they question was asked. Based on last incident over the previous five years.

² Results for burglary with entry for Poland are not available for 2000. Results for Switzerland are not available for 2000.

Table 20 **Percentage thinking the police do a good job in controlling crime in their area¹**

		Yes	No	Don't know
Australia	1989	73	13	14
	1992	72	13	14
	2000	76	13	11
Austria	1996	76	13	11
Belgium	1989	53	22	24
	1992	47	25	27
	2000	64	26	10
Canada	1989	89	11	
	1992	82	12	6
	1996	80	10	10
	2000	87	7	5
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	53	27	20
Denmark	2000	71	11	18
England & Wales	1989	70	16	14
	1992	66	21	13
	1996	68	20	12
	2000	72	17	11
Finland	1989	64	18	18
	1992	53	23	24
	1996	55	24	22
	2000	70	22	8
France	1989	62	21	18
	1996	56	18	27
	2000	65	16	19
Germany (West)	1989	67	24	9
Italy	1992	50	40	10
Japan ²	1989	59	36	6
	1992	na		
	2000	54	30	17
Netherlands	1989	58	20	22
	1992	50	24	27
	1996	45	26	29
	2000	52	23	26
New Zealand	1992	79	10	11
Northern Ireland	1989	63	21	16
	1996	63	20	17
	2000	67	21	11
Norway	1989	70	13	17
Poland	1992	37	63	
	1996	27	43	30
	2000	46	51	4

Table 20 (continued)

		Yes	No	Don't know
Portugal	2000	45	47	7
Scotland	1989	71	16	13
	1996	69	21	9
	2000	77	16	6
Spain	1989	53	29	18
Sweden	1992	58	20	22
	1996	61	14	25
	2000	61	22	17
Switzerland	1989	50	11	39
	1996	55	21	24
	2000	67	14	18
USA ²	1989	80	17	2
	1992	na		
	1996	77	18	6
	2000	89	7	4
All countries ³	1989	66	19	15
	1992	60	24	16
	1996	58	22	20
	2000	56	22	12

1 'Yes' are those who said 'very good' and 'good' job.

2 Results not available for Japan and the USA (1992).

3 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 21 Percentage thinking the police do a good job in controlling crime in their areas; 2000 ICVS

	How good a job do you think the police in your area?				
	Very good job	Fairly good job	Fairly poor job	Very poor job	Don't know
Australia	18	58	10	3	11
Belgium	7	57	19	7	10
Canada	30	58	6	1	5
Catalonia (Spain)	18	59	11	5	6
Denmark	14	39	19	7	20
England & Wales	25	46	9	2	18
Finland	15	57	12	5	11
France	15	55	19	3	8
Japan	10	54	12	5	19
Netherlands	6	48	25	5	17
Northern Ireland	5	46	18	5	26
Poland	16	52	12	9	11
Portugal	2	44	42	9	4
Scotland	5	40	35	13	7
Sweden	13	48	17	5	17
Switzerland	19	48	11	4	18
USA	40	49	5	2	4
All countries	15	50	17	5	12

Table 22 Percentage thinking that the police are helpful; 2000 ICVS

	How good a job do you think the police in your area?				
	Very good job	Fairly good job	Fairly poor job	Very poor job	Don't know
Australia	25	55	12	2	5
Belgium	15	49	22	5	8
Canada	37	51	7	1	4
Catalonia (Spain)	26	51	13	4	6
Denmark	31	33	10	5	21
England & Wales	40	37	6	2	15
Finland	24	50	13	5	8
France	38	47	12	2	1
Japan	24	49	14	7	7
Netherlands	10	49	16	4	21
Northern Ireland	8	35	22	5	29
Poland	26	46	10	7	11
Portugal	5	47	36	10	2
Scotland	13	52	22	8	6
Sweden	40	44	7		9
Switzerland	20	46	18	6	10
USA	37	51	6	2	4
All countries	25	47	15	4	10

Table 23 Perception of the risk of burglary in the coming year (percentages)

		Very likely	Likely	Not very likely	Don't know
Australia	1989	11	32	50	6
	1992	13	34	46	7
	2000	9	28	57	7
Austria	1996	1	12	82	5
Belgium	1989	5	23	56	15
	1992	2	20	44	25
	2000	10	35	48	6
Canada	1989	5	28	67	
	1992	6	28	63	4
	1996	5	25	64	6
	2000	5	25	66	5
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	1	31	61	13
Denmark	2000	3	17	75	5
England & Wales	1989	7	28	55	9
	1992	10	35	47	8
	1996	10	32	52	7
	2000	6	27	58	9
Finland	1989	<1	8	85	7
	1992	1	13	79	7
	1996	1	10	86	3
	2000	1	13	84	2
France	1989	5	30	54	10
	1996	6	47	38	9
	2000	3	42	43	12
Germany (West)	1989	5	50	45	<1
Italy	1992	4	34	46	15
Japan ¹	1989	2	23	74	1
	1992	na			
	2000	3	42	43	12
Netherlands	1989	5	23	58	13
	1992	5	23	55	16
	1996	5	22	57	17
	2000	3	15	62	19
New Zealand	1992	113	41	42	5
Northern Ireland	1989	3	20	66	11
	1996	5	24	65	6
	2000	3	23	62	12
Norway	1989	2	19	68	11

Table 23 (continued)

		Very likely	Likely	Not very likely	Don't know
Poland	1992	6	34	60	
	1996	3	21	61	14
	2000	3	22	60	15
Portugal	2000	4	54	42	
Scotland	1989	5	25	59	11
	1996	3	23	67	6
	2000	4	19	71	7
Spain	1989	6	36	41	17
Sweden	1992	3	31	61	5
	1996	1	14	78	7
	2000	1	15	79	6
Switzerland	1989	2	44	49	5
	1996	3	26	66	5
	2000	4	23	64	9
USA ¹	1989	7	25	67	2
	1992	na			
	1996	4	19	71	6
	2000	3	13	78	5
All countries ²	1989	5	28	60	8
	1992	6	30	54	9
	1996	4	23	65	9
	2000	4	27	60	9

1 Data from Japan (1992) and USA (1992) are not available.

2 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 24 Feelings of safety when walking alone after dark in the area (percentages), and mean score: 1992, 1996 and 2000 ICVS¹

		Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Unknown	Never go out in evening	Mean
Australia	1992	28	41	17	14	<1		2.17
	2000	24	40	21	14	2		2.25
Austria	1996	45	33	16	4	2		1.84
Belgium	1992	38	42	14	5	<1		1.87
	2000	38	39	14	7	1		1.89
Canada	1992	41	37	13	7	2		1.91
	1996	34	39	17	8	1		2.02
	2000	42	40	11	5	<1	1	1.78
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	25	40	29	6	<1	<1	2.17
Denmark	2000	54	27	13	5	<1	1	1.67
England & Wales	1992	25	42	20	13	<1		2.21
	1996	20	45	22	11	2		2.30
	2000	25	45	18	8	2	2	2.10
Finland	1992	48	35	13	4	<1		1.75
	1996	44	38	14	3	1		1.78
	2000	44	37	15	3	1		1.77
France	1996	37	43	14	7	<1		1.90
	2000	44	33	14	8	<1	1	1.85
Italy	1992	28	37	22	14	<1		2.21
Japan	2000	13	65	20	3	<1		2.12
Netherlands	1992	38	40	14	7	<1		1.91
	1996	40	39	13	7	<1		1.88
	2000	40	41	13	5	<1	<1	1.83
New Zealand	1992	24	38	22	17	<1		2.31
Northern Ireland	1996	39	39	15	7	<1		1.91
	2000	31	45	15	7	<1	1	1.99
Poland	1992	17	39	33	10	<1		2.36
	1996	17	47	27	7	3		2.25
	2000	13	51	26	8	2	<1	2.29
Portugal	2000	21	51	21	6	<1	<1	2.12
Scotland	1996	24	48	18	8	2		2.18
	2000	31	46	14	6	1	2	1.94

Table 24 (continued)

		Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Unknown	Never go out in evening	Mean
Sweden	1992	48	38	9	4	<1		1.70
	1996	53	34	9	2	2		1.67
	2000	50	35	11	3	1	<1	1.68
Switzerland	1996	45	36	13	4	2		1.83
	2000	45	32	12	10	<1	<1	1.87
USA	1996	40	35	15	10	<1		1.95
	2000	46	36	10	4	3	1	1.72
All countries ²	1992	34	39	18	10	<1		2.04
	1996	37	39	16	7	1		1.96
	2000	34	41	16	6	1	1	1.94

1 The mean scores are based on a four-point scale (very safe=1, very unsafe=4), (unknown and never go out in the evening are omitted).

2 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 25 Feelings of safety when at home alone after dark, and mean score: 2000 ICVS¹

	Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know	Mean
Australia	52	38	8	2	<1	2.11
Belgium	57	34	7	2	1	1.53
Canada	66	30	3	1	<1	1.39
Catalonia (Spain)	60	33	5	1	<1	1.47
Denmark	84	13	2	<1		1.19
England & Wales	59	34	5	1	1	1.48
Finland	78	19	3	<1	<1	1.26
France	63	31	5	2		1.45
Japan	25	66	8	1	<1	1.85
Netherlands	72	24	4	1		1.33
Northern Ireland	58	36	5	1		1.49
Poland	28	56	13	2	1	1.89
Portugal	39	51	8	2		1.73
Scotland	64	32	3	<1	<1	1.39
Sweden	73	22	4	<1	<1	1.31
Switzerland	na					
USA	71	24	3	1	1	1.34
All countries	60	34	5	1	0	1.47

¹ The mean scores are based on a four point scale (very safe=1, very unsafe=4, unknown is omitted)

Table 26 Measures taken against burglary (percentages): 1992, 1996 and 2000 ICVS

		Burglar alarm	Special door locks	Window grilles	Watch dog	High fence	Caretaker/security guard	Watch scheme ¹	Refused
Australia	1992	14	60	33	40	25	3	na	2
	2000	26	67	43	44	31	4	4	4
Austria	1996	6	37	12	15	7	1	2	4
Belgium	1992	12	25	4	16	4	2	na	8
	2000	21	50	15	27	22	10	19	4
Canada	1992	13	42	25	25	14	9	na	8
	1996	20	52	21	30	20	10	34	8
	2000	23	53	20	31	20	10	29	2
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	9	38	14	10	6	1	1	4
Denmark	2000	7	21	3	19	3	1	14	1
England & Wales	1992	22	68	27	30	38	2	na	2
	1996	27	68	27	28	43	3	48	3
	2000	34	69	30	23	36	4	41	4
Finland ²	1992	1	20	1	12	3	11	na	1
	1996	2	na	na	5	14	4	na	na
	2000	4	37	9	17	6	11	4	
France	1996	15	34	14	24	15	11	43	3
	2000	13	40	18	25	19	12	7	4
Japan	2000	3	10	5	17	2	4		
Italy	1992	13	36	11	12	4	5	na	1
Netherlands	1992	8	59	15	15	9	4	na	1
	1996	10	68	11	17	13	8	8	2
	2000	11	70	14	15	14	6	11	2
New Zealand	1992	10	43	13	32	23	1	na	1
Northern Ireland	1996	11	35	12	25	16	0	2	1
	2000	16	40	20	25	19	1	1	1

Poland	1992	1	16	4	48	12	1	na	na
	1996	1	15	3	37	4	<1	11	<1
	2000	2	17	2	26	4	1	2	3
Portugal	2000	8	36	9	9	3	1	1	1
Scotland	1996	25	62	21	25	31	2	28	2
	2000	26	65	27	24	23	2	30	2
Sweden	1992	5	44	5	4	1	4	na	1
	1996	7	38	7	13	2	1	6	1
	2000	10	43	7	16	2	2	3	2
Switzerland ³	1996	5	29	11	16	1	5	4	2
USA ³	1992	na							
	1996	21	58	21	39	15	7	38	5
	2000	24	53	21	36	16	7	29	10
All countries ⁴	1992	10	41	14	23	13	4	na	2
	1996	13	41	13	23	15	4	19	3
	2000	15	44	16	23	14	5	12	3

1 The question about formal neighbourhood watch schemes was not asked in 1992.

2 Some data for Finland (1996) are not available.

3 Data for Switzerland (2000) and USA (1992) are not available.

4 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 27 Sentence preferences for a young recidivist burglar (percentages)

		Fine	Prison	Community service	Suspended sentence	Other sentence	Don't know	Length of imprisonment ¹	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	Months	SD ²
Australia	1989	8.5	35.6	45.7	2.9	3.4	3.8	17	27
	1992	7.7	34.0	48.0	4.0	3.7	2.7	17	25
	2000	8.3	37.4	35.2	10.5	3.6	5.0	15	30
Austria	1996	13.8	9.8	62.4	8.0	2.0	3.9	10	18
Belgium	1989	13.2	25.5	37.7	10.2	4.7	8.7	24	59
	1992	12.0	18.7	55.2	3.8	3.3	7.0	19	42
	2000	11.4	20.5	56.7	4.9	3.3	3.1	17	41
Canada	1989	10.6	32.4	39.3	10.3	5.1	2.3	14	24
	1992	9.6	38.9	30.3	9.8	6.9	4.5	15	26
	1996	7.8	43.3	29.8	8.4	7.3	3.5	-	-
	2000	9.4	44.6	32.3	3.5	7.0	3.2	23	38
Catalonia (Spain)	2000	15.4	6.9	65.3	0.9	2.5	8.9	23	54
Denmark	2000	9.1	19.5	49.7	13.4	4.0	4.3	7	17
England & Wales	1989	11.4	38.2	37.5	4.8	3.0	5.2	20	35
	1992	8.9	37.3	40.2	6.5	3.2	3.9	22	33
	1996	8.1	49.0	29.1	5.8	4.9	3.1	24	35
	2000	6.9	51.0	28.4	5.0	4.0	4.6	24	38
Finland	1989	18.9	15.0	36.7	21.6	4.6	3.1	15	35
	1992	13.1	13.9	55.2	11.1	3.1	3.6	11	24
	1996	14.7	17.5	48.8	13.4	3.5	2.1	10	23
	2000	15.0	18.8	46.4	15.7	2.3	1.7	8	11
France	1989	10.3	12.8	53.1	14.3	3.0	6.5	11	39
	1996	9.1	10.7	68.3	5.5	1.8	4.4	9	18
	2000	7.5	11.9	68.5	5.1	2.4	4.5	14	35
Germany (West)	1989	8.8	13.0	60.0	12.3	1.8	4.0	11	23
Italy	1992	9.6	22.4	46.5	3.6	5.4	12.5	30	62
Japan	2000	16.9	51.0	18.9	0.7	0.0	12.6	20	38

Netherlands	1989	9.2	25.6	45.9	6.5	7.0	5.7	13	22
	1992	9.4	25.9	47.6	7.9	4.4	4.8	15	32
	1996	9.4	31.2	41.8	9.2	3.9	4.6	19	43
	2000	10.9	37.4	30.3	10.2	4.7	6.4	19	38
New Zealand	1992	9.6	25.6	50.6	3.3	7.0	3.9	17	35
Northern Ireland	1989	9.0	45.4	30.2	7.9	1.6	6.1	23	38
	1996	14.7	48.7	28.2	3.8	1.6	3.0	18	20
	2000	7.7	53.9	29.5	4.3	1.9	2.7	21	23
Norway	1989	23.0	13.8	47.0	5.3	3.5	7.5	10	15
Poland	1992	13.5	31.1	47.8	5.2	2.3		35	45
	1996	10.2	16.5	58.7	6.7	3.4	4.4	25	26
	2000	10.3	21.1	54.8	5.7	3.6	4.6	31	44
Portugal	2000	9.4	25.7	54.2	0.9	6.1	3.7	23	24
Scotland	1989	14.4	39.0	33.5	3.6	3.2	6.3	19	41
	1996	12.8	48.4	27.1	4.5	3.8	3.3	19	31
	2000	10.9	52.3	24.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	21	35
Spain	1989	23.1	26.6	24.4	1.0	7.9	17.0	36	79
Sweden	1992	14.1	26.2	47.4	5.2	3.3	3.7	12	29
	1996	12.7	22.1	50.4	6.1	3.8	5.0	18	53
	2000	11.2	30.7	47.3	4.2	2.8	3.8	11	29
Switzerland	1989	11.6	8.6	56.7	12.0	5.9	5.3	6	12
	1996	10.2	9.4	61.0	12.8	3.5	3.2	6	5
USA	1989	8.2	52.7	29.6	2.0	4.9	2.7	38	55
	1996	8.0	56.2	23.0	1.2	7.4	4.2	36	57
	2000	9.4	55.9	19.6	1.1	7.8	6.3	31	48
All countries ³	1989	12.9	27.4	41.2	8.2	4.3	6.0	18	36
	1992	10.8	27.4	46.9	6.0	4.3	4.7	19	35
	1996	11.0	30.2	44.1	7.1	3.9	3.7	18	30
	2000	10.6	33.7	41.3	5.7	3.7	5.0	19	34

1 Asked if a prison sentence was recommended.

2 Standard deviations are based on average months in prison.

3 Averages are based on all countries taking part in each sweep. As countries included vary across sweeps, comparisons should be made cautiously.

Table 28 Reactions to crime, by victimisation experience: 2000 ICVS

	% Perceiving a burglary as likely ¹				% Feeling unsafe walking alone after dark ²			
	Victim of burglary				Victim of violence			
	Not in last 5 years	2-5 years ago	Once in 1999	More than once, 1999	Not in last 5 years	2-5 years ago	Once in 1999	More than once 1999
Australia	37	47	49	68	33	42	35	35
Belgium	46	69	65	59	21	30	21	18
Canada	28	48	49	71	15	26	16	20
Catalonia (Spain)	35	43	62	80	34	47	35	46
Denmark	20	34	36	57	16	28	17	17
England & Wales	34	41	52	82	25	37	26	29
Finland	13	24	29	54	18	25	18	25
France	50	57	35	58	19	33	21	42
Japan	37	71	64	89	22	43	22	70
Netherlands	21	46	45	49	17	28	18	28
Northern Ireland	27	57	75	64	21	48	22	30
Poland	28	53	48	75	33	47	34	45
Portugal	56	77	82	75	25	47	27	55
Scotland	22	40	57	75	19	26	20	30
Sweden	15	39	34	14	14	19	14	28
Switzerland	25	39	41	80	22	24	22	28
USA	15	26	37	82	14	19	15	16
All countries	30	48	51	66	22	34	23	33

1 'Very likely' and 'fairly likely'.

2 'Very unsafe' or 'a bit unsafe'.

Table 28 (continued)

% Feeling unsafe alone at home after dark²

% in favour of imprisonment for burglar

	Victim of burglary				Victim of burglary			
	Not in last 5 years	2-5 years ago	Once in 1999	More than once, 1999	Not in last 5 years	2-5 years ago	Once in 1999	More than once, 1999
Australia	8	10	22	28	38	33	43	36
Belgium	8	16	15	13	21	22	16	16
Canada	4	10	10	20	44	43	50	57
Catalonia (Spain)	6	10	10	10	7	8		
Denmark	3	6	1	24	19	21	27	15
England & Wales	5	13	8	24	50	52	56	69
Finland	3	12		24	19	17	26	38
France	6	4	20		12	16	13	28
Japan	8	23	26	27	50	68	55	58
Netherlands	4	3	8	17	38	34	40	32
Northern Ireland	6	15	14		54	66	46	64
Poland	14	28	27	18	21	17	22	23
Portugal	9	22	21	34	26	20	34	34
Scotland	3	3	12	30	53	54	42	43
Sweden	4	4	3	13	30	36	42	33
USA	4	7	20	15	56	52	74	57
All countries	6	12	15	21	34	35	39	40

1 'Very likely' and 'fairly likely'.

2 'Very unsafe' or 'a bit unsafe'.

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Our thanks also extend to the numerous the interviewers involved in the 2000 sweep, and to all the respondents – nearly 40,000 – who agreed to take part.

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Summary

The International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) is the most far-reaching programme of fully standardised sample surveys looking at householders' experience of crime in different countries. The first ICVS took place in 1989, the second in 1992, the third in 1996 and the fourth in 2000. Surveys have been carried out in 24 industrialised countries since 1989, and in 46 cities in developing countries and countries in transition. This report deals with seventeen industrialised countries which took part in the 2000 ICVS.

The reason for setting up the ICVS was the inadequacy of other measures of crime across country. Figures of offences recorded by the police are problematic due to differences in the way the police define, record and count crime. And since victims report most crimes the police know about, police figures can differ simply because of differences in reporting behaviour. It is also difficult to make comparisons of independently organised crime surveys, as these differ in design and coverage. For the countries covered in this report, interviews were mainly conducted by telephone (with samples selected through variants of random digit dialling). The overall response rate in the 17 countries was 64%. Samples were usually of 2,000 people, which mean there is a fairly wide sampling error on the ICVS estimates. The surveys cannot, then, give precise estimates of crime in different countries. But they are a unique source of information and give good comparative information.

Each participating country paid for its own fieldwork. The Dutch Ministry of Justice also provided financial assistance for overheads. Technical aspects of the surveys in many countries were co-ordinated by a Dutch company, Interview-NSS, who sub-contracted fieldwork to local survey companies. The NSCR and Leiden University managed survey results.

The results in this report relate mainly to respondents' experience of crime in 1999, the year prior to the 2000 survey. Those interviewed were asked about crimes they had experienced, whether or not reported to the police. The main results follow.

Overall victimisation

- The ICVS allows an overall measure of victimisation which is the percentage of people victimised once or more in the previous year by *any* of the eleven crimes covered by the survey. This prevalence measure is a simple but robust indicator of overall proneness to crime. The countries fall into three bands.
 - Above 24% (victim of any crime in 1999): Australia, England and Wales, the Netherlands and Sweden

- 20%-24%: Canada, Scotland, Denmark, Poland, Belgium, France, and USA
- Under 20%: Finland, Catalonia (Spain), Switzerland, Portugal, Japan and Northern Ireland.
- For countries in previous sweeps of the ICVS, the present results generally mirror previous ones as regards relative rankings.
- In terms of the *number* of crimes experienced per 100 people (an incidence rate), the picture is slightly different. The USA fares relatively worse on incidence rates than on prevalence rates. In contrast, the position of Denmark and Canada slip down somewhat. Incidence rates are highest in England and Wales, Australia and the Netherlands.

Car-related crime

- The risk of having a car stolen was highest in England and Wales (2.6% of owners had a theft), Australia (2.1%), and France (1.9%). Japan, Switzerland, Catalonia, the USA, Finland, and the Netherlands show risks of 0.5% or less.
- Those in Poland, Japan, Belgium and the Netherlands were least likely to get their cars back – indicating proportionately more professional theft. Recovery rates were above 80% in Sweden, Australia, and the USA – indicating more thefts for ‘joyriding’. In the eleven countries with surveys in 1996 and 2000, there is little change in the proportion of stolen cars recovered, but it is now lower than it was in 1992, probably indicating a general move towards more professional theft since then.
- Having something stolen *from* a car (e.g., luggage, radios, car mirrors etc.) was more common. Highest risks were in Poland (9% of owners had one or more theft), England and Wales (8%), Australia (7%) and the USA (7%). Risks were lowest in Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan: 4% or less were victimised.
- Car vandalism was most common in Scotland (12% of owners had their car damaged), Poland, England and Wales, the Netherlands and Australia (about 10%-11%). Risks were low in Northern Ireland, Japan, Denmark and Switzerland (less than 5%). Countries with higher rates of car vandalism generally had higher rates of thefts from cars, but the association between vandalism and thefts of cars was weaker.

Motorcycle theft

- Highest risks of motorcycle and moped theft were in Denmark and England and Wales (4% of owners were victimised). Although Japan has low risks for most crimes, thefts of motorcycles was comparatively high (3%).

Bicycle theft

- For bicycle theft, the highest risks were in Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark (about 8% of owners had a bicycle taken).
- The 2000 ICVS results suggest – as in previous years – that bicycle theft is highest in countries where there are most bicycles owned: ie, a plentiful supply of targets encourages rather than dampens theft demand. Also, where bicycle theft is common, stealing cars occurs less often – though the relationship is rather less strong than in earlier ICVS sweeps.

Burglary

- The proportion of households who had a completed or attempted burglary was highest in Australia (7%), England and Wales (5%), Canada, Denmark and Belgium (all 4%).
- The pattern of relative risk is reasonably similar whether the focus is on burglary with entry or attempts. Where burglars are successful in gaining entry, they are also more active in trying to do so.
- Nonetheless, the proportion of burglaries that involved attempts varied somewhat by country. More attempts at entry failed in Finland, France, Belgium, Scotland, the Netherlands, England and Wales, Switzerland and the USA (all had above 50% attempts). With the exception of Finland, the ICVS evidence suggests that homes in these countries are better protected by security devices. This may explain why burglars more often fail to gain entry.

Theft of personal property

- Thefts of personal property will be heterogeneous in nature, but the highest risks were in Australia, Sweden, and Poland (about 5%-6% of people were victimised).
- In roughly a third of thefts, the victim was carrying what was stolen – termed ‘pickpocketing’. Risks of pickpocketing were most common in Poland (4%). Risks were also comparatively high in Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Catalonia, and England and Wales (about 2%). As previous sweeps have found, risks were lowest outside Europe: in Japan, Canada, and the USA.

Contact crime

- An overall measure of contact crime was taken as robbery, assaults with force, and sexual assaults (against women only). The highest risks were in Australia, England and Wales, Canada, Scotland and Finland: over 3% were victims. This

was more than double the level in USA, Belgium, Catalonia, Portugal, and Japan (all under 2%). In Japan the risk of contact crime was especially low (0.4%).

Robbery

- Robbery was comparatively uncommon in all countries. Risks were highest in 1999 in Poland (1.8%), England and Wales, and Australia (both 1.2%). By far the lowest risks were in Japan and Northern Ireland (0.1%).
- On average, just over a third of victims of robbery said the offender(s) carried a weapon of some sort – in most cases a knife. There was a higher than average use of weapons in the USA, Catalonia, Scotland, and Portugal. Although not very statistically robust, the data indicate that guns were used relatively more often in Catalonia and the USA.

Sexual incidents

- Two types of sexual incidents were measured: offensive sexual behaviour and sexual assault (i.e. incidents described as rape, attempted rape or indecent assaults). For all countries combined, just over one per cent of women reported offensive sexual behaviour. The level was half that for sexual assaults.
- Women in Sweden, Finland, Australia and England and Wales were most at risk of sexual assault. Women in Japan, Northern Ireland, Poland and Portugal were least at risk. Many of the differences in sexual assault risks across country were small. Generally, the relative level of sexual assault in different countries accorded with relative levels of offensive sexual behaviour – though there were a few differences.
- Women know the offender(s) in about half of the all sexual incidents: in a third they were known by name, and in about a sixth by sight. (More assaults involved offenders known by name than did incidents of offensive sexual behaviour.) Most sexual incidents involved only one offender. Weapons were very rarely involved.

Assaults and threats

- Taking all countries together, 3.5% were victims once or more of assaults or threats in 1999. Risks were highest in Australia, Scotland, England and Wales (about 6%) and Canada (5%). Risks were lowest in Japan, Portugal, (under 1%) and Catalonia (1.5%).
- Offenders were known in about half the incidents overall. Men were less likely to know offenders than women. Weapons (especially knives) were said to have been used (if only as a threat) in just under a quarter of incidents.

Country profiles of crime

- Taking all countries together, car vandalism forms a full quarter of crimes experienced by ICVS respondents. Car vandalism – together with thefts of and from cars – means that over 40% of ICVS crimes involve cars.
- Contact crimes comprise about a quarter of the crimes measured, most of them assault and threats. Motorcycle and bicycle theft, burglaries, and thefts of personal property each contributed just over 10% overall. The largest difference between countries was with regard to the bicycle theft 'share', reflecting varying ownership rates.
- The make-up of crime differs across country. Catalonia and Portugal stand out against the norm in having a crime problem dominated by incidents involving cars: rather more than 60% of all the crimes counted. Japan was also unusual in that 40% of the crime counted by the ICVS involved thefts of two-wheelers. The distinctive feature of Finland was the unusually high share of all crime that sexual incidents accounted for (over a quarter).

Crime seriousness

- Victims were asked to assess the seriousness of what happened. Mean seriousness scores were computed for different offence types. Car thefts where the car was not recovered were viewed most seriously. Next most serious were sexual assaults, then car thefts even if the car was recovered, and robbery involving a weapon. Assaults with force were scored much on a par with burglaries with entry. The least serious crimes were car vandalism, theft from cars, and bicycle theft. Results in previous ICVS sweeps were similar.
- Overall mean score did not differ much by country. This suggests that people in different countries have similar attitudinal thresholds about the seriousness of different crimes. It also suggests people do not differ very greatly in the *types* of incidents they tell interviewers about. The *ranking* of offences in seriousness terms were also very similar, again indicating a high degree of consensus about the import of conventional crimes.
- We corrected the victimisation rates for crime seriousness to see how countries fared on a crime count taking seriousness into account. It did not greatly alter the 'burden of crime' picture from other measures. Australia, England and Wales, the Netherlands and Sweden still remain most pressured by crime. However, Denmark and Canada fall back in the relative order when seriousness is taken into account, while the USA and Northern Ireland go higher up the list.

Trends in crime

- Generally speaking, the ICVS suggests that crime rose between 1988 and 1991, stabilised or fell in 1995, then fell back more in 1999. This is the dominant pattern in many individual countries.
- The picture in North America differs from that in Europe. Crime levels are lower than in 1988. In the three European countries with four ICVS measures (England and Wales, Finland, and the Netherlands), crime levels are still higher than in 1988. Compared to 1991, risks also fell more in North America than in five of the seven European countries showing falls.
- Since 1995, there has been more consistent falls in property crime. Changes in violent crime are variable.

Differences in risks of crime

- Risks for different social groups were examined using multivariate analysis. All 17 countries were taken together.
- Those in the *largest conurbations* (of populations over 100,000) were most at risk. Net of other effects, risks were 60% higher in the most urban areas compared to the least urbanised ones. The biggest differentials were for sexual incidents and thefts of and from cars ('car thefts').
- Households with *higher incomes* were more at risk than poorer ones – by a third. The biggest differential was for car thefts. The difference for burglary was lowest (higher income households were about 10% more at risk). The analysis here is focused on *individual* risks rather than area ones. In poorer neighbourhoods, households *in general* might have higher risk, but more affluent households nonetheless emerge as the most vulnerable. They may offer more 'criminal rewards'.
- *Younger respondents* were more at risk than older ones. Risks of all ICVS crimes were well over double than for those aged 55 or more.
- *Those who went out more* frequently were rather more vulnerable – by about 20%.
- Those who were *unmarried* were also more at risk, net of other effects. Risks of contact crime were double than those for people in permanent relationships.
- For robbery and assaults and threats *men* were about 20% more at risk than women were.

Reporting to the police

- Nearly all cars and motorcycles stolen were reported, as were burglaries with entry. About two-thirds of thefts from cars and bicycle thefts were reported, but

on average only nearly half of attempted burglaries and robberies were. Reporting rates for other crime types were lower.

- We took six crime types to look at differences in reporting levels. The highest reporting rates were in Denmark and Sweden, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands (60% or just under). Reporting was also relatively common in Belgium, England and Wales, Switzerland, France and Scotland (above 50%). Crimes were least often reported in Portugal, Japan, Catalonia, and Poland (less than 40%).
- The most common reason for *not* reporting in all countries was that the incident was 'not serious enough' or there was 'no loss'. (Five crimes were considered.) The idea that the police could do nothing about what happened also featured fairly frequently. Few victims mentioned fear or dislike of the police as a reason for reporting, though it was more common in relation to contact crime.
- Victims were also asked why they *did* report. Victims of sexual incidents and assaults and threats were most concerned to stop what happened being repeated. For burglaries with entry and thefts from cars, more than a third reported because they wanted help in getting property back, and a third did so for insurance reasons. Four in ten victims referred to the civic obligation to notify the police.

Victim support

- The majority of victims were satisfied with how the police responded to their crime report. Highest levels of satisfaction were in Denmark, Catalonia and Switzerland. The police response was considered least good in Portugal, Poland, France and Japan.
- The main reason for being unhappy with the police response was that they 'they did not do enough': half complained about this. About a third felt that the police 'were not interested'.
- Some victims were asked whether they got help from a specialised victim support agency. Support was more often given to victims of contact crimes (10% were offered help) than to victims of burglary (5%). Victims in the UK were offered most support. There were also comparatively high level of support in the Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, the USA, and Denmark. Least support seems to have been available to victims in Portugal, Japan, Finland, France and Poland.
- In most countries, around one in three burglary victims who had not been given help would have welcomed some. Four in ten victims of contact crime felt this too.

Police performance

- People were asked to say whether or not the police did a good job in controlling crime in their area, and whether the police were helpful. Police performance was most favourably judged in the USA and Canada. Satisfaction levels were also comparatively high in Scotland and Australia. The poorest judgements were from this in Portugal, Poland the Netherlands, Japan and Catalonia.
- In most countries, police performance was judged less favourably after 1988. But compared to the 1996 ICVS, police performance was rated more highly in 2000 in all but one (Sweden) of 11 countries with measures for both years.

Anxiety about burglary

- On average, nearly a third of people felt they were likely or very likely to be burgled in the coming year. Those in Portugal (58%), Belgium, and France (about 45%) were most pessimistic. There was least concern in the Scandinavian countries, the USA, and the Netherlands (under 20% thought a burglary was likely).
- Concern about burglary rose between the 1989 and 1992 ICVS, and has since fallen – although a few countries are exceptions. Falling perceptions of the likelihood of burglary broadly match trends in ICVS burglary levels.

Safety on the streets

- When asked how safe they feel walking alone in their area after dark, on average just under a quarter felt very or a bit unsafe. Those in Catalonia, Australia and Poland were most anxious (about a third felt a bit or very unsafe). Next highest levels were in Portugal and England and Wales. Feelings of vulnerability were lowest in the USA and Sweden, although there were several other countries with only marginally higher figures.
- Whereas anxiety about burglary to some extent matches national risks, feelings about street safety are not consistently related to levels of 'street trouble'. The lack of much relationship between anxiety and risks of street crime has been evident in previous ICVS results. It may mean that fear of street crime is determined by specific 'cultural' pressures.

Safety at home

- A new question in the 2000 ICVS asked about safety at home. A much smaller proportion felt unsafe at home (6% overall felt a bit or very unsafe). Those in Poland felt most insecure (15%), followed by Portugal, Japan and Belgium.

Home security

- Summary measures of home security were taken as the proportion of homes with burglar alarms and special door locks. The highest alarm ownership was in England and Wales, Australia, Scotland, the USA, Canada, and Belgium. Generally, countries with highest alarm ownership also had more homes with special door locks
- The use of preventive measures is increasing in most countries.

Attitudes to punishment

- People were asked about the most appropriate sentence for a recidivist burglar aged 21. A community service order was seen the most appropriate sentence overall: 41% recommended it. But there was a wide spread of opinion. It was the first choice in half of the 16 countries considered, with support strongest in France, Catalonia (two-thirds recommending it), Belgium, Poland and Portugal (over half). Fewer than 30% opted for a community sentence in the UK, and fewer still in Japan and the USA.
- Imprisonment was recommended by 34% of respondents overall, and was the first choice in eight countries. Support for imprisonment in 2000 was strongest in the USA, the UK, and Japan (all with about half or more choosing it). Those in Catalonia and France were least in favour of imprisonment.
- The 2000 ICVS shows a general hardening of attitudes towards punishment, with increasing proportions supporting imprisonment. The most marked changes have been in Canada, England and Wales, Scotland, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

1

QUESTIONNAIRE

International Crime Victim Survey

**Face-to face/Corruption
2000**



**UNICRI
UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

The International Crime Victim Survey Questionnaire

Cities: Main survey (2000)

INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS

City
Size (population)

RESPNUM |_|_|_|_|

CODE INTERVIEWER |_|_|

REGION |__|_|_|

AREA

- (1) Higher status residential area
- (2) Middle status residential area
- (3) Lower status residential area

TYPE OF DWELLING

- (1) Flat/apartment/maisonette
- (2) House
- (3) "Shanties"
- (4) Institution (hospital, house for the elderly)
- (5) Other

SEX OF INTERVIEWER

- (1) Male
- (2) Female

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT SELECTION AND PARTICIPATION

<<INTERVIEWER: TO BE FILLED IN EITHER AFTER COMPLETION OF THE INTERVIEW
OR UPON REFUSAL/IMPOSSIBILITY TO CARRY IT OUT>>

NUMBER OF VISITS (insert actual number) |__|

DECISION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERVIEW

- (1) yes ---> GO TO MOTIVATION
- (2) no ---> GO TO REFUSED INTERVIEW

REFUSED INTERVIEW: REASONS FOR NOT PARTICIPATING

- (1) the address does not exist
- (2) no household address
- (3) nobody at home
- (4) household: refused because of lack of time
- (5) household: refused because of previous bad experiences
- (6) household: refused because does not participate in interviews in general
- (7) household: refused this interview because of the subject
- (8) other reasons (SPECIFY)

<<INCLUDE CASES WHETHER THE INTERVIEW WAS TERMINATED BEFORE ITS COMPLETION>>

MOTIVATION FOR PARTICIPATION

- (1) very good
- (2) good
- (3) bad

INTERVIEWER INTRODUCTION

- A. I am an interviewer from We are holding a survey at the request of the United Nations about the problems of crime.

The survey is part of an international projETC which is being done in many major countries. May I ask you a few questions? This interview won't take much of your time. Your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously.

- B. << INT.: IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL >>
If you want to check whether this survey is done for the United Nations or if you would like more information, I can give you the phone-number of someone at my office or at the office of the Police/Police Commissioner.
-

- C. << INT.: IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR THAT NUMBER >>
His/her telephone is
-

- D. In order to determine which person in your household I should interview, I would like to know how many people there are in your household.

<< INT.: YOU MUST INCLUDE RESPONDENT AND ANY CHILDREN. NOTE THAT A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS PERSONS SHARING SAME ADDRESS AND EATING FROM THE SAME KITCHEN)

- (1) 1 person
 - (2) 2 persons
 - (3) 3 persons
 - (4) 4 persons
 - (5) 5 persons
 - (6) 6 persons
 - (7) 7 persons
 - (8) 8 persons
 - (9) 9 persons
 - (10) 10 persons or more
-

- E. And how many of these are aged 16 or over?

- (1) 1 person
 - (2) 2 persons
 - (3) 3 persons
 - (4) 4 persons
 - (5) 5 persons
 - (6) 6 persons
 - (7) 7 persons
 - (8) 8 persons
 - (9) 9 persons
 - (10) 10 persons or more
-

- F. Could I now interview the person in your household aged 16 or more whose birthday is next?
<< INT.: IF PERSON AVAILABLE: NOTE DOWN SEX OF SELETCED RESPONDENT >>

- (1) male
- (2) female

<< INT.: IF SAME PERSON AVAILABLE, GO TO QUESTION 1 >>
IF DIFFERENT PERSON, GO TO QUESTION H

- G. << INT.: IF NOT AVAILABLE >>
Can you tell me at what time I have the best chance of getting him/her?
-

- H. << INT.: IF SELETCED RESPONDENT IS DIFFERENT FROM THE FIRST PERSON CONTACTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD >>
I am an interviewer from We are holding a survey at the request of the United Nations about the problems of crime.
This survey is part of an international projETC which is being done in all major countries. May I ask you a few general questions? This interview won't take much of your time. Your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously.

1. To start with, could you give me a little information about yourself and your household. This is to help us understand better the results of the survey. First of all, could you tell me the year in which you were born?
<< INT.: RECORD YEAR >>

19 !_!_!

2. How long have you yourself lived in this area?

- (1) less than one year
- (2) one year - less 5 years
- (3) 5 years - less 10 years
- (4) 10 years or more

3. May I ask your marital status?

- (1) single
- (2) married
- (3) living with someone as a couple
- (4) divorced/separated
- (5) widow/widower

4. How would define your level of education?

- (1) no education ---> GO TO Q5
- (2) less than primary
- (3) primary
- (4) secondary
- (5) college
- (6) higher education/university

4a. How many years of formal school and any higher education did you have?

<< INT.: RECORD NUMBER OF YEARS >>

<< INT.: COUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL, SECONDARY SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COURSES >>

!_!_!

5. How would you describe your current occupational position. Are you working, keeping house, going to school or college? Or are your retired, unemployed but looking for work?

- (1) working
- (2) looking for work (unemployed)
- (3) keeping home (homemaker)
- (4) retired, disabled
- (5) going to school/college
- (6) other (SPECIFY)

6. Could you please tell me whether the income of your whole household, after deductions for tax etc., is below or above <median income - xxx>.
<< INT.: TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NET INCOME, IE, THE AMOUNT PEOPLE GET ON THEIR PAYCHECK)

- (1) below xxx ---> GO TO Q6a
- (2) above xxx ---> GO TO Q6b
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q6c

6a. Is it higher or lower than <bottom 24% limit - yyy>?

- (1) higher than yyy ---> GO TO Q6d
- (2) lower than yyy ---> GO TO Q6d
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q6d

6b. Is it higher or lower than <upper 24% limit - zzz>?

- (1) higher than zzz ---> GO TO Q6d
- (2) lower than zzz ---> GO TO Q6d
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q6d

6c. Could I ask you how well-off your household is. Do you consider the household to be:
<< INT. READ OUT >>

- (1) considerably/a lot better off than most households
- (2) slightly better off than most households
- (3) slightly worse off than most households
- (4) considerably/a lot worse off than most households

6d. How do you feel about the level of your household income.
Are you satisfied with it, fairly satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?

- (1) satisfied
- (2) fairly satisfied
- (3) dissatisfied
- (4) very dissatisfied

7. To what religious group do you consider yourself to belong?

- (1) religious group 1 1
- (2) religious group 2 2
- (3) religious group 3 3
- (4) religious group 4 4
- (5) religious group 5 5
- (6) religious group 6 6
- (7) religious group 7 7
- (8) religious group 8 8
- (9) religious group 9 9
- (10) religious group 0 10
- (11) other 11
- (12) none 12

8. I now want to turn to the subject of crime. Has the topic of crime come up in any conversation you have had with your family, friends or colleagues in the last two weeks?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q8a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q9

8a. What was it that you talked about?

.....
.....
.....

9. I now want to ask you about crimes you or your household may have experienced during the past five years. Please note I am only interested in offences which you and people who live with you have experienced. It is sometimes difficult to remember such incidents so I will read the questions slowly and I would like you to think carefully about them. I shall start with some questions about crimes involving cars, and so I need to ask you about car ownership.

OWNERSHIP OF CARS

Over the past five years, has anyone in your household had for private use any car, van or truck?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q9a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q13

9a. IF YES. How many most of the time?

<< INT.: COUNT TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES OWNED AT THE SAME TIME >>

- (1) one
- (2) two
- (3) three
- (4) four
- (5) five or more

THEFT OF CARS

10. << INT.: IF CARS/VAN/TRUCKS >>

Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their cars/vans/trucks stolen? Please take your time to think about it.

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q10a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q11
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q11

10a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q11
- (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q10b
- (3) before then ---> GO TO Q11
- (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q11

10b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
- (2) twice
- (3) three times
- (4) four times
- (5) five times or more
- (6) don't know

THEFT FROM CARS

11. Over the past five years have you or have members of your household been the victim of a theft of a car radio, or something else which was left in your car, or theft of a part of the car, such as a car mirror or wheel?

<<INT.: VANDALISM MUST NOT BE REPORTED HERE, BUT UNDER QUESTION 12; IF THE CAR ITSELF WAS STOLEN AS WELL AS THINGS FROM THE CAR, THESE THEFTS MUST NOT BE REPORTED HERE >>

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q11a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q12
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q12

11a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q12
- (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q11b
- (3) before then ---> GO TO Q12
- (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q12

11b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
- (2) twice
- (3) three times
- (4) four times
- (5) five times or more
- (6) don't know

CAR VANDALISM

12. Apart from thefts, have parts of any of the cars/vans/trucks belonging to your household been deliberately damaged (vandalized) over the past five years?

<< INT.: IF PERSON THINKS THE DAMAGE WAS DELIBERATE, IT WILL COUNT.
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS SHOULD NOT BE REPORTED >>

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q12a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q13
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q13

12a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q13
- (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q12b
- (3) before then ---> GO TO Q13
- (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q13

12b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
- (2) twice
- (3) three times
- (4) four times
- (5) five times or more
- (6) don't know

OWNERSHIP OF MOTORCYCLES

13. Has anyone in your household owned a moped, motor scooter, or motorcycle over the past five years?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q13a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q15

13a. IF YES. How many most of the time?

<< INT.: COUNT TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLES OWNED AT THE SAME TIME >>

- (1) one
- (2) two
- (3) three
- (4) four
- (5) five or more

THEFT OF MOPED, MOTOR SCOOTER, MOTORCYCLE

14. Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their mopeds/scooters/motorcycles stolen?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q14a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q15
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q15

14a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q15
- (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q14b
- (3) before then ---> GO TO Q15
- (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q15

14b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
- (2) twice
- (3) three times
- (4) four times
- (5) five times or more
- (6) don't know

OWNERSHIP OF BICYCLES

15. Has anyone in your household owned a bicycle over the past five years?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q15a
 - (2) no ---> GO TO Q17
-

15a. IF YES. How many most of the time?

<< INT.: COUNT TOTAL NUMBER OF BICYCLES OWNED AT THE SAME TIME >>

- (1) one
 - (2) two
 - (3) three
 - (4) four
 - (5) five or more
-

THEFT OF BICYCLES

16. Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their bicycles stolen?

<< INT.: INCLUDE CHILDREN'S BICYCLES >>

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q16a
 - (2) no ---> GO TO Q17
 - (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q17
-

16a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q17
 - (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q16b
 - (3) before then ---> GO TO Q17
 - (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q17
-

16b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
 - (2) twice
 - (3) three times
 - (4) four times
 - (5) five times or more
 - (6) don't know
-

ALL RESPONDENTS

BURGLARY

17. Over the past five years, did anyone actually get into your house or flat without permission and steal or try to steal something? I am not including here thefts from garages, sheds or lock-ups.

<< INT.: INCLUDE CELLARS, DO NOT COUNT BURGLARIES IN SECOND HOUSES >>

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q17a
 - (2) no ---> GO TO Q18
 - (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q18
-

17a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q18
 - (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q17b
 - (3) before then ---> GO TO Q18
 - (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q18
-

17b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
 - (2) twice
 - (3) three times
 - (4) four times
 - (5) five times or more
 - (6) don't know
-

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

18. Apart from this, over the past five years, do you have any evidence that someone tried to get into your house or flat unsuccessfully. For example, damage to locks, doors or windows, or scratches around the lock?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q18a
 - (2) no ---> GO TO Q19
 - (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q19
-

18a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q19
 - (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q18b
 - (3) before then ---> GO TO Q19
 - (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q19
-

18b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
 - (2) twice
 - (3) three times
 - (4) four times
 - (5) five times or more
 - (6) don't know
-

ALL RESPONDENTS

Next I want to ask you some questions about what may have happened to you personally. Things that you have mentioned already or which happened to other members of your household must not be mentioned now.

ROBBERY

19. Over the past five years has anyone taken something from you, by using force, or threatening you? Or did anyone try do to so?
<< INT.: PICKPOCKETING MUST BE REPORTED UNDER Q20 >>

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q19a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q20
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q20

19a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q20
- (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q19b
- (3) before then ---> GO TO Q20
- (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q20

19b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
- (2) twice
- (3) three times
- (4) four times
- (5) five times or more
- (6) don't know

PERSONAL THEFTS

<< INT.: READ SLOWLY >>

20. Apart from theft involving force, there are many other types of theft of personal property, such as pickpocketing or the theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment at one's work, at school, in a pub, on public transport, on the beach or in the street. Over the past five years, have you personally been the victim of any of these thefts?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q20a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q21
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q21

20a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) this year ---> GO TO Q21
- (2) last year (1999) ---> GO TO Q20b
- (3) before then ---> GO TO Q21
- (4) don't know/can't remember ---> GO TO Q21

20b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
 - (2) twice
 - (3) three times
 - (4) four times
 - (5) five times or more
 - (6) don't know
-

ALL RESPONDENTS

I would now like to ask you some questions about crimes of violence of which you personally may have been the victim.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

WOMEN ONLY, MEN GO TO Q22

21. First, a rather personal question. People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either at home or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, the street, at school, on public transport, in cinemas, on the beach or at one's workplace.
Over the past five years has anyone done this to you? Please take your time to think about it.
<< INT.: INCLUDE DOMESTIC SEXUAL ABUSE >>

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) yes | ----> GO TO Q21a |
| (2) no | ----> GO TO Q22 |
| (3) don't know | ----> GO TO Q22 |

21a. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) this year | ----> GO TO Q22 |
| (2) last year (1999) | ----> GO TO Q21b |
| (3) before then | ----> GO TO Q22 |
| (4) don't know/can't remember | ----> GO TO Q22 |

21b. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- | |
|------------------------|
| (1) once |
| (2) twice |
| (3) three times |
| (4) four times |
| (5) five times or more |
| (6) don't know |
-

ASSAULTS/THREATS

ALL RESPONDENTS

22. Apart from the incidents just covered, have you over the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach, or at your workplace?

<< INT.: INCLUDE HERE DOMESTIC ASSAULTS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN, IF MENTIONED BY RESPONDENT >>

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------|
| (1) yes | --- | GO TO Q22b |
| (2) no | --- | GO TO Q22a |
| (3) don't know | --- | GO TO Q22a |

22a. Take your time to consider. An incident of this sort might also have involved your partner, family member or a close friend. So apart from incidents already covered, have you in the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone you know in a way that really frightened you?

- 1) Yes ---> GO TO Q22b
- 2) No ---> TO CODING SHEET
- 3) don't know ---> TO CODING SHEET
- 4) refusal ---> TO CODING SHEET

22b. When did this happen? Was this ... << INT.: READ OUT >>

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| (1) this year | --- | TO CODING SHEET |
| (2) last year (1999) | --- | GO TO Q22c |
| (3) before then | --- | TO CODING SHEET |
| (4) don't know/can't remember | --- | TO CODING SHEET |

22c. << INT.: IF 1999 >> How often did it happen in 1999?

- (1) once
- (2) twice
- (3) three times
- (4) four times
- (5) five times or more
- (6) don't know

<< INT.: GO TO INTERVIEWER OFFENCE CODING SHEET >>

INTERVIEWER:

CHECK EACH OFFENCE ONE BY ONE AND NOTE DOWN ON OFFENCE CODING SHEET.

IF VICTIM WITHIN 5 YEARS, GO TO QUESTION AS INDICATED IN LAST COLUMN.

eg, If victim of car theft, go to Q 23.

IF VICTIM WITHIN LAST FIVE YEARS OF MORE THAN ONE OFFENCE, WORK THROUGH QUESTIONS IN ORDER

eg, If victim of bicycle theft and a robbery, go to Q27 and work through to Q27b.
Then, checking this sheet again, go to Q30 and work through to Q30p.

AFTER CHECKING ALL THROUGH THIS CODING SHEET AND COMPLETING DETAILS OF ALL OFFENCES,
GO TO Q34.

Could I now go back to ask you about the crimes you said that happened to you or your household.

VICTIMS OF THEFT OF CAR (yes at Q10)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

23. First of all you mentioned the theft of a car within the last five years.
(The last time) did this incident happen at your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

<< INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, SHEDS, DRIVEWAYS, ETC. AS CODE 1 >>

- 1) at home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

23a. (The last time) was the car/van ever recovered?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

23b. (The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

23c. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household.
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
 - (2) somewhat serious
 - (3) not very serious
- CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF THEFT FROM CAR (yes at Q11)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

24. You said you had been the victim of a theft from a car within the last five years. (The last time) did this incident happen at your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

<< INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, SHEDS, DRIVEWAYS, ETC. AS CODE 1 >>

- 1) at home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

24a. (The last time) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO 24b
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q24e
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q24f

<< INT. IF YES, NOTE WHETHER THE REPORT WAS MADE BY THE RESPONDENT OR SOMEBODY ELSE AND ADJUST QUESTION ACCORDINGLY>>

24b.<< INT.: IF YES >> Why did you (they) report it to the police?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) To recover property
- (2) For insurance reasons
- (3) Crimes should be reported/serious event
- (4) Wanted offender to be caught/punished
- (5) To stop it happening again
- (6) To get help
- (7) Other

24c. On the whole, were you (were they) satisfied with the way the police dealt with your (their) report?

- (1) yes (satisfied) ---> GO TO Q24f
- (2) no (dissatisfied) ---> GO TO Q24d
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q24f

24d.<< INT.: IF DISSATISFIED (Q24c = 2)

For what reason were you (they) dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

- (1) didn't do enough
- (2) were not interested
- (3) didn't find or apprehend the offender
- (4) didn't recover my property (goods)
- (5) didn't keep me properly informed
- (6) didn't treat me corRETCly/were impolite
- (7) were slow to arrive
- (8) other reasons (PLEASE SPECIFY)
-
- (9) don't know

GO TO Q24f

24e. << INT.: IF NOT >> Why didn't you or no-one else report it?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- (2) solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- (3) inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- (4) reported to other public or private agencies
- (5) my family solved it

- (6) no insurance
 - (7) police could do nothing/lack of proof
 - (8) police won't do anything about it
 - (9) fear/dislike of the police/no involvement
wanted with police
 - (10) didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
 - (11) other reasons (SPECIFY)
.....
 - (12) don't know
-

24f. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household.
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
 - (2) somewhat serious
 - (3) not very serious
- CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF DAMAGE/VANDALISM TO CAR (yes at Q12)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

25. The damage that you mentioned was done to your vehicle in the last five years. (The last time) did this incident happen at your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

<< INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, SHEDS, DRIVEWAYS, ETC. AS CODE 1 >>

- 1) at home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

25a. (The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

25b. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household?
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF THEFT OF MOTOR SCOOTERS/ MOTORCYCLES (yes at Q14)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

26. You mentioned that you have been the victim of a theft of a motor scooter/ motor cycle within the past five years.
(The last time) did this incident happen at your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

<< INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, SHEDS, DRIVEWAYS, ETC. AS CODE 1 >>

- 1) at home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

26a. (The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

26b. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household?
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF THEFT OF BICYCLES (yes at Q16)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

27. The bicycle theft that you mentioned over the past five years.
(The last time) did this incident happen at your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

<< INT. INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, SHEDS, DRIVEWAYS, ETC. AS CODE 1 >>

- 1) at home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

27a. (The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

27b. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household?
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF BURGLARY (yes at Q17)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

28. You said a burglar got into your home without permission in the last five years. (The last time) was anything actually stolen?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q28a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q28c

28a. What was stolen? << INT.: RECORD >>

.....
.....
.....
.....

28b. (If something stolen) What do you estimate roughly was the value of the property stolen?
<< INT.: WRITE IN COST, EVEN IF ONLY A ROUGH ESTIMATE - IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCLEAR, ASK FOR THE REPLACEMENT VALUE >>

.....

28c. (The last time) was there any damage done?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q28d
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q28e

28d. (If something damaged) What do you estimate roughly was the value of the property damaged?
<< INT.: WRITE IN COST, EVEN IF ONLY A ROUGH ESTIMATE >>

.....

28e. (The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q28f
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q28i
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q28j

<< INT. IF YES, NOTE WHETHER THE REPORT WAS MADE BY THE RESPONDENT OR SOMEBODY ELSE AND ADJUST QUESTION ACCORDINGLY>>

28f.<< INT.: IF YES >> Why did you (they) report it to the police?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) To recover property
- (2) For insurance reasons
- (3) Crimes should be reported/serious event
- (4) Wanted offender to be caught/punished
- (5) To stop it happening again
- (6) To get help
- (7) Other

28g. On the whole, were you (were they) satisfied with the way the police dealt with your (their) report?

- (1) yes (satisfied) ---> GO TO Q28j
- (2) no (dissatisfied) ---> GO TO Q28h
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q28j

28h.<< INT.: IF DISSATISFIED (Q28g = 2)

For what reason were you (they) dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

- (1) didn't do enough
- (2) were not interested
- (3) didn't find or apprehend the offender
- (4) didn't recover my property (goods)
- (5) didn't keep me properly informed
- (6) didn't treat me corrETCly/were impolite
- (7) were slow to arrive
- (8) other reasons (PLEASE SPECIFY)
.....
- (9) don't know

28i. << INT.: IF NOT >> Why didn't you or no-one else report it?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- (2) solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- (3) inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- (4) reported to other public or private agencies
- (5) my family solved it
- (6) no insurance
- (7) police could do nothing/lack of proof
- (8) police won't do anything about it
- (9) fear/dislike of the police/no involvement
wanted with police
- (10) didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- (11) other reasons (SPECIFY)
.....
- (12) don't know

28j. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household?

Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

28k. In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you get help from such a specialised agency?

- (1) yes --> GO TO CODING SHEET
- (2) no --> GO TO Q28l

28l. Do you feel the services of a specialised agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you?

- (1) no, not useful
- (2) yes, useful
- (3) don't know

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF ATTEMPTED BURGLARY (yes at Q18)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

29. You said a burglar tried to get into your home in the last five years.
(The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

29a. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household?
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF ROBBERY (yes at Q19)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

30. The theft involving force that had happened to you in the last five years. (The last time) did this incident happen in your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

- 1) in own home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

30a. (The last time) How many people were involved in committing this offence?

- (1) one person
- (2) two people
- (3) three or more people
- (4) don't know

30b. (About the last incident) Did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight?

<< INT.: IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT AS KNOWN, IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN >>

- (1) did not know offender(s)
- (2) known by sight only
- (3) know by name
- (4) did not see offender

30c. Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q30d
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q30g
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q30g

30d. (If weapon) What was it? << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) knife ---> GO TO Q30f
- (2) gun ---> GO TO Q30e
- (3) other weapon/stick ---> GO TO Q30f
- (4) something used as a weapon ---> GO TO Q30f
- (5) don't know ---> GO TO Q30f

30e - Was it a handgun or a long gun?

<<INT. LONG GUNS INCLUDE SHOTGUNS, RIFLES OR MACHINEGUNS>>

- 1) handgun
- 2) long gun (shotgun, rifle, machinegun)
- 3) don't know

30f. Was the weapon actually used?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

30g. Did the offender actually steal something from you?

- (1) yes
- (2) no

30h. (The last time) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q30i
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q30l
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q30n

<< INT. IF YES, NOTE WHETHER THE REPORT WAS MADE BY THE RESPONDENT OR SOMEBODY ELSE AND ADJUST QUESTION ACCORDINGLY>>

30i. Why did you (they) report it to the police?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) To recover property
- (2) For insurance reasons
- (3) Crimes should be reported/serious event
- (4) Wanted offender to be caught/punished
- (5) To stop it happening again
- (6) To get help
- (7) Other

30j. On the whole, were you (were they) satisfied with the way the police dealt with your (their) report?

- (1) yes (satisfied) ---> GO TO Q30n
- (2) no (dissatisfied) ---> GO TO Q30k
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q30n

30k. << INT.: IF DISSATISFIED (Q30j = 2)

For what reasons were you (they) dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

- (1) didn't do enough
- (2) were not interested
- (3) didn't find or apprehend the offender
- (4) didn't recover my property (goods)
- (5) didn't keep me properly informed
- (6) didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- (7) were slow to arrive
- (8) other reasons (PLEASE SPECIFY)
.....
- (9) don't know

30l. << INT.: IF NOT >> Why didn't you report it?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- (2) solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- (3) inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- (4) reported to other public or private agencies
- (5) my family solved it
- (6) no insurance
- (7) police could do nothing/lack of proof
- (8) police won't do anything about it
- (9) fear/dislike of the police/no involvement
wanted with police
- (10) didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- (11) other reasons (SPECIFY)
.....
- (12) don't know

30m. Can I just check then, (the last time) did you or anyone else report it to any public or private agency?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

30n. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you?
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

30o. In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you get help from such a specialised agency?

- (1) yes --> GO TO CODING SHEET
- (2) no --> GO TO Q30p

30p. Do you feel the services of a specialised agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you?

- (1) no, not useful
- (2) yes, useful
- (3) don't know

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY (yes at Q20)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

31. The theft of personal property that you mentioned that happened to you in the last five years. (The last time) did this incident happen in your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your city or local area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

<< INT. IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME IT HAPPENED>>

- 1) in own home
- 2) near own home
- 3) at the workplace
- 4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- 5) elsewhere in the country
- 6) abroad
- 7) don't know

31a. (The last time) Were you holding or carrying what was stolen (eg, was it a case of pickpocketing?)

- (1) yes
- (2) no

31b. (The last time) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

31c. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you.
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENCES (yes at Q21)

(WOMEN ONLY)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED).

32. You mentioned that you had been a victim of a sexual offence in the past five years.

Could I ask you, (The last time) did this incident happen in your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your town or city or local, area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

- (1) in own home
- (2) near own home
- (3) at the workplace
- (4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- (5) elsewhere in the country
- (6) abroad
- (7) don't know

32a. (The last time) How many people were involved in committing the offence?

- (1) one person
- (2) two people
- (3) three or more people
- (4) don't know

32b. (About the last incident) Did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight?

<< INT.: IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT AS KNOWN, IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN >>

- (1) did not know offender(s) ---> GO TO Q32d
- (2) known by sight only ---> GO TO Q32d
- (3) know by name ---> GO TO Q32c

32c. (Only if known by name)

Were any of them your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, a relative or a close friend or was it someone you work with?

<< INT. MEANS RELATIONSHIP AT TIME OF THE OFFENCES>>

<<IF UNCLEAR, PROBE WHETHER EX-SPOUSE, EX-PARTNER, EX-BOYFRIEND AT TIME OF THE OFFENCE >>

<< MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED >>

- 1) spouse, partner, (at the time)
- 2) ex-spouse, ex-partner, (at the time)
- 3) boyfriend (at the time)
- 4) ex-boyfriend (at the time)
- 5) relative
- 6) close friend
- 7) someone they work with
- 8) none of these
- 9) refuses to say

32d. Did any of the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q32e
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q32g
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q32g

32e. (If weapon) What was it? << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) knife
- (2) gun
- (3) other weapon/stick

- (4) something used as a weapon
- (5) don't know

32f. Was the weapon actually used?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

32g. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you?
Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

32h. Would you describe the incident as a rape (forced intercourse), an attempted rape,
an indecent assault, or as just behaviour which you found offensive?

- (1) a rape
- (2) an attempted rape
- (3) indecent assault
- (4) offensive behaviour
- (5) don't know

32i. Do you regard the incident as a crime?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

32j. (The last time) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q32k
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q32n
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q32p

<< INT. IF YES, NOTE WHETHER THE REPORT WAS MADE BY THE RESPONDENT OR SOMEBODY ELSE AND ADJUST QUESTION ACCORDINGLY>>

32k. << INT.: IF YES >> Why did you (they) report it to the police?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) To recover property
- (2) For insurance reasons
- (3) Crimes should be reported/serious event
- (4) Wanted offender to be caught/punished
- (5) To stop it happening again
- (6) To get help
- (7) Other

32l. On the whole, were you (were they) satisfied with the way the police dealt with your (their) report?

- (1) yes (satisfied) ---> GO TO Q32p
- (2) no (dissatisfied) ---> GO TO Q32m
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q32p

32m. << INT.: IF DISSATISFIED (Q32l = 2)

For what reasons were you (they) dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

- (1) didn't do enough
- (2) were not interested
- (3) didn't find or apprehend the offender
- (4) didn't recover my property (goods)
- (5) didn't keep me properly informed
- (6) didn't treat me correctly/were impolite

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT/THREATS (yes at Q22)

<< INT.: IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THAT THIS EVER HAPPENED >>

33. The assault or threat you mentioned that happened to you in the last five years.
(The last time) did this incident happen in your own home, near your own home, at work, elsewhere in your town or city or local, area, elsewhere in the country or abroad?

- (1) in own home
- (2) near own home
- (3) at the workplace
- (4) elsewhere in the city or local area
- (5) elsewhere in the country
- (6) abroad
- (7) don't know

33a. (The last time) How many people were involved in committing the offence?

- (1) one person
- (2) two people
- (3) three or more people
- (4) don't know

33b. (About the last incident) Did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight?

<< INT.: IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT AS KNOWN, IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN >>

- (1) did not know offender(s) ----> GO TO Q33d
- (2) known by sight only ----> GO TO Q33d
- (3) know by name ----> GO TO Q33c
- (4) did not see offender ----> GO TO Q33d

33c. (Only if known by name) Were any of them your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, a relative or a close friend or was it someone you work with?

<< INT. MEANS RELATIONSHIP AT TIME OF THE OFFENCES >>

<<IF UNCLEAR, PROBE WHETHER EX-SPOUSE, EX-PARTNER, EX-BOYFRIEND AT TIME OF THE OFFENCE >>

<< MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED >>

- 1) spouse, partner, (at the time)
- 2) ex-spouse, ex-partner, (at the time)
- 3) boyfriend (at the time)
- 4) ex-boyfriend (at the time)
- 5) relative
- 6) close friend
- 7) someone they work with
- 8) none of these
- 9) refuses to say

33d. (The last time) can you tell me what actually happened, were you threatened, or was force used?

- (1) just threatened
- (2) force used
- (3) don't know

33e. Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q33f
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q33h
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q33h

33f. (If weapon) What was it? << INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) knife

- (2) gun
- (3) other weapon/stick
- (4) something used as a weapon
- (5) don't know

33g. Was the weapon actually used?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

33h. Did you suffer an injury as a result?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q33i
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q33j

33i. (If injury) Did you see a doctor or a healer as a result?

- (1) yes
- (2) no

33j. (The last time) did you or anyone else report that last incident to the police?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q33k
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q33n
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q33p

<< INT. IF YES, NOTE WHETHER THE REPORT WAS MADE BY THE RESPONDENT OR SOMEBODY ELSE AND ADJUST QUESTION ACCORDINGLY>>

33k. Why did you (they) report it to the police?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) To recover property
- (2) For insurance reasons
- (3) Crimes should be reported/serious event
- (4) Wanted offender to be caught/punished
- (5) To stop it happening again
- (6) To get help
- (7) Other

33l. On the whole, were you (were they) satisfied with the way the police dealt with your (their) report?

- (1) yes (satisfied) ---> GO TO Q33p
- (2) no (dissatisfied) ---> GO TO Q33m
- (3) don't know ---> GO TO Q33p

33m. << INT.: IF DISSATISFIED (Q314i2 = 2)

For what reasons were you (they) dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

- (1) didn't do enough
- (2) were not interested
- (3) didn't find or apprehend the offender
- (4) didn't recover my property (goods)
- (5) didn't keep me properly informed
- (6) didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- (7) were slow to arrive
- (8) other reasons (PLEASE SPECIFY)
-
- (9) don't know

33n. << INT.: IF NOT >> Why didn't you report it?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED >>

<< INT.: IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: Can you tell me a little more?

- (1) not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff
- (2) solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
- (3) inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- (4) reported to other public or private agencies
- (5) my family solved it
- (6) no insurance
- (7) police could do nothing/lack of proof
- (8) police won't do anything about it
- (9) fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- (10) didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
- (11) other reasons (SPECIFY)
.....
- (12) don't know

33o Can I just check, (the last time) did you or anyone else report it to any public or private agency?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

33p. Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you?

Was it very serious, somewhat serious, or not very serious?

- (1) very serious
- (2) somewhat serious
- (3) not very serious

33q. Do you regard the incident as a crime?

- (1) yes
- (2) no
- (3) don't know

33r. In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you get help from such a specialised agency?

- (1) yes --> GO TO CODING SHEET
- (2) no --> GO TO Q33s

33s. Do you feel the services of a specialised agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you?

- (1) no, not useful
- (2) yes, useful
- (3) don't know

CHECK OFFENSE
CODING SHEET

CONSUMER FRAUD

ALL RESPONDENTS

34. Now changing the subject a little. Last year (in 1999), were you the victim of a consumer fraud? In other words, has someone when selling something to you or delivering a service cheated you in terms of quantity or quality of the goods/service?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q34a
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q35
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q35

<< INT.: IF MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME >>

34a. << INT.: IF YES >> (The last time) how did this fraud take place? Was it to do with ...
<< INT.: READ OUT >>

- (1) construction or repair work
- (2) work done by a garage
- (3) a hotel, restaurant or pub
- (4) a shop of some sort
- (5) some other things (PLEASE SPECIFY)
.....
- (6) <don't know> DON'T READ OUT

34b. (The last time), did you or anyone else report this consumer fraud to the police?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q35
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q34c
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q35

34c. (The last time) did you or anyone else report it to any public or private agency?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q34d
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q35
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q35

34d. <<IF YES>> Who did you report it to?
.....

CORRUPTION

35. In some areas there is a problem of corruption among government or public officials. During 1999, has any government official, for instance a customs officer, police officer or inspector in your own country, asked you or expected you to pay a bribe for his service?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q35a
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q36
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q36

<< INT.: IF MORE THAN ONCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME >>

35a. << INT.: IF YES >> (The last time) What type of official was involved (the last time)?

- (1) government official
- (2) customs officer
- (3) police officer
- (4) inspector
- (5) elected municipal councilors
- (6) municipal officials
- (7) tax/revenues officials
- (8) doctors / nurses
- (9) teachers / professors
- (10) officials in courts
- (11) private sector
- (12) other (PLEASE SPECIFY)
.....

.....

35b. (The last time), did you or anyone else report this to the police?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q36
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q35c
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q36

35c. (The last time) did you or anyone else report it to any public or private agency?

- (1) yes ----> GO TO Q35d
- (2) no ----> GO TO Q36
- (3) don't know ----> GO TO Q36

35d. <<IF YES>> Who did you report it to?

.....

continue with Q35e

35e. (if reported) Why did you report it?

<<INT. IF RESPONDENT DID NOT REPORT PERSONALLY, ASK ABOUT REASONS WHY OTHER PERSON REPORTED ==
MULTIPLE RESPONSE >>

- 1) Considered it as a crime that should be reported/ serious event
- 2) Wanted offender to be caught/ punished
- 3) To recover the money
- 4) To stop the plight of corruption
- 5) To get help
- 6) To get compensation from the offender
- 8) Other reason

Continue with question 35f

35f. On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with your report?

- 1) yes (satisfied)
- 2) no (dissatisfied)
- 9) don't know

If answer is equal to code 1 or to code 9, then continue with question 35i

If answer equal to code 2 then continue with question 35g

35g. For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

<< INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED >>

- 1) didn't do enough
- 2) were not interested
- 3) didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
- 4) didn't find or apprehend the offender
- 5) didn't keep me properly informed about investigation
- 6) other reasons
- 9) don't know

Continue with question 35i

35h. (if not reported) Why didn't you report it?

<< INT. IF NO CLEAR ANSWER: >> Can you tell me a little more?
<< INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED >>

- 1) Because this way I solved my problem
- 2) police were involved
- 3) didn't dare for fear of reprisals from the official involved
- 4) not worth reporting
- 5) perpetrator known to me/long standing relationship
- 6) police wouldn't have done anything / wouldn't have been interested
- 7) didn't want the incident publicly known
- 8) reported to other authorities instead
- 9) fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
- 10) lack of time / too much trouble

- 11) other reasons
- 12) don't know

Continue with question 35i

ALL RESPONDENTS

35i. It is known that in some countries the problem of corruption among government or public officials is highly perceived by citizens. Imagine a person who needs something that is entitled to him/her by law. Is it likely or not likely that this person would have to offer money, a present or a favour (i.e., more than official charge), to get help from:

	Category	1) Likely	2) Not likely	3) Don't know
1	Members of Parliament			
2	Officials in the ministries			
3	Elected municipal councilors			
4	Municipal officials			
5	Customs officials			
6	Police officers			
7	Tax/revenues officials			
8	Doctors / nurses			
9	Inspectors			
10	Teachers / Professors			
11	Officials in courts			
12	Private sector			

Continue with question 35j

35j. In comparison to ten years ago, is now easier or more difficult...

		1) Easier	2) More difficult	3) Don't know
1	To find the right official who will deal with your problem			
2	To get fair treatment			
3	To get a given official to do you a favour			

Continue with question 36

36. Now I would like to ask some questions about your area and about your opinion of crime in your area.

In some areas, people do things together and try and help each other, while in other areas people mostly go their own way. In general, what kind of area would you say you live in. Is it one where people mostly help each other, or where people mostly go their own way?

- (1) mostly help each other
- (2) mostly go their own way
- (3) mixture
- (4) don't know

37. How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe, or very unsafe?

<< INT.: IF RESPONDENT SAYS NEVER GOES OUT, STRESS "HOW SAFE WOULD YOU FEEL" >>

- (1) very safe
- (2) fairly safe
- (3) bit unsafe
- (4) very unsafe

38.

How safe do you feel when you are home alone after dark?
Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe.

- 1) very safe
- 2) fairly safe
- 3) bit unsafe
- 4) very unsafe

39. What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will try to break into your home? Do you think this is very likely, likely or not likely?

- (1) very likely
- (2) likely
- (3) not likely
- (4) don't know

40. Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area is in controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly poor job or a very poor job?

- 1) very good job
- 2) fairly good job
- 3) fairly poor job
- 4) very poor job

41. And what about the helpfulness of the police. How far would you agree that the police do everything they can to help people and be of service? Would you fully agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or fully disagree?

- 1) fully agree
- 2) tend to agree
- 3) tend to disagree
- 4) fully disagree

42. People have different ideas about the sentences which should be given to offenders. Take for instance the case of a man of 20 years old who is found guilty of burglary for the second time. This time, he has stolen a colour TV. Which of the following sentences do you consider the most appropriate for such a case?

<< INT.: READ OUT - REPEAT IF NECESSARY >>

- (1) fine ---> GO TO Q43
- (2) prison ---> GO TO Q42a
- (3) community service ---> GO TO Q43
- (4) suspended sentence ---> GO TO Q43
- (5) any other sentence
(PLEASE SPECIFY)
.....
..... ---> GO TO Q43
- (6) <don't know> (DO NOT READ) ---> GO TO Q43

42a. << INT.: IF PRISON - Q42 = 2 >>
For how long do you think he should go to prison?

- (1) 1 month or less
- (2) 2 - 6 months
- (3) 6 months - 1 year
- (4) 1 year
- (5) 2 years
- (6) 3 years
- (7) 4 years
- (8) 5 years
- (9) 6-10 years
- (10) 11-15 years
- (11) 16-19 years
- (12) 20-24 years
- (13) more than 24 years
- (14) life sentence
- (15) don't know

43. I now want to finish by asking a few more questions about yourself and your household. How often do you personally go out in the evening for recreational purposes, for instance to a pub, restaurant, cinema or to see friends? Is this almost every day, at least once a week, at least once a month or less?

- (1) almost every day
- (2) at least once a week

- (3) at least once a month
- (4) less often
- (5) never
- (6) don't know

<< OPTIONAL >>

43a. During the last week, how often were you visited by the following people who live in your neighbourhood: immediate neighbours, other neighbours, relatives not living with you, or friends. Was this

- (1) three or more times
- (2) twice
- (3) once
- (4) not at all
- (5) don't know/can't remember

44
In order to help us understand why some homes are more at risk of crime than others, could I ask you a few questions about the security of your houses? Is your house protected by the following...

<<INT. ASSURE RESPONDENT THAT THESE DATA WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY AND ANONYMOUSLY>>

<< INT. READ OUT>>

<<INT. MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED>>

- 1) a burglar alarm
- 2) special door locks
- 3) special window or door grilles
- 4) a dog that would detect a burglar
- 5) a high fence
- 6) a caretaker of security guard
- 7) a formal neighbourhood watch scheme
- 8) friendly arrangements with neighbours to watch each others houses.
- 9) not protected by any of these
- 10) respondent refuses to answer

<< OPTIONAL >>

45. Do you rent your house, or do you own it?

- (1) house is rented ---> GO TO Q45a
- (2) house is owned ---> GO TO Q46
- (3) other ---> GO TO Q46
- (4) don't know ---> GO TO Q46

<< OPTIONAL >>

45a. << INT.: IF RENTED >>

Is it rented from a private landlord, or from a local authority or public housing agency?

- (1) private landlord
- (2) local authority
- (3) public housing agency
- (4) other landlord

46.
There is much concern about crime committed by young people. Would you like to say what you think would be the most effective way of reducing crime by young people? You can give up to three ways if you wish.

<< INT. CODE UP TO THREE ANSWERS >>

- 1) Better discipline by parents / better parenting/family upbringing to give better respect for the law
- 2) More discipline in school / better education
- 3) Reducing poverty / increasing employment levels
- 4) Better policing / more police
- 5) Increasing sentences for crime / making sentences tougher
- 6) Other answers

47. Do you or someone else in your household own a handgun, shotgun, rifle or air rifle?

- (1) yes ---> GO TO Q47a
- (2) no ---> GO TO Q48

- (3) refused
- (4) don't know

---> GO TO Q48
---> GO TO Q48

47a. Could you tell me which sort of gun or guns you own?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE - CODE ALL GUNS IF MORE THAN ONE MENTIONED >>

- (1) handgun
 - (2) shotgun
 - (3) rifle
 - (4) air rifle
 - (5) other rifle
 - (6) don't know
 - (7) refused to say
-

47b. For what reason do you own the gun (guns)?

<< INT.: MULTIPLE ANSWER >>

- (1) for hunting
 - (2) target shooting (sports)
 - (3) as part of a collection (collector's item)
 - (4) for crime prevention/protection
 - (5) in armed forces or the police
 - (6) because it has always been in our family/home
 - (7) refused to answer
-

48. Is your house insured against burglary?

- (1) yes
 - (2) no
 - (3) don't know
-

Thank you very much for your co-operation in this survey. We realize that we have been asking you some difficult questions. So if you like, I can give you again a telephone number of a person in my office if you want to check.

INTERVIEWER OFFENCE CODING SHEET

	(1)	(2)	(3)	
	Non-vehicle owner	Non-victim	Victim 5 years	
				Yes at Q GO TO Q
Theft of cars				10 23
Theft from cars				11 24
Car damage/vandalism				12 25
Theft of motor scooters/cycles				14 26
Theft of bicycle				16 27
Burglary	xxx			17 28
Attempted burglary	xxx			18 29
Robbery	xxx			19 30
Personal thefts	xxx			20 31
Sexual offences	xxx			21 32
Assaults/threats	xxx			22 33

INTERVIEWER:

CHECK EACH OFFENCE ONE BY ONE. IF VICTIM WITHIN 5 YEARS, GO TO QUESTION AS INDICATED IN LAST COLUMN.

eg, If victim of car theft, go to Q 23.

FOR VEHICLE OFFENCES: IF NON-VEHICLE OWNERS TICK FIRST COLUMN

IF VICTIM WITHIN LAST FIVE YEARS OF MORE THAN ONE OFFENCE, WORK THROUGH QUESTIONS IN ORDER

eg, If victim of bicycle theft and a robbery, go to Q27 and work through to Q27b. Then, checking this sheet again, go to Q30 and work through to Q30p.

VICTIMS:

AFTER CHECKING ALL THROUGH THIS SHEET AND COMPLETING DETAILS OF ALL OFFENCES, GO TO Q34.

NON-VICTIMS:

IF NOT VICTIM OF ANY OFFENCE IN LAST 5 YEARS, GO TO TO Q34

Table 1.2 Overview of questions asked in the ICVS

<i>Victimisation</i> in last (5) year(s)	When (last year)	How often (last year)	Where	Reported to the police?	Details of report	Reported to others?	Victim Support	Seriousness
Household crimes								
Theft of car	•	•	•	•				•
Theft from car	•	•	•	•	•			•
Car vandalism	•	•	•	•				•
Motorcycle / moped theft	•	•	•	•				•
Bicycle theft	•	•	•	•				•
Burglary	•		•	•	•		•	•
Attempted burglary	•		•	•				•
Personal crimes								
Robbery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Theft of personal property	•	•	•	•				•
Sexual incidents	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Assaults / threats + second screener	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Details of reports to the police are: Why did you report; Why did you not report; Were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter; Why were you not satisfied.</i>								
Additional crime specific questions								
Theft of car	Was the car recovered							
Burglary	Was something stolen; value of property stolen; was something damaged; value of damage							
Robbery	Was anything stolen; number of offenders; whether offender known; whether weapons used; what weapon.							
Theft of personal property	Whether pickpocketing							
Sexual incidents & Assaults & threats	What happened; was it considered a crime; number of offenders; whether offenders known; who was offender; was weapon used; what weapon							
Other offences								
Consumer fraud	Last year (no 5 year data)			Type of fraud	Reported to police; reported to others			
Corruption	Last year (no 5 year data)			Who was corrupt	Reported to police; reported to others			
Items on police, prevention and protection					Attitudes towards crime			
Do police do a good job in local area					Feelings of safety outside after dark			
Are the police helpful					Feelings of safety at home after dark			
Recommended sentence for burglar, and length of prison detention					Perceived likelihood of being burgled			
Firearm ownership, type of firearm and reason for ownership					Causes of juvenile crime			
Security measures against burglary								
Personal and household information								
Age				Occupation				
Gender				Years of formal education				
Household size				Income level				
Town size				Satisfaction with income				
Type of house				Marital status				
Vehicle ownership				Social (going out) behaviour				

		1992	1996	2000	
		FtoF	FtoF	FtoF	
K010	car ownership	9	9	9	changed in 1996
K011	number of cars	9a	9a	9a	
K014	special locks	x			
K020	motorcycle ownership	13	13	13	
K021	number of motorcycles	13a	13a	13a	
K030	bicycle ownership	15	15	15	
K031	number of bicycles	15a	15a	15a	
K040	gender	F	F	07F	
K041	gender interviewer	0d	sexi	sexi	
C01A000	cartheft:5 YEARS	10	10	10	instruction changed in 96
C01A100	cartheft:LAST YEAR	10a	10a	10a	
C01A200	cartheft:HOW OFTEN	10b	10b	10b	
C01A300	cartheft:WHERE	24	24	23	at home & work added 2000
C01B400	cartheft:REPORT TO POLICE	24b	24b	23b	
c01b41*	why no report	24c			text changed since 1996
C01B900	cartheft:SERIOUS	24d	24d	23c	since 1992
C01C101	cartheft:RECOVERED	24a	24a	23a	

		1992	1996	2000	
		FtoF	FtoF	FtoF	
C02A000	th fr car:5 YEARS	11	11	11	
C02A100	th fr car:LAST YEAR	11a	11a	11a	
C02A200	th fr car:HOW OFTEN	11b	11b	11b	
C02A300	th fr car:WHERE	25	25	24	at home & work added in 2000
C02B400	th fr car:REPORT TO POLICE	25b	25b	24a	
c02b40*	why report		25b1	24b	since 1996
c02b41*	why no report	25c	25c	24e	
C02B500	th fr car:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT		25b2	24c	since 1996
c02b50*	why not satisfied		25b3	24d	since 1996
C02B600	th fr car:OTHER REPORTS		25c1		only 1996
C02B900	th fr car:SERIOUS	25	25d	24f	since 1992
C02C202	th fr car:-VALUE OF STOLEN	25a			
C03A000	cardam:5 YEARS	12	12	12	
C03A100	cardam:LAST YEAR	12a	12a	12a	
C03A200	cardam:HOW OFTEN	12b	12b	12b	
C03A300	cardam:WHERE	26	26	25	at home & work added in 2000
C03B400	cardam:REPORT TO POLICE	26b	26b	25a	
c03b41*	why no report	26c			only in 1992, 1989
C03B900	cardam:SERIOUS	26d	26d	25b	since 1992
C03C302	cardam:-VALUE	26a			
C04A000	motortheft:5 YEARS	14	14	14	
C04A100	motortheft:LAST YEAR	14a	14a	14a	
C04A200	motortheft:HOW OFTEN	14b	14b	14b	
C04A300	motortheft:WHERE	27	27	26	home and work added in 2000
C04B400	motortheft:REPORTED	27b	27b	26a	
c04b401*	why no report	27c			only in 1992, 1989
C04B900	motortheft:SERIOUS	27d	27d	26b	since 1992
C04C101	motortheft:RECOVERED	27a			
C05A000	bicyctheft:5 YEARS	16	16	16	
C05A100	bicyctheft:LAST YEAR	16a	16a	16a	
C05A200	bicyctheft:HOW OFTEN	16b	16b	16b	
C05A300	bicyctheft:WHERE	28	28	27	at home & work added in 2000
C05B400	bicyctheft:REPORT TO POLICE	28b	18b	27a	
c05b41*	why no report	28c			only in 1992, 1989
C05B900	bicyctheft:SERIOUS	28d	28d	27b	since 1992
C05C101	bicyctheft:RECOVERED	28a			

		1992	1996	2000	
		FtoF	FtoF	FtoF	
C06A000	burglar:5 YEARS	17	17	17	
C06A100	burglar:LAST YEAR	17a	17a	17a	
C06A200	burglar:HOW OFTEN	17b	17b	17b	
C06B400	burglar:REPORT TO POLICE	29e	29e	28e	
C06b40*	why report		29e1	28f	since 1996
C06b41*	why no report	29f	29f	28l	
C06B500	burglar:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT		29e2	28g	since 1996
C06b50*	why not satisfied		29e3	28h	since 1996
C06B600	burglar:OTHER REPORTS		29f1		only in 1996
C06B700	Burglar:SPECIALIZED AGENCY		29h	28k	since 1996
C06B801	USEFULL		29h1	28l	since 1996
C06B900	burglar:SERIOUS	29e	29g	28j	since 1992
C06C201	burglar:ANYTHING STOLEN	29	29	28	
C06C202	burglar:-VALUE	29b	29b	28b	instruction changed in 1996
C06C301	burglar:ANYTHING DAMAGED	29c	29c	28c	
C06C302	burglar:-VALUE	29d	29d	28d	instruction changed in 1996
C07A000	attempt:5 YEARS	18	18	18	
C07A100	attempt:LAST YEAR	18a	18a	18a	
C07A200	attempt:HOW OFTEN	18b	18b	18b	
C07B400	attempt:REPORT TO POLICE	30	30	29	
c07b41*	why no report	30a			only in 1992
C07B900	attempt:SERIOUS	30b	30b	29a	since 1992
C08A000	garage:5 YEARS	19			only in 1992
C08A100	garage:LAST YEAR	19a			only in 1992
C08A200	garage:HOW OFTEN	19b			only in 1992
C08B400	Garage:REPORT TO POLICE	31			only in 1992
c08b41*	why no report	31b			only in 1992
C08B900	garage:SERIOUS	31c			only in 1992
C09A000	robbery:5 YEARS	20	20	19	different structure since '96
C09A100	robbery:LAST YEAR	20a	20a	19a	
C09A200	robbery:HOW OFTEN	20b	20b	19b	
C09A300	robbery:WHERE	32	32	30	at work added in 2000
C09B400	robbery:REPORT TO POLICE	32g	32g	30h	
c09b40*	why report		32g1	30i	
c09b41*	why no report	32h	32h	30i	since 1996
C09B500	robbery:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT		32g2	30j	since 1996
c09b50*	why not satisfied		32g3	30k	since 1996
C09B600	robbery:OTHER REPORTS		32h1	30m	since 1996
C09B700	robbery:SPECIALIZED AGENCY		32j	30o	since 1996
C09B801	robbery:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL		32k	30p	
C09B900	robbery:SERIOUS	32l	32i	30n	since 1992
C09C201	robbery:ANYTHING STOLEN	32e	32e	30g	
C09C202	robbery:-VALUE	32f			
C09D100	robbery:NUMBER OFFENDERS	32a	32a	30a	
C09D200	robbery:OFFENDER KNOWN	32b	32b	30b	question changed since 1996
C09E020	robbery:WEAPON USED	32c	32c	30c	
C09E021	robbery:-KIND OF WEAPON	32d	32d	30d	
C09E021a	robbery: LONG GUN OR HANDGUN			30e	new in 2000
C09E022	robbery:-WEAPON USED		32d1	30f	since 1996

		1992 FtoF	1996 FtoF	2000 FtoF	
C10A000	pers theft:5 YEARS	21	21	20	
C10A100	pers theft:LAST YEAR	21a	21a	20a	
C10A200	pers theft:HOW OFTEN	21b	21b	20b	
C10A300	pers theft:WHERE	33	33	31	different since 1996
C10B400	pers theft:REPORT TO POLICE	33c	33c	31b	
C10B41*	why no report	33d			only in 1992
C10B900	pers theft:SERIOUS	33e	33e	31c	since 1992
C10C201	pers theft:PICKPOCKETING	33a	33a	31a	
C10C202	pers theft:-VALUE	33b			
C11A000	sexoff:5 YEARS	22	22	21	men in Austr and Can 2000
C11A100	sexoff:LAST YEAR	22a	22a	21a	
C11A200	sexoff:HOW OFTEN	22b	22b	21b	
C11A300	sexoff:WHERE	34	34	32	at work added in 2000
C11B400	sexoff:REPORT TO POLICE	34g	34g	32j	
c11b40*	why report		34g1	32k	since 1996
c11b41*	why no report	34h	34h	32n	answercode omitted in 1992
C11B500	sexoff:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT		34g2	32l	since 1996
c11b50*	why not satisfied		34g3	32m	since 1996
C11B600	sexoff:OTHER REPORTS		34h1	32o	since 1996
C11B700	sexoff:SPECIALIZED AGENCY		34i	32p	since 1996
C11B801	sexoff:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL		34j	32q	since 1996
C11B900	sexoff:SERIOUS	34d	34d	32g	since 1992
C11B901	sexoff:WAS IT A CRIME	34f	34f	32i	
C11D100	sexoff:NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	34a	34a	32a	
C11D200	sexoff:OFFENDER KNOWN	34b	34b	32b	question changed since 1996
C11D20*	spouse, partner(at the time)	34c	34c	32c	at work added in 2000
C11D202	<i>ex-spouse, ex-partner</i>	a	X	x	
C11D203	<i>boyfriend (at the time)</i>	a	X	x	
C11D204	<i>ex-boyfriend (at the time)</i>	a	X	x	
C11D205	<i>relative</i>		X	x	
C11D206	<i>close frien</i>		X	x	
C11D207	<i>none of these</i>		X	x	
C11D208	<i>refuse to say</i>		X	x	
C11D209	<i>do not know</i>		X	x	
C11D210	<i>boss colleague</i>		'97	x	
C11E010	sexoff:WHAT HAPPENED	34e	34e	32h	
C11E020	sexoff:WEAPON USED		34c1	32d	since 1996
C11E021	sexoff:-KIND OF WEAPON		34c2	32e	since 1996
C11E022	sexoff:-WEAPON USED		34c3	32f	since 1996

		1992 FtoF	1996 FtoF	2000 FtoF	
C12A000	assault:5 YEARS	23	23	22	instruction changed since '96
C12A001	assault: 5y domestic			22a	new
C12A100	assault:LAST YEAR	23a	23a	cc	constructed from q250 & q85a
C12A101	assault:LAST YEAR domestic			22b	other screener
C12A200	assault:HOW OFTEN	23b	23b	cc	constructed from q251 & q85a
C12A200	assault:HOW OFTEN domestic			22c	other screener
C12A300	assault:WHERE	35	35	33	different since 1992
C12B400	assault:REPORT TO POLICE	35i	35i	33j	
c12b40*	why report		35i1	33k	since 1996
c12b41*	why no report	35j	35j	33n	
C12B500	assault:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT		35i2	33l	since 1996
c12b50*	why not satisfied		35i3	33m	since 1996
C12B600	assault:OTHER REPORTS		35j1	33o	since 1996
C12B700	assault:SPECIALIZED AGENCY		35m	33r	since 1996
C12B801	assault:SPECIALIZED AGENCY USEFULL		35n	33s	since 1996
C12B900	assault:SERIOUS	35k	35k	33p	since 1992
C12B901	assault:WAS IT A CRIME		35l	33q	since 1996
C12D100	AssaultNUMBER OF OFFENDERS	35a	35a	33a	
C12D200	assault:OFFENDER KNOWN	35b	35b	33b	question text changed 1996
C12D201	spouse, partner(at the time)	35c	35c	33c	at work added in 2000
C12D202	ex-spouce, ex-partner	a	x	x	
C12D203	boyfriend (at the time)	a	x	x	
C12D204	ex-boyfriend (at the time)	a	x	x	
C12D205	relative		x	x	
C12D206	close friend		x	x	
C12D207	none of these		x	x	
C12D208	refuse to say		x	x	
C12D209	do not know		x	x	
C12D210	someone at work			x	
C12E010	assault:WHAT HAPPENED	35d	x	33d	
C12E020	assault:WEAPON USED	35e	x	33e	
C12E021	assault:-KIND OF WEAPON		x	33f	since 1996
C12E022	assault:-WEAPON USED		x	33g	since 1996
C12E031	assault:SHOT/HIT	35f			
C12E032	assault:-INJURY	35g	x	33h	
C12E033	assault:-SEE DOCTOR	35h	x	33i	
C13A100	fraud:LAST YEAR	40	40	34	since 1992
C13A300	fraud:TYPE OF FRAUD	40a	40a	34a	since 1992
C13B400	fraud:REPORT TO POLICE	40b	40b	34b	since 1992
C13B600	fraud:OTHER REPORTS		40c	34c	since 1996
C14A100	corrupt:LAST YEAR	41	41	35	since 1996
C14A300	corrupt:WHO	41a	41a	ccc	
C14A301	corrupt:WHO (ext)			35a	since 1996 extended in FtoF
C14B400	corrupt:REPORT TO POLICE		41b	35b	since 1996
C14B600	corrupt:OTHER REPORTS		41c	35c	since 1996
C14b0*	why report			C35e	
C14B1*	why no report			C35h	
C14B500	corrupt: SATISFIED			C35f	
C14B50*	why not satisfied			C35g	
C14D20*	corrupt: LIKELIHOOD			C35i	
C14D30*	corrupt: EASIER			C35j	

		1992	1996	2000
		FtoF	FtoF	FtoF
C15A000	last crime	36		
C15B400	last:REPORT TO POLICE	39		
C15B500	last:-SATISFIED WITH REPORT	39a		
c15b50*	reason dissatis	39b		
C15B601	<i>relatives/friends</i>	x		
C15B602	<i>the police</i>	x		
C15B603	<i>social welfare organisations</i>	x		
C15B604	<i>religious organisations</i>	x		
C15B605	<i>voluntary organisation</i>			
C15B606	<i>specialized agency</i>	x		
C15B607	<i>other</i>	x		
C15B700	last:SPECIALIZED AGENCY	aa		
C15B801	last:SPEC AGENCY USEFULL	38		

	1992 FtoF	1996 FtoF	2000 FtoF	
P00100	47	47	cc	
p00101			40	different in 2000
p00102			41	new in 2000
p00104			41	new in 2000
P00200	48			omitted
P00201	49			only in 1992
P00300	50	50	42	
P00301	50a	50a	42a	
P00401	53	53	44	different since 1996
P00402	x	x	x	
P00403	x	x	x	
P00404	x	x	x	
P00405	x	x	x	
P00406	x	x	x	
P00407		x	x	
P00408	x	x	x	
P00409		x	x	
P00411		x		
P00412	57	57	48	
P00414			x44	
P00415			x	

	1992 FtoF	1996 FtoF	2000 FtoF	
P0050A		561	47	different since 1996
P00500	cc	cc	cc	composition
P00501	56	562	47a	different since 1996
P00502	x	x	x	
P00503	x	x	x	
P00504		x	x	
P00505		x	x	
P00506	x	x	x	
P00507	x	x	x	
P00601		563	47b	different since 1996
P00602		x	x	
P00603		x	x	
P00604	56a	x	x	
P00605		x	x	
P00606		x	x	
P00607		x	x	
P00608		x	x	
S0010	42	42	36	optional in 1996
S0020	43	43	37	
S0021			38	new in 2000
S0030	44	44		omitted
S0031	45			
S0040	46	46	39	
S0051	55	55		moved to P00400 in 2000
S0052	x	x		
S0053	x	x		
S0054	x	x		
S0055	x	x		
S0056	x	x		
S0060	51	51	43	
S0070	8	8	8	
S0080	52			only in 1992
S0081		51a	43a	optional question in 1996
S009*			46	new in 2000

	1992	1996	2000	
	FtoF	FtoF	FtoF	
D0010	age	1	1	1
D0011	household size	D	D	D
D0012	persons over 16	E	E	E
D0013	males over 16			
D0020	town size	0a	interv. observ	inetrv. observ moved in 1996
D0030	type of house	0b	type	type answercodes changed in 1996
D0040	home owner	54	54	45 1989, 1992, optional in 1996
D0041	rented from whom	54a	54a	45a 1992, optional in 1996
D0050	occupation	5	5	5 answercode omitted in 1996
D0051	part/full time job	5a		only in 1992
D0061	completed aducation at	4a		different struct since 1996
D0062	level of education	4	4	4
D0063	years of education		4a1	4a
D0070	income	6	6	6
D0071	income1	6a	6a	6a
D0072	income2	6b	6b	6b
D0073	well off		6b1	6c
D0074	satisfied with income	6c	6c	6d since 1996
D0080	area description	0c	area	area only in 1992
D0081	lived in area	2	2	2
D0090	marital status	3	3	3
D0100	religious group (nl)	7	7	7
D0110	motivation respondent			moti