



Home Office

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Hate crime, cyber security and the experience of crime among children: Findings from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey:

Supplementary Volume 3 to Crime in England and Wales
2010/11

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Lau*

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Further information

This publication should be read in conjunction with the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics, a useful reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of the crime statistics:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/user-guide-crime-statistics/>

Copies of other Home Office publications are available from the Home Office Science Internet pages: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/>

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>

For further information about the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime statistics, please email crimestats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or write to:

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Introduction

This bulletin is the third and final in a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, '[Crime in England and Wales 2010/11](#)' (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). These supplementary volumes report on additional analysis not included in the main annual publication.

This bulletin covers three topic areas. These are:

The extent of and perceptions towards hate crime

This chapter contains analysis of figures from the 2009/10 and 2010/11 British Crime Surveys, including extent and reporting of hate crime, its effects on victims and victim satisfaction with the police. It also looks at a range of public perception measures relating to hate crime. Questions were asked of adults aged 16 or over in England and Wales.

Use of the internet and cyber security

This chapter contains information from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey on levels of internet use, concerns people may have about using the internet, and any measures taken to protect personal details when using the internet. Variations by age and sex are highlighted throughout the chapter. Questions were asked of adults aged 16 or over in England and Wales.

Experimental statistics on the experience of crime among children aged 10 to 15

This chapter is based on data collected from 10 to 15 year olds who took part in the 2010/11 British Crime Survey. Questions were asked of children in England and Wales who had experienced a crime about the circumstances of the incident, any details on the offender(s) and their views of the incident. Experimental statistics is a designation for statistics still in a development phase.

Conventions used in figures and tables

Table abbreviations

- '0' indicates no response in that particular category or less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).
- 'n/a' indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.
- '-' indicates that the BCS data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.
- '***' indicates for BCS that the change is statistically significant at the five per cent level. Where an apparent change over time is not statistically significant this is noted in the text.

Unweighted base

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

Percentages

Row or column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

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

Year-labels on BCS figures and tables

Year-labels on BCS figures and tables identify the BCS year of interview. Respondents' experience of crime relates to the 12 full months prior to interview (i.e. a moving reference period).

'No answers' (missing values)

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

Numbers of BCS incidents

Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000.

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1 The extent of and perceptions towards hate crime

Deborah Lader

1.1 SUMMARY

This chapter presents findings from the 2009/10 and 2010/11 British Crime Survey (BCS). Data from the two survey years have been combined to provide more robust estimates of hate crime. Hate crime is any crime which is perceived as having been motivated (entirely or partially) by a hostility or prejudice to a personal characteristic or perceived personal characteristic, such as ethnicity or religion.

- The 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS showed that 0.5 per cent of adults were victims of hate crime¹ in the 12 months prior to interview. A similar percentage were victims of personal hate crime and household hate crime (0.2%). In comparison, 22 per cent of adults were victims of at least one BCS crime overall.
- The monitored strand most commonly perceived by the victim as an offender's motivation for committing a crime was the victim's race (accounting for an estimated 136,000 incidents on average per year).
- Hate crime was more likely to be repeatedly experienced for household crime offences than for personal crime offences; 37 per cent of victims of household hate crime had been victimised more than once, compared with 19 per cent of victims of personal hate crime. This difference is larger than that found in the BCS overall (29% of victims of BCS household crime were repeat victims, compared with 21% of victims of BCS personal crime).
- The police were more likely to come to know about hate crime than BCS crime overall; 49 per cent of incidents of hate crime came to the attention of the police compared with 39 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall.
- Fifty-three per cent of hate crime victims were satisfied with the police handling of the hate crime incident (33% were very satisfied and 21% were fairly satisfied) and 45 per cent were not satisfied. Victims of hate crime were less satisfied with this police contact than victims of BCS crime overall: 53 per cent and 69 per cent respectively were satisfied (very or fairly).
- In only 45 per cent of incidents of hate crime, victims thought the police took the matter as seriously as they should, compared with 65 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall.
- Victims of hate crime were less likely to think the police had treated them fairly or with respect, compared with victims of BCS crime overall. For example, in 63 per cent of hate crime incidents victims thought the police treated them fairly, compared with 79 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall. Similarly, in 76 per cent of incidents of hate crime, victims thought the police treated them with respect, compared with 89 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall.
- Victims of hate crime were more likely than victims of BCS crime overall to say they were emotionally affected by the incident (92% and 86% respectively).

¹ Monitored hate crime covers five 'strands': disability; race; religion/faith; sexual orientation; and gender-identity. The BCS asks about the first 4 of these. Questions on gender identity were added to the BCS in 2011/12. See Section 1.2 for further discussion of hate strands.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

This is the first Home Office Statistics publication to produce information on hate crime, although breakdowns of overall crime and individual crime types have been shown by different characteristics (age, sex, ethnicity, etc.) in previous publications (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011, Botherby *et al.*, 2011²).

Challenge it, Report it, Stop it. The Government's Plan to Tackle Hate Crime³ sets out the challenges faced in tackling hate crime. It brings together activity by a wide range of Government Departments – working with local agencies and voluntary sector organisations, as well as with its Independent Advisory Group on Hate Crime – to meet three key objectives to: prevent hate crime happening in the first place; increase reporting and victims' access to support; and improve the operational response to hate crimes.

In 2007, the police, Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the criminal justice system agreed a common definition of 'hate crime' and five 'strands' that would be monitored centrally:

'Hate crime is defined as any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.'

The five monitored strands are:

- disability;
- gender-identity;
- race;
- religion/faith; and
- sexual orientation.⁴

These characteristics are referred to as equality strands. Primarily, this was to ensure a consistent working definition to allow accurate recording and monitoring. Crimes based on hostility to age, gender, or appearance, for example, can also be hate crimes, although they are not centrally monitored.

Hate crime can take many forms including:

- physical attacks such as assault, grievous bodily harm and murder, damage to property, offensive graffiti and arson;
- threat of attack including offensive letters, abusive or obscene telephone calls, groups hanging around to intimidate, and unfounded, malicious complaints; and
- verbal abuse, insults or harassment – taunting, offensive leaflets and posters, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes or through letterboxes, and bullying at school or in the workplace.

2 Botherby, et al. (2011) conducted an analysis of a combined 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS dataset to look at hate crime incidents in England and Wales for the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The research paper looked at different equality groups' expectations about being insulted and their experience of intimidation, threats, violence and crime. It also analysed the experience and reporting of hate crime.

3 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/hate-crime-action-plan/>

4 http://cps.gov.uk/news/fact_sheets/hate_crime/index.html

Whether a crime or incident is hate-related has a subjective element as it relies on an individual's perceptions and reporting of the incident and so what is included or excluded may vary between individuals.

The police have been recording reported hate crimes since 1 April 2008 for the five monitored strands listed above. Figures (covering England, Wales and Northern Ireland for 2009) were first published by The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in 2010, and figures for 2010 were published in September 2011.⁵ Further details can be found in Section 1.10.

Measuring hate crime on the British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview.⁶ Due to the low volume of hate crime offences the figures are too unreliable to report for a single year of the BCS. Data from two survey years (2009/10 and 2010/11) have therefore been combined to give more robust estimates by increasing the number of incidents available for analysis. Hence for the combined 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS, the analysis includes incidents experienced by respondents between April 2008 and February 2011. It should be noted that figures reported in this chapter are 12-month averages of the estimates from the two survey years and so are comparable with 12-month BCS estimates presented elsewhere in this and other Home Office Statistics bulletins. Given this longer reference period, there are limitations to how findings can be generalised to the population as a whole, so the findings should be used as a guide to the level of hate crime.

The BCS question on whether an incident was motivated by race was first introduced in 1988, and has been kept as a separate question since then. BCS information on racially-motivated hate crime has been previously published in the Ministry of Justice's publication on Race and the Criminal Justice System.⁷

Religiously-motivated hate crime used to be asked about as a separate question (in the 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS) but was merged into the main BCS question when further hate crime questions referring to sexual orientation, age and disability were introduced in 2007/08. In 2009/10, gender was added as a motivation, and transgender or gender identity was added as a motivation to the 2011/12 survey; hence results are not yet available. Details of the questions are in Box 1.1 overleaf.

Police recorded crime provides good coverage of well-reported crimes committed against the public and enable police force level analysis of hate crime. The BCS crime estimates are higher than the number of crimes recorded by the police as the survey captures offences that are not reported to or recorded by the police. Together the BCS and police recorded crime provide a more comprehensive picture than could be obtained from either series alone.

⁵ <http://www.acpo.presscentre.com/Press-Releases/ACPO-publishes-hate-crime-data-for-2010-111.aspx>

⁶ See Section 2.4 of the [User Guide](#) for details of reference periods.

⁷ Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System available at: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/statistics-and-data/mojstats/stats-race-cjs-2010.pdf>.

Box 1.1 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS questions (Victimisation module)

The following question was asked of all respondents who mentioned an incident in the screening module:

Do you think the incident was RACIALLY motivated?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

Asked of all respondents who responded 'Don't know' above:

Was there anything about the incident that made you think it might have been RACIALLY motivated?

- Yes
- No

The following question was asked of all respondents who mentioned an incident in the screening module:

Looking at the things on this card do you think the incident was motivated by the offender's attitude towards any of these factors?

(Respondents were asked to choose all options from a card they were shown):

- Your religion or religious beliefs
- Your sexuality or sexual orientation
- Your age
- Your gender
- Any disability you have
- Don't Know
- None of these

Asked of all respondents who responded 'Don't know' above:

Was there anything about the incident that made you think it MIGHT have been motivated by any of these factors?

(Respondents were asked to choose all options from a card they were shown):

- Your religion or religious beliefs
- Your sexuality or sexual orientation
- Your age
- Your gender
- Any disability you have
- None of these

Limitations of the BCS questions

The BCS does not ask about hate crime directly as the concept is not well understood by the public and is likely to lead to under-reporting. Instead, victims are asked about their perception of the offender's motivation for the incident which is an indirect measure as it represents the victim's *perceptions* of the offender's motivation for the crime. This may result in some over-reporting since it is possible that some crimes considered here as hate crimes may actually be more a result of the victim's vulnerability to crime, for example, distraction burglary, or an assumption on the victim's behalf that the crime was motivated by the offender's attitude. Conversely, a victim might be unaware that they were targeted due to a personal characteristic covered by the hate crime strands.

The BCS may over- or under-represent people who are more susceptible to hate crime. For example, people with a disability might find it more difficult to take part in the survey if their disability impacts on

their ability to communicate in particular. Conversely, response rates to the survey might be higher among victims than non-victims as the topic seems more relevant to them.

Moreover, there may also be other characteristics underlying those covered by the equality strands which mean that the victim is more at risk of particular crime types. For example, findings from the BCS have consistently shown that young people aged 16 to 24 are more likely to be victims of crime and it is known that particular Black and Minority Ethnic groups have a lower age profile than that for the general population in England and Wales.

It should also be noted that although the BCS asks whether or not the victim perceived the incident to be motivated by an equality strand (for example, his or her disability status), it is possible in the cases of household crimes that it was someone else in the household that has the characteristic.

1.3 EXTENT OF HATE CRIME

According to the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS, there were around 260,000 incidents of hate crime a year, compared with around 9,561,000 incidents of crime overall in the BCS⁸ (Table 1.01).

Of the monitored strands asked about in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS (race, religion, sexual orientation and disability), the strand most commonly perceived as an offender's motivation for committing a crime was the offender's attitude to the victim's race (around 136,000 incidents on average a year). The equality strand least commonly perceived as an offender's motivation for committing a crime was the victim's religion (Table 1.01).

Incidents relating to the offender's attitude towards the victim's age and gender, which are not monitored strands, are shown in Section 1.9.

The BCS provides estimates of the levels of personal and household crimes experienced by adults in England and Wales. Personal crimes relate to all crimes against the individual and only relate to the respondent's own personal experience (not that of other people in the household). Household crimes are considered to be all property-related crimes and respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the reference period.⁹

The 2009/10 and 2010/11 combined BCS shows there were around 151,000 incidents of personal hate crime and 109,000 incidents of household hate crime a year, compared with around 3,700,000 incidents of personal crime and 5,861,000 incidents of household crime a year overall in the BCS (Table 1.01).

Three per cent of crime incidents overall in the BCS (4% of BCS incidents of personal crime and 2% of BCS incidents of household crime) were perceived to be hate crime incidents. The proportion of incidents that were perceived to be hate crime varied by crime type from one per cent or fewer of household theft incidents to ten per cent of robbery incidents (Table 1a).

⁸ The 9,561,000 incidents of crime overall in the BCS is the average of the 9,503,000 and 9,618,000 incidents reported in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS.

⁹ See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for a discussion of measures of BCS crime.

Table 1a Percentage of incidents that were identified as hate crime, by type of incident

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS	
Type of incident	% of incidents that were perceived as hate crime	Unweighted base ¹
PERSONAL CRIME		
Assault with minor injury or no injury	6	1,603
Wounding	6	608
Robbery	10	350
Theft from person	1	876
Other theft of personal property	1	1,579
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	4	5,016
HOUSEHOLD CRIME		
Vandalism	3	6,145
Burglary	3	2,002
Vehicle-related theft	0	3,651
Bicycle theft	1	1,538
Other household theft	1	3,722
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	2	17,058
ALL BCS CRIME	3	22,074

1. Base is all BCS crime incidents.

According to the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS there were an estimated:

- thirty-four incidents per 10,000 adults of personal hate crime (compared with 827 incidents per 10,000 adults of BCS personal crime overall); and
- forty-seven household hate crime incidents per 10,000 households (compared with 2,510 incidents per 10,000 households of BCS household crime overall; Table 1.02).

The combined 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS estimates that 0.5 per cent of adults were victims of hate crime in the 12 months prior to interview. A similar percentage were victims of personal hate crime (0.2%) and household hate crime (0.2%). Overall, 21.5 per cent of adults were victims of BCS crime (Table 1.03).

Analysis of victimisation by personal and household characteristics showed that for personal hate crime (as with BCS crime overall, Chaplin *et al.*, 2011), the risk of being a victim varied by socio-demographic characteristics. The risk of being a victim of personal hate crime was highest, for example, among (Table 1.04):

- people aged 16 to 24 (0.6% experienced personal hate crime compared with, for example, fewer than 0.05% of those aged 75 and over);
- people in ethnic groups other than White (0.8% compared with 0.2% of White adults);
- those whose marital status was single (0.6% compared with 0.1% of married adults);

- the unemployed (0.8% compared with 0.2% of adults in employment);
- those with a long-standing illness or disability that limits their daily activities (0.4% compared with 0.2% of those with no long-standing illness or disability); or
- those who visit night clubs at least once a week (1.0% compared with 0.2% of those who did not visit nightclubs at all in the last month).

It should be noted that differences in victimisation rates between ethnic groups may be at least partly attributable to factors other than ethnicity. Previous research (Jansson, 2006; Salisbury and Upson, 2004) has shown that people with a Mixed ethnic background are most at risk of crime. However, multivariate analyses identified that, for the key crime types, ethnicity was not independently associated with the risk of victimisation (Jansson *et al.*, 2007). The proportion of young people in the Mixed ethnic group was, for example, found to be large in comparison to other ethnic groups; and young people are at a higher risk of victimisation (Flatley *et al.*, 2010). There are also inter-relationships between other personal characteristics.

The risk of being a victim of household hate crime was highest among, for example, people who (Table 1.05):

- lived in flats or maisonettes (0.4% experienced household hate crime compared with, for example, 0.1% of those living in a detached house);
- lived in a household with a total income of less than £10,000 (0.5% compared with 0.1% among those who lived in households with a total income of £50,000 or more);
- lived in a 'multicultural' area (0.6% compared with 0.1% of those who lived in a 'countryside' area); or
- lived in an 'urban' area (0.3% compared with 0.1% of those who lived in 'rural' areas).

Tables 1.06 to 1.09 show the prevalence of hate crime for the separate equality strands by key personal characteristics. For example, the prevalence of racially-motivated crime is shown by ethnic group and the prevalence of disability-motivated hate crime is shown by long-term illness or disability. It can be seen that respondents with the personal characteristic they report as being a factor that they perceived motivated the incident were more likely to be at risk of being a victim of hate crime. For example, 0.2 per cent of adults who said they had a long-standing illness or disability that limited their daily activities said they were victims of disability motivated hate crime, compared with fewer than 0.05 per cent of respondents who had no long-standing illness or disability.

1.4 REPEAT VICTIMISATION

Repeat victimisation¹⁰ is defined here as being a victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last year.¹¹ Levels of repeat victimisation account for differences between BCS estimates of incidence rates (see Table 1.02) and victimisation rates (see Table 1.03). For instance, high levels of repeat victimisation will be demonstrated by lower victimisation rates when compared with corresponding incidence rates as is found with domestic violence and vandalism (see for example, Chaplin *et al.*, 2011).

¹⁰ See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for a discussion of repeat victimisation.

¹¹ Where incidents of a similar nature that are probably carried out by the same perpetrator(s) have occurred, BCS estimates only include the first five incidents in this 'series' of victimisations, see Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#).

Nearly one-third (31%) of the victims of hate crime were victimised more than once in the previous year and 18 per cent were victimised three or more times. This is similar to the extent of repeat victimisation for BCS crime overall (33% had been victimised more than once).

BCS figures have consistently shown that levels of repeat victimisation vary by offence type (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). One reason for this may be that victims are able to take more preventative measures against repeat victimisation for some crime types, such as theft from the person. It also reflects the different nature of offences.

It can be seen that hate crime was more likely to be repeatedly experienced for household crime offences than for personal crime offences; 37 per cent of victims of household hate crime had been victimised more than once in the previous year, compared with 19 per cent of victims of personal hate crime. This difference is larger than that found in the BCS overall (29% of victims of BCS household crime were repeat victims, compared with 21% of victims of BCS personal crime; Table 1.10).

1.5 REPORTING HATE CRIME

The BCS asks people who experienced crimes in the past year whether the police came to know about the incident, that is, whether they reported it or the police came to know about it in another way (for example, they arrived at the scene). A 'reporting rate' is calculated by dividing the number of BCS incidents that victims state the police came to know about by the total number of BCS incidents.

Based on the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS, the police were more likely to come to know about hate crime than BCS crime overall; 49 per cent of incidents of hate crime came to the attention of the police compared with 39 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall (Table 1.11).

Although there was little difference in the likelihood of victims of personal hate crime reporting such offences to the police compared with all BCS personal crime (42% and 39% respectively), hate crime victims were more likely to report household crimes (59% compared with 40% for all BCS household crime). This difference could be due to the types and seriousness of offence recorded as hate crime. The 2010/11 BCS (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011) showed that thefts of vehicles were most likely to be reported and incidents of burglary were also well reported.

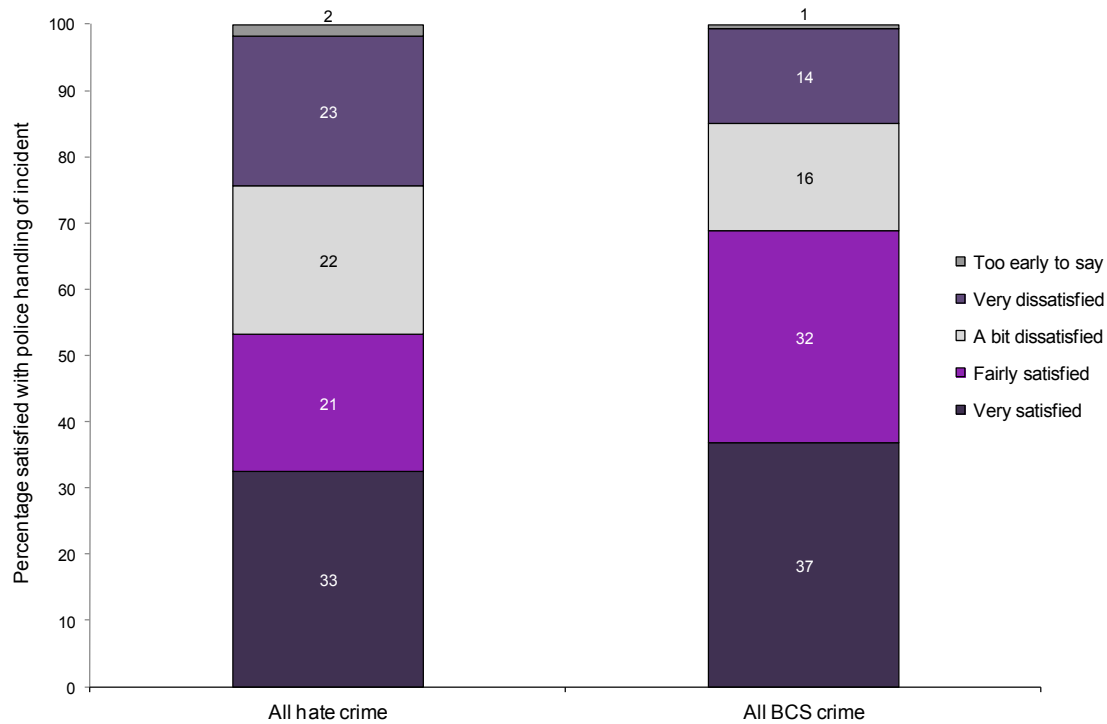
Victims of crime who did not report incidents to the police were asked why they did not do so. The most frequently mentioned reason for not reporting hate crime incidents was that victims perceived them to be too trivial, there was no loss, or they believed that the police would or could not do much about them (55% of hate crime incidents that were not reported). The second most frequently mentioned reason was that it was a private matter or the victims chose to deal with it themselves (19% of unreported hate crimes).

Victims of hate crime were less likely than victims of BCS crime overall to say that the incident was too trivial to report to the police (55% compared with 73%). Conversely, they were more likely to give an answer from one of the less common categories grouped as 'other', for example something that happened as part of their job or someone else reported it (Table 1.12).

1.6 VICTIM SATISFACTION WITH THE POLICE

BCS respondents who were victims of crime and had contact with the police in the last 12 months were asked how satisfied they were with the way the police handled the matter. Based on the combined 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys, in 53 per cent of incidents hate crime victims were satisfied with the way that the police handled the matter – in 33 per cent of incidents hate crime victims were very satisfied and in 21 per cent they were fairly satisfied with the way that the police handled the matter - and 45 per cent were not satisfied with the handling. Victims of hate crime were less satisfied with the way the police handled the matter than victims of BCS crime overall: in 53 per cent and 69 per cent of incidents respectively victims were satisfied (very or fairly) with the way the police handled the matter (Figure 1.1 and Table 1.13).

Figure 1.1 Victim satisfaction with the police, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS



In only 45 per cent of incidents of hate crime, victims thought the police took the matter as seriously as they should, compared with 65 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall.

Victims of hate crime were less likely to think the police had treated them fairly or with respect, compared with victims of BCS crime overall. For example, in 63 per cent of hate crime incidents victims thought the police treated them fairly, compared with 79 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall. Similarly, in 76 per cent of incidents of hate crime, victims thought the police treated them with respect, compared with 89 per cent of incidents of BCS crime overall (Table 1.13).

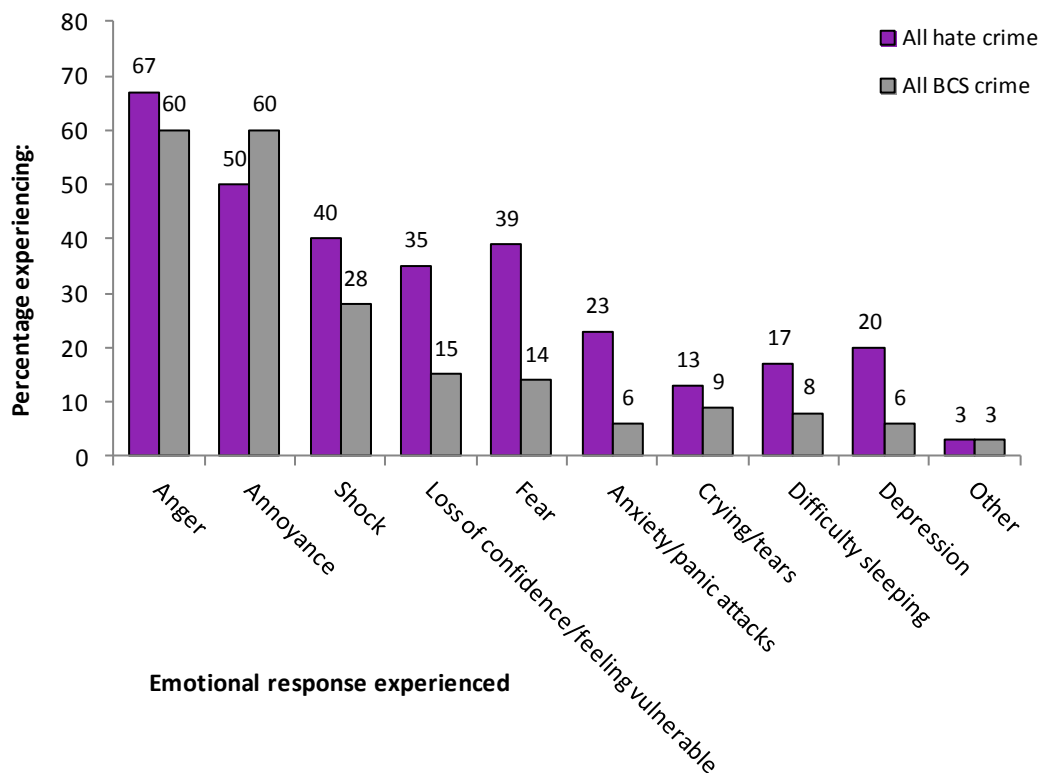
1.7 EFFECTS OF HATE CRIME

As part of the follow-up questions on their crime experience, victims were asked if they had an emotional reaction after the incident and, if so, how much they were affected and in which ways. There is evidence that perceiving that you have been targeted because of who you are has a greater impact on one's wellbeing than being the victim of a non-hate crime (Iganski, 2001 and 2008).

Table 1.14 shows that victims of hate crime were more likely than victims of BCS crime overall to say they were emotionally affected by the incident (92% and 86% respectively) and more likely to be 'very much' affected (38% and 17% respectively).

Of those who said they were emotionally affected, victims of hate crimes gave the same types of emotions experienced by victims of BCS crime overall but (with the exception of annoyance) were more likely to mention each of them. In particular, 39 per cent of hate crime victims mentioned fear and 23 per cent mentioned anxiety, compared with 14 per cent and six per cent respectively of victims of BCS crime overall (Table 1.14).

Figure 1.2 Emotional impact of hate crime incident, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS



1.8 WORRY ABOUT HATE CRIME AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIMISATION

The BCS provides estimates on a range of public perception measures relating to crime. The questions are shown in Box 1.2.¹²

Box 1.2 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS questions (Perceptions of crime module)

The following question was asked of all respondents:

(How much of a problem is ...) people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

- A very big problem
- A fairly big problem
- Not a very big problem
- Not a problem at all

The following questions were asked of a randomly selected one-quarter of respondents:

(How worried are you about)being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

- Very worried
- Fairly worried
- Not very worried
- Not at all worried

And now, thinking about all types of crime, in general how worried are you about being a victim of crime?

- Very worried
- Fairly worried
- Not very worried
- Not at all worried

Do you think you are likely to be physically attacked or assaulted in the next year because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

- Yes
- No

Do you think you are likely to be harassed or intimidated in the next year because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

- Yes
- No

The BCS asks respondents about their perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime in the next 12 months. Overall, three per cent of adults thought they were 'very' or 'fairly' likely to be harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion and two per cent said they were 'very' or 'fairly' likely to be attacked for these reasons. Adults from ethnic groups other than White were more likely than White adults to say they were 'very' or 'fairly' likely to be harassed (15% compared with 1% of White respondents) or attacked (10% compared with 1% of White respondents; Table 1.15).

There is a disparity between perceived likelihood and actual prevalence of crime. For example, ten per cent of respondents from Black and Minority Ethnic groups¹³ thought that they were 'very' or 'fairly' likely to be attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion in the next 12 months,

¹² See Section 6.2 of the [User Guide](#) for details of measures of likelihood of victimisation.

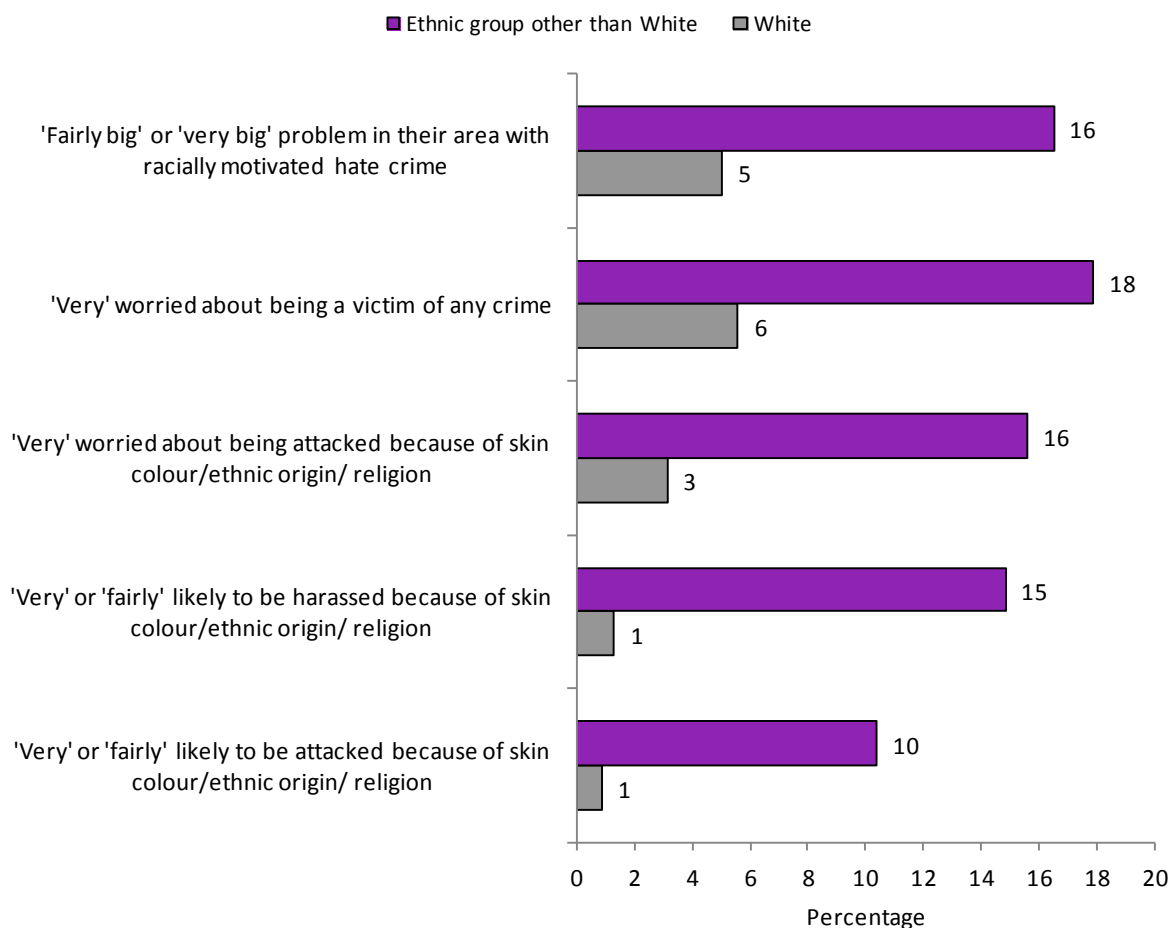
¹³ In the tables Black and Minority Ethnic groups are referred to as 'Non-White'.

compared with 0.7 per cent who reported having been a victim of racially motivated personal hate crime in the year before interview (Tables 1.15 and 1.06). This disparity is also found for other crime types, for example, burglary (14% of respondents thought that they were 'very' or 'fairly' likely to be a victim of burglary in the next 12 months, compared with 2% who reported having been a victim of burglary in the year before interview; Table 1.15, prevalence of burglary data not shown).

The BCS asks respondents how worried they are about being a victim of different types of crime. Overall, five per cent of adults were 'very' worried about being subject to a physical attack because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion, and, unsurprisingly, as with the other perception questions, this was much higher among adults from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds than among White adults (16% and 3% respectively; Table 1.15).

Six per cent of adults thought there was a 'very' or 'fairly' big problem in their area with people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion. Adults from ethnic groups other than White were three times more likely to say there was a 'very' or 'fairly' big problem in their area than White adults (16% compared with 5% of White adults).

Figure 1.3 Perceptions of crime by ethnic group, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS



1.9 AGE AND GENDER-MOTIVATED HATE CRIME

The BCS also collects information on incidents that respondents perceive to be motivated by the offender's attitude towards the victim's age or gender. Estimates of age-motivated hate crime in particular should be treated with caution, as it is possible, for example, that older victims who may be targeted for their age-related vulnerability, are answering that the incident was motivated by the offender's attitude towards their age rather than this vulnerability.

Table 1.16 outlines the number of incidents for which victims said that they thought the offender was motivated by attitude to their age or gender for the combined survey years 2009/10 and 2010/11. The number of incidents is the average per year over the two survey years.

In total, there were around 143,000 incidents of age-motivated hate crime a year, and around 0.3 per cent of people perceived they were victims of an age-motivated hate crime (Table 1.16)

There were around 120,000 incidents of gender-motivated hate crime a year, and around 0.2 per cent of adults were victims of a gender-motivated hate crime.

Table 1.17 shows the prevalence of age-motivated hate crime by age and sex. The youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to say they thought they had been a victim of age-motivated hate crime than other age groups (0.7% of those aged 16–24 and 0.6% of those aged 75 and over were victims of age-motivated hate crimes compared with 0.3% of those aged 65–74). This suggests that some people may have misunderstood or misheard the question and mistakenly be reporting an incident as age-motivated.

Women were more likely than men to say they were victims of gender-motivated hate crime (0.3% and 0.1% respectively; Table 1.18).

1.10 OTHER SOURCES OF HATE CRIME DATA

ACPO/Police data

The police have been recording reported hate crimes since 1 April 2008 for the five monitored strands of hate crime. Figures (covering England, Wales and Northern Ireland for 2009) were first published by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in 2010, and figures for 2010 were published in September 2011¹⁴. In 2011/12 the hate crime data collection was made part of the Home Office Annual Data Requirement¹⁵.

Between January and December 2010¹⁶, the police recorded 48,127 crimes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland where the victim, or any other person, perceived the criminal offence to be motivated by hostility based on a person's race, religious belief, sexual orientation, disability or where the victim was perceived to be transgender.

Of these:

- 39,311 were racist crimes;
- 2,007 were religious (faith) hate crimes;
- 4,883 were based on sexual orientation;

¹⁴ <http://www.acpo.presscentre.com/Press-Releases/ACPO-publishes-hate-crime-data-for-2010-111.aspx>

¹⁵ The Annual Data Requirement (ADR) is a list of all requests made to all police forces in England and Wales under the Home Secretary's statutory powers.

¹⁶ Data published per calendar year.

- 357 targeted transgender people; and
- 1,569 targeted people with disabilities.

As expected, BCS hate crime estimates are higher than the number of hate crimes recorded by the police as the survey captures offences that are not reported to or recorded by the police.

Crown Prosecution Service data

In 2008, the CPS began publishing an annual report on Hate Crime in England and Wales. The most recent publication '[Hate crime and crimes against older people report 2010-2011](#)' presents information on CPS performance in prosecuting racist and religious hate crime, transphobic and homophobic crime, and disability hate crime.¹⁷

The Life Opportunities Survey

In December 2011, the Office for Disability Issues published the Life Opportunities Survey Wave One results 2009/11¹⁸ based on a total of 31,161 interviews with adults aged 16 and over, across 19,951 households.

The survey found that two per cent of all adults interviewed had been a victim of hate crime in the past 12 months. This is higher than the BCS estimate of 0.5 per cent, partly because it includes age and gender-motivated hate crime but partly due to the different question wording.

Those who reported being a victim of hate crime were asked to select all motivations for the crime that applied to them from the following: age, sex, a health condition, illness or impairment, a disability, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or none of these reasons. The most common motivation reported for all adults who experienced hate crime was ethnicity (37%) followed by sexual orientation (11%). It is important to note, however, that 34 per cent of adults with a mental or physical impairment and 30 per cent of adults without a mental or physical impairment gave the answer 'none of these reasons' to the question on motivation of hate crime and, thus, felt they were the victim of a hate crime motivated by factors not covered by the questionnaire.

¹⁷ http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps_hate_crime_report_2011.pdf

¹⁸ Office for Disability Issues (2011) Life Opportunities Survey: Wave One results, 2009/11. Available at: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/los/los_wave_one_200911.pdf.

Table 1.01 Number of incidents of hate crime and all BCS crime, by monitored strand

Numbers (000s) ¹	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal crime	Household crime	All crime
<i>Number of incidents (000s):</i>			
Monitored strand of hate crime			
Race	84	52	136
Religion	21	19	39
Sexual orientation	31	18	50
Disability	29	35	65
Total hate crime ²	151	109	260
Total BCS crime	3,700	5,861	9,561
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>91,313</i>	<i>91,338</i>	<i>91,313</i>

1. The numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the population estimates for England and Wales, and are averaged over the two survey years. For more information see Section 2 of the [User Guide](#).

2. Totals for hate crime might not be equal to the sum of incidents in the related equality strands as the victim may have said the crime was motivated by more than one strand. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

Table 1.02 Incidence rate of hate crime and all BCS crime, by monitored strand

Rates ¹ per 10,000 adults/households	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS	
	Personal crime	Household crime
<i>Rates per 10,000 adults/households:</i>		
Monitored strand of hate crime		
Race	19	22
Religion	5	8
Sexual orientation	7	8
Disability	7	15
Total hate crime ²	34	47
Total BCS crime	827	2,510
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>91,313</i>	<i>91,338</i>

1. Rates for personal crime are quoted per 10,000 adults. Rates for household crime are quoted per 10,000 households. The numbers are averaged over the two survey years.

2. Totals for hate crime might not be equal to the sum of incidents in the related equality strands as the victim may have said the crime was motivated by more than one strand. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

Table 1.03 Proportion of adults and households who were victims of hate crime and all BCS crime, by monitored strand

Percentages ¹	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal crime	Household crime	All crime ³
<i>Percentage of adults/households victims once or more:</i>			
Monitored strand of hate crime			
Race	0.2	0.1	0.3
Religion	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sexual orientation	0.0	0.0	0.1
Disability	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total hate crime ²	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total BCS crime	5.8	16.3	21.5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>91,313</i>	<i>91,338</i>	<i>91,313</i>

1. Percentages for personal crime are based on adults. Percentages for household crime are based on households.

2. Totals for hate crime might not be equal to the sum of incidents in the related equality strands as the victim may have said the crime was motivated by more than one strand. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

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

Table 1.04 Proportion of adults who were victims of hate crime and all BCS crime, by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS				
	Personal hate crime ¹	All hate crime ^{1,2}	All BCS personal crime	All BCS crime	Unweighted base
<i>Percentage of adults/households victims once or more:</i>					
ALL ADULTS	0.2	0.5	5.8	21.5	91,313
16-24	0.6	0.9	13.9	31.8	7,551
25-34	0.3	0.5	7.7	27.3	12,462
35-44	0.3	0.6	5.3	24.5	15,983
45-54	0.2	0.5	4.2	21.9	15,117
55-64	0.1	0.4	3.0	16.6	15,766
65-74	0.0	0.2	2.2	11.1	12,898
75+	0.0	0.2	1.6	7.7	11,536
Men	0.3	0.6	6.5	22.7	41,155
16-24	1.0	1.3	16.5	33.8	3,513
25-34	0.4	0.5	8.5	28.5	5,407
35-44	0.3	0.6	5.7	25.5	7,138
45-54	0.1	0.5	4.5	21.9	7,097
55-64	0.2	0.4	3.2	17.6	7,436
65-74	0.1	0.2	1.8	11.7	5,962
75+	0.0	0.1	0.9	7.5	4,602
Women	0.2	0.4	5.1	20.4	50,158
16-24	0.2	0.3	11.2	29.8	4,038
25-34	0.2	0.5	6.8	26.1	7,055
35-44	0.2	0.5	4.9	23.5	8,845
45-54	0.2	0.4	4.0	22.0	8,020
55-64	0.1	0.4	2.9	15.7	8,330
65-74	0.0	0.1	2.5	10.4	6,936
75+	0.1	0.2	2.1	7.8	6,934
Ethnic group					
White	0.2	0.3	5.7	21.3	84,217
Non-White	0.8	1.7	6.6	23.3	6,942
<i>Mixed</i>	0.9	1.7	10.0	29.6	666
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	1.0	2.1	5.6	23.6	3,158
<i>Black or Black British</i>	0.4	1.1	6.9	21.4	1,883
<i>Chinese or other</i>	0.5	1.3	7.9	22.0	1,235
Religion					
Christian	0.2	0.3	4.3	19.8	69,854
Buddhist	1.3	1.5	5.1	25.8	408
Hindu	0.8	1.8	4.3	21.2	897
Muslim	1.0	2.1	5.6	23.1	2,167
Other	0.6	1.3	7.3	27.0	1,142
No religion	0.3	0.4	7.4	27.1	16,596
Marital status					
Married	0.1	0.3	3.3	18.7	42,711
Cohabiting	0.1	0.4	6.2	26.6	8,133
Single	0.6	0.9	11.6	28.1	18,900
Separated	0.3	0.5	7.7	24.5	2,975
Divorced	0.3	0.7	5.9	21.4	8,305
Widowed	0.1	0.3	2.7	9.8	10,260
Respondent's employment status					
In employment	0.2	0.4	6.3	24.1	49,530
Unemployed	0.8	1.1	11.2	28.8	2,837
Economically inactive	0.2	0.5	4.4	16.5	38,717
<i>Student</i>	0.6	0.8	13.6	30.5	2,230
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	0.1	0.4	4.0	22.0	4,774
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	0.7	2.0	6.3	24.9	4,019
<i>Retired</i>	0.1	0.2	2.0	10.2	26,385
<i>Other inactive</i>	0.7	1.1	6.3	23.2	1,309
Respondent's occupation					
Managerial and professional occupations	0.2	0.4	5.4	21.8	30,212
Intermediate occupations	0.2	0.4	4.8	20.0	18,610
Routine and manual occupations	0.2	0.4	5.1	20.5	34,850
Never worked and long-term unemployed	0.5	1.2	5.8	18.8	3,363
Full-time students	0.6	0.8	14.0	30.9	3,506
Not classified	0.6	1.2	5.7	20.6	772
Highest qualification					
Degree or diploma	0.3	0.4	6.1	23.3	29,744
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	0.3	0.4	7.3	24.3	15,473
O level/GCSE	0.3	0.6	6.8	23.8	17,601
Other	0.3	0.5	4.2	16.8	3,987
None	0.2	0.5	3.5	15.4	24,300
Long-standing illness or disability					
Long-standing illness or disability	0.3	0.7	5.4	20.0	26,508
<i>Limits activities</i>	0.4	0.9	5.2	19.3	18,931
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	0.3	0.4	5.7	21.6	7,566
No long-standing illness or disability	0.2	0.4	5.9	22.0	64,644
Hours out of home on an average weekday					
Less than 3 hours	0.2	0.4	3.2	15.0	27,421
3 hours less than 7 hours	0.2	0.5	5.6	21.2	24,994
7 hours or longer	0.3	0.5	7.3	25.1	38,717
Number of evening visits to bar in last month					
None	0.2	0.6	4.1	18.4	47,190
Less than once a week	0.2	0.3	6.0	23.1	25,685
Once a week or more often	0.3	0.4	9.1	26.4	18,426
Number of visits to a nightclub in last month					
None	0.2	0.4	4.7	19.9	83,362
Less than once a week	0.4	0.7	12.4	31.2	6,477
Once a week or more often	1.0	1.0	19.2	39.7	1,466

1. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

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

3. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 1.05 Proportion of adults and households who were victims of hate crime and all BCS crime, by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS						
	Personal hate crime ¹	Household hate crime ¹	All hate crime ^{1,2}	All BCS personal crime	All BCS household crime	All BCS crime	Unweighted base
<i>Percentage of adults/households victims once or more:</i>							
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	0.2	0.2	0.5	5.8	16.3	21.5	91,313
Structure of household							
Single adult & child(ren)	0.2	0.3	0.6	9.0	24.3	30.1	4,710
Adults & child(ren)	0.3	0.3	0.5	6.0	21.6	25.8	19,597
Adult(s) & no children	0.2	0.2	0.5	5.6	14.3	19.5	67,006
Total household income							
Less than £10,000	0.5	0.5	1.0	6.3	14.5	19.8	12,877
£10,000 less than £20,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	5.0	14.8	19.2	18,038
£20,000 less than £30,000	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.2	17.6	21.8	12,533
£30,000 less than £40,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.0	17.8	21.6	9,305
£40,000 less than £50,000	0.2	0.1	0.3	6.1	19.2	23.9	6,200
£50,000 or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.3	20.7	25.9	12,410
No income stated or not enough information provided	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.2	13.7	20.0	19,847
Tenure							
Owners	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.4	15.4	19.7	62,059
Social renters	0.4	0.6	1.0	7.1	17.4	23.4	15,211
Private renters	0.4	0.2	0.5	9.5	18.6	26.1	13,715
Accommodation type							
Houses	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.5	16.5	21.4	77,886
<i>Detached</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.0	13.1	17.0	23,974
<i>Semi-detached</i>	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.4	15.6	20.7	29,063
<i>Terraced</i>	0.4	0.3	0.7	6.8	20.3	26.0	24,849
Flats/maisonettes	0.4	0.4	0.7	8.2	15.7	22.7	11,680
Other accommodation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	5.1	4.6	255
Output Area Classification							
Blue collar communities	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.2	18.8	23.9	15,412
City living	0.3	0.3	0.5	8.4	18.0	25.7	4,256
Countryside	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	10.7	14.7	14,000
Prospering suburbs	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.4	12.9	17.3	21,793
Constrained by circumstances	0.3	0.3	0.6	5.9	17.2	23.0	9,200
Typical traits	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.5	18.6	23.7	18,868
Multicultural	0.6	0.6	1.2	8.7	19.5	26.2	7,784
Area type							
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.2	17.5	23.1	68,006
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	11.6	15.5	23,307
Level of physical disorder							
High	0.6	0.7	1.3	6.8	23.1	27.9	4,605
Not high	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.7	15.9	21.1	85,539
English Indices of Deprivation (Employment)							
20% most deprived output areas	0.4	0.5	0.8	6.6	18.9	24.3	15,930
Other output areas	0.2	0.2	0.5	5.8	16.4	21.8	50,463
20% least deprived output areas	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.3	14.0	19.0	17,160

1. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

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

3. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 1.06 Proportion of adults who were victims of racially-motivated hate crime, by ethnic group

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal racially-motivated hate crime	All racially-motivated hate crime ¹	Unweighted base
% victims once or more:			
ALL ADULTS	0.2	0.3	91,313
Ethnic group			
White	0.1	0.1	84,217
Non-White	0.7	1.4	6,942
<i>Mixed</i>	0.7	1.1	666
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	0.9	1.8	3,158
<i>Black or Black British</i>	0.4	0.9	1,883
<i>Chinese or other</i>	0.4	1.1	1,235

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

Table 1.07 Proportion of adults who were victims of religion-motivated hate crime, by ethnic group and religion

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal religion-motivated hate crime	All religion-motivated hate crime ¹	Unweighted base
<i>% victims once or more:</i>			
ALL ADULTS	0.0	0.1	91,313
Ethnic group			
White	0.0	0.0	84,217
Non-White	0.2	0.5	6,942
<i>Mixed</i>	0.1	0.1	666
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	0.4	0.8	3,158
<i>Black or Black British</i>	0.0	0.2	1,883
<i>Chinese or other</i>	0.0	0.1	1,235
Religion			
Christian	0.0	0.0	69,854
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	408
Hindu	0.0	0.5	897
Muslim	0.5	0.8	2,167
Other	0.1	0.7	1,142
No religion	0.0	0.0	16,596

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

Table 1.08 Proportion of adults who were victims of sexual-orientation-motivated hate crime, by age and sex

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal sexual-orientation-motivated hate crime	All sexual orientation-motivated-hate crime ¹	Unweighted base
<i>% victims once or more</i>			
ALL ADULTS	0.0	0.1	91,313
16-24	0.1	0.2	7,551
25-34	0.0	0.0	12,462
35-44	0.1	0.1	15,983
45-54	0.0	0.1	15,117
55-64	0.0	0.1	15,766
65-74	0.0	0.0	12,898
75+	0.0	0.0	11,536
Men	0.1	0.1	41,155
Women	0.0	0.1	50,158

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

Table 1.09 Proportion of adults who were victims of disability-motivated hate crime, by employment status and presence of long-standing illness or disability

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal disability-motivated hate crime	All disability-motivated hate crime ¹	Unweighted base
	% victims once or more		
ALL ADULTS	0.0	0.1	91,313
Respondent's employment status			
In employment	0.0	0.0	49,530
Unemployed	0.1	0.1	2,837
Economically inactive	0.1	0.2	38,717
<i>Student</i>	0.1	0.1	2,230
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	0.0	0.1	4,774
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	0.5	1.3	4,019
<i>Retired</i>	0.0	0.1	26,385
<i>Other inactive</i>	0.2	0.3	1,309
Long-standing illness or disability			
Long-standing illness or disability	0.1	0.4	26,508
<i>Limits activities</i>	0.2	0.5	18,931
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	0.0	0.1	7,566
No long-standing illness or disability	0.0	0.0	64,644

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

Table 1.10 Number of times victims were victimised in previous year

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS			
	Once	Twice	Three or more	Unweighted base ¹
Personal hate crime ²	81	8	11	185
All BCS personal crime	79	12	10	4,505
Household hate crime ²	63	15	22	207
All BCS household crime	71	18	12	14,385
All hate crime ²	69	13	18	379
All BCS crime	67	18	14	17,522

1. Base is victims of specified offences.

2. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

Table 1.11 Proportion of BCS crime incidents reported to the police¹

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS	
	Incident reported to police	Unweighted base ²
Personal hate crime ³	42	195
All BCS personal crime	39	5,138
Household hate crime ³	59	237
All BCS household crime	40	17,784
All hate crime ³	49	432
All BCS crime	39	22,922

1. Incidents that were reported to the police also includes those incidents that the police came to know about in another way, e.g. they arrived at the scene.

2. Base is crime incidents.

3. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

Table 1.12 Reasons for not reporting crime incident to the police

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS	
	All hate crime ¹	All BCS crime
Trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything ²	55	73
Private/dealt with ourselves	19	15
Inconvenient to report	6	6
Reported to other authorities	4	5
Common occurrence	9	3
Fear of reprisal	5	2
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	7	2
Other ³	21	6
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	195	12,912

1. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

2. The answer categories 'Too trivial/not worth reporting', 'No loss/damage', 'Police would not have been bothered/interested', 'Police could not do anything' and 'Attempt at offence was unsuccessful' are merged due to the similarity in their definition, for example: a respondent who thinks the incident was too trivial may code the incident as 'too trivial, no loss' or 'the police would not be interested' as these two codes may be understood as meaning the same.

3. This category includes: something that happens as part of job; partly my/friend's/relative's fault; offender not responsible for actions; thought someone else had reported incident/similar incidents; tried to report but was not able to contact the police/police not interested; other.

4. Base is crime incidents not reported to police.

5. Figures may add to more than 100 as more than one reason could be given.

Table 1.13 Satisfaction with police handling of crime incidents

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS	
	All hate crime ¹	All BCS crime
Victim satisfaction		
Very satisfied	33	37
Fairly satisfied	21	32
A bit dissatisfied	22	16
Very dissatisfied	23	14
Too early to say	2	1
% saying police took matter as seriously as they should	45	65
Police treated victim fairly		
Yes	63	79
Not entirely	21	13
Not at all	15	8
Police treated victim with respect		
Yes	76	89
Not entirely	14	7
Not at all	10	4
<i>Unweighted base</i> ²	223	8,863

1. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

2. Base is crime incidents that were reported to police.

Table 1.14 Emotional impact of crime incident

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS	
	All hate crime ¹	All BCS crime
Respondent was emotionally affected		
Very much	38	17
Quite a lot	31	26
Just a little	23	43
Respondent was not emotionally affected	8	14
<i>Unweighted base</i>	420	22,065

Type of emotional response experienced²		
Anger	67	60
Annoyance	50	60
Shock	40	28
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	35	15
Fear	39	14
Anxiety or panic attacks	23	6
Crying/tears	13	9
Difficulty sleeping	17	8
Depression	20	6
Other	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	383	19,028

1. Excludes gender identity as questions on this strand were not included until 2011/12.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

Table 1.15 Perceptions of racially-motivated hate crime, by ethnic group

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11						
	White	All Non-White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or other	All adults
Perceived likelihood of being victim of racially-motivated crime							
'Very' or 'fairly' likely to be attacked because of skin colour/ethnic origin/religion	1	10	4	12	9	9	2
'Very' or 'fairly' likely to be harassed because of skin colour/ethnic origin/religion	1	15	13	17	12	11	3
'Very' or 'fairly' likely to be burgled	13	25	19	29	20	20	14
Worry about of being victim of crime							
'Very' worried about being attacked because of skin colour/ethnic origin/religion	3	16	14	16	16	13	5
'Very' worried about being a victim of any crime	6	18	21	18	18	16	7
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	20,745	1,638	143	777	436	282	22,402
Problem of racially-motivated crime							
in their area with racially-motivated hate crime	5	16	16	18	14	14	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	82,870	6,840	655	3,133	1,842	1,210	89,851

1. Questions on worry about crime and the likelihood of attack and harassment were only asked of one-quarter of the BCS sample.

Table 1.16 Age- and gender-motivated hate crime

England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS			
	Personal crime	Household crime	All crime
Age-motivated hate crime			
Incidents of hate crime (numbers, 000s) ¹	95	48	143
Incidence rates per 10,000 adults/households ²	21	21	*
Percentage victims once or more ³	0.2	0.1	0.3
Gender-motivated hate crime			
Incidents of hate crime (numbers, 000s) ¹	90	30	120
Incidence rates per 10,000 adults/households ²	20	13	*
Percentage victims once or more ³	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>91,313</i>	<i>91,338</i>	<i>91,313</i>

1. The numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the population estimates for England and Wales, and are averaged over the two survey years.

2. Rates for personal crime are quoted per 10,000 adults. Rates for household crime are quoted per 10,000 households.

3. Percentages for personal crime are based on adults. Percentages for household crime are based on households.

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

Table 1.17 Proportion of adults who were victims of age-motivated hate crime, by age and sex

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal age-motivated hate crime	All age-motivated hate crime ¹	Unweighted base
<i>% victims once or more:</i>			
ALL ADULTS	0.2	0.3	91,313
16-24	0.6	0.7	7,551
25-34	0.1	0.2	12,462
35-44	0.1	0.1	15,983
45-54	0.0	0.1	15,117
55-64	0.1	0.2	15,766
65-74	0.2	0.3	12,898
75+	0.3	0.6	11,536
Men	0.2	0.3	41,155
16-24	0.9	1.0	3,513
25-34	0.1	0.2	5,407
35-44	0.0	0.1	7,138
45-54	0.0	0.1	7,097
55-64	0.1	0.2	7,436
65-74	0.1	0.3	5,962
75+	0.2	0.4	4,602
Women	0.2	0.3	50,158
16-24	0.4	0.5	4,038
25-34	0.0	0.1	7,055
35-44	0.1	0.1	8,845
45-54	0.0	0.1	8,020
55-64	0.1	0.2	8,330
65-74	0.2	0.3	6,936
75+	0.4	0.7	6,934

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

Table 1.18 Proportion of adults who were victims of gender-motivated hate crime by age and sex

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS		
	Personal gender-motivated hate crime	All gender-motivated hate crime ¹	Unweighted base
<i>% victims once or more:</i>			
ALL ADULTS	0.2	0.2	91,313
16-24	0.3	0.4	7,551
25-34	0.3	0.4	12,462
35-44	0.2	0.2	15,983
45-54	0.0	0.1	15,117
55-64	0.0	0.1	15,766
65-74	0.0	0.0	12,898
75+	0.0	0.0	11,536
Men	0.1	0.1	41,155
16-24	0.1	0.1	3,513
25-34	0.2	0.2	5,407
35-44	0.1	0.1	7,138
45-54	0.0	0.1	7,097
55-64	0.0	0.1	7,436
65-74	0.0	0.0	5,962
75+	0.0	0.0	4,602
Women	0.2	0.3	50,158
16-24	0.6	0.7	4,038
25-34	0.5	0.7	7,055
35-44	0.2	0.3	8,845
45-54	0.1	0.2	8,020
55-64	0.1	0.2	8,330
65-74	0.0	0.1	6,936
75+	0.1	0.1	6,934

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

2 Use of the internet and cyber security

Jacqueline Hoare

2.1 SUMMARY

This chapter contains information from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey (BCS) on levels of internet use, concerns people may have about using the internet, and any measures taken to protect personal details when using the internet. Questions were asked of adults aged 16 or over in England and Wales. Headline findings are summarised below and interesting variations by age and sex are highlighted throughout the chapter.

Internet usage

According to the 2010/11 BCS, 78 per cent of adults had used the internet in the last year; men were more likely than women to have done so (81% and 75% respectively). Levels of usage decreased with increasing age, from 98 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds to 19 per cent of those aged 75 or older.

Among adults who had used the internet in the last year, the most commonly reported use was for emailing, instant messaging or visiting chat rooms (83% of internet users). Around three-quarters (77%) said they used the internet for buying goods or services online and 73 per cent to browse for news or homework. Half (50%) of adults said they used the internet for online government services.

Protection of personal details

Among adults who said they had used the internet for any of the three online activities of interest (buying goods or services, online banking or managing finances and online government services), level of worry about the security of the personal details entered online varied as follows:

- Of adults who said they used the internet for buying goods or services, 44 per cent said they were worried and just over a third of adults (37%) who reported using the internet for banking or managing finances were worried.
- Around a quarter of adults (26%) who said they had used the internet for government services were worried about their personal details being secure online, the lowest among users of each of these internet services.

The most commonly mentioned actions taken by adults to protect their personal details online were: having up-to-date security software installed on home computer (67%), using only well-known, popular or trusted sites (67%), and using secure sites (such as indicated by a closed padlock, 61%).

Perceived barriers to use

The main reason given by adults who said they had not used the internet for each of the three online activities of interest (buying goods or services, online banking or managing finances and online government services) was that there was no need to (36%, 33% and 53% respectively).

Concern about personal details being insecure was given as a reason that had stopped people using the internet most commonly for online banking or managing finances (34%), then for buying goods or services (26%) and then for accessing online government services (10%).

Concern about losing money or having money stolen was given as a reason by 16 per cent of adults in relation to stopping them accessing online banking or managing finances, then for buying goods or services (12%) and less commonly for online government services (3%).

2.2 INTRODUCTION

In November 2011 the Government published the UK Cyber Security Strategy¹ which focuses on all risks relating to internet use. By 2015, the Government's aspiration is that the measures outlined in the strategy will mean the UK is in a position where law enforcement is tackling cyber criminals, citizens know what to do to protect themselves, effective cyber security is seen as a positive for UK business, a thriving cyber security sector has been established, public services online are secure and resilient, and the threats to national infrastructure and national security have been confronted.

Since 2008/09, the British Crime Survey (BCS) has asked adults about their internet use and from 2010/11 it has also asked about perceived barriers to using the internet for any of three online activities of interest (buying goods or services, online banking or managing finances and online government services) and worry about the security of personal details when using the internet. Questions were also asked about any negative online experiences (such as a computer virus or loss of money) and measures taken to protect personal details when using the internet, relating to the 'citizens know what to do to protect themselves' element of the UK Cyber Security Strategy.

Details of the questions asked in 2010/11 are shown in Boxes 2.1 to 2.5 of this chapter. Further question development has taken place for the 2012/13 survey to add an additional focus on different ways of accessing the internet and on understanding why people take the measures they do to keep safe online (see Box 2.6; these data will be available from summer 2013).

The figures published here are based on the questions relating to internet use that were first asked in the 2010/11 BCS. As data from only one year are presented, it is not possible to make comparisons with earlier survey years.

2.3 LEVELS OF INTERNET USE

According to the 2010/11 BCS, 78 per cent of adults had used the internet (at home or elsewhere) in the 12 months prior to interview.² Men were more likely than women to have done so (81% and 75% respectively; Table 2.01).

As would be expected, levels of internet use decreased with increasing age, from 98 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds to 19 per cent of those aged 75 or older. Levels of use were similar for men and women in each age group between the ages of 16 to 64 (for example, 95% of men aged 25 to 34 and 94% of women aged 25 to 34). In the older age groups, however, men were significantly more likely to have used the internet in the last year than women:

- Just over half (53%) of men aged 65 to 74 had used the internet in the last year, higher than the two in five women in the 65 to 74 age group (39%).
- Men aged 75 or older were twice as likely as women in the same age range to have used the internet in the last year (27% and 13% respectively).

It is these differences in levels of internet use among those aged 65 or over that explain the overall difference that can be seen in internet usage between men (81%) and women (75%).

1 <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/cyber-security-strategy>

2 This figure corresponds closely with the 77 per cent of the UK population who had used the internet in the three months prior to a 2010 interview according to the National Statistics Omnibus survey (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/reli/rdit2/internet-access--households-and-individuals/2010/index.html>).

Frequency of internet use

Of the 78 per cent of adults who accessed the internet in the last year, nine in ten had used the internet more than once a week (91%) with around eight in ten (78%) having used it every day or almost every day (Table 2.02). This equates to around 71 per cent of all adults aged 16 or over having used the internet more than once a week in the last year and around 61 per cent having used it every day or almost every day (data not shown).

Among internet users, men (79%) were more likely than women (76%) to have used the internet on a daily or almost daily basis. As shown previously for usage overall, this difference can be largely explained by the disparity in frequency of usage among the older age groups, for example:

- Sixty-two per cent of men aged 75 or over who used the internet in the last year used it every day or almost every day, significantly higher than the 43 per cent of women in the same age group.

2.4 WHAT THE INTERNET IS USED FOR

Adults who had used the internet in the last year were asked what types of activities they had used the internet for, from a limited choice shown to them on a card (see Box 2.1). Only two per cent of adults said they did not use the internet for any of these activities.

Box 2.1 2010/11 BCS question (internet use module)

Respondents who said they had used the internet in the year prior to interview were asked:

Which, if any, of the following things do you use the internet for? (Respondents were asked to choose all options that applied from a card they were shown):

- Online banking or managing finances (e.g. paying credit cards)
- Buying goods or services (internet shopping, inc music/film downloads)
- Online government services (e.g. tax returns, DVLA, benefits)
- Social networking (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Bebo, MySpace) or blogging
- Email, instant messaging, chat rooms
- Browsing for news or homework (e.g. BBC, CNN, Wikipedia)
- None of these

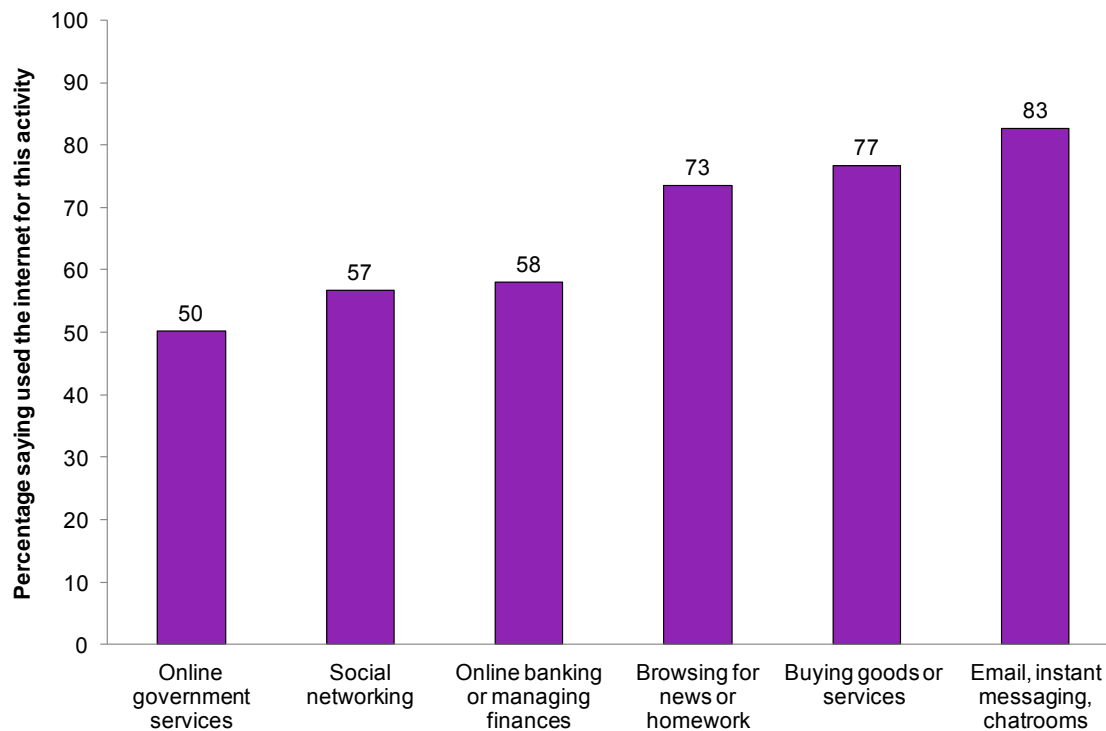
The most commonly reported use was for emailing, instant messaging or visiting chat rooms (83% of internet users). Around three-quarters (77%) said they used the internet for buying goods or services online (this includes internet shopping and music/film downloads) and 73 per cent to browse for news or homework. Half (50%) of adults said they used the internet for online government services (such as tax returns, activities relating to the DVLA, or benefits; Figure 2.1 and Table 2.03).

Among those that only used the internet for one activity (9%) it was most likely to be browsing for news or homework (31%) and least likely to be using online government services (1%; data not shown).

For most types of internet use (buying goods or services, browsing for news or homework, online banking or managing finances, online government services) the peak in levels of use (generally for 25 to 34 year olds) was followed by decreases with increasing age. For example (Figure 2.2):

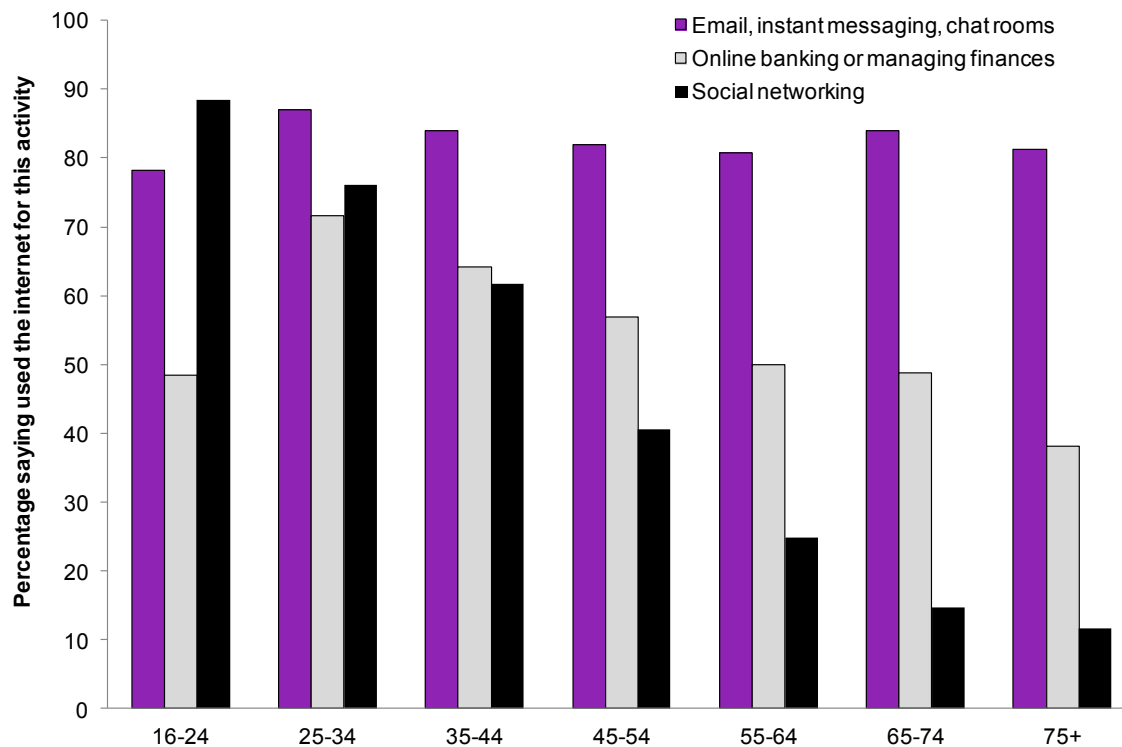
- Seventy-two per cent of 25 to 34 year olds who used the internet in the last year had done so for online banking, falling to 38 per cent of those aged 75 or over.

Figure 2.1 Types of activities that the internet is used for¹ among internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS



1. Not all internet activities are shown here as adults were given a choice of responses from a card (see Box 2.1).

Figure 2.2 Variation by age in use of activities among internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS



However, among adults who used the internet for emailing, instant messaging or visiting chat rooms (83% of internet users) the decline for older adults was less evident. There was a peak in levels of use for those aged 25 to 34 (87%), falling only to 81 per cent of those aged 75 or over.

Again, the pattern of use by age was different for adults using the internet for social networking (57% of internet users). This type of internet activity was most common for adults aged 16 to 24 (89%) compared with all other types of activity (e.g. 78% for emailing or instant messaging) and compared with all older age groups:

- There was a sharp decline in the proportion of adults who used the internet for social networking from those aged 16 to 24 (89%) to those aged 75 or over (12%).

The analysis that follows focuses on the three key activities which are now part of the UK Cyber Security Strategy: **buying goods or services, online banking or managing finances and online government services.**

Buying goods or services online was the most common (77%) of the three online activities of interest. Similar proportions of men and women used the internet for buying goods or services (78% and 76% respectively) and this activity was most likely to be done by internet-using adults aged 25 to 44 (25 to 34: 83%; 35 to 44: 82%).

Online banking or managing finances was an activity reported by 58 per cent of internet users. However, there was some variation by age and sex. Men (61%) were more likely to use the internet for banking or managing finances than women (55%).

As previously described, adults aged 25 to 34 (72%) were the most likely to use online banking or financial management compared with all other age groups, falling with increasing age to 38 per cent of those aged 75 or over. This finding by age holds true for each sex:

- There were statistically significantly higher proportions of men aged 25 to 34 and women aged 25 to 34 (74% and 69% respectively) who had used the internet for online banking compared with all other age groups within sex.

Half of internet-using adults (50%) accessed government services online (such as for tax returns); men were more likely to do so than women (55% compared with 45%). The youngest (16 to 24 year olds; 29%) and oldest (75 or over; 36%) age groups were least likely to use online government services with levels of use being generally similar among adults aged between 25 and 64 years old.

2.5 WORRY ABOUT SECURITY OF PERSONAL DETAILS

Adults who said they had used the internet for any of the three online activities of interest (buying goods or services, online banking or managing finances and online government services) were asked a follow-up question after each to gauge their level of worry about the security of personal details entered online (see Box 2.2 and Table 2.04).

- Of adults who said they used the internet for buying goods or services, 44 per cent said they were worried about the security of the personal details they had entered online (7% were 'very' worried and the remaining 37% were 'fairly' worried).
- Just over a third of adults (37%) who reported using the internet for banking or managing finances were worried about the security of their personal details when doing so; only seven per cent were 'very' worried.
- Around a quarter of adults (26%) who said they had used the internet for government services were worried about their personal details being secure online, the lowest among users of each of these internet services.

Box 2.2 2010/11 BCS question (internet use module)

For respondents who said they had used the internet for online banking or managing finances, for buying goods or services or for online government services:

When you use the internet for [this activity] how worried are you about the security of the personal details you have entered online? By personal details I mean details such as your name, bank account or credit card number, username or password. (Respondents were asked to choose all options that applied from a card they were shown):

- Very worried
- Fairly worried
- Not very worried
- Not at all worried

While not directly comparable, levels of worry about the security of personal details entered online appeared higher than for estimates of worry about other crime types from the BCS, for example, ten per cent of adults were worried about being a victim of burglary (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). However, levels of worry were lower than worry about being a victim of plastic card fraud (53% of plastic card owners, Moon *et al.*, 2010).

However, it is worth noting that overall between a half and three-quarters of internet users were not worried about the security of their personal details entered online when using the internet for the specified activities; that is, 56 per cent of adults who had used the internet for buying goods or services, 63 per cent who used online banking and 74 per cent who had used online government services.

There were some variations in levels of worry when considering personal characteristics, although fewer differences than found elsewhere in this chapter. Among those who had used the internet for buying goods or services, women were more likely than men to be worried about the security of their personal details online (46% and 42% respectively; Table 2.05).

It was clear that among adults who had used the internet to buy goods or services, those aged 16 to 24 were the least likely to be worried about the security of their personal details entered online (32%, compared with 51% of 45 to 54 year olds for example). While 16 to 24 year olds were not the highest online consumers of goods or services, seven in ten (71%) internet users said they did use the internet to buy goods or services. Of those that did, two-thirds (68%) were not worried about the security of personal details online.

2.6 PROTECTING PERSONAL DETAILS

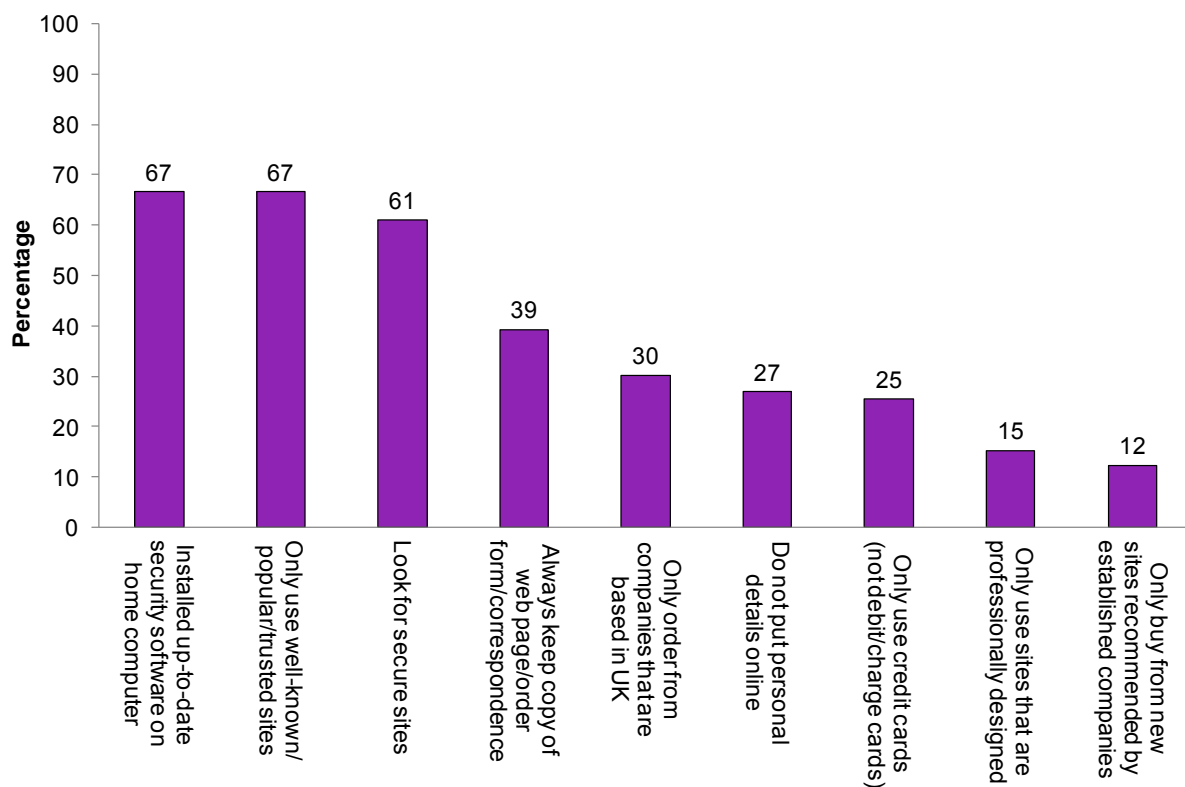
Adults who had used the internet in the last year were asked whether or not they had taken certain measures to protect personal details online (see Box 2.3).

Nearly everyone who used the internet reported that they had adopted at least one of the measures asked about. Only three per cent said they did nothing to protect their personal details as they were not worried about security.

Of the actions asked about, the most commonly mentioned were (Figure 2.3 and Table 2.06):

- Two-thirds of adults who had used the internet in the last year (67%) reported that they had up-to-date security software installed on a home computer.³
- Two-thirds (67%) said they only used well-known or popular or trusted sites.
- Three in five (61%) said they looked for secure sites (such as a closed padlock system).

Figure 2.3 Proportion of internet users aged 16 and over taking measures to protect personal details online, 2010/11 BCS



There were no statistically significant differences between men and women in the proportion who took the three most common actions, although there were some differences by age:

- Adults aged 75 or over were less likely to report having up-to-date security software installed than all younger age groups (53% compared with 67% of those aged 65 to 74 for example).
- People in the oldest age group were also least likely to have said they only used well-known or popular or trusted sites (52% compared with, for example, 66% of those aged 16 to 24).
- Adults aged 75 or over (45%) were generally less likely to look for secure sites than most younger age groups (for example, 65% of 45 to 54 year olds); however, the youngest adults aged 16 to 24 (54%) were generally less likely than older groups to look for secure sites (for example, 64% of 25 to 34 year olds).

³ Respondents were not asked specifically whether they had a home computer hence some of the 33 per cent who did not say they had security software installed may be accounted for by those that did not have a home computer and therefore could not have security software installed.

Box 2.3 2010/11 BCS question (internet use module)

Respondents who said they had used the internet in the year prior to interview were asked:

**Which of these things do you do to protect your personal details when using the internet?
(Respondents were asked to choose all options that applied from a card they were shown):**

- Only use well-known/popular/trusted sites
- Look for a secure site (closed padlock system/encrypted transaction/message that tells me site is secure)
- Always keep copy of web page/completed order form/email correspondence
- Only use credit cards (not debit or charge cards)
- Only order from companies which appear to be based in the UK
- Only buy from new sites which are recommended by other established companies
- Only use sites which look like they have been professionally designed
- Installed up-to-date security on home computer
- Do not put personal details online
- Other
- Nothing – not worried about security

Adults who used the internet most frequently were more likely to carry out the three most common actions:

- Compared with adults who had used the internet once a week or less, adults who had used the internet more than once a week were twice as likely to have installed up-to-date security software on a home computer (35% and 70% respectively) and to have looked for secure sites (32% and 64% respectively).⁴
- Adults who had used the internet more than once a week were also more likely to have said they only used well-known or popular or trusted sites (69%) compared with those using the internet less frequently (41%).

Around a quarter (27%) of adults who had used the internet in the last year said they did not put personal details online as a precautionary measure; those aged 55 or over were most likely to do this (for example, 42% of those aged 75 or over).

2.7 PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO INTERNET USE

Adults who said they had not used the internet for each of the three online activities of interest (buying goods or services, online banking or managing finances and online government services) were asked a follow-up question to see if there was anything that had stopped them doing so (see Box 2.4).

The main reason given by adults for not using the internet for these activities was that there was no need to (Tables 2.07a to 2.07c):

- Around a third of internet-using adults said there was no need to use the internet for buying goods or services (36%) or for online banking or financial management (33%).

⁴ Frequency of internet use was shown to be associated with experience of a computer virus in the last year (see Section 2.7); hence figures presented here show that frequent users were more likely to both have security software installed and also to have experienced a computer virus. However, it is not possible to say anything about the quality of the software installed or whether the software was installed before or after the computer virus was experienced.

- Just over half of adults (53%) reported that there was no need to use online government services.

This reason was generally given as a response irrespective of age and sex; however, young people aged 16 to 24 were more likely than any other age group to say there was no need to use the internet for online banking or managing finances (52%, compared with 34% of 25 to 34 year olds, for example) or for online government services (64%, compared with 54% of those aged 25 to 34, for example).

Box 2.4 2010/11 BCS question (internet use module)

The following question was asked of respondents who said they had not used the internet for online banking or managing finances, for buying goods or services or for online government services:

In the last 12 months is there anything that has stopped you using the Internet for [this activity]? (Respondents were asked to respond without any prompts from the interviewer):

- Lack of interest
- No need
- Lack of confidence/skills
- No computer or access
- Cannot afford it
- Feel too old
- Concern about my personal details being insecure
- Concern about losing money/having money stolen

Concern about personal details being insecure was given as a reason that had stopped people using the internet most commonly for online banking or managing finances (34%), then for buying goods or services (26%) and then for accessing online government services (10%).

Concern about losing money or having money stolen was a reason given by 16 per cent of adults in relation to stopping them accessing online banking or managing finances (the third most common reason for this activity), then for buying goods or services (12%) and less commonly for online government services (3%).

The proportion of internet users who were concerned about losing money or having money stolen was lower in relation to each of the three activities than concern about personal details being insecure; this is interesting because the loss of personal details is often associated with subsequent loss of money. Also, it may reflect that the financial loss tends to be borne by the financial institution (rather than victims) when money is taken from a bank account or credit card.

For each of the three activities it was clear that those in the youngest age group were least likely to give the reasons of being concerned about personal details being insecure or losing/having money stolen as barriers to internet usage compared with most of the older age groups. For example:

- Concern about personal details being insecure was given as a reason for not using the internet for buying goods or services by 11 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds, significantly lower than all older age groups (for example, 36% of those aged 75 or over).
- Internet users aged 75 or over were five times as likely (25%) as those aged 16 to 24 (5%) to report that concern about losing money or having money stolen was a reason for not using online banking or managing finances.

- Three per cent of those aged 16 to 24 who had used the internet in the last year but not for online government services reported that concern about personal details being insecure was a reason for not doing so, lower than the 20 per cent of adults aged 75 or over who gave the same reason.

Part of the UK Cyber Security Strategy includes 'The need for everyone to have the ability – in terms of skills, technology, confidence and opportunity – to access cyberspace'. Figures from the 2010/11 BCS showed that (Tables 2.07a to 2.07c):

- Lack of confidence or skills was reported as a reason stopping them using the internet for buying goods or services by five per cent of internet-using adults who did not use the internet for this activity. The equivalent figures for online banking or managing finances and online government services were seven and four per cent respectively.
- Among internet users who did not use the internet for each of the three activities, only very low proportions gave no computer or access to a computer as a reason stopping them from accessing goods or services, banking or financial management or government services online (2%, 1% and 1% respectively).

Although still a low proportion, women were more likely than men to say that lack of confidence or skills was a reason stopping them from using online banking or managing finances (8% and 6% respectively) or online government services (5% and 3% respectively).

Adults aged 16 to 34 who had not used the internet for buying goods or services were least likely to say that lack of confidence or skills was a reason stopping them using the internet for this activity (16 to 24 year olds: 1%; 25 to 34 year olds: 2%; compared with 13% of adults aged 65 to 74 for example).

Although there were some patterns in the data that suggested variation on barriers to internet use by age, these were not all statistically significant. This may in part be due to the small numbers of people responding to these questions when broken down by age group; small numbers will affect the tests of significance hence any real differences may not be detected.

2.8 NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES WHILE USING THE INTERNET

Adults who had used the internet in the last year were asked whether or not they had experienced certain types of negative behaviours or actions as a result of using the internet (see Box 2.5). This question is an indicator but not a measure of cyber-enabled crimes as the experiences asked about may or may not have been criminal.

Box 2.5 2010/11 BCS question (internet use module)

Respondents who said they had used the internet in the year prior to interview were asked:

In the last 12 months, have you personally experienced any of the things mentioned on this card while using the internet? (Respondents were asked to choose all options that applied from a card they were shown):

- A computer virus
- Loss of money
- Unauthorised access to/use of personal data (e.g. email account, bank account)
- Upsetting images/illegal images
- Abusive/ threatening behaviour
- None of these

Three in five adults (61%) said that they had not experienced any of these negative behaviours or actions; of those asked about, the most commonly cited was a computer virus which had been experienced by a third of internet-using adults (33%) in the last year. Six per cent of adults reported that someone had unauthorised access to or had used their personal data (for example, their email or bank account) and three per cent said they had lost money while using the internet (Tables 2a and 2.08).

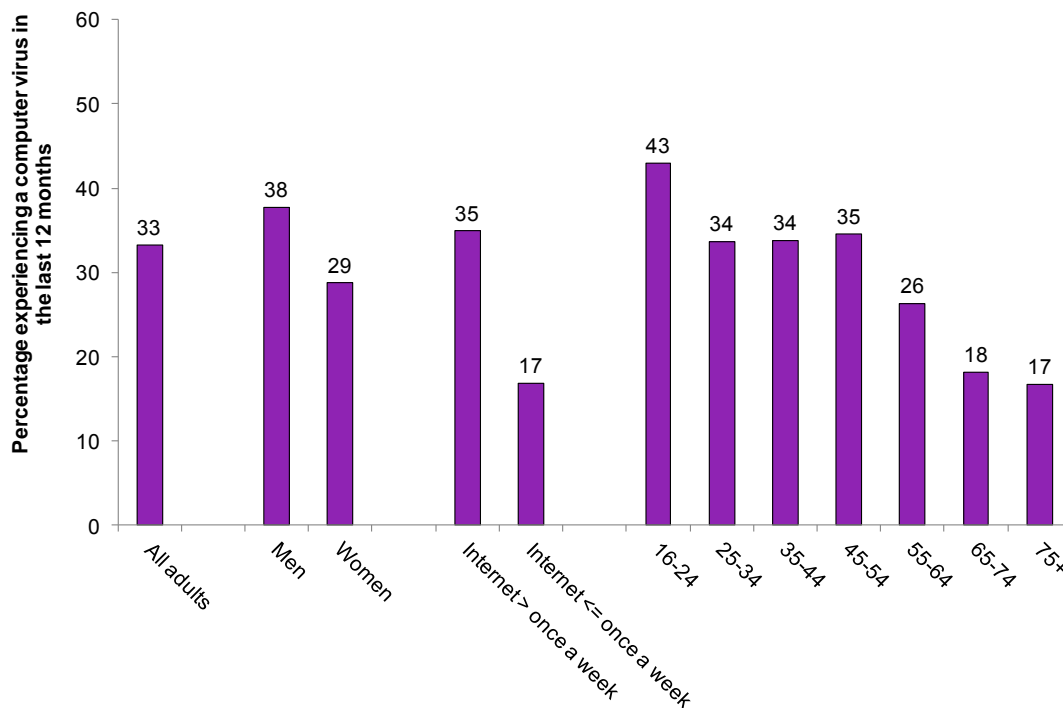
Table 2a Negative experiences in the last year among internet users aged 16 and over

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS						
	A computer virus	Unauthorised access to/use of personal data	Upsetting/illegal images	Loss of money	Abusive/threatening behaviour	None of these	Unweighted base ¹
All internet users	33	6	4	3	2	61	8,383

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year.

Focusing on the most common experience, there were clear differences in likelihood of experiencing a computer virus in the last year: this had been experienced by more men (38%) than women (29%) and by those in the youngest age group more than all other age groups (43% of 16 to 24 year olds compared with, for example, 34% of 25 to 34 year olds; Figure 2.4). In particular, young men aged 16 to 24 were the most likely to have experienced a computer virus in the last year (48%, higher than all other ages of men and also women).

Figure 2.4 Proportion of internet users aged 16 and over who experienced a computer virus in the last 12 months by age, sex and internet usage, 2010/11 BCS



Unsurprisingly, frequency of internet use was associated with experience of a computer virus in the last year. Adults who used the internet more than once a week were twice as likely to have had a computer virus as those using the internet once a week or less (35% and 17% respectively).⁵

⁵ Further analysis of these data suggests that the relationship between frequency of use and experience of a computer virus holds true irrespective of age.

Box 2.6 2012/13 BCS questions about internet use

The module of questions reported on in this chapter continues to be asked in the 2011/12 BCS. Amendments have been made for the 2012/13 survey to include the following questions:

Respondents who said they had used the internet in the year prior to interview will be asked:

Which of these have you used in the last 12 months to access the internet? (Respondents will be asked to choose all options that apply from a card they are shown):

- Desktop computer (at home or work)
- Laptop (at home or work)
- Laptop (away from home or work)
- Mobile phone or smartphone
- Handheld computer (e.g. iPad, tablet, palmtop)
- Games consol
- Digital TV
- Other

The following question is an amended version of a question reported on in this chapter. It asks respondents more generally about keeping safe online (rather than focusing solely on protecting personal details):

Which of these things do you do to keep yourself safe online, including protecting your personal details on the internet? (Respondents will be asked to choose all options that apply from a card they are shown):

- Only use well-known/popular/trusted sites
- Look for a secure site (closed padlock system/https://website address)
- Do not use public wi-fi/insecure wi-fi
- Password protect own internet network (broadband, wi-fi)
- Password protect device used to access the internet (laptop, computer, phone)
- Have up-to-date security software on home computer
- Only use credit cards (not debit or charge cards)
- Do not put personal details online
- Other
- Nothing – not worried about security

The following question will be asked of respondents who said they took any precautions at the previous question:

What are the main reasons, if any, that you take this/these precautions to keep yourself safe online? (Respondents will be asked to choose all options that apply from a card they are shown):

- Advice from family/friend/someone else
- Advertising by/advice from government
- Advice from police/crime prevention officer
- Media reports in newspapers/on TV/in other media
- Have had computer virus in the past
- Have lost money online in the past
- Have had personal details accessed without permission in the past
- Have received upsetting/illegal images in the past
- Have experienced abusive/threatening behaviour via the internet in the past
- Generally aware about risks of using the internet
- Other reason
- No particular reason

Table 2.01 Proportion of adults using the internet in the last year, by age and sex

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS	
		<i>Unweighted base¹</i>
ALL ADULTS	78	11,666
16-24	98	983
25-34	95	1,580
35-44	92	2,034
45-54	85	1,975
55-64	72	2,000
65-74	46	1,666
75+	19	1,428
Men	81	5,217
16-24	98	433
25-34	95	696
35-44	93	932
45-54	86	916
55-64	74	920
65-74	53	758
75+	27	562
Women	75	6,449
16-24	98	550
25-34	94	884
35-44	92	1,102
45-54	84	1,059
55-64	71	1,080
65-74	39	908
75+	13	866

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.02 Frequency of internet use among adults who used the internet in the last year, by age and sex

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS						
	More than once a week	Every day/almost every day	Two or three times a week	Once a week or less often	Once a week	Less than once a week	Unweighted base ¹
ALL INTERNET USERS	91	78	14	9	5	4	8,382
16-24	94	84	11	6	3	2	953
25-34	94	84	9	6	3	3	1,498
35-44	93	80	13	7	4	3	1,889
45-54	90	75	14	10	6	5	1,659
55-64	86	68	18	14	6	8	1,393
65-74	84	63	21	16	7	9	735
75+	80	54	26	20	10	10	255
Men	92	79	13	8	4	4	3,891
16-24	94	83	11	6	4	2	426
25-34	95	86	9	5	2	3	662
35-44	94	82	12	6	4	2	867
45-54	91	77	14	9	5	4	767
55-64	87	70	17	13	6	7	646
65-74	88	68	20	12	5	7	384
75+	82	62	20	18	11	7	139
Women	90	76	14	10	5	5	4,491
16-24	95	85	10	5	3	2	527
25-34	93	83	10	7	5	2	836
35-44	93	79	14	7	4	3	1,022
45-54	89	74	15	11	6	5	892
55-64	84	65	19	16	6	9	747
65-74	78	57	22	22	10	11	351
75+	76	43	34	24	10	14	116

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.03 Internet activities among adults who used the internet in the last year, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS							Unweighted base ¹
	Email, instant messaging, chat rooms	Buying goods or services	Browsing for news or homework	Online banking or managing finances	Social networking	Online government services	None of these	
ALL INTERNET USERS	83	77	73	58	57	50	2	8,383
16-24	78	71	70	48	89	29	1	953
25-34	87	83	77	72	76	56	1	1,498
35-44	84	82	79	64	62	58	1	1,890
45-54	82	78	76	57	41	56	2	1,659
55-64	81	72	68	50	25	53	3	1,393
65-74	84	68	63	49	15	49	4	735
75+	81	59	64	38	12	36	5	255
Men	83	78	77	61	55	55	2	3,891
16-24	79	71	75	49	87	32	2	426
25-34	87	84	80	74	74	61	1	662
35-44	84	82	82	67	60	62	1	867
45-54	81	80	80	60	40	62	2	767
55-64	81	73	70	54	22	58	3	646
65-74	84	70	67	54	16	59	5	384
75+	78	65	66	45	12	41	5	139
Women	83	76	70	55	58	45	2	4,492
16-24	78	70	65	48	90	25	0	527
25-34	87	82	74	69	78	52	0	836
35-44	83	83	76	61	64	54	1	1,023
45-54	82	76	72	54	41	50	2	892
55-64	81	72	66	46	28	48	4	747
65-74	84	66	58	42	14	36	3	351
75+	85	51	61	29	11	28	5	116
Internet usage								
More than once a week	87	80	77	62	60	54	1	7,542
Once a week or less often	38	39	38	18	22	14	12	840

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.04 Proportion of adults who had used the internet in the last year for each activity who were worried about the security of personal details entered online for that activity

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS		
	Buying goods or services	Online banking or managing finances	Online government services
Worried	44	37	26
Very worried	7	7	5
Fairly worried	37	30	21
Not worried	56	63	74
Not very worried	44	46	52
Not at all worried	12	17	23
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	6,414	4,807	4,308

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year and for each of these activities.

Table 2.05 Proportion of adults who had used the internet in the last year for each activity who were worried about the security of personal details entered online for that activity, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages		England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS				
	Buying goods or services	<i>Unweighted base¹</i>	Online banking or managing finances	<i>Unweighted base¹</i>	Online government services	<i>Unweighted base¹</i>
<i>Percentage saying they were 'very' or 'fairly' worried</i>						
ALL INTERNET USERS	44	6,414	37	4,807	26	4,308
16-24	32	671	31	459	22	268
25-34	43	1,244	35	1,055	21	852
35-44	44	1,548	35	1,209	26	1,103
45-54	51	1,292	42	949	29	920
55-64	50	1,020	45	694	31	738
65-74	48	496	40	347	26	341
75+	47	143	28	94	20	86
Men	42	3,013	36	2,349	25	2,219
16-24	28	300	31	203	21	133
25-34	42	561	37	490	23	416
35-44	41	705	33	578	25	540
45-54	51	612	40	473	26	475
55-64	47	477	39	349	29	386
65-74	46	271	42	195	24	215
75+	47	87	31	61	27	54
Women	46	3,401	38	2,458	27	2,089
16-24	36	371	30	256	23	135
25-34	43	683	33	565	19	436
35-44	47	843	37	631	27	563
45-54	52	680	44	476	32	445
55-64	53	543	51	345	34	352
65-74	50	225	38	152	29	126
75+	46	56	21	33	6	32
Internet usage						
More than once a week	44	6,075	37	4,646	26	4,171
Once a week or less often	52	339	38	161	30	137

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year and for each of these activities.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.06 Measures taken by adults who used the internet in the last year to protect personal details online, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS											
	Installed up-to-date security software on home computer	Only use well-known/ popular/ trusted sites	Look for secure sites	Always keep copy of web page/order form/ correspondence	Only order from companies that are based in UK	Do not put personal details online	Only use credit cards (not debit/charge cards)	Only use sites that are professionally designed	Only buy from new sites recommended by established companies	Some other security measure	Nothing - not worried about security	Unweighted base ¹
ALL INTERNET USERS	67	67	61	39	30	27	25	15	12	1	3	8,382
16-24	61	66	54	24	26	25	6	18	14	1	5	953
25-34	66	66	64	40	28	23	21	18	13	2	3	1,497
35-44	69	71	67	45	32	24	29	15	13	1	3	1,890
45-54	69	68	65	45	30	26	33	13	12	2	3	1,659
55-64	68	63	58	44	33	35	38	12	10	2	2	1,393
65-74	67	62	53	38	38	35	35	14	10	1	3	735
75+	53	52	45	29	34	42	31	12	9	1	4	255
Men	68	66	61	37	30	26	26	17	13	2	4	3,890
16-24	61	65	57	24	26	22	8	20	15	1	7	426
25-34	66	65	63	39	28	22	20	20	14	2	3	661
35-44	72	70	65	41	29	25	30	16	13	2	4	867
45-54	70	66	66	40	31	26	34	14	12	2	3	767
55-64	70	61	58	40	32	32	35	14	12	2	2	646
65-74	71	66	56	41	41	36	36	16	10	0	3	384
75+	54	53	47	30	35	41	32	15	9	2	2	139
Women	65	67	61	42	30	28	25	14	12	1	3	4,492
16-24	62	67	50	25	25	29	5	17	12	1	2	527
25-34	66	67	65	41	28	23	21	15	13	1	4	836
35-44	67	71	69	49	34	23	28	14	13	1	3	1,023
45-54	68	69	64	49	30	26	32	12	12	1	3	892
55-64	66	65	59	47	34	37	41	11	8	1	2	747
65-74	63	58	49	34	35	35	33	11	10	1	3	351
75+	51	51	44	29	32	44	29	8	9	0	6	116
Internet usage												
More than once a week	70	69	64	42	32	26	27	16	13	1	3	7,541
Once a week or less often	35	41	32	13	12	39	12	6	7	3	11	840

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.07a Reasons for not using the internet for buying goods or services among adults who used the internet in the last year, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS									
	No need	Concern about personal details being insecure	Lack of interest	Concern about losing money/having money stolen	Lack of confidence/skills	No computer or access to computer	Cannot afford it	Feel too old	None of these	Unweighted base ¹
ALL INTERNET USERS	36	26	14	12	5	2	1	1	20	1,966
16-24	45	11	13	7	1	1	2	0	29	282
25-34	45	23	14	9	2	1	1	0	20	252
35-44	35	29	12	8	4	2	2	0	19	342
45-54	31	29	16	14	7	2	1	0	17	366
55-64	27	34	15	20	8	2	1	3	18	373
65-74	29	37	13	17	13	2	0	1	11	239
75+	30	36	16	15	11	3	1	3	13	112
Men	38	25	14	10	4	2	1	0	22	877
16-24	43	8	14	2	1	0	0	0	36	126
25-34	52	23	11	8	1	0	1	0	17	100
35-44	34	29	13	6	3	3	1	0	20	162
45-54	33	29	17	12	6	1	0	0	19	155
55-64	35	29	15	17	5	3	1	0	21	169
65-74	27	40	12	19	13	2	0	0	10	113
75+	27	44	15	13	7	4	1	3	9	52
Women	34	26	14	14	6	1	2	1	18	1,089
16-24	46	13	12	12	1	2	4	0	23	156
25-34	38	23	17	11	3	2	2	0	23	152
35-44	37	29	11	9	6	1	3	0	17	180
45-54	30	29	16	15	9	2	1	0	16	211
55-64	18	39	15	23	11	1	1	5	15	204
65-74	30	33	14	15	13	2	0	2	13	126
75+	32	28	18	16	14	3	0	2	16	60
Internet usage										
More than once a week	37	28	12	13	4	1	1	1	20	1,465
Once a week or less often	34	19	21	9	10	3	1	1	19	500

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year but not for buying goods or services.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.07b Reasons for not using the internet for online banking or managing finances among adults who used the internet in the last year, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS									
	Concern about personal details being insecure	No need	Concern about losing money/having money stolen	Lack of interest	Lack of confidence/skills	No computer or access to computer	Feel too old	Cannot afford it	None of these	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	34	33	16	11	7	1	0	0	18	3,574
16-24	11	52	5	9	3	1	0	0	26	494
25-34	32	34	16	12	5	2	0	0	21	442
35-44	37	27	17	12	7	1	0	1	17	681
45-54	41	26	20	12	8	2	0	0	16	709
55-64	43	27	23	11	9	1	2	0	14	699
65-74	47	26	21	10	10	1	1	0	11	388
75+	51	25	25	12	11	2	3	0	6	161
Men	33	34	16	12	6	1	0	0	19	1,542
16-24	10	50	4	13	0	1	0	0	30	223
25-34	31	36	16	11	7	2	0	1	20	172
35-44	38	29	17	12	7	2	0	1	16	289
45-54	41	27	20	11	7	1	0	0	16	294
55-64	40	30	22	12	8	2	1	0	13	297
65-74	52	24	24	14	8	1	0	0	11	189
75+	50	22	25	12	7	2	3	1	7	78
Women	34	33	16	10	8	1	1	0	18	2,032
16-24	13	55	6	5	5	1	0	1	22	271
25-34	34	33	17	13	4	2	0	0	21	270
35-44	37	26	17	12	8	1	0	1	18	392
45-54	42	26	20	12	9	3	0	0	16	415
55-64	45	25	23	9	10	1	2	0	16	402
65-74	43	28	18	7	13	1	2	0	11	199
75+	51	27	24	12	15	1	3	0	5	83
Internet usage										
More than once a week	35	33	17	9	6	1	0	0	18	2,894
Once a week or less often	29	34	13	18	11	4	1	1	17	679

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year but not for online banking or managing finances.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.07c Reasons for not using the internet for online government services among adults who used the internet in the last year, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS									
	No need	Concern about personal details being insecure	Lack of interest	Lack of confidence/skills	Concern about losing money/having money stolen	No computer or access to computer	Cannot afford it	Feel too old	None of these	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	53	10	10	4	3	1	0	0	23	4,071
16-24	64	3	7	2	1	1	0	0	26	683
25-34	54	8	12	2	2	2	0	0	25	645
35-44	51	14	8	4	3	1	1	0	24	787
45-54	47	14	13	7	3	1	0	0	22	739
55-64	48	16	11	7	4	1	0	1	22	654
65-74	44	14	12	10	5	2	0	1	20	394
75+	44	20	7	10	4	2	1	3	19	169
Men	53	11	11	3	2	2	0	0	23	1,671
16-24	63	2	9	0	1	1	0	0	26	292
25-34	56	7	13	2	2	3	0	0	22	246
35-44	53	14	9	4	2	2	1	0	21	327
45-54	46	17	13	6	3	1	0	0	21	292
55-64	48	17	12	5	4	1	0	0	22	260
65-74	37	18	13	9	4	2	0	1	22	169
75+	47	20	7	3	3	2	1	4	20	85
Women	53	10	9	5	3	1	0	0	24	2,400
16-24	64	3	6	3	2	1	0	0	25	391
25-34	53	10	10	1	2	1	0	0	27	399
35-44	49	13	8	4	4	1	0	0	26	460
45-54	49	12	12	7	3	2	0	0	22	447
55-64	48	14	11	9	5	1	0	3	22	394
65-74	50	11	11	11	5	2	0	1	18	225
75+	41	20	7	18	4	1	0	2	18	84
Internet usage										
More than once a week	55	10	9	4	3	1	0	0	24	3,368
Once a week or less often	46	11	15	8	3	3	0	1	21	702

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year but not for online government services.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.08 Negative experiences in the last year among internet users, by age, sex and internet usage

Percentages	England and Wales, internet users aged 16 and over, 2010/11 BCS							Unweighted base ¹
	A computer virus	Unauthorised access to/use of personal data	Upsetting/ illegal images	Loss of money	Abusive/ threatening behaviour	None of these		
ALL INTERNET USERS	33	6	4	3	2	61	8,383	
16-24	43	6	5	3	6	50	953	
25-34	34	6	3	5	2	60	1,498	
35-44	34	7	5	4	2	60	1,890	
45-54	35	7	6	3	1	59	1,659	
55-64	26	4	3	2	1	69	1,393	
65-74	18	2	1	2	0	78	735	
75+	17	2	3	2	0	82	255	
Men	38	6	4	4	2	57	3,891	
16-24	48	7	5	4	5	45	426	
25-34	38	6	4	5	2	57	662	
35-44	39	7	5	5	1	56	867	
45-54	39	7	7	3	1	54	767	
55-64	32	5	2	2	1	63	646	
65-74	20	3	2	3	0	76	384	
75+	22	3	3	3	1	77	139	
Women	29	5	4	3	2	65	4,492	
16-24	38	6	4	2	6	55	527	
25-34	29	7	3	4	2	64	836	
35-44	29	6	5	3	2	65	1,023	
45-54	30	6	4	3	0	64	892	
55-64	21	4	3	2	1	75	747	
65-74	16	1	1	1	1	81	351	
75+	10	0	2	1	0	89	116	
Internet usage								
More than once a week	35	6	4	3	2	59	7,542	
Once a week or less often	17	2	2	1	1	79	840	

1. Base is the quarter-sample of the 2010/11 BCS who were asked questions about internet use who said they had used the internet in the last year.

2. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

3 Experimental statistics on the experience of crime among children aged 10 to 15

Ivy Lau and Jacqueline Hoare

3.1 SUMMARY

This chapter is based on data collected from 10 to 15 year olds who took part in the 2010/11 British Crime Survey (BCS). Questions were asked of children in England and Wales who had experienced a crime about the circumstances of the incident, any details on the offender(s) and their views of the incident.

The nature of violence

Any differences between the nature of violent incidents experienced by children and adults have been highlighted here, although these naturally reflect the differing lifestyles of children and adults.

- The majority of violent incidents experienced by children took place in or around school (56%) whereas for adults most incidents took place on the street (30%).
- The vast majority of violent incidents experienced by children took place on a weekday (89%) and during daylight (88%) in contrast with adults who tended to experience violent incidents during the evening or at night (67%).
- Violent incidents experienced by children were more likely to involve an offender that was well known to the victim (56%) than incidents experienced by adults (34%).
- Around three-fifths of violent incidents among children involved a single offender (61%), and one-fifth (22%) involved four or more offenders, a similar distribution to adult incidents (66% and 19% respectively).

The nature of theft

- Around half (46%) of incidents of theft experienced by children occurred in or around school.
- Similar to violent incidents, thefts experienced by children were most likely to have occurred during a weekday (85%) and to have taken place during daylight hours (86%).
- Incidents of theft were more likely to be perpetrated by a friend than for violent incidents (22% and 7% respectively).
- Items most likely to be stolen included mobile phones (24% of incidents) and bicycles (21%).

Variation in violence victimisation rates among children

- Boys were around twice as likely as girls to have been a victim of violence (9.5% and 4.1% respectively).
- Children with a long-standing illness or disability were more likely to have experienced a violent incident compared with children without an illness or disability (15.0% and 6.1% respectively).
- Children who had been bullied in the last 12 months had a much higher violence victimisation rate (20.8%) than those who had not been bullied (3.3%), not unexpectedly as children perceived that three in five violent incidents (62%) were part of a series of bullying.

3.2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is based on data collected from 10 to 15 year olds who took part in the 2010/11 British Crime Survey (BCS). Around 3,850 children took part in the survey after being randomly selected from within households already taking part in the main survey.

All children who were interviewed were asked questions about their experience of crime (details of the questions are published via the [Economic and Social Data Service](#)). This chapter reports on the circumstances of violence and theft incidents experienced by 10-to-15-year-old children in the 12 months prior to interview. Victims of such incidents were asked a series of questions relating to their experience including information about the circumstances of the incident, any details on the offender(s) and the child's view of the nature of the incident.

Estimates of victimisation for 10 to 15 year olds from the 2010/11 BCS have previously been published as experimental statistics (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). The information included in this publication provides a more detailed picture of children's experiences of victimisation and thus a greater understanding of the nature of these crimes. The figures presented are restricted to those included in the more focused method of counting crime against children (the 'Preferred measure').² This takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident and thus includes incidents where:

- the offender³ was not known (e.g. stranger, tradesman, pupil from another school); or
- the offender³ was known, but aged 16 or over and not a family member (e.g. neighbour, older friend, teacher); or
- the offender³ was known and either a family member or aged under 16 (e.g. parent, sibling, school-friend) and there was visible injury or theft or damage involving a 'high value' item; or
- a weapon⁴ was involved.

The analysis presented in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 about the nature of violence and the nature of theft is based on incidents rather than victims (who may have experienced more than one incident). These data are being published for the first time. In contrast, information presented in section 3.5 on the variation in victimisation rates⁵ among children is victim-based data (a victim may experience more than one incident of crime, but would only be included once). See Section 4 of the [British Crime Survey Dataset User Guide](#)¹ (Children aged 10 to 15) for more information on victim- and incident-based analysis.

Data on the nature of crimes experienced by adults aged 16 or over from the BCS are published annually.⁶ Where possible, comparisons are made here to highlight how similar or different victimisation experiences are for adults and children. Due to the small size of the sample, it is not possible to break down incidents of theft experienced by children into smaller offence groups (theft from the person, for example). Hence it is not possible to compare the nature of theft experienced by children with previously published data on the experience of adult respondents due to the different

1 <http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=6937>

2 For more details see Appendix 1 of Chaplin *et al.* (2011).

3 If there was more than one offender, the incident was included if just one of the offenders matched this criterion.

4 A 'weapon' constitutes any item that was considered to be a weapon by the victim; this includes knives, sticks, stones and bottles.

5 See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information.

6 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/crime/crime-statistics/bcs-supplementary-tabs/>

presentation of data. Nor is it possible to examine the nature of vandalism incidents due to the small size of the sample.⁷

Any differences in BCS estimates from the 10-to-15-year-old survey that are described in this chapter are statistically significant at the five per cent level (see Section 8 of the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#)). Considerably fewer individuals are sampled for the 10-to-15-year-old survey than for the adult survey and therefore estimates based on the 10-to-15-year-old survey have a larger margin of error. This means that, compared with the adult survey, differences between estimates must be larger before we can be confident that they are statistically significant.

Victimisation estimates from BCS interviews with 10 to 15 year olds have been designated as experimental statistics, that is, as new Official Statistics undergoing evaluation and published to involve users and stakeholders in their development as a means to build in quality at an early stage. As such, the statistics are subject to further refinement and review. Hence, figures have not yet been considered for accreditation as National Statistics but this chapter has been produced in compliance with the Official Statistics Code of Practice.⁸

3.3 THE NATURE OF VIOLENCE

According to the 2010/11 BCS, there were an estimated 576,000 incidents of violence experienced by children aged 10 to 15 in the last 12 months (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). Violence as measured by the BCS includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury (see Section 5.1 of the [User Guide](#) for more details).

Figures presented in this section on violent incidents experienced by children have been compared with the nature of violent incidents experienced by adults⁹ to highlight any variations, although naturally these reflect the differing lifestyles of children and adults.

The circumstances of violence

Experimental statistics from the 2010/11 BCS showed that the majority of all violent incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 took place in or around school (56%), with 36 per cent outside the school building¹⁰ and 19 per cent inside the school building (Table 3.01).

Sixteen per cent of incidents occurred around the home¹¹ and a further 13 per cent at a park, common or open space.

Obviously, this differs from the nature of violent incidents experienced by adults where most incidents took place on the street (30%) or around the home (26%), and only eight per cent took place around work.¹² This reflects the different lifestyles of children and adults.

Around nine in ten violent incidents experienced by children took place on a weekday (89%). Three-quarters of incidents (76%) took place during the daytime on a weekday with 13 per cent taking place on a weekday evening (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.02). This contrasts with the experiences of adults where around half (55%) of incidents occurred during the week (Figure 3.1).

While the majority (88%) of violent incidents experienced by 10 to 15 year olds took place during daylight, the majority of incidents experienced by adults (67%) took place during the evening or at night.

7 It would require a large expansion of the sample at substantial cost to provide this more detailed breakdown of theft categories or to present the data on the nature of criminal damage.

8 <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

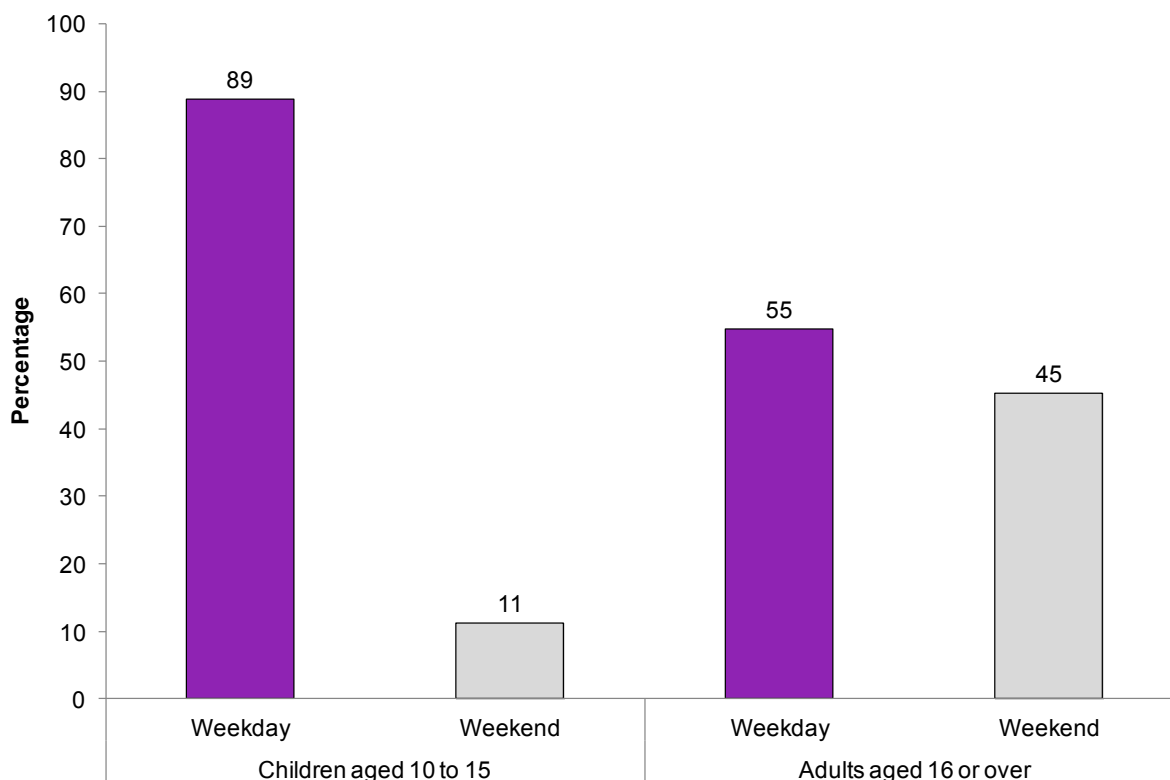
9 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/nature-violent-crime>

10 This comprises playground, street or car park.

11 This comprises home, garage, shed, car park or nearby street.

12 Includes work premises, whether inside/outside or work garage/car parks.

Figure 3.1 Proportion of violent incidents experienced by children and adults by timing of incident, 2010/11 BCS



Offenders involved in violence

Given the nature of violent offences, victims of violence are more likely to be able to say something about the offender than for other types of crime (see Box 3.1). This was the case for 93 per cent of violent incidents that children experienced, a lower proportion than for adults (99%).

Around three-fifths of violent incidents among children involved a single offender (61%), and one-fifth (22%) involved four or more offenders (Table 3.03). This was a similar distribution to adult incidents (66% and 19% respectively).

The majority of violent incidents were carried out by someone in the victim’s age group: in three-quarters of incidents (76%) the offender¹³ was thought to be aged 10 to 15 by the victim and the majority (68%) were perpetrated by pupil(s) at school.

Box 3.1 Victim’s knowledge of offender(s)

BCS 10-to-15-year-old respondents were asked whether they have any information about the offender(s) for any incidents they had experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. Thus, where the offender-victim relationship or any other information about the offender is stated, the proportion is based on those incidents where the respondent has some knowledge of the offender – this is referred to in the text as “able to say something” about the offender(s).

¹³ In this chapter ‘the offender’ relates to the one offender in an incident where there was one single offender, but in cases where there was more than one offender, ‘the offender’ relates to at least one of the perpetrators.

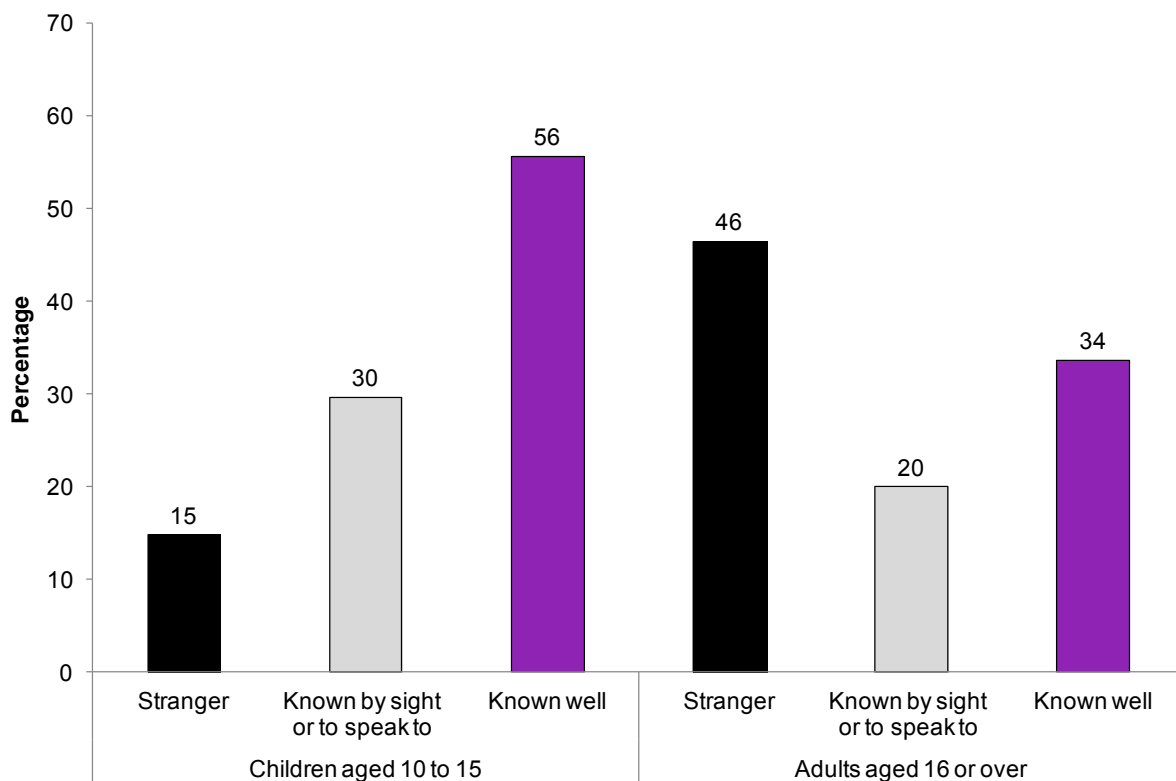
Most violent incidents experienced by children involved male offender(s) (76%), a similar level to that reported by adult victims of violence (79%).

In the majority of violent incidents experienced by children the offender was known to the respondent (Figure 3.2).

- In around half of violent incidents (56%) the offender was known well to the victim.
- In 30 per cent of violent incidents the victim knew the offender by sight or to speak to.
- In 15 per cent of incidents of violence the child victim stated that the offender was a stranger.

This differs from the nature of violent incidents experienced by adults, where the offender was most commonly a stranger (46%) and in around a third of incidents the offender was well known to the victim (34%; Figure 3.2).¹⁴

Figure 3.2 Proportion of violent incidents experienced by children and adults by relationship to the offender, 2010/11 BCS



Injuries and weapons

Four in five violent incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 resulted in some form of injury (81%), the majority being minor bruising or black eyes (59%). One in ten violent incidents resulted in the victim requiring some form of medical attention (12%; Table 3.04).

¹⁴ For adults, the offender-victim relationship is classified as 'strangers' if the victim did not know and had never seen the offender(s) before (as for children) but also if the victim did not have any information about the offender(s). This has little effect on the proportions as in 99 per cent of violent incidents the adult victim was able to say something about the offender.

In just over a half (55%) of violent incidents experienced by adults physical injury was sustained; and a third of incidents resulted in minor bruising or black eyes. This may be a reflection of the differences between children and adults, where adults do not tend to engage in low-level assaults on their peers.

Just under a quarter of violent incidents experienced by 10 to 15 year olds involved the use of a weapon¹⁵ (23%), which was a similar proportion to violent incidents experienced by adults (20%). In violent incidents among children which involved a weapon, the most common weapon involved was a stick, club or hitting instrument (41%). One-quarter of such incidents involved the use of stones, bricks or concrete and one in nine (11%) involved a knife, screwdriver or stabbing instrument (Table 3.05). Caution should be used when interpreting these estimates of the type of weapon used in violent incidents experienced by children as they are based on a low number of cases. For more information on the type of injury sustained by children from the BCS 10-to-15s survey; see Chapter 3 of '[Crime in England and Wales 2010/11](#)' (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011).

Perceptions of violence

Experimental statistics from the 2010/11 BCS showed that 70 per cent of violent incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 were not perceived to be a crime by the victim; with 37 per cent perceiving the incident to be 'wrong, but not a crime' and 33 per cent perceiving it as 'just something that happens' (Table 3.06).

Children perceived that three in five violent incidents (62%) that took place were part of a series of bullying. For more information on the experience of bullying from the BCS children's survey see Chapter 3 in '[Supplementary Volume 3 to Crime in England and Wales 2009/10](#)' (Hoare *et al.*, 2011).

Reporting of violence

Overall, the police came to know about 14 per cent of all violent incidents against 10 to 15 year olds. This is lower than the equivalent figure for adults (41%), which is to be expected considering some of the violence that children experience would likely not be reported to the police and may be dealt with by another authority figure, such as a teacher or parent. Indeed, the majority of violent incidents that occurred in or around school were reported by children to a teacher (85%; Table 3.07).

3.4 THE NATURE OF THEFT

According to the 2010/11 BCS, there were an estimated 275,000 incidents of theft experienced by children aged 10 to 15 in the last 12 months (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011).

Estimates of thefts experienced by children on the BCS are based on (see Section 5.2 of the [User Guide](#) for more details):

- Personal thefts: including theft from the person (snatch theft, stealth theft and attempts) and other theft of personal property (for example, theft of items the respondent was not carrying or holding at the time of incident).
- Household thefts: including theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged *solely* to the child respondent.¹⁶

The nature of overall thefts from the 2010/11 BCS 10-to-15s survey is presented here; the separate theft offences are not reported due to low prevalence in some categories. As previously noted (see

15 A 'weapon' constitutes any item that was considered to be a weapon by the victim (whether adult or child); this includes knives, sticks, stones and bottles.

16 This broadens the scope of personal victimisation but may also result in an overlap in theft offences reported on the adult survey; the extent to which this happens will be evaluated in the future.

Section 3.2), it is not possible to make comparisons with the nature of theft experienced by adults. Instead, comparisons are made with the nature of violence experienced by children.

The circumstances of thefts

Experimental statistics from the 2010/11 BCS showed that 46 per cent of theft incidents experienced by children occurred in or around school, a lower proportion than for violent incidents (56%). However, thefts were more likely to occur inside a school building than violent incidents (34% compared with 19%). Incidents of theft were also more likely to occur in or around the home (27%) compared with violent incidents (16%; Table 3.01).

Similar to violent incidents, incidents of theft experienced by 10 to 15 year olds were most likely to have occurred during a weekday (85% of theft incidents similar to 89% of violent incidents) and to have taken place during daylight hours (86% and 88% respectively; Table 3.02).

Offenders involved in thefts

As expected, compared with violent incidents, victims of theft were much less likely to be able to say something about the perpetrator of the incident (for example, because some thefts were of unattended items). The following analysis therefore relates only to the 44 per cent of incidents where the child was able to say something about the offender (see Box 3.1 and Table 3.03).

Two-thirds (65%) of theft incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 involved a single offender, which was a similar proportion to that for violent incidents (61%). However, incidents of theft were less likely to involve four or more offenders compared with incidents of violence (9% and 22% respectively).

In 80 per cent of incidents of theft where the victim was able to say something about the offender, the offender was perceived to be aged 10 to 15, a similar proportion to that for violent incidents (76%). Again this suggests that the majority of offences are carried out by perpetrators in the victim's age group.

In 17 per cent of incidents of theft the offender was a stranger, which was similar to violent incidents (16%). However, there was a lower proportion of theft incidents where the offender was known well (44%) compared with violent incidents (56%).

The victim's relationship to the offender in incidents of theft generally differed to those in violent incidents. For example, of the incidents where the victim was able to say something about the offender:

- Incidents of theft were less likely to be perpetrated by a pupil from the victim's own school compared with incidents of violence (54% and 68% respectively).
- Incidents of theft were more likely to be perpetrated by a friend than for violent incidents (22% and 7% respectively).

Items stolen

Four in five (79%) incidents of theft (including attempted thefts) experienced by children resulted in an item being stolen. Items most commonly stolen were (Table 3.08):

- a mobile phone (24% of incidents);
- a bicycle or bicycle parts (21%);

- cash (16%); and
- clothing (12%).

Perceptions of thefts

Incidents of theft experienced by children aged 10 to 15 were perceived in a different way to violent incidents, for example (Table 3.06):

- Incidents of thefts were more likely to be perceived as a crime compared with violent incidents (55% and 30% respectively).
- Theft incidents were much less likely to be perceived as part of a series of bullying compared with violent incidents (13% compared with 62%).

Reporting of thefts

Despite incidents of theft being more likely to be perceived by children as a crime compared with violent incidents, the reporting rates were similar for the two types of offences (Table 3.07):

- Police came to know about 13 per cent of theft incidents experienced by 10 to 15 year olds, similar to the 14 per cent of violent incidents reported to the police.
- Eighty-four per cent of theft incidents that occurred in or around school were reported to a teacher as were 85 per cent of violent incidents.

3.5 VARIATION IN VICTIMISATION RATES AMONG CHILDREN

Headline victimisation rates¹⁷ for violence, theft and vandalism for 10 to 15 year olds from the 2010/11 BCS have previously been published as experimental statistics (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). Evidence from the main BCS has repeatedly shown that victimisation rates among adults vary depending on the characteristics of victims (see, for example, Flatley *et al.*, 2010); hence similar analysis has now been carried out on the data collected from children.

This section focuses on the variation in victimisation rates according to personal, household and area characteristics¹⁸ (see Tables 3.09 and 3.10). However, some of these demographic characteristics may be inter-related so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation.

In general, caution should also be used when interpreting estimates that are based on a low number of cases. This is notably true for certain characteristics associated with children in this sample, such as having been bullied or living in a flat or in an area of high physical disorder. It should also be noted that tests of statistical significance are related to sample size; it may be that some apparently large differences shown in the tables are not statistically significant and could be due to sampling variation. Only statistically significant differences are highlighted in the text.

17 See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information about victimisation (prevalence) rates on the BCS.

18 See Section 7 of the [User Guide](#) for more details of these characteristics.

Overall, there was little variation in theft or damage victimisation rates among children according to associated personal, household or area characteristics (although levels of bike theft were higher for boys (1.8%) than for girls (0.6%)). Hence the following commentary considers only variations in violence and overall crime victimisation rates among children.¹⁹

Violence victimisation among children

According to the 2010/11 BCS, 6.9 per cent of children aged 10 to 15 had experienced a violent crime in the last 12 months (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011 and Tables 3.9 and 3.10). Boys were around twice as likely as girls to have been a victim of violence (9.5% and 4.1% respectively). This was also true looking at grouped ages (Table 3.09):

- Boys aged 10 to 12 (9.6%) and also boys aged 13 to 15 (9.4%) were each more likely to have been victims of violence than both girls aged 10 to 12 (4.8%) and girls aged 13 to 15 (3.5%).

Around 3.1 per cent of adults had experienced a violent crime in the last year (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). Similar to the gender difference noted among children, men were twice as likely to be a victim of violent crime as women (4.1% and 2.2% respectively).²⁰

The pattern by age was less clear, however, as ten year olds had the highest victimisation rate (11.6%) compared with all other ages (for example, 5.7% of 11 year olds) but there were no statistically significant differences between any of the other ages. Considering other personal characteristics of children, experimental statistics from the 2010/11 BCS showed that:

- Children with a long-standing illness or disability were more than twice as likely to have experienced a violent incident compared with children without an illness or disability (15.0% and 6.1% respectively).
- Children who had been bullied in the last 12 months had a much higher violence victimisation rate (20.8%) than those who had not been bullied (3.3%). This is not unexpected as violence can often form part of the bullying experience. As discussed in Section 3.3, 62 per cent of violent incidents were perceived to be part of a series of bullying.

There was also variation in violence victimisation among children according to some household characteristics (Table 3.10):

- Children who lived in a household with one adult were more likely to have experienced a violent incident in the last year (9.4%) compared with children who lived in a household with more than one adult (6.2%).
- Children who lived in social-rented property had the highest violence victimisation rate (11.6%) compared with 6.6 per cent of children in private-rented accommodation and 5.2 per cent of those in owner-occupied accommodation.
- Children who lived in households with an income of less than £20,000 were more likely to have been a victim of violence (less than £10,000: 12.5%, from £10,000 to less than £20,000: 10.6%) compared with children who lived in households with all higher incomes (for example, £50,000 or more: 5.4%; Figure 3.3).

¹⁹ Figures presented here are based on the more focused method of counting crime against children (the Preferred measure) which takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident but will still include incidents of a serious nature even if they took place at school.

²⁰ See <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/> for estimates on the proportion of adults who were victims of violence by offence type and personal characteristics in Table 1 of the 'Demographic tables – Crime in England and Wales 2010/11'.

Figure 3.3 Variation in violence victimisation rate among children aged 10 to 15 by household income, 2010/11 BCS

As with adults,²¹ violence victimisation rates were higher in more deprived areas. Children living in an area of high physical disorder were around twice as likely to have been a victim of violence as those living in an area that did not have a high level of disorder (12.5% and 6.5% respectively). Similarly, children living in the most deprived output areas according to the crime deprivation index (9.7%) were around twice as likely to have experienced violence in the last year as those living in the least deprived output areas (5.0%).

The level of violence victimisation among 10 to 15 year olds was similar in urban and rural areas (6.9% and 6.7% respectively). This distribution is different to that of adults; adults living in an urban area were more likely to be a victim of a violent offence than those living in a rural area (3.4% compared with 2.0%).²¹

Overall victimisation among children

For children, most of the variation seen in being a victim of any crime is due to the variation in violence victimisation, as the smaller degree of variation in theft and damage victimisation rates only has a minor effect.

Experimental statistics from the 2010/11 BCS showed that 11.7 per cent of children aged 10 to 15 had experienced a crime in the last 12 months (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011 and Tables 3.09 and 3.10). This figure encompasses the 11.4 per cent of children who experienced a crime against the person (that is, an offence of violence or theft) and 0.4 per cent who had experienced a crime against personal property (that is, criminal damage, Tables 3.09 and 3.10).

²¹ See <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/> for estimates on the proportion of adults who were victims of violence by offence type and personal characteristics in Table 2 of the 'Demographic tables – Crime in England and Wales 2010/11'.

Boys were more likely than girls to have been a victim of any BCS crime (14.6% and 8.6% respectively). There was no variation by age so this held true when looking at grouped ages (Table 3.09):

- Boys aged 10 to 12 (14.5%) and also boys aged 13 to 15 (14.7%) were each more likely to have been victims of crime than girls aged 10 to 12 and girls aged 13 to 15 (both 8.6%).

As shown for violence victimisation, rates of overall victimisation were considerably higher among children with a long-standing illness or disability and those who had been bullied in the last year:

- Children with a long-standing illness or disability were more likely to have been a victim of crime compared with children without an illness or disability (18.8% and 11.0% respectively).
- Children who had been bullied in the last 12 months had a much higher victimisation rate (28.7%) than those who had not been bullied (6.7%).²²

There were similar patterns for crime victimisation overall as shown for violence victimisation when looking at household characteristics (Table 3.10):

- Children who lived in a household with one adult were more likely to have experienced a crime in the last year (16.0%) compared with children who lived in a household with more than one adult (10.5%).
- Children who lived in social-rented property had the highest victimisation rate (17.4%, compared with 12.0% of children in private-rented accommodation and 9.4% in owner-occupied accommodation).
- Children who lived in households with lower incomes were the most likely to have been a victim of crime (for example, less than £10,000: 18.1%, compared with £50,000 or more: 9.3%).

Again, as for violence, there was a similarity in children's victimisation rates in urban and rural areas (11.6% and 11.8% respectively). There was also a clear pattern in levels of victimisation according to the crime deprivation index:

- Children living in the most deprived areas (according to the crime deprivation index) were most likely to have been a victim of crime (15.1%), higher than the 12.0 per cent of children in the 60 per cent of areas between the most and least deprived areas. These figures were both higher than the 8.6 per cent of children living in the least deprived areas (according to the crime deprivation index).

²² This has already been shown for violence, but holds true for theft as well: 11.3 per cent of children who had been bullied in the last month had been victims of theft, higher than the 3.7 per cent of children who had not been bullied.

Table 3.01 Experimental statistics: Where incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 took place

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS	
	All violence ¹	All thefts ¹
In or around school	56	46
<i>Inside school building</i>	19	34
<i>Outside school building (playground/street/car park)</i>	36	12
In or around home/housing estate	16	27
Park/common/open space	13	7
Other public location (incl transport)	9	9
Elsewhere	6	10
<i>Unweighted base</i>	426	312

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

Table 3.02 Experimental statistics: Timing of when incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 took place

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS	
	All violence ¹	All thefts ¹
Weekday	89	85
<i>Weekday daytime</i>	76	75
<i>Weekday evening</i>	13	10
Weekend ²	11	15
<i>Unweighted base</i>	419	296
Daylight	88	86
Dark	6	12
Dawn/dusk	6	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	425	297
Term time	88	82
School holidays	12	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	404	298

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

2. Weekend includes Friday night.

Table 3.03 Experimental statistics: Offender characteristics in incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS	
	All violence ¹	All thefts ¹
Able to say something about offender(s)	93	44
<i>Unweighted base</i>	424	309

Number of offender(s)		
One	61	65
Two	11	22
Three	6	5
Four or more	22	9
Sex of offender(s)		
Male(s)	76	76
Female(s)	16	19
Both	8	5
Age of offender(s)²		
Aged under 10	10	5
Aged 10 to 15	76	80
Aged 16 to 19	12	15
Aged 20 or older	4	4
Relationship to victim³		
Stranger	15	17
Known by sight or to speak to	30	39
Known well	56	44
<i>Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about the offender)</i>	395	119

Pupil at your school	68	54
Young people from local area	16	10
Friend (incl boy/girlfriend)	7	22
Other relationship	12	18
<i>Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about an offender who was 'known')</i>	321	98

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one offender could be involved.

3. Where there was more than one offender a priority order was applied to the data so that 'Known well' would take precedence over 'Known by sight or to speak to' which would in turn take precedence over 'Stranger'. For example if there were two offenders, one 'Known well' and the other a 'Stranger' this would be categorised as 'Known well'.

Table 3.04 Experimental statistics: What injuries were sustained in violent incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS
	All violence ¹
Sustained an injury	81
Received some form of medical attention	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>414</i>

Type of injury	
Minor bruise/black eye	59
Scratches	31
Marks on skin	19
Severe bruising	14
Cuts	10
Serious injury ²	7
Hurt but no marks on skin	5
Some other injury	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>294</i>

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

2. Serious injury includes: facial/head injuries, broken nose, concussion, broken bones.

Table 3.05 Experimental statistics: What weapons were used in violent incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS
	All violence ¹
Weapon used	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>403</i>

Stick/club/hitting implement	41
Stones/brick/concrete	25
Knife/screwdriver/stabbing implement	11
Something else	33
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>106</i>

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

Table 3.06 Experimental statistics: Perceptions of incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS	
	All violence ¹	All thefts ¹
Incident perceived as a crime	30	55
Incident not perceived as a crime	70	45
<i>Incident perceived to be wrong, but not a crime</i>	37	24
<i>Incident perceived to be just something that happens</i>	33	21
<i>Unweighted base</i>	412	307
Incident perceived as part of a series of bullying	62	13
<i>Unweighted base</i>	403	306

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

Table 3.07 Experimental statistics: Who incidents experienced by children aged 10 to 15 were reported to

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS	
	All violence ¹	All thefts ¹
Whether police came to know about the incident	14	13
<i>Unweighted base</i>	423	308
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
<i>Reported to at school</i>		
Teacher	85	84
Friend	17	27
Someone else at school (incl prefect)	15	18
<i>Unweighted base (only includes incidents that occurred at school)</i>	138	106

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

Table 3.08 Experimental statistics: What items were stolen in thefts experienced by children aged 10 to 15

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS
	All thefts ¹
Any item was stolen²	79
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>312</i>

Type of item stolen	
Mobile phone	24
Bicycle or bicycle parts	21
Cash/foreign currency	16
Clothing	12
Electrical items	7
Bag/handbag/shopping bag	7
Sports equipment	5
Toys	4
Stationery/books	4
Jewellery/watches	3
Cards/purse	2
Other items	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>247</i>

1. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

2. Proportion is based on all thefts, including attempted thefts where no items were stolen.

Table 3.09 Experimental statistics: Proportion of children aged 10 to 15 who experienced victimisation in the last year, by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS											
	All violence ¹			All thefts ¹				Crime against the person ¹	Crime against personal property	All crime experienced by children aged 10–15	Unweighted base	
	Violence with injury	Violence without injury		Theft from the person	Other theft of personal property	Theft from the dwelling/ outside the dwelling	Bike theft					
ALL CHILDREN AGED 10–15	6.9	5.1	2.1	5.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	1.2	11.4	0.4	11.7	3,849
Age												
10–12	7.3	5.6	2.0	5.1	0.5	2.9	0.6	1.2	11.4	0.6	11.6	1,823
10	11.6	9.4	2.5	4.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.8	14.6	1.2	15.0	532
11	5.7	4.3	1.9	5.6	0.9	3.2	0.5	1.3	10.4	0.6	10.7	640
12	5.0	3.6	1.8	5.5	0.5	3.0	0.5	1.5	9.5	0.1	9.6	651
13–15	6.5	4.6	2.2	5.7	0.8	3.3	0.5	1.2	11.5	0.2	11.7	2,026
13	7.1	4.9	2.6	4.3	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.4	11.1	0.6	11.4	685
14	6.1	4.1	2.2	6.3	1.1	3.3	0.2	1.7	11.2	0.0	11.2	646
15	6.3	4.7	1.7	6.6	1.0	3.6	0.7	1.6	12.3	0.1	12.3	695
Boys	9.5	6.9	3.1	6.0	0.8	2.9	0.5	1.8	14.2	0.7	14.6	1,974
10–12	9.6	7.2	3.0	6.1	0.8	3.0	0.6	1.9	14.1	0.9	14.5	933
13–15	9.4	6.7	3.1	5.8	0.7	2.9	0.4	1.8	14.4	0.5	14.7	1,041
Girls	4.1	3.1	1.1	4.8	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.6	8.5	0.1	8.6	1,875
10–12	4.8	3.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.6	8.4	0.3	8.6	890
13–15	3.5	2.4	1.2	5.6	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	985
Ethnic group												
White	7.1	5.0	2.4	5.4	0.6	3.1	0.6	1.2	11.6	0.5	11.8	3,343
Ethnic group other than White	6.0	5.4	0.6	5.5	1.1	3.2	0.0	1.2	10.9	0.2	10.9	498
School year²												
Year 5	11.5	9.1	2.6	4.1	0.0	2.8	0.3	1.0	14.8	1.1	15.6	272
Year 6	8.6	7.2	2.1	5.5	0.5	2.8	1.1	1.5	13.0	1.0	13.2	548
Year 7	4.5	3.6	1.0	5.3	0.6	3.2	0.3	1.2	8.5	0.4	8.8	642
Year 8	7.2	5.0	2.5	4.3	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.9	10.8	0.0	10.8	659
Year 9	6.3	3.9	2.7	5.3	1.1	2.9	0.3	1.0	11.2	0.6	11.5	673
Year 10	5.6	3.9	2.0	6.1	0.9	3.6	0.2	1.5	10.8	0.0	10.8	687
Year 11	6.8	5.6	1.2	7.8	1.0	4.4	1.3	1.4	13.8	0.1	13.9	347
Long-standing illness or disability												
Long-standing illness or disability	15.0	11.6	3.8	4.9	0.8	2.6	0.6	1.0	18.5	0.4	18.8	335
No long-standing illness or disability	6.1	4.4	2.0	5.4	0.6	3.2	0.5	1.2	10.8	0.4	11.0	3,506
Experience of bullying³												
Bullied in last 12 months	20.8	16.7	6.3	11.3	2.3	7.7	0.2	1.3	28.7	0.2	28.7	229
Not bullied in last 12 months	3.3	2.4	0.9	3.7	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.3	6.6	0.1	6.7	971

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. 'Crime against the person' comprises all violence and thefts. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

2. As the BCS includes 10 to 15 year olds, Year 5 represents only pupils aged 10 and Year 11 only pupils aged 15.

3. Question asked in the self-completion module of a third of the sample.

4. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 3.10 Experimental statistics: Proportion of children aged 10 to 15 who experienced victimisation in the last year, by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, children aged 10–15, 2010/11 BCS											
	All violence ¹	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	All thefts ¹	Theft from the person	Other theft of personal property	Theft from the dwelling/ outside the dwelling	Bike theft	Crime against the person ¹	Crime against personal property	All crime experienced by children aged 10–15	Unweighted base
ALL CHILDREN AGED 10–15	6.9	5.1	2.1	5.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	1.2	11.4	0.4	11.7	3,849
Structure of household												
Single adult & child(ren)	9.4	7.0	2.8	7.1	0.9	4.2	0.6	1.7	15.6	0.7	16.0	726
Adults & child(ren)	6.2	4.6	1.9	5.0	0.6	2.8	0.5	1.1	10.4	0.3	10.5	3,123
Total household income												
Less than £10,000	12.5	10.6	2.5	6.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	2.5	17.8	0.3	18.1	329
£10,000 less than £20,000	10.6	8.1	3.2	6.3	0.6	4.5	0.2	1.1	15.8	0.9	16.1	695
£20,000 less than £30,000	6.5	5.0	1.8	6.3	0.7	3.4	0.5	1.7	11.7	0.6	11.9	547
£30,000 less than £40,000	4.4	2.6	2.0	5.3	0.7	2.8	0.5	1.8	9.1	0.0	9.1	474
£40,000 less than £50,000	4.9	3.5	1.8	4.4	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.3	8.9	0.8	9.7	377
£50,000 or more	5.4	3.3	2.3	4.5	0.3	3.1	0.6	0.8	9.3	0.0	9.3	778
No income stated or not enough information provided	4.5	3.5	1.0	4.5	0.5	2.3	0.9	0.9	8.5	0.3	8.6	648
Tenure												
Owners	5.2	3.6	1.7	4.6	0.5	2.8	0.5	0.9	9.2	0.3	9.4	2,464
Social renters	11.6	8.7	3.4	7.1	0.9	3.6	0.7	2.1	17.2	0.6	17.4	790
Private renters	6.6	5.5	1.6	6.1	1.1	3.4	0.4	1.1	11.7	0.7	12.0	588
Accommodation type												
Houses	6.8	5.0	2.0	5.4	0.7	3.0	0.5	1.2	11.4	0.4	11.6	3,603
<i>Detached</i>	5.4	3.4	2.0	3.7	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.6	8.6	0.1	8.6	1,079
<i>Semi-detached</i>	7.4	5.4	2.4	5.7	0.8	3.1	0.5	1.3	12.5	0.5	12.9	1,406
<i>Terraced</i>	7.2	5.9	1.6	6.3	0.9	3.1	0.8	1.6	12.3	0.4	12.5	1,118
Flats/maisonettes	9.3	6.6	3.9	5.8	0.5	4.5	0.5	0.8	13.5	1.0	13.5	186
Output area classification												
Blue collar communities	10.7	8.0	3.2	4.8	0.6	2.4	0.8	1.2	14.3	0.5	14.6	771
City living	5.0	4.5	0.6	7.1	1.2	3.9	0.9	1.1	10.1	2.0	10.1	92
Countryside	5.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	0.7	4.2	0.2	0.3	9.7	0.8	10.4	569
Prospering suburbs	4.7	3.0	2.0	4.9	0.4	3.1	0.3	1.4	9.4	0.3	9.6	964
Constrained by circumstances	9.9	6.2	4.5	8.1	0.7	4.5	1.3	1.8	16.5	0.6	16.5	301
Typical traits	7.4	5.8	1.7	5.1	0.6	2.6	0.7	1.4	11.4	0.3	11.4	767
Multicultural	4.3	3.6	1.0	5.5	1.3	2.9	0.0	1.3	9.6	0.1	9.6	385
Area type												
Urban	6.9	5.1	2.1	5.3	0.6	2.9	0.5	1.3	11.4	0.4	11.6	2,888
Rural	6.7	4.9	2.2	5.9	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.8	11.6	0.5	11.8	961
Level of physical disorder												
High	12.5	7.5	6.6	6.4	1.5	3.9	0.0	1.4	17.3	0.0	17.3	215
Not high	6.5	4.9	1.8	5.3	0.6	3.1	0.6	1.2	11.1	0.5	11.3	3,581
English Indices of Deprivation (Employment)												
20% most deprived output areas	8.6	6.1	3.0	5.9	1.0	2.8	0.3	1.9	13.7	0.2	13.9	685
Other output areas	6.7	5.2	1.8	5.2	0.6	3.2	0.6	1.0	11.1	0.6	11.4	2,134
20% least deprived output areas	6.1	4.0	2.3	5.5	0.9	3.4	0.3	1.1	11.0	0.0	11.0	748
English Indices of Deprivation (Crime)												
20% most deprived output areas	9.7	6.8	3.3	6.0	0.4	3.2	0.3	2.1	14.8	0.6	15.1	612
Other output areas	6.8	5.3	1.8	5.8	0.9	3.0	0.6	1.3	11.7	0.4	12.0	2,077
20% least deprived output areas	5.0	3.2	2.1	4.0	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.2	8.6	878

1. 'All violence' includes the offence types of wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with injury. 'All thefts' includes theft from the person and other theft of personal property but also theft from inside and outside a dwelling and theft of bicycles where the property stolen or damaged belonged solely to the child respondent. 'Crime against the person' comprises all violence and thefts. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on crime types.

2. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of area and household characteristics.

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