

## Series 2 - British Crime Survey

**Description:** The British Crime Survey (BCS) is primarily a 'victimisation' survey for England and Wales, in which respondents are asked about the experiences of property crimes of the household (e.g. burglary) and personal crimes (e.g. assault) which they themselves have experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. Because members of the public are asked directly about their experiences, the BCS provides a consistent measure of crime that is unaffected by the extent to which crimes are reported to the police, or by changes in the criteria used by the police when recording crime.

- **Available years:** biannually 1982 – 2000; continuous from 2001.
- **Principal investigator:** Home Office; <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>
- **Notes:** (1) access to the alcohol behaviour variables from 2002-3 onwards requires express permission from the UK Data Archive; (2) dataset is structured on incident as well as individual and household level.

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### #2:2 – British Crime Survey 1982

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**Universe:** Adults (aged over 16) living in Scotland during 1982.

**Sample size:** 5031.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** February 1982-April 1982.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 4368.

#### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** beverage-specific volume (Type of beverages drunk in past 12mths, beverage-specific volume drunk in an average week).

**Single occasion:** n/a.

#### **Other drinking**

▪ Drinking location/source (Whether going to a pub or other licensed premises was the main thing respondent did when they last went out)

#### Other alcohol variables

▪ Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol)

- Drink driving (Whether respondent drives after drinking any alcoholic drink nowadays, how much respondent thinks they could drink before failing a breathalyser test, knowledge of how drink driving legislation works)
- Polices - attitudes and knowledge (knowledge of how drink driving legislation works)

#### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

#### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Political opinions (Medium)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

#### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (Low)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (Low)

- Education (Low)

- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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### **#2:3 – British Crime Survey 1982**

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**Universe:** Adults aged over 16 years in England and Wales during 1982.

**Sample size:** 10905.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** February 1982-April 1982.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 1862.

#### **Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** beverage-specific volume (Type of beverages drunk in past 12mths, beverage-specific volume drunk in an average week).

**Single occasion:** n/a.

#### **Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (Whether going to a pub or other licensed premises was the main thing respondent did when they last went out)

#### **Other alcohol variables**

- Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent drives after drinking any alcoholic drink

nowadays, how much respondent thinks they could drink before failing a breathalyser test, knowledge of how drink driving legislation works)

- Polices - attitudes and knowledge (knowledge of how drink driving legislation works)

#### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

#### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Political opinions (Medium)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

#### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (Low)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (Low)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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### **#2:4 – British Crime Survey 1984**

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**Universe:** Adults (over 16) in England and Wales.

**Sample size:** 11,105 (total interviews conducted); 11,030 total interviews processed.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** January 1984-April 1984.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 2077.

#### **Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** n/a.

**Single occasion:** n/a.

**Other drinking**

▪ Drinking location/source (Whether going to a pub or other licensed premises was the main thing respondent did when they last went out)

**Other alcohol variables**

▪ Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol)  
▪ Drink driving (How serious a crime respondent considers it to be for someone to regularly drive while over the legal alcohol limit)

**Health status and behaviour:**

▪ Mental health (Low)  
▪ Self-reported health (Low)

▪ Drugs (Low)  
▪ Fitness (Low)

**Other variables**

▪ Socialising (Low)  
▪ Leisure (Low)  
▪ Political opinions (Medium)  
▪ Use of services (Medium)  
▪ Attitude (fear) of crime (High)  
▪ Victim of crime (High)

**Demographics**

▪ Material quality of life (High)  
▪ Income (Low)  
▪ Household type/composition (Low)  
▪ Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)  
▪ Employment (Low)  
▪ Education (Low)  
▪ Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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**#2:5 – British Crime Survey 1988**

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**Universe:** Adults (aged over 16) living in Scotland during 1988; questions also refer to incidents which may have happened to others living in the same household.

**Sample size:** 5069.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** January 1987-May 1988.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 4599.

**Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** n/a.

**Single occasion:** n/a.

**Other drinking**

▪ Drinking location/source (Whether going to a pub or other licensed premises was the main thing respondent

did when they last went out)

**Other alcohol variables**

▪ Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol)

**Health status and behaviour:**

▪ Mental health (Low)  
▪ Self-reported health (Low)  
▪ Smoking (Low)  
▪ Drugs (Low)  
▪ Fitness (Low)

**Other variables**

▪ Socialising (Low)  
▪ Leisure (Low)  
▪ Caring (Low)  
▪ Political opinions (Low)  
▪ Use of services (Medium)  
▪ Attitude (fear) of crime (High)  
▪ Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)

- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:6 – British Crime Survey 1988**

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**Universe:** Adults (over 16) in England and Wales.

**Sample size:** 10,392 (core sample); 1,349 (ethnic minority boost) , inc. Ethnic boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the electoral registers; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** January 1988-April 1988.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 2706.

### **Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** volumen/a.

**Single occasion:** n/a.

### **Other drinking**

- Status (Nowadays)
- Drinking location/source (Whether going to a pub or other licensed premises was the main thing respondent did when they last went out)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)

### **Other alcohol variables**

- Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had

been drinking alcohol)

- Drink driving (Whether respondent has ever driven after drinking alcohol; How respondent would feel being breathalysed by the police, whether respondent thinks random breathalysation tests are a good idea)

### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (Low)
- Fitness (Low)

### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:7 – British Crime Survey 1992**

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**Universe:** Adults (over 16) in England and Wales, plus a booster sample of ethnic minority adults and a Young Person 12-15 booster.

**Sample size:** 10,059 (core sample); 1,654 (ethnic minority adults booster sample); 1,350 (young person 12-15 booster sample), inc. Ethnic, young person boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the PAF; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** March 1992-June 1992.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 3202.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** volumen/a.

**Single occasion:** n/a.

### **Other drinking**

- Status (Nowadays)
- Drinking location/source (Whether going to a pub or other licensed premises was the main thing respondent did when they last went out)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)

### Other alcohol variables

- Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had

been drinking alcohol)

### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:8 – British Crime Survey 1994**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Sample size:** 14,520 (main sample and ethnic boost), inc. Ethnic boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; Face-to-face interview; survey conducted using laptop computers (CAPI).

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the PAF; ethnic boost sample of Asians and Afro-Caribbeans generated through focused enumeration - screening three addresses to the left and the right of main sample households.

**Fieldwork:** 1st January 1993 to early 1994.

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 3591.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** volumen/a.

**Single occasion:** n/a.

### **Other drinking**

- Status (Nowadays)
- Drinking location/source (whether respondent went to a pub/winebar/nightclub the last time they went out in the evening)
- Self-perceived drinking (Which description of the amount people drink fits respondent best)

### Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (Whether respondent worries that drunks might insult or pester them, whether respondent would like to visit the pub but does not due to fear of violence)
- Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol, whether respondent has been attacked in/around a pub/bar/nightclub/working men's club)

### Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)

- Fitness (Low)

### Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:9 – British Crime Survey 1996**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 16,348 (core sample); 2,608 (ethnic boost sample), inc. Ethnic boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the PAF; ethnic boost sample of Asian and black adults was generated through focused enumeration - screening 2 (not 3 as in 1988/1992/1994) addresses to the left and the right of main sample households.

**Fieldwork:** 1 January 1995 to date of interview (13-14 months).

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 3832.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** volume and frequency (Usual quantity-frequency).

**Single occasion:** n/a.

### **Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (whether respondent went to a pub/winebar/nightclub the last time they went out in the evening)

### Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (whether respondent would like to visit the pub but does not due to fear of violence)
- Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol, whether respondent has been attacked in/around a pub/bar/nightclub/working men's club)

### Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:10 – British Crime Survey 1998**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 14947.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the PAF; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** 1 January 1997 to date of interview (13-14 months).

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 4081.

### **Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** volume and frequency (Usual quantity-frequency).

**Single occasion:** n/a.

### **Other drinking**

None.

### **Other alcohol variables**

- Cause of harm - social (Whether respondent considers alcohol to be (amongst) the main cause(s) of crime in Britain today; whether respondent would like to visit the pub but does not due to fear of violence)
- Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol, whether respondent has been attacked in/around

- a pub/bar/nightclub/working men's club)
- Family attitudes (Whether respondent allows their children to drink in the home, whether respondent allows their children to drink outside the home under supervision or without supervision, whether respondent allows their children to decide for themselves when they can drink alcohol)
- Family drinking behaviour (How often respondent's children drink alcohol)

### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## #2:11 – British Crime Survey 2000

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 23,285 cases analysed including ethnic booster sample, inc. Non-white, youth boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample drawn from the PAF; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** 1 January 1999 to date of interview (13-14 months).

**Geography:** Standard regions.

**Access:** SN 4463.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** volume and frequency (Usual quantity-frequency).

**Single occasion:** n/a.

**Other drinking**  
None.

### Other alcohol variables

▪ Cause of harm - social (whether respondent would like to visit the pub but does not due to fear of violence)

▪ Experience of harm (Whether person using force against respondent had been drinking alcohol, whether respondent has been attacked in/around a pub/bar/nightclub/working men's club)

### Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## #2:12 – British Crime Survey 2001

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 8985.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** 2000 calendar year.

**Geography:** Standard Regions; Police Force Areas.

**Access:** SN 4786.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** volume and frequency (Usual quantity-frequency).

**Single occasion:** n/a.

**Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (Visits to a pub/nightclub/wine bar/disco in last month)

### Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (Whether respondent considers alcohol to be (amongst) the main cause(s) of crime in Britain today)
- Experience of harm (Perpetrator (whether attacker had been drinking, whether attacker had been having treatment for alcohol abuse) and victim (whether was under the effects of alcohol when suffered sexual assault), whether respondent thinks an assault occurred due to the effects of alcohol/drugs, whether respondent has been attacked in/around a pub/bar/nightclub/working men's club)

### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Caring (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:13 – British Crime Survey 2001-02**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 36568, inc. Non-white, youth boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** April 2000 - March 2002.

**Geography:** Standard Regions; Police Force Areas.

**Access:** SN 4787.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth quantity-frequency measure, beverage-specific

frequency in past month, beverage drunk most often in past month ).

**Single occasion:** binge-drinking (Most units drunk on one day in past month, frequency of drinking over six units on one day in past month, frequency of drinking over eight units on one day in past month) and drunkenness (12mth frequency of feeling very drunk).

### **Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (where respondent has drunk most often, visits to a pub/nightclub/wine bar/disco in last month)
- Drinking context (with whom respondent has drunk with most often in the past month)

### Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (How much of a problem respondent thinks that people

being drunk or rowdy in public places is, both in general and in their area; whether respondent considers alcohol to be (amongst) the main cause(s) of crime in Britain today)

- Experience of harm (Whether attacker or respondent were under the effects of alcohol in an assault, how often respondent has felt no control over what happened to them after drinking alcohol, how often respondent has been unable to remember what happened the night before after drinking alcohol, how often respondent got into a fight or heated argument during or after drinking alcohol; How often respondent damaged property or took something that did not belong to them during or after drinking alcohol - all past 12mths)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent was stopped by the police for suspected drink driving)

### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:14 – British Crime Survey 2002-03**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 39183, inc. Non-white, youth boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** April 2001 - March 2002.

**Geography:** Standard Regions; Police Force Areas.

**Access:** SN 5059.

### **Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** beverage-specific volume and frequency (12mth quantity-frequency measure, beverage-specific frequency in past month, beverage drunk most often in past month ).

**Single occasion:** binge-drinking (Most units drunk on one day in past month, frequency of drinking over six units on one day in past month, frequency of drinking over eight units on one day in past month) and drunkenness (12mth frequency of feeling very drunk).

### **Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (where respondent has drunk most often, visits to a pub/nightclub/wine bar/disco in last month)
- Drinking context (with whom respondent has drunk with most often in the past month)

### **Other alcohol variables**

- Cause of harm - social (How much of a problem respondent thinks that people being drunk or rowdy in public places is, both in general and in their area; whether respondent considers alcohol to

be (amongst) the main cause(s) of crime in Britain today)

- Experience of harm (Whether attacker or respondent were under the effects of alcohol in an assault, how often respondent has felt no control over what happened to them after drinking alcohol, how often respondent has been unable to remember what happened the night before after drinking alcohol, how often respondent got into a fight or heated argument during or after drinking alcohol; How often respondent damaged property or took something that did not belong to them during or after drinking alcohol - all past 12 mths)
- Drink driving (Whether respondent was stopped by the police for suspected drink driving)

#### **Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)

- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

#### **Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

#### **Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## **#2:15 – British Crime Survey 2003-04**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 37,931 cases (non-victim form); 15,446 cases (victim form), inc. Non-white, youth boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** April 2002 - March 2003.

**Geography:** Standard Regions; Police Force Areas.

**Access:** SN 5324.

#### **Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** frequency (12mth and 1mth).

**Single occasion:** drunkenness (12mth frequency of being drunk).

#### **Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (Visits to a pub/nightclub/wine bar/disco in last month)

#### **Other alcohol variables**

- Cause of harm - social (Whether alcohol is (amongst) the main cause(s) of crime in Britain today; whether alcohol is major/main cause in their area of both young people hanging round and graffiti/vandalism; alcohol as a cause of noisy neighbours )
- Experience of harm (Whether attacker or respondent were under the effects of alcohol in an assault; drunk and rowdy behaviour in local area (including experiences in previous 12mths, details about last occasion, reporting the

incident), )

**Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

**Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)

- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

**Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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**#2:16 – British Crime Survey 2004-05**

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**Universe:** National sample of households and individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales. One adult selected per household.

**Sample size:** 45,120 cases (non-victim form); 16,868 cases (victim form), inc. Non-white, youth boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** April 2003 - March 2004.

**Geography:** Standard Regions; Police Force Areas.

**Access:** SN 5347.

**Alcohol consumption**

**Consumption:** frequency (12mth and 1mth).

**Single occasion:** drunkenness (12mth frequency of being drunk).

**Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (Visits to a pub/nightclub/wine bar/disco in last month)

**Other alcohol variables**

- Cause of harm - social (Night time economy alcohol disorder module, anti-

social behaviour module)

- Experience of harm (Whether attacker or respondent were under the effects of alcohol in an assault, night time economy alcohol disorder module, anti-social behaviour module)

**Health status and behaviour:**

- Mental health (Low)
- Self-reported health (Low)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

**Other variables**

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

**Demographics**

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

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## #2:17 – British Crime Survey 2005-06

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**Universe:** Private households in England and Wales during 2005-2006.

**Sample size:** 47,796 cases (non-victim form); 17,551 cases (victim form), inc. Non-white, youth boost.

**Methods:** Self-completion; face-to-face interview.

**Sample:** Multi-stage stratified random sample; weighting used.

**Fieldwork:** April 2004 - March 2005.

**Geography:** Government Office Regions (GORs); Police Force Areas.

**Access:** SN 5543.

### Alcohol consumption

**Consumption:** frequency (12mth and 1mth).

**Single occasion:** drunkenness (12mth frequency of being drunk).

### **Other drinking**

- Drinking location/source (Visits to a pub/nightclub/wine bar/disco in last month)

### Other alcohol variables

- Cause of harm - social (Night time economy alcohol disorder module, anti-social behaviour module)
- Experience of harm (Whether attacker

or respondent were under the effects of alcohol in an assault, night time economy alcohol disorder module, anti-social behaviour module)

### Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Medium, reaction to incident of crime)
- Self-reported health (Medium, related to consequences of criminal action)
- Smoking (Low)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

### Other variables

- Socialising (Low)
- Leisure (Low)
- Political opinions (Low)
- Use of services (Medium)
- Attitude (fear) of crime (High)
- Victim of crime (High)

### Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Low)
- Household type/composition (High)
- Finances/taxes/benefits (Low)
- Employment (High)
- Education (Low)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)