

D2.1– MARGIN database for “smart aggregation”

WP2 – State-of-the-art



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Table of contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Summary of WP2 progress.....	5
3. Criteria for data collection	6
3.1 Approach	6
3.2 List of indicators	6
3.3 Territorial level	8
3.4 Time period	9
3.5 Environmental data.....	9
3.6 Format.....	9
4. Publicity of deliverable 2.1	10
Annex 1a: Questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection – National Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)	11
Annex 1b: Questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection – Police recorded crime (PRC).....	13
Annex 2a: Example of questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection completed by participant 2 (OKRI) including information about the Hungarian CVS (<i>Victims and opinion</i> , 2003)	14
Annex 2b: Example of questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection completed by participant 5 (UCL) with information about crime statistics/PRC in the UK	17
Annex 3a: Abstract from the Hungarian CVS database (Victim and opinion research, 2003)	26
Annex 3b: Abstract from the Catalan PRC database (<i>Mossos d’Esquadra</i>) including data for the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona.....	33

1. Introduction

This report describes the project activities carried out in the framework of *Tasks 2.1* (cf. State-of-the-art review of CVSs), *Task 2.2* (cf. Understanding police recorded crime across Europe) and *Task 2.3* (cf. Address demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic factors). The expected deliverable is the MARGIN database for “smart aggregation” (*Deliverable 2.1*) itself, rather than a formal document. Nevertheless, this document provides an overview of the project activities corresponding to the above-mentioned task as well as the final product.

The MARGIN database for “smart aggregation” is the first deliverable of WP2 (cf. State-of-the-art) and it is concerned with the comparison between two dimensions of insecurity that are usually treated separately: the objective (police recorded crime, hereinafter PRC) and the subjective one (crime victimization surveys, hereinafter CVS). In order to reach this objective, a database has been created including official police recorded crime and victimization survey data, both related to the five countries involved in the Consortium of the MARGIN project (Spain, France, Italy, Hungary and the UK).

Taking up the idea of a “smart aggregation” as defined by Hunt and colleagues (2010), it is crucial to know how crime trends influence perception of insecurity along with many other factors (whether demographic, cultural or environmental), which should also help to determine what actual needs are expressed by people feeling unsafe. In that sense, *deliverable 2.1* is strictly related to WP3 (cf. Data analysis of factors assessing public and personal insecurity) since the database will be updated and integrated with further information over the following months in order to address each one of the four dimensions of insecurity tackled by the MARGIN project. Apart from the above-mentioned objective and subjective dimensions, a set of contextual indicators aimed at exploring the socio-economic and socio-geographic dimensions that may influence public and personal perception of insecurity will be examined. For this reason, the lead partner of WP2 (INHESJ, from France) has been in close contact with the lead partner of WP3 (UCL team, from the UK), in order to share competences and ideas on database creation in order to create connections between the two work packages.

2. Summary of WP2 progress

The creation of the database for “smart aggregation” is the result of a process involving four interlinked steps. This process, lasting 3 months from the kick-off meeting to the end of August, could be summarized as follows:

Step 1. The *modus operandi* for data collection of CVS and PRC was initially agreed during the working group sessions of the kick-off meeting in Barcelona (19-20 May 2015).

Step 2. Based on the working group conclusions, the INHESJ team defined a set of categories for the harmonization of CVS and PRC data collection at the national level. A questionnaire has been created requiring information about the content and structure of the CVS (annex 1a) and PRC (annex 1b) used in Catalonia, France, Hungary, Italy and the UK. The questionnaire helped to share opinions and information about the above-mentioned categories and, in particular, to select a set of questions (for CVS) and indicators (for PRC) to be addressed during the data collection. Two examples of the filled questionnaires, one for CVS and another for PRC, are provided in annexes 2a and 2b.

Step 3. In the aftermath of the kick-off meeting, the national teams sent two types of documents to the INHESJ: on the one hand, information about methodologies used to collect data through the national CVSs and, on the other hand, information about the practices used by national police forces in order to collect PRC statistics. This preliminary brainstorming allows for the creation of an agreed template that each partner had to complete with data extracted from the national CVSs and the PRC databases. Annexes 3a and 3b show two examples of the filled template (e.g. databases), the former including data from the Hungarian CVS while the latter synthesizes the statistics of the Catalan police force, *Mossos d’Esquadra*.

Step 4. The INHESJ team has led the process of information exchange in the framework of the activities of the Scientific and Technical Core Group (STCG). The first STCG Skype meeting, held on 8th of July 2015, was dedicated to setting up a number of practices in order to move forward with both CVS and PRC data collection. The objective of this virtual meeting was to establish the conditions to meet the coming deadlines and produce the two deliverables foreseen in WP2, namely: the MARGIN database (*deliverable 2.1*) and the forthcoming State-of-the-art report (*deliverable 2.2* expected delivery date: September, 30). Thanks to the commitment of each partner, these documents have been regularly completed and updated in compliance with the internal deadlines established by the STCG.

3. Criteria for data collection

3.1 Approach

With regard to CVS data, one difficulty encountered was that each of the five surveys addressed has specific conceptions and definitions of insecurity (for instance, feeling of safety at home or in the neighbourhood, fear of being the victim of a crime, risk assessment, worry about criminality in general, fear of walking alone at night, etcetera). The surveys analysed are the following:

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales (UK);
- Sicurezza dei cittadini (Italy);
- Cadre de vie et sécurité (France);
- Encuesta de Seguridad Pública de Cataluña (Spain);
- Victims and opinion research (Hungary).

In the case of the PRC data, there was a similar concern as some data are too general while others are very detailed (vehicle theft versus bicycle theft, motorcycle theft, car theft, etcetera). The sources of PRC data were the databases of the police forces responsible for public safety in the five countries involved in the Consortium, with a primary focus on the local police in five cities: London, Milan, Paris, Barcelona and Budapest.

Accordingly, when it came to gathering data, the approach chosen was expected to be as broad as possible, in order to counterbalance data heterogeneity and the different national traditions in assessing insecurity. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to not restrain the data collection to common CVS and PRC data, but to instead gather a wider scope of data.

3.2 List of indicators

The questionnaire for the data collection included 9 categories for both the CVSs and PRC. Each one of these categories generated specific information to be used by the INHESJ team in order to create the database. This information was collected through a set of questions formulated to allow for an accurate assessment of the perception of insecurity.

Apart from the technical information in each of the five above-mentioned CVSs addressed by WP2, the following information was collected:

- Questions related to the of crime, for example:
 - *How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?* (Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales)
 - *How worried are you about being a victim of crime?* (Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales)

- Questions about the perception of crime trends, for example:
 - *How much would you say the crime rate here has changed since two years ago? In this area, would you say there is more crime or less crime?* (Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales)
 - *How much would you say that fear of crime influences your habits?* (Source: Sicurezza dei cittadini)

- Questions about police, justice and other institutions, for example:
 - *Thinking about the way the judicial system and criminal courts deal with crime, you would personally say it is: very satisfying/satisfying/dissatisfying/very dissatisfying/no opinion/don't know* (Source: Cadre de vie et sécurité)
 - *The police are responsible for keeping the public safe by preventing crime and catching criminals. How confident are you that the police are effective at catching criminals?* (Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales)

- Questions about personal victimisation, for example:
 - *During the last 12 months, have you been the victim of a crime or offence?* (Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales)
 - *Do you recall whether you were the victim of any offence (theft, robbery, assault, etc.) in the past year (2011)?* (Source: Encuesta de Seguridad Pública de Cataluña)

- Questions about neighbourhood context and quality of life, for example:
 - *When thinking about your neighbourhood, how likely do you think that the following events or crimes may occur to you in the near future?* (Source: Victims and opinion research)
 - *Do some of these statements apply to your building? The communal areas or equipment are in disrepair (mailboxes or painting deteriorated, graffiti, elevators or lighting not well-maintained)/The facade is deteriorated (graffiti, facade in a bad state)/Individuals are gathering too often in the stairways or the hallway)/The cellars or the storerooms are not safe (thefts with breaking and entering) or are sealed off*

(bricked up for safety reasons)/etcetera (Source: Cadre de vie et sécurité)

- Questions about individual, household and area characteristics, for example: address of respondent; number of adults aged 16 or over living in the household; gender of the respondent; etcetera.

According to the information gathered, the INHESJ team created the final list of CVS indicators to be included in the MARGIN database. The items (questions) that were present in each of the five CVSs analysed have been included in the final list. Once again, while the common questions have been outlined, the data collection was not restricted to them but oriented to the collection of a wider scope of data.

Concerning PRC data, the information gathered focused on offences against personal safety or property, with or without violence, which are the most likely to influence perception of insecurity according to the literature. Accordingly, two typologies of crimes have been addressed, namely:

- Contact and violent crimes, among others:
 - Homicide/Murder
 - Injuries
 - Sexual assault
 - Gender based-violence
- Property crimes, among others:
 - House burglary
 - Shop/mall burglary
 - Vehicles theft
 - Theft from a vehicle

3.3 Territorial level

Data were collected at the national level as well as the urban level (whole municipality, districts and, where available, neighbourhoods). Since one of the most important issues addressed by WP2 is to allow for a comparison of CVS and PRC data in the five urban areas included into the anthropological fieldwork (WP5, cf. Anthropological dimension of insecurity), the main focus was on the metropolitan areas of London, Milan, Paris, Barcelona and Budapest.

3.4 Time period

It was agreed during the virtual meeting of the Scientific and Technical Core Group (STCG) to focus on the last 5 years (2010–2014). Data for 2015 has also been collected where available. Nevertheless, there were two exceptions since the last available CVSs in Hungary and Italy go back to 2005 and 2009, respectively.

3.5 Environmental data

A list of indicators concerning individuals and households were also collected through CVS questions and/or PRC indicators. As the method for collecting this information varies from one source to another, the literature review (deliverable 2.2 expected for the end of September) will help to identify differences in the methodologies used to assess insecurity. During the following months, in the framework of WP3 (led by UCL from the UK), data will be collected referring to the further two dimensions of insecurity addressed by MARGIN (socio-economic and socio-geographic) so as to integrate the information gathered in the database.

3.6 Format

The format requested for sending the data was an excel document redacted or translated in English, depending on the language of the original database.

4. Publicity of deliverable 2.1

According to Grant Agreement no. 653004, the MARGIN database for “smart aggregation” is a public deliverable. The database will be initially hosted on the server of the company 1&1. In order to access the database, the user should install FileZilla (<https://filezilla-project.org/>) and enter the following information:

- Host: Marginproject.eu
- User: u80838552
- Password: Margin2015

The password will be changed each month to ensure the protection of the server. One database for each country involved in the project will be available in the folder “Documents”. The database includes data for each one of the five national contexts and, in particular:

- Concerning CVSs, individual raw data (a line for each respondent, and in columns the answers for the selected CVS questions);
- Concerning PRC, the statistics of selected offences as well as victims' and offenders' characteristics. The distinction between the national and local level is particularly prominent for PRC data.

The public availability of the MARGIN database to all interested parties will be postponed for two reasons: first, data have to be exploited for publications in scientific journals or international conferences, according to the dissemination plan. The time needed for reaching this objective is one justification for the delay in making this deliverable available. In addition and as mentioned previously, the database has been created during WP2, but it will be updated with information on the socio-economic and socio-geographic dimensions of insecurity, and analysed in the framework of WP3. Once these additional dimensions are aggregated to the database the final version will be made available as soon as possible on the MARGIN website.

Annex 1a: Questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection – National Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)

Codebook	What is expected	Definition and code of each category and/or information required
CVS1.1 The crime victim survey: technical information	A list of information about the characteristics of the survey, providing an overview for the general public.	Information is identified by a code, starting with A.001 (the name of the survey).
CVS1.2 Subjective questions about crime and safety	A list of subjective questions about crime and safety in the survey language(s) and in English.	Each question is identified by a code, starting with B.001, and is associated with one of the following classifications as well as any other relevant information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feeling of Safety or Unsafety 2. Worry about crime 3. Fear of crime (other than feeling safe or unsafe, worry about crime) 4. Perception of crime trends 5. Perception of victimisation risk 6. Social issues 7. Other subjective questions about crime and safety
CVS1.3 Questions about police, justice and other institutions of the criminal justice system (subjective or event related)	A list of questions about police, justice and other institutions of the criminal justice system (criminal lawyers, prosecutor/district attorney, judges, juries, probation officers, prison service) in the survey language(s) and in English.	Each question is identified by a code, starting with C.001, and is associated with a particular type of question and with any other relevant information.
CVS1.4 Victimization list, definitions and questions (related event)	The list(s) of victimisations of the crime survey with their definition and their screener question in the survey language(s) and in English.	Each item (list of victimisations, definitions, questions) is identified by a code, starting with D.001. Each victimisation is associated with a respondent profile.
CVS1.5 Victimization module (event related or subjective questions)	The list(s) of questions the victims are asked in the survey language(s) and in English.	Each question is identified by a code, starting with E.001. Each question is associated with a list of the victimisations concerned.
CVS1.6 Questions about neighbourhood problems (event related or subjective questions)	The list(s) of questions concerning problems in the neighbourhood (excluding questions previously given and area characteristics) in the survey language(s) and in English.	Each question is identified by a code, starting with F.001.
CVS1.7 Other relevant event	A list of question types and questions not included previously	Each question type and specific questions are identified by a code, starting with G.001. Each

related or subjective questions	and relevant in the analysis of crime and safety perception, questions in the survey language(s) and in English.	question is associated with a type and with any other relevant information.
CVS1.8 Variables about individual, household and area characteristics	A list of variables (name and categories) in the survey language(s) and in English.	Each variable is identified by a code, starting with H.001. Each question is associated with a reference (individual, household and area).
CVS1.9 Other useful information about the crime victim survey	Any other relevant information about the crime victim survey regarding the MARGIN project objectives.	Items are identified by a code, starting with I.001.

Annex 1b: Questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection – Police recorded crime (PRC)

Codebook	What is expected	Definition and code of each category and/or information required
PRC1.1 Police recorded crime main source: technical information	A list of information about the characteristics of the source of police recorded crime statistics, designed to inform the general public.	Information is identified by a code, starting with J.001.
PRC1.2 Crime classification: overview	The first level(s) of crime classification.	List(s) of crime and the definitions of the first level(s) categories, identified by a code, starting with K.001.
PRC1.3 Property crime: definitions and counting rules	All the level(s) of the crime classification regarding property crime (as defined below).	List(s) of property crime categories and offences, including their definitions and their counting rules, identified by a code, starting with L.001.
PRC1.4 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person	All the level(s) of the crime classification regarding acts against property involving violence or threat against a person (as defined below).	List(s) of crime categories and offences and their definitions and their counting rules, identified by a code, starting with M.001.
PRC1.5 Violent crime: definitions and counting rules	All the level(s) of the crime classification regarding violent crime (as defined below).	List(s) of violent crime categories and offences and their definitions and their counting rules, identified by a code, starting with N.001.
PRC1.6 Detection rates: definition of cleared cases and calculation method	The conditions for a case to be considered as cleared and the way to obtain the detection rate (or clearance rate)	Definitions and rules are identified by a code, starting with P.001.
PRC1.7 Victims and Offenders: definitions and characteristics available	Definitions relating to victims or offenders (persons charged) and variables about victims or offenders characteristics.	Definitions and Variables are identified by a code, starting with R.001
PRC1.8 Geographic location of police recorded crime	A list of the different levels of the geographic location of police recorded crime available, especially for the city involved in the anthropological fieldwork with their definition and classification.	Information (name of the geographic location levels, definitions, classification) is identified by a code, starting with S.001.
PRC1.9 Other useful information about the police recorded crime source	Any other relevant information, which may be of interest for the project.	Items are identified by a code, starting with T.001.

Annex 2a: Example of questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection completed by participant 2 (OKRI) including information about the Hungarian CVS (*Victims and opinion*)

CVS1.1 The crime victim survey: technical information	
A001	Country wide, representative sample
A002	The sample is 10.020 Hungarian inhabitants above age 18
A003	Victims and opinion research, in spring of 2003
A004	The main part is a face-to-face questionnaire
A005	Individual Personal Responses
A006	Detailed victimisation questions concerning the past 6 months
A007	Selected types of crimes: car theft; burglary; theft from cars, assault; vandalism of cars; vandalism, bicycle theft; robbery, theft, pickpocketing; sexual abuse; sexual harassment; traffic accidents with injury; being cheated; other crimes
A008	Hungarian

CVS1.2 Subjective questions about crime and safety	
B001	From the list below, please mark the crimes that you believe are the biggest problems in Hungary (car theft, cycle stealing, robbery, burglary, stealing, pickpocketing, traffic crime, harassment, sexual harassment; cheating, murder, corruption)
B002	What is your opinion about public safety in Hungary? (1. very bad; 5. very good; 0. do not know; 9. no answer)
B003	How has public safety changed in the last 5 years? (Likert scale: 1- even worse 5- much better)
B004	How will public safety change in the next 5 years? (Likert scale: 1- even worse 5- much better)
B005	How many crimes were committed in last year in your opinion? (Open question)
B006	Which crimes were committed the most? (car theft, cycle stealing, robbery, burglary, stealing, pickpocketing, traffic crime, harassment, sexual harassment; cheating, murder, corruption)
B007	In your opinion how dangerous is Hungary in a European context, with regard to the number of crimes? (1. in the 1-3 places of the dangerous countries, 2. in the first 10 most dangerous countries, 3. in the last 10 most dangerous countries, 4. in the last 3 most dangerous countries, 5. in the middle, 0 do not know, 9 no answer)
B008	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (Self protection programme, I carry pepper spray, I will move from this environment, I do not use public transport at night, I avoid juvenile groups and drunks on the streets, I avoid dangerous streets, I have a dog, I make sure that my children do not go out at dark)

CVS1.3 Questions about police, justice and other institutions of the criminal justice system (subjective or event related questions)	
C001	Do you think the police can guarantee your safety? (Likert scale: 1- absolutely not 5- absolutely yes)
C002	You might have heard about the civil guard (polgárőrség). What do you think about their work? (Open question)
C003	Would you support electing the police chief as mayor? (1-yes, I would support, 2. no, I do not support, 0- do not know)
C004	If you were the police chief what would you do to protect the people? (open question)
C005	Are you satisfied with the job police are doing? (Likert scale: 1- not at all, 5 - absolutely)
C006	Did the police find the perpetrator who committed the crime(s) against you? (1. yes, through the police

	investigation, 2. yes, but not as a result of the police investigation, 3. no, but I expect someone to do it, 4. no, 0 do not know, 9 no answer)
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CVS1.4 Victimization list, definitions and questions (event-related questions)	
D001	How often do you think about the possibility of being the victim of a crime? (Likert scale: 1- never, 5- very often)
D002	How are you affected by crime in your own life? (1. I took some preventative measures to avoid victimisation (what kind of measures? - open question) 2. nothing, 0. do not know, 9. no answer)
D003	How often do you think about the possibility of being a victim of burglary? (Likert scale: 1- never, 5- very often)
D004	How often do you think about being a victim of harassment? (Likert scale: 1- never, 5- very often)
D005	Individual responses: Have you ever used drugs? (1- yes, once; 2. yes, 2-3 times, 3. yes, sometimes, but not regularly, 4. yes, regularly, 5. never)

CVS1.5 Victimization module (event-related or subjective questions)	
E001	How many crimes were committed in your family/environment? (open question)
E002	In the last 12 months what kind of events happened to you? (19 different crimes/events: car theft, cycle stealing, robbery, burglary, stealing, pickpocketing, traffic crime, harassment, sexual harassment; cheating)
E003	What happened? When? (Open questions)
E004	When did the incident occur? (1. in the morning 2. in the day time 3. in the afternoon 4. in the evening 5. at night)
E005	How much damage did it cause to you? (in thousand HUF)
E006	Did you get a reimburse? (in thousand HUF)
E007	Were you physically injured? (1. yes, small damage healing in 8 days, 2. yes, serious damage, healing in more than 8 days)
E008	Did you report it to the police? (if not, why not?) (1. yes, 2. no, 0- do not know, 9 no answer)
E009	Were you satisfied with the job of the police? (Likert scale: 1- absolutely not, 5- absolutely)
E010	Did you know the perpetrator prior to the incident? (98- do not know the perpetrator, 99 do not know, 00 no answer, 1 spouse, 2. child, 3. grandchild, 4. parent, 5 grandparent 6. brother/sister, 7. other relatives 8 partner, 9 friend, 10. colleague, 11 neighbour 12acquaintance, 13. ex spouse 14. other:)
E011	What do you feel if you think about the case? (1. anxiety, 2. anger 3. fear 4. dander 5. nerves 6. defencelessness 7. unrest 8. powerlessness)
E012	How many times have you been a victim of crime in your life? (open)
E013	Were you ever hit or beaten as a child? (1. yes, often, 2. yes, sometimes, 3. never)
E014	Were you ever a victim of sexual abuse in your childhood? (1. yes, 2. no)
E015	Did you tell it anyone? (1. yes 2. no)
E016	Was there any type of criminal process in the end? (1. yes 2. no)
E017	Who was the abuser? (1. relatives, 2. acquaintance 3. stranger)
E018	How do you punish your own child-children? (1. no child 2. confinement 3. do not give pocket money 4 . Enjoin from sg 5. beat 6. speak about what happened 7. other punishment 8. no punishment, but speak about what happened, 9, no punishment)

CVS1.6 Questions about neighbourhood problems (event-related or subjective questions)	
F001	What is the biggest problem in your neighbourhood? (Open question)
F002	Do you like living in your neighbourhood? (Likert scale: 1. not at all 5- very much)
F003	How safe is your neighbourhood? (Likert scale: 1. not at all 5- very much)
F004	How has the safety of your neighbourhood changed in the last 5 years? (Likert scale: 1. it is much worse.

	5. it is much better)
F005	How will the safety of your neighbourhood change in the next 5 years? (Likert scale: 1. it will be much worse. 5. it will be much better)
F006	We made a list of problems or disturbances that may take place in a neighbourhood. Please choose any that apply to you neighbourhood. (1. crime, 2. traffic, noise 3. gypsies 4. drug users 5. careless drivers 6. the homeless, beggars 7. public lights 8. unemployment 9. drunks, 10. rubbish 11. foreigners 12. bored youngsters on the street)
F007	Are you aware of how the number of crimes committed in your neighbourhood compares to other parts of Hungary? (Likert scale: 1. much less 5. much more)
F008	How often do you go out after dark? (1. almost never 2. rarely - once a month 3. occasionally, at least twice in a month 4. often- once a week)
F009	How safe is your immediate neighbourhood? (Likert scale: 1. not at all 5. very much)
F010	How safe do you feel if you walk alone after dark? (Likert scale: 1. not at all 5. very much)
F011	Is there any place in your neighbourhood that you always avoid because of your fear of crime? (1. fear everywhere, stay at home 2. more than 1 place 3. 1 special place to avoid 4. there is no place)
F012	How often do you not go out in the daytime because of your fear of crime? (Likert scale: 1. never 5. very often)
F013	How often do you feel fear related to burglary in your own flat? (Likert scale: 1. never 5. very often)

CVS1.7 Other relevant event related or subjective questions

G001	Not applicable
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CVS1.8 Variables about individual, household and area characteristics

H001	Sex
H002	Age
H003	Educational level (1. primary school 2. trade school 3. technical college 4. high school 5. university degree)
H004	Marital status (1. married, living together 2. married, living separately 3. single, living with parents, 4. single, living alone 5. divorced, living in the same flat 6. divorced, living separately 7. widow, living alone 8. living with someone)
H005	Number of children
H006	How long have you been living in this neighbourhood? (open question)
H007	Do you have a car? (1. yes, more than 1, 2. yes, one 3. do not have)
H008	How many rooms do you have? (open question)
H009	Are you working now? (1. yes, ifull time 2. yes, part time 3. odd jobs 4. no)
H010	What is your occupation? (1. unskilled labour 2. trained labour 3. skilled worker 4. clerk with high school education 5. employee, but not in office 6. overman 7. employee with degree 8. middle management - head of department 9. director)
H011	Household income (1. less than 50 000 HUF 2. 50001-100000 HUF 3. 100001-150000 HUF 4. 150001-200000 HUF 5. 200001-250000 HUF 6. 250001-300000 HUF 7. 300001-400000 HUF 8. above 400001 HUF, 0 - do not know, 9. no answer)
H012	Have you been abroad for holiday reasons in the last 2 years? (1. yes, more than once 2. yes, once. 3. no. 9. no answer)
H013	How satisfied are you with your financial situation? (Likert scale 1. not at all 5. absolutely)
H014	Do you practice sport regularly? (1. yes, in a club 2. yes, for myself, 3. with friends 4. no. 0. do not know.9. no answer)

CVS1.9 Other useful information about the crime victim survey

J001	Not applicable
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Annex 2b: Example of questionnaire for the harmonization of data collection completed by participant 5 (UCL) with information about crime statistics/PRC in the UK

PRC1.1 Police recorded crime main source: technical information	
J001	Police recorded crime data is supplied to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by the Home Office, who are responsible for the collection and collation of recorded crime data supplied by the 43 territorial police forces of England and Wales, plus the British Transport Police.
J002	Each of police force maintains a crime recording system.
J003	<p>The crime recording process used by the police can be divided into six stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incident reporting and recording 2. Deciding if a crime should be recorded 3. Closing incident records 4. Recording a crime 5. Closing crime records 6. Checking that crime records are correct

PRC1.2 Crime classification: overview	
K001	Violence against the person
K002	Sexual offences
K003	Robbery
K004	Burglary
K005	Theft
K006	Vehicle offences
K007	Arson and criminal damage
K008	Drug offences
K009	Possession of weapons
K010	Public order offences
K011	Miscellaneous crimes against society

PRC1.3 Property crime		
L001	Burglary in a dwelling	<p>Definition: (1) A person is guilty of a burglary if: (a) he enters any building or part of a building as a trespasser and with intent to commit any such offence as is mentioned in subsection (2) below; or (b) having entered any building or part of a building as a trespasser he steals anything in the building or that part of it inflicts on any person therein any grievous bodily harm. (2) The offences referred to in subsection (1a) above are offences of stealing anything in the building or part of a building in question, of inflicting on any person therein any grievous bodily harm or of doing unlawful damage to the building or anything therein.</p>

		<p>Counting rules: If a person enters a building as a trespasser and commits or attempts to commit grievous bodily harm, this constitutes burglary. Trespass with intent to commit a sexual offence should be recorded under Miscellaneous Sexual Offences. If entry as a trespasser is gained or attempted and there is evidence of intent to steal but only criminal damage is caused, then this should be recorded as burglary rather than criminal damage. If a household is victim to more than one burglar, count crimes separately only if each burglar is acting independently. A guest staying in a household is treated as part of the household. Example: Two relatives of the householder who are staying overnight have property stolen when the house is burgled. One crime of burglary in a dwelling. If force or the threat of force is used in order to steal during the course of a burglary then it should be classified as a robbery.</p> <p>Principal Crime: Generally, the most serious violent crime takes precedence over burglary or aggravated burglary. Example 1: An offence amounting to grievous bodily harm with intent occurs in the course of a burglary, but not in order to steal. One crime classed as grievous bodily harm with intent, not burglary.</p>
L002	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	<p>Definition: (1) A person is guilty of attempted burglary if (a) he attempts to enter any building or part of a building as a trespasser and with intent to commit any such offence as is mentioned in subsection (2) below; or (b) having entered any building or part of a building as a trespasser he attempts to steal anything in the building or attempts to inflict on any person therein any grievous bodily harm.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD WHERE BURGLARY ATTEMPTED. Any damage to an entry point of a house should be assumed to be an attempt to enter and burgle the house, if on balance of probabilities, attempted burglary is considered to be the more likely offence than criminal damage. Any damage to an entry point of a house should be assumed to be an attempt to enter and burgle the house, if on balance of probabilities, attempted burglary is considered to be the more likely offence than criminal damage. If entry only gained to a common area and there is no attempt on a separately lockable flat, then count as a Burglary other than in a dwelling.</p>
L003	Distraction Burglary in a Dwelling	<p>Definition: Any crime where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises to commit burglary. It includes cases where the offender first enters premises and subsequently uses distraction burglary methods in order to remain on the premises and/or gain access to other parts of the premises in order to commit burglary.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD BURGLED Where suspects enter dwellings by distraction but are unable to commit theft a distraction burglary should be recorded.</p>
L004	Attempted Distraction Burglary in a Dwelling	<p>Definition: Any crime where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an occupant of a dwelling to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises to commit burglary. It includes cases where the offender first enters premises and subsequently uses distraction burglary methods in order to remain on the premises and/or gain access to other parts of the premises in order to commit burglary.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD WHERE BURGLARY ATTEMPTED. Where suspects attempt to enter dwellings by distraction but are unable to commit theft an attempted distraction burglary should be recorded.</p>
L005	Aggravated Burglary in a Dwelling	<p>Definition: A person is guilty of aggravated burglary if he commits any burglary and at the time he has with him any firearm or imitation firearm, any weapon of offence, or any explosive.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD BURGLED If a household is victim to more than one burglar, count crimes separately only if each burglar is acting independently.</p>

L006	Burglary in a Building other than a Dwelling	<p>Definition: Burglary to any type of buildings that is not deemed to be a dwelling. (1) "A person is guilty of a burglary if - (a) he enters any building or part of a building as a trespasser and with intent to commit any such offence as is mentioned in subsection (2) below; or (b) having entered any building or part of a building as a trespasser he steals or attempts to steal anything in the building or that part of it or inflicts or attempts to inflict on any person therein any grievous bodily harm. (2) The offences referred to in subsection (1)(a) above are offences of stealing anything in the building or part of a building in question, of inflicting on any person.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUILDING BURGLED. If a building is burgled more than once, count crimes separately only for each burglar acting independently.</p>
L007	Attempted Burglary in a Building other than a Dwelling	<p>Definition: Attempted burglary to any type of buildings that is not deemed to be a dwelling</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUILDING BURGLED.</p>
L008	Aggravated Burglary in a Building other than a Dwelling	<p>Definition: A person is guilty of aggravated burglary if he commits any burglary and at the time he has with him any firearm or imitation firearm, any weapon of offence, or any explosive...</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUILDING BURGLED. If a building is burgled more than once, count crimes separately only for each burglar acting independently.</p>
L009	Going Equipped for Stealing	<p>Definition: A person shall be guilty of an offence if, when not at his place of abode, he has with him any article for use in the course of or in connection with any burglary or theft.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUILDING BURGLED.</p>
L010	Robbery of Business Property	<p>Definition: Any robbery where the goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery. Goods that are the property of business, but would generally be regarded as personal property, should be treated as personal property if robbed from the person.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUSINESS WHOSE PROPERTY IS ROBBED. If people are injured immediately before or at the time of the robbery, count the robbery only. If people are killed immediately before or at the time of robbery, count the homicides in addition to the robbery. If people are injured or killed after the robbery, count the crimes in addition to the robbery.</p>
L011	Robbery of Personal Property	<p>Definition: A robbery where the goods stolen belong to an individual or group of individuals, rather than a corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery, or whether the personal property actually belongs to the person being robbed. Goods that are the property of business but would generally be regarded as personal property should be treated as personal property if robbed from the person.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUSINESS WHOSE PROPERTY IS ROBBED.</p>
L012	Blackmail	<p>Definition: (1) A person is guilty of blackmail if, with a view to gain for himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another, he makes any unwarranted demand with menaces; and for this purpose a demand with menaces is unwarranted unless the person making it does so in the belief- (a) that he has reasonable grounds for making the demand; and (b) that the use of the menaces is a proper means of reinforcing the</p>

		<p>demand. (2) The nature of the act or omission demanded is immaterial, and it is also immaterial whether the menaces relate to action to be taken by the person making the demand ...</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC, INTENDED VICTIM.</p>
L013	Theft from the Person	<p>Definition: A person is guilty of theft if he dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON (from whom a theft has been made). EXAMPLE: Ten people on a crowded train report having their pockets picked. None report any force being used. Ten crimes.</p>
L014	Theft in a Dwelling other than from an Automatic Machine or Meter	<p>Definition: Where the theft takes place within a dwelling.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OWNER OF PROPERTY STOLEN.</p>
L015	Theft by an Employee	<p>Definition: The theft should be known at the time of recording to have been by an employee or group of employees. The owner of the property stolen should be the employee's employer.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH EMPLOYEE OR GROUP OF EMPLOYEES.</p>
L016	Theft of Mail	<p>Definition: This section should be used for all thefts of letters or parcels, which are in the process of being delivered by way of a business; that is from the time they leave the originator to the time they reach the recipient address.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT OF THEFT OF MAIL BAGS OR POSTAL PACKETS.</p>
L017	Dishonest use of Electricity	<p>Definition: Crimes recorded should be limited to those, which are the subject of police action. They should not include any that may have been brought to the police's attention but have been dealt with entirely by the electricity board (e.g. by civil action).</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OFFENDER OR GROUP OF OFFENDERS.</p>
L018	Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Pedal Cycle	<p>Definition: A person who without having the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, takes a pedal cycle for his own or another's use, or rides a pedal cycle knowing it to have been taken without such authority.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PEDAL CYCLE OWNER.</p>
L019	Theft from a Motor Vehicle	<p>Definition: Where the theft is from a motor vehicle.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE OWNER.</p>
L020	Shoplifting	<p>Definition: For the purpose of recording crime, the following should be regarded as shop units: a) Individual shops b) Individual market stalls c) Department stores d) Separate branches of a chain The following should not be counted as shop units: e) Departments within a department store f) Franchises within a store. Theft of any property within a shop, whether or not it is for sale, should be recorded as theft from a shop.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SHOP UNIT.</p>
L021	Theft from an Automatic	<p>Definition: Where the theft is from a automatic machine or meter, such as gas or electricity meter.</p>

	Machine or Meter	Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OWNER OF CONTENTS STOLEN.
L022	Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Motor Vehicle	<p>Definition: A "motor vehicle" is a mechanically propelled vehicle made intended or adapted for use on roads. It should also satisfy the test as to whether or not a reasonable person would say that one of the vehicle's uses would be some general use on the road.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE OWNER.</p>
L023	Other Theft	<p>Definition: Theft if not classified elsewhere. Removal of articles from places open to the public. Theft from vehicle other than a motor vehicle. Theft of conveyance other than a motor or pedal cycle. Unauthorised taking of conveyance other than a motor vehicle or pedal cycle (does not include being found with a conveyance that has already been stolen).</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OWNER OF GOODS STOLEN.</p>
L024	Theft – Making Off Without Payment	<p>Definition: A person who, knowing that payment on the spot for any goods supplied or service done is required or expected from him, dishonestly makes off without having paid as required or expected and with intent to avoid payment of the amount due.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH MAKING OFF.</p>

PRC1.4 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person

M001	Robbery of Business Property	<p>Definition: Any robbery where the goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery. Goods that are the property of business, but would generally be regarded as personal property, should be treated as personal property if robbed from the person. Examples of such items are mobile phones, laptop computers and pagers.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BUSINESS WHOSE PROPERTY IS ROBBED. If people are injured immediately before or at the time of the robbery, count the robbery only. If people are killed immediately before or at the time of robbery, count the homicides in addition to the robbery. If people are injured or killed after the robbery, count the crimes in addition to the robbery.</p>
M002	Robbery of Personal Property	<p>Definition: A robbery where the goods stolen belong to an individual or group of individuals, rather than a corporate body, regardless of the location of the robbery, or whether the personal property actually belongs to the person being robbed. Goods that are the property of business but would generally be regarded as personal property should be treated as personal property if robbed from the person. Examples of such items are mobile phones, laptop computers and pagers.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON ROBBED.</p>

PRC1.5 Violent crimes

N001	Murder	<p>Definition: Murder of persons aged 1 year or over. Genocide or crime against humanity. Murder of persons under 1 year of age.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON MURDERED.</p>
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N002	Attempted murder classification	Definition: Attempted murder. Attempted genocide or crime against humanity. Attempts are defined under the Criminal Attempts Act 1981
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH IDENTIFIED VICTIM.
N003	Conspiracy to Murder	Definition: Whosoever shall solicit, encourage, persuade, or endeavour to persuade, or shall propose to any person, to murder any other person.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INTENDED VICTIM.
N004	Threats to Kill	Definition: A person who without lawful excuse makes to another a threat, intending that the other would fear it would be carried out, to kill that other or a third person shall be guilty.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON TO WHOM A THREAT IS MADE.
N005	Manslaughter	Definition: Manslaughter is a less serious offence than murder, the differential being between levels of fault based on the <i>mens rea</i> (Latin for "guilty mind").
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.
N006	Infanticide	Definition: Relates to the murder of an infant capable of being born alive.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BABY.
N007	Intentional Destruction of a Viable Unborn Child	Definition: The destruction of a child that is unborn.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH BABY.
N008	Causing Death or Serious Injury by Dangerous Driving	Definition: Death caused or serious injury to person from the dangerous driving of the driver.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.
N009	Causing Death by Careless Driving under Influence of Drink or Drugs	Definition: Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs. Cause death by driving without due care/consideration while over prescribed limit – specified controlled drug.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.
N010	Cause or Allow Death or Serious Physical Harm to a Child or Vulnerable Person	Definition: Cause or allow the death of a child or vulnerable person. Cause or allow a child or vulnerable adult to suffer serious physical harm.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.
N011	Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving	Definition: A person, who causes the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place, is guilty of an offence.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.
N012	Causing Death or Serious Injury by Driving: Unlicensed, Disqualified or	Definition: A person is guilty of an offence if he causes the death of another person by driving a motor vehicle on a road and, at the time when he is driving, the circumstances are such that he is committing an offence under: (a) driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence (b) driving whilst disqualified; or (c) using a motor vehicle while uninsured or unsecured against third party risks.

	Uninsured Drivers	Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.
N013	Corporate Manslaughter	<p>Definition: An organisation to which this section applies is guilty of an offence if the way in which its activities are managed or organised - (a) causes a person's death, and (b) amounts to a gross breach of a relevant duty of care owed by the organisation to the deceased.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM KILLED.</p>
N014	Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	<p>Definition: Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Causing bodily injury by explosion. Torture.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.</p>
N015	Endangering Life	<p>Definition: Shooting at naval or revenue vessels. Attempting to choke etc. in order to commit indictable offence. Using chloroform etc. to commit indictable offence. Causing explosions, sending explosive substance or throwing corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck. Placing explosives in or near buildings with intent to do bodily harm. Administering poison so as to endanger life. Causing danger to road-users. Making, possessing or controlling explosive substance with intent to endanger life. Etcetera.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM (WHERE A SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM CAN BE IDENTIFIED OR ONE CRIME FOR EACH OFFENDER OR GROUP OF OFFENDERS).</p>
N016	Harassment	<p>Definition: A person must not pursue a course of conduct: (a) which amounts to harassment of another, and (b) which he knows or ought to know amounts to harassment of the other. (1A) A person must not pursue a course of conduct – (a) which involves harassment of two or more persons, and (b) which he knows or ought to know involves harassment of those persons, and (c) by which he intends to persuade any person (whether or not one of those mentioned above) – (i) not to do something that he is entitled or required to do, or (ii) to do something that he is not under any obligation to do.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM (WHERE THERE IS NO SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM, COUNT ONLY ONE CRIME).</p>
N017	Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment	<p>Definition: Racially or religiously aggravated Harassment or stalking without violence. A person is guilty of an offence under this Section if he commits (a) an offence under Section 2 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (offence of harassment); or b) an offence under Section 4 of that Act (putting people in fear of violence), which is racially or religiously aggravated for the purposes of this Section.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM.</p>
N018	Assault with Injury	<p>Definition: To inflict any grievous bodily harm ... either with or without any weapon or instrument.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM.</p>
N019	Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault with Injury	<p>Definition: An offence is racially or religiously aggravated if: (a) at the time of committing the offence, or immediately before or after doing so, the offender demonstrates towards the victim of the offence hostility based on the victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a racial or religious group; or (b) the offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a racial or</p>

		religious group based on their membership of those groups. Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM.
N020	Stalking	<p>Definition: The following are examples of acts or omissions which, in particular circumstances are ones associated with stalking: (a) following a person, (b) contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means, (c) publishing any statement or other material – (i) Relating or purporting to relate to a person, or (ii) Purporting to originate from a person, (d) monitoring the use of a person on the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, (e) loitering in any place (whether public or private), (f) interfering with any property in the possession of a person, (g) watching or spying on a person.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM (WHERE THERE IS NO SPECIFIC INTENDED VICTIM, COUNT ONLY ONE CRIME).</p>
N021	Cruelty to Children/Young Persons	<p>Definition: If any person who has attained the age of 16 years and has responsibility for any child or young person under that age, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes him, or causes or procures him to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed, in a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement), that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CHILD/YOUNG PERSON OR SERVANT/APPRENTICE.</p>
N022	Child Abduction	<p>Definition: A person connected with the child under the age of 16 ... takes or sends the child out of the United Kingdom without the appropriate consent. Person connected with the child includes a parent, the father, a guardian, or person with either a residence order or custody over the child.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CHILD ABDUCTED.</p>
N023	Procuring Illegal Abortion	<p>Definition: Administering drugs or using instruments to procure abortion. Procuring drugs etc. to cause abortion.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PROSPECTIVE MOTHER.</p>
N024	Assault without Injury on a Constable	<p>Definition: Assault on a constable. Assaults a designated person or his assistant in the exercise of a relevant power. Vagrant violently resisting a constable. Assaults a member of a joint investigation team carrying out his functions as a member of that team. Assaults an officer of Revenue or Customs.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CONSTABLE ASSAULTED.</p>
N025	Assault without Injury	<p>Definition: Common assault and battery.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON ASSAULTED, OBSTRUCTED, ETC.</p>
N026	Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault without Injury	<p>Definition: Racially or religiously aggravated common assault or beating.</p> <p>Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON ASSAULTED, OBSTRUCTED, ETC.</p>

N027	Modern slavery	Definition: Exploitation, sexual exploitation, servitude, etc.
		Counting rules: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON SUBJECTED TO MODERN SLAVERY.

PRC1.6 Detection rates: definition of cleared cases and calculation method	
P001	In the UK, detected crime is a term that describes notifiable offences that have been 'cleared up' by the police.
P002	Detections can be broadly divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections. The former occurs where the offender receives some formal sanction and the latter occurs in certain circumstances where the offence was cleared up but either no further action is taken against an offender, for example, where the alleged offender has died, or in certain cases the offence was cleared up by the use of a form of locally based community resolution.
P003	The detection rates are the number of offences recorded as detected in a given year as a proportion of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. In practice, this means that some crimes could show a detection rate of over 100 per cent. However, this may reflect that some crimes are detected in a different year to the year that the police recorded the crime.

PRC1.7 Victims and offenders: definitions and characteristics available	
R001	<p><i>Datafields on the victim</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime reference number • Gender • Age (or date of birth) • Ethnicity • Association with offender (e.g. husband, wife, ex-partner, friend, stranger) • Occupation • Address of victim • Easting coordinate (relating to the home address of the victim) • Northing coordinate (relating to the home address of the victim)
R002	<p><i>Datafields on the offender/accused</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime reference number • Offender reference number • Gender • Age (or date of birth) • Ethnicity • Occupation • Address/location of offender - address is the offender's primary address • Easting coordinate (relating to the home address of the offender/accused) • Northing coordinate (relating to the home address of the offender/accused)

PRC1.8 Geographic location of Police recorded crime	
S001	Address/location of offence
S002	Easting coordinate (relating to the address/location where the offence occurred)
S003	Northing coordinate (relating to the address/location where the offence occurred)

PRC1.9 Other useful information about the police recorded crime source and its content	
T001	Not applicable

Annex 3a: Abstract from the Hungarian CVS database (Victim and opinion research, 2003)

Codebook: variable values

k21a	How big of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Car theft)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A
k21b	How big of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Drug using)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A
k21c	How much of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Organized crime)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A
k21d	How much of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Domestic violence)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A
k21e	How much of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Juvenile crime)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A
k21f	How much of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Violent crimes)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A
k21g	How much of a problem is this crime in Hungary? (Stealing)	0 – Do not know 1 – No problem at all 5 – Very big problem 9 – N/A

k6	What is your opinion about public safety in Hungary?	0 – Do not know 1 – Very bad 5 – Very good 9 – N/A
k8	How has public safety changed in the last 5 years?	0 – Do not know 1 – Much worse 5 – Much improved 9 – N/A
k9	How will public safety change in the next 5 years?	0 – Do not know 1 – Much worse 5 – Much improved 9 – N/A
k17_b	How many crimes were committed in the last year in your opinion?	<i>n</i> crimes
k18_1	Which crimes were committed most?	0 – do not know 1 – car theft 2 – theft from car 3 – vandalism of car 4 – vandalism 5 – bicycle theft 6 – robbery 7 – homicide 8 – bribery, corruption 9 – violent crime 10 – theft 11 – burglary 12 – abuse 13 – sexual abuse 14 – sexual assault 15 – assault, threats 16 – economic crime 17 – pickpocketing 20 – drug 21 – public nuisance, vandalism 22 – white-collar crime

		<p>23 – housing mafia 24 – crimes against children 25 – traffic crime 26 – embezzlement 27 – fraud 29 – political crimes 30 – property crimes 31 – domestic violence 32 – extortion 98 – other crimes 99 – N/A</p>
k18_2	Which crimes were committed the most?	<p>0 – do not know 1 – car theft 2 – theft from car 3 – vandalism of car 4 – vandalism 5 – bicycle theft 6 – robbery 7 – homicide 8 – bribery, corruption 9 – violent crime 10 – theft 11 – burglary 12 – abuse 13 – sexual abuse 14 – sexual assault 15 – assault, threats 16 – economic crime 17 – pickpocketing 20 – drug 21 – public nuisance, vandalism 22 – white-collar crime 23 – housing mafia 24 – crimes against children</p>

		<p>25 – traffic crime 26 – embezzlement 27 – fraud 29 – political crimes 30 – property crimes 31 – domestic violence 32 – extortion 98 – other crimes 99 – N/A</p>
k18_3	Which crimes were committed the most?	<p>0 – do not know 1 – car theft 2 – theft from car 3 – vandalism of car 4 – vandalism 5 – bicycle theft 6 – robbery 7 – homicide 8 – bribery, corruption 9 – violent crime 10 – theft 11 – burglary 12 – abuse 13 – sexual abuse 14 – sexual assault 15 – assault, threats 16 – economic crime 17 – pickpocketing 20 – drug 21 – public nuisance, vandalism 22 – white-collar crime 23 – housing mafia 24 – crimes against children 25 – traffic crime 26 – embezzlement</p>

		27 – fraud 29 – political crimes 30 – property crimes 31 – domestic violence 32 – extortion 98 – other crimes 99 – N/A
k58_1	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (Self protection programme)	0 – Do not know 1 – Already did or doing it 2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it 3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it 9 – N/A
k58_2	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I take small arms when I go out)	0 – Do not know 1 – Already did or doing it 2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it 3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it 9 – N/A
k58_3	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I will move from this environment because of bad public safety)	0 – Do not know 1 – Already did or doing it 2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it 3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it 9 – N/A
k58_4	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I do not use public transport at night)	0 – Do not know 1 – Already did or doing it 2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it 3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it 9 – N/A
k58_5	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I avoid groups of juveniles and drunks on the streets)	0 – Do not know 1 – Already did or doing it 2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it 3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it 9 – N/A
k58_6	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I avoid certain dangerous streets)	0 – Do not know 1 – Already did or doing it

		<p>2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it</p> <p>3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it</p> <p>9 – N/A</p>
k58_7	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I have a dog)	<p>0 – Do not know</p> <p>1 – Already did or doing it</p> <p>2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it</p> <p>3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it</p> <p>9 – N/A</p>
k58_8	What do you do to protect yourself and your family? (I take care that my children do not go out at dark)	<p>0 – Do not know</p> <p>1 – Already did or doing it</p> <p>2 – Have not done it yet but planning to do it</p> <p>3 – Did not do it and do not plan to do it</p> <p>9 – N/A</p>

CVS1.2 Subjective questions about crime and safety																						
B001							B002	B003	B004	B005	B006			B007	B008							
k21a	k21b	kK1c	k21d	k21e	k21f	k21g	k6	k8	k9	k17b	k18_1	k18_2	k18_3	k19	k58_1	k58_2	k58_3	k58_4	k58_5	k58_6	k58_7	k58_8
5	4	4	2	3	4	5	3	3	3		1	2	10	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1
5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	0	0		0	99	99	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	8
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	20.000	10	11	12	0	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	8
5	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	40.000	8	10	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	30.000	10	11	99	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
3	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	4	5		10	7	9	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
4	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	2	4		6	10	99	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	4		10	11	99	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	8
5	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	1.500.000	11	1	99	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	5		6	10	12	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	8
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	7.000	1	10	11	2	2	0	3	2	1	1	2	1
4	3	3	0	3	2	3	3	2	3		11	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	8
4	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	4		9	11	12	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	8
5	5	5	4	4	4	5	1	2	4		10	11	6	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	8
4	5	4	4	5	3	4	3	2	2	800.000	6	8	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	8
5	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	3	9		8	10	99	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	8
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	4		10	99	99	0	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3
5	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	500.000	10	9	25	4	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
4	4	0	4	4	4	4	2	2	3		25	99	99	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4		11	7	30	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1

Annex 3b: Abstract from the Catalan PRC database (*Mossos d'Esquadra*) including data for the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PRC1.3 Property crime								
CRIMINAL OFFENCES: Personal safety – Against property								
L.001	House burglary	2.906	3.689	5.269	4.161	4.604	4.878	5.204
L.005	Theft	31.325	32.005	32.079	34.751	35.014	32.912	31.350
L.006	Criminal damage	2.978	2.821	2.908	2.528	2.731	2.217	2.463
L.007	Vehicles theft	6.418	5.650	5.478	5.515	5.239	5.005	4.344
L.008	Theft from a vehicle	11.451	13.726	13.469	10.593	9.634	8.214	7.083
MINOR OFFENCES: Personal safety – Against property								
L.010	Petty theft	76.865	85.626	81.365	73.619	65.631	61.213	63.358
L.011	Criminal damage	9.240	11.011	11.673	9.927	8.552	8.422	8.165
PRC1.4 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person								
CRIMINAL OFFENCES: Personal safety – Against property involving violence or threat against a person								
M.001	House robbery (with threat or violence)	84	129	162	193	182	136	112
M.002	Bank robbery (with threat or violence)	41	27	27	21	47	17	28
M.003	Shop/mall robbery (with threat or violence)	1.702	1.947	1.783	1.414	1.431	1.253	1.160
M.004	Robbery at the street (with violence)	6.034	7.550	7.936	9.278	10.225	9.309	7.689

PRC1.5 Violent crimes								
CRIMINAL OFFENCES: Personal Safety – Against Individuals								
N.001	Homicide/Murder	20	23	23	17	13	12	14
N.002	Attempted Homicide/Murder	58	66	47	47	61	33	27
N.003	Injuries	939	984	1.059	1.138	1.101	932	870
	Threats	672	591	979	1.358	1.408	1.460	1.292
N.004	Sexual assault	220	219	227	206	184	201	181
Collective safety: Against public order								
N.009	Offenses against authority	961	904	926	1.094	946	869	783
N.010	Violent disorders	60	122	138	120	100	36	56
Other crimes								
N.011	Domestic Abuse	823	696	1.014	1.392	1.579	1.429	1.552
N.012	Gender based-violence	3.349	3.021	3.832	4.572	4.575	3.778	3.657

PRC1.7 Victims and Offenders									
Data fields on the offender/accused									
R.002	Gender	Female	5.369	6.048	6.520	6.800	7.224	8.004	8.211
		Male	20.599	21.689	23.009	24.355	23.666	23.737	22.621
R.003	Age	14-15	750	687	630	565	580	548	518
		16-17	1.234	1.163	1.246	1.023	1.052	915	1.045
		18-25	8.132	8.823	9.034	8.959	8.468	8.521	8.134
		26-40	11.220	12.282	12.950	13.873	13.763	14.319	13.885
		41-64	4.202	4.445	5.255	6.244	6.589	6.910	6.690
		65 or >65	226	205	257	354	321	391	430
R.004	Nationality	Spain	10.283	10.656	10.910	12.145	12.359	12.428	12.283
		EU	4.192	4.837	5.779	6.656	6.099	6.507	6.843
		Others	11.494	12.244	12.841	12.354	12.432	12.806	11.706
Data fields on the victim									
R.011	Gender	Female	60.271	65.755	66.012	63.792	61.662	56.897	47.536
		Male	54.616	64.340	63.349	59.313	57.035	52.501	42.832
R.012	Age	<14	538	597	583	691	706	795	729
		14-15	954	1.264	1.207	1.193	1.120	1.157	909
		16-17	1.858	2.305	2.132	2.230	2.101	2.205	1.697
		18-25	22.993	26.581	25.925	25.378	25.071	23.705	18.389
		26-40	40.712	45.275	45.426	43.393	41.582	37.871	30.342
		41-64	37.501	42.055	41.770	38.867	37.172	33.804	28.906
65 or >65	10.391	12.026	12.327	11.383	10.951	9.868	9.400		
R.013	Nationality	Spain	65.812	71.540	72.076	68.069	67.819	63.771	53.085
		EU	26.894	33.207	30.789	28.005	24.724	21.318	16.652
		Others	22.241	25.356	26.505	27.061	26.160	24.316	20.635