

Executive Summary

- This paper summarises some key Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) findings by equality breakdowns to provide broad context for Taskforce members on experiences of crime and attitudes towards the justice system in Scotland.
- The paper highlights that some sub-population groups do have different experiences and attitudes which members may wish to be aware of and examine in more detail as their work continues. These results cover additional breakdowns to those outlined in the annual SCJS Main Findings report for the Taskforce's consideration.
- However, it is important to note that results presented do not prove that equality characteristics are necessarily (or solely) driving such differences. Further analysis would be required to unpack the relative impact of different characteristics on experiences and attitudes, whilst other contextual factors such as lifestyle and location may also be important. Further work is currently being progressed separately by Justice Analytical Services to examine the factors associated with victimisation more closely.
- In addition to highlighting some headline findings for different equality groups, the paper is intended to demonstrate the sort of evidence available from the SCJS that may be useful for the Taskforce to draw upon as its work progresses into the future to ensure considerations and priorities are evidence-led. Other sources (SG or otherwise) will also be able to provide important supporting, complementary and contextual evidence too.

Section 1: Introduction

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey is a large-scale social survey which asks people about their experiences and perceptions of crime, including incidents not reported to the police¹.

Key findings from the SCJS have been examined in this paper by equality and geographic characteristics in order to provide some broad context for the Victims Taskforce about experiences of crime in Scotland and attitudes towards the justice system. This is also intended to outline the sorts of analysis which can be provided by the SCJS, whilst Taskforce members may also wish to note that a range of other evidence sources will likely prove useful to consult and consider as their work on particular issues continues.

For example, if looking at issues around hate crime, members will likely be interested in data on hate related incidents recorded by the police and subsequent proceedings through the justice system, as well as other survey data around experiences of discrimination.

On the other hand, for more detailed qualitative evidence on experiences of the justice system amongst certain groups of victims, the recent Justice Journeys work will provide further insight for example. Taskforce members may also wish to reflect on any organisational data or insight they hold which can help feed into the wider understanding of experiences too.

¹ Further background on the SCJS can be found in the annual [Main Findings report](#) and other information published [on the SCJS website](#).

Summary of overall results provided by 2017/18 SCJS

In 2017/18, the SCJS found that there was an estimated 602,00 crimes experienced by adults in Scotland, down 42% since 2008/09 and 16% since 2016/17. Most adults were not victims of any crime in 2017/18. The proportion of adults experiencing crime has fallen from 20.4% in 2008/09 to 12.5% in 2017/18. The SCJS collects data on the adult population's experiences of two main types of crime – property and violent crime. It is estimated that 71% of all crime measured by the survey in 2017/18 was property-related, with the remaining 29% being violent incidents.

The SCJS estimated that 35% of all SCJS (property and violent) crime in 2017/18 came to the attention of the police. This proportion has shown no change since 2008/09.

Structure of this paper

The paper explores how the likelihood of experiencing crime (section 2) and attitudes towards the justice system (section 3) vary across demographic (including equality) and area characteristics.

As noted in the executive summary, causation has not been explored in this paper; the results presented are from cross-tabulations of characteristics and experiences/attitudes. In other words, it is important to note that results presented do not prove that equality characteristics are necessarily (or solely) driving any differences between groups. Further analysis would be required to unpack the relative impact of different characteristics on experiences and attitudes, whilst other contextual factors such as lifestyle and location may also be important. Further work is currently being progressed separately by Justice Analytical Services to examine the factors associated with victimisation more closely. Likewise inter-sectional characteristics have not been examined in this paper (with the exception of age within gender)².

The characteristics considered in this paper are:

- Gender (male/female)
- Age (16-24/25-44/45-59/60+)
- Age by gender (male 16-24/male 25-44/male 45-59/male 60+/female 16-24/female 25-44/female 45-59/female 60+)
- Deprivation (15% most deprived areas/rest of Scotland)
- Rurality (urban/rural)
- Disability (disabled/not disabled)
- Religion (none/Church of Scotland/Roman Catholic/other Christian/another religion)
- Ethnicity (white Scottish/white other British/white other/ethnic minority)
- Sexual Orientation (heterosexual/gay, lesbian, bisexual, or other)

Each sub-group is compared to direct comparators (listed above), and changes over time within groups have also been considered in places (and are shown in the Annex tables). Most categories consider 2017/18 data however, the religion, ethnicity and sexual orientation data is 2016/17 and 2017/18 data combined in order to provide larger sample sizes for analysis (sometimes referred to as 2016-18).

Only differences between groups which are statistically significant are commented on in this paper. Supplementary data tables providing the key results discussed in this paper are

² Sample sizes make it challenging to provide meaningful results for particular inter-sectional sub-groups, e.g. where two sub-groups are already relatively small in the overall SCJS sample (such as young people who are disabled).

provided in the Annex. Readers should note that apparent differences in point estimates need to be assessed for statistical significance, and often apparent differences will not be significant where estimates are relatively close together.

The SCJS does not currently collect data on gender re-assignment or pregnancy/maternity status so is unable to provide breakdowns for such groups. Wider work is on-going to explore the development of questions in relation to gender identity for the 2021 Census and we continue to monitor this progress, and developments elsewhere, to inform any future updates to the SCJS. Relatedly, a working group led by the Chief Statistician is also considering the future collection and use of data on sex and gender identity.

Section 2: Experiences of crime

Overall victimisation rate

In 2017/18³, the proportion experiencing at least one (property or violent) crime was:

- **Lower** for those **aged 60 and over** (5.3%), with no difference in the victimisation rate between adults in different younger categories (i.e. those aged 59 and under). This was still the case when broken down by gender and age together.
- **Greater** for adults living in the 15% **most deprived areas** (18.0% compared to 11.5% for those the rest of Scotland); those in **urban areas** (13.4% compared to 8.2% of those in rural areas); **disabled adults** (14.9% compared to 11.8% of non-disabled people); and those identifying as **gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'other'** (22.3% compared to 12.8% of heterosexual people).
- **Lower** for those who identified their religion as either **Church of Scotland** (10.2%) or **'Other Christian'** (10.2%) than for those who had no religion (14.2%), were Roman Catholic (15.0%), or were 'another' religion (17.7%).

Again, it is important to remember that results presented do not prove that equality characteristics are necessarily (or solely) driving such differences, but have been provided for context and consideration amongst Taskforce members.

Since 2008/09 the **victimisation rate has decreased** across all characteristics, other than for adults from 'another [i.e. non-Christian] religion'; adults with a non-white minority ethnic background; and adults identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'other'.

Focus on Violent Crime

The SCJS finds that the likelihood of experiencing violent crime in 2017/18⁴ did not vary amongst many population sub-groups, but was:

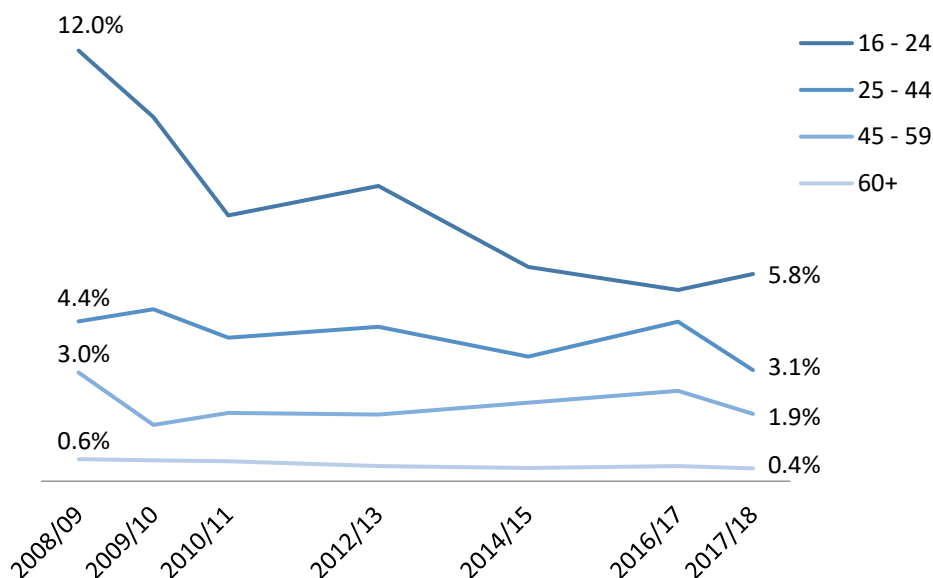
- **Lower** for those **aged 60 and over** (for both males and females), with those aged 45-59 also less likely to experience violent crime than those aged 16-24. However, the violent victimisation rate has **decreased since 2008-09 for those aged 16-24**, whilst all other age groups have shown no change (as shown in Chart 1 below). In particular, the violent victimisation rate has **fallen for males aged 16-24** (from 17.6% in 2008/09 to 6.1% in 2017/18).

³ Or 2016/17-2017/18 for findings by religion, sexual orientation and ethnicity.

⁴ As footnote 3.

- **Greater** for those living in the 15% **most deprived areas** of Scotland (3.8% compared to 2.1% of those living elsewhere in 2017/18). Since 2008-09, there was **no change in victimisation rate for those living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland**, however the rate fell for those living elsewhere in Scotland.

Chart 1: Proportion of adults experiencing violent crime by age over time



Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2008/09 – 2017/18.

Other notable trends since 2008/09 include decreases in the violent victimisation rate for:

- **Males** and those in **urban areas**, whilst the rates for females and rural areas have shown no change. These trends have narrowed the gap between males and females / urban and rural areas over the last decade resulting in no difference being detected in the violent crime victimisation rates between these groups in 2017/18.
- Both **disabled and non-disabled adults**; people of **white Scottish** ethnicity; **Roman Catholics**; and those with **no religion**.
- **Heterosexual adults**, whilst there was no change in the violent victimisation rate for those identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or 'other'.

Focus on Property Crime

The SCJS finds that the likelihood of experiencing property crime in 2017/18⁵ was:

- **Lower** for those **aged 60 and over** (for both males and females), with no difference between younger age groups.
- **Lower** for those who identified as either **Church of Scotland** (8.6%) or **'Other Christian'** (8.4%) than for those who had no religion (12.3%), were Roman Catholic (13.0%), or were 'another' religion (16.1%).

⁵ Or 2016/17-2017/18 for findings by religion, sexual orientation and ethnicity.

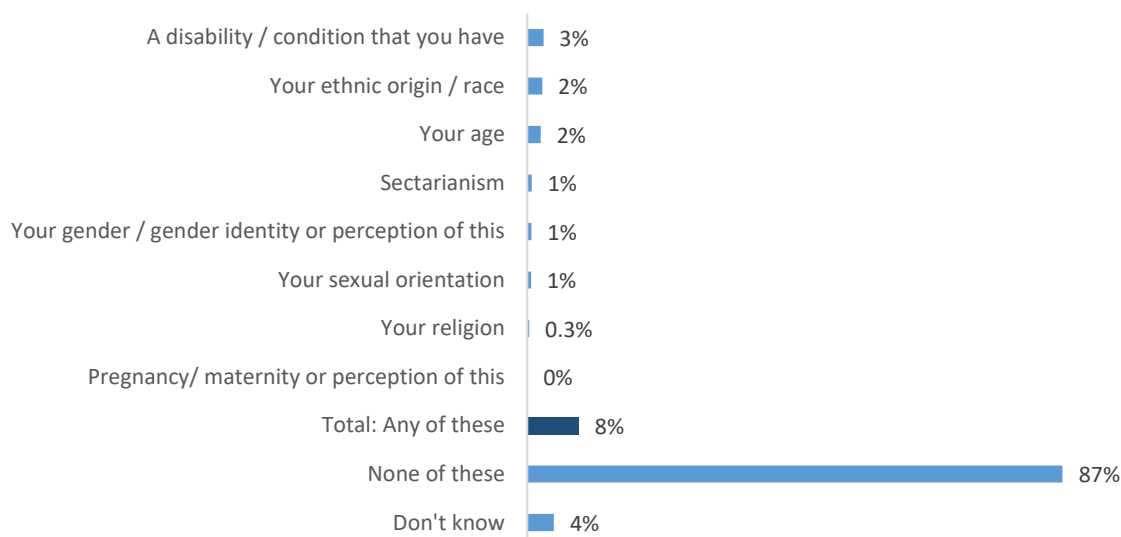
- **Lower** for those who reported their ethnicity to be **White Other British** (not Scottish) or **Other White** than for those of an ethnic minority background.
- **Greater** for those living in the 15% **most deprived areas** in Scotland; in **urban areas**; living with a **disability**; and those identifying as **gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'other'**.

Since 2008/09 trends in property crime have followed similar trends to the overall crime victimisation rate across population sub-groups.

A note on SCJS evidence around potentially hate-related incidents

The SCJS does not provide results on a specific measure of 'hate crime', however, those who report experiences of (violent or property) crime are asked whether they believe the incident was or may have been motivated by a particular characteristic they hold. Chart 2 below shows the proportion of incidents in 2017/18 victims felt may have been motivated by a characteristic they hold. In the majority (87%) of incidents, victims did not believe there was any particular motivating factor, whilst 8% of incidents were said to have been motivated by at least one of the characteristics listed.

Chart 2: Perceived motivating factors in incidents of crime (% of incidents)



Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18. Note: more than one factor could be selected for each incident.

Partner abuse, Sexual Victimization⁶, and Stalking and Harassment

As well as capturing experiences of property and violent crime, the SCJS also separately collects data on experiences of partner abuse, sexual victimisation, and stalking and harassment through a self-completion element of the survey. Results from these sections are not covered in detail in this paper, but may be of interest to Taskforce members in future and can also be examined by equality characteristics. For example, looking at some

⁶ Sexual victimisation is split into two categories in the SCJS – 'more' and 'less serious' sexual assault. 'More serious' sexual assault includes forced, and attempted forced, sexual intercourse; and forced, or attempted forced, other sexual activities (such as oral sex). 'Less serious' sexual assault includes unwanted sexual touching; indecent exposure; and sexual threats. The terminology is used for ease of reference and does not relate to the impact on an individual.

breakdowns presented in the SCJS report as an indication of the analysis possible, the 2016-18⁷ SCJS results find that:

- Women are more likely than men to have experienced partner abuse, 'more serious' sexual assault and 'less serious' sexual assault since the age of 16.
- Those aged 60 and over are less likely to have experienced partner abuse or sexual victimisation since age 16, and less likely to have experienced stalking and harassment in the last year. The likelihood of experiencing 'less serious' sexual assault and stalking and harassment decreases with age, whereas for partner abuse and 'more serious' sexual assault there is no difference between the younger age groups (i.e. those aged 16-24 and those aged 25-44).

Section 3: Views on the criminal justice system

National context

In addition to capturing experiences of crime, the SCJS also collects information on public knowledge of and attitudes towards the criminal justice system in Scotland. When exploring attitudes, the SCJS also uniquely enables us to look at differences in perceptions between victims of crime (in the 12 months prior to interview) and non-victims. Again, it is worth remembering that almost two-thirds of crime in 2017/18 was not reported to the police so may never come to the attention of the justice system or service providers.

For context, it is worth noting that in 2017/18 around three-quarters (76%) of adults said they did not know very much or anything at all about the Scottish criminal justice system – a consistent finding over recent years. In contrast, only 3% said they knew a lot. Victims of crime (33%) were more likely than non-victims (22%) to say they knew 'a lot' or 'a fair amount' about the justice system, but this was still only true of one-in-three victims.

Regardless of their self-reported knowledge, respondents were asked about their confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole through a range of statements about the operation and performance of the system. The SCJS questions relating to attitudes towards the justice system capture the extent to which the public are confident that the system:

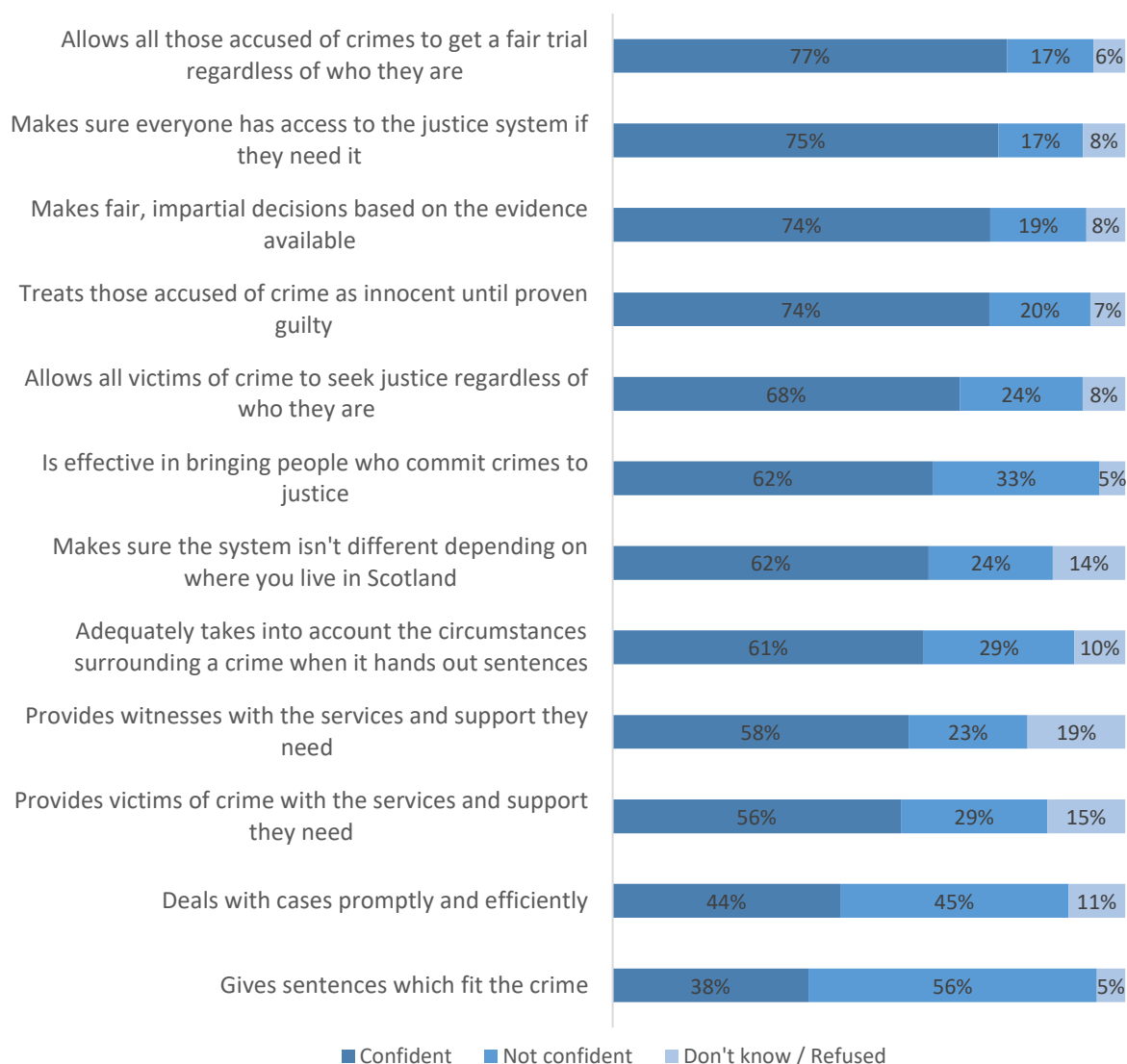
- Is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice
- Deals with cases promptly and efficiently
- Makes sure everyone has access to the justice system if they need it
- Makes sure the system isn't different depending on where they live in Scotland
- Makes fair, impartial decisions based on the evidence available
- Adequately takes into account the circumstances surrounding a crime when the sentence is given
- Allows all victims of crime to seek justice regardless of who they are
- Allows all those accused of crimes to get a fair trial regardless of who they are
- Provides victims of crime with the services and support they need
- Provides witnesses with the services and support they need
- Treats those accused of crime as 'innocent until proven guilty'
- Gives sentences which fit the crime

As shown in the chart below, at a national level the majority of people were either very or fairly confident about the delivery of the criminal justice system across a range of considerations in 2017/18.

⁷ To increase sample sizes, the data for 2016/17 and 2017/18 has been combined for the self-completion sections. This is referred to in the text as 2016-18.

For example, more than three-quarters of adults (77%) were confident that the system allows all those accused of crimes to get a fair trial, whilst three-quarters (75%) had confidence that everyone is able to access the justice system if required. However, less than half of the population were confident about the efficiency of the system (44% confident) and that appropriate sentences are given which fit the crime (38% confident). Notwithstanding wording changes in the latter measure⁸, it is important to note that confidence on both these indicators have increased since they were first included in the survey. Further detail on time-series behind each measure is shown in the Annex tables.

Chart 3: Confidence in the operation of the criminal justice system



Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2017/18.

Sub-population breakdowns

When examining differences in attitudes amongst population sub-groups, it is useful to note that often results between groups can be relatively similar even where significant differences

⁸ In 2012/13, 32% were confident that the system gives *punishments* which fit the crime, compared to 39% in 2016/17. When the wording was changed to '*sentences*' in 2017/18 the proportion of adults who were confident was 38%.

are found (i.e. the magnitude of difference is sometimes not large). Nonetheless, key findings from the 2017/18 SCJS⁹ include:

- **Broad similarity in views amongst victims and non-victims.** Across the range of indicators the only measure where difference was found in was in the proportions confident that the 'system as a whole is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice' (56% of victims compared to 63% of non-victims).
- **Lower confidence amongst people in the most deprived areas** compared to those living elsewhere in Scotland across seven of the twelve measures. For example, 71% of adults living in the 15% most deprived areas were confident that everyone is able access to the justice system if they need it compared to 76% of those living elsewhere.
- **Higher confidence amongst men** for five of the twelve indicators, particularly those exploring whether the system makes impartial decisions, takes into account circumstances when giving sentences, and measures exploring whether victims and those accused of crime are treated fairly.
- **Disabled people being less confident** than non-disabled people across all twelve measures.
- **No difference in confidence between those in urban and rural areas** on any measure.
- **Confidence generally decreasing with age**, with 16-24 year olds being most confident and those aged 60 and over least confident across many (but not all) measures.
- **Limited difference in views by sexual orientation**, with only two measures showing a statistically significant difference in confidence levels.
 - Those identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual or other were less likely to be confident that the 'system makes fair, impartial decisions based on the evidence available'; but more likely to be confident that victims are provided with the services and support they need.
- **No overwhelming indication of one ethnic group having lower confidence than any others** – with confidence levels varying between groups across the range of measures.
 - Across some measures it was notable that confidence was lower amongst White Scottish adults, particularly compared to White British adults¹⁰. The only measure where people from a (non-white) Minority Ethnic group had lower confidence than White Scottish adults was in relation to whether the justice system 'allows those accused of crimes to get a fair trial regardless of who they are' (which 71% were confident would be the case, compared to 78% of White Scottish people).
- **No clear pattern to the variation in views by religion.** Although differences were found between groups on particular measures, there was no strong pattern to these

⁹ Or 2016/17-2017/18 for findings by religion, sexual orientation and ethnicity.

¹⁰ This may be a function of sample size in part. The White Scottish and White British group have larger sample sizes than the Other White and Minority Ethnic groups meaning that the margin of error around estimates is smaller and so there is more chance of finding statistically significant differences between groups.

with some groups having lower confidence on some measures, but higher confidence (than comparator groups) on others. For example:

- 'Church of Scotland' adults were *more confident* than adults with no religion, Roman Catholics and those with 'Another Religion' that the system 'allows those accused of crimes to get a fair trial regardless of who they are'.
- Yet 'Church of Scotland' adults were *less confident* than those with no religion, 'Other Christian' or 'Another Religion' that victims of crime are provided with the services and support they need.

Taskforce members may wish to consider whether there is merit in having a closer look at any particular measures more closely in due course given the range of findings across different aspects of the justice system. For instance, the statements relating to confidence around the way victims are treated could be isolated and examined in further detail.

Section 4: Conclusion

This paper has summarised some key SCJS findings by equality breakdowns to provide broad context for Taskforce members on experiences of crime and attitudes towards the justice system in Scotland. It highlights that some sub-population groups do have different experiences which members may wish to be aware of as their work continues, although the results presented do not prove that equality characteristics are necessarily (or solely) driving such differences.

More generally, the paper is intended to demonstrate the sort of evidence available from the SCJS – with other sources (SG or otherwise) also able to provide important supporting, complementary and contextual evidence too – that may be useful for the Taskforce to draw upon as its work progresses into the future to ensure considerations and priorities are evidence-led.

Such sources could include data relating to police recorded crime and criminal proceedings around hate crime, qualitative evidence about experiences (for example from the recent Justice Journeys work), as well as operational and organisational data and intelligence which Taskforce members may have access to.

Annex 1: Supplementary tables

Table 1: All crime - Proportion of adults experiencing crime

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	20.4	19.3	17.8	16.9	14.5	13.4	12.5	↓
Male	21.2	20.4	18.4	18.2	15.6	13.9	12.8	↓
Female	19.7	18.2	17.2	15.8	13.6	13.0	12.1	↓
16 - 24	32.2	26.4	25.6	23.7	20.4	19.5	16.0	↓
25 - 44	24.7	25.1	22.3	21.6	18.4	17.3	16.8	↓
45 - 59	20.1	18.8	17.6	16.3	15.3	12.7	13.6	↓
60+	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.8	6.8	7.2	5.3	↓
Male 16-24	35.6	28.9	26.4	27.0	23.6	19.9	18.5	↓
Male 25-44	23.7	25.4	22.0	21.9	18.3	16.6	17.3	↓
Male 45-59	19.4	19.2	18.3	16.3	15.3	13.1	12.3	↓
Male 60+	10.9	10.0	9.2	10.1	8.3	8.7	5.4	↓
Female 16-24	28.6	23.8	24.7	20.3	17.1	19.1	13.5	↓
Female 25-44	25.6	24.8	22.6	21.3	18.6	18.0	16.3	↓
Female 45-59	20.7	18.4	17.0	16.2	15.2	12.3	14.9	↓
Female 60+	8.4	8.6	8.3	7.7	5.5	5.9	5.2	↓
15% most deprived	26.0	25.2	21.3	21.3	21.2	19.4	18.0	↓
Rest of Scotland	19.4	18.3	17.2	16.1	13.4	12.3	11.5	↓
Urban	22.2	20.9	19.5	18.6	15.5	14.8	13.4	↓
Rural	13.0	12.1	10.2	9.4	9.9	6.8	8.2	↓
Disabled	19.4	16.7	17.0	17.1	15.5	16.8	14.9	↓
Not disabled	20.6	19.9	18.0	16.9	14.3	12.4	11.8	↓
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest	
None	23.3	21.2	20.3	19.5	16.4	14.2	↓	
Church of Scotland	16.4	16.2	14.0	12.8	11.0	10.2	↓	
Roman Catholic	22.7	21.3	19.6	19.6	17.1	15.0	↓	
Other Christian	21.5	19.8	16.3	15.7	14.2	10.2	↓	
Another religion	20.7	20.1	20.7	17.7	16.0	17.7	no change	
White - Scottish	20.4	19.3	17.5	17.0	14.4	13.2	↓	
White - Other British	20.0	18.3	19.3	15.2	13.7	11.4	↓	
White - Other	24.6	19.8	18.0	18.7	16.7	11.4	↓	
Minority Ethnic	16.3	23.4	18.4	18.0	16.3	17.1	no change	
Heterosexual/straight	21.2	19.2	17.5	16.7	14.5	12.8	↓	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	29.8	26.4	26.8	25.9	22.2	22.3	no change	

Table 2: Violent crime - Proportion of adults experiencing violent crime

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	↓
Male	5.7	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.4	2.5	↓
Female	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1	no change
16 - 24	12.0	10.1	7.4	8.2	6.0	5.3	5.8	↓
25 - 44	4.4	4.8	4.0	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.1	no change
45 - 59	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	no change
60+	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	no change
Male 16-24	17.6	15.1	10.6	11.2	8.7	7.4	6.1	↓
Male 25-44	5.4	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.2	no change
Male 45-59	3.5	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.0	no change
Male 60+	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	no change
Female 16-24	6.2	5.0	4.1	5.1	3.2	3.2	5.5	no change
Female 25-44	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.0	4.2	3.0	no change
Female 45-59	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	no change
Female 60+	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	no change
15% most deprived	5.9	6.2	3.3	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.8	no change
Rest of Scotland	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	↓
Urban	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.5	↓
Rural	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	no change
Disabled	4.1	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	2.4	↓
Not disabled	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	↓
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest	
None	5.4	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.9	↓	
Church of Scotland	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	no change	
Roman Catholic	5.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	↓	
Other Christian	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.1	2.9	no change	
Another religion	4.5	2.6	4.8	2.8	3.5	2.5	no change	
White - Scottish	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7	↓	
White - Other British	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.1	1.9	no change	
White - Other	5.0	3.4	1.6	4.2	2.3	3.9	no change	
Minority Ethnic	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	no change	
Heterosexual/straight	4.4	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	↓	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	7.1	5.4	8.9	9.1	7.2	4.5	no change	

Table 3: Property crime - Proportion of adults experiencing property crime

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	18.0	17.0	15.9	14.8	13.0	11.5	10.8	↓
Male	18.1	17.0	15.8	15.3	13.4	11.6	10.9	↓
Female	18.0	17.0	16.0	14.4	12.6	11.5	10.7	↓
16 - 24	26.1	19.7	20.6	18.1	16.8	16.8	12.4	↓
25 - 44	21.9	22.2	19.9	18.7	16.5	14.3	14.5	↓
45 - 59	18.1	17.8	16.5	15.2	13.7	10.9	12.1	↓
60+	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.5	6.4	6.8	5.0	↓
Male 16-24	27.7	17.6	19.3	19.4	17.9	16.3	13.8	↓
Male 25-44	20.2	21.5	19.0	18.1	15.4	13.2	15.1	↓
Male 45-59	17.3	18.0	16.7	15.1	13.9	10.9	10.8	↓
Male 60+	10.2	9.6	8.6	9.7	7.9	8.2	5.0	↓
Female 16-24	24.5	21.8	21.9	16.8	15.7	17.4	10.9	↓
Female 25-44	23.5	22.8	20.8	19.2	17.6	15.4	14.0	↓
Female 45-59	18.9	17.6	16.3	15.4	13.6	10.8	13.4	↓
Female 60+	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	↓
15% most deprived	22.8	21.7	19.5	18.0	18.7	16.5	15.6	↓
Rest of Scotland	17.2	16.2	15.3	14.3	11.9	10.6	10.0	↓
Urban	19.6	18.5	17.5	16.3	13.9	12.8	11.6	↓
Rural	11.3	10.5	9.0	8.2	8.5	5.8	7.0	↓
Disabled	17.2	15.1	15.6	15.0	13.4	14.2	13.5	↓
Not disabled	18.2	17.4	16.0	14.8	12.8	10.7	10.0	↓
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest	
None	20.0	18.0	17.7	16.6	14.5	12.3	↓	
Church of Scotland	15.1	14.5	13.0	11.4	9.7	8.6	↓	
Roman Catholic	19.7	19.4	17.9	17.5	15.3	13.0	↓	
Other Christian	19.6	18.4	14.3	14.8	13.6	8.4	↓	
Another religion	18.2	19.1	18.1	16.0	14.5	16.1	no change	
White - Scottish	18.0	16.9	15.6	15.0	12.7	11.4	↓	
White - Other British	18.1	16.6	17.7	12.9	12.5	10.3	↓	
White - Other	21.0	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.7	8.5	↓	
Minority Ethnic	14.0	20.3	15.4	16.5	15.7	15.2	no change	
Heterosexual/straight	18.5	16.9	15.8	14.7	12.9	11.0	↓	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	25.7	22.9	20.1	19.4	17.5	19.3	no change	

Table 4: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	52.9	52.8	56.1	56.7	60.4	62.5	62.4	↑
Male	54.5	53.0	58.3	58.0	60.9	62.5	62.8	↑
Female	51.5	52.5	54.0	55.5	59.9	62.6	62.1	↑
16 - 24	54.6	57.6	64.0	61.6	67.0	68.4	74.7	↑
25 - 44	54.3	53.5	56.6	57.3	61.4	64.1	64.3	↑
45 - 59	53.2	52.5	54.1	55.6	59.6	61.7	60.2	↑
60+	50.0	49.6	53.2	54.4	56.7	59.0	57.0	↑
15% most deprived	50.6	48.6	51.7	50.7	53.5	55.8	57.1	↑
Rest of Scotland	53.3	53.5	56.9	57.8	61.6	63.7	63.3	↑
Urban	52.5	51.9	55.7	56.0	60.0	62.3	62.4	↑
Rural	54.8	56.4	57.9	59.7	62.4	63.8	62.6	↑
Disabled	46.2	47.5	48.7	49.4	50.9	56.1	54.0	↑
Not disabled	54.1	54.0	57.9	58.5	62.5	64.2	64.8	↑
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest	
None	53.0	51.8	55.6	58.0	61.1	62.8	↑	
Church of Scotland	53.8	54.7	56.9	57.2	59.9	61.1	↑	
Roman Catholic	49.4	49.1	55.0	51.2	58.2	63.2	↑	
Other Christian	57.7	54.8	58.0	62.1	66.0	67.9	↑	
Another religion	51.4	59.0	56.9	55.8	60.9	62.3	↑	
White - Scottish	52.1	51.7	55.3	55.4	59.1	61.4	↑	
White - Other British	60.0	58.8	59.5	62.4	64.9	66.6	↑	
White - Other	49.5	49.6	59.6	60.9	66.0	66.1	↑	
Minority Ethnic	57.2	61.7	60.1	60.7	63.6	66.8	no change	
Heterosexual/straight	53.8	53.3	56.9	56.8	60.4	62.6	↑	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	53.4	55.2	58.6	62.2	61.9	64.5	no change	

Table 5: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole deals with cases promptly and efficiently

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	35.1	38.2	41.9	42.8	43.4	46.6	44.4	↑
Male	35.3	37.8	42.9	42.5	44.5	49.1	45.1	↑
Female	34.8	38.4	41.0	43.0	42.5	44.4	43.8	↑
16 - 24	40.4	44.7	53.1	55.2	57.2	62.4	55.1	↑
25 - 44	37.6	39.1	42.9	45.9	46.4	48.6	49.4	↑
45 - 59	32.0	36.5	39.4	38.6	40.6	42.9	42.9	↑
60+	32.0	35.1	37.2	36.6	36.0	40.7	35.9	↑
15% most deprived	38.4	40.4	44.2	42.4	45.8	46.3	43.8	↑
Rest of Scotland	34.4	37.8	41.5	42.8	43.0	46.7	44.5	↑
Urban	35.0	38.1	41.9	42.4	43.3	47.4	44.5	↑
Rural	35.5	38.6	42.0	44.5	44.2	43.3	44.0	↑
Disabled	32.7	36.3	37.8	37.1	37.0	42.0	38.4	↑
Not disabled	35.5	38.6	43.0	44.1	44.9	47.9	46.1	↑
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest	
None	34.9	37.0	40.7	42.5	44.5	45.4	↑	
Church of Scotland	34.5	38.9	41.8	41.5	42.1	43.8	↑	
Roman Catholic	34.6	37.3	43.6	43.8	44.2	45.6	↑	
Other Christian	39.7	40.3	43.8	45.6	42.9	48.6	↑	
Another religion	37.7	46.1	48.9	51.5	48.1	54.0	↑	
White - Scottish	34.7	37.1	41.3	41.6	42.0	44.5	↑	
White - Other British	36.1	41.3	41.8	45.5	43.7	46.0	↑	
White - Other	33.6	40.0	46.6	46.1	53.0	52.1	↑	
Minority Ethnic	45.2	53.3	54.9	55.6	56.5	54.6	no change	
Heterosexual/straight	35.3	38.1	42.4	42.7	43.5	45.6	↑	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	37.3	43.1	46.1	49.6	47.0	46.5	no change	

Table 6: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole makes sure everyone has access to the justice system if they need it

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	69.6	71.2	73.1	75.9	75.7	75.5	75.2	↑
Male	72.0	73.6	75.2	77.5	77.0	76.8	76.3	↑
Female	67.5	69.0	71.1	74.3	74.6	74.3	74.2	↑
16 - 24	67.8	72.8	75.9	80.0	79.6	84.9	81.0	↑
25 - 44	71.2	72.9	75.2	75.2	77.7	78.0	75.9	↑
45 - 59	70.3	71.7	72.9	75.9	74.5	72.3	75.9	↑
60+	68.1	68.0	69.2	74.5	72.8	71.3	71.4	↑
15% most deprived	67.8	67.2	72.2	70.6	73.9	73.9	71.3	no change
Rest of Scotland	70.0	71.9	73.2	76.8	76.1	75.7	75.9	↑
Urban	69.4	70.9	73.2	75.2	75.7	75.2	74.7	↑
Rural	70.8	72.4	72.3	78.8	76.0	76.6	77.6	↑
Disabled	64.9	64.5	65.4	70.3	69.6	67.8	67.6	no change
Not disabled	70.5	72.8	75.0	77.2	77.1	77.5	77.4	↑
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest	
None	68.1	69.9	71.9	75.4	75.6	74.8	↑	
Church of Scotland	72.4	73.6	75.1	77.5	77.8	76.9	↑	
Roman Catholic	69.4	71.2	73.7	73.4	73.7	75.3	↑	
Other Christian	68.7	69.2	73.0	77.7	76.4	76.5	↑	
Another religion	62.5	67.9	68.2	74.6	77.2	73.8	↑	
White - Scottish	70.1	71.4	73.3	75.8	75.9	75.9	↑	
White - Other British	72.7	72.3	73.2	79.4	76.4	74.7	no change	
White - Other	58.4	63.1	71.7	71.5	73.0	71.6	↑	
Minority Ethnic	61.9	72.4	70.0	72.0	76.1	73.9	↑	
Heterosexual/straight	70.9	72.0	74.5	76.0	75.9	75.6	↑	
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	72.1	72.1	76.2	74.6	73.2	73.4	no change	

Table 7: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole makes sure the system isn't different depending on where you live in Scotland

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2008/09 to latest
All	54.0	55.0	56.8	64.1	66.5	63.3	61.7	↑
Male	55.9	56.0	59.4	65.9	68.2	64.1	62.4	↑
Female	52.2	54.1	54.3	62.4	64.8	62.5	61.0	↑
16 - 24	57.4	58.1	64.1	68.5	73.2	73.5	67.8	↑
25 - 44	56.2	57.8	59.2	66.8	68.6	64.8	63.9	↑
45 - 59	52.0	54.4	55.3	63.0	65.2	61.8	61.6	↑
60+	51.2	50.7	51.5	59.8	62.0	58.2	56.7	↑
15% most deprived	49.9	49.8	52.3	56.4	61.9	60.5	58.9	↑
Rest of Scotland	54.7	55.9	57.5	65.5	67.3	63.8	62.1	↑
Urban	53.7	54.5	56.8	63.2	65.8	63.5	61.8	↑
Rural	55.2	57.1	56.8	68.2	69.5	62.1	61.1	↑
Disabled	47.0	49.0	49.0	54.0	58.6	55.6	55.9	↑
Not disabled	55.2	56.4	58.7	66.5	68.2	65.3	63.3	↑
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2008/09 to latest
None	54.2	54.5	56.6	63.9	66.9	63.3		↑
Church of Scotland	55.2	56.4	57.6	65.0	67.5	64.0		↑
Roman Catholic	50.9	52.9	54.1	63.6	63.8	59.9		↑
Other Christian	54.8	55.1	59.0	66.9	69.4	63.0		↑
Another religion	51.2	57.9	59.6	57.9	68.6	60.0		no change
White - Scottish	54.2	54.9	56.5	63.9	65.9	63.0		↑
White - Other British	56.3	56.2	57.7	68.4	69.2	62.3		↑
White - Other	44.7	47.8	58.7	58.8	67.2	58.6		↑
Minority Ethnic	51.5	63.1	60.1	62.2	68.8	63.6		↑
Heterosexual/straight	55.4	55.4	57.5	64.2	66.6	62.8		↑
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	55.8	59.0	65.9	64.8	66.2	63.4		no change

Table 8: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole makes fair, impartial decisions based on the evidence available

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	69.6	71.6	73.2	73.7	↑
Male	72.8	74.8	75.5	76.5	↑
Female	66.6	68.6	71.1	71.1	↑
16 - 24	72.5	75.3	76.8	78.4	no change
25 - 44	71.6	72.4	73.3	75.1	↑
45 - 59	69.0	72.4	72.5	73.2	↑
60+	66.3	68.0	72.2	70.5	↑
15% most deprived	63.3	66.3	67.2	65.1	no change
Rest of Scotland	70.7	72.5	74.3	75.1	↑
Urban	69.0	71.1	73.2	73.4	↑
Rural	72.1	73.7	73.4	75.0	no change
Disabled	59.6	62.3	65.4	65.3	↑
Not disabled	72.0	73.6	75.3	76.0	↑
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	70.4	72.2	73.9		↑
Church of Scotland	69.9	72.4	74.1		↑
Roman Catholic	66.5	69.4	72.3		↑
Other Christian	72.3	72.6	76.5		no change
Another religion	68.1	71.7	69.4		no change
White - Scottish	68.8	71.1	73.3		↑
White - Other British	75.9	74.7	78.1		no change
White - Other	66.5	69.8	69.1		no change
Minority Ethnic	72.0	73.3	73.2		no change
Heterosexual/straight	69.6	71.7	74.0		↑
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	70.0	68.5	66.8		no change

Table 9: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole adequately takes into account the circumstances surrounding a crime when it hands out sentences

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	55.2	57.5	59.7	60.7	↑
Male	57.2	60.2	61.5	63.3	↑
Female	53.3	55.0	58.0	58.4	↑
16 - 24	64.4	67.5	68.5	70.3	no change
25 - 44	57.8	60.8	62.6	65.2	↑
45 - 59	52.6	55.8	58.5	59.3	↑
60+	49.8	50.5	53.7	53.1	↑
15% most deprived	48.4	53.6	54.4	55.0	↑
Rest of Scotland	56.4	58.2	60.7	61.7	↑
Urban	54.3	57.1	59.2	60.7	↑
Rural	59.4	59.5	62.3	60.8	no change
Disabled	46.5	47.0	50.3	52.3	↑
Not disabled	57.3	59.8	62.2	63.1	↑
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	57.2	59.4	62.0		↑
Church of Scotland	53.8	55.7	57.8		↑
Roman Catholic	52.6	56.0	58.4		↑
Other Christian	57.2	60.1	64.0		↑
Another religion	56.2	59.6	60.8		no change
White - Scottish	54.1	56.5	59.3		↑
White - Other British	61.2	60.3	64.2		no change
White - Other	58.5	60.6	62.5		no change
Minority Ethnic	55.6	64.6	65.6		↑
Heterosexual/straight	55.1	57.6	60.6		↑
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	63.4	60.8	58.3		no change

Table 10: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole allows all victims of crime to seek justice regardless of who they are

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	65.9	68.0	69.1	67.7	no change
Male	67.3	69.9	70.2	69.8	no change
Female	64.6	66.3	68.1	65.8	no change
16 - 24	71.3	75.4	80.1	75.2	no change
25 - 44	68.0	70.3	69.9	69.3	no change
45 - 59	64.7	65.9	67.7	67.7	no change
60+	61.8	63.9	64.5	62.7	no change
15% most deprived	61.7	65.0	65.8	63.5	no change
Rest of Scotland	66.6	68.6	69.7	68.4	no change
Urban	65.3	67.4	68.8	67.5	↑
Rural	68.5	70.8	70.7	68.6	no change
Disabled	58.3	59.9	60.4	61.5	↑
Not disabled	67.7	69.8	71.4	69.5	↑
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	65.7	69.1	68.5		↑
Church of Scotland	66.7	68.0	69.0		no change
Roman Catholic	63.8	65.8	66.5		no change
Other Christian	68.6	68.9	70.5		no change
Another religion	66.7	71.5	66.8		no change
White - Scottish	65.3	67.3	67.9		↑
White - Other British	70.8	70.4	70.6		no change
White - Other	63.1	69.5	66.2		no change
Minority Ethnic	67.0	73.1	71.0		no change
Heterosexual/straight	65.9	68.2	68.6		↑
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	70.6	66.0	64.7		no change

Table 11: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole allows all those accused of crimes to get a fair trial regardless of who they are

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	77.1	77.3	77.9	77.0	no change
Male	79.1	80.3	80.1	79.0	no change
Female	75.3	74.5	75.8	75.1	no change
16 - 24	75.4	77.5	81.2	74.4	no change
25 - 44	76.7	76.2	77.8	77.0	no change
45 - 59	77.5	77.6	77.0	78.2	no change
60+	78.1	78.1	77.2	77.0	no change
15% most deprived	69.1	72.3	72.9	73.1	no change
Rest of Scotland	78.5	78.2	78.8	77.6	no change
Urban	76.5	76.8	77.8	77.0	no change
Rural	79.8	79.7	78.2	76.9	no change
Disabled	70.5	71.7	69.9	70.1	no change
Not disabled	78.7	78.6	80.0	78.9	no change
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	77.5	76.9	77.2		no change
Church of Scotland	78.7	79.7	80.1		no change
Roman Catholic	73.2	75.7	76.4		no change
Other Christian	78.4	80.3	78.3		no change
Another religion	73.8	73.6	72.0		no change
White - Scottish	76.8	77.2	77.9		no change
White - Other British	82.3	80.9	81.5		no change
White - Other	71.8	74.4	70.2		no change
Minority Ethnic	75.1	73.7	70.8		no change
Heterosexual/straight	77.2	77.5	77.9		no change
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	80.3	76.1	73.7		no change

Table 12: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole provides victims of crime with the services and support they need

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	51.8	54.9	57.2	56.3	↑
Male	52.1	55.4	57.3	55.4	↑
Female	51.6	54.5	57.1	57.1	↑
16 - 24	70.0	73.3	73.6	73.7	no change
25 - 44	58.6	59.2	62.0	62.1	no change
45 - 59	45.3	51.2	53.2	54.3	↑
60+	40.8	44.7	48.1	44.2	↑
15% most deprived	51.8	56.1	54.4	52.7	no change
Rest of Scotland	51.8	54.7	57.7	56.9	↑
Urban	51.6	55.2	57.7	56.8	↑
Rural	53.0	53.8	55.0	53.6	no change
Disabled	42.7	45.7	48.6	47.4	↑
Not disabled	54.0	57.0	59.5	58.7	↑
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	53.0	56.7	58.2		↑
Church of Scotland	50.6	53.0	53.3		no change
Roman Catholic	51.7	55.1	56.3		↑
Other Christian	51.7	55.6	58.7		↑
Another religion	55.6	60.5	61.4		no change
White - Scottish	51.2	54.8	56.0		↑
White - Other British	51.4	52.0	56.6		↑
White - Other	55.7	56.5	59.3		no change
Minority Ethnic	64.4	64.4	66.2		no change
Heterosexual/straight	51.7	54.9	56.5		↑
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	66.4	62.1	63.9		no change

Table 13: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole provides witnesses with the services and support they need

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	55.2	55.8	59.2	57.8	↑
Male	56.7	57.9	61.4	59.4	no change
Female	53.9	53.9	57.2	56.3	no change
16 - 24	71.2	72.3	74.1	72.9	no change
25 - 44	58.4	57.4	60.2	61.6	no change
45 - 59	50.7	53.2	57.0	53.7	no change
60+	47.6	48.2	53.4	50.7	no change
15% most deprived	53.8	55.9	55.8	54.2	no change
Rest of Scotland	55.5	55.8	59.8	58.4	↑
Urban	54.8	55.9	59.1	58.0	↑
Rural	57.1	55.4	59.9	56.7	no change
Disabled	47.5	47.3	51.7	50.7	no change
Not disabled	57.1	57.7	61.3	59.7	↑
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	55.3	57.0	59.0		↑
Church of Scotland	55.3	55.7	57.5		no change
Roman Catholic	54.2	54.8	57.5		no change
Other Christian	56.0	56.3	61.9		↑
Another religion	60.4	58.6	59.9		no change
White - Scottish	54.8	55.6	58.2		↑
White - Other British	56.7	54.4	58.0		no change
White - Other	54.4	57.8	59.7		no change
Minority Ethnic	61.7	62.6	63.5		no change
Heterosexual/straight	55.1	55.9	58.7		↑
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	66.3	57.0	56.4		no change

Table 14: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole treats those accused of crime as ‘innocent until proven guilty’

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2012/13.

	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2017/18	Change from 2012/13 to latest
All	74.2	71.7	72.0	73.5	no change
Male	76.6	74.6	73.9	76.6	no change
Female	72.0	69.1	70.2	70.7	no change
16 - 24	69.9	68.0	73.2	71.0	no change
25 - 44	72.6	70.1	69.1	72.2	no change
45 - 59	74.2	72.4	71.2	74.9	no change
60+	78.2	74.8	75.3	74.8	↓
15% most deprived	68.8	67.9	67.8	70.7	no change
Rest of Scotland	75.2	72.4	72.7	74.0	no change
Urban	73.6	71.1	71.8	73.3	no change
Rural	76.9	74.6	72.7	74.7	no change
Disabled	68.8	67.9	66.7	70.1	no change
Not disabled	75.5	72.6	73.4	74.5	no change
	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17/18		Change from 2012/13 to latest
None	72.5	70.3	72.4		no change
Church of Scotland	77.7	75.1	76.1		no change
Roman Catholic	73.9	71.9	71.3		no change
Other Christian	73.4	72.5	74.5		no change
Another religion	65.1	69.1	68.4		no change
White - Scottish	74.3	71.4	73.3		no change
White - Other British	77.3	75.0	75.9		no change
White - Other	69.8	71.2	66.2		no change
Minority Ethnic	67.8	69.7	71.4		no change
Heterosexual/straight	74.4	71.8	73.5		no change
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	67.5	71.4	67.9		no change

Table 15: Proportion of adults very/fairly confident that the Scottish Criminal Justice System as a whole gives sentences which fit the crime

This question was asked in the SCJS for the first time in 2017/18 hence there is no time series. The 2017/18 SCJS report provides the time-series around the previous measure which asked about 'punishments which fit the crime'. Confidence in this measure increased from 32% in 2012/13 to 39% in 2016/17

	2017/18
All	38.2
Male	39.6
Female	36.9
16 - 24	55.6
25 - 44	42.4
45 - 59	35.1
60+	28.8
15% most deprived	31.0
Rest of Scotland	39.4
Urban	38.4
Rural	37.5
Disabled	30.8
Not disabled	40.3
None	40.0
Church of Scotland	32.1
Roman Catholic	35.6
Other Christian	47.1
Another religion	45.3
White - Scottish	35.0
White - Other British	43.7
White - Other	55.4
Minority Ethnic	49.6
Heterosexual/straight	38.1
Gay/lesbian/bisexual/other	42.1