



Public Perceptions of Organised Crime in Scotland



CRIME AND JUSTICE

Research report by Ipsos MORI

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Executive summary

This report presents the findings from a module of questions on organised crime, included in the winter 2017 wave of the Ipsos MORI Scottish Public Opinion Monitor.

The Scottish Public Opinion Monitor is an omnibus survey carried out by telephone among a random sample of adults across Scotland every quarter. For this wave of the survey, a total of 1,088 respondents were interviewed between 27 November and 5 December 2017.

Key findings

Awareness of organised crime

To gauge awareness of the nature of organised crime in Scotland, respondents were first asked what types of illegal activity they associated with the term. The most common response by some way was drug dealing or trafficking, mentioned by 68%, followed by people or human trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation (22%) and money laundering (21%). These results were broadly consistent with those recorded in 2013, when the questions were last asked.

Asked how serious they thought organised crime was in their neighbourhood, 30% of respondents said it was very or fairly serious, while 67% said it was not very or not at all serious. However, asked how serious they thought organised crime was *in Scotland as a whole*, almost nine in ten (87%) respondents regarded it as a (very or fairly) serious problem, with just 12% saying it was not very or not at all serious.

The groups perceived to be most affected by organised crime in Scotland were the young (42%), the old (30%) and the economically disadvantaged (16%).

The main perceived impacts of organised crime were drug taking or increased drug use (28%) and fear in the community (23%), followed by damage to victims' health (18%), a reduction in the money available for public services (13%), and violence (12%). The figures for drug taking and damage to victims' health were each higher than in 2013, by 11 and seven percentage points respectively. At the same time, the proportion of respondents unable to identify any impacts was down by four percentage points (from 21% to 17%).

Asked who they thought had a role to play in tackling organised crime in Scotland, respondents most commonly said the Police (87%). That said, around a third (37%) mentioned the Scottish Government and around a quarter (26%) said "everyone". The proportion of respondents who said that organised crime was an issue for everyone was higher than in 2013 (15%).

Experience of organised crime

As in 2013, one in ten respondents said they had personally been affected by organised crime in the last three years. Of this group, around three-quarters reported having been a victim, while 17% said they had been a witness and 12%

said they had been affected in some other way. Asked what specific type of organised crime was involved, respondents gave a wide range of answers, though the most common of these were theft (18%), violence (17%), cyber crime (15%) and housebreaking (14%).

Of all those who reported having been a victim of, and/or witness to, organised crime, almost nine in ten (86%) said they had reported the incident¹. Most commonly they had reported it to the Police (87%), though around one in ten had reported it to their bank (11%), their employer (10%), or a shop or retailer (7%).

Sixty per cent of respondents thought the Police were effective in tackling organised crime, while 22% thought they were ineffective, similar to the results for 2013.

Summary

Overall, the findings from 2017 were remarkably consistent with those for 2013, including in relation to general awareness of the types of illegal activity associated with organised crime; the perceived seriousness and impact of such activity; and the number of respondents who had personally been affected (around one in ten in both years).

At the same time, the latest survey provided new insights into the ways people had been affected and specifically the relative proportions of those affected (101 people) who had been victims (74%), witnesses (17%) or affected in some other way (12%)². It also pointed to an increase over the last three years in the proportion of respondents saying that it is “everyone’s” responsibility to tackle organised crime, perhaps reflecting the impact of communication campaigns. Repeating the survey again in future years will enable the Scottish Government to assess whether this change represents part of a longer-term shift in opinion and, more generally, to track how the public’s awareness and perceptions of organised crime is evolving as policy and strategy in this area unfold.

¹ This question was not asked in 2013.

² These results add up to more than 100% because respondents could select more than one answer – e.g. ‘Victim’ and ‘Witness’.

1. Introduction

Background to the research

In 2015 the Scottish Government published *Scotland's Serious Organised Crime Strategy*. The overarching aim of the strategy is to reduce the harm caused by serious organised crime through the pursuit of four core objectives:

- **DIVERT:** To divert people from becoming involved in serious organised crime and using its products
- **DETER:** To deter serious organised crime groups by supporting private, public and third sector organisations to protect themselves and each other
- **DETECT:** To identify, detect and prosecute those involved in serious organised crime
- **DISRUPT:** To disrupt serious organised crime groups

Raising public awareness of serious organised crime and the harm it can cause is a key focus of the strategy. Accordingly, in spring 2013, the Scottish Government commissioned a module of questions on the Ipsos MORI Scotland Public Opinion Monitor; a quarterly survey carried out among a representative sample of c1,000 adults (aged 18+) in Scotland. The module measured the public's awareness and experience of organised crime, thus proving a source of baseline evidence against which progress towards the aim and objectives of the strategy could be measured.

In autumn 2017 the Scottish Government commissioned a repeat of the question module on the Ipsos MORI Scotland Public Opinion Monitor (Questionnaire, Appendix A). This report presents the findings of the research.

Methodology

The Scottish Public Opinion Monitor is a multi-client survey carried out by telephone among a random sample of adults across Scotland every quarter. Respondents are selected using random digit dialing (RDD) and sample quotas are set on age, sex, working status and region, to ensure the achieved sample is broadly representative of the Scottish adult population (aged 16+). All interviews are conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

For this wave of the survey, a total of 1,088 respondents across Scotland were interviewed between 27 November and 5 December 2017.

The data are weighted to match the known profile of the Scottish population by age, sex, and working status using census data; tenure using Scottish Household Survey data; and employment sector data using the Scottish Government Quarterly public sector employment series data.

Table 1.1 shows both the weighted and unweighted sample profile by age, sex and working status.

Table 1.1: Sample profile – age, sex and working status

Sample variable	Unweighted profile %	Weighted profile %
Age		
16-24	11	14
25-34	12	15
35-54	34	34
55+	42	35
Sex		
Male	43	48
Female	57	52
Working status		
Working full time	41	41
Working part time	13	9
Not working	44	48

We conducted 90% of interviews using a RDD sample and 10% using a mobile number sample. This ensured comparability with the 2013 methodology (which used an entirely RDD sample) while also including a proportion of mobile numbers to improve the representativeness of the sample, given that 17% of Scottish households are mobile-only.

Interpreting the findings

Where percentages do not sum to 100%, this may be due to computer rounding, the exclusion of ‘don’t know’ categories or multiple answers. Throughout the report, an asterisk (*) denotes any value of less than half of one per cent but more than zero.

The respondents to a survey are only a sample of a total “population”, so we can never be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those that would have been if everybody had completed the survey questionnaire (the “true” values). However, the variation between the sample results and the “true” values can be predicted

from knowing the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given.

This extent of uncertainty is represented as a “Confidence Interval” (CI), and it represents the level of confidence for a prediction of a “true”, underlying result (e.g. percentage satisfied) from a sample result. The confidence with which we can make predictions is usually chosen to be 95%, and it means that there is a 95% chance that the “true” value will fall within a specified range.

The table below illustrates the required ranges for different percentage results within the overall sample at the “95% confidence interval”.

Table 1.2: Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels for overall sample

	Sample size (n)	10% or 90% +	30% or 70% +	50% +
Overall sample	1,088	1.88	2.7	3.0

For example, if 50% of all respondents were to give a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that the “true value” will fall within the range of plus or minus 3.0 percentage points, in other words between 47% and 53%.

When results are compared between two different samples, in this case, 2017 and 2013 results, the difference between the two sample results must be greater than the values given in the table below.

Table 1.3: Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels for comparing 2017 and 2013 results

	Sample size (n)	10% or 90% +	30% or 70% +	50% +
2013 vs. 2017	1,001 vs. 1,088	2.6	4.4	4.0

Similarly, when results are compared between separate groups within a sample, the differences between results may be “real”, or it may occur by chance. To test if the difference is a real one, in other words, if it is statistically significant, we take into account the size of the population, the size of the samples, the percentages giving a certain answer and the degree of confidence chosen.

If we again assume a 95% confidence interval, the difference between the two results must be greater than the values given in the table below:

Table 9.1 – Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels for comparing sub-group findings

	Sample size (n)	10% or 90% +	30% or 70% +	50% +
Men Women	470 618	3.6	5.5	6.0
Most deprived areas Least deprived areas	169 180	6.3	9.6	10.5
Aged 16-24 Aged 55+	121 453	6.0	9.2	10.1

For example, if 50% of men give a particular answer, there needs to be a difference of 6.0 percentage points between this result and the comparable result for women in order for the difference between the sexes to be statistically significant.

Throughout the report, inter-year and sub-group differences are highlighted only where these are statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval.

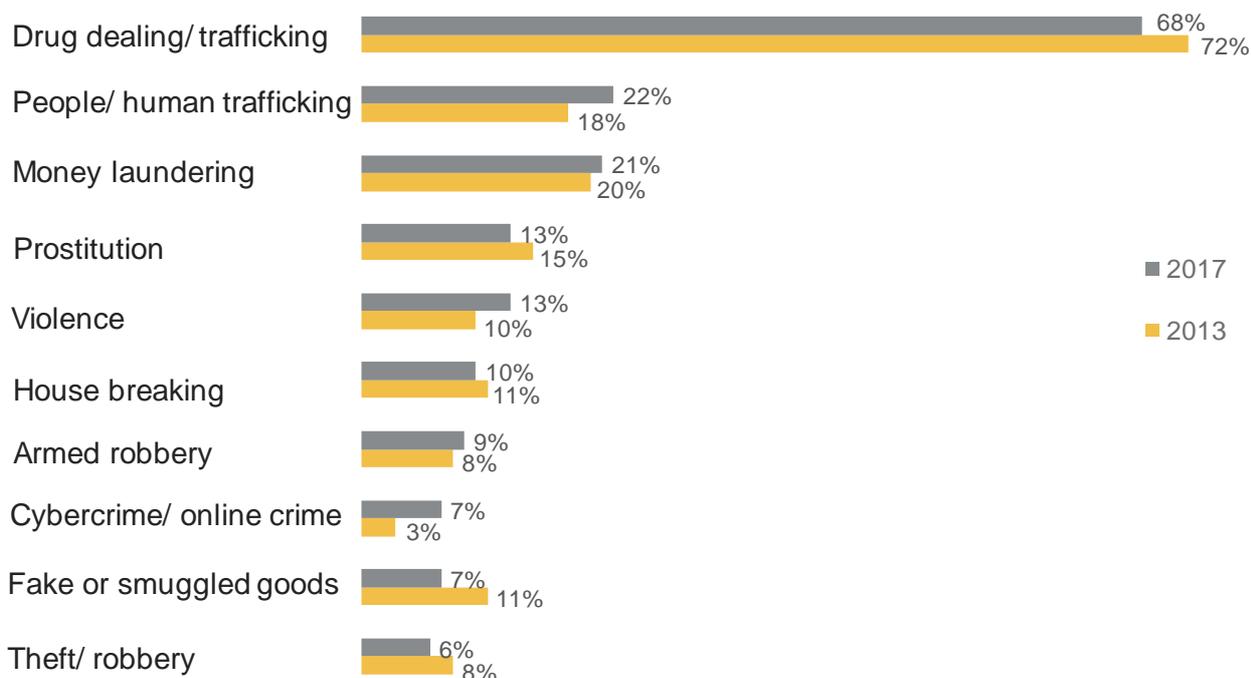
2. Awareness of organised crime

Illegal activities associated with organised crime

To gauge awareness of the nature of organised crime in Scotland, respondents were first asked what types of illegal activity they associated with the term. The most common response by some way was drug dealing or trafficking, mentioned by 68%. The next most common, mentioned by around a third as many respondents, were people or human trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation (22%) and money laundering (21%). Around one in ten respondents (9%) were unable to name *any* activity associated with organised crime.

As Figure 2.1 shows, these results were broadly consistent with those recorded in 2013, when the questions were last asked.

Figure 2.1: Types of illegal activity associated with organised crime (most common answers given)



Base: All (1,088 in 2017 and 1,001 in 2013)

People living in the most deprived areas of Scotland were less likely than those in the least deprived to cite the top two responses – drug dealing or trafficking (69% compared to 75% of those in the least deprived areas) and people trafficking (16% compared to 33%).

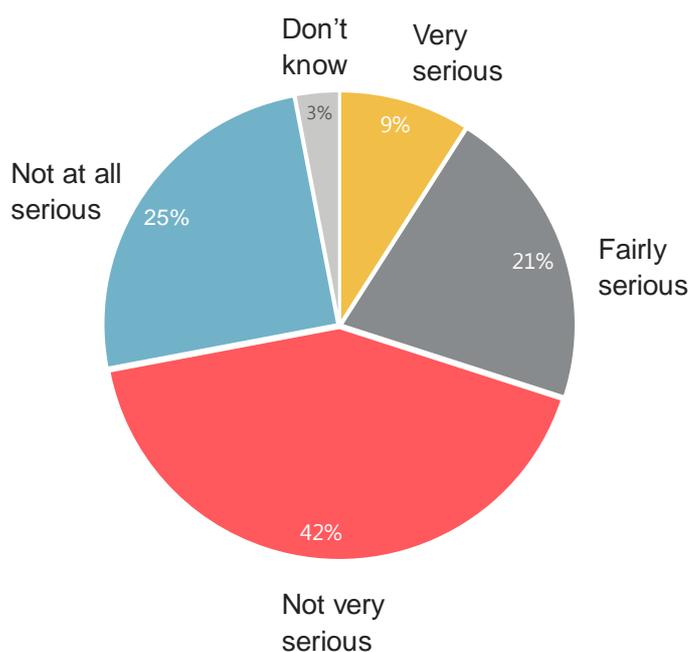
Perceived seriousness and impact of organised crime

Asked how serious they thought organised crime was in their respective neighbourhoods, 30% of respondents said it was very or fairly serious, while 67% said it was not very or not at all serious (Figure 2.2). These results were in line with those recorded in 2013.

More women than men regarded organised crime as a serious problem in their neighbourhoods (34% compared to 27% respectively), and many more people living in the most deprived areas did so than in the least deprived (57% compared to 15%).

There was more pronounced variation still depending on whether or not respondents had been personally affected by organised crime: almost two thirds (62%) of those who had, said organised crime was a serious problem in their neighbourhood, compared to 27% of those who had not been personally affected.

Figure 2.2: Perceived seriousness of organised crime in neighbourhoods



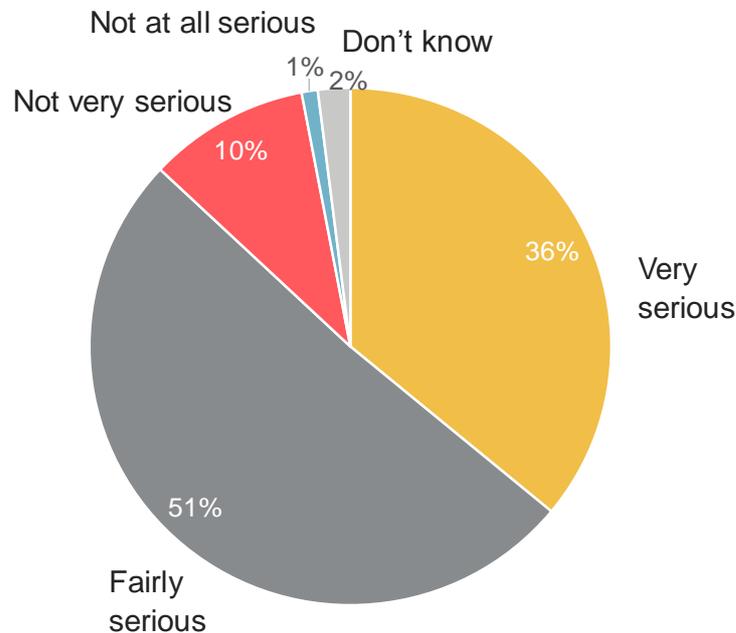
Base: All (1,088)

Almost nine in ten (87%) respondents regarded organised crime as a serious problem *in Scotland as a whole*, with just 11% saying it was not very or not at all serious (Figure 2.3). Again, these figures were in line with those recorded in 2013 (84% and 11% respectively), although the proportion in 2017 saying organised crime was *very serious*, was higher, by six percentage points.

Reflecting the results for neighbourhoods, more women than men regarded organised crime as a serious problem nationally (90% compared to 83%). Further, people living in the most deprived areas were more than twice as likely as those in

the least deprived to say organised crime was a *very serious* problem nationally (56% compared to 27%). Those who had been personally affected by such activity were more likely to cite it as a serious problem than those who had not (60% compared to 34%).

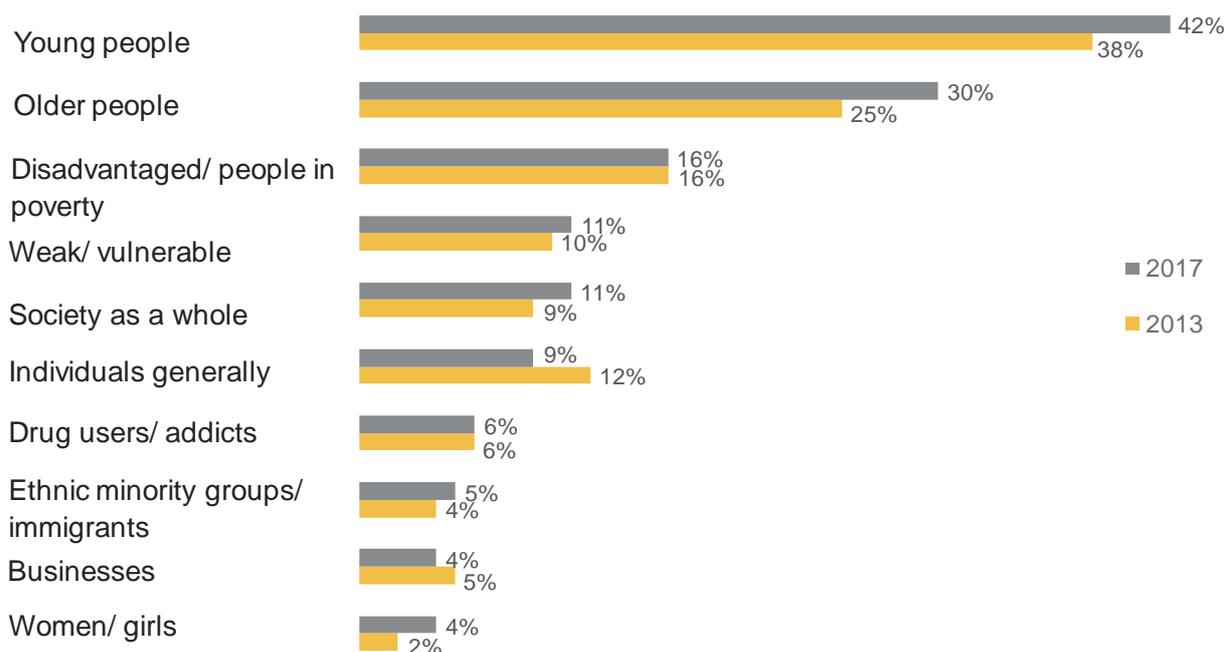
Figure 2.3: Perceived seriousness of organised crime in Scotland



Base: All (1,088)

As Figure 2.4 shows, respondents believed the groups most affected by organised crime in Scotland were the young (42%), the old (30%) and the economically disadvantaged (16%). These results generally held across the different subgroups of respondents, though people in the least deprived areas were twice as likely as those in the most deprived to cite the economically disadvantaged (23% compared with 12%).

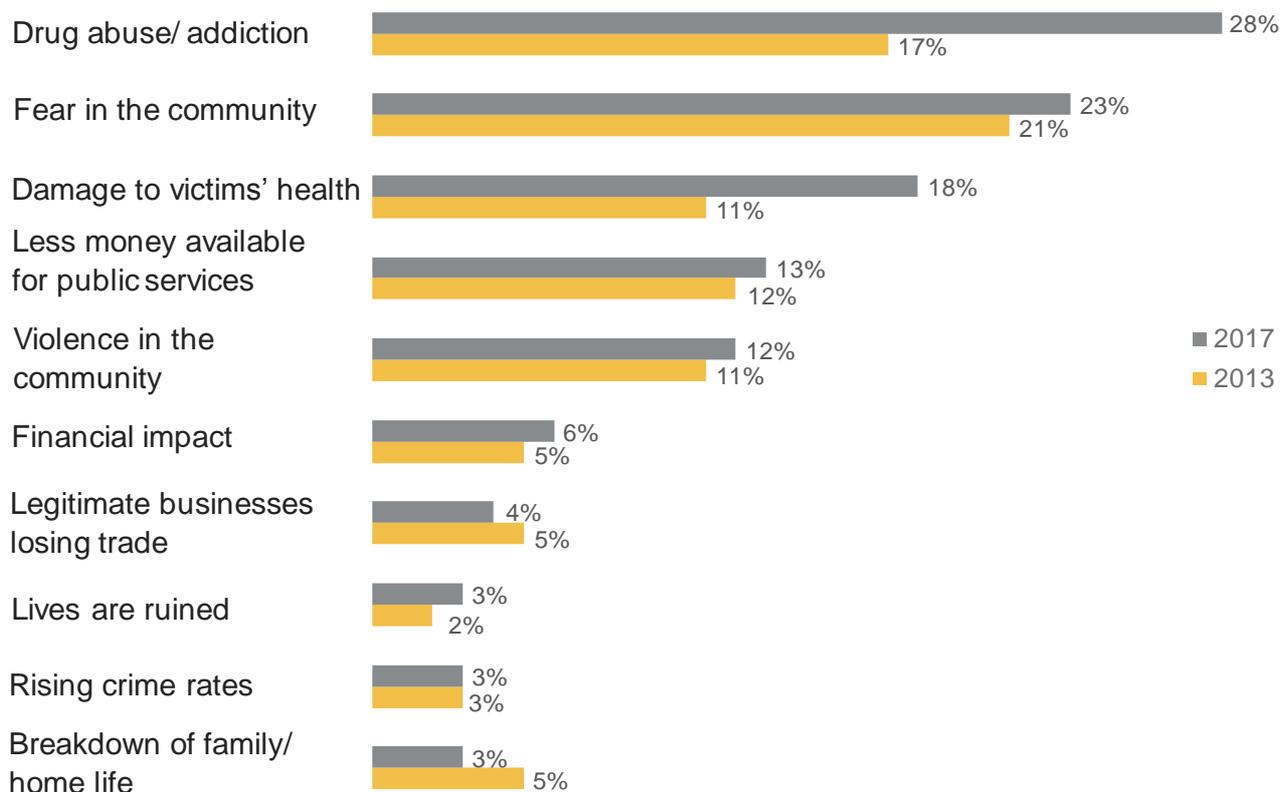
Figure 2.4: Groups believed to be the most affected by organised crime (most common answers given)



Base: All (1,088 in 2017 and 1,001 in 2013)

The main perceived impacts of organised crime were drug taking or increased drug use (28%) and fear in the community (23%), followed by damage to victims’ health (18%), a reduction in the money available for public services (13%), and violence (12%). The figures for drug taking and damage to victims’ health were each higher than in 2013, by 11 and seven percentage points respectively. At the same time, the proportion of respondents unable to identify any impacts was down by four percentage points (from 21% to 17%).

Figure 2.5: Perceived main impacts of organised crime in Scotland (most common answers given)



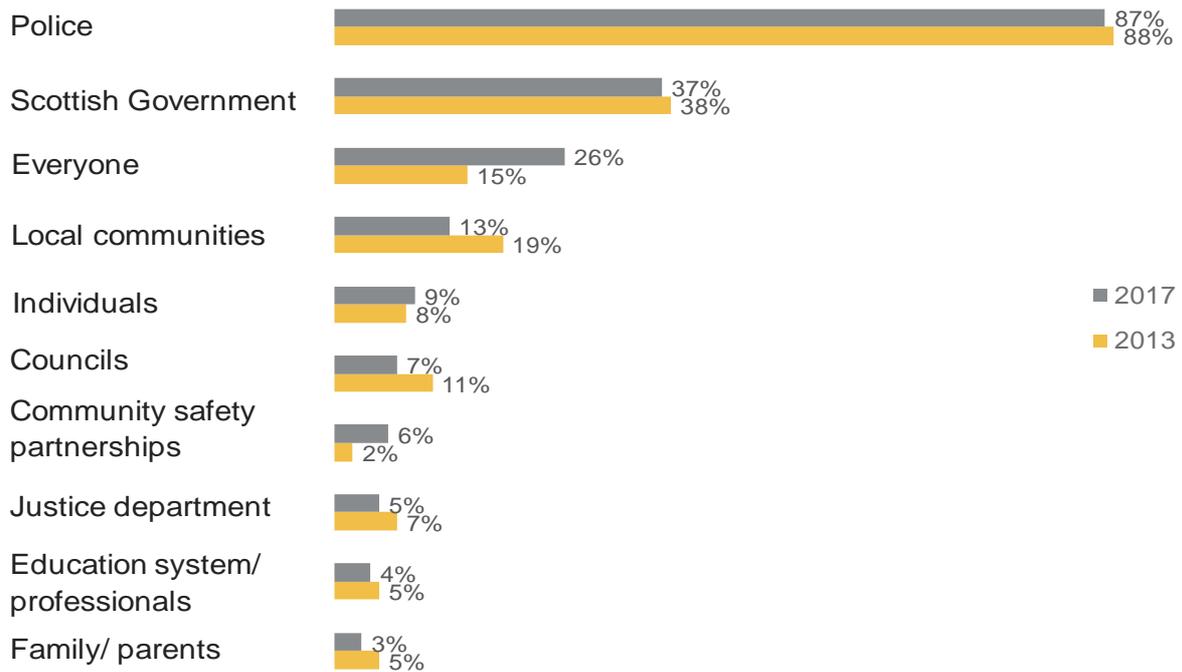
Base: All (1,088 in 2017 and 1,001 in 2013)

While more men than women identified drug taking as an impact of organised crime (33% compared to 24% respectively), there were few other notable sub-group differences in the results.

Responsibility for tackling organised crime

Asked who they thought had a role to play in tackling organised crime in Scotland, respondents most commonly said the Police (87%). That said, around a third (37%) mentioned the Scottish Government and around a quarter (26%) said “everyone”. The latter figure was appreciably higher than in 2013 (15%). (Figure 2.6)

Figure 2.6: Perceived responsibility for tackling organised crime in Scotland (most common answers given)



Base: All (1,088 in 2017 and 1,001 in 2013)

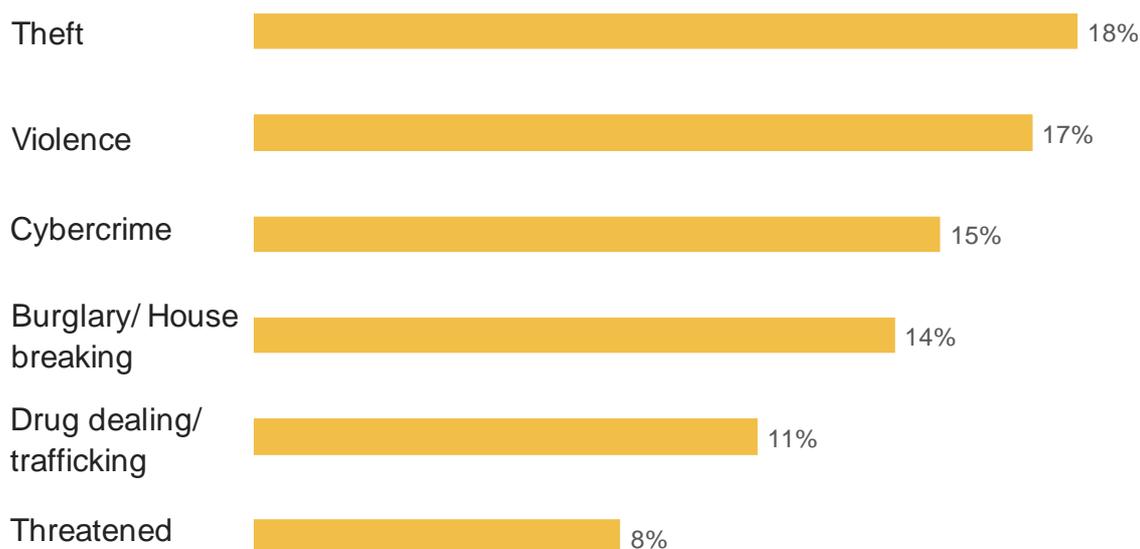
3. Experience of organised crime

Experience of organised crime in the last three years

As in 2013, one in ten respondents (101 people) said they had personally been affected by organised crime in the last three years. Of this group, around three quarters (74%) reported having been a victim, while 17% said they had been a witness and 12% said they had been affected in some other way³⁴. The small base size for this question (and other questions asked only of those who had been affected) precludes sub-group analysis of the results.

Asked what specific type of crime was involved when they were affected, respondents gave a wide range of answers, though the most common of these were theft (18%), violence (17%), cyber crime (15%) and housebreaking (14%).⁵ (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Types of organised crime experienced in the last three years (most common answers given)



Base: All who have been a victim or witness of organised crime (101)

³ These results add up to more than 100% because respondents could select more than one answer – e.g. ‘Victim’ and ‘Witness’.

⁴ This included people who had a relative, friend or neighbour who had been a victim, witness or perpetrator of organised crime; and people who were aware of, or concerned about, organised crime in their own area.

⁵ Significant question wording changes preclude comparison with the equivalent 2013 results.

Reporting organised crime

Of all those who reported having been a victim of, and/or witness to, organised crime, almost nine in ten (86%) said they had reported the incident⁶. Most commonly they had reported it to the Police (87%), though around one in ten had reported it to their bank (11%), their employer (10%), or a shop or retailer (7%).

Respondents who had *not* been affected by organised crime were asked whether they would report someone they suspected of being involved in such activity. Three quarters said they would; slightly fewer than in 2013 (81%), while 17% said they would not (compared with 11% in 2013). Eight per cent were undecided.

Younger respondents aged 16-34 were notably less likely than people aged 35-54 to say they would report someone they suspected of involvement in organised crime (73% of the 16-24 age group and 69% of those aged 25-34 compared to 83% of those aged 35-54).

There was also variation by area deprivation, with people in the most deprived areas less likely than those in the least deprived to say they would report someone they suspected (70% compared to 85%). Indeed, around a quarter (24%) of those in the most deprived areas said they would *not* report someone; almost three times more than in the least deprived areas (9%).

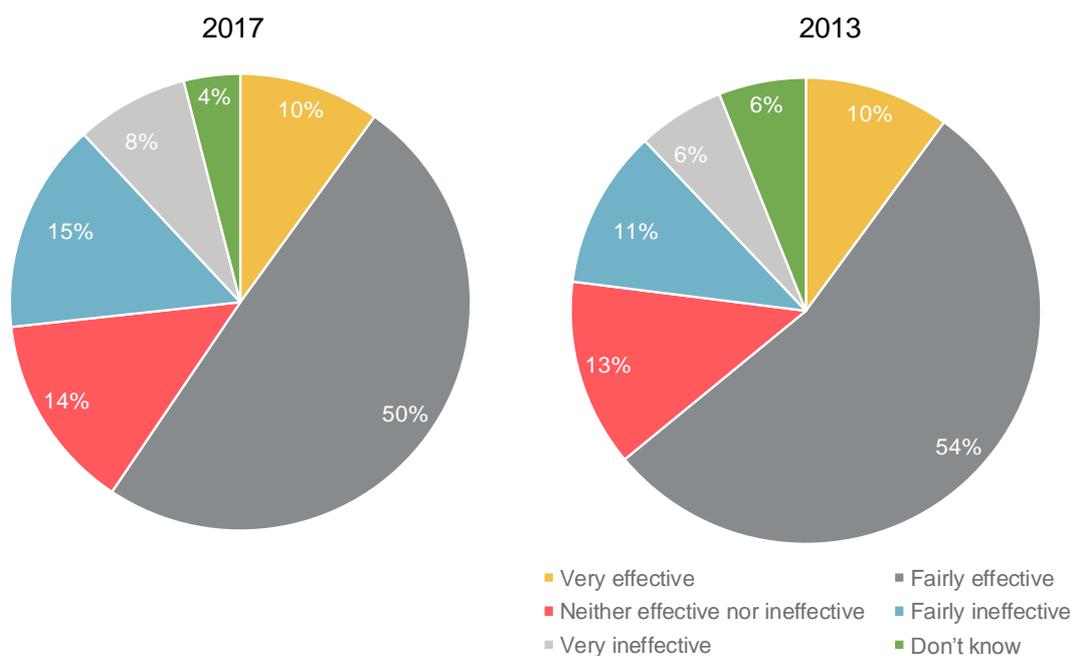
Of all those who said they *would* report someone they suspected of involvement in organised crime, almost all (97%) said they would report the person to the Police, with fewer than one in ten giving any other single response. The results were again consistent with those for 2013.

⁶ This question was not asked in 2013.

Perceived effectiveness of the Police in tackling organised crime

All respondents were asked how effective they thought the Police were in tackling organised crime. As Figure 3.2 shows, 60% thought the Police were effective, while 22% thought they were ineffective, similar to the results for 2013.

Figure 3.2 Perceived effectiveness of the Police in tackling organised crime



Base: All (1,088 in 2017 and 1,001 in 2013)

People who had been affected by organised crime were more negative in their evaluations than those who had not, with just over half (54%) of them believing the Police were ineffective, and just over a third (36%) believing they were effective.

In terms of other, less pronounced subgroup variations, more men than women offered negative evaluations of the Police (30% compared to 15% respectively), and more people in the most deprived areas did so than in the least deprived (32% compared to 17%).

Summary

Overall, the findings from 2017 were remarkably consistent with those for 2013, including in relation to general awareness of the types of illegal activity associated with organised crime; the perceived seriousness and impact of such activity; and the number of respondents who had personally been affected (around one in ten people in both years).

At the same time, the latest survey provided new insights into the ways people had been affected, and specifically the relative proportions of the 101 affected who had been victims (74%), witnesses (17%) or affected in some other way (12%). It also pointed to an increase over the last three years in the proportion of respondents saying that it was “everyone’s” responsibility to tackle organised crime, perhaps reflecting the impact of recent communication campaigns. Repeating the survey again in future years will enable the Scottish Government to assess whether this is part of a longer term positive shift in opinion and, more generally, how the public’s awareness and perceptions of organised crime is evolving as policy and strategy in this area unfold.

4. Appendix A

Scottish Government – organised crime

READ OUT: **And moving on to a different issue...**

ASK ALL

SOC **What types of illegal activity do you associate with organised crime?**

1 PROBE: **Anything else?** DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK.

Anti-social behaviour	1
Armed robbery	2
Benefit fraud	3
Cash-in-transit robberies	4
Cigarette smuggling	5
Fake or smuggled goods such as clothing, alcohol, cigarettes, cosmetics, DVDs, pharmaceuticals	6
Counterfeit money production	7
Deception or money-scams	8
Drug dealing/trafficking	9
Cybercrime or online crime such as online identify theft or online fraud	10
Front companies, quasi-legitimate businesses – pubs, tanning salons, taxis	11
Handling stolen goods	12
Housebreaking	13
Illegal Immigration	14
Metal Theft	15
Money laundering	16
People/human trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation	17
Prostitution	18
Protection/extortion racketeering	19
Shoplifting	20
Violence	21
Other (WRITE IN)	22
None	23
Don't know	24

READ OUT: **The next few questions are going to be about organised crime. By organised crime I mean any enterprise, or group of people, involved in illegal and harmful activities for the purpose of making financial profit**

ROTATE ORDER OF SOC2a & SOC2b

ASK ALL

SOC **How serious do you think the problem of organised crime is in your neighbourhood?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very serious | 1 |
| Fairly serious | 2 |
| Not very serious | 3 |
| Not at all serious | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

ASK ALL

SOC **How serious do you think the problem of organised crime is in Scotland?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very serious | 1 |
| Fairly serious | 2 |
| Not very serious | 3 |
| Not at all serious | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

ASK ALL

SOC **Which groups or individuals do you think are most affected by organised crime in Scotland?** PROBE: **Any others?** DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Businesses | 1 |
| Local communities generally | 2 |
| Individuals generally | 3 |
| The economy | 4 |
| Society as a whole | 5 |
| Young people | 6 |
| Older people | 7 |
| Other (WRITE IN) | 8 |
| No one | 9 |
| Don't know | 10 |

ASK ALL

SOC **And what do you think are the main impacts of organised crime in**

4 **Scotland? Please give me up to 3 impacts. PROBE: Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK – TOP THREE ONLY.**

- | | |
|--|----|
| Damage to victims' health | 1 |
| Drug taking/increased drug use | 2 |
| Fear in the community | 3 |
| Legitimate businesses/retailers lose trade | 4 |
| Less money available for public services | 5 |
| Loss of confidence in law enforcement agencies | 6 |
| Loss of jobs | 7 |
| Market flooded with dangerous goods | 8 |
| Market flooded with inferior goods | 9 |
| Reduction in investment by legitimate businesses/retailers | 10 |
| Small businesses/retailers forced to close | 11 |
| Violence in the community | 12 |
| Other 1 (WRITE IN) | 13 |
| Other 2 (WRITE IN) | 14 |
| Other 2 (WRITE IN) | 15 |
| None | 16 |
| Don't know | 17 |

ASK ALL

SOC **Who do you think has a role in tackling organised crime in Scotland?**

5 **Please give me up to 3 answers. PROBE: Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK – TOP THREE ONLY.**

Border Force	1
Community Safety Partnerships	2
Councils	3
Everyone	4
Health Department	5
HM Revenue and Customs	6
Home Office Immigration Enforcement	7
Individuals	8
Justice Department	9
Local communities	10
Manufacturers	11
Media	12
National Crime Agency (NCA)	13
Police	14
Scottish Government	15
Social Security	16
Other 1 (WRITE IN)	17
Other 2 (WRITE IN)	18
Other 2 (WRITE IN)	19
None	20
Don't know	21

ASK ALL

SOC **Have you been personally affected by organised crime in the last three years?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

ASK ALL ANSWERING YES @ SOC6 (CODE 1)

SOC6a And was that as.....
READ OUT. MULTICODE OK

a victim	1
a witness	2
Or in some other way?	3

ASK ALL WHO ANSWER "IN SOME OTHER WAY" @ SOC6a (CODE 3)

SOC You said that you have been affected in some other way. In what way was
6b that?

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE

A relative/friend/neighbour was a victim 1

A relative/friend/neighbour was a witness 2

A relative/friend/neighbour was/is a perpetrator 3

Aware of/concerned about organised crime or
organised crime groups/gangs in my
street/neighbourhood/area 4

Other WRITE IN 5

Rather not say DO NOT READ OUT 6

Don't know DO NOT READ OUT 7

ASK ALL ANSWERING YES @ SOC6 (CODE1)

SOC **Thinking about all of the times you have been a {text sub from SOC6a= victim, witness or affected by organised crime in this way- pull through all that apply} ,what specific type or types of organised crime were involved? PROBE: Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK.**

Armed robbery	1
Benefit fraud	2
Counterfeit money	3
Cybercrime or online crime such as online identify theft or online fraud	4
Drug dealing/trafficking	5
Extortion	6
Fake or smuggled goods such as pharmaceuticals, clothing, alcohol, cigarettes, cosmetics and DVDs	7
Front companies eg pubs, tanning salons, taxis	8
Fuel fraud	9
House breaking	10
Human trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation	11
Money laundering	12
Prostitution	13
Shoplifting	14
Sold goods and services that didn't exist (deception or scam)	15
Stolen goods	16
Theft	17
Violence	18
Other (WRITE IN)	19
Rather not say	20
None	21
Don't know	22

ASK ALL THOSE WHO HAVE PERSONALLY BEEN A VICTIM OR WITNESS OF ORGANISED CRIME – CODE 1 OR 2 AT SOC6a

SOC **And thinking about the most recent occasion you were a [TEXT SUB: 7a Victim/witness/victim or witness] did you report the incident to anyone? READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.**

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
Rather not say (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

ASK ALL WHO ARE AWARE OF/CONCERNED ABOUT ORGANISED CRIME IN THEIR AREA (CODE 4 AT SOC6b), BUT HAVE NOT BEEN A VICTIM OR WITNESS OF ORGANISED CRIME (CODES 1 AND OR 2 AT SOC6A).

SOC **You said that you are aware of, or concerned about, organised crime or organised crime groups in your area. Have you reported this activity to anyone?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |
| Rather not say (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

ASK ALL WHO ANSWER YES AT QSOC7a or SOC7b

SOC **Who did you report it to? Anywhere else?**

7c DO NOT READ OUT. MULICODE OK.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| The Police | 1 |
| Crimestoppers | 2 |
| The National Crime Agency | 3 |
| The council/a local councillor | 4 |
| An MP/MSP | 5 |
| Housing Association/landlord | 6 |
| A community council | 7 |
| A victim support group | 8 |
| My bank | 9 |
| HM Revenue and Customs | |
| Action Fraud | 10 |
| Other WRITE IN | 11 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 12 |
| Rather not say (DO NOT READ OUT) | 13 |

ASK ALL

SOC **How effective do you think the police are in tackling organised crime?**

8 READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very effective | 1 |
| Fairly effective | 2 |
| Not very effective | 3 |
| Not at all effective | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |

ASK ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED BY ORGANISED CRIME OR DON'T KNOW (CODE 2 OR 3 AT QSOC6)

SOC **9 People will have different reactions if they suspected someone of being involved in organised crime. If you became aware of someone who you suspected was involved in organised crime would you be likely to report it?** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

ASK ALL ANSWERING YES @ SOC9 (CODE1)

SOC **10 And who would you report it to?** PROBE: **Anywhere else?** DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK.

The Police	1
Crimestoppers	2
The National Crime Agency	3
The council/a local councillor	4
An MP/MSP	5
Housing Association/landlord	6
A community council	7
A victim support group	8
My bank	9
HM Revenue and Customs	
Action Fraud	10
Other WRITE IN	11
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	12
Rather not say (DO NOT READ OUT)	13



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