

**Neighbourhood Watch Membership:
Trends, obstacles, members' and potential members' profiles**

Final Report

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Andromachi Tseloni and Ferhat Tura

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Executive Summary

Local Neighbourhood Watch (NW) schemes have operated in England and Wales on a voluntary basis since the 1980's. The Neighbourhood & Home Watch Network, is now a national organisation which aims to (among other goals) prevent crime, particularly household crime and in recent years cybercrime, and increase community safety and resilience, especially amongst vulnerable communities.

Previous research found that living in a NW area significantly reduces the number of crimes resident households may suffer and vulnerable population groups, such as lone parents and social renters in NW areas are more protected than others (Tseloni 2006; Pease and Tseloni 2014). Although NW areas have on average low levels of deprivation the uptake of NW in deprived areas is influenced by local crime rates (Brunton-Smith and Bullock 2018).

The current study aims to give a detailed picture of Neighbourhood Watch (NW) membership, appetite for it (NW demand) and whether these are related to crime experiences and perceptions. It explores trends and patterns of NW membership, “drop-off” and demand, including members' and potential members' crime experiences and perceptions, across different household socio-economic groups, area types and Police Force Areas (PFAs). In this light the study may indirectly address to what extent NW achieves the goals outlined earlier. The study relies on statistical analyses (time series graphs from 1992 to 2016/17, over time bivariate associations and hierarchical logit regression modelling) of the Crime Survey for England and Wales, an impeccable nationally representative data source of crime experiences and related topics. The main findings are given below.

National NW membership has dropped, especially between 2000 and 2006/07, after a period of considerable increase. In 2000, the peak year, just over a fourth of households - nearly 4.5 million - in England and Wales were in a NW scheme. However national NW membership has plateaued since 2009/10; in 2016/17 it was 9 percent or about 2.2 million households, still a sizeable community. The membership rate within NW areas has constantly been falling since the start of the study period: it declined from 76 percent of households living in areas operating a NW scheme in 1992 to 36 percent in 2016/17.

Households which are NW members have a number of distinct characteristics: they are households with Household Representative Persons (HRPs) of older age, affluent (annual household income of £30,000 or more), with at least one car, of intermediate or professional social class, residing either in social housing or their own detached house and living in the same area of the South or East of England or the Midlands for at least 5 years. The above profile of a typical NW member varies across regions whereas particular combinations of socio-economic characteristics in households affect their membership. With the exception of personal crime, NW members have no different crime victimisation or crime worries than non-members.

NW membership varies considerably across PFAs, a finding which overall may reflect the North – South divide of the country or ‘mental proximity’ to London. The differences in NW membership across PFAs are to a large extent (but not completely) explained by the characteristics of households in these PFAs. PFA differences in NW membership may reflect disparities in NW quality of service and/or differences in levels of deprivation. Indeed the most common reason given by non-member households in NW areas for not participating in the movement is that no one has asked them to join. Furthermore differences in NW membership net of household and area type effects across PFAs arguably reflect the strength of local police - NW links.

In relation to NW demand, an appetite for joining the movement comes from households of older age female HRPs of almost all ethnicities (except Chinese or Other), with one or two adults and children, affluent (annual household income £30,000 or more), with at least one car, from all social classes except never worked/unemployed, owner occupiers of terraced houses, which leave their house empty for less than 7 hours on a typical weekday and live in an urban and inner city area, especially in Wales. The above profile of a typical household with NW demand varies slightly across regions whereas a number of particular combinations of socio-economic characteristics contribute to greater or lower NW demand than otherwise expected. Crucially, households with NW demand are disproportionately victims of household crime, worry about burglary and/or believe crime has gone up. Therefore providing information about the scheme and how to join within the standard security assessments by Police Community Support Officers immediately after a burglary to both victims and their neighbours would arguably expand NW membership and its socio-economic diversity.

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Research Team

Andromachi Tseloni is Professor of Quantitative Criminology and leads the Quantitative and Spatial Criminology Research Group at Nottingham Trent University. Her research focuses on crime inequalities, risk and protective factors of crime (repeat) victimisation and perceptions and the crime drop. She led the Economic and Social Research Council - funded research that informed the WIDE burglary security recommendations. For details please see <https://www.ntu.ac.uk/staff-profiles/social-sciences/andromachi-tseloni>

Ferhat Tura is Research Fellow and a PhD candidate examining *The Role of Problem Oriented Policing in the Burglary Drop*. His research interests revolve around community policing and situational crime prevention.

1 Introduction

Local Neighbourhood Watch schemes, first introduced in the US, have operated in England and Wales on a voluntary basis since the 1980's (Laycock and Tilley 2018). Since then the movement has grown and has achieved charity status. A national organisation since 2007, the Neighbourhood & Home Watch Network, aims to: “increase public participation in the prevention and detection of crime”, particularly household and in recent years cybercrime crime; “help increase community safety and reduce the fear of crime”; “promote good citizenship and greater public awareness”; and “improve police-community liaison” (Neighbourhood Watch undated) (https://www.ourwatch.org.uk/uploads/pub_res/NHW_Ethics_and_Standards_Guidelines_for_Members.pdf).

A systematic review of NW schemes' evaluations – 17 studies in total reporting the outcome of 36 evaluations of NW schemes in the UK and North America from 1977 to 1994 with the earliest UK study referring to 1984 - found that half of the evaluated NW schemes were found to be effective in reducing crime (Bennett et al. 2007). However, the outcome varied greatly with the way the scheme operated and by country. Overall the effectiveness was higher in North America (based on 22 evaluations in 9 studies) than the UK (based on 14 evaluations in 8 studies).

Previous research that sought to identify risk & protective factors of crime victimisation (not necessarily evaluate NW which was included as a potential protective factor) found that living in a NW area significantly reduces the number of crimes resident households may suffer (by 11 percent); especially, vulnerable population groups, such as lone parents, households in flats or maisonettes and social renters, in NW areas are additionally protected (Tseloni 2006; Pease and Tseloni 2014). Although NW areas have on average low levels of deprivation the uptake of NW in deprived areas is influenced by local crime rates (Brunton-Smith and Bullock 2018). Unpublished research ¹ based on offender interviews in the USA found around 13% of offenders would desist from offending if they saw a Neighbourhood Watch sign (Rossmo and Summers 2013).

¹ This has been communicated by Dr Lisa Thompson, UCL.

The current study aims to give a detailed picture of Neighbourhood Watch (NW) membership and whether and, if so, how it is related to crime experiences and perceptions. In particular, the following analysis will discuss:

1. Trends in NW membership overall (calculated both without - national - and with considering whether NW operates in the area – within NW areas) and broken down by: area type (inner city, urban and rural); age groups (16-24, 25-40, 41-64, 65 or older); and Police Force Areas (PFAs) in Section 2
2. Ranking of PFAs in relation to NW membership (Section 3)
3. Whether NW membership is associated with perceived change in crime; worry about specific crime types; crime victimisation by personal, household and cyber related crime; and satisfaction with police (Section 4)
4. The reasons for not being a NW member given by households (Section 5)
5. Trends in the “drop off” rate of NW membership overall (calculated in two ways) and broken down by: length of residence in the area (less than 2 years, between 2 and 10 years, and more than 10 years); perceived change in crime (gone up a lot, gone up a little, not gone up); and Police Force Area (Section 6)
6. Trends in perceived importance of NW crime preventive role (effective, not particularly effective, not effective at all) overall and broken down by: perceived change in crime (a lot more, a little more, not gone up); worry about burglary (worried, not worried, not worried at all); and worry about any other crime (worried, not worried) in Section 7
7. Trends in demand for NW membership (Section 8)

The study employs multiple sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) between 1992 and the latest available, 2016/17, which the non-trend analyses findings refer to. Most trends analysis refers to the last 8 years, from 2009/10 to 2016/17. However the set of NW questions in the CSEW have not been consistent over time (please see Appendix Table A1). For this reason, some time series presented here stretch further back capturing years where relevant data exist (in order to interpolate the estimates for missing in-between data).

Armed with this knowledge a final research objective was to:

8. Provide an assessment of past CSEW questions and suggestions to the Office for National Statistics for consistent neighbourhood watch questions over time (Part B)

The present report has two parts excluding this introduction and conclusions. The next Sections 2-8 present the findings of the study which are organised in eleven sections, each addressing one of the aims outlined earlier. Part A refers to analyses examining a single variable of interest (i.e., NW membership or demand, or “drop off”) and in relation to one or more associated variables, for example, age groups. Recommendations for NW survey questions are given in Part B of the final report based on discussions with representatives of the NWN Board and the Home Office. The present report ends with a summary of the main findings on NW membership and demand. Details of the data sets, variables and methodology used in this project are omitted from the main discussion and given in the Appendix Tables of statistical information which may be helpful to interest readers.

PART A

2 Neighbourhood Watch Membership Trends

2.1 National and Within NW Areas Household NW Membership Trends

The initial research question was to establish the NW membership currently and, provided available data, historically, especially in the most recent five years. As seen in the Appendix Tables A1, A2 and A4, however NW information does not exist for the most recent years (2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16). This resulted in (a) adopting an earlier start year than 2011/12 (the last five years) to allow meaningful comparisons and (b) interpolating the figures for the missing years which however should not be taken at face value (see also Appendix Table A4).

NW membership is measured here in two ways (see earlier Methodology section):

- a. The percentage (or estimated population in Table 1) of households who are NW members in England and Wales – *national NW membership* - and
- b. The percentage of member households within areas where NW operates – *membership within NW areas*

The trends analysis in Figures 1 and 2 and the 2016/17 NW membership across PFAs (Figures 16 and 17) relies on both definitions (national and within NW areas, respectively). Figures 3-6 and 7-15 and Tables 1-3 presenting the findings on potential single indicators of NW membership (based on crosstabs analysis) examine within NW area membership. The analysis investigating the profile of NW members and of households with NW demand (Figures 29 and 31 together with Table 23 of this report, relying on hierarchical modelling analysis which is available from the authors) look at the national picture.

The trends in the estimated national NW membership and membership within NW areas from 2009/10 to 2016/17 are presented in Figure 1 below. It is clear that during this period there has been a small reduction in NW members according to both measurements. In 2016/17 9.2 percent of households in England and Wales were NW members. Roughly one in three households within areas where a NW scheme operates are members of the movement. The findings taken together indicate that there is ample scope for expanding NW coverage and, where a NW scheme is already set up, perhaps increase residents' participation. The estimated household counts over time from 2000 to 2016/17 are provided in the later Table 1 (see also the Methodology, Section 14.1) of the current report.

Figure 2 shows trends in NW membership over a longer period from 1992 to 2016/17. Specifically Figure 2a shows that (national) NW membership peaked in 2000 at just over a quarter of households in England and Wales. However it fell sharply to 15 percent in the next 6 years and since 2006/07 steadily to nearly a tenth of the households in 2016/17 (see also Figure 1a). The trajectory of within NW areas membership differs: Figure 2b shows a continuous fall since the beginning of the series in 1992. In that year the highest number, nearly 80 percent, of households living in NW areas participated in their local scheme. However this figure halved by 2016/17 (see also Figure 1b).

Figure 1: Estimated Neighbourhood Watch Membership in England and Wales from 2009/10 to 2016/17

Figure 1a: Percentage of Households Nationally

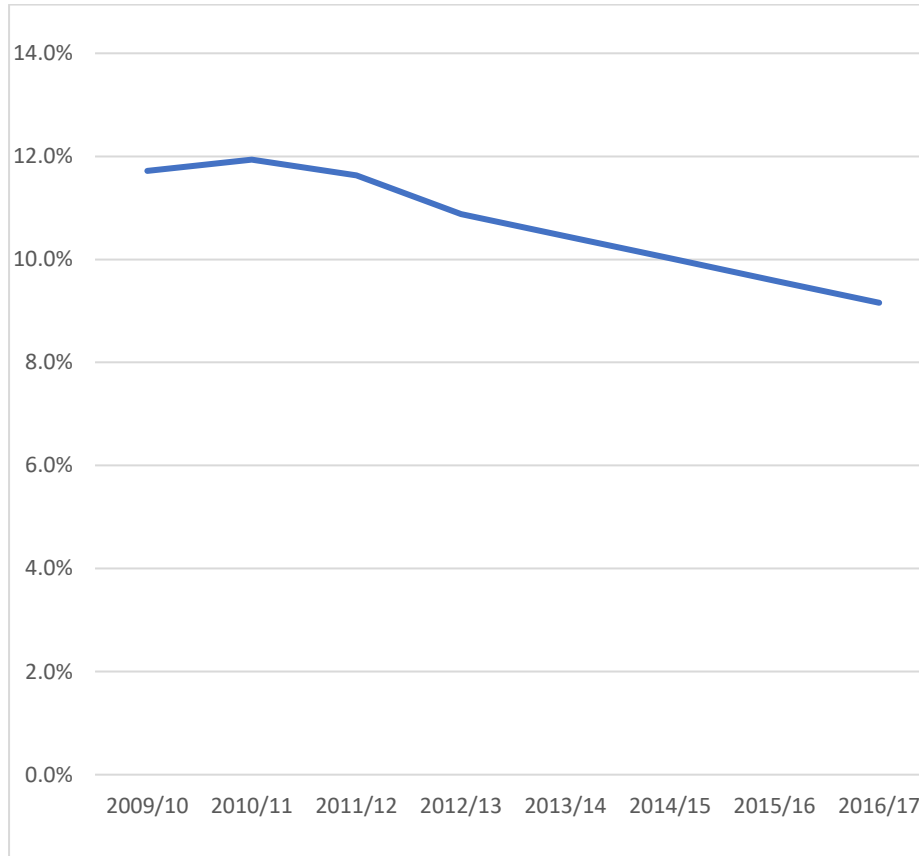
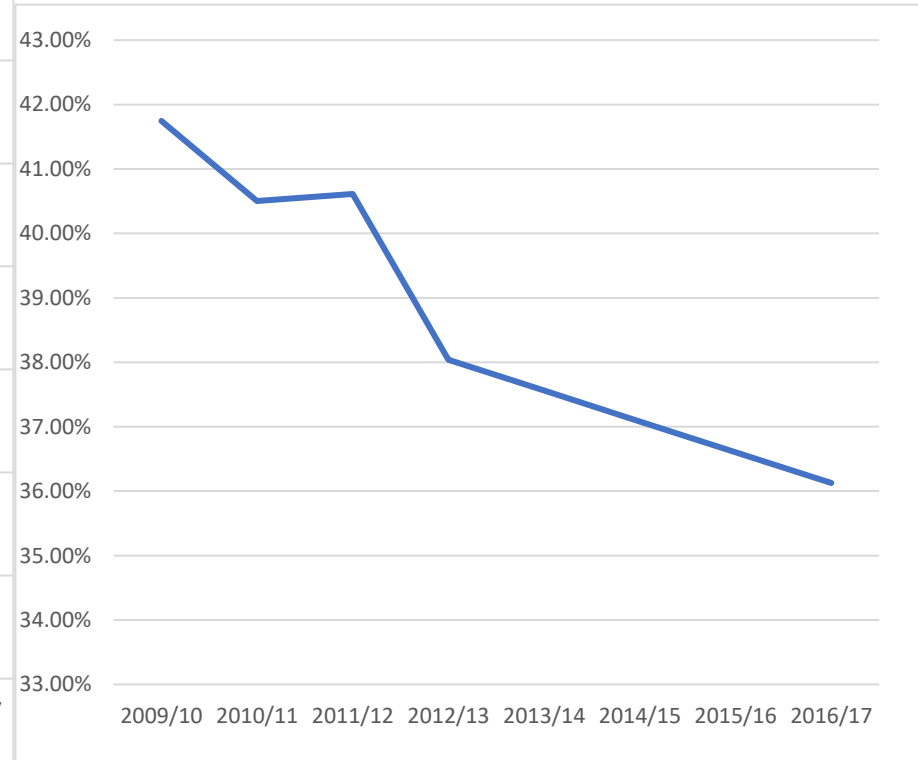


Figure 1b: Percentage of Households within NW Areas



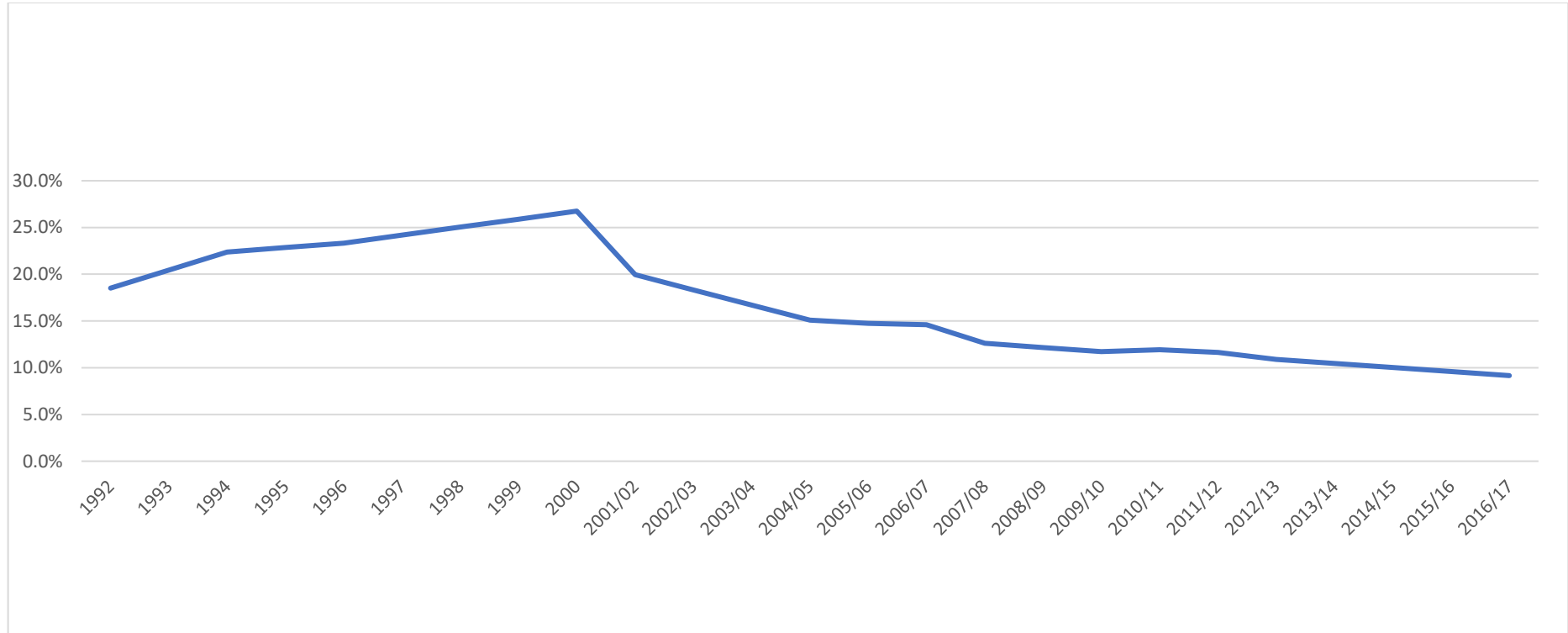
Notes: Figure 1a has been produced from combining the following two questions: Is there a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme currently operating in this area that covers your address? (IF YES) Is your household currently a member of the scheme?

Figure 1b has been produced from the following question only: Is your household currently a member of the scheme?

Estimates for the years from 2013/14 to 2015/16 have been interpolated based on the figures from the adjacent years, 2012/13 and 2016/17, CSEW estimates.

Figure 2: Estimated Neighbourhood Watch Membership in England and Wales from 1992 to 2016/17

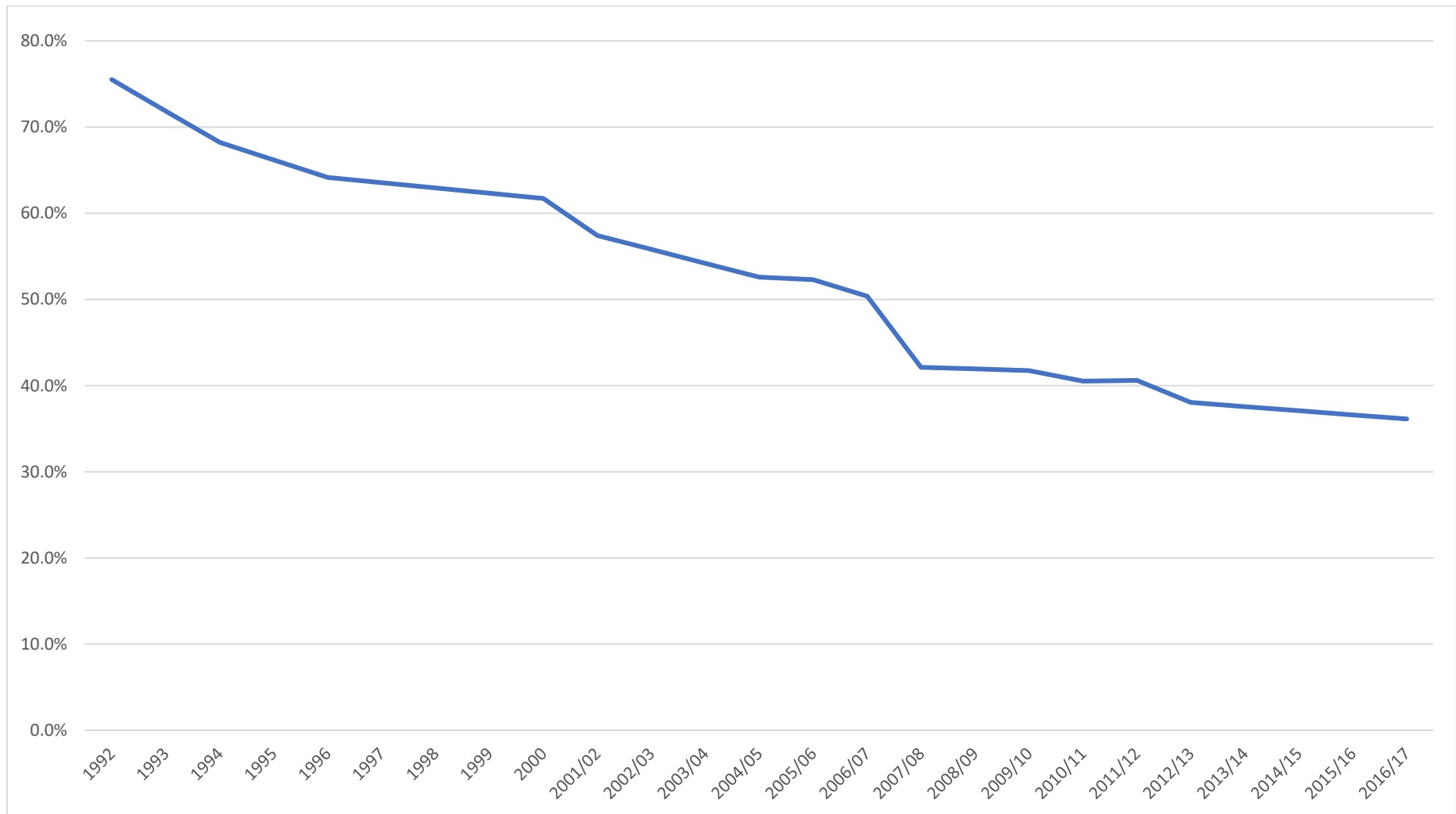
Figure 2a: Percentage of Households Nationally



Notes: Interpolated years: 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

2007/08 sample size is 310.

Figure 2b: Percentage of Households within Neighbourhood Watch Areas



Notes: Interpolated years: 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16; 2007/08 sample size is 101.

2.2 NW Membership Trends across Area Types

Having examined trends in NW membership both across England and Wales and within areas which operate a NW scheme, the next twofold question is:

- In which kinds of areas does NW operate? and
- Have they changed over time?

The focus here is on the *distribution of members across NW area types* - the forthcoming discussion of the detailed profile of NW members is based on analysis of national NW membership in 2016/17. Area type which according to the CSEW is classified as rural, urban or inner city (Tilley and Tseloni 2016) has a statistically significant association with (within NW areas) membership over time except for 2006/07 and 2010/11 (see Appendix Table A5).

The first question examined here refers to the distribution of members over NW area types. Figures 3a and 3b address this from 2009/10 and 1994 (the earliest year with area type end-user-licence CSEW data), respectively, to 2016/17. The vast majority (about 70 percent) of members live in NW urban areas and their representation within the movement has increased slightly from about 67 percent in 2009/10 to 72 percent in 2016/17 (Figure 3a). The long-term trajectory shows a 40 percent rise in urban members from 2004/05 to 2007/08 - their participation has remained at high levels since then (Figure 3b). The second most representative membership group is households of NW rural areas who have however slightly decreased recently - from 29 percent in 2009/10 to 22 percent in 2016/17 (Figure 3a). The sharpest fall in rural NW members occurred between 2004/05 to 2006/07; it shows the opposite trajectory to that of urban members: a reduction by 40 percent (Figure 3b). Lastly only between 4 (2009/10) and 6 (2016/17) percent of members live in NW inner city areas (Figure 3a) although as many as nearly 9 percent households from such areas participated in the movement in 2000 (Figure 3b).

Figure 3: Percentage of Members that come from each Neighbourhood Watch Area Type

Figure 3a: Percentage of Members that come from each Neighbourhood Watch Area Type, 2009/10-2016/17

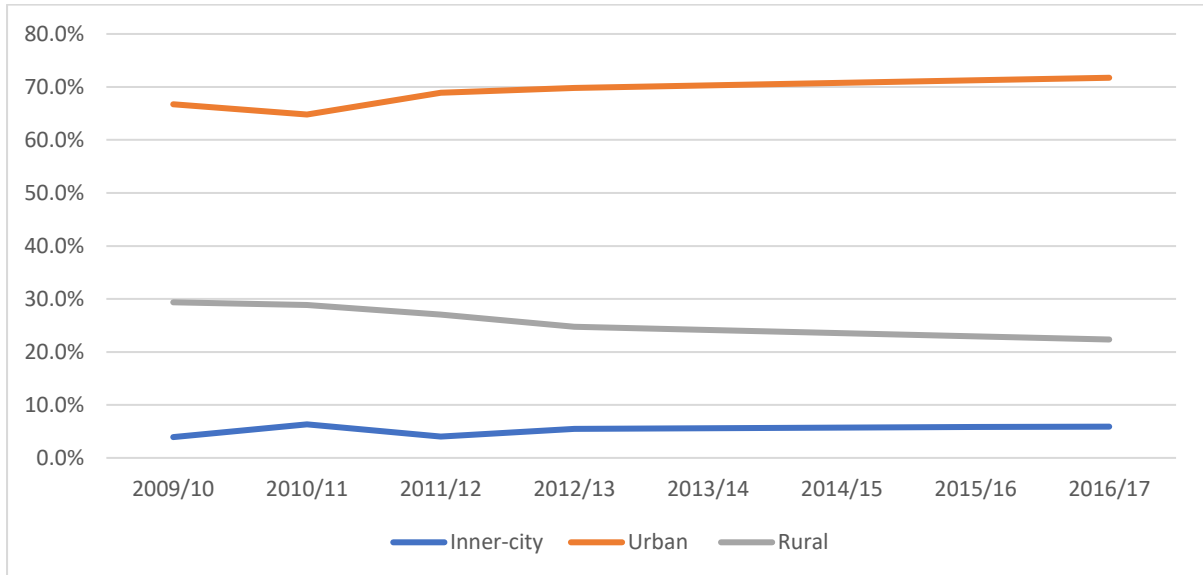
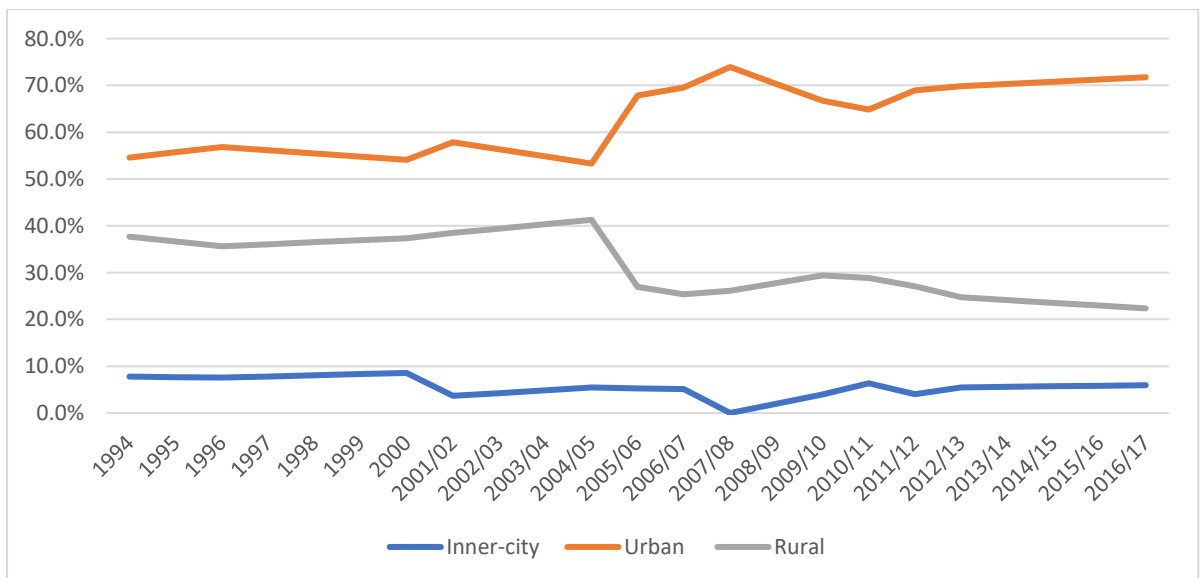


Figure 3b: Percentage of Members that come from each Neighbourhood Watch Area Type, 1994-2016/17



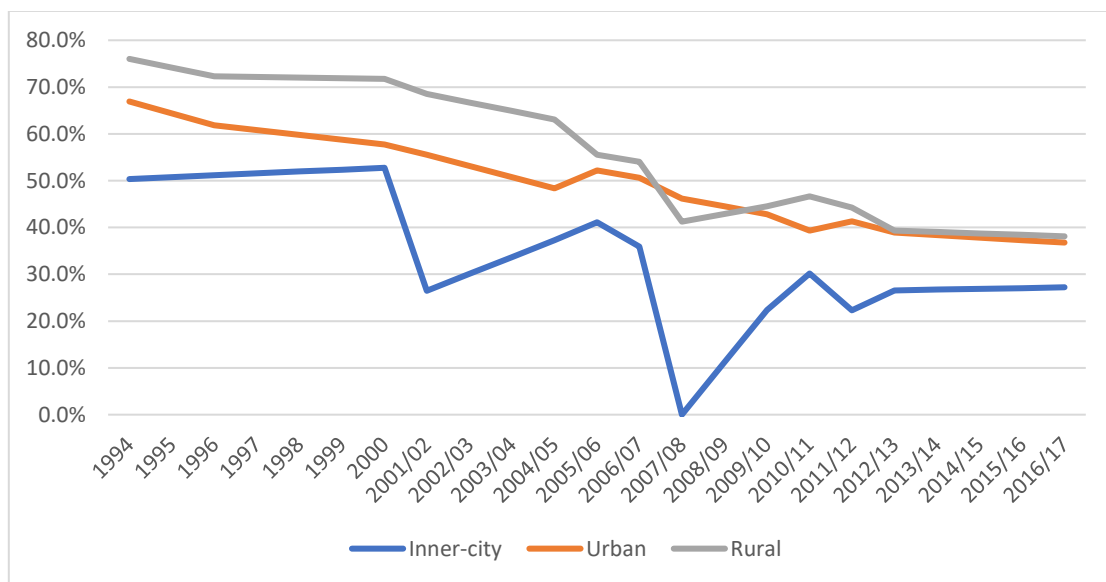
Notes: Figure 3 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “Is your household currently a member of the scheme?” and (2) Type of area.

The figures are calculated using the following formula: (member in area type / total number of members) x 100.

Interpolated years: 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.
 2007/08 sample size is 101.

The second question examined here refers to *the spread of NW over NW area types*. In other words, we are now asking the question: Do residents of different NW area types participate in the movement to a similar extent? Figure 4 shows the trajectories of number of members per NW area type from 1994 to 2016/17. Urban and rural areas’ households participate equally in the movement provided a NW scheme operates in their area (about 38 percent in 2016/17) whereas fewer inner city households do so (27 percent in 2016/17). Households participation was, as already seen in Figure 2b, much higher in the 1990’s: Since 1994 the sharpest fall occurred in rural areas (nearly 50 percent) whereas urban and inner city membership fell by 46 percent. However the spread of NW within all NW area types has remained stable since 2012/13; and in urban and inner city areas since 2010/11.

Figure 4: Percentage of Members within each Neighbourhood Watch Area Type



Notes: Figure 4 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “Is your household currently a member of the scheme?” and (2) Type of area.

The figures are calculated using the following formula: (member in area type / NW area type) x 100.

Interpolated years: 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.
 2007/08 sample size is 101.

2.3 NW Membership Trends across Household Reference Person's Age Groups

The next twofold question refers to any differential NW membership across different age groups of the Household's Reference Person (HRP), formerly known as 'Head of Household'.

The next twofold question is addressed here:

- Which age groups participate in NW? and
- Have they changed over time?

The focus here is again on the *distribution of members within NW areas across age categories* - the forthcoming discussion of the detailed profile of NW members is based on analysis of national NW membership in 2016/17. Age, which for this part of the analysis is grouped into the following groups: 16-24, 25-40, 41-64, 65 or older, has a statistically significant association with (within NW areas) membership over time except for 2007/08 (see Appendix Table A5).

The first question examined here refers to the distribution of members in NW areas over various HRP age groups. Figures 5a and 5b address this from 2009/10 and 1992, respectively, to 2016/17. The vast majority of within NW area members are at least 40 years old (88 percent in 2016/17, Figure 5). However the two older age groups had different NW membership trajectories: The share of households with HRP 41-64 years old in NW area members has remained largely stable over a long period whereas that of households with HRPs of pensionable age (at least 65 years old) has nearly doubled since 1992 (Figure 5b). Households with HRP in the 25-40 years old group make up just over 10 percent of NW area members (Figure 5) following a considerable fall from 25 percent in 1992 to 13 percent in 2004/05 (Figure 5b). Finally young adults (16-24 years old) make up less than 1 percent of NW area members (Figure 5) following a sharp fall in just 4 years in the early 1990s- from 8 percent in 1992 to 1.4 percent in 1996 (Figure 5b).

Figure 5: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Area Members across Age Groups

Figure 5a: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Area Members across Age Groups, 2009/10-2016/17

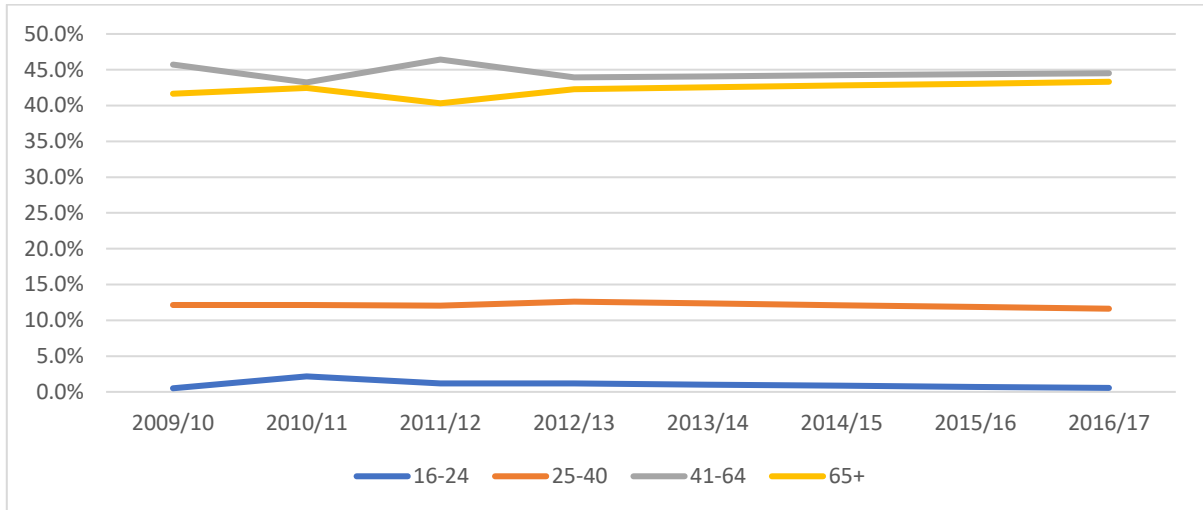
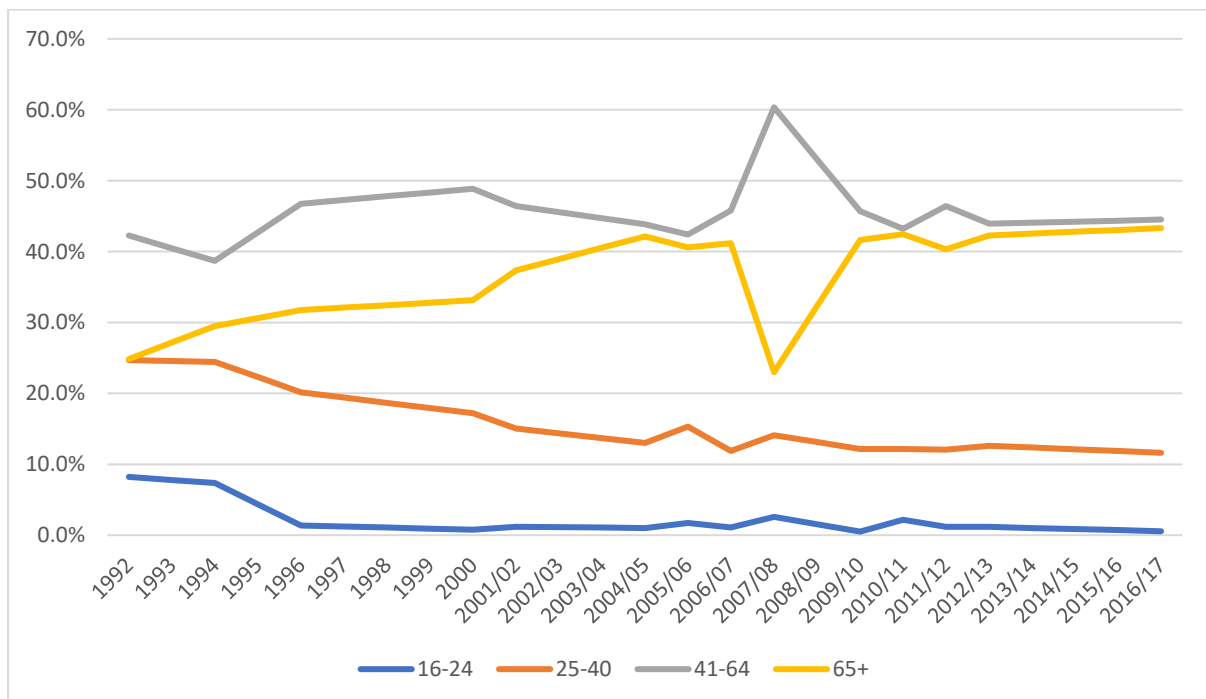


Figure 5a: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Area Members across Age Groups, 1992-2016/17



Notes: Figure 5 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) "Is your household currently a member of the scheme?" and (2) Age of Household Reference Person (HRP).

The figures are calculated using the following formula: (member in HRP age group / total number of members) x 100.

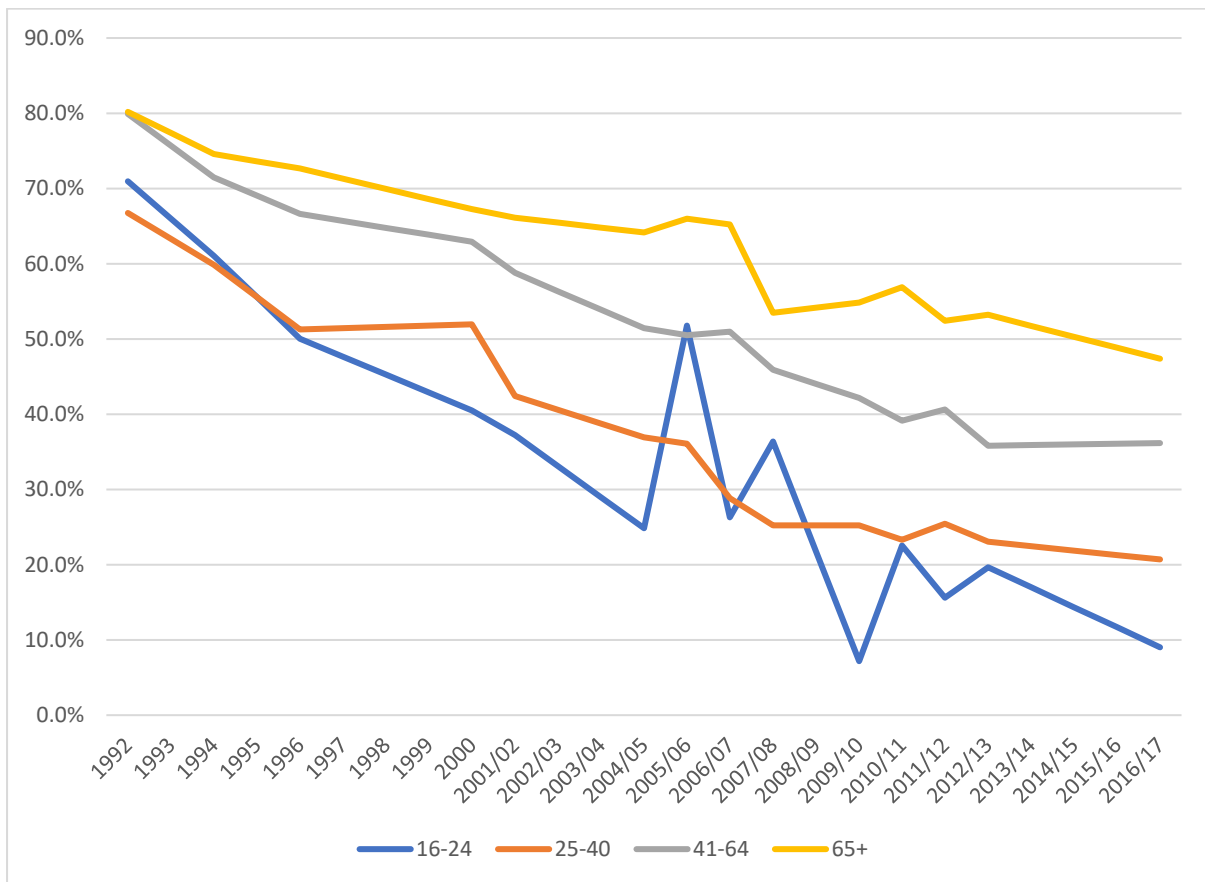
Interpolated years: 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

2007/08 sample size is 101.

The second question is whether NW member households come disproportionately from certain age groups. Indeed they do as shown in Figure 6 below. Nearly half (47.4 percent) of households with HRP of pensionable age (at least 65 years old) in NW areas participated in the movement in 2016/17. The second most active group was households with HRP 41-64 years old (36.2 percent), followed by those with HRP 25-40 years olds (20.7 percent) whereas only 9 percent of young households (HRP 16-24 years old) in NW areas were members in 2016/17.

In 1992 between 67 percent (25-40 years old) and 80 percent (at least 40 years old) of all age groups participated in the movement within NW areas (Figure 6). The overall decline in NW membership observed in the earlier Figure 2b has occurred by all age groups but to a varying extent. Specifically, between 1992 and 2016/17 the sharpest fall (87 percent) in membership happened by the 16-24 year olds, albeit with considerable ups and downs between 2004/05 and 2012/13. The next big 'exodus' from the movement occurred by households with HRP 25-40 years old; a 69 percent reduction in participation within NW areas. Older households with HRP 41-64 years old and of pensionable age (65 years old or older) reduced their participation to less extent, by 55 and 41 percent, respectively.

Figure 6: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Area Members from different Age Groups, 1992-2016/17



Notes: Figure 6 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “Is your household currently a member of the scheme?” and (2) Age of Household Reference Person (HRP).

The figures are calculated using the following formula: (member in HRP age group / total number of HRPs in age group) x 100.

Interpolated years: 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

2007/08 sample size is 101.

2.4 NW Membership Trends across Police Force Areas

This section explores the question of whether NW membership has changed over time across Police Force Areas (PFAs). Table 1 below shows the estimated number of NW members across regions and PFAs within each region in 2000, the year of highest membership (see earlier Figure 2a), and all years with available data from 2009/10 to 2016/17. Some cells present a single estimate between two adjacent PFAs. This was necessitated by the fact that the national NW membership estimate for one of the respective merged PFAs relied on very few cases in the data set whereby reliable and releasable for the specific PFAs national estimates were prohibited.

The total estimated number of households in England and Wales which were self-defined as NW members went from 4,405,780 in 2000 to 2,227,304 in 2016/17, which is still a sizeable community. The respective estimated total number of households for the middle years is as follows: 2,694,704, 2,775,136, 2,741,672 and 2,569,076 in 2009/10 to 2012/13.

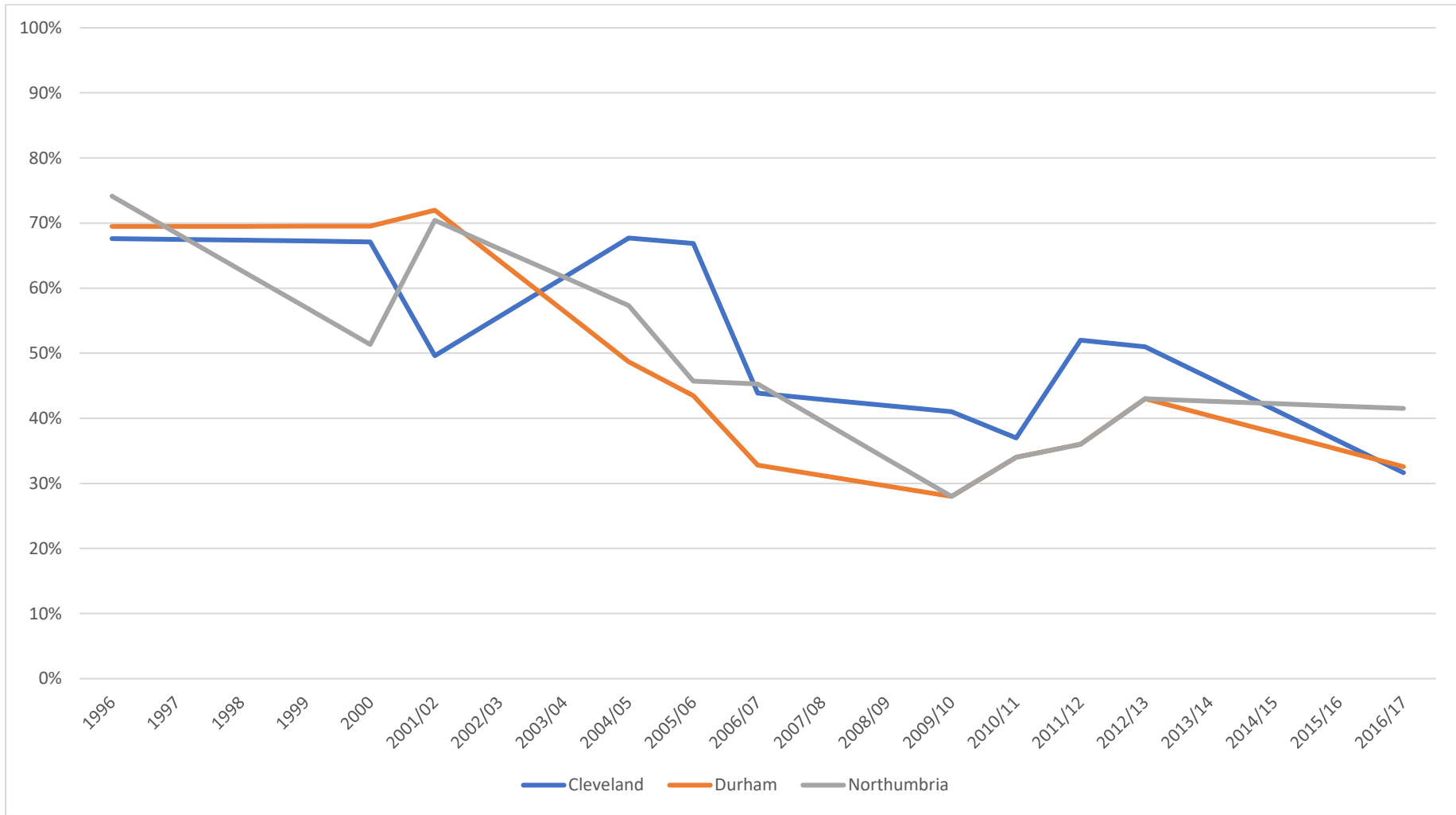
To complement the national NW membership picture of Table 1 ², Figures 7 to 15 show the trends in within NW areas membership across PFAs within respective regions of England and Wales from 1996 to 2016/17. As will be seen next, the health of the movement in 2016/17 could have been predicted from the earlier trends; overall the within NW areas membership fell in PFAs where the movement is now under-represented, whereas it remained largely stable in others (see Figures 7-15).

² The number of NW members across PFAs given in Table 1 is a reliable estimate owing to the data and methodology used. However it cannot be used for an assessment of PFAs according to highest and lowest NW membership as this also depends on PFAs' population size. The next section (Section 3) provides such an assessment.

Table 1: National Neighbourhood Watch Membership across Police Force Areas

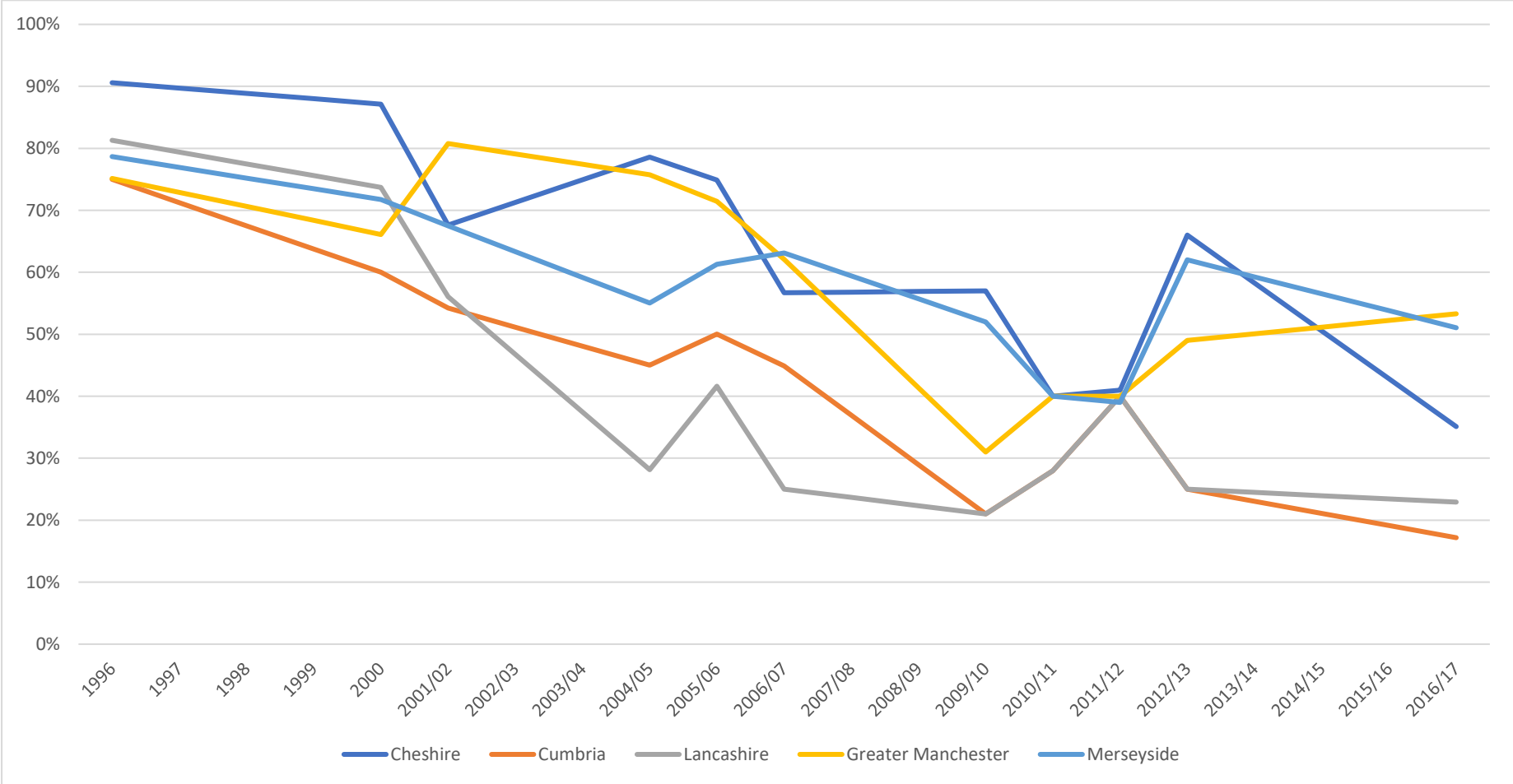
Region	PFA	2000	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2016/17
East Midlands	Derbyshire	67,168	41,416	64,896	64,104	26,396	35,568
	Leicestershire	79,760	48,632	55,952	53,448	43,680	56,168
	Lincolnshire	104,948	37,104	40,216	47,520	29,424	27,960
	Northamptonshire	62,308	31,696	44,264	25,424	27,236	30,104
	Nottinghamshire	80,160	43,040	56,176	50,312	31,132	18,224
East of England	Bedfordshire	57,572	25,432	37,080	44,680	18,856	28,576
	Cambridgeshire	73,144	53,672	21,496	32,960	38,636	15,660
	Essex	143,128	88,336	133,920	78,032	85,632	92,716
	Hertfordshire	138,532	105,224	104,856	118,288	89,356	100,152
	Norfolk	63,596	52,440	41,152	39,064	34,288	34,512
	Suffolk	62,568	66,680	40,480	27,768	36,524	36,736
North East	Cleveland	38,252	25,296	27,768	42,088	32,012	16,372
	Durham	74,788	52,144	57,768	78,496	40,568	25,120
	Northumbria	65,368				55,412	24,192
North West	Cheshire	147,528	45,480	39,424	42,400	53,608	34,436
	Cumbria	37,708	43,512	64,928	96,608	18,192	6,692
	Lancashire	117,540				43,404	32,484
	Greater Manchester	181,708	82,720	84,432	102,712	107,992	109,112
	Merseyside	100,952	70,512	43,888	48,672	78,068	60,492
London	Metropolitan	477,764	289,704	376,496	298,288	346,060	351,508
South East	Hampshire	159,920	100,256	63,712	145,520	117,080	76,392
	Kent	151,124	124,880	103,656	104,288	92,432	52,412
	Surrey	47,704	75,168	108,976	72,384	62,744	83,976
	Sussex	142,728	107,088	65,512	73,384	78,212	89,264
	Thames Valley	209,896	139,472	122,360	124,040	136,148	103,864
South West	Avon & Somerset	125,936	124,056	148,376	137,072	78,864	84,840
	Devon & Cornwall	156,124	107,200	64,136	69,672	56,736	60,400
	Dorset	56,732	65,032	73,616	55,936	45,260	32,628
	Gloucestershire	68,932	39,496	47,008	62,728	46,732	73,404
	Wiltshire	70,396	55,056	52,904	43,616	51,868	30,912
Wales	Dyfed Powys	14,508	55,328	51,456	48,176	19,352	8,968
	North Wales	62,844				30,856	16,540
	Gwent	56,128	46,368	77,400	45,912	22,204	8,812
	South Wales	42,380				36,624	32,328
West Midlands	Staffordshire	146,928	63,632	62,680	37,504	56,996	57,716
	Warwickshire	65,464	45,232	42,976	32,496	48,492	33,420
	West Mercia	97,352	56,832	68,744	75,920	60,644	58,516
	West Midlands	200,500	89,912	88,008	75,232	109,484	72,244
Yorkshire and Humber	Humberside	36,504	37,392	32,968	42,200	26,864	16,616
	North Yorkshire	69,912	38,616	86,464	61,832	41,264	28,936
	South Yorkshire	102,348	120,648	78,992	142,896	35,308	5,996
	West Yorkshire	146,928				78,436	62,336

Figure 7: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Cleveland, Durham, Northumbria (North East) over time



Note: Durham and Northumbria were merged for 2009/10-2012/13; 1997-1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2013/14-2015/16 are interpolated years in Figures 7-15.

Figure 8: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Cheshire, Cumbria, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside (North West) over time



Note: Cumbria and Lancashire were merged for 2009/10-2012/13

Figure 9: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire (Yorkshire and the Humber) over time

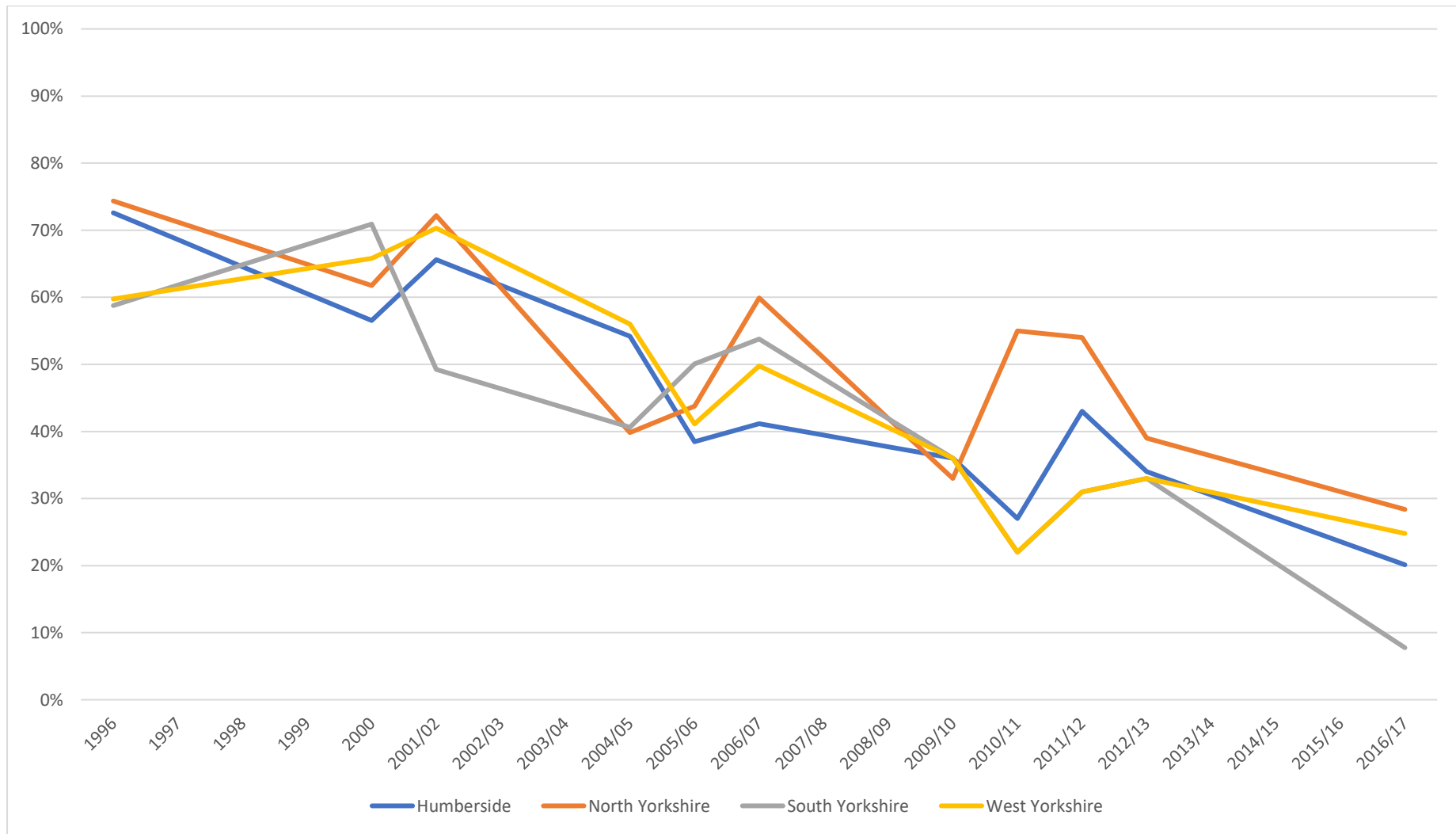


Figure 10: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire (East Midlands) over time

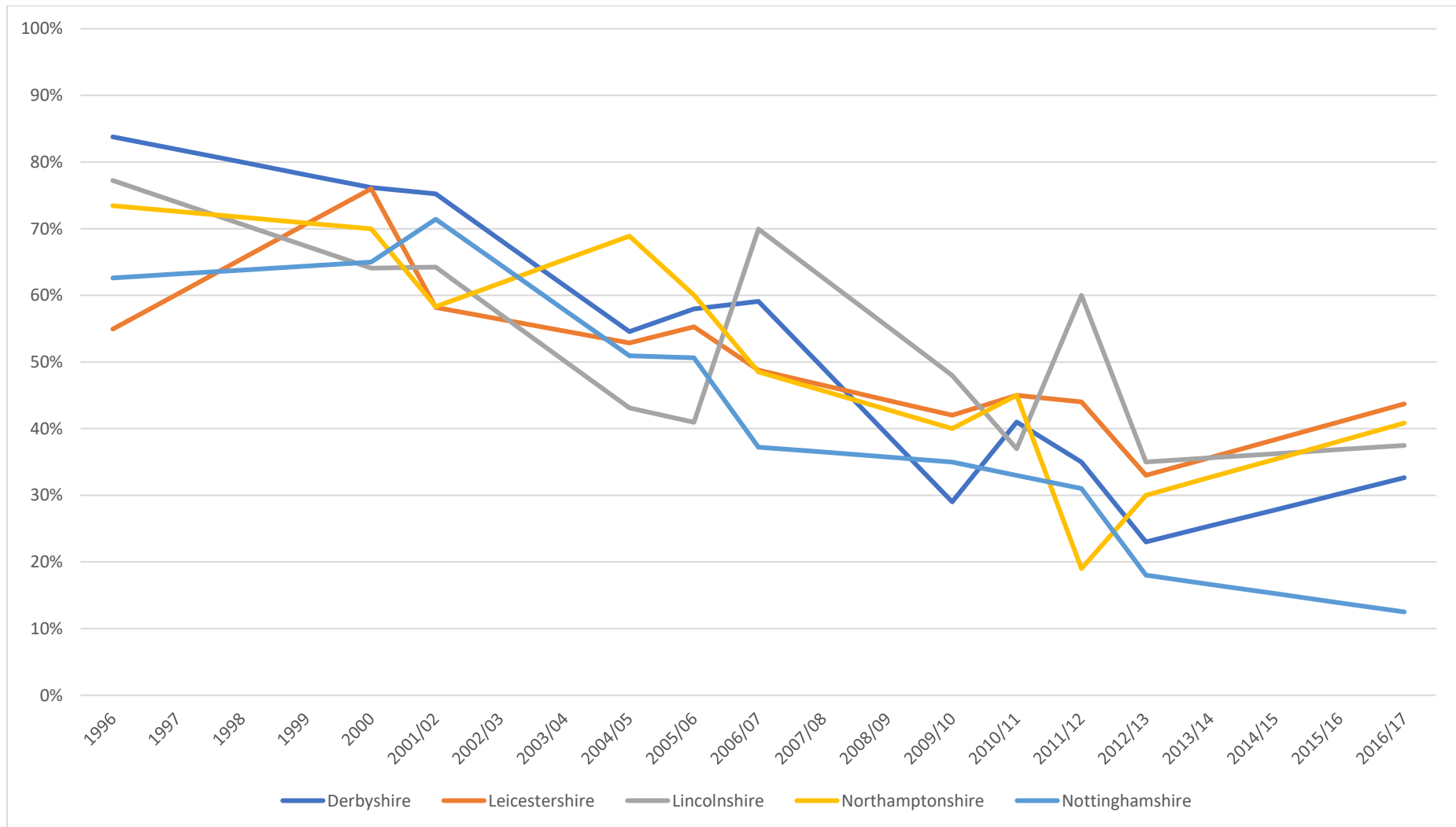


Figure 11: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Mercia, West Midlands (West Midlands) over time

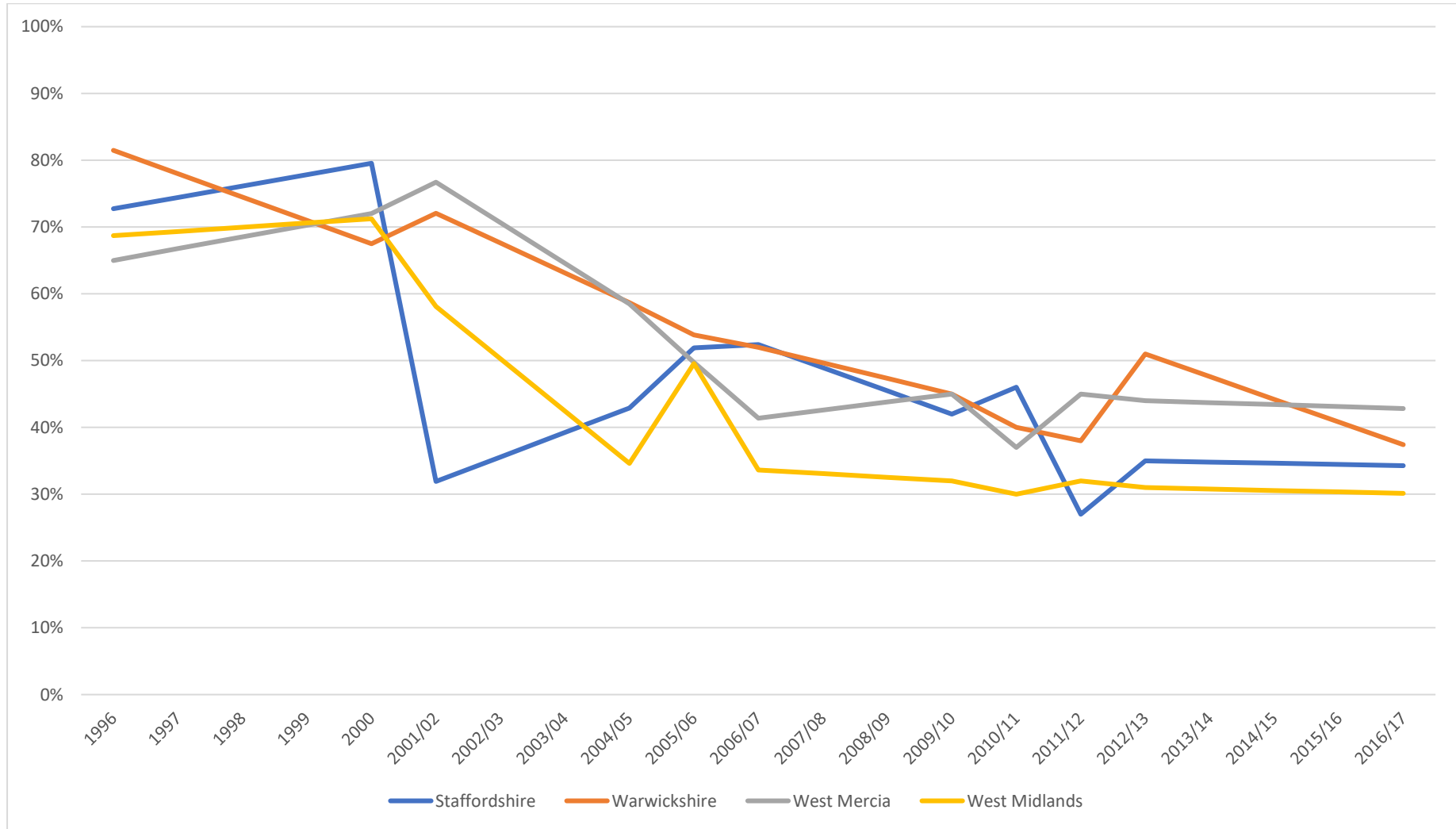


Figure 12: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk (East of England) over time

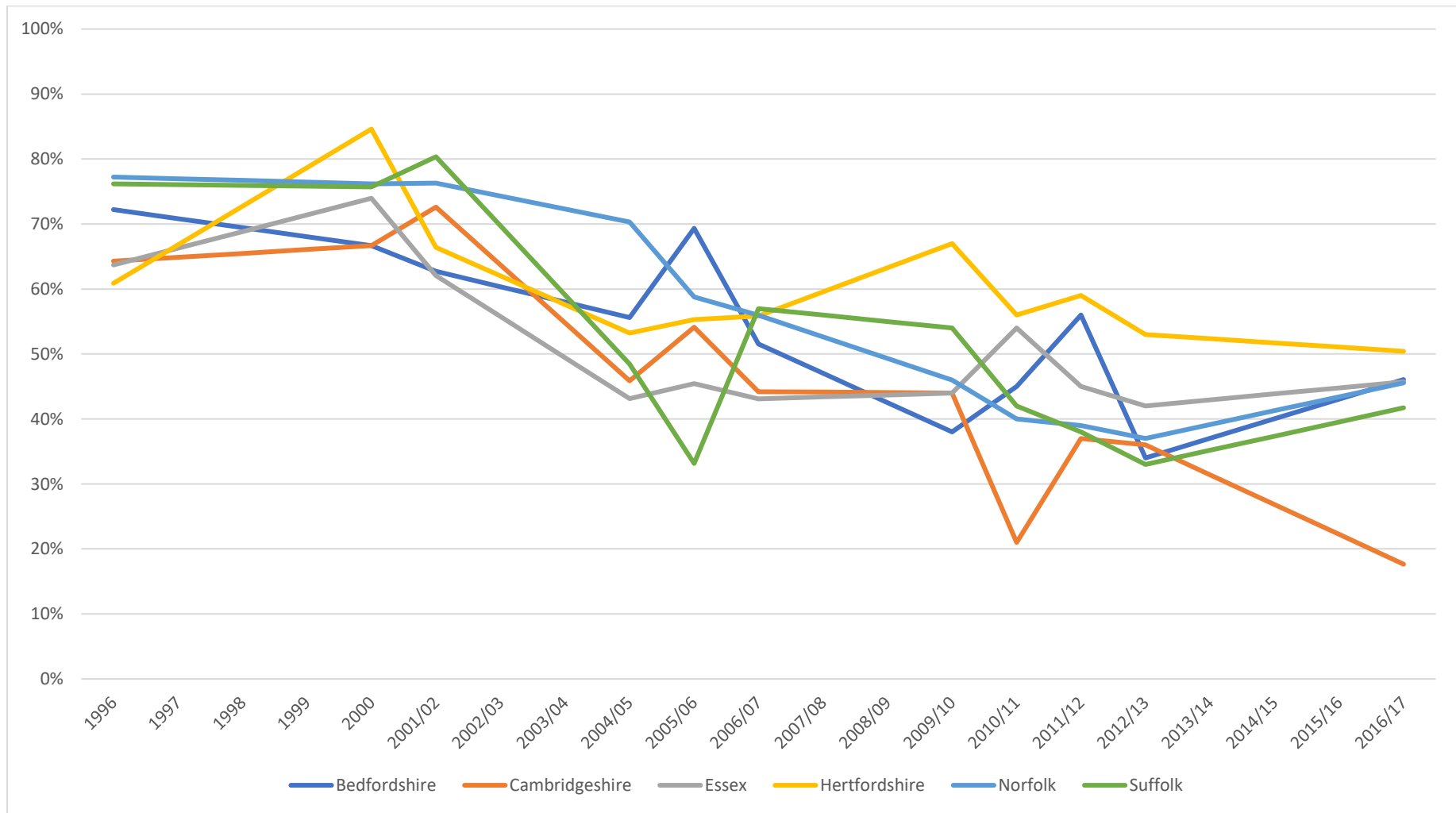


Figure 13: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Metropolitan, Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Thames Valley (South East except for Metropolitan) over time

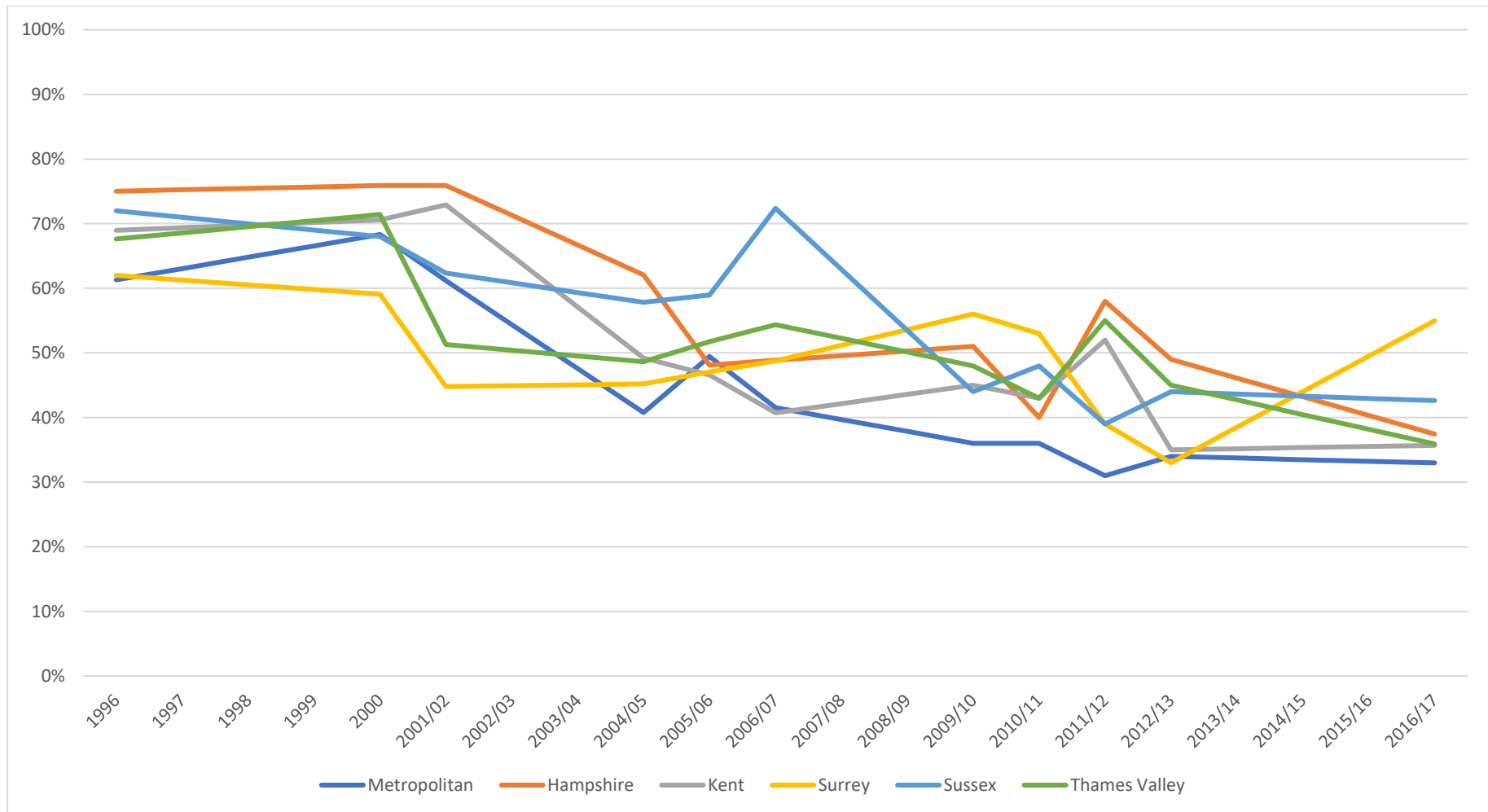


Figure 14: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Avon and Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire (South West) over time

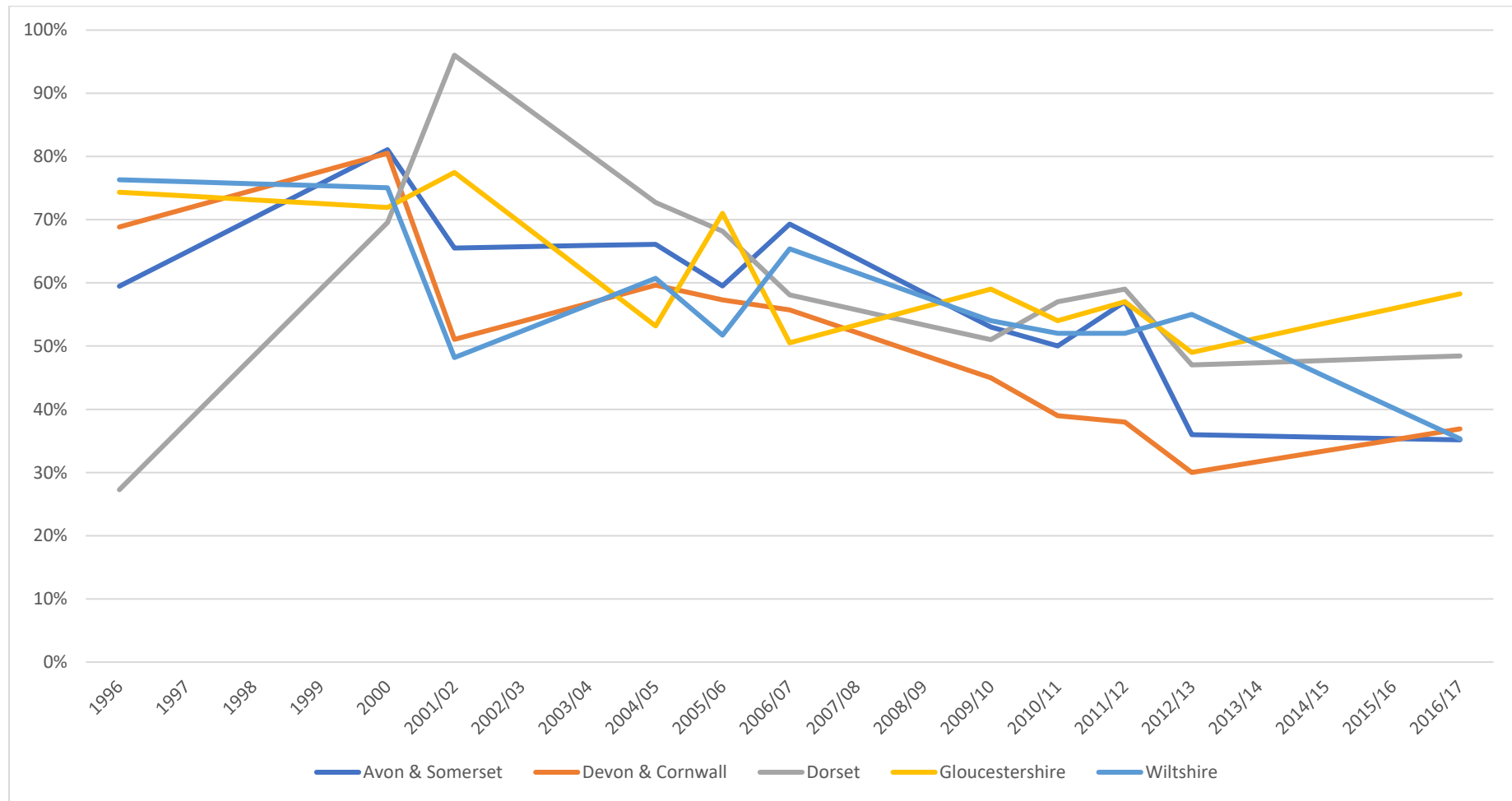
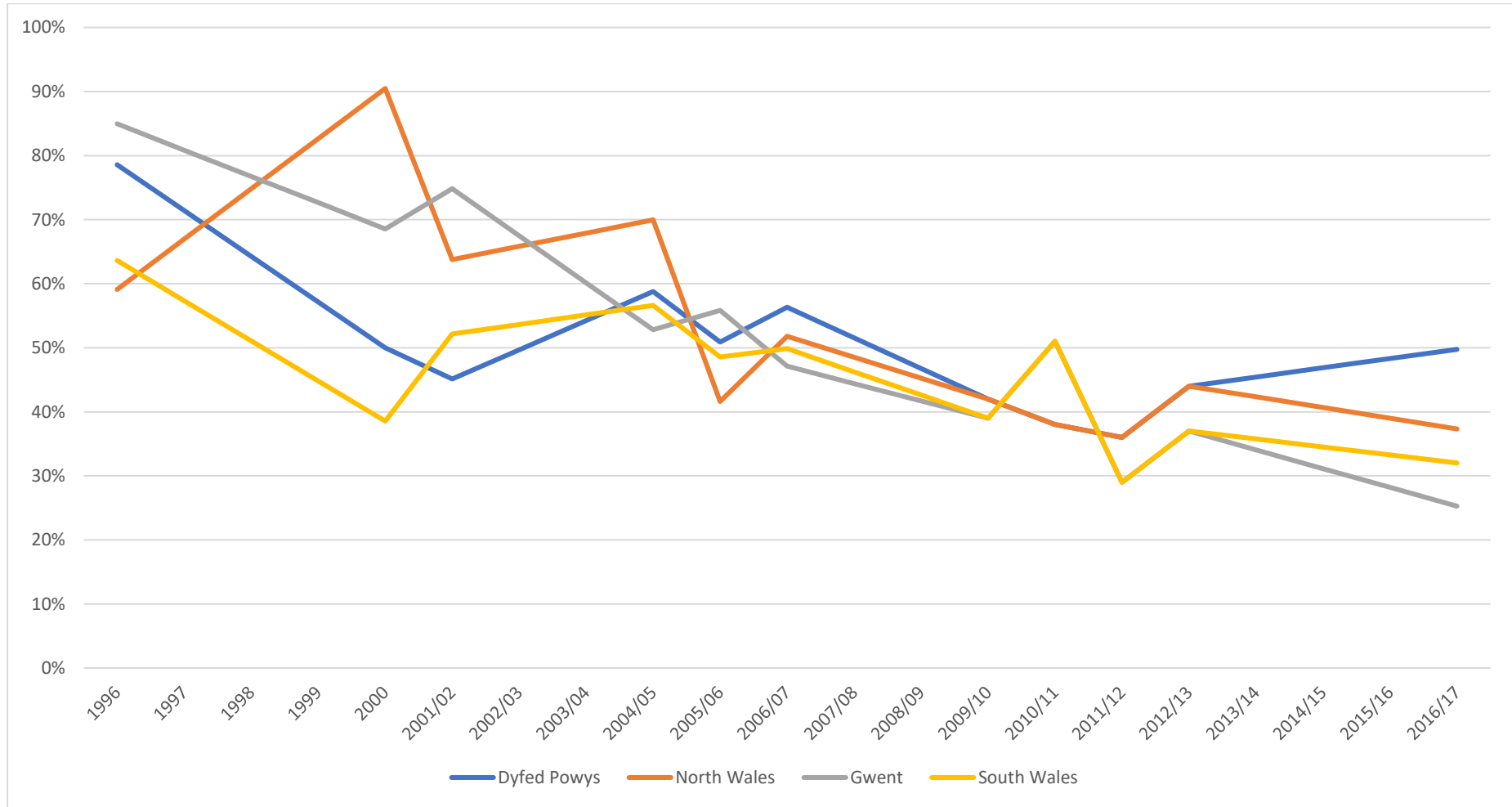


Figure 15: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households (within NW Areas) in Dyfed Powys, North Wales, Gwent, South Wales (Wales) over time



Note: Dyfed and North Wales and Gwent and South Wales were merged for 2009/10-2012/13.

3 Neighbourhood Watch Membership Prevalence across Police Force Areas in 2016/17

One of the aims of NW is to improve the police-community liaison. Investigating whether NW is prevalent to the same extent (rather than absolute numbers as shown in Table 1) across Police Force Areas (PFAs) in England and Wales may be one indicator of police-community liaison. If it was equally promoted across PFAs all police forces would have had NW membership proportional to their respective population size. PFAs are anonymised in Tables 2 and 3 and Figures 16 and 17 of the current section in a consistent manner following their listing in Figure 16. In particular, Figures 16 and 17 below show the percent difference between NW households and all households (Figure 16) and within NW areas (Figure 17) across PFAs, in ascending order - starting with the PFA with the least NW membership, AQ, and ending with that with the highest, A, in 2016/17. Detailed calculations are provided in Tables 2 and 3. For example, just 0.3 percent of NW members but 2.2 percent of all households (Table 2, fifth row) and 1.3 percent of households in NW areas (Table 3, fifth row) live in PFA AQ. Conversely 3.3 percent of NW members lives in PFA A which comprises only 1.2 percent of all households (Table 2, 22nd row) and 2.1 percent of households in NW areas (Table 3, 22nd row). The percentage difference between the above respective figures gives the extent to which NW is under- or over-represented in each PFA overall and within NW areas (for a step by step calculation please see Tables 2 and 3, respectively).

Figures 16 and 17 are an indication of NW membership permeation across PFAs and can be interpreted as follows. NW is under-represented in PFAs with red coloured bars (and negative figures): These PFAs simply have fewer NW members than would be expected based on their population (Figure 16). In Figure 17 red coloured PFAs have fewer members than expected based on the population of their respective NW areas. By contrast NW is over-represented in PFAs with blue coloured bars (and positive figures) where the number of member households is higher than the specific PFA's share of the population (Figure 16) and also higher than its share of the within NW areas population (Figure 17). As mentioned, PFA AQ has the least NW households which are 88 and 79 percent fewer than expected based on this PFA's overall and within NW areas population, respectively (Figures 16 and 17, respectively).

As the previous discussion (in Sections 2.2 and 2.3) made clear, NW members are more likely to come from certain area types and/or belong to the older segments of the population.

Statistical modelling analysis not reported here over a wider range of characteristics delineated a detailed NW member profile in relation to all measurable household characteristics, area type and region; summary findings reported in the Executive Summary. It is reasonable that PFAs have different household types. For example, London is home to younger segments of the population than the rest of England and Wales and does not incorporate any rural areas. Therefore, to the extent it is affected by age and area type, NW membership in London would be different than elsewhere ³.

Therefore, the ranking of PFAs between the lowest and highest NW membership PFAs (AQ and A, respectively) differs depending on whether the focus is on the overall (the equivalent of national narrowed down to the PFA) or the within NW areas NW membership. Furthermore, taking into account the household composition of PFAs moderately affects the NW membership ranking.

Assuming the focus is on the health of movement in the areas where it already exists (based on the findings in Figure 17) PFAs may be grouped as those with 30 percent or more under-representation in the movement than their share of the within NW areas population; between 10 and 22 percent under-representation; and low (9 and 6 percent) under-representation. The PFAs with almost comparable NW membership in relation to their respective within NW areas populations are shown the middle part of Figure 17 (comprising those with + or – 3 percent difference from their population share). In the remaining PFAs NW may be seen to be thriving: Their NW members are disproportionately more than expected based on their respective share in the within NW areas population with A and E having 50 percent more NW members than expected.

³ The ranking of roughly half PFAs of England and Wales is affected when the analysis looks at PFAs' household composition as opposed to the overall NW representation in Figure 16 here.

Figure 16: Overall Permeation of Neighbourhood Watch across Police Force Areas in 2016/17 - Percentage Difference of Neighbourhood Watch Member Households compared to All Households (Odds Ratio).

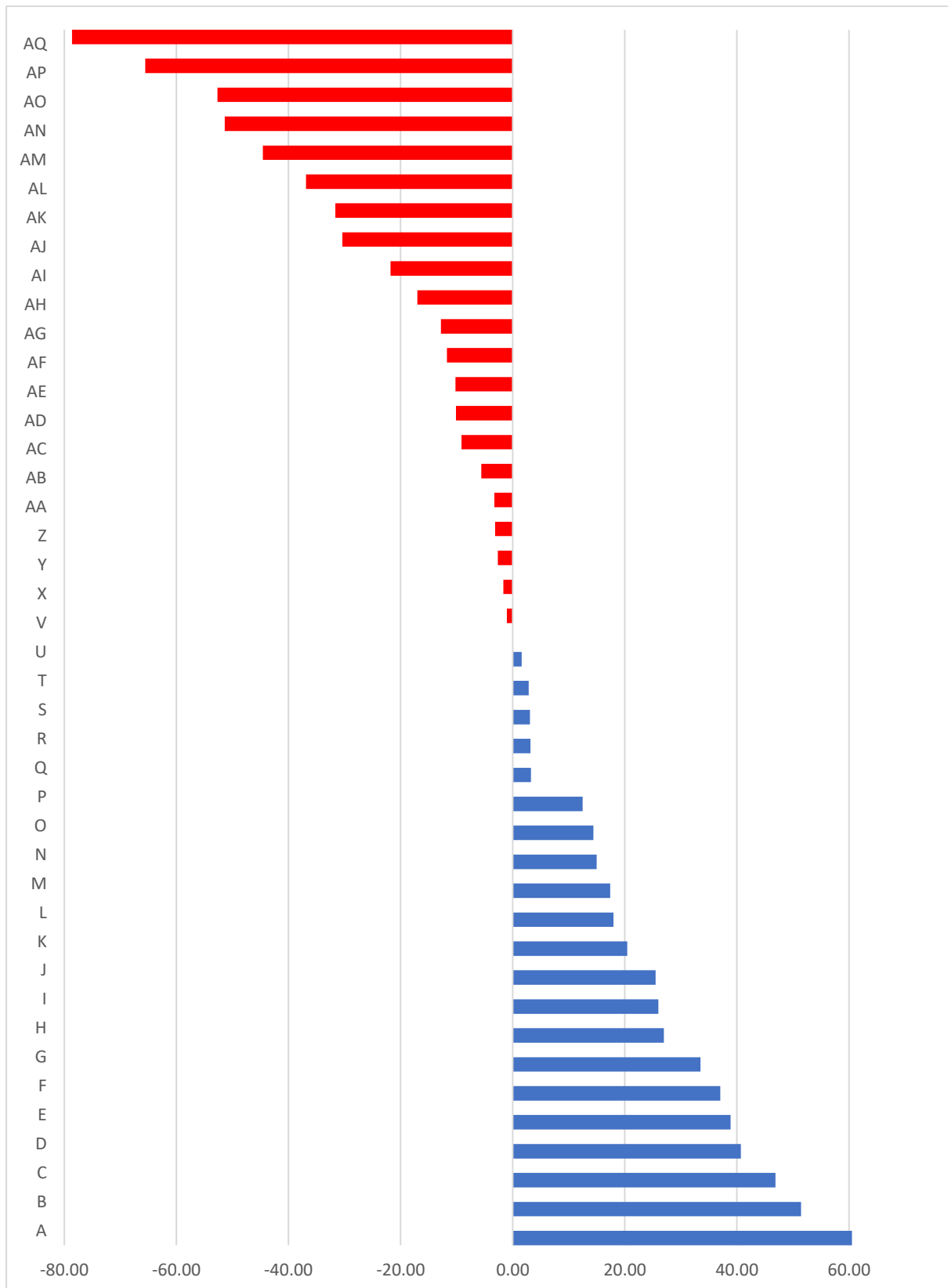


Table 2: Overall Representation of Neighbourhood Watch Member Households across Police Force Areas, 2016/17

Police Force Area	A = % Members	% Non- Members	B = % All Households	Odds Ratio C = A/ B	100 x (C -1)
AC	15.8	14.2	14.4	1.10	9.93
C	4.9	4.7	4.7	1.04	3.93
D	2.7	3.0	2.9	0.92	-7.51
AQ	0.3	2.4	2.2	0.12	-87.98
O	1.1	2.9	2.7	0.40	-60.43
AH	3.2	4.7	4.6	0.70	-29.58
AK	2.8	4.1	4.0	0.70	-29.52
Z	3.8	3.0	3.1	1.23	23.01
H	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.14	13.58
V	4.7	4.0	4.1	1.15	14.81
AN	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.47	-52.52
AA	1.5	2.1	2.0	0.76	-23.51
AG	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.82	-17.97
U	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.91	-8.61
AO	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.34	-65.63
AD	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.81	-18.68
G	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.20	19.86
AE	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.89	-11.38
M	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.33	32.89
I	4.2	2.7	2.8	1.47	47.02
A	3.3	1.0	1.2	2.71	171.24
R	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.01	1.34
L	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.17	17.20
E	4.5	1.5	1.8	2.53	152.97
AM	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.47	-52.57
X	2.4	2.8	2.7	0.86	-14.41
AL	1.5	2.7	2.6	0.56	-44.02
K	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.55	54.59
Q	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.01	0.56
J	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.97	-3.08
P	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.16	16.13
AI	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.98	-1.69
AP	0.8	2.3	2.2	0.38	-62.32
AB	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.24	24.38
N	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.40	39.50
B	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.97	97.40
S	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.33	32.83
Y	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.12	12.39

Table 2: Overall Representation of Neighbourhood Watch Member Households across Police Force Areas, 2016/17 **(Continued)**

Police Force Area	A = % Members	% Non- Members	B = % All Households	Odds Ratio C = A/ B	100 x (C -1)
T	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.62	-38.19
F	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.41	-58.71
AJ	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.36	-63.65
AF	1.5	2.2	2.1	0.69	-31.30

Figure 17: Permeation of Neighbourhood Watch Within NW Areas across Police Force Areas in 2016/17 - Percentage Difference of Neighbourhood Watch Members compared to Households Within NW Areas (Odds Ratio).

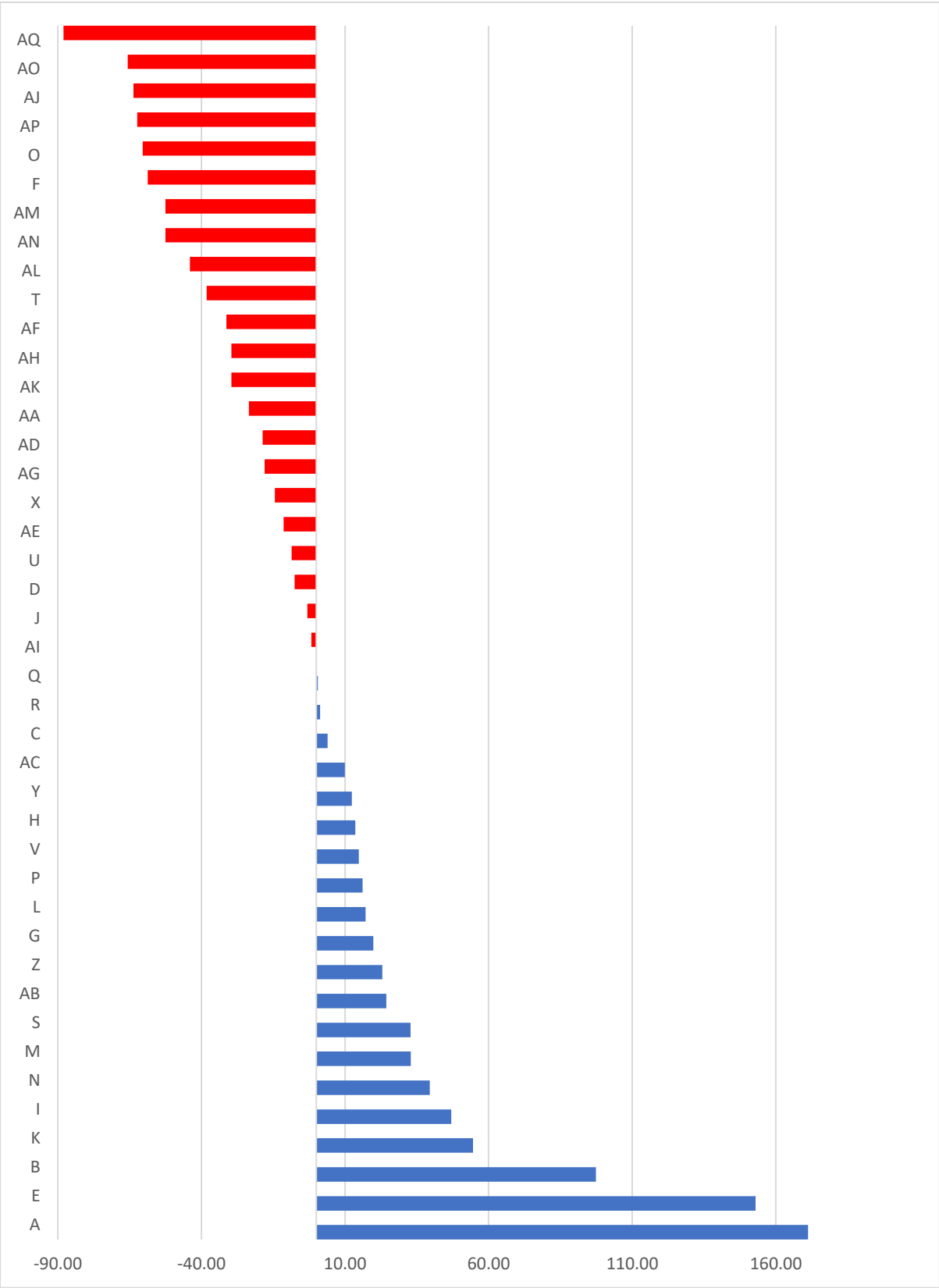


Table 3: Within NW Areas Representation of Neighbourhood Watch Member Households across Police Force Areas, 2016/17

Police Force Area	A = % Members	% Non- Members	B = % Households in NW Areas	Odds Ratio C = A/ B	100 x (C -1)
AC	15.8	18.3	17.4	0.91	-9.15
C	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.47	46.87
D	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.41	40.68
AQ	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.21	-78.62
O	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.14	14.39
AH	3.2	4.3	3.9	0.83	-17.01
AK	2.8	4.8	4.1	0.68	-31.66
Z	3.8	4.0	3.9	0.97	-3.13
H	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.27	26.95
V	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.99	-1.05
AN	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.49	-51.37
AA	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.97	-3.29
AG	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.87	-12.82
U	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.02	1.61
AO	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.47	-52.68
AD	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.90	-10.12
G	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.33	33.49
AE	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.90	-10.23
M	4.0	3.1	3.4	1.17	17.39
I	4.2	2.8	3.3	1.26	25.96
A	3.3	1.3	2.1	1.61	60.54
R	3.4	3.3	3.3	1.03	3.18
L	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.18	18.00
E	4.5	2.5	3.2	1.39	38.88
AM	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.55	-44.57
X	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.98	-1.66
AL	1.5	2.8	2.3	0.63	-36.90
K	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.20	20.45
Q	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.03	3.28
J	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.26	25.51
P	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.12	12.49
AI	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.78	-21.81
AP	0.8	3.3	2.4	0.34	-65.57
AB	2.6	2.8	2.7	0.94	-5.60
N	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.15	14.96
B	3.8	1.8	2.5	1.51	51.45
S	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.03	3.08
Y	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.97	-2.66
T	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.03	2.86

Table 3: Within NW Areas Representation of Neighbourhood Watch Member Households
 across Police Force Areas, 2016/17 **(Continued)**

Police Force Area	A = % Members	% Non- Members	B = % Households in NW Areas	Odds Ratio C = A/ B	100 x (C -1)
F	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.37	37.02
AJ	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.70	-30.40
AF	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.88	-11.75

4 Neighbourhood Watch Membership, Police Satisfaction and Crime in 2016/17

4.1 NW Membership and Police Satisfaction

Continuing on the topic of NW members acting as community police liaison (see previous discussion) the current section investigates whether NW members are more likely to have positive views about the police than non-members. Table 4 shows the relationship between NW membership and satisfaction with the job the police does in the respondent's area. The association was not statistically significant and the findings in Table 4 confirm this: NW members and non-members have roughly similar opinions about the quality of the job of their local police. Therefore police satisfaction is not significantly higher amongst NW members than others.

Table 4: Neighbourhood Watch Membership and Police Satisfaction in 2016/17

		Police Satisfaction			
		Excellent or good	Fair	Poor or very poor	Total
		Weighted Counts			
Is your household currently a member of the scheme	Yes	352,472	137,646	31,920	522,038
	No	589,530	253,894	68,316	911,740
Total		942,002	391,540	100,236	1,433,778
		Percent Within NW Membership			
Is your household currently a member of the scheme	Yes	68	26	6	100
	No	65	28	7	100
Total		66	27	7	100

4.2 NW Membership and Crime Victimization

One of the NW aims is to “increase community safety and reduce fear of crime”. The CSEW measures both crime experiences and fear of crime. This and the next subsections explore whether NW members experience less crime and less fear of crime, respectively, than others. The analysis here examines the crude relationship between NW membership and crime based

on the 2016/17 CSEW with more detailed statistical analyses findings reported in the Executive Summary.

For the purposes of this study crime experiences distinguish across crime types as follows: personal crime; household crime; and fraud and computer misuse victimisation - cyber-related and non-cyber related. From the above list NW membership is not (statistically) significantly associated with the latter. Table 5 presents the percentage of NW members who have been victims of crime in comparison to all households in 2016/17, the unweighted sample size which based the analysis and an indication of the statistical significance of the relationship.

Table 5: The percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Members who were Crime Victims in 2016/17

Crime Victimization by:	NW Member	All Households	Sample size	Pearson χ^2 (p-value)
	% (Weighted data)		(Unweighted)	(Unweighted)
Personal crime (including sex offences) victimisation	2.2	4	2,333	Sign. (0.005)
Household crime victimisation	11	10.5	2,333	NS (0.503)
Fraud and computer misuse victimisation	8.9	8.8	2,233	NS (0.630)
Fraud and computer misuse victimisation (cyber-related)	6.8	6.4	2,233	NS (0.410)
Fraud and computer misuse victimisation (non-cyber related)	2.4	2.6	2,233	NS (0.659)

As seen in Table 5, 2.2 percent of NW members experienced personal crime which is almost half of the personal victimisation risk of all respondents (4 percent) in 2016/17. Therefore it seems that NW members are less likely than others to experience personal victimisation, which is however a crime type that falls outside the scope of the movement.

4.3 NW Membership and Crime Perceptions

Crime perceptions and fear of crime are measured in the CSEW via a number of questions which (a) have not been consistent over time (see later Sections 6 and 7) and (b) some are included in a different questionnaire module to the one with NW related questions. This means that some fear of crime (about car crime and cyber crime) questions and NW ones are asked to different survey respondents and therefore the relationship between NW membership and some fear of crime indicators in 2016/17 cannot be tested.

Table 6: The percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Members who believe Crime has Gone Up or Worry about Crime in 2016/17

Crime Victimization by:	NW Member	All Households	Sample size	Pearson χ^2 (p-value)
	% (Weighted data)		(Unweighted)	(Unweighted)
Perceived change in crime	37.3	35.9	2,163	NS (0.694)
Worry about burglary	35.7	35.9	2,229	NS (0.988)
Worry about car crime	No data			
Worry about mugging and robbery	27.3	26.3	2,229	NS (0.195)
Worry about rape	15.3	14.7	2,180	NS (0.682)
Worry about physical attack by strangers	24	25.1	2,231	NS (0.409)
Worry about hate crime (skin of colour)	11.1	11	2,148	NS (0.169)
Worry about violent crime	32.8	33.4	2,120	NS (0.904)
Worry about cyber crime	No data			

With the exception of car and cyber-enabled crime for which there is no CSEW data and therefore information, NW members were not (statistically) significantly less (or more) worried about specific crime types than the general population in 2016/17 (see Table 6). In other words, at least in 2016/17 NW membership did not seem to fulfil the particular aim of reducing fear of crime.

5 Reasons for Neighbourhood Watch Non-Membership

The CSEW asks all respondents who live in a NW area but their household is not a NW member⁴ to give any number of reasons from a set of possible answers. Since each respondent can provide multiple answers, the various reasons are not mutually exclusive and their total number highly exceeds the CSEW 2016/17 sample size. Table 7 provides the findings of cross-tabulation analysis between the most common (in rows) and second most common (in columns) reason respondents gave for not being NW members. The rows of the table are organised by descending order of the most to the least common single reason provided while the columns have retained the order of the potential reasons in the CSEW questionnaire and provide the various combinations of two given reasons. For example, the most common (a quarter of all single reason responses) justification for not being a NW member is that no one has asked them to, followed closely by “No particular reason” (23.5 percent). The fourth and fifth most common reasons given is that they “Haven’t got around to it/ Never thought about it” (12.8 percent) and do not know how to join (11.2 percent). Therefore active NW recruitment may attract roughly 49 percent of non-members. The last two single reasons given are “not much crime in the area” (3.6 percent) and “don’t think they are effective” (1.7 percent).

The middle cells give the number (and percentage) of responses comprising both respective reasons. For example, 9.6 percent of answers combined two encouraging for future recruitment activity reasons: “No one has asked us to join” and “Haven’t got around to it yet/ Never thought about it”. The same is true for the other two positive reasons (“Haven’t got around to it/ Never thought about it” and “Don’t know how to join”) since they are given in combination with other non-dismissing reasons.

⁴ Technically the question is asked to those who gave a positive answer to the initial question about a currently operating NW scheme in their area but gave a negative answer to whether their household was a current NW membership. The exact wording is: “Are there any reasons why your household is [not/no longer] a member of the local neighbourhood Watch Scheme?”

Table 7: Reasons for Non-Membership of Households Living within a Neighbourhood Watch Area in 2016/17

Reasons	If Membership NO (N=977,266)	Not interested	Not much crime in the local area	Don't know how to join	Don't know enough ^b	No one has asked us to join	Don't think they are effective	Haven't got around to it yet ^a	Another reason
	N (%)								
No one has asked us to join	244,776 (25.0)						659 (0.3)	23,784 (9.7)	3,170 (1)
No particular reason	229,608 (23.5)								
Too busy/not enough time	153,221 (15.7)	8,561 (5.6)	3,973 (2.6)	4,182 (2.7)	3,954 (2.6)	11,672 (7.6)	3,570 (2.3)	9,342 (6.1)	9,521 (6.2)
Haven't got around to it yet ^a	124,615 (12.8)								2,812 (2.3)
Don't know how to join	109,181 (11.2)				24,309 (22.3)	35,258 (32.3)	423 (0.4)	8,531 (7.8)	774 (0.7)
Another reason	93,573 (9.6)								
Don't know enough ^b	83,159 (8.5)					32,361 (38.9)	612 (0.7)	8,112 (9.8)	486 (0.6)
Not interested	78,316 (8.0)		8,350 (10.7)	2,181 (2.8)	2,598 (3.3)	11,624 (14.8)		2,801 (3.6)	1,651 (2.1)
Not much crime in the local area	35,541 (3.6)			2,426 (6.8)	2,379 (6.7)	4,953 (13.9)		1,352 (3.8)	725 (2.0)
Don't think they are effective	16,669 (1.7)							792 (4.8)	1,114 (6.7)

Note: Table 7 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following questions: (1) "Is your household currently a member of the scheme?" (IF NO) and (2) Reasons why household not or no longer a member of NW scheme. For this second question, respondents can give more than one reason. For instance, respondents who said: 'No one has asked us to join us' (24,4776) also said 'Don't think they are effective' (659), 'Haven't got around to it yet/Never thought about it' (23,784), 'Another reason' (3,170).

^a The exact wording of this reason is: Haven't got around to it yet/ Never thought about it

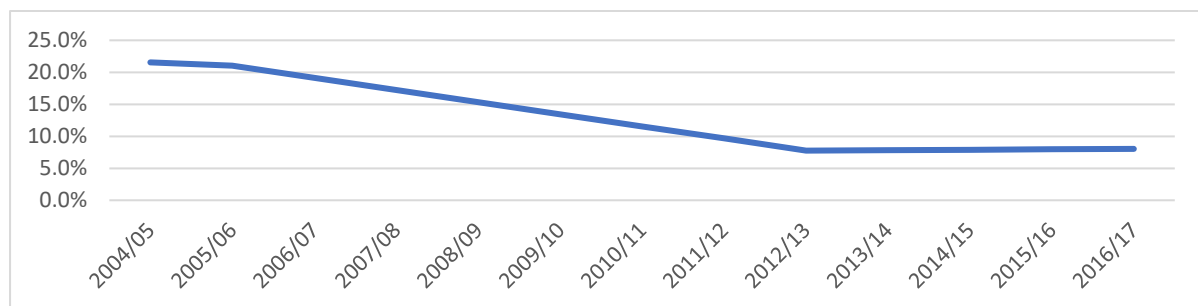
^b The exact wording of this reason is: Don't know enough about the scheme

6 Neighbourhood Watch “Drop Off” Trends

6.1 Total NW “Drop off” Trends

NW membership loss is captured by the NW “drop off” rate which is examined in this and the following two subsections (6.2 and 6.3). It indicates NW membership loss both in terms of areas and households not remaining (rather than never having joined NW which was examined in the previous section). The “drop off” rate arguably indicates quality of service actual and/or perceived by members. Figure 18 shows the overall NW “drop off” trend for the years with available data (2004/05, 2005/06, 2012/13 and 2016/17) with interpolation for the interim periods. NW “drop off” has reduced over time having started at some 22 percent in 2004/05 and currently being down to roughly one third of the initial rate (8 percent in 2016/17, Figure 18). The fall occurred between 2005/06 and 2012/13 but we cannot ascertain whether the fall was continuous or fluctuated due to lack of data for the interim years. One reason for the lower “drop off” in relatively recent years is arguably the lower NW membership both nationally and since 2005/06 within NW areas (see Figure 2).

Figure 18: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch “Drop Off”, 2004/05-2016/17



Notes: Figure 18 has been produced from the following two questions for 2004/05 and 2005/06:

- (1) Is the scheme currently operating in this area? (IF NO)
- (2) Has the scheme ever covered this address (YES); and from the following two questions for 2012/13 and 2016/17:
 - (1) Is your household currently a member of the scheme? (IF NO)
 - (2) Has your household ever been a member of the scheme (YES).

The remaining data points are interpolated, i.e., years: 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

6.2 NW “Drop off” Trends across Length of Residence

Having examined trends in NW “drop off” rate across England and Wales, the next question is whether length of residence in the same area is associated with NW “drop off” over time. There are two ways of looking at the trajectory. The first, shown in Figure 19 below, examines the share of different lengths of residence in the area amongst households which are no longer in a NW scheme. The overwhelming majority (79 percent) is households with 10 or more years, followed by those between 2 and 10 years (17 percent) whereas last are households with less than 2 years at the same address (5 percent). To a large extent this order is expected as the longer a household lives in an area the more likely to have knowledge of past NW schemes. It also seems that the different lengths of residence share in the NW “drop off” has hardly changed over time.

Another way of investigating the same relationship is to test whether households with different lengths of residence at the same area have differential “drop off” rates. This is given in Figure 20 below. This graph shows a different picture: Eleven percent of households with more than 10 years in the same area left NW in 2016/17; 5 percent of households with 2-10 years; and 3 percent of those living in the same area for less than 2 years. These figures have not changed much since 2012/13. However it is worth noting that in 2005/06 28 percent of households with more than 10 years in their areas left NW and 17 percent of those with less than 2 years in the same area. Therefore it seems that NW did not manage to retain the most dedicated households in terms of their residential stability over ten years ago which might explain the fall in overall membership (see earlier Figure 2b).

According to the Pearson χ^2 statistic length of residence in the same area is significantly associated with NW “drop off” only in 2004/05 and 2016/17, the end years of this analysis. This implies that households with various levels of residential stability left NW to a different extent just in these two years.

Figure 19: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch “Drop Off” linked to Different Lengths of Residence at the Same Area, 2004/05-2016/17

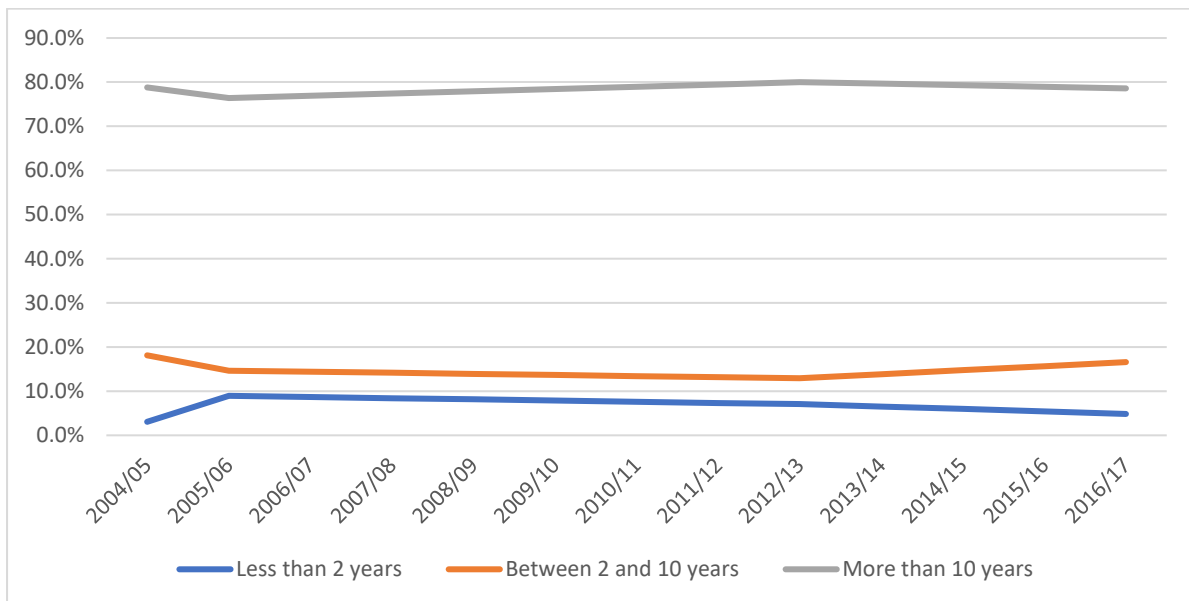
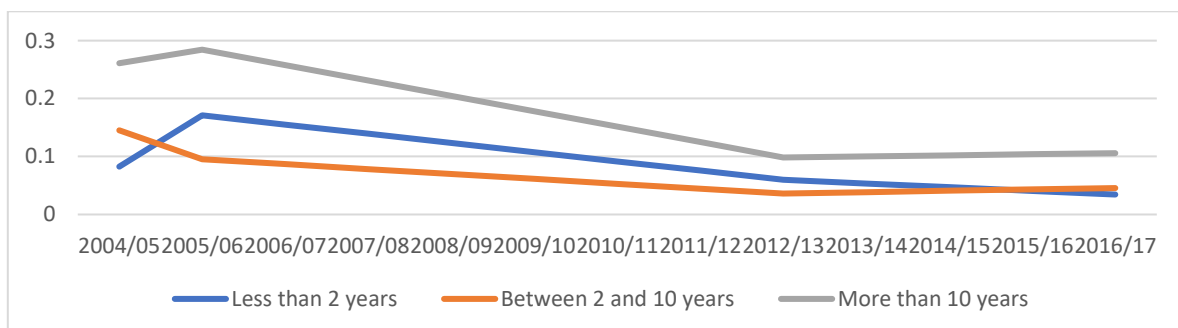


Figure 20: Percentage of Households from Different Lengths of Residence at the Same Area which have left Neighbourhood Watch, 2004/05-2016/17



Note: Figures 19 and 20 have been produced from the crosstabulation of following three questions for 2004/05 and 2005/06:

- (1) Is the scheme currently operating in this area? (IF NO)
- (2) Has the scheme ever covered this address (YES).
- (3) How long lived in this area?

and from the crosstabulation of following three questions for 2012/13 and 2016/17:

- (1) Is your household currently a member of the scheme? (IF NO)
- (2) Has your household ever been a member of the scheme (YES)
- (3) How long lived in this area?

The values in Figure 19 are calculated using the following formula: (number of addresses or respondents who are no longer a member of the scheme from each length of residence category / total number of respondents who are no longer a member of the scheme) x 100.

The values in Figure 20 are calculated using the following formula: (number of addresses or respondents who are no longer a member of the scheme from each length of residence category / total number of respondents with specific length of residence at the same area) x 100.

Interpolated years: 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

6.3 NW “Drop off” Trends across Perceived Change in Crime

Crime in England and Wales measured by the CSEW is at its lowest level since records started in 1981 (ONS 2017); yet some people think it is going up. This section explores whether this might be a reason for abandoning NW scheme. It is not: Analysis of the statistical significance of the association between NW “drop off” and perceived change in crime via the Pearson χ^2 statistic showed that the two are not related. Figures 21 and 22 show the trend of NW “drop off” first as the share of perceived levels of crime change amongst “drop off” households (Figure 21) and then as the percentage of “drop off” amongst households with different perceptions about crime changes. Perhaps as expected the majority of households that left NW believe that crime has not gone up (67 percent) followed those who believe crime has gone up a little (24 percent), whereas only 9 percent reported that crime had gone up a lot in 2016/17 (Figure 21). The share households with difference perceptions about crime change has largely remained stable over time (Figure 21). Figure 22 shows that households with different beliefs about crime change left NW at the same rate (8 percent) in 2016/17 and did so in the past at 23 percent in 2004/05 with effectively similar trajectory.

Figure 21: Percentage of NW “Drop Off” that has Different Change in Crime Perceptions, 2004/05-2016/17

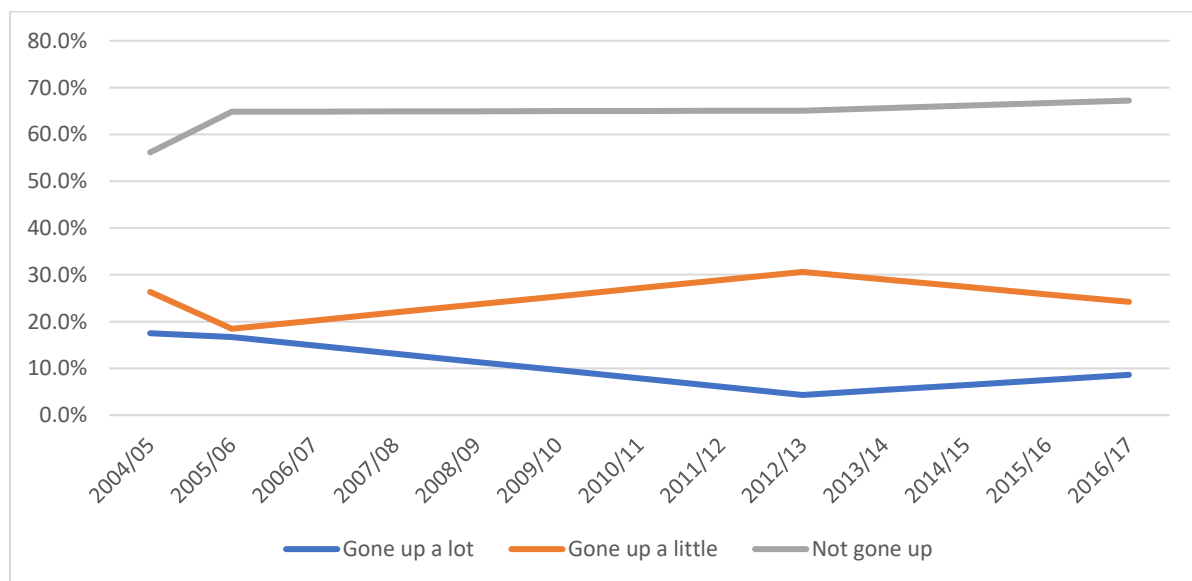
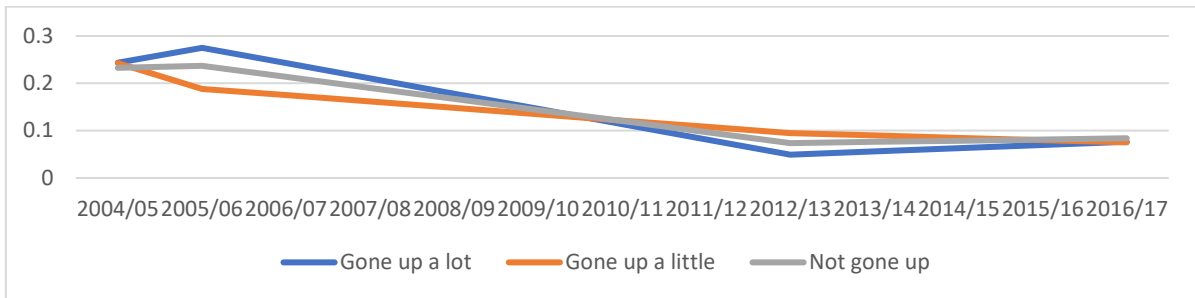


Figure 22: Percentage of NW “Drop Off” rate across Respondents with Different Perceptions about Change in Crime, 2004/05-2016/17



Note: Figures 21 and 22 have been produced from the crosstabulation of the following three questions in 2004/05 and 2006/07:

- (1) Is the scheme currently operating in this area? (IF NO)
- (2) Has the scheme ever covered this address (YES).
- (3) What has happened to crime in your local area over the past few years?

and from the crosstabulation of following three questions for 2012/13 and 2016/17:

- (1) Is your household currently a member of the scheme? (IF NO)
- (2) Has your household ever been a member of the scheme (YES)
- (3) What has happened to crime in your local area over the past few years?

The values in Figure 21 are calculated using the following formula: (perceived change in crime for respondents who are no longer a member of the scheme / total number of respondents who are no longer a member of the scheme) x 100.

The values in Figure 22 are calculated using the following formula: (perceived change in crime for respondents who are no longer a member of the scheme / total number of respondents who perceive the respective change in crime) x 100.

Interpolated years: 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

6.4 NW “Drop off” Trends across Police Force Areas

The rate of “drop off” within NW areas across PFAs which for 2016/17 is given in descending order in Table 8 investigates whether some PFAs are better in retaining members than others. It is necessary however to combine this picture with that of NW membership across PFAs discussed in the earlier Section 3 as negligible “drop off” rate in a low NW membership PFA may indicate that there are no NW households to lose. This is certainly true for South Yorkshire which topped the NW membership under-representation no matter how it is measured (overall or within NW areas) but has 0 “drop off” rate in Table 8. Conversely Gwent and North Yorkshire, for example, have both high “drop off” rates and NW membership under-representation (see Table 8 and Figures 16 and 17). The “drop off” rate varies between 0 percent (for Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, Avon & Somerset, Derbyshire, Dorset, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire and Dyfed Powys) and 29.5 percent (in Staffordshire) with an overall rate of 8 percent, as already seen in Figure 18, Section 6.1.

Table 8: Percentage of Neighbourhood Watch Households “Drop Off” within NW areas across Police Force Areas in 2016/17.

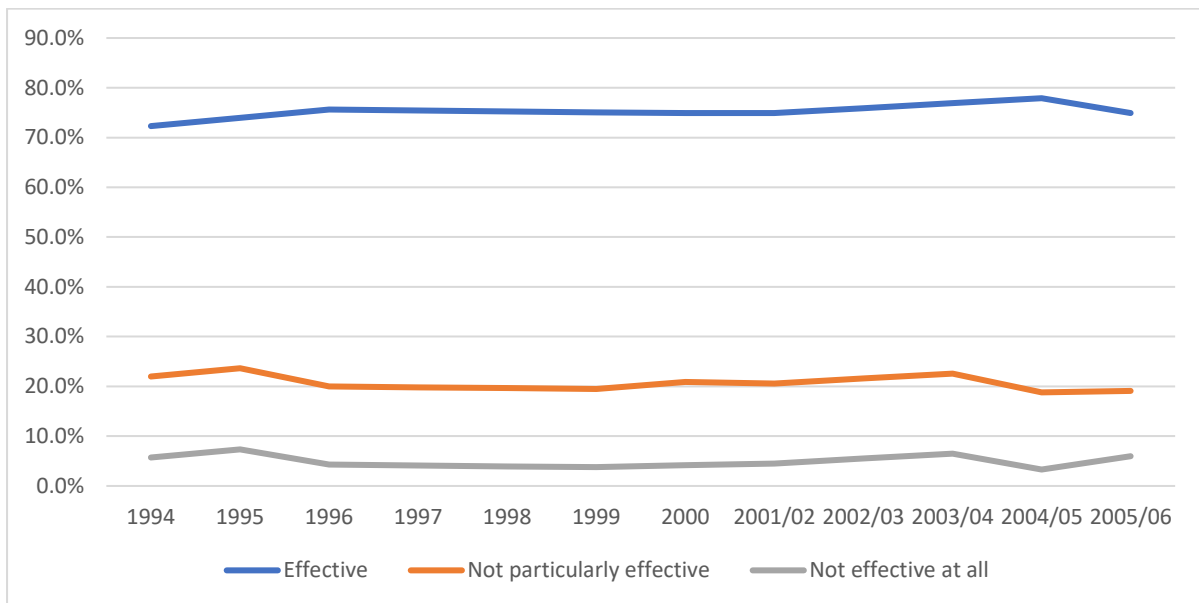
Police Force Area	% “Drop off”
Staffordshire	29.5
Gwent	17.5
West Mercia	15.3
North Yorkshire	14.9
North Wales	14.3
Northamptonshire	14.1
Surrey	13.6
Durham	13.4
Gloucestershire	12.9
Cheshire	12.8
Merseyside	12.0
Devon & Cornwall	10.6
Kent	10.4
Hertfordshire	10.3
Cambridgeshire	9.4
Metropolitan/City of London	9.3
Cleveland	9.0
Northumbria	8.5
West Yorkshire	8.4
Nottinghamshire	8.2
South Wales	8.1
West Midlands	7.8
Leicestershire	7.1
Norfolk and Hampshire	6.8
Lancashire	6.0
Bedfordshire and Essex	5.5
Thames Valley	5.3
Cumbria	4.4
Humberside	3.5
Suffolk	3.3
Warwickshire and Sussex	2.4
Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, Avon & Somerset, Derbyshire, Dorset, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire, Dyfed Powys	0.0

7 Trends in Perceived NW Effectiveness in Crime Prevention

7.1 Trends in Perceived NW Effectiveness

The perceived effectiveness of NW in preventing crime is arguably an indicator of quality of service rather than an indicator of its role in actual crime prevention. A question about how effective NW scheme in reducing/preventing crime has been included in few CSEW sweeps with slightly different possible answers over the years (see Appendix Table A1). The overall trends of perceived NW effectiveness were computed using interpolation for the missing years (see Appendix Tables A2 to A4). The following Figure 23 gives the percentage of respondents who believed NW to be (a) effective - which combines very and fairly or moderately effective answers; (b) not particularly effective which includes not very effective; or (c) not at all effective from 1994 to 2005/06. The vast majority (between 72 and 78 percent) believed NW to be effective in preventing crime. Roughly a fifth of respondents (between 19 and 24 percent) thought it not particularly effective whereas a small minority (between 3 and 7 percent) thought NW was not at all effective. These perceptions were stable over time although the data does not allow obtaining any recent information about whether people believe NW to be effective in crime prevention.

Figure 23: Percentage of respondents who perceive different levels of Effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch from 1994 to 2005/06



Note: Figure 23 has been produced from the following question: “How effective NW scheme in reducing/preventing crime?”

Interpolated years: 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04.

7.2 Trends in Perceived NW Effectiveness in relation to Crime Perceptions

Figures 24 to 26 give the percentage of respondents holding different views about NW effectiveness (effective, not particularly effective or not at all effective) who have different beliefs about change in crime, worries about burglary and worries about total crime, respectively.

The majority believed crime had not gone up regardless of their assessment of NW (Figure 24). A minority of people with positive or not overly negative views about NW thought crime had gone up a lot (Figures 24a and 24b). However there are more people who believe crime has gone up a lot amongst those who think NW is not at all effective (see Figure 24c).

In relation to worry about burglary the majority of respondents amongst those with not too negative view of NW were worried until 2004/05 whereas in 2005/06 the majority did not worry (Figures 25a and 25b). By contrast the worried people remained the majority amongst those who believe NW is not at all effective over the period with available data. Within all

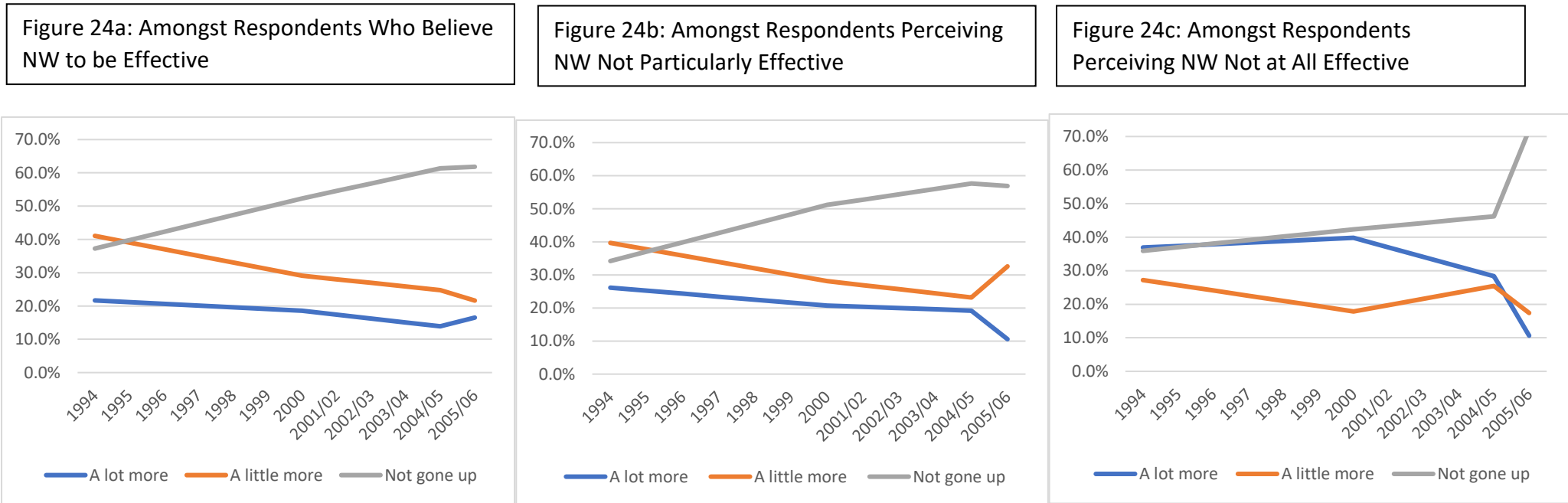
groups the percentage of worried about burglary people fell over time since about 2000 (Figure 25).

The number of worry about specific crime types questions combined in this analysis differ from the earlier 2016/17 analysis due to referring to different years and thus questions and available CSEW data. Therefore the worry about total crime variable in Figure 26 is a combination of the following questions:

- How worried about being mugged, robbed?
- How worried about your car stolen?
- How worried about things stolen from car?
- How worried about being raped?
- How worried about attack due to ethnicity/skin colour?

There seems to be no difference in level of worry about total crime across different levels of perceived effectiveness of NW.

Figure 24: Percentage of Respondents With Different Crime Change Views across their Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch from 1994 to 2005/06

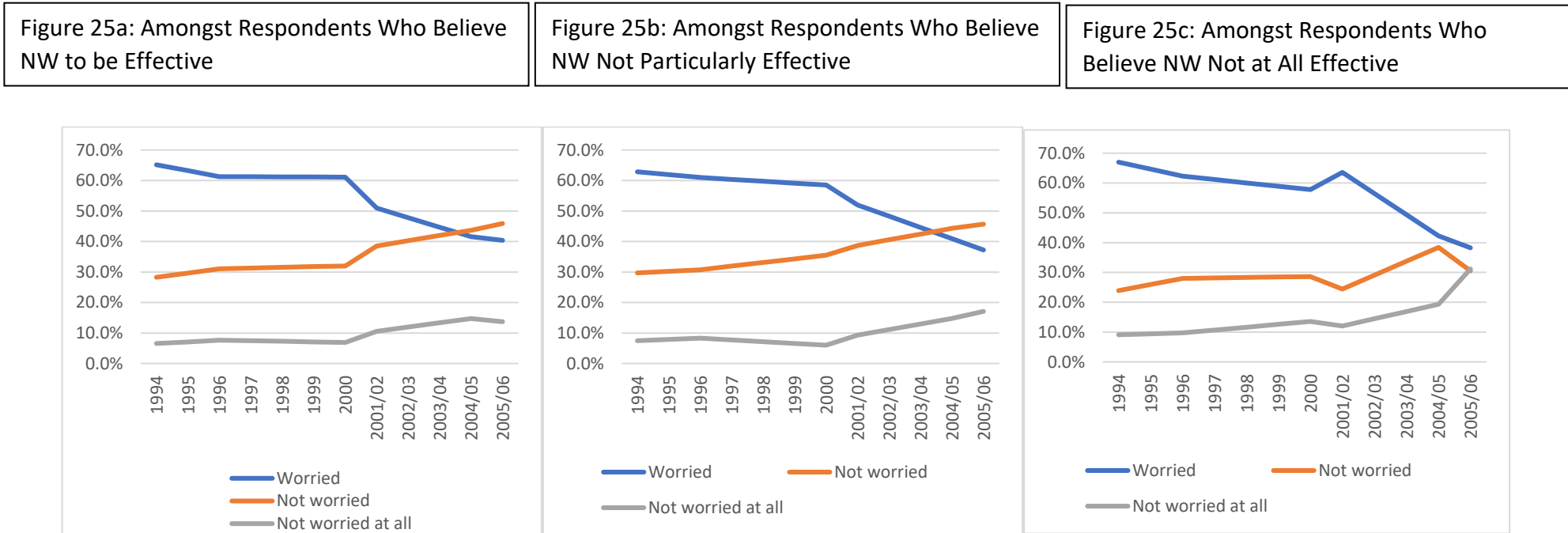


Note: Figure 24 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “How effective NW scheme in reducing/preventing crime?” and (2) “How much has the crime rate changed in last 2 years?”

The figures in Figure 24a are calculated using the following formula: (number of respondents who say crime gone up a lot (e.g.) and find NW scheme EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme EFFECTIVE) x 100; in Figure 24b using the following formula: (number of respondents who say crime gone up a lot (e.g.) and find NW scheme NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE) x 100; and in Figure 24c using the following formula: (number of respondents who say crime gone up a lot (e.g.) and find NW scheme NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE) x 100

Interpolated years: 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04.

Figure 25: Percentage of Respondents With Different levels of Worry About Burglary across their Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch from 1994 to 2005/06



Note: Figure 25 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “How effective NW scheme in reducing/preventing crime?” and (2) “How worried are you about your home broken into?”

The figures in Figure 25a are calculated using the following formula: (number of respondents who, for example, worry about burglary and find NW scheme EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme EFFECTIVE) x 100; in Figure 25b using the following formula: (number of respondents who, for example, worry about burglary and find NW scheme NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE) x 100; and in Figure 25c using the following formula: (number of respondents who, for example, worry about burglary and find NW scheme NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE) x 100.

Interpolated years: 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04.

Figure 26: Percentage of Respondents With Different levels of Worry About Total Crime across their Perceptions of the Effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch from 1994 to 2005/06

Figure 26a: Amongst Respondents Who Believe NW to be Effective

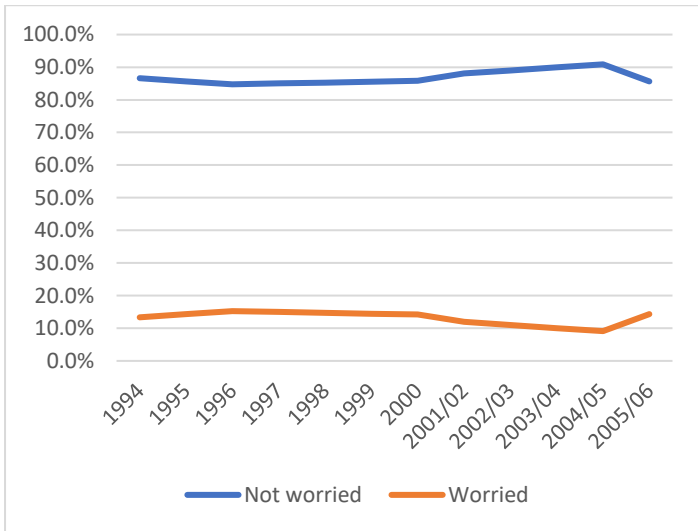


Figure 26b: Amongst Respondents Who Believe NW Not Particularly Effective

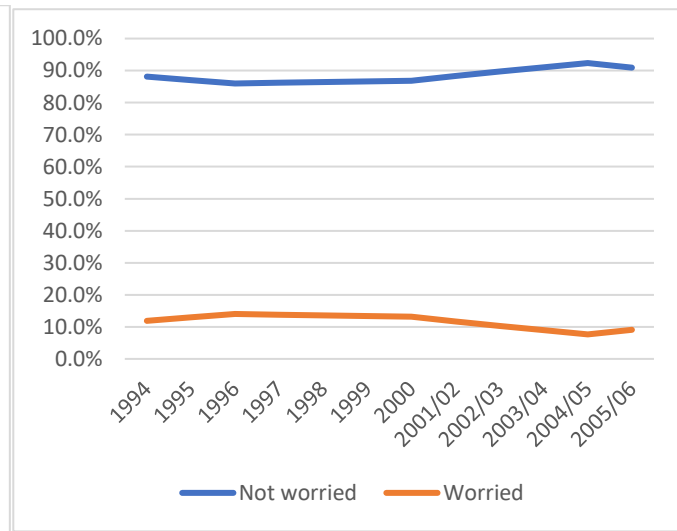
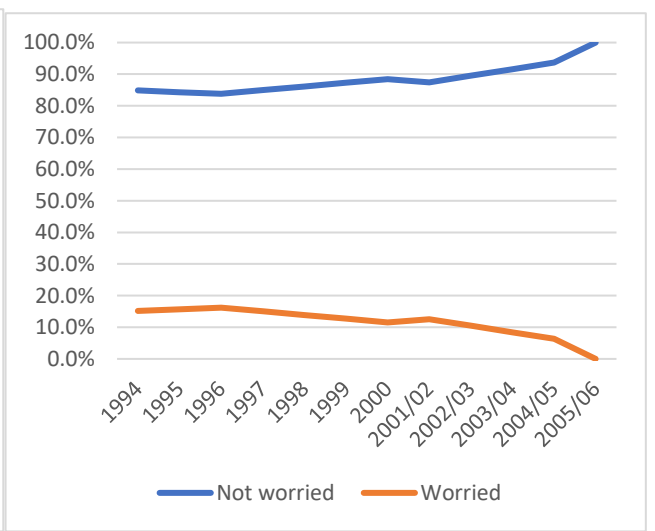


Figure 26c: Amongst Respondents Who Believe NW Not at All Effective



Note: Figure 26 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “How effective NW scheme in reducing/preventing crime?” and the combination of the questions:

- (1) How worried about being mugged, robbed?
- (2) How worried about your car stolen?
- (3) How worried about things stolen from car?
- (4) How worried about being raped?
- (5) How worried about attack due to ethnicity/skin colour?

These worries are consistent across the years examined here but a subset of the worries examined in the latest, 2016/17, CSEW sweep (see Table 6, Section 4.3).

The figures in Figure 26a are calculated using the following formula: (number of respondents who, for example, worry about crime and find NW scheme EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme EFFECTIVE) x 100; in Figure 26b using the following formula: (number of respondents who, for example, worry about crime and find NW scheme NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE) x 100; and in Figure 26c using the following formula: (number of respondents who, for example, worry about crime and find NW scheme NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE / Total number of respondents who find NW scheme NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE) x 100.

Interpolated years: 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04.

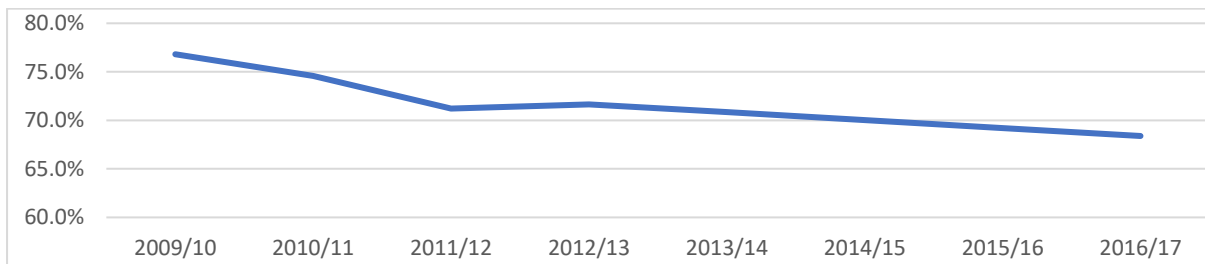
8 Neighbourhood Watch Demand Trends

An equally important to NW membership question is NW demand; it captures the percentage and profile of households which expressed an interest in joining NW. The initial aim was to establish the NW demand currently and historically, especially in the most recent five years. As seen in the Appendix Tables A1, A2 and A4 however NW information does not exist for the most recent years (2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16). This resulted in (a) adopting an earlier start year than 2011/12 (the last five years) to allow meaningful comparisons and (b) interpolating the figures for the missing years which however should not be taken at face value (see also Appendix Table A4).

NW demand is measured here by the positive answers to the CSEW question: “Would you personally / your household join a scheme if there were one in this area?” which is asked to respondents who reported that there was no NW scheme currently operating in their area / address (see Appendix Table 1). The exact wording of the relevant questions, i.e., “you personally” or “your household” and whether the filter question refers to the area or the address of the respondent, varies across the CSEW sweeps (see Notes under Figure 28). Effectively, therefore, NW demand is measured within *No NW* areas.

Figures 27 and 28 present the trends in NW demand from, respectively, 2009/10 and 1992 to 2016/17. In 2016/17 68 percent of households in areas without NW said they would join the scheme if there was one in their area. The NW demand rate has fallen by 12 percent from 2009/10 - when almost 77 percent of households asked answered they would join the scheme (Figures 27 and 28) - and by 17 percent from 1992 (Figure 28). NW demand rates fluctuated around 77 percent between 1997 and 2009/10 and therefore their overall fall is not as pronounced as that of NW membership (Figures 28 and 2, respectively). Overall the trends in NW demand complement the picture of NW membership trends.

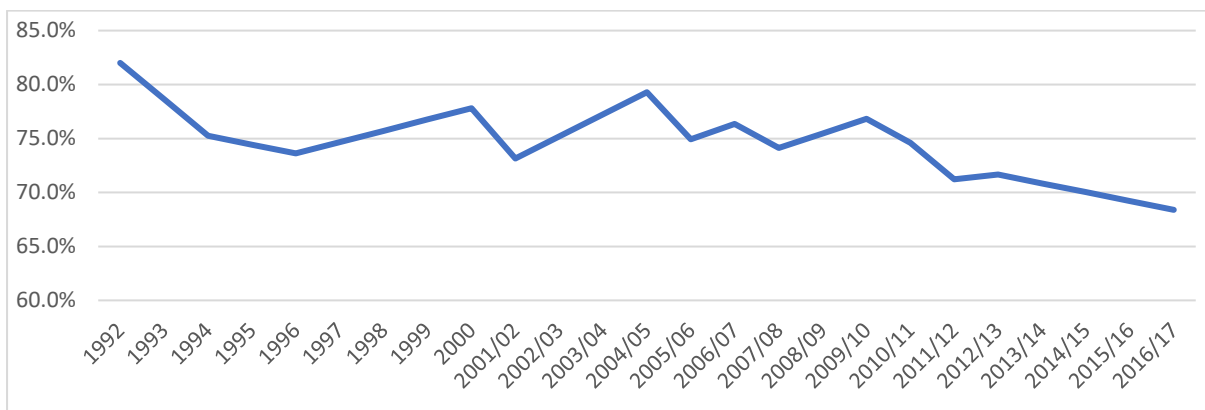
Figure 27: Estimated Neighbourhood Watch Demand in England and Wales: Percentage of households which would join the scheme from 2009/10 to 2016/17



Notes: Figure 27 has been produced from the crosstabulation of following two questions: (1) “Is there a NW scheme currently operating in this area that covers your address?” (IF NO) and (2) “Would your household join a scheme if there were one in this area?” (YES).

Interpolated years from 2013/14 to 2015/16.

Figure 28: Estimated Neighbourhood Watch Demand in England and Wales: Percentage of households which would join the scheme from 1992 to 2016/17



Notes: Figure 28 has been produced from the crosstabulation of the following two questions: (1) “Has Neighbourhood Watch ever set up in this area?” (IF NO) and (2) “Would you personally join scheme, if one was in area?” (YES), for the period from 1992 to 2001/02; (1) “Is NW scheme currently operating in this area” (IF NO) and (2) “Would you join a scheme if there were one in the area?” (YES), for the period from 2004/05 to 2007/08; and for the final period from 2009/10 to 2016/17: (1) “Is there a NW scheme currently operating in this area that covers your address?” (IF NO) and (2) “Would your household join a scheme if there were one in this area?” (YES).

Interpolated years: 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16.

2007/08 sample size is 200.

PART B

9. Recommended NW questions in the CSEW Crime Prevention Module (Module C)

1) Is Neighbourhood Watch Scheme currently operating in this area?

[IF YES]

2) Is your household a member of Neighbourhood Watch Scheme?

3) What action taken re NHW in the last 12 months (options provided)

a. What done in last 12 months: Had Neighbourhood Watch stickers on windows/doors

b. What done in last 12 months: Read leaflets/newsletters from Neighbourhood Watch

c. What done in last 12 months: Kept an eye on neighbours property and reported anything suspicious

REMOVE 2016/17 OPTION: *d. What done in last 12 months: Kept any eye out for strangers and reported anything suspicious*

AND ADD IN THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE NVF DATA - ENTIRE CSEW SAMPLE: *Do you recognise your neighbours and know them by name*

OR, IF IMPOSSIBLE,

REPLACE 2016/17 OPTION: *d. What done in last 12 months: Kept any eye out for strangers and reported anything suspicious*

WITH *d. Do you regularly chat with your neighbours*

IN THE NW QUESTION (3, OPTION d)

e. What done in last 12 months: Talked to neighbours about ways to prevent crime

f. What done in last 12 months: Been to a local Neighbourhood Watch meeting

g. What done in last 12 months: Been a Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinator

h. What done in last 12 months: Not done anything

i. What done in last 12 months: Don't know

j. What done in last 12 months: Refused

[IF NO]

- 4) Would you personally join a scheme, if there was one in this area?
- 5) Reasons why household not or no longer a member of Neighbourhood Watch scheme?

6) Is the house/flat in a NHW area [INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENT]

(Is there visible evidence that sampled address is in Neighbourhood Watch area?)

10. Conclusions

The current study aimed to give a detailed picture of Neighbourhood Watch (NW) membership and whether and, if so, how it is related to crime experiences and perceptions. Taken together the earlier findings may also shed light on the following question: To what extent does the Neighbourhood & Home Watch Network prevent crime and increase community safety and resilience? These are some of the movement's goals outlined in the beginning of this report. The findings also offer a glimpse of good police-community liaisons via assessing whether NW membership is equally allocated across PFAs. The period examined here covers the last 25 years of available data, from 1992 to 2016/17. The present study used descriptive and advanced statistical analyses of multiple sweeps of the CSEW.

National NW membership has dropped, especially between 2000 and 2006/07, after a period of considerable increase. In 2000, the peak year, just over a fourth of households in England and Wales, in specific 4,405,780 households, were in a NW scheme. The previous research findings of the protective role against household crimes of NW for all (members and non-members alike) households and especially social renters and lone parents in areas covered by the scheme referred to the same year of highest NW membership (Tseloni 2006; Pease and Tseloni 2014). However national NW membership has plateaued since 2009/10 and in 2016/17 it was 9 percent, specifically 2,227,304 households. The within NW areas membership has continuously been falling since 1992 and went from 76 to 36 percent of households living in NW covered areas in 2016/17.

NW members (according to our findings from statistical modelling analyses not detailed here) have a number of distinct household characteristics: they are households with HRP of older age; affluent (household annual income of £30,000 or more) and with at least one car; of intermediate or professional social class; reside either in social housing or their own detached house; and have lived in the same area of the South or East of England or the Midlands for at least 5 years. Furthermore, there is considerable intersectionality both across regions and between specific household characteristics pointing at a number of synergies that can contribute to or constraint NW membership. However NW members have no less crime victimisation or crime worries than non-members; in relation to crime experiences and perceptions they are effectively similar to the general population. It should be noted that this

is not the same as saying that NW does not prevent crime; a different set of analyses would be appropriate to test NW effectiveness in preventing crime, such as that used in previous work (Tseloni 2006).

NW membership varies considerably across PFAs, a finding which overall reflects the North – South divide of the country. The differences in NW membership across PFAs are to a large extent (but not completely) explained by the characteristics of households in these PFAs. PFAs differences in NW membership net of their household and area type composition may reflect dissimilarities in quality of service and/or varying local police and NW liaison. Indeed, the most common reason given by non-member households in NW areas for not participating in the movement is that no one has asked them to join.

The NW demand statistical modelling analyses, not detailed here, showed that there is an appetite for joining the movement nationally, coming from households of older age female HRPs of almost all ethnicities except Chinese or Other, with one or two adults and children, affluent (household annual income £30,000 or more), with at least one car, from all social classes except never worked/unemployed, owner occupiers of terraced houses, which leave their house empty for less than 7 hours on a typical weekday and live in an urban and inner city area, especially in Wales. Furthermore, there is considerable intersectionality both across regions and between specific household characteristics pointing at a number of synergies that can contribute to or constraint NW demand. Crucially households with NW demand are disproportionately victims of household crime, worry about burglary and/or believe crime has gone up. Therefore linking information about NW and how to join immediately after a burglary is arguably an effective policy to increase membership amongst households which are not currently the typical NW member.

This study informs future NW data collection (by the ONS) and includes a rich set of findings which arguably speak to potential NW policies and priorities setting; these can be explored in detail via a series of discussions with NW and interested academics in relation to specific topics and objectives.

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Appendix Table A1: Neighbourhood Watch Questions Asked per CSEW Year

Question asked	Variable name	Response options	Year	Sample size	Total sample
Have you heard of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes before?	1992 (fa4)	Yes	1992 (Follow up A and B)	6,440	11,713
	1994 (nbrwtch)	No	1994 (Follow up A and B)	7,221	16,550
[IF YES] Has a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme ever been set up in this area, covering this address?/Has a Neighbourhood Watch scheme ever covered this address?	1992 (fa5)	Yes	1992 (Follow up A and B)	5,851	11,713
	1994 (areanbrw)	No	1994 (Follow up A and B)	6,971	16,550
	1996 (areanbrw)	Never heard of NW at all	1996 (Follow up A)	7,983	16,348
	2000 (areanbrw)	(1996, 2000, 2001/02)	2000 (Follow up B)	4,852	19,411
	2001/02 (areanbrw)	Refused / DK (1994, 2000,	2001/02 (Follow up C)	3,063	32,824
	2004/05 (nbrwad2)	2001/02)	2004/05 (Follow up C)	3,217	45,120
	2005/06 (nbrwad2)		2005/06 (Follow up C)	241	47,796
Is Neighbourhood Watch Scheme currently operating in this area?	2004/05 (nbrwad1)	Yes	2004/05 (Follow up C)	5,548	45,120
	2005/06 (nbrwad1)	No	2005/06 (Follow up C)	6,035	47,796
	2006/07 (nbrwad1)	Never heard of NW	2006/07 (Follow up C)	5,354	47,203
	2007/08 (nbrwad1)		2007/08 (Follow up C)	310	46,983
	2009/10 (nbrwad1)		2009/10 (Follow up C)	5,609	44,638
	2010/11 (nbrwad1)		2010/11 (Follow up C)	5,942	46,754
	2011/12 (nbrwad1)		2011/12 (Follow up C)	5,850	46,031
	2012/13 (nbrwad1)		2012/13 (Follow up C)	8,797	34,880
	2016/17 (nbrwad1)		2016/17 (Follow up C)	8,752	35,420
[IF YES] Do you consider your household to be a member of the scheme?/Is your household a member of Neighbourhood Watch Scheme?	1992 (fa6)	Yes	1992 (Follow up A and B)	1,653	
	1994 (mbrnbrw)	No	1994 (Follow up A and B)	2,336	
	1996 (mbrnbrw)	NHWS stopped (not in 1994	1996 (Follow up A)	2,856	
	2000 (mbrnbrw)	Follow up B)	2000 (Follow up B)	1,849	
	2001/02 (mbrnbrw)	DK	2001/02	1,167	
	2004/05 (mbrnbrw)	Refused (1994 Follow up B,	2004/05 (Follow up C)	1,678	
	2005/06 (mbrnbrw)	1996, 2001/02)	2005/06 (Follow up C)	1,839	
	2006/07 (mbrnbrw)		2006/07 (Follow up C)	1,776	
	2007/08 (mbrnbrw)		2007/08 (Follow up C)	101	
	2009/10 (mbrnbrw)		2009/10 (Follow up C)	1,706	
	2010/11 (mbrnbrw)		2010/11 (Follow up C)	1,867	
	2011/12 (mbrnbrw)		2011/12 (Follow up C)	1,811	
	2012/13 (mbrnbrw)		2012/13 (Follow up C)	2,681	
	2016/17 (mbrnbrw)		2016/17 (Follow up C)	2,233	

Appendix Table A1: Neighbourhood Watch Questions Asked per CSEW Year (Continued)

[IF YES] Have you put stickers or posters in the window to show that you are in Neighbourhood Watch? (NOT USED)	1992 (fa7) 1994 (stick) 1996 (stick)	Yes No Refused / DK (1994, 1996, 2001/02)	1992 (Follow up A only) 1994 (Follow up A only) 1996 (Follow up A)		
[IF YES] Do you know the name or telephone number of a scheme co-ordinator in your area? (NOT USED)	1992 (fa8) 1994 (coodname) 1996 (coodname)	Yes No Refused / DK (1994, 1996)	1992 (Follow up A only) 1994 (Follow up A only) 1996 (Follow up A)		
[IF YES] Have you had any information from the police or from a co-ordinator about how the scheme is working? Options – 2004/05, 2005/06 (NOT USED)	1992 (fa9) 1994 (schmwork) 1996 (schmwork) 2000 (schmwork) 2001/02 (schmwork) 2004/05 (schmwork) 2005/06 (schmwork)	Yes No DK Refused (1994, 1996)	1992 (Follow up A only) 1994 (Follow up A only) 1996 (Follow up A) 2000 (Follow up B) 2001/02 2004/05 (Follow up C) 2005/06 (Follow up C)		
What action taken re NHW in the last 12 months (options provided) (NOT USED)	2004/05 (nbrwpara-j) 2005/06 (nbrwpara-j)		2004/05 (Follow up C) 2005/06 (Follow up C)		
[IF NO 1./2.]Would you personally join a scheme, if there was one in this area?	1992 (fa10) 1994 (joins/ joinschm) 1996 (joinschm) 2000 (joinschm) 2001/02 (joinschm) 2004/05 (joinschm) 2005/06 (joinschm) 2006/07 (joinschm) 2007/08 (joinschm) 2009/10 (joinschm) 2010/11 (joinschm) 2011/12 (joinschm) 2012/13 (joinschm) 2016/17 (joinschm)	Yes No DK Refused (1994, 1996)	1992 (Follow up A and B) 1994 (Follow up A and B) – 2 qus in follow up A 1996 (Follow up A) 2000 (Follow up B) 2001/02 2004/05 (Follow up C) 2005/06 (Follow up C) 2006/07 (Follow up C) 2007/08 (Follow up C) 2009/10 (Follow up C) 2010/11 (Follow up C) 2011/12 (Follow up C) 2012/13 (Follow up C) 2016/17 (Follow up C)	4,795 4,350 4,950 2,951 1,844 3,757 4,065 3,687 200 3,724 3,825 3,780 5,602 5,415	

Appendix Table A1: Neighbourhood Watch Questions Asked per CSEW Year (Continued)

How effective do you think Neighbourhood Watch Schemes are in preventing crimes such as burglary?	1994 (loccom) 1996 (loccom) 2000 (loccom) 2001/02 (loccom) 2004/05 (nbrwefec) 2005/06 (nbrwefec)	Very Moderately Not particularly Not at all Refused DK	1994 (Follow up A only) 1996 (Follow up A) 2000 (Follow up B) 2001/02 2004/05 (Follow up C) 2005/06 (Follow up C)	6,971 7,815 4,807 3,063 5,435 365	
Is the house/flat in a NHW area [INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENT] (Is there visible evidence that sampled address is in Neighbourhood Watch area?-2009/10; 2010/11; 2016/17) (NOT USED)	2000 (neigwat) 2001/02 (neigwat) 2002/03 (neigwat) 2003/04 (neigwat) 2005/06 (neigwat) 2006/07 (neigwat) 2007/08 (neigwat) 2008/09 (neigwat) 2009/10 (neigwat) 20010/11 (neigwat) 2016/17 (neigwat)	Yes No Unable to code Not coded (2005/06) As far as I am able to tell this was not asked in 1992, 1994, 1996 1998 and 2011/12. Have checked paper questionnaires, electronic versions and spss files of NVF	2000 2001/02 2002/03 (no other NWS qus asked) 2003/04 (no other NWS qus asked) 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 (no other NWS qus asked) 2009/10 2010/11		
Reasons why household not or no longer a member of Neighbourhood Watch scheme?	2016/17 (ynoscm2a-l)	Too busy/not enough time Not interested Not much crime in the local area DK how to join DK enough about the scheme No one has asked us to join Don't think they are effective Haven't got around to it yet/Never thought about it Another reason No particular reason Don't know Refused	2016/17 (Follow up C)	1,394	

Notes: Years missing NW questions to date: 1998, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16.

CSEW 1996 includes further calculated variables.

Appendix Table A2: Sample Size for Neighbourhood Watch Membership (National and within Neighbourhood Watch Areas), Demand and Perceived Importance for each CSEW Year with Available Data

CSEW Year	Neighbourhood Watch Membership, Demand and Perceived Importance			
	National NW Membership ⁽¹⁾	Membership within NW Areas (If 1 YES)	NW Demand (If 1 NO or DK)	Perceived Importance of NW (If 1 NE Never heard of NW)
2004/05	5,548	1,678	3,757	5,435
2005/06	6,035	1,839	4,065	365 ⁽²⁾
2006/07	5,845	1,808	3,915	
2007/08	310	101	200	
2009/10	5,609	1,706	3,724	
2010/11	5,942	1,867	3,825	
2011/12	5,850	1,811	3,780	
2012/13	8,797	2,681	5,602	
2016/17	8,752	2,336	5,857	

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Ideally this should be the sum of respective figures in the third and fourth columns; the difference being missing cases in the CSEW data.

⁽²⁾ Total number of respondents should have been 5,904 (YES, NO, DK to 1).

Appendix Table A3: CSEW Years with Neighbourhood Watch-Related Variables relying on Limited Numbers of Responses/Data

Variables	CSEW Year	Variable Names (Sample Size)
NW "Drop off"	2005/06	nbrwad1 (6,035) X nbrwad2 (241)
National NW membership	2007/08	nbrwad1 (310) X mbrnbrw (101)
Membership Within NW Areas	2007/08	mbrnbrw (101)
NW Demand	2007/08	mbrnbrw (101) X joinschm (200)
NW Perceived Effectiveness	2005/06	Nbrwefec (365)

Appendix Table A4: Years with No CSEW Data on Neighbourhood Watch-Related Variables
and Interpolated Values in the Trends Graphs

Variables	Years with Interpolated Values
NW Membership	1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16
NW Demand	1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2008/09, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16
NW "Drop Off"	2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16
NW Perceived Effectiveness	1995,1997,1998, 1999, 2002/03, 2003/04 [also 1996 and 2001/02 in relation to its association with Perceived change in crime]

Appendix Table A5: P-value of Pearson χ^2 for the Association between NW Membership
(within NW areas) over Age Groups and Area Type (unweighted sample).

CSEW Year	Age	Area Type
1994	0.000	0.000
1996	0.000	0.000
2000	0.000	0.000
2001/02	0.000	0.000
2004/05	0.000	0.000
2005/06	0.000	0.058
2006/07	0.000	0.122
2007/08	0.137	0.000
2009/10	0.000	0.002
2010/11	0.000	0.118
2011/12	0.000	0.010
2012/13	0.000	0.008
2016/17	0.000	0.006