

Crime

Key facts from the Life Opportunities Survey interim results, 2009/10

The Life Opportunities Survey (LOS) is a new large scale longitudinal survey of disability in Great Britain. Interim results from the first year of the two year baseline survey were published on the 9th December 2010(1) and the information below presents some of the key facts from this report. In addition to these results, presented in boxes are some of the findings from the qualitative research that was commissioned to complement the statistics provided by the LOS(1).

The information below explores the experience of crime amongst disabled and non-disabled adults(2). That is, a crime, including hate crime, where the respondent themselves were the victim.

Experience of crime

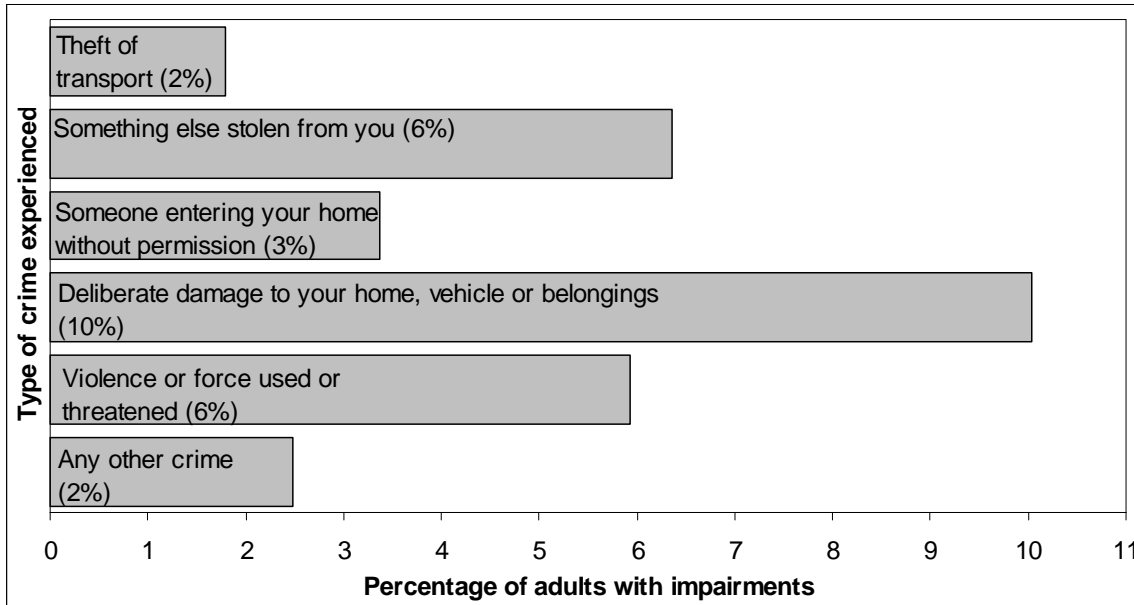
- Disabled adults, as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)(3), were more likely to report that they had personally experienced a crime when compared with non-disabled adults (21 per cent and 19 per cent respectively).
- Similarly, adults with impairments(3) were more likely to report that they had personally experienced a crime than adults without impairments (22 per cent and 18 per cent respectively).
- As seen in Figure 1 the most common type of crime experienced by adults with impairments was deliberate damage to their home (10 per cent).

1 See <http://www.odi.gov.uk/disability-statistics-and-research/life-opportunities-survey.php> for more information.

2 Results presented are from adults (those aged 16 and over) who were interviewed as part of the LOS between June 2009 and March 2010.

3 Please refer to the definition of DDA disability and adults with impairments included in Chapter 1 of the LOS Interim Report, 2009/10.

Figure 1: Experience of crime amongst adults with impairments, 2009/10



Source: Office for National Statistics

Hate crime

- A hate crime is one committed against someone or their property on the grounds of their personal characteristics, for example, religion, ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation. 2 per cent of all adults felt that they had been a victim of a hate crime over the past 12 months.
- Just over a quarter (27 per cent) of adults with impairments who experienced a hate crime reported that a health condition, illness or impairment, or disability was the motivation.
- Age was given as a motivation for hate crime more often by adults with impairments than those without impairments (10 per cent and 6 per cent respectively).