

European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS)

The entity that has organized the survey and is responsible for data collection - as well as key data on the entity's membership, governance arrangements, source of funding etc.

The European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS) was organized by the Gallup Organisation Europe, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, the CEPS/INSTEAD, and GeoX. For the role of each of these institutions in the project, please see [the Members of Consortium](#).

The EU ICS was co-financed by the European Commission, DG RTD.

A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey.

The EU ICS was built upon the original International Crime Victims Survey, which all the members of the consortium participated in. The EU ICS is considered to address new needs for European comparative data for policy-makers.

Internet links to the website of the responsible organization

<http://www.europeansafetyobservatory.eu/>

The frequency or repetitions of the survey. Possible explanation of this.

The survey was a one-time study conducted in 2005.

A description of the survey's content, i.e. both focused rotational and / or core modules of the survey

The survey focuses on respondents' experience with crime, policing, crime prevention, and feelings of safety. For details, please refer to the [the EU ICS Technical Description](#) and scroll down to "What does the ICS cover".

An outline of the type of sample used.

Households were selected using Random Digit Dialling, meaning that telephone numbers were not selected from a list, but generated randomly. In each household, the chosen respondent was the one with the most recent birthday among the household members of at least 16 years of age.

The targeted sample size in most countries was 2,000. There were, however, some exceptions. In Luxembourg the target sample size was 800. In all countries but Estonia, Luxembourg, and Poland, the samples were divided into a larger national part (targeted N=1,200) and a smaller capital city part (targeted N=800). The response rates ranged from 36,9% in Luxembourg to 56,9% in Finland, averaging 46,3%.

For further details, please refer to [the EU ICS Technical Description](#) and scroll down to “Sample”, “Sample size”, and “Response rate”.

An outline of the main data collection methods employed.

Telephone interviews with computer assistance. For details, please refer to [the EU ICS Technical Description](#) and scroll down to “WebCATI solution”.

An account of the availability of the data to researchers, restrictions on access, etc.

The data are only available to the members of the consortium and to those who contributed to the costs of data collection.

Questionnaires, English version

[The English Master Questionnaire](#)

[The country-specific final field questionnaires](#)

The countries included in the different rounds

The following 18 countries of the EU were included: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Cumulative file of the various rounds

Not relevant; this is a single study.

Publications based on data

[EU ICS Research Papers](#)

Analytical summary

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, all information is taken from the website of the European Crime and Safety Survey. More detailed information may be found here:

van Dijk, J., R. Manchin, J. van Kesteren, S. Nevala, and G. Hideg. (2005). *The Burden of Crime in the EU – Research Report: A Comparative Analysis of the European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS), 2005*. Available at

http://www.europeansafetyobservatory.eu/downloads/EUICS_The%20Burden%20of%20Crime%20in%20the%20EU.pdf [01.08.2013]