Crime Survey
for England & Wales

Crime Survey for England and Wales

Technical Report 2018/19

Volume One

KANTAR

Contents

1. Background

1.1 Introduction to the Crime Survey for England and Wales

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is a well-established study and one of the largest social research surveys conducted in England and Wales. The survey was first conducted in 1982 and ran at roughly two-yearly intervals until 2001, when it became a continuous survey[1]. Prior to April 2012 the survey was known as the British Crime Survey (BCS) and conducted on behalf of the Home Office. From April 2012 responsibility for the survey transferred to the Office for National Statistics and it became known as the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Since 2001, Kantar's Public Division has been the sole contractor for the survey.

Since the survey became continuous in 2001 there have been few significant changes to the design of the survey. Where changes have been incorporated these have been described in detail in the relevant technical reports. The most significant changes to the design of the survey have been:

- Increase of the core sample size from 37,000 to 46,000 to allow a target of at least 1,000 interviews in each Police Force Area (PFA) (2004-05 technical report)
- Changes to the clustering of sample for interview (2008-09 technical report)
- Removal of the requirement for an additional boost of 3,000 interviews with non-white respondents
- Removal of the requirement for an additional boost of 2,000 interviews with respondents aged 16 to 24
- Extension of the survey to cover young people aged 10 to 15 (2009-10 technical report)
- Reduction of the core sample size from 46,000 to 35,000 interviews (2012-13 technical report)
- Introduction of three year sampling approach (2012-13 technical report)
- Introduction of measures of fraud and cyber crime from October 2015 and an extension of this module to the full sample in October 2017

Since 2012-13, the core sample size has been approximately 35,000 interviews conducted with adults across the year. For the 2018-19 survey the target sample size was reduced to 34,500 interviews per year. The survey is designed to achieve a minimum of around 625 core interviews in each PFA in England and Wales (reduced from 650 in previous years). The survey is also designed to interview a nationally representative sample of around 3,000 children aged 10 to 15.

The CSEW is primarily a survey of **victimisation** in which respondents are asked about the experiences of **crimes against the household** (e.g. burglary) and **personal crimes** (e.g. theft from a person) which they themselves have experienced. The reference period for all interviews relates to the last 12 months before the date of interview. There have been changes to the design of the survey over time but the wording of the questions that are asked to elicit victimisation experiences have been held constant throughout the period of the survey. However, in 2015-16, for the first time since the first survey was conducted in 1982, an additional set of questions was added to these questions to measure fraud and cyber crime. A small wording change was also made at this time to one of the questions measuring experience of threatening behaviour.

Respondents are asked directly about their experience of crime, irrespective of whether or not they reported these incidents to the police. As such the CSEW provides a record of peoples' experiences of crime which is unaffected by variations in reporting behaviour of victims or variations in police practices of recording crime. The CSEW and police recorded figures should be seen as a complementary series, which together provide a better picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

Crime statistics (including the CSEW and police recorded crime statistics) have recently been subject to a number of reviews:

- National Statistician's Review of Crime Statistics: England and Wales, June 2011
- UK Statistics Authority Assessment of Crime Statistics, January 2014
- Public Administration Select Committee inquiry, April 2014
- Inspection of Crime Data Integrity by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, October 2014
- Improving Crime Statistics for England and Wales, latest update July 2017[1]
- Improving Crime Statistics for England and Wales – progress update July 2018[2]
- Improving Crime Statistics for England and Wales – progress update October 2018[3]

Following crime statistics reviews and feasibility work (Pickering et al., 2008[4]), the CSEW was extended to include 10 to 15 year olds from January 2009. The first results for this age group were published in June 2010 (Millard and Flatley, 2010[5]) as experimental statistics. Estimates of victimisation among children are now presented alongside the adult crime statistics[6]. In 2015-16 the survey was extended to include measures of fraud and cyber crime. The questions were tested via a large scale field test in July and August 2015 before being added onto the main survey in October 2015. The first results from the field trial were published as part of the work to improve crime statistics in October 2015 (http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/year-ending-june-2015/sty-fraud.html). A methodological note of the development of the fraud measures and the field trial was published in 2015 'CSEW Fraud and Cyber-crime Development: Field trial'.

The CSEW has become a definitive source of information about crime; the survey collects extensive information about the victims of crime, the circumstances in which incidents occur and the type of offenders who commit crimes. In this way, the survey provides information to inform crime reduction measures and to gauge their effectiveness.

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[1] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/improvingcrimestatisticsforenglandandwalesprogressupdatejuly2017

[2] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/improvingcrimestatisticsforenglandandwalesprogressupdate

[3] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/improvingcrimestatisticsforenglandandwalesprogressupdate

4 **Pickering, K., Smith, P., Bryson, C. and Farmer, C.** (2008) British Crime Survey: options for extending the coverage to children and people living in communal establishments. Home Office Research Report 06. London: Home Office.

5 **Millard, B. and Flatley, J.** (2010) Experimental statistics on victimisation of children aged 10 to 15: Findings from the British Crime Survey for the year ending December 2009. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/10.

6 http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_371127.pdf

1.2 Outputs from the CSEW

Following the move of the processing and publication of crime statistics to ONS from the Home Office, the standard quarterly releases have been extended to include more long-term trends and other data sources.

In addition to the regular quarterly publication, ONS publish additional publications on particular topics or themes. Recent publications that focus on a particular topic include:

- Characteristics of women who have been victims of partner abuse – May 2018[7]
- Re-design of Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) Core questions for Online Collection – July 2018[8]
- Domestic abuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2018- November 2018[9]
- Sexual Offending: Victimisation and the path through the criminal justice system – December 2018[10]
- Improving victimisation estimates derived from the Crime Survey for England and Wales – January 2019[11]
- Homicide in England and Wales: year ending March 2018 – February 2019[12]
- Nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018 – February 2019[13]

The references above are intended only to illustrate the types of reports and findings that are produced from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. For more details on all ONS publications associated with the CSEW, see

http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+and+Justice.

For previous Home Office publications relating to the Crime Survey, see http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130128103514/http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/?d-7095067-p=1.

As well as published reports, the CSEW/BCS data are made available through the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex (https://www.data-archive.ac.uk/), and the ONS Secure Research Service

[7] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/womenmostatriskofexperiencingpartnerabuseinenglandandwales/yearsendingmarch2015to2017

[8] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/redesignofcrimesurveyforenglandandwalescsewcorequestionsforonlinecollection/2018-07-19

[9] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabusefindingsfromthecrimesurveyforenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018

[10] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffendingvictimisationandthepaththroughthecriminaljusticesystem/2018-12-13

[11] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/improvingvictimisationestimatesderivedfromthecrimesurveyforenglandandwales/2019-01-24

[12] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/homicideinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018

[13] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018

(research.support@ons.gov.uk). The UK Data Service https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/ (/) provides additional support to users of CSEW/BCS data.

Considerable emphasis is given in the course of conducting the interview to assure respondents that; information they provide will be held in confidence, the data set does not identify the location of the sampled areas and this information is not released to the ONS by Kantar.

The CSEW is a complex study with data organised at different levels (households, individuals, and incidents) and it includes numerous sub-samples that are asked specific questions. Accordingly, considerable effort and expertise is required to analyse the data and to interpret it in a valid manner. Some of the analysis routines that play a key role in the published estimates are implemented after the data have been supplied to the ONS, and are not documented in this report. Further information is available from the UK Data Archive or the UKData Service (https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/).

The ONS produces a user guide for those interested in understanding CSEW data which contains further detail on the content and structure of the data:

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/userguidetocrimestatisticsforenglandandwales

1.3 Structure of the Technical Report

This report documents the technical aspects of the 2018-19 CSEW. The analysis in this report relates to the total sample that was issued in the financial year 2018-19, irrespective of when interviews actually took place. The distinction between issued sample and achieved sample is explained in more detail in Chapter 2 of this report.

The sample design is set out in Chapter 2. Data collection is the major task for the organisation commissioned to conduct the CSEW and forms the central part of this report. Chapter 3 covers the content and development of the questionnaire, while Chapter 4 examines the experiments conducted in the survey. Chapter 5 details our fieldwork procedure (including response rates, documents and quality control) and Welsh fieldwork. Chapter 6 gives details of the tasks that are involved in preparing the data for analysis, including the coding and offence classification and Chapter 7 covers the preparation and delivery of the CSEW data files. Chapter 8 outlines the weighting required for analysis of the data. Chapter 9 provides the results of some checks on the profile of the CSEW achieved sample against estimates for the population that the CSEW aims to represent.

2. Sample Design

2.1 Introduction

The 2018-19 sample design similar but not identical to that used for 2017-18.

The key features of the 2018-19 design are as follows:

- An achieved sample size of 34,500 interviews with adults aged 16 and over who are resident in private households in England and Wales;
- A minimum of 625 of these interviews per year in each of the 42 PFAs[14]. This requires a degree of over-sampling in less populous PFAs;
- Use of a bespoke sampling geography for the survey that maximises the heterogeneity of the sample clusters;
- Different levels of sample clustering in different population density segments with every cluster being sampled at least once over a three year period to create a near un-clustered sample;
- An achieved sample size of up to 3,000 10 to 15 year olds identified through screening at households in which adult interviews have been obtained; and
- Interview fieldwork conducted on a continuous basis with each sample stratum allocated to a specific quarter in such a way that updated nationally representative estimates are available every three months.

2.2 Sample size and structure

The target sample size for the 2018-19 survey was 34,500 interviews with adults aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales. Additionally, the survey had a target of interviewing up to 3,000 10-15 year olds identified through screening within the households that yield an adult interview.

A minimum of 625 adult interviews was required per police force area (for a total of 26,250) with the remaining 8,250 adult interviews (to take the total up to 34,500) allocated to maximise the sample efficiency of national estimates. This model provides a national sample efficiency of 95%[15].

The sampling fraction used in each police force area was based on (i) the target sample size and (ii) the observed deadwood[16] and response rates over the previous survey year. Since these rates are subject to some annual fluctuation at police force area level, the number of addresses to sample in each PFA was inflated by a magnitude of 1.2 to create a pool of reserve addresses. Additionally, it was agreed that within each police force area a range of +/- 50 interviews around the actual target would be deemed acceptable (i.e. for a police force area with a target of 625 achieved interviews, the expected number of interviews should fall in the range 575-675).

14 For sampling purposes the City of London police force area is combined with the Metropolitan police force area.

15 Sample efficiency = effective national sample size due to disproportionate sampling divided by the actual national sample size of 34,500.

16 'Deadwood' addresses are those identified as not being an eligible residential address. The most common type of deadwood is empty or vacant residential properties.

Table 2.1 shows the number of addresses anticipated to be required for each police force area at the start of the 2018-19 survey, the actual number of addresses issued (which reflects the release of three extra addresses per sample stratum in January 2019, and one extra address per sample stratum in February 2019), and the target number of interviews required. The actual number of interviews achieved and the final annual response rate for each police force area are shown in Table 5.11.

Table 2.1 Total issued and achieved sample sizes by police force area (2018-19)

Police force area	Anticipated no. of addresses to issue	Actual no. of addresses issued	Target no. of interviews	Target range
Metropolitan/City of London	6,877	6,948	3,899	3,849 – 3,949
Greater Manchester	2,192	2,213	1,410	1,360 – 1,460
Merseyside	1,455	1,467	903	853 - 953
South Yorkshire	1,129	1,141	708	658 - 758
Northumbria	1,084	1,095	781	731 - 831
West Midlands	2,247	2,271	1,355	1,305 – 1,405
West Yorkshire	1,800	1,819	1,162	1,112 – 1,212
Avon & Somerset	1,287	1,299	850	800 - 900
Bedfordshire	914	923	625	575 - 675
Thames Valley	1,726	1,745	1,146	1,096 – 1,196
Cambridgeshire	996	1,005	625	575 - 675
Cheshire	954	965	625	575 - 675
Cleveland	947	956	625	575 - 675
Devon & Cornwall	1,521	1,536	943	893 - 993
Cumbria	1020	1029	625	575 - 675
Derbyshire	925	936	625	575 - 675
Dorset	1,043	1,052	625	575 - 675
Durham	910	921	625	575 - 675
Sussex	1,356	1,369	853	803 - 903
Essex	1,510	1,522	903	853 - 953
Gloucestershire	914	925	625	575 - 675
Hampshire	1,428	1,444	992	942 – 1,042

West Mercia	921	930	625	575 - 675
Hertfordshire	963	974	625	575 - 675
Humberside	995	1,004	625	575 - 675
Kent	1,412	1,424	893	843 - 943
Lancashire	1,183	1,195	774	724 - 824
Leicestershire	1,012	1,024	625	575 - 675
Lincolnshire	933	941	625	575 - 675
Norfolk	999	1,011	625	575 - 675
Northamptonshire	979	990	625	575 - 675
North Yorkshire	980	989	625	575 - 675
Nottinghamshire	965	976	625	575 - 675
Staffordshire	892	901	625	575 - 675
Suffolk	1,037	1,048	625	575 - 675
Surrey	995	1,004	625	575 - 675
Warwickshire	941	949	625	575 - 675
Wiltshire	961	972	625	575 - 675
North Wales	973	982	625	575 - 675
Dyfed Powys	962	973	625	575 - 675
Gwent	886	895	625	575 - 675
South Wales	1,059	1,071	678	628 - 728
TOTAL	**54,283**	**54,834**	**34,500**	

2.3 Sample design

In 2012, Kantar revised the CSEW sample design with the objective of reducing the degree of clustering and thereby improving the precision of the CSEW estimates. To this end, Kantar worked with the mapping experts, *UK Geographics*, to create a set of bespoke and geographically-discrete strata for use in the Crime Survey.

Section 2.3.1 of the 2013-14 Technical Report describes the creation of these strata and they were also the subject of an article in the Survey Methodology Bulletin published by the Office for National Statistics[17]. To summarise:

17 Williams J (2012) The creation of bespoke sample clusters for the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2012-2015, Survey Methodology Bulletin, 71, pp. 45-55

- Every police force area was divided into a set of geographically discrete sample strata, each with an approximately equal number of addresses.
- Each sample stratum was constructed from whole lower level super output areas (LSOAs) so that population statistics could easily be generated for the sample stratum.
- In constructing the sample strata, the design team took account of geographical barriers and the primary road network to ensure that field assignments based upon sample stratum boundaries would be practical.
- The size of each sample stratum was governed by the requirement that approximately 32 addresses should be sampled from each stratum each year.

Each of the 1,639 sample strata is activated[18] once a year and has been allocated to a specific 'activation quarter'. Each activation quarter contains a (stratified) random subsample of the 1,639 sample strata, representative in terms of (i) expected victimisation rates, and (ii) spatial distribution. This minimises the risk of spurious quarter-by-quarter changes in CSEW estimates that are due solely to differences in sample composition.

Once constructed, the 1,639 strata were ranked by the geographical density of addresses within their borders:

- The densest third were classified as belonging to the 'high density segment'
- The least dense third were classified as belonging to the 'low density segment'
- The rest were classified as belonging to the 'mid density segment'[19] [20]

In the 'low density' strata, three geographically-discrete subdivisions were formed (A, B and C), each with an approximately equal number of addresses and constructed from whole LSOAs[21]. In the mid density strata, two subdivisions (A and B) were formed on the same basis. No subdivision was carried out in the high density strata.

The combination of high density strata plus the subdivisions in the mid and low density strata are termed 'sample units'. Just one sample unit per stratum is used per year following a sequence established in 2012. In the vast majority of cases, a fieldwork assignment is based on one sample unit[22].

Each survey year has a planned sample unit activation sequence as shown in Table 2.2.

18 By 'activated' we mean that a sample of addresses is drawn within the stratum, advance letters are sent and field interviewers start work.

19 Kantar carried out a small degree of reallocation after this initial classification, essentially to allow a small number of police force areas to obtain the benefits of an unclustered sample over two years rather than three (and every year for the Metropolitan/City police force area).

20 It should be acknowledged that address density may change over time and that the classification of a stratum as high, mid or low density is specific to 2012.

21 Stratum subdivisions were designed to be as heterogeneous as possible in terms of crime rates but without forming awkward geographical shapes that would be difficult for interviewers to manage.

22 Generally speaking, a high density stratum will contain twice as many addresses as a subdivision within a mid density stratum and three times as many addresses as a subdivision within a low density stratum. However, geographically they will be of similar size. Consequently, sample units/fieldwork assignments are roughly equal in size too.

Table 2.2 Sample unit activation in the CSEW (2012-21)

	High density strata	Mid density strata	Low density strata
2012-13	All	'A' subdivisions only	'A' subdivisions only
2013-14	All	'B' subdivisions only	'B' subdivisions only
2014-15	All	'A' subdivisions only	'C' subdivisions only
2015-16	All	'B' subdivisions only	'A' subdivisions only
2016-17	All	'A' subdivisions only	'B' subdivisions only
2017-18	All	'B' subdivisions only	'C' subdivisions only
2018-19	All	'A' subdivisions only	'A' subdivisions only
2019-20	All	'B' subdivisions only	'B' subdivisions only
2020-21	All	'A' subdivisions only	'C' subdivisions only

As noted above, Kantar used a stratified random sampling method to allocate each sample stratum to a specific quarter. This was based upon modelled estimates of the adult victimisation rate using data from the 2008-2011 survey. Four equal sized groups were formed in each PFA based on the modelled victimisation rates.

Additionally, some spatial stratification was carried out to ensure that the allocation per quarter in each PFA had the same broad geographic spread. This was done by using the latitude and longitude values for the 'centroid' address in each sample stratum[23]. Within each of the four 'victimisation rate' groups in each PFA, the sample strata were sorted by longitude to create three geographic sub-groups (east, central, and west). Finally, the sample strata were ranked by latitude within each of these groups to form a final sequence for systematic allocation.

Although each sample stratum has been allocated to a particular quarter, they are actually 'activated' on a monthly basis. Consequently, each sample stratum has been randomly allocated a particular month within the activation quarter. Monthly activation ensures a smooth flow of interviews over time and maximises the representativeness of the datasets, given they are defined by interview date rather than sample activation date. Occasionally, the activation month has been switched to improve the flow of fieldwork but activation quarter has remained a fixed characteristic of each sample unit.

Before the 2015-16 survey, the sample strata and their associated subdivisions were redefined, based on the new LSOAs constructed from 2011 census data rather than 2001 census data. The vast majority of these 2011 LSOAs are identical to a 2001 equivalent and could be allocated to sample strata and associated subdivisions on a simple like-for-like basis. A small number of genuinely new 2011 LSOAs needed to be allocated to sample stratum and subdivision on a spatial 'best fit' basis. This work was carried out by Mark

23 The 'centroid' was the most central address in the PSU based on the address distribution rather than on the geographic borders of the sample cluster.

Watson, the geographer who had directed the original construction of the sample strata and their associated subdivisions.

2.4 Sampling of addresses

The Postcode Address File (PAF)[24] was used as the address source for the CSEW. The PAF is thought to list the addresses for at least 98% of the residential population[25]. PAF addresses are linked to higher geographies via ONS's National Statistics Postcode Lookup database which is updated four times a year. This database links postcodes to LSOA, allowing addresses to be allocated to sample strata in an unambiguous fashion. The list of addresses is randomly selected from PAF. The PAF is filtered to exclude obvious non-residential addresses but errs towards over-coverage (i.e. inclusion of addresses that are not yet built or sold, or have been demolished or abandoned). Most of the addresses will be private, residential addresses, but there will always be a proportion of addresses that are not eligible for the survey for one reason or another. These addresses are known as **deadwood** and over the whole sample we might expect anything between 8-12% of all issued addresses to be deadwood. However, this will vary from area to area.

Therefore, at each address, one of the interviewer's first tasks is to establish whether the address is eligible or not. Addresses that are not traceable or that are non-residential or that are empty or that are a second home are all deadwood.

2.4.1 Non-residential addresses –no private dwelling

Most non-residential addresses are not included on the Post Office Address File that is used to select addresses. However, since inclusion is based on the volume of mail a particular address receives, some non-residential addresses with a relatively low volume of mail do get included in our sample.

The most common types of non-residential addresses are fairly obvious – factories, businesses, shops, offices, schools, hospitals, churches, etc.

However, an address which may appear non-residential may contain a private residence which shares the same address. For example, a shop may have a flat above it which shares the same address. In this situation the flat would be an eligible private address. Similarly, a school caretaker may live in a house in the grounds of a school, where the school and the house share the same address. In this situation the caretaker's house would be an eligible private address.

In both these examples, it is equally possible that the shop and the flat or the school and the house actually have slightly different addresses. For example, the shop may be 3 High Street and the flat above it may be 3A High Street. If this is the case, the two properties should be treated as completely separate addresses. An interview will only be conducted at the exact address as listed in the sample.

2.4.2 Communal establishments

Another type of deadwood is anything that might be classed as an institution or a communal establishment. Examples include nursing or residential care homes, hotels, hostels, NHS nursing accommodation, college halls of residence, etc.). Although these types of addresses might be thought of as residential, the survey only includes **private** residential addresses.

It is important to distinguish a communal establishment from a private residential establishment. In some cases the distinction between the two can be subtle. Three examples illustrate the potential difficulties:

- While residential care homes for older people are usually classed as communal establishments, sheltered accommodation would normally be considered private residential addresses (even where there is a warden)

24 This excludes addresses that receive more than 25 postal items a day.

25 Individuals living in communal accommodation are excluded from the population base.

- While most hostel type establishments are usually classed as communal establishments, bed sits would normally be considered private residential addresses
- While army barracks are usually classified as communal establishments, private residences located on an army base would normally be considered private residential addresses

In making these distinctions interviewers are instructed to try to think in terms of how people actually live at an address and the extent to which people live independently. Communal living is generally taken to be situations where people share meals together and also share communal living space. Where there is a degree of independent living with people generally cooking for themselves and having their own living space this is generally regarded as private residential.

2.4.3 Vacant or empty

There are some situations where an address meets the criteria of a private residential address but is not actually occupied. These are probably the most difficult type of addresses to establish positively as deadwood because it is often difficult to make contact with anyone. It can therefore be difficult to establish whether the property is actually empty or whether the occupants are simply extremely difficult to get hold of.

Addresses should NOT be classed as empty or unoccupied just because an interviewer can never get hold of anyone or because they have been told that the occupiers are away for the whole of the field period.

Either the property must be obviously empty or vacant (e.g. boarded up council flats, properties with no furniture or no sign of occupation) or the interviewer must establish from some other source that no-one is living there.

If, after five or more calls, the interviewer has failed to establish contact or gather any information from neighbours as to whether the address is occupied and they remain unsure about the status of the address they are instructed to code the outcome as ‘Unknown whether address is residential’.

Second home/holiday home

Second homes and holiday homes are another type of residential property that is not eligible for the survey.

Again, the main problem with second homes is that it may be difficult to actually make contact with anyone at the address if they are only there occasionally. Therefore, interviewers always try to check with neighbours wherever possible.

For most people identifying what is their second or holiday home is easy. In a few rare cases however, a person may be unsure which of their residences should count as their main address and which should count as their second home. If this is the case, they are asked to think about which address they live at for most of the year. For people who have two residences, this means that the one they live at for more than six months of the year would generally be regarded as their main address. If they live at an address for less than six months of the year it will probably be a second home.

There are two points worth noting about second homes:

- If a household has another property outside the UK, which they regard as their main home, but the address is their only or main home in the UK, it is eligible for the survey
- In applying the six month rule, it is important to allow for people who may have moved in less than six months ago. They are eligible to take part in the survey as long as that is now their only or main address.

2.5 Police Force Area sampling

Within each police force area the number of addresses issued in 2018-19 was based on the target number of interviews to be achieved across the year divided by the estimated address conversion rate. When this total is divided by the total number of addresses in the police force area, a basic address sampling fraction is obtained. However, from 2015-16, this basic address sampling fraction was modified within activated sample units to compensate for random variation in the total number of addresses found within each combination of activated sample units.

Revised address sampling fraction for sampling unit *x* in police force area *y* in year *t* : $f2_{xyt} = f_{xyt} * (N_{yt} / (N_{hyt} + 2N_{myt} + 3N_{lyt}))$

f_{xyt} = basic year *t* sample fraction for sampling unit *x* in police force area *y*

N_{yt} = total number of addresses in police force area *y* in year *t*

N_{hyt} = total number of addresses in high density strata in police force area *y* in year *t*

N_{myt} = total number of addresses in *activated* sample units in mid density strata in police force area *y* in year *t*

N_{lyt} = total number of addresses in *activated* sample units in low density strata in police force area *y* in year *t*

As already mentioned, since conversion rates at police force area level are subject to some fluctuation, it was decided to over sample addresses by a magnitude of 1.2 to create a pool of reserve addresses in each activated sample unit. In the event, 551 reserve sample addresses were issued during the 2018-19 survey year (see table 2.1).

In each sample unit, addresses were geographically sorted prior to a systematic sample being drawn using a fixed interval and random start method. Geographic sorting within sample unit was based on LSOA, Output Area, full postcode, and alphanumeric address.

The number of addresses selected for the 2018-19 survey varied within each sample unit but averaged around 39-40. After the addresses had been selected, 20% of addresses were randomly allocated to the reserve sample pool and removed from the main sample. This meant that the average assignment size issued to interviewers was around 33 addresses. In fact, 75% of activated sample units contained between 30-35 sampled addresses, 8% had fewer than 30 addresses (minimum 20), and 17% had more than 35 addresses (maximum 55).

2.6 Sampling households and individuals within households

At multi-dwelling addresses one dwelling unit was randomly selected for interview based on a standard selection algorithm built into the electronic contact script. The number of dwelling units at each address was recorded by interviewers. Within dwellings, very occasionally, interviewers found more than one household resident within a dwelling unit. In these cases, one household was selected at random using the same selection process as that used to select a dwelling at multi-dwelling addresses. This additional process for identifying multiple households within dwellings was introduced on the CSEW for the 2015-16 survey.

Within each eligible household one adult was randomly selected for interview based on a standard selection algorithm built into the electronic contact script.

2.7 Sampling of 10 to 15 year olds

The 2018-19 survey had a target of 3,000 interviews with 10-15 year olds identified at the core sampled addresses. Where only one eligible child was identified, an interview was always attempted. If more than one eligible child was identified, one child was selected at random to take part in the interview.

3. Questionnaire content and development

3.1 Structure and coverage of the questionnaire

The CSEW questionnaire for the adult survey has a complex structure, consisting of a set of core modules asked of the whole sample, a set of modules asked only of different sub-samples, and self-completion modules asked of all 16-74 year olds[26]. Within some modules there is often further filtering so that some questions are only asked of even smaller sub-samples. With the exception of the victimisation module, the modules included in the survey may vary from year to year.

The 2018-19 CSEW questionnaire consisted of the following modules:

1. Household Grid
2. Perceptions of crime
3. Screener questionnaire
4. Victimisation Modules for non-fraud incidents identified at the screeners (up to a maximum of six)
5. Victimisation modules for fraud incidents identified at the screeners (up to a maximum of six, including the non-fraud incidents)
6. Performance of the Criminal Justice System
7. Mobile phone crime
8. Experiences of the police (Module A)
9. Crime Prevention and Security: Household (Module B)
10. Crime prevention and security: Vehicle Crime (Module C)
11. Crime Prevention and Security: Personal and Online (Module D)
12. Anti-social behaviour
13. Demographics and media
14. Self-completion module: Drug use and drinking
15. Self-completion module: Gangs and personal security
16. Self-completion module: Domestic violence, sexual victimisation and stalking
17. Self-completion module: Experience of Abuse During Childhood

The basic structure of the core questionnaire is shown in Figure 3.1, while the sub-set of respondents who were asked each module of the questionnaire is shown in Table 3.1. The complete questionnaire is documented in Appendix C of Volume 2. This chapter outlines the content of each section or module of the questionnaire.

26 The 2017-18 survey was the first to extend the age range for the self-completion questionnaire from 16-59 to 16-74. This followed an experiment in 2016-17 to test removing the age range altogether (see 2016-17 technical report for details).

Figure 3.1 Flow Diagram of the 2018-19CSEW Core Questionnaire

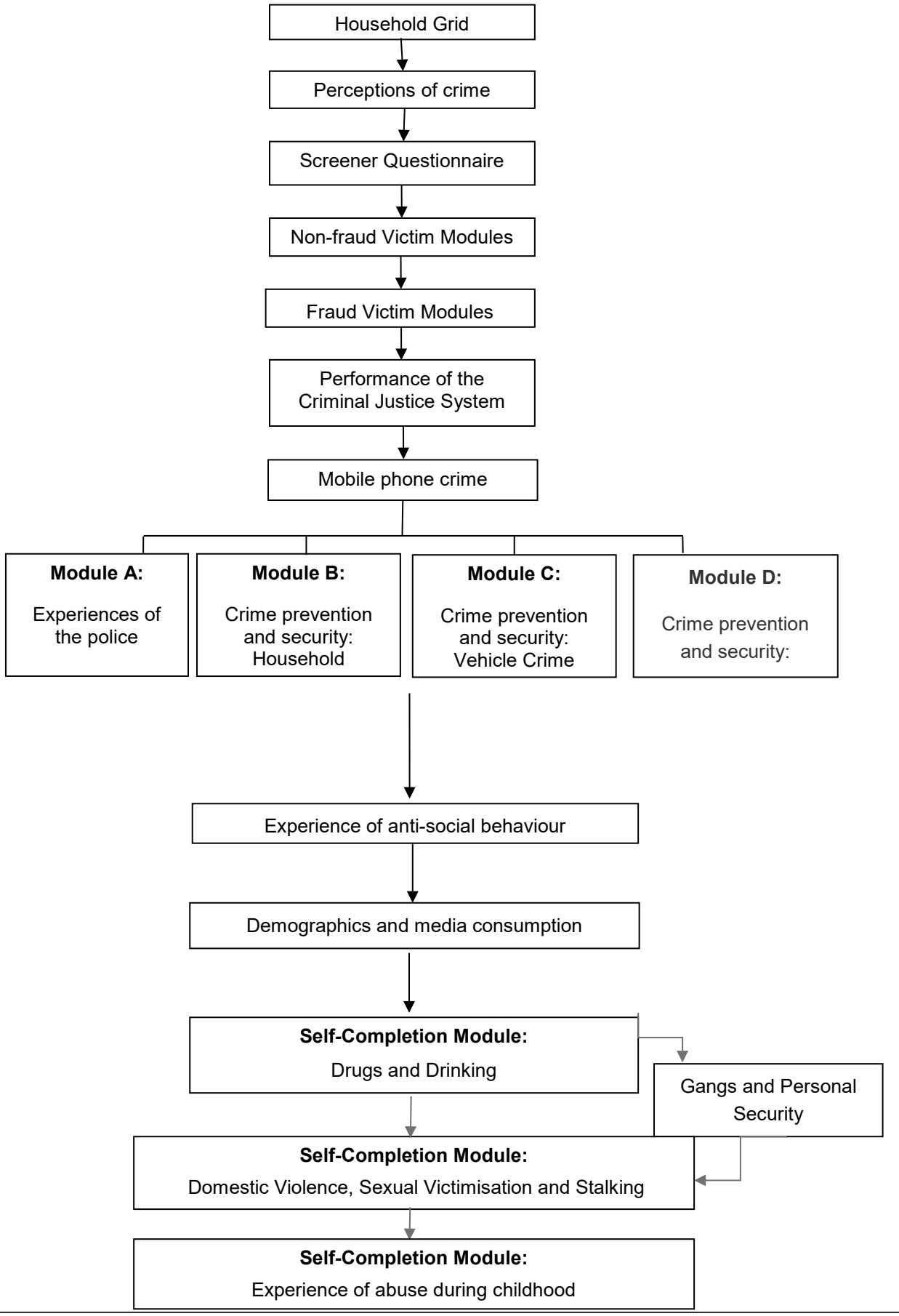

Table 3.1 Modules of the 2018-19 CSEW questionnaire and sub-set of respondents who were asked each module

Questionnaire module	Core sample
Household grid	All
Perceptions of crime	All
Screener questionnaire	All
Victim modules	All victims
Fraud screener questions	All
Fraud victim modules	All victims of fraud
Performance of the Criminal Justice System	All
Experiences of the Criminal Justice System	All
Mobile phone crime	All
Module A: Experiences of the police	Random 25% - Group A
Module B: Crime prevention and security: Household	Random 25% - Group B
Module C: Crime prevention and security: Vehicle Crime	Random 25% - Group C
Module D: Crime prevention and security: Vehicle Crime	Random 25% - Group D
Anti-social behaviour	All
Demographics and media consumption	All
Self-completion module: Drugs and drinking	All aged 16-74
Self-completion module: Gangs and Personal Security (16-29 year olds only)	Random 50% Groups A and B aged 16-29 years old
Self-completion module: Domestic violence, sexual victimisation and stalking	All aged 16-74
Self-completion module: Experience of abuse during childhood	All aged 18-74[27]

[27] Due to ethical concerns about asking 16-17 year olds about abuse during childhood the minimum age limit for this module was raised to 18.

3.1.1 Household grid

Basic socio-demographic details (age, sex, marital status, relationship to respondent, etc.) were collected in the Household Grid for every adult in the household. Additionally, demographic details of all children under 16 years including their relationship with the respondent were collected.

The Household Grid was also used to establish the Household Reference Person (HRP)[28] which is the standard classification used on all government surveys and is based on the following criteria:

1. The HRP is the member of the household in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented, or is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. In households with a sole householder that person is the HRP.
2. In households with joint householders the person with the highest income is taken as the HRP.
3. If both householders have exactly the same income, the older is taken as the HRP.

3.1.2 Perceptions of crime

The Household Grid was followed by a series of attitudinal questions which asked respondents their perceptions about particular aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour. This module of questions included both long-standing questions as well as new questions.

Long-standing topics covered in this module included:

1. Impact of crime on quality of life (Module D respondents only)
2. Perceptions of feeling safe (Module D respondents only)
3. How worried they were about being the victim of particular types of crime (Module B, C and D respondents only);
4. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in the local area (Module A respondents only)
5. How respondents thought crime rates across the country and in their local area had changed over time (Module A, B and C respondents only);
6. How often their home was left unoccupied and how often they went out; and
7. How often they visited a pub or bar

3.1.3 Screener questions – Non-fraud

Following the questions on perceptions of crime, all respondents were asked whether they had experienced certain types of crimes or incidents within a specified reference period, namely the last 12 months.

Questions were designed to ensure that all incidents of crime within the scope of the CSEW, including relatively minor ones, were mentioned. The screener questions deliberately avoided using terms such as ‘burglary’, ‘robbery’, or ‘assault’, all of which have a precise definition that many respondents might not be expected to know. The wording of these questions has been kept consistent since the CSEW began to ensure comparability across years.

28 Prior to 2001 all previous surveys collected details of the Head of Household.

To try and encourage respondents to recall events accurately, a life event calendar was offered to all respondents to act as a visual prompt when answering the screener questions.

Depending upon individual circumstances, a maximum of 25 screener questions were asked which can be grouped into four main categories:

1. All respondents who lived in households with a vehicle or bicycle were asked about experience of vehicle-related crimes (e.g. theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle, damage to vehicle, bicycle theft);
2. All respondents were asked about experience of property-related crimes in their current residence;
3. All respondents who had moved in the reference period were asked about experience of property-related crimes in their previous residence(s) (e.g. whether anything was stolen, whether the property was broken into, whether any property was damaged); and
4. All respondents were asked about experience of personal crimes (e.g. whether any personal property was stolen, whether any personal property was damaged, whether they had been a victim of force or violence or threats)

The questions are designed to ensure that the respondent does not mention the same incident more than once. At the end of the screener questions, the interviewer is shown a list of all incidents recorded and is asked to check with the respondent that all incidents have been recorded and nothing has been counted twice. If this is not the case, the respondent has an opportunity to correct the information before proceeding.

Within the screener questions, there is a crucial distinction between **household** incidents and **personal** incidents.

All vehicle-related and property-related crimes are considered to be household incidents, and respondents are asked about whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the reference period. A typical example of a household incident is criminal damage to a car. It is assumed that the respondent will be able to recall these incidents and provide information even in cases where he/she was not the owner or user of the car. For respondents who have moved within the last 12 months, questions on household crimes are asked both in relation to the property they are now living in, as well as other places they have lived in the last 12 months.

Personal incidents refer to all crimes against the individual and only relate to things that have happened to the respondent personally, but not to other people in the household. An example of a personal incident would be a personal assault. An assault against other household members would not be recorded, unless the respondent was also assaulted in the course of the incident. In such cases, the offence would be coded according to the crime experienced by the respondent (which may not be the same as the experience of another household member).

3.1.4 Screener questions – Fraud

As of October 2015, new screener questions covering any experiences of fraud during the previous 12 months were included. In the 2016-17 survey, these questions were only asked of module C and D respondents, however from October 2017 onwards, the fraud screener questions were asked to all respondents, and were administered in the same way as the traditional non-fraud screeners.

The six main topic areas covered within the fraud screeners were:

1. Incidents which occurred as a direct result of a previous non-fraud crime
2. Personal information or account details been used to obtain money, or buy goods or services without permission

3. Being tricked or deceived out of money or goods

4. Attempts to trick or deceive out of money or goods

5. Theft of personal information or details held on your computer or in on-line accounts

6. Computer or other internet-enabled device being infected or interfered with by a virus

3.1.5 Victimisation modules

All incidents identified at the screener questions are followed through in more detail in the Victimisation Module. Incidents are covered in a specific priority order which has been kept consistent since the start of the CSEW.

Identification and ordering of incidents for Victimisation Modules

In 2018-19, 75 per cent of core sample respondents did not report any victimisation over the reference period, meaning that no Victimisation Modules had to be completed as part of the interview.

Where a respondent had experienced one or more incidents in the reference period, the dimensions programme[29] automatically identified the order in which the Victimisation Modules were asked. This process also took into account the new fraud screeners, which took lower priority than the traditional non-fraud crime types. The automatic selection meant that the interviewer had no discretion about the selection or order of the modules[30]. The priority ordering used by the computer was as follows:

- **According to the type of crime.** Non-fraud Victimisation Modules were asked first, in reverse order to the screener questions. Broadly speaking this means that all personal incidents were asked before property-related incidents, which were asked before vehicle-related incidents. Fraud Victimisation Modules were then asked as well, this time in the same order as the fraud screener questions. Overall, across both non-fraud and fraud a maximum of six Victimisation Modules were completed, with non-fraud incidents taking priority.

- **Chronologically within each type of crime.** If a respondent reported more than one incident of the same type of crime, Victim Modules were asked about the most recent incident first and worked backwards chronologically.

If six or fewer incidents were identified at the screener questions, a Victim Module was completed for all of the incidents reported. For non-fraud cases, the first three Victimisation Modules contained all the detailed questions relating to each incident ('long' modules). The second three Victim Modules were 'short' modules, containing fewer questions to minimise respondent burden. Fraud and/or Computer Misuse Victimisation Modules included a different set of questions which were all asked for every fraud or computer misuse incident.

If the respondent had experienced more than six incidents in the reference period, only six Victimisation Modules were asked using the above priority ordering. If more than six non-fraud incidents are recorded, the

29 'Dimensions' is the name of the software platform used to run the survey on interviewers' tablets.

30 In the case of the incidents of sexual victimisation or domestic violence, the interviewer had an option to suspend the Victimisation Module, as this might make the respondents feel uncomfortable or endanger the respondent in some situations. The interviewer would then attempt to arrange a revisit at a time that would be more convenient (in particular when other household members would not be present).

priority ordering means that the survey does not collect details or only collects limited details (through the short Victim Module) for the crimes or incidents that tend to be more common (e.g. criminal damage to vehicles).

In the 2018-19 survey, a total of 12,044 Victim Modules were completed on the core sample and 25.5 per cent of all respondents reported at least one incident (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Core sample respondents who completed Victimisation Modules, 2018-19 CSEW

	N	% of all respondents	% of victims
Non victims	25,452	74.5	
Victims[1]	8,491	24.8	
No. of Victim Modules completed[2]			
1	6,215	18.2	71.3
2	1,560	4.6	17.9
3	397	1.2	4.6
4	162	0.5	1.9
5	68	0.2	0.8
6	88	0.3	1.0
Total	**8,491**		
Bases:		*34,163*	*8,711*

1 Victims refers to the number of respondents who completed at least **one** Victimisation Module (either fraud or non fraud). For the 2018-19 survey, 9 respondents answered that they were a victim of a crime but did not complete a valid Victimisation form. These respondents have been excluded from this table.

2 The number of Victimisation Modules is shown both as a percentage of all respondents who were victims of crime and as a percentage of all respondents

Defining a series of incidents

Most incidents reported represent one-off crimes or single incidents. However, in a minority of cases a respondent may have been victimised a number of times in succession. At each screener question where a respondent reported an incident, they were asked how many incidents of the given type had occurred during the reference period. If more than one incident had been reported, the respondent was asked whether they thought that these incidents represented a 'series' or not. A series was defined as "the same thing, done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people". Where this was the case, only one Victimisation Module was completed in relation to the most recent incident in the series.

In fraud cases the definition of a series was more complex, as the survey intended to replicate the way in which the police would record fraud incidents as far as possible. The key measures for identifying a series with fraud offences was whether all the incidents were identified at the same time, and whether the victim responded in the same way. This was designed to ensure that cases of fraud involving multiple transactions on a single account were counted as a single incident rather than multiple incidents.

For example; if a respondent is a victim of fraud four times before they are aware it has happened (e.g. money taken from a bank account on four separate occasions) – if this was all discovered at the same time this would be recorded as a single incident rather than four separate incidents or a series. However, if they later discover that this has happened again and it has been used five more times then this would be either a separate incident or a second incident in a series. Similarly, if a respondent receives multiple email requests and responds in the same way to all of them this would be a series. However, if they respond differently to one in particular then that was treated as a separate incident.

There are two practical advantages to the approach of only asking about the most recent incident where a series of similar incidents has occurred. First, since some (although not all) incidents classified as a series can be petty or minor incidents (e.g. vandalism) it avoids the need to ask the same questions to a respondent several times over. Secondly, it avoids using up the limit of six Victimisation Modules on incidents which may be less serious.

In 2018-19, 88% of all Victimisation Modules related to single incidents and 12% related to a series of incidents. This split between single and series incidents was broadly the same as previous surveys.

In the rare cases where a respondent has experienced a mixture of single incidents and a series of incidents the interview program has a complex routine which handles the sequence of individual and series incidents and allows the priority ordering of the Victimisation Modules to be decided.

In terms of estimating the victimisation rates, series incidents receive a weight corresponding to the number of incidents up to a maximum of five (see section 8.7).

Content of Victimisation Module

The Victimisation Module is the key to the estimate of victimisation and collects three vital pieces of information:

- The exact month(s) in which the incident or series of incidents occurred. In a few cases, respondents may have reported an incident which later turned out to have been outside the reference period. In such cases, the Victimisation Module was simply by-passed by the computer. If respondents were unsure about the exact month in which something happened, they were asked to narrow it down to a specific quarter. For incidents that were part of a series, respondents were asked how many incidents occurred in each quarter and the month in which the most recent incident had occurred.
- An open-ended description of the incident where the respondent describes exactly what happened in their own words. The open-ended description is vital to the accurate coding of offences that takes place back in the office. Short, ambiguous or inconsistent descriptions can often make offence coding difficult. In fraud Victimisation Modules a second open-ended description is included to collect information about the action the respondent took following the fraud or attempted fraud, as this is a key aspect of the fraud offence coding. At the end of each Victimisation Module, the original open-ended description that the interviewer had entered at the start of the Victimisation Module is re-capped, along with the answers to some of the key pre-coded questions. By presenting this information on a single screen, interviewers have the chance to confirm with respondents that the

information was correct and consistent. If the respondent and/or interviewer wish to add or clarify any information they then have the opportunity to do this.

- A series of key questions used to establish important characteristics about the incident, such as where and when the incident took place; whether anything was stolen or damaged and, if so, what; the costs of things stolen or damaged; any details of the offenders (if known); whether force or violence was used and, if so, the nature of the force used and any injuries sustained; and whether the police were informed or not. In fraud Victimisation Modules, an additional key question was asked to identify how people responded to incidents of fraud or attempted fraud.

The key questions within the Victimisation Module have remained largely unchanged from previous years of the survey to ensure comparability over time.

3.1.6 Reference dates

In the questionnaire, program reference dates were automatically calculated based on the date of interview and appropriate text substitution was used to ensure that the questions always referred to the correct reference period.

Because the 12-month reference period changed each month throughout the fieldwork year, some date-related questions in the Victimisation Module had different text each month to reflect this changing reference period. Thus, for example, any interviews conducted in July 2018 would use the reference period "*since the first of July 2017*". This means that in practice the 12 month reference period consisted of the last 12 full calendar months, plus the current month (i.e. slightly more than 12 months). This is taken into account when the victimisation rates are estimated.

3.1.7 Performance of the Criminal Justice System

All respondents were asked a number of questions about the performance of both the Criminal Justice System (CJS) as a whole, as well as about the individual agencies that make up the CJS.

The first set of questions asked to a random 50% of respondents (module A) relate to respondents' perceptions about the effectiveness and fairness of the CJS. Individual questions relating to the police, the courts, the CPS, the probation service and the prison service were asked, as well as questions about the CJS as a whole. These questions were added to the survey in October 2007 after being extensively tested.[31]

The second set of questions asked of all respondents are about levels of trust and confidence in the police, both nationally and locally. Questions cover overall trust in the police as an institution, perceptions of how good a job the local police are doing, and also questions related to specific aspects of local policing.

Finally, the module includes a number of questions related to respondents' knowledge of Police Crime Commissioners, whether they had contacted and how likely they would be to contact their local Police Crime Commissioner. These questions were added to the survey in April 2013 after being extensively tested.

3.1.8 Mobile phone crime

Although mobile phones stolen from the respondent should be identified in the Victimisation Module, personal thefts from other members of the household are not covered. Consequently, in this module, all respondents were asked who in the household (if anyone) used a mobile phone, whether anyone in the household had had a mobile phone stolen in the last 12 months and, if so, from whom the phone had been

31 Maxwell C. *et. al*. (2008) Fairness and effectiveness in the Criminal Justice System: development of questions for the BCS

stolen. Respondents were asked to include incidents where mobile phones stolen had been stolen from children in the household.

3.1.9 Sub-sample Modules (A-C)

Respondents were randomly allocated to one of four routes (A-D). Respondents allocated to routes A, B, C or D were routed to one of the four corresponding sub-sample modules (A-D). The random allocation maintains a representative sub sample in each of the modules.

. The random allocation maintains a representative sub sample in each of the modules.

3.1.10 Module A: Experiences of the police

Topics covered in this module included:

- whether or not respondents are serving police officers or had any contact with the police
- volunteering as a Special Constable; whether they have seen police officers on foot patrol in the local area
- whether they had contacted Police Community Support Officers and, if so, how
- whether respondents had made a complaint about the police and, if so, how they felt their complaint had been dealt with

Module B: Crime prevention and security - Household

Topics covered in this module included:

- whether or not respondents have a range of security measures in place at their home
- whether respondents have installed any security measures in their home within the last 12 months

Module C: Crime prevention and security – Vehicle Crime

This module asked respondents whether they have security measures on their car or van.

Module D: Crime prevention and security – Personal and Online

This module asked respondents about personal security and the steps they take to reduce their chances of being a victim of crime when they are out and about in public. This module also asks respondents what they do to keep safe online.

3.1.11 Anti-social behaviour

This module was asked of all core survey respondents. The module included questions on levels of anti-social behaviour, anti-social behaviour around licensed premise, the respondent's experiences of anti-social behaviour and the police response to it.

Prior to 2013-14 respondents who had experienced anti-social behaviour were asked follow-up questions on whether the police came to know about the matter, and if so whether they were satisfied with their response. In 2013-14 these follow-up questions were expanded to include whether the local council or a private landlord came to know about the matter.

3.1.12 Demographics and media consumption

This section collected additional information on the respondent and the Household Reference Person (where this was not the same as the respondent). Question topics included:

- health and disability
- employment details[32]
- ethnicity and national identity
- educational attainment and qualifications
- housing tenure
- household income.

3.1.13 Self-completion modules

The self-completion modules were asked of respondents aged 16 to 74 years of age. These modules are all presented as computer assisted self-completion (CASI) modules to ensure respondent confidentiality in answering these questions.

The respondent was asked to follow the instructions on the screen of the laptop and enter their answers accordingly. Practice questions were included before the start of the self-completion module to give the interviewer an opportunity to show the respondent the different functions of the computer. If the respondent was unable or unwilling to complete the modules using the computer the interviewer could administer the self-completion; in these cases, respondents were only asked the modules on drug use and drinking (not the module on domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking). Interviewer assistance and the presence of others while completing these modules was recorded by the interviewer (see section 5.10.2).

In 2016-17, Kantar Public experimented with increasing the age limit on the self-completion module, from 59 years of age to 74 years. Results showed that adults of this age were able to successfully answer self-completion questions (due to older people now having access to and regular use of computers, and developments in technology meaning that the interviewer laptops are much easier for respondents to use) although were more likely to refuse self-completion or require help from an interviewer. This increased age limit was maintained for the 2018-19 survey.

Self-completion module – illicit drug use and alcohol consumption

All core respondents were asked this series of questions on drug and alcohol use. The module covered a total of 20 drugs plus more general questions to capture use of any other substances. The drugs included were:

- Amphetamines
- Methamphetamine
- Cannabis
- Skunk
- Cocaine powder
- Crack cocaine
- Ecstasy
- Heroin
- LSD/Acid
- Magic Mushrooms

32 Where the respondent was not the Household Reference person occupation details were also collected about the HRP

- Methadone or Physeptone
- Semeron
- Tranquillizers
- Amyl Nitrite
- Anabolic steroids
- Ketamine
- Mephedrone
- Any unprescribed and unknown pills or powders
- Any other smoked substances (excluding tobacco)
- Any other drug

Respondents were asked whether they had ever taken each drug and, if so, whether they had taken it in the last 12 months and whether they had taken it in the last month. The list of drugs included a drug that did not exist (Semeron) to attempt to identify instances of over reporting.

Respondents were also asked about any taking of legal or formerly legal highs. These questions were updated in 2015-16 to reflect changes in legislation and covered the use of legal highs.
Respondents were also asked if they had taken any prescription-only painkillers in the last 12 months that were not originally prescribed for them.

Respondents were finally asked about their alcohol consumption, including how often they had drunk alcohol in the past 12 months, how often they had felt drunk and whether they thought they had driven a vehicle when they were over the legal alcohol limit.

Gangs and Personal Security

Respondents who had answered split-sample modules A or B and were aged 16-29 years old were routed to additional self-completion questions on street gangs and personal security around carrying a knife.

Domestic violence, sexual victimisation and stalking

All core survey respondents aged 16-74 were routed to this self-completion module, covering domestic violence, sexual victimisation and stalking.

The module was largely based on that first developed in 2001 (and modified in 2004-05) to measure the prevalence of domestic violence, sexual victimisation, and stalking.

In October 2015, the law was changed which made coercive and controlling behaviour an offence. The questions around this coercive control were updated on the CSEW to reflect this change.

Following a review of the questions in the interpersonal module, the questions were re-developed to help improve usability. In 2017-18 a split sample experiment was conducted whereby respondents in module A or B were asked a separate set of questions around coercive and controlling behaviour than those in modules C or D.

The purpose of this experiment was to test the impact, if any, that the new question wording had on prevalence estimates. The descriptions of types of abuse that respondents were asked about were kept as consistent as possible between the established and alternative sets of questions, and the order in which each type of abuse is asked about was also retained. The results of this experiment are currently being analysed by ONS and publication is pending. More information on this experiment can be found in section 4.2.

This set of questions on inter-personal violence covered the following topics:

- experience of domestic violence by either a partner or by another family member since age 16 and in the last 12 months
- experience of less serious sexual assault since age 16 and in the last 12 months
- experience of serious sexual assault since age 16 and in the last 12 months
- experience of stalking since age 16 and in the last 12 months

Experience of abuse during childhood

This module was asked to respondents aged 18 to 74. The minimum age limit for this module was raised to 18 rather than 16 due to ethical concerns about asking 16 and 17 year olds about abuse experienced prior to age 16. The module covered:

- experience of psychological abuse
- experience of physical abuse
- experience of sexual abuse

Sexual abuse was separated into two categories:

- non-contact abuse – this included abuse where there was no physical contact with the victim including cases where they were made to look at sexual images, sexual images of the respondent were made or shared or someone had deliberately exposed themselves to the respondent
- contact abuse – this included abuse involving physical contact such as kissing, groping and penetration.

Respondents from split-sample Module D were also asked a short series of questions on attitudes to domestic violence.

Finally, the module also included a question for all core respondents on the respondent's sexual orientation (this was not asked if the self-completion module was administered by the interviewer).

3.2 Summary of main changes to core questionnaire

Before the launch of the 2018-19, cognitive testing was carried out to test newly added or altered questions. A report on the findings of this testing can be found in Appendix G in Volume 2.

3.3 Structure and coverage of the 10-to-15 year-old survey

An extensive development and testing phase was undertaken prior to the launch of the 10-to-15 survey. The results of this phase were documented in the development report published in 2010.[33]

The 2018-19 CSEW questionnaire for 10 to 15 year olds covered:

- Schooling;
- Crime screener questions – personal incidents only;
- Victimisation module;
- Perceptions of and attitudes towards the police and anti-social behaviour (Module A);
- Personal safety, crime prevention and security (Module B);
- Self completion module; and

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- Use of the internet
- Bullying
- Street gangs
- Opinions on burglary and violence
- School Truancy
- Personal security
- Drinking behaviour
- Cannabis use
- Verification questions
- Demographics

3.3.1 Random allocation to sub-sample modules

There were two part-sample modules within the 10-to-15 year old survey to which respondents were randomly allocated using an algorithm in the CAPI script. This method of randomly allocating respondents to different modules ensures that the process is strictly controlled and that each part-sample remains representative of the survey population.

Table 3.4 Modules of the 2018-19 CSEW questionnaire for the 10-to-15 survey and sub-set of respondents who were asked each module

Questionniare module	Proportion of sample	Module
Schooling and perceptions of crime	All	
Crime screener questionnaire	All	
Victimisation module	All victims	
Perceptions of and attitudes towards the police and anti-social behaviour	Random 50%	A
Crime prevention and security	Random 50%	B
Use of the internet	All	
Bullying	All	
Street gangs	All	
Opinions on burglary and violence	All	
School truancy	All	
Personal security	All	
Drinking behaviour	All	

Cannabis use	All
Verification questions	All
Demographics	All

3.3.2 Schooling

This module included questions about whether the respondent attended school and, if so, what school year they were in (school year is used later in the questionnaire to help respondents recall exactly when incidents of crime took place).

3.3.3 Crime screener questions

All respondents were asked whether they had experienced certain types of crimes or incidents within the last 12 months.

Respondents in the 10-to-15 year-old survey were not asked about household incidents as these would have been covered in the interview with the adult household member. The 10-to-15 year-olds were asked:

- Whether anything had been stolen from them;
- Whether anyone had attempted to steal something from them;
- Whether anyone had deliberately damaged their property;
- Whether anyone had deliberately kicked, hit, pushed or been physically violent towards them in any other way; and
- Whether they had been threatened

3.3.4 Victimisation modules

All incidents identified at the screener questions were followed up in more detail in the victimisation module. Incidents were covered in specific priority order:

- according to the type of crime;
- chronologically within each type of crime – if a respondent reported more than one type of incident of the same crime type, victim modules were asked about the most recent incident first and worked backwards chronologically; and
- up to a maximum of three full victim forms

If three or fewer incidents were identified at the screener questions then a Victim Module was completed for all of the incidents reported.

If the respondent had experienced more than three incidents in the reference period, only three Victimisation Modules were asked using the above priority ordering.

As with the core survey the victimisation module collected the key information required for classification of offences:

- the exact month in which the incident took place:
- an open-ended description of the incident; and

- a series of key questions to establish important characteristics of the incident

3.3.5 Module A: Perceptions of and attitudes towards the police and anti-social behaviour

One half of respondents selected at random were asked their opinion of the police in their area and whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the police in the area.

Questions were also asked about whether the respondent knew any police or police community support officers (PCSOs), whether they had had any contact with police or PCSOs, who initiated the contact, reasons for contact and how satisfied they were with the contact. It also included questions on anti-social behaviour, covering whether respondents felt teenagers hanging around on the streets was a problem in the area and whether they themselves hung around on the streets with friends.

3.3.6 Module B: Crime prevention and security

Respondents were asked about when they go out in the evening, and, if not, why they do not. Questions were also included about whether they owned a mobile phone, games console or bike, and if so what precautions they took to protect these items.

3.3.7 Self-completion modules

A number of modules contained potentially sensitive questions and were therefore included in the self-completion section so that respondents did not have to tell the interviewer their answers. As in the core survey, practice questions were included so that the interviewer could explain to the respondent how to use the computer.

Use of the internet - respondents were asked whether they had used the internet in the last 12 months and if so what they used the internet for.

Bullying – This module asked whether the respondent had been bullied and, where this was the case, some follow up questions were asked about the nature and extent of the bullying.

Street gangs – This module included a definition of a street gang as;

Groups of young people who hang around together and:

- have a specific area or territory;
- have a name, a colour or something else to identify the group;
- possibly have rules or a leader; and
- who may commit crimes together

Respondents were asked how much of a problem they believed street gangs to be in their local area. They were also asked whether they knew anyone who was a member of a street gang and whether they themselves were a member of a street gang.

Opinions on burglary and violence – Two questions were asked about how 'wrong' the respondent thinks it is to break into a building to steal something and use a weapon or force to get money/things from another young person.

School truancy – Three questions were asked covering whether the respondent had missed school without permission in the preceding 12 months, how many times they had missed school without permission and whether they had been suspended or excluded from school.

Personal security – these questions covered whether the respondent knew anyone who carried a knife, whether they themselves carried a knife and, if so, why.

Drinking behaviour – this section of questions asked whether the respondent had ever drunk alcohol, whether they had ever been drunk, and how often they had been drunk.

Cannabis use – Respondents were asked whether they had ever tried cannabis, and how often they had tried it.

Verification questions – one of the crime screener questions was repeated in the self-completion section to explore whether respondents would give a different answer if they did not have to say the answer out loud. The screener question included for verification asked whether the respondent had been hit, kicked, pushed, assaulted or hit with a weapon.

3.3.8 Demographics module

The demographics module included questions regarding ethnicity, religion and whether the respondent had a disability or suffered from a long-term illness.

3.3.9 Life event calendar

To aid respondent recall, the CSEW makes use of a life event calendar. This calendar works by trying to place events or incidents in some sort of meaningful context for each respondent by building up a picture of events that have happened to them in the last year (e.g. birthdays, anniversaries, holidays, starting a new job, etc.) that are memorable to the respondent. Additionally, national dates such as Christmas, Easter, or Bank Holidays can be put on the calendar as common reference points. Further details about the thinking behind the life event calendar and its development can be found in the 2001 BCS Technical Report.

In relation to the CSEW, the life event calendar can be used for two purposes:

- first, to provide respondents with a visual aid throughout the screener questions; and
- second, to help respondents having difficulty recalling in which particular month an incident may have occurred.

Appendices E and F in Volume 2 has an example of the calendar used on the 2018-19 core survey and the 10-to-15 year-old survey.

3.4 Questionnaire testing process

Once changes to the questionnaire had been approved, questionnaire modules were programmed by a scripter. They were then tested by Kantar researchers using online links and a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) machine. This stage involved testing every question and filter condition. A final check was then conducted by ONS research staff.

The final questionnaires for the core and the 10-15 year old survey can be found in Appendix C and D in Volume 2 of this Technical Report. Full detail on variable additions and deletions can also be found in the Data Dictionary.

3.5 Allocation of sample within CAPI

In the 2018-19 survey, each respondent was randomly allocated to one of four part-sample modules (and within each module further allocated into a sub-sample).

Each address was allocated a unique serial number, this serial was used within the electronic contact sheet to identify each address. For each serial there were two screen numbers within the electronic contact sheet (screen 0 for a core interview and screen 8 for a 10-15 year old interview). Each unique serial number

consisted of 6 digits, the first 4 digits (1000-9999) represented the area or sample point number and the last 2 digits (01-99) represented the address number.

Allocation of respondents to each part-sample module was done on the basis of the address number, using an algorithm based on division of the address number by 8 as shown in Table 3.5. The allocation to a particular Module was done automatically at the start of the interview by the CAPI programme.

Since each sample point contained approximately 32 addresses the above algorithm ensured that within each sample point a similar number of issued addresses were randomly allocated to each follow-up module.

Table 3.5 Allocation of interviews to modules

Address Numbers	Remainder divided by 8	Allocated module
01/09/17/25/33/41	1	A1
02/10/18/26/34/42	2	B1
03/11/19/27/35/43	3	C1
04/12/20/28/36/44	4	D1
05/13/21/29/37	5	A2
06/14/22/30/38	6	B2
07/15/23/31/39	7	C2
08/16/24/32/40	8	D2

This method of randomly allocating respondents to different sub-modules ensures that the process is strictly controlled, that each part-sample remains representative of the survey population and results in an even allocation across the year. Table 3.6 shows the actual proportion of respondents allocated in 2018-19 to the different sub-modules against the target.

Table 3.6 Achieved allocation of respondents to modules against target, 2018-19 CSEW

Module	Target allocation	Achieved allocation
A1	12.5%	13.9
B1	12.5%	13.2
C1	12.5%	12.8
D1	12.5%	12.7
A2	12.5%	12.2
B2	12.5%	12.1
C2	12.5%	11.9
D2	12.5%	11.4
Total sample		34,163

3.6 Features of Dimensions used in the CSEW

3.6.1 Don't Know and Refusal keys

As with previous years of the survey, almost every question had a Don't Know and Refused option that the interviewer could use but at most questions they did not appear on the screen to try to ensure that interviewers did not over-use these options. In the dimensions script Don't Know and Refused options were shown on a second screen, these options appeared when interviewers tried to continue without entering an answer at the question.

In the paper questionnaire in Appendix C of Volume 2, Don't Know and Refused are only shown if they were designated response categories and actually appeared as an option on the screen.

3.6.2 Different question types

The vast majority of questions were pre-coded, meaning that a list of answer categories appeared on the laptop screen and the interviewers selected the appropriate code. Questions were either single response (i.e. only one code could be entered) or multi-response (i.e. more than one code can be entered). In multi-response questions, it is possible to allow a combination of either multi-response or single response options at the same question. For example, the following codes were always single coded even if contained within a multi-response question: None of these, Don't know and Refused. In the case of numeric questions, where an actual value is required, the interviewer simply typed in the appropriate number.

Many pre-coded questions had an 'Other –specify' option, and if this option was selected by a respondent, the interviewer would simply type in the answer given. In all these questions, the answers were later examined by specialist Kantar Public coders to see if the 'other' answer could be back coded into one of the original pre-coded options (see section 6.8).

In Dimensions interviewers selected the continue code onscreen to move forwards through the questionnaire and the back code to move backwards in the questionnaire.

3.6.3 Logic and consistency checks

A number of logic and consistency checks were built into the Dimensions script. These were of two types: hard checks and soft checks. Hard checks are ones where the interviewer is unable to move to the next question until the discrepancy or inconsistency has been resolved. Soft checks are ones where the interviewer is asked to confirm that the information entered at a specific question is correct but is able to pass on to the next question.

- An example of a hard check is to make sure that every household has someone coded as the Household Reference Person; until this is done the interviewer cannot move forward.
- An example of a soft check is to check the value of stolen items that appear low (for example, a vehicle). In this case the interviewer will be prompted to check with the respondent whether the value entered is correct or not, and has the option either to change the original answer or leave it as it is.

3.6.4 Date calculation and text substitution

Text substitution and date calculations were used extensively throughout the questionnaire.

Text substitution is where alternative text is used in a question depending upon the series of answers given by a respondent to previous questions. In the paper questionnaire, square brackets are used to denote the existence of text substitution in a question.

Two main types of **date calculations** were used in the questionnaire:

- First, the precise reference period was calculated based on the date of interview and this was then substituted into the text of many questions. In all cases it was decided to calculate the date to the first of the month 12 months previous. Thus, for example, any interviews conducted in July 2018 would use the reference period *"since the first of July 2017".*
- Second, some code frames consisted of particular time periods (e.g. months or quarters) which changed on a month-by-month basis. With these type of questions the Dimensions script was programmed to allow the whole reference period covered by the questionnaire (that is, from April 2017 to June 2019 – a total of 27 months). However, interviewers only saw on screen the sub-set of codes that were appropriate to the correct reference period (i.e. 12 calendar months) for the month in which they were interviewing.

Since some questions used these constantly rotating code frames based upon date of interview it was impossible to label these variables in any meaningful way in the SPSS data file. A list of these questions and the appropriate code frames that actually appeared on screen depending upon the month of interview can be found in Appendix L of Volume 2.

4. Experiments

This chapter discusses the experiments that were conducted during the 2018-19 survey.

4.1 Incentive experiments

As described in section 5.5, all selected addresses for the CSEW are sent an advance mailing containing a book of six first class stamps about a week before interviewers first attempt face-to-face contact. No further monetary incentive is offered to respondents for completing the survey.

Between October 2018 and March 2019 an experiment was conducted to measure the impact on the response rates of including a Crime Survey branded tote bag [34]as a replacement to the book of stamps. The experiment was conducted on cases issued between October 2018 and March 2019, a quarter of the sample received a tote bag, while 75% received a book of stamps.

4.1.1 Allocation to the experiment

The allocation to experimental cell was conducted at the address level - rather than at the assignment level – as this would bring greater statistical power to detect an effect. This approach is made possible by the fact that CSEW advance mailings are despatched centrally (rather than by interviewers) as this means we can be certain that the experiment is administered correctly (with each address sent the correct mailing). Interviewers were aware of the experiment and notified as to the allocation to control or intervention so that they could introduce the incentive when making contact with households.

Experimental cell	Addresses	
Oct-Dec 2018	**N**	**%**
A - Control - Stamps included with advance letter	20,830	75%
B – Intervention - Tote bag and no stamps included with advance letter	6,944	25%

The content of the mailings was kept as consistent as possible between the control and intervention groups. Each group received a one page letter, survey information leaflet and either a book of six first class stamps or a Tote bag. The letter referenced each of the incentives. However, the tote bag required a larger envelope so a white C4 envelope was used for the intervention whereas a white C5 envelope was used for the control group. Both envelopes had 'On Her Majesty's Service' printed on the outside of the envelope. All mailings were sent by second class post.

4.1.2 The results

The analysis of the experiment aimed to test the impact of the revised incentive strategy on original response rate and on recall of the letter. We look at original rather than final response rate as the final response rate tends to be affected by the re-issue strategy in place which creates additional 'noise' around the experiment results.

[34] A canvas reusable shopping bag

Table 4.1 shows the original response rate by experiment group. The response rate for the control group who received a book of six first class stamps with their advance letter was 62.9% compared with 59.6% for the intervention group who received a tote bag instead of a book of stamps. This difference was statistically significant.

Table 4.1 Original response rate by experiment group

Experiment 1			
	Control	**Intervention**	**Difference**
Original response rate	62.9%	59.6%	-3.3
95% confidence interval	61.9% - 63.8%	58.2% - 61.0%	SIG
Base:	20,830	6,944	

Looking at the results by region, the same pattern of response was seen across all regions with the exception of London where the original response rate was slightly higher for the Intervention group (58%) compared with the Control group (56%) but this difference was not significant.

There was no difference between the two groups in recall of the letter. Eight in ten respondents (80%) from both the Control and Intervention groups recalled receiving the letter.

4.1.3 Conclusion

This experiment suggests that replacing the current unconditional incentive of a book of six first class stamps with a tote bag would result in a drop in original response rates achieved. Based on these results, we retained the use of the unconditional stamp incentive on the survey.

4.2 Self-completion experiment

In October 2015, the law was changed which made coercive and controlling behaviour an offence. The questions around this coercive control were updated on the CSEW to reflect this change.

Following a review of the questions in the interpersonal module, the questions were re-developed to help improve usability. In 2017-18 and 2018-19 a split-sample experiment was conducted on the Intimate Partner Violence self-completion module. This involved having separate sets of questions around coercive and controlling behaviour dependent on whether the respondent was in module A or B, or modules C or D.

Module C and D respondents were presented with a list of behaviours that constitute abuse and asked to choose which, if any, they had experienced in the last year. In the alternative question set, module A and B respondents were asked if they had experienced any of these behaviours since they were 16 and asked to respond ‘yes’ or ‘no’. For example, NIPV1 was asked of all module A and B respondents and NIPV29A-NIPV29L was asked of all module C and D. NIPV29A-NIPV29L goes into much more detail about the types of coercive behaviour a partner could exhibit and whether they have had any experience of them.

The purpose of this experiment was to test the impact, if any, that the new question wording had on prevalence estimates. The descriptions of types of abuse that respondents were asked about were kept as consistent as possible between the established and alternative sets of questions, and the order in which each type of abuse is asked about was also retained. Results are currently being analysed by ONS and publication is pending.

NIPV1 **[ASK ALL AGE 16-74 MODULE A AND B RESPONDENTS IF (NONRESP = 1 OR NONRESP2 = 1) AND (NIPV1a=1 OR MARSTC=<>1 OR COHAB=1)]**

Since you were 16 has a **partner or ex-partner** ever done any of the things listed below?

By partner we mean a boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, wife or civil partner.

- Prevented you from having your fair share of the household money
- Stopped you from seeing friends and relatives
- Repeatedly belittled you to the extent that you felt worthless

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never had a partner/been in a relationship (DO NOT DISPLAY CODE – USED FOR ROUTING. IF N1PV1A=2 CODE NIPV1=3)
4. Don't know/can't remember
5. Don't wish to answer

NIPV29A-

NIPV29L **[ASK ALL AGE 16-74 AND MODULE C AND D RESPONDENTS IF (NONRESP=1 OR NONRESP2=1) AND (NIPV1a=1 OR MARSTC=<>1 OR COHAB=1)]**

In the last 12 months, since the first of [^DATE^], has **a partner or ex-partner** ever repeatedly or continuously done any of the things listed below?

By partner we mean a boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, wife or civil partner.

Please select all that apply.

1. Unfairly controlled how much money you could have or how you spent it
2. Isolated you from your friends and family
3. Monitored your letters, phone calls, emails, texts or social media
4. Enforced rules or activities which humiliated you
5. Controlled how household work or childcare is done
6. Kept track of where you went or how you spent your time
7. Bullied or intimidated you, for example by punching walls or destroying property
8. Forced you to engage in sex or certain sexual acts against your will
9. Threatened to harm children in the household
10. None of these
11. Don’t know/can’t remember
12. Don’t wish to answer

5. Fieldwork

This chapter documents all aspects of the data collection process, focusing on fieldwork procedures, the management of fieldwork across the survey year, quality control procedures and response rates achieved across the different samples.

5.1 Briefing of interviewers

All new interviewers working on the Crime Survey for England and Wales are required to attend a full day face-to-face briefing before they can work on the survey. This initial briefing is followed by a half day follow up briefing around 4-6 months later to review interviewer's progress on their early assignments.

In 2018-19, four full day interviewer briefings were held with a total of 46 interviewers attending.

In previous years, interviewers working on the CSEW have been required to attend a half day refresher briefing annually. From 2018-19, this requirement has been reduced to a biennial refresher briefing. There were 20 half-day refresher briefings held, attended by 245 interviewers. These were held in August and September 2018.

5.2 Supervision and quality control

Several methods were used to ensure the quality and validity of the data collection operation.

A total of 116 CSEW assignments, approximately 10% of all CSEW assignments allocated in 2018-19, were supervised. Assignments supervised tended to be those assigned to less experienced interviewers. Interviewers new to random probability sample surveys were also accompanied on the first day of their CSEW assignment by a supervisor.

Fifteen percent of addresses where an interview was achieved were re-contacted, to verify that the interviewer had contacted someone at the address and the interview had taken place (4,868 addresses). Addresses for this 'back checking' process were selected on the basis of Kantar Public's standard field quality procedures, whereby all interviewers have their work checked at least twice a year. For these checks, full assignments are selected for validation. These checks included a random 5.6 per cent of all CSEW interviews validated in 2018-19. This represented an enhancement to the validation process used on previous CSEW surveys to broaden the scope of the validation process. A total of 4,868 addresses across 495 separate CSEW **assignments** were back checked during the year.

Validation was carried out mainly by telephone. Where no telephone number was available a short postal questionnaire was sent to the address to collect the same information.

5.3 Fieldwork dates and fieldwork management

During 2018-19 the survey was managed on a monthly basis. An even number of assignments were issued each month (approximately 136).

Interviewers were encouraged to start their assignment as early as possible in the month to minimise the time between respondents receiving the advance letter and an interviewer calling. Interviewers had until the end of the calendar month to cover all the addresses in their assignment and report final outcomes.

Once all the issued addresses had been covered and all electronic outcomes returned to the office, a decision was taken about re-issuing non-productive outcomes. As a general rule all non-productive addresses (non-contacts, refusals, broken appointments, etc.) were re-issued unless there was a specific reason not to or it was considered not to be cost effective (e.g. only one or two addresses in an assignment). Once the first re-issue period had been completed a decision was taken about whether to re-issue addresses that were still non-productive for a second or third time.

In total across the year 12,860 addresses were re-issued on the core sample, which represented 23% of the original sample. Of these 1,415 addresses were issued for a second time (3% of all addresses).

Of all the addresses re-issued, 21% were converted into productive outcomes at some stage. Addresses where the original outcome had been a refusal were less likely to be converted (13% were converted) than those that had been a non-contact (23% converted). Of the other unproductive outcomes 12% were converted. Overall, the impact of the re-issue process was to increase the response rate on the core sample from 63% after the initial issue to the final response rate of 69%.

As a result of this time lag between addresses being issued and interviews being achieved, the time period covered by the 2018-19 issued sample and the time period covered by the 2018-19 achieved sample are different. Although the sample for the survey was issued between April 2018 and March 2019, the actual fieldwork dates during which interviews were achieved ran from 1st April 2018 to 30th June 2019. As already explained this means that for each quarter of the year not all interviews were actually achieved in the quarter of issue. Approximately 80% of interviews were achieved in the same quarter as they were issued, with 20% of interviews falling into the next quarter. Not surprisingly, most of the interviews that fell into the following quarter were those issued in the last month of a quarter (i.e. June, September, December and March).

The questionnaire used in the field was aligned to the survey year, rather than being aligned to the sample issue. In 2018-19 all interviews carried out between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019 were therefore completed using the 2018-19 questionnaire, irrespective of the time period in which the sample was issued. The advantage of this is that the questionnaire is in line with the way in which the data are reported. This was also the case in October when changes to the questionnaire were introduced.

Further details of how the quarterly data outputs relate to the issued and achieved sample can be found in section 7.2.

5.4 Fieldwork procedures and documents

Assignment sizes in the 2018-19 survey ranged from 19 to 49 addresses.

5.5 Advance letter and leaflet

All selected addresses were sent a letter from the Office for National Statistics in advance of an interviewer calling at the address. For addresses in Wales, a Welsh translation was provided on the reverse of the letter (please see section 5.17 for more information). This explained a little about the survey, why this particular address had been selected and telling the occupiers that an interviewer from Kantar Public would be calling in the next few weeks. The letter also provided a telephone number and an email address for people to contact to find out more about the survey, to make an appointment for an interviewer to call, or to opt out of the survey. Over the course of the whole year 2,445 people, representing around 4% of addresses issued, opted out of the survey by contacting either Kantar Public or ONS.

Included with the advance letter was a leaflet from the Office for National Statistics which provided people with some more details about the survey, including findings from the previous survey. The leaflet also tried to answer some questions that potential respondents might have such as issues relating to confidentiality.

A leaflet was also specifically designed for the 10 to 15 year olds that explained in relatively simple terms what the survey was about. This leaflet was not sent to households in advance and was rather handed out by the interviewer in eligible household, usually after conducting the core survey. Much of the detailed information about the survey was omitted from this leaflet on the basis that the 10 to 15 year olds would also have access to the original household letter and leaflet about the survey.

Examples of the advance letters used can be found in Appendix A and a copy of the leaflets (including the leaflet designed for 10 to 15 year olds) can be found in Appendix B of Volume 2.

5.6 Respondent website

A website with information about the survey was set up, the style and content of which is updated regularly. Respondents can be directed to this website by the interviewer and the website is referenced in all respondent-facing survey materials.

Information displayed on this website include what the survey is about and what types of questions are asked, survey results, confidentiality and data security, the 10-15 year olds survey and a section on frequently asked questions.

The URL for the website is: http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/index.html

5.7 Electronic Contact Sheet (ECS)

All records about the individual addresses issued to interviewers and details about the calls made to those addresses are stored using the Electronic Contact Sheet.

The Electronic Contact Sheet is crucial to the management of the CSEW, both at the level of the individual assignment and for the management of the survey overall. The primary functions of the ECS are as follows:

- To allow interviewers to record the days and times that they called at an address. Additionally, there is the function for interviewers to record details or comments that may be useful should the address be re-issued to another interviewer.
- To provide a record of all the outcomes achieved at the address at every visit. The ECS also allows the outcome at each re-issue stage to be recorded separately, so that there is a complete record of outcomes for each address. Information from the ECS is transferred securely to Head Office on a daily basis so that overall progress can be monitored and managed.
- To allow the interviewer to carry out any selection procedures where required and record the details. Where an interviewer found more than one dwelling unit at an address they had to carry out a procedure to randomly select one dwelling unit for interview. Similarly, where more than one eligible adult was found at an address, one person had to be randomly selected for interview.
- To allow the interviewer to carry out the screening process for the 10 to 15 year olds survey the ECS had step by step instructions for interviewers and also allowed them to record the screening outcomes for every address. As with the final response outcomes, all screening outcomes were reported back to Head Office on a daily basis.
- To collect some basic information about the area and the selected address (e.g. type of property, condition of the property, whether it is in a Neighbourhood Watch area, etc.). This information was collected by interviewers based on their own observations and, as such, was highly subjective. Nevertheless, such information does tend to be highly associated with non-response and is also used by the ONS as an area-based disorder measure.

The content of the Electronic Contact Sheet can be found in Appendix C of Volume 2.

5.8 Incentives

Since 2005, a booklet of six first class stamps has been sent with the advance letter as a 'thank you' to people for taking part in the survey. This remained the case for the 2018-19 survey although between October 2017 and March 2018 an experiment was conducted to test the impact of replacing the stamps with a tote bag for a quarter of the survey sample. Please see section 4.1 for more information on this.

5.8.1 10-15 year old's incentive

During the 2015-16 survey, an incentive was introduced for the 10-15s survey. The use of an incentive has continued since April 2015 and for the 2018-19 survey, respondents were offered a £5 gift card as a 'thank you' for completing the survey.

5.9 Fieldwork procedures and documents for the 10-15s survey

All respondents for the 10-15s survey were selected from households already selected to take part in the core survey. Screening was only carried out in households where a successful adult interview was achieved. In most cases screening was conducted only on completion of the adult interview but in some cases screening was carried out before the adult interview had taken place.

Where a 10-15 year old was identified in a household, interviewers were required to obtain the permission of a parent or guardian to interview the child before starting the survey. Permission was recorded on the Electronic contact sheet by recording the name of the adult giving consent and their relationship to the selected child. In some cases the adult respondent may not have been the parent or guardian of the child (for example an older sibling may have been interviewed in the core survey if they were aged 16 or over). In these cases interviewers were not able to obtain permission to interview the child from the core respondent and would therefore have to make contact with the parent or guardian to obtain permission.

Interviewers were provided with a parental information card which gave details of the nature and content of the survey and was to be presented to parents or guardians when they were asked for permission for the child to take part. An example of this document can be found in Appendix B of Volume 2.

Once parental permission was obtained interviewers were instructed to ensure that the 10-15 year old also gave their consent to participate in the survey and that they understood what the survey would be about.

5.9.1 Item non-response

In order to emphasise to 10-15 year olds their right to refuse a particular question or the survey as a whole they were given a red and green card to use throughout the interview. If they chose not to answer a question they could simply present the interviewer with the red card and that particular question would be coded as a refusal.

The red and green card was developed primarily with the younger age groups in mind. It was however also found to be useful in reassuring parents that the 10-15 year olds could refuse certain questions if they felt uncomfortable.

5.10 Presence of others during the interview

During the interviewer briefing sessions emphasis was placed on the importance of trying, wherever possible, to conduct the interview in private. This generally helps to make the interview run more smoothly, but it also might encourage some respondents to mention certain incidents or events, which they might be embarrassed or worried of talking about in front of others.

Privacy during the interview is a particular concern for respondents who have experienced domestic violence or sexual assault. Where respondents had experienced such incidents in the last 12 months, interviewers had the option of suspending the Victimisation Module (simply by skipping over it) if they felt it was

inappropriate to continue with the questions because of the presence of others in the room. This procedure meant that the interviewer could complete the rest of the questionnaire, rather than having to abandon the whole interview. During 2018-19, a total of 9 Victimisation Modules were suspended by interviewers for this reason.

Although it is preferable for the interview to be conducted with no-one else present, there are also some situations where the presence of others might improve the accuracy of the information collected. This is particularly the case for incidents of vehicle crime or property crime, where the respondent may not have been personally present, reported the incident to the police, etc. Additionally, in many cases it is simply not be possible for the interview to be conducted without others present in the room.

5.10.1 Presence of others during the adult screener interview

The key point at which the presence of another person could affect the estimate of victimisation is during the initial set of screener questions. Therefore, at the end of these questions, the interviewer recorded whether anyone else was present. Table 5.1 shows whether or not anyone else was present in the room during the initial screener questionnaire, when respondents are giving details about their experiences of crime.

Table 5.1 Presence of others during the screener questionnaire, 2018-19 CSEW

	Core sample
	%
No-one present	71
Child(ren) under 16	8
Spouse/partner	18
Other adult	7
Base: All adult respondents	*34,163*

In 2018-19, seven out of ten (71%) adult respondents were interviewed with no-one else other than the interviewer being present. Where someone else was present, the people most commonly there were the respondent's spouse or partner (18%).

There was little difference between men and women as to whether they completed the interview with no-one else being present (73% of men and 69% of women).

Asian respondents, and in particular Asian women, were less likely than respondents from other ethnic groups to have done the screener questionnaire with no-one else present; 62% of Asian respondents completed the screener with no-one else present. Only 57% of female Asian respondents were interviewed with no-one else present, compared with 68% of Asian men.

However, any patterns by age or ethnicity will also be influenced by household composition. Table 5.2 shows the information from the previous table with single person households identified separately.

Not surprisingly this shows that the vast majority of respondents interviewed in single person households were interviewed with no-one else present. The majority of respondents living in households with more than one person were also interviewed with no-one else present, although around four in ten respondents were interviewed with someone else present.

Table 5.2 Presence of others during the screener questionnaire by household size and sample type, 2018-19 CSEW

	Single person household	More than one person household
	%	%
No-one present	94	62
Child(ren) under 16	1	11
Spouse/partner	*	24
Other adult	6	7
Bases: All adult respondents	*9,570*	*24,593*

The impact of the presence of others during the interview on the information given in the survey is not known as there is no way of knowing what the respondent might have said if they had been alone. Table 5.3 shows the proportion of respondents who reported being a victim of crime by who was present during the screener survey. Respondents whose spouse or partner was present were less likely to report victimisation. However, in cases where children under 16 were present or another adult was present respondents appeared to be more likely to report having been a victim of crime.

It is likely however that other demographic factors may be influencing this such as age, gender, social behaviour etc.

Table 5.3 Reporting of victimisation by who else present during the screener questionnaire

	No-one present	Children under 16	Spouse/partner	Other adult	All households with more than 1 person
	%	%	%	%	%
Victim	25	30	24	27	27
Non Victim	75	70	76	73	73
Base:	*24,203*	*2,701*	*6,036*	*2,386*	*24,593*

Base: All households

5.10.2 Presence of others during the self-completion and assistance given

For those who did the self-completion, the presence of others during this part of the interview was also recorded. Table 5.4 shows that three quarters of adult respondents (75%) who did the self-completion did so when no-one else was present. Fifteen per cent completed the self-completion with a spouse or partner present and 7% did so when children were present in the room.

Table 5.4 Whether anyone else was present or not during the self-completion, 2018-19 CSEW

	Core sample
	%
No-one else	75
Spouse/partner/girlfriend/boyfriend	15
Child(ren) under 16	7
Other household member (adult)	4
Someone else	3
Base: All adult respondents who did the self-completion (inc. interviewer administered)	*28,302*

Percentages add up to more than 100% since more than one answer could be coded at this question.

Where anyone else was present in the room during the self-completion section, interviewers were briefed to try and 'arrange' the room whenever possible so that the respondent had a degree of privacy to do the self-completion. For example, interviewers might try to ensure that the respondent was sitting with the screen facing a wall or was in such a position that no-one else in the room could actually read the computer screen.

Where anyone else was present, the extent to which they were involved in answering questions was noted, as was whether the interviewer was involved in the self-completion sections. In cases where someone else was present during the self-completion, it was not common for others to become involved in answering the questions (13%). In 7% of interviews someone else looked at or read the self-completion with the respondent, while in 6% of interviews the respondent discussed the self-completion with other people.

Respondents aged 60+ (18%), Asian respondents (27%) and those belonging to other ethnic groups (35%) were more likely than average to have had someone else involved in answering the questions, either by looking at or reading the questions, or by discussing the questions.

Table 5.5 shows the amount of assistance that interviewers gave to respondents on the self-completion section. The vast majority of respondents who answered the questions (94%) used the laptop on their own without any help from the interviewer while about 4% required some form of assistance with the self-completion.

Respondents aged 60 or over (11%), Black respondents (17%) and respondents belonging to another ethnic group (20%) were the most likely to have sought some help with the self-completion. This was primarily because these respondents were more likely to have asked the interviewer to complete the self-completion for them, rather than using the computer themselves.

Table 5.5 Amount of assistance given by interviewers with the self-completion questionnaire, 2018-19 CSEW

	Core sample
	%
All done by respondent	93
Help given with one or two questions	4
Help given with more than one or two questions, but less than half	2
Help given with more than half, but not all	1
Help given with all/nearly all	1
Base: All adult respondents who did the self-completion (exc. Interviewer administered)	*26,815*

5.10.3 Presence of others during the 10-15 year old interview

The 10-15 year old interview was much more likely to take place in the presence of others than the adult interview with a parent or guardian being the most likely person to be present during the screener questionnaire. As would be expected there was a clear relationship between the age of the child and the likelihood of a parent or guardian being present. Thus, when interviewing a 10 year old a parent or guardian was present in 86% of interviews compared with 66% of interviews with 15 year olds.

Table 5.6 Presence of others during the screener questionnaire, 2018-19 CSEW, 10-15 year old sample

	Age of child						Total
	10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Parent/guardian	88	84	82	74	70	71	78
Other child from household	13	13	9	10	9	7	10
Other adult from household	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Other non-household child	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Other non-household adult	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
No one present	10	14	16	23	27	26	19
Base:	488	498	469	465	469	461	2,850

5.10.4 Self-completion acceptance

Acceptance of the self-completion section was almost universal among 10-15 year olds (99%).

An option to listen to the questions in the self-completion questionnaire using Audio CASI was available for 10-15 year olds. Overall one fifth of 10-15-year olds (19%) chose to use the Audio CASI for some or all of the questions.

5.11 Length of interview

Timing stamps were placed throughout both the adult and 10-15 year old questionnaire to allow timing of individual sections. In a small number of cases the time stamps were invalid although valid times were available for around 97% of interviews.

5.11.1 Length of adult interview

The average (mean) core interview length in 2018-19 was 43 minutes[35]. About two-thirds of all interviews (55%) took between 30 and 60 minutes while 11% took between 60 and 90 minutes. A small proportion of interviews (3%) took over 90 minutes to complete.

The main influence on core interview length is whether or not the respondent has been a victim of crime. The average interview length for non-victims was 40 minutes compared with 59 minutes for victims of crime.

The average length of interview by number of Victimisation Modules completed is shown in Table 5.7 below. Not unexpectedly, interview length is strongly related to the number of Victimisation Modules completed by the respondent, with those completing 4 or more modules (1% of victims) having an average interview length of around 94 minutes.

Table 5.7 Average time of interview by number of Victimisation Modules, 2018-19 CSEW

Number of Victimisation Modules	Average time (minutes)
Non victims	**40**
All victims	**59**
1	55
2	69
3	82
4 or more	94
All adult respondents	**43**

The average times to complete a long and short Victimisation Module were 11 and 5 minutes respectively. The time taken to complete Victimisation Modules declined, with the first long module taking an average of 13 minutes and the last long module taking an average of 9 minutes. This pattern is consistent with all previous surveys and suggests that respondents speed up as they become more familiar with the questions.

Respondents who completed the CASI modules of the survey took on average 6 minutes[36]. The average time taken to complete the drugs and drinking modules was 5 minutes and the average time taken to complete the inter-personal violence module was 1.7 minutes.

5.11.2 Length of the 10-15 year old interview

In 2018-19 the average interview length of the 10-15 year old survey was 18 minutes. As was the case with the core adult interview, respondents who reported being a victim of crime had a longer interview. The

36 This figure includes the introduction to the computer and the completion of the practice questions

average interview length for non-victims was 15 minutes compared with 28 minutes for those who reported being a victim of crime.

5.12 Response rate and reasons for non-response: core sample

5.12.1 Overall core response rates

The full response rate analysis for the 2018-19 issued core sample is shown in Table 5.12. In 2018-19, 9.7% of issued addresses were identified as not being an eligible residential address (known as deadwood). The most common type of deadwood was empty or vacant residential properties, which accounted for 5.3% of all issued addresses.

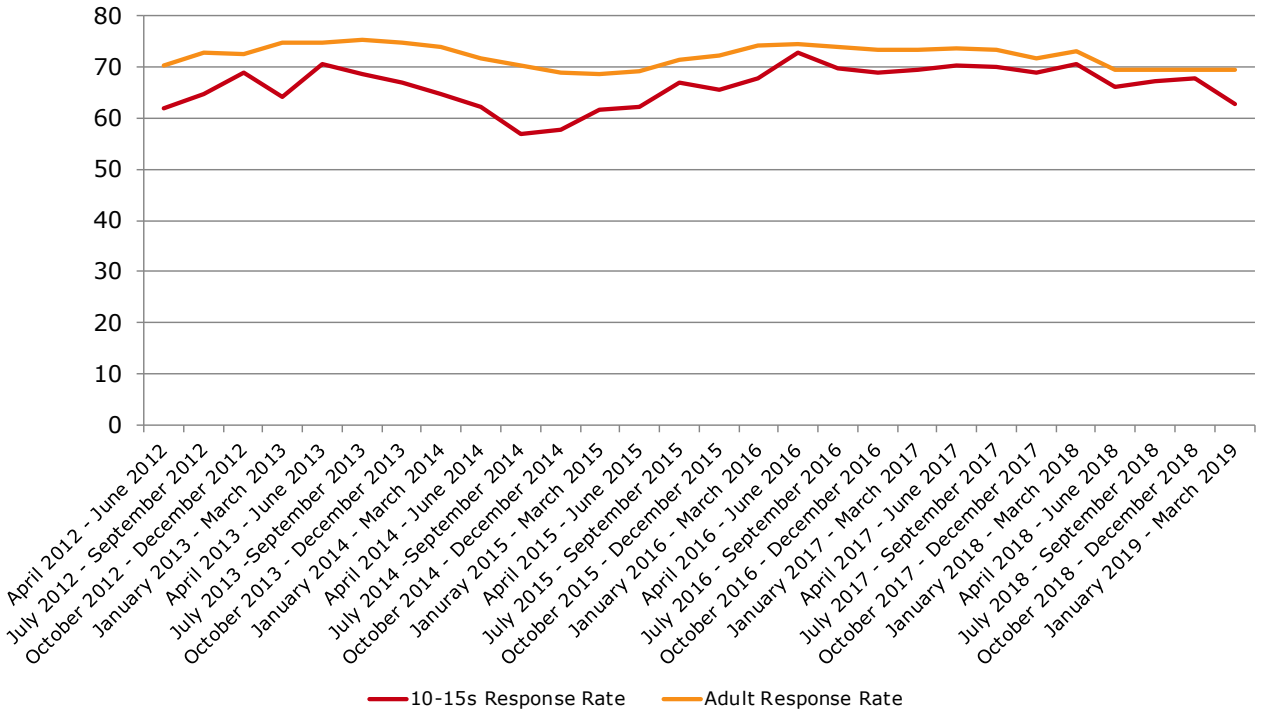
Interviewers made contact with either the selected respondent or a responsible adult at 96% of eligible addresses, meaning a non-contact rate of 4%. There were two types of non-contact. The most common (4% of eligible addresses) was where no contact was made with anyone at the address despite repeated calls over a lengthy fieldwork period. It is possible that some of these addresses were actually empty or vacant and so should have been coded as deadwood. However, the impact that this would have had on the overall response rate is minimal. The remaining addresses classified as non-contact (0.8% of eligible addresses) were where contact was made with someone at the address, but no contact was made with the person selected for interview.

At eligible addresses, the most common reason for not getting an interview was due to a refusal, which accounted for 20.3% of all eligible addresses. The most common types of refusal were where the person selected for interview refused to take part in the survey (6.4%), and where no information about the household was given, meaning that the person selection could not be carried out (6.3%). Instances where refusals were made directly to the Head Office, accounted for 4.9% of all eligible addresses. Proxy refusals (someone refusing on behalf of the selected respondent) were less common (1.4%).

A further 5.8% of eligible addresses were categorised as unproductive for other reasons including broken appointments, people who were ill or away during the period of the survey and people who had inadequate English to complete the survey.

Combining all the different types of unproductive addresses gave a final response rate of 69.4% for the 2018-19 survey. The response rate was slightly lower than the previous year (72.6%).

Figure 5.1 Quarterly response rates for the core and 10-15s sample



5.12.2 Performance against targets

Overall 34,388 interviews were achieved in 2018-19 against a target of 34,500 which was an under achievement of 112 interviews. The target response rate for the 2018-19 survey was 71% and the response rate achieved was 69%.

Table 5.8 Core sample response rate and non-response outcomes, 2018-19 CSEW

	N	*% of issued*	*% of eligible*
TOTAL ISSUED ADDRESSES	**54,834**	***100***	
Deadwood			
Addresses not traced/accessible	425	0.4	
Not built/does not exist	76	0.1	
Derelict/demolished	162	0.3	
Empty/vacant	2,927	5.3	
Second home/not main residence	788	1.4	
Business/industrial	588	1.1	
Institution	173	0.3	
Other deadwood	164	0.3	
TOTAL DEADWOOD	**5,303**	***9.7***	
TOTAL ELIGIBLE ADDRESSES	**49,531**	***90.3***	***100***
Non-contact			
No contact made with household	1,790	3.3	*4.0*
No contact with selected respondent	384	0.7	*0.8*
Total non-contact	**2,174**	***4.0***	***4.4***
Refusal			
Office refusal	2,445	4.5	*4.9*
Refused all information	3,111	5.7	*6.3*
Personal refusal	3,179	5.8	*6.4*
Proxy refusal	679	1.2	*1.4*
Contact made, no specific appointment	660	1.2	*1.3*
Total refusal	**10,074**	**18.4**	***20.3***
Other unproductive			
Broken appointment	1,161	2.1	*2.3*
Temporarily ill/incapacitated	408	0.7	*0.8*
Physically or mentally unable	357	0.7	*0.7*
Away/in hospital	396	0.7	*0.8*
Inadequate English	296	0.5	*0.6*
Other unsuccessful	277	0.5	*0.6*
Total other unsuccessful	**2,895**	**5.0**	***5.8***
TOTAL UNPRODUCTIVE	**15,143**	***27.6***	***30.6***
Full interviews	**34,388**	**62.7**	***69.4***
Partial interviews	**0**	**0.0**	***0.0***
TOTAL INTERVIEWS	**34,388**	***62.7***	***69.4***

5.13 Response rate and reasons for non response: 10-15 year old sample

Table 5.9 shows the screening and response outcomes for the 10-15 year old sample. During 2018-19, interviewers were required to screen for 10 to 15 year olds at all of their core sampled addresses where a core interview was conducted.

After accounting for deadwood addresses, 27.6% of addresses which were issued for the core survey were not screened for 10-15 year olds because the outcome at the core address was an unsuccessful outcome. Interviewers identified at least one 10-15 year old at 8.7% of addresses where screening was successfully carried out. Among those households where an eligible respondent was identified the response rate achieved was 65.9%.

The level of non-contact (3.2%) was broadly similar to the level achieved on the core sample but the level of refusals was higher at 27.7%. The response rate achieved on the 10 to 15 year olds survey does not take into account households where it was not known whether a 10-15 year old was present because of non response to the core sample. When this is taken into consideration the 'true' response rate for the 10-15 survey is 45.7%[37]

37 This is calculated by applying the actual eligibility rate achieved for successfully screened addresses (12.5%) to the total non-deadwood addresses issued for screening with unknown eligibility (47,917) to give an estimate of 5,994 eligible households, from which 3,029 interviews were achieved which represents a response rate of 51%.

Table 5.9 Response rate and non-response outcomes 10-15 year old survey, 2018-19 CSEW

	N	% of	% of	% of eligible
TOTAL ADDRESSES FOR SCREENING	**54,834**	***100***		
Core deadwood addresses	5,303			
TOTAL ELIGIBLE ADDRESSES FOR SCREENING	**49,531**	***100***		
No screening attempted (eligibility unknown)	15,143	*27.6*		
Screening information refused (eligibility unknown)	0	*0.0*		
Total unknown eligibility	**15,143**	***27.6***		
Total households screened for 10-15 year olds	**34,388**	***69.4***	***100***	
Screened households with no 10-15 year old	30,061	*60.7*	*87.4*	
Screened households with a 10-15 year old	4,327	*8.7*	*12.6*	
Total screened households with a 10-15 year old	**4,327**		***100***	
10-15 year old in household, no interview required	0		*0*	
10-15 year old in household, interview required	4,327		*100*	
Total households where interview required	**4,327**			***100***
No contact with selected respondent	102			*2.4*
No contact with parent/guardian	37			*0.9*
Total non-contact	**139**			***3.2***
Office refusal	1			*0.0*
Parent/guardian permission refusal	774			*17.9*
Personal refusal	276			*6.4*
Proxy refusal	70			*1.6*
Contact made, no specific appointment	79			*1.8*
Total refusal	**1,200**			***27.7***
Broken appointment	27			*0.6*
Temporarily ill/incapacitated	3			*0.0*
Physically or mentally unable	47			*1.1*
Away/in hospital	26			*0.6*
Inadequate English	4			*0.0*
Other unsuccessful	30			*0.7*
Total other unsuccessful	**137**			***3.2***
TOTAL UNPRODUCTIVE	**1,476**	***2.8***		***34.1***
Full interviews	2,851			*65.9*
Partial interviews	0			*0.0*
TOTAL INTERVIEWS	**2,851**			**65.9**

5.13.1 Core response rates by Government Office Region

Table 5.10 shows the different response rates and reasons for non-response achieved by Government Office Region in 2018-19. This shows that across regions the response rate ranged from 77% in the North East to 66% in London. The lower response rate achieved in London was due to a slightly higher than average non-contact rate (8%) compared with other regions. Lower response rates in London are a problem that is common to most major surveys, although the response achieved in London has improved over recent years.

Table 5.10 Core sample response rates and non-response by Government Office Region, 2018-19 CSEW

		Non-contact	Refusal	Other unproductive	Achieved interviews
		Percentage of eligible addresses:			
North East	%	5.6	13.0	4.5	76.9
North West	%	3.8	19.3	4.9	72.0
Yorkshire & The Humber	%	3.5	19.3	4.7	72.5
East Midlands	%	3.9	22.9	6.5	66.7
West Midlands	%	5.4	19.7	7.8	67.0
East of England	%	4.0	21.8	6.8	67.4
London	%	8.3	19.6	6.3	65.8
South East	%	3.1	22.2	4.7	69.9
South West	%	3.1	23.3	6.2	67.4
Wales	%	2.8	17.6	5.5	74.2

5.13.2 Core response rate by Police Force Area

As outlined in section 1.1 the aim was to achieve a minimum of 625 interviews in each PFA, with larger sample sizes in the most populous areas. In order to achieve this sample size within each PFA the amount of sample issued was based on actual average deadwood rates and response rates over the period 2008-2010.

Table 5.11 below shows the actual number of interviews achieved in each PFA and the response rates. This shows that in a number of areas, the target number of achieved interviews exceeded 625, while in other areas the number of achieved interviews fell slightly short. This is explained simply by the fact that the actual eligibility and response rates achieved in certain Areas in 2018-19 were slightly different (either higher or lower) from the figures used to estimate the amount of sample to issue.

Table 5.11 Core sample achieved interviews and response rates by PFA, 2018-19 CSEW

PFA	Target	Achieved	Response rate
PFA	**Target**	**Achieved**	**Response rate**
	N	***N***	***%***
Avon & Somerset	850	803	68.8
Bedfordshire	625	587	68.8
Cambridgeshire	625	643	69.1
Cheshire	625	651	73.3
Cleveland	625	655	76.0
Cumbria	625	650	73.5
Derbyshire	625	603	70.0
Devon & Cornwall	943	906	68.1
Dorset	625	628	69.0
Durham	625	654	78.9
Dyfed Powys	625	596	74.2
Essex	903	929	66.0
Gloucestershire	625	517	61.0
Greater Manchester	1,410	1,424	71.6
Gwent	625	657	77.8
Hampshire	992	1,013	75.8
Hertfordshire	625	577	62.9
Humberside	625	683	76.1
Kent	893	891	67.9
Lancashire	774	787	74.7
Leicestershire	625	575	60.1
Lincolnshire	625	576	67.6
Merseyside	903	889	68.5
Metropolitan and City of London	3,899	4,125	65.8
Norfolk	625	652	72.3
North Wales	625	603	71.9
North Yorkshire	625	617	70.8
Northamptonshire	625	642	68.2
Northumbria	781	751	76.0
Nottinghamshire	625	611	68.0
South Wales	678	689	73.1
South Yorkshire	708	661	66.8
Staffordshire	625	590	71.7
Suffolk	625	625	66.3
Surrey	625	674	74.1
Sussex	853	817	65.1
Thames Valley	1,146	1,097	68.2
Warwickshire	625	631	70.5
West Mercia	625	566	66.7
West Midlands	1,355	1,334	63.9
West Yorkshire	1,162	1,197	75.0
Wiltshire	625	612	68.8

5.13.3 Core response rates by type of area and type of property

Since large administrative areas such as Government Office Regions contain a variety of different types of area it is useful to examine response to the survey broken down by area type. Table 5.12 shows the response rates and reasons for non-response by different types of area, showing that overall response rates tended to be lower in areas categorised as inner city compared with non inner city areas (66% and 70% respectively). This difference in response rate explains why the current CSEW data includes a weight to correct for differential response rates between those areas defined as inner city and non-inner city (see section 8.4).

Similarly, the response rate in urban areas was slightly lower compared with that achieved in rural areas (69% and 73% respectively). Response also varied significantly by ACORN[38] Category, being highest in areas classified as 'Affluent achievers' (72%) and lowest in areas classified as 'Rising Prosperity' (65%). There was similar variation in response by Output Area Classification, ranging from 74% in 'Rural residents' to 63% in 'Ethnicity central'. Looking at the differences in response rates by types of area shows how most of the response differential is due to variation in the non-contact rate, while the refusal rate tends to be fairly consistent. Thus, while the refusal rate varied between 18% and 21% in the different types of areas shown in Table 5.12, the non-contact rate varied from 2% to 12%.

38 For details of ACORN categories please see: http://acorn.caci.co.uk/downloads/Acorn-User-guide.pdf

Table 5.12 Core sample response rates and non-response by types of area, 2018-19 CSEW

	Non-contact	Refusal	Other unproductive	Achieved interviews
	Percentage of eligible addresses			
	%	%	%	%
Inner city[1]	9.8	17.8	6.1	66.3
Non-inner city	3.8	20.6	5.8	69.8
Urban[2]	4.9	20.6	6.1	68.5
Rural	2.7	19.5	4.8	73.1
ACORN Category				
Affluent achievers	2.3	20.8	4.5	72.3
Rising Prosperity	9.5	20.1	5.7	64.7
Comfortably Communities	2.8	21.0	5.1	71.0
Financially stretched	4.6	20.3	6.9	68.3
Urban adversity	7.0	18.7	7.5	66.9
Output Area Classification				
Rural residents	2.2	19.8	4.4	73.5
Cosmopolitans	12.5	18.2	6.3	63.0
Ethnicity central	12.4	18.2	6.9	62.5
Multicultural metropolitans	5.2	19.1	8.5	67.2
Urbanites	4.1	21.5	5.4	69.0
Suburbanites	2.2	22.2	4.6	71.0
Constrained city dwellers	5.1	20.4	6.5	68.0
Hard pressed living	3.6	19.4	6.2	70.8

[1] Inner city is based on the CSEW definition that has been used for many years. See section 8.4 for more details.

[2] This is based on the ONS definition of urban-rural areas, where urban is classed as 'urban –sparse' and 'urban –less sparse' and all other areas are classed as rural

Part of the CSEW assignment involved the interviewer collecting some details about the area and about the specific issued address. Since this information was collected for all residential addresses, whether or not an interview was obtained, it is possible to analyse response rates according to this data. Of most interest is how response varies first, by the type of property and second, by the type of area.

Table 5.13 shows how response rates on the 2018-19 survey varied according to the type of property, ranging from 72% among detached and semi-detached houses to 62% among flats.

The differential response rates achieved at different types of flats shows the impact on response rates of two particular aspects of flats, namely whether or not a property has a communal entrance and whether or not the communal entrance is lockable (e.g. controlled entry phone system). Not surprisingly, flats with communal entrances that had controlled entry systems were the most difficult type of property for interviewers to gain response. In 2018-19, the response rate at these types of property was 60% compared with 67% for flats with their own (non-communal) entrances. Flats with locked entrances had a higher than average level of non-contact (13%). This highlights the difficulty faced by interviewers in trying to gain an interview at an address where they are unable to make direct face-to-face contact with people, often having to communicate via intercom systems.

Table 5.13 Core sample response rates and non-response by types of property (recorded by interviewers), 2018-19 CSEW

	Non-contact	Refusal	Other unproductive	Achieved interviews
	Percentage of eligible addresses:			
	%	%	%	%
Detached/semi-detached house	2.4	20.6	4.9	72.2
Terraced house	4.4	19.6	6.4	69.6
Maisonette	8.3	16.4	9.0	66.4
Flats with:				
Own entrance	7.0	17.6	8.0	67.4
Non-lockable communal entrance	5.7	14.6	10.4	69.3
Lockable communal entrance	13.0	19.9	7.1	60.1
All types of flat	***11.3***	***19.1***	***7.4***	***62.2***

Apart from the actual type of property, interviewers were also asked to record their general observations about the area immediately surrounding each issued address with respect to a number of characteristics including how common rubbish or litter was, how common vandalism and graffiti was and how common run-down houses were. These might be considered to be an indication of the degree of physical disorder within a particular area, although these observations are clearly open to a high degree of subjectivity. Table 5.14 shows how response rates differed across reach type of property/ area.

Table 5.14 Core sample response rate by evidence of physical disorder (recorded by interviewer), 2018-19 CSEW

	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common
How common is…	*%*	*%*	*%*	*%*
Litter or rubbish lying around	67.1	66.7	68.6	71.2
Vandalism, graffiti or damage to property	68.9	70.5	68.2	70.3
Homes in poor condition or run down	71.0	66.0	68.4	70.7

5.14 Response to the self-completion questionnaire

The last part of the core questionnaire involved a self-completion module which was asked of all respondents aged 16-74. In 2018-19 there were four self-completion modules on the survey:

- Use of illicit drugs and drinking behaviour
- Gangs and personal security (Groups A and B aged 16-29 years old)
- Experience of domestic violence, sexual victimisation, and stalking
- Experience of abuse during childhood

Although respondents were encouraged to use the computer themselves, if they did not want to use it for some reason, interviewers were allowed to administer the modules provided that no-one else was present in the room. Where the self-completion part of the survey was administered by the interviewer the domestic violence, sexual victimisation and stalking modules were not completed, since these questions were considered too sensitive to be read out by the interviewer.

Table 5.15 shows that 96% of eligible respondents in the core sample answered the self-completion module, with 91% of them entering their answers directly in to the laptop themselves and 5% asking the interviewer to enter their answers for them.

Table 5.15 Response to the self-completion module, 2018-19

	Core sample
	%
Refused	4.3
Completed by interviewer	5.0
Accepted by respondent	90.7
Overall self-completion response	***95.7***
Base	***29,583***

Table 5.16 shows how response to the self-completion questionnaire varied according to the demographic characteristics of adult respondents.

There was no difference between men and women in terms of response to the self-completion. Older respondents were more likely than younger ones to ask the interviewer to enter their answers for them (9.2% of respondents aged 60 or over compared with 2.3% of 16-24 year olds).

Some of the most noticeable differences were between respondents from different ethnic groups. Only 3.9% of White respondents refused to do the self-completion compared with 7.5% of Asian respondents and 9.1% of respondent who belong to an other ethnic group. Black, Asian and 'other ethnicity' respondents were more likely than White respondents to ask the interviewer to enter their answers for them.

There were also some differences by socio-economic classification, with respondents from routine and manual occupations being slightly less likely than those from managerial and professional occupations to answer the self-completion (94.4% compared with 97.4%). Refusal rates were highest for respondents who have never worked or are long-term unemployed (11.3%). Respondents who have never worked or are long-term unemployed were also more likely than those from managerial and professional occupations to ask the interviewer to enter their answers for them (14.1% and 2.1% respectively).

Table 5.16 Response to the self-completion questionnaire by socio-demographic characteristics of respondents (core sample), 2018-19 CSEW

	Refused	Completed by interviewer	Accepted by respondent[1]	*Overall self-completion response*	*Bases:*
	%	*%*	*%*	*%*	***N***
Sex					
Male	4.5	5.2	90.3	***95.5***	*13,606*
Female	4.1	4.9	90.9	***95.8***	*15,977*
Age					
16-24	3.4	2.3	94.4	***96.7***	*2,171*
25-34	3.7	2.6	93.7	***96.3***	*5,054*
35-44	4.6	3.2	92.2	***95.4***	*5,542*
45-59	4.4	4.4	91.2	***95.6***	*8,686*
60 or over	4.7	9.2	86.1	***95.3***	*8,130*
Ethnicity					
White	3.9	4.7	91.5	***96.2***	*26,002*
Mixed	4.4	3.6	92.0	***95.6***	*364*
Asian	7.5	8.9	83.7	***92.6***	*2,000*
Black	6.5	6.7	86.8	***93.5***	*876*
Other ethnic group	9.1	6.6	84.3	***90.9***	*274*
NS-SEC					
Higher managerial, administrative & professional	2.6	2.1	95.3	***97.4***	*11,069*
Intermediate occupations	3.7	4.8	91.5	***96.3***	*6,697*
Routine & manual	5.7	7.8	86.6	***94.4***	*9,645*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	11.3	14.1	74.6	***88.7***	*938*

[1] Respondent used the laptop on their own

Table 5.17 shows the reasons given by respondents either for refusing the self-completion module or for asking the interviewer to enter their answers for them.

Running out of time was the most common reason cited for respondents refusing to complete the self-completion (mentioned by 41%). A dislike of computers was the most common reason why respondents asked the interviewer to enter their answers for them (mentioned by 44%).

Table 5.17 Reasons for refusing self-completion questionnaire or for completion by interviewer (core sample), 2018-19 CSEW

	Refused	Completed by interviewer	Total
	%	%	%
Don't like computers	16.8	43.6	31.3
Ran out of time	41.1	13.2	25.9
Couldn't be bothered	3.8	3.8	3.8
Language problems	11.9	10.7	11.3
Children in room	8.7	3.4	5.8
Disability	3.3	8.6	6.2
Eyesight problems	3.7	11.6	8.0
Respondent unwell	7.4	10.4	9.0
Interview already too long	24.3	6.7	14.7
Could not read/write	2.8	5.7	4.4
Confidentiality worries	5.2	2.9	4.0
Other people in room	3.4	1.3	2.2
Objected to study	2.4	0.5	1.3
Other reasons	12.7	10.6	11.5
Bases:	*1,276*	*1,487*	*2,790*

Percentages add up to more than 100% since more than one answer could be coded at this question

5.15 Maintaining data quality

As part of the standard quality assurances, all interviewers working on the survey are monitored closely. If an underperforming interviewer is identified they are offered additional training and will accompanied by an experienced supervisor on their next assignment, who can offer advice and support.

As well as achieving a representative number of interviews, Kantar Public also strive to ensure that the data collected is robust and collected in a consistent manner. Therefore, Kantar Public conduct interviewer quality

checks on a quarterly basis. This involves collating all responses across a number of key indicators (e.g. the victimisation module, re-contact questions) and identifying if any of these responses fall outside the expected range. Interviewers who then consistently collect data that is outside of the expected range are then flagged for remedial action, such as being warned about performance, further discussions with their supervisor and in extreme cases, being removed from the interviewer panel.

5.16 Full and Partial Interviews

For a core interview to be regarded as valid, respondents had to answer to the end of the screener questions. Any interview which was abandoned before the end of the screener questions was not regarded as useable and was not put on the data file.

An interview was counted as a full interview for the core sample if the respondent completed to the end of the demographics module. If the interview was stopped before the end of the demographics module it was coded as a partial interview. Full and partial interviews were recorded separately in the field figures.

5.17 Conducting fieldwork in Wales

While there was no difference in procedure to how the interview was carried out, if a respondent required the interview to be carried out in Welsh, a Welsh-speaking interviewer could translate the survey script into Welsh for respondents.

In line with the Welsh Language Act 1993, we ensure that vital survey documents can be understood by Welsh-speaking respondents. Therefore, documents that gave important survey information and were mandatory for each household to receive were translated into Welsh.

The following documents had a Welsh translation:

- Advance letter (translation provided on reverse of English letter)
- Adult survey leaflet
- Adult thankyou leaflet
- Youth permission letter for 16-17 years olds

6. Data processing

6.1 Offence coding

The CSEW Offence Coding System was developed for the 1982 CSEW to match as closely as possible the way incidents were classified by the police. The CSEW counts crime according to the victim's account of events, rather than requiring criminal intent to be proven. This is reflected in how the police record crimes under the National Crime Recording Standard using the Counting Rules[39].

In order to classify offences, detailed information is collected about the incidents reported by respondents in the Victimisation Modules. Once the data are returned to the office, all Victimisation Modules are reviewed by specially trained coders to determine whether what has been reported represents a crime or not and, if so, what offence code should be assigned to the crime.

Apart from some minor changes, the code frame and the instructions to coders for the core survey have remained stable since 1982. The operational procedures used for assigning codes on the 2018-19 survey have been in place since 2001. In October 2015 the coding system was updated to include the classification of fraud and cyber offences. This change did not affect the way in which non-fraud incidents were coded.

The coding manual itself is reviewed on an annual basis, it was significantly revised in 2010 to incorporate the instructions for coding offences against 10 to 15 year olds and again in 2015 to incorporate the instructions for coding fraud and cyber offences. The majority of updates to the coding manual are minor modifications to account for new scenarios that evolve. However, in October 2018, a more significant update was incorporated to change the classification of offences related to identity theft. Prior to the change these incidents were recorded as a computer misuse offence through unauthorised access to the victim's personal details. After the change was applied these offences were recorded as fraud offences 'other fraud' reflecting the fraudulent use of a victims details to apply for a loan or another type of credit agreement.

During 2018-19, the Offence Coding System consisted of the following steps:

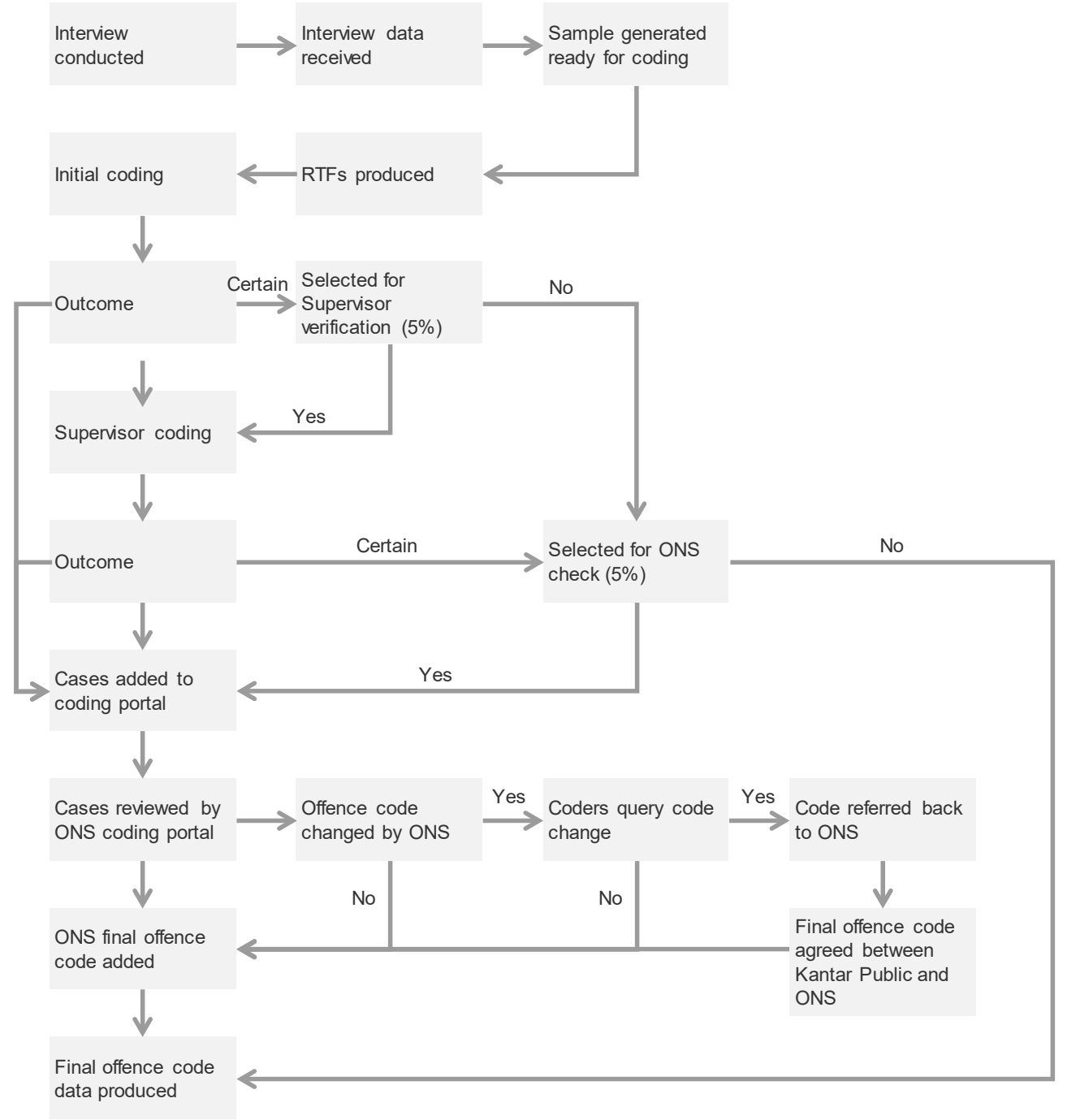
1. For each Victimisation Module a summary was produced drawing together the key information from the module into a single document.
2. In addition to these summaries the coders used a specially developed computer assisted questionnaire to help them arrive at a final offence code for each Victimisation Module.
3. A supervisor checked any codes that the original coder was uncertain about. Additionally, 5% of codes where the coder was certain of the outcome were also checked as a further quality check. These are systematically selected from all cases that have been coded (i.e. every n*th* case) in a particular period.
4. Researchers at the Office for National Statistics checked:
    - Any codes that Kantar Public were uncertain about
    - Certain types of incident that were automatically referred (e.g. arson)

39 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/340315/count-general-july-2014.pdf

- A proportion (5% for non-fraud and 10% for fraud) of certain codes as part of a quality control check

The result of this process was that every Victimisation Module had a final offence code assigned to it. A flow chart of the Offence Coding System is shown in Figure 6.1 and the offence coding system is explained in more detail below.

Figure 6.1 CSEW Offence Coding Flowchart



6.2 The automatically generated offence code

In 1996 a programme was introduced that automatically generated an offence code based on the answers to a number of pre-coded variables in the Victimisation Module.

An automatic code cannot be generated in all cases and in around three in ten cases each year a code cannot be generated. Coders have always been instructed to largely ignore the automatic code and code independently (using the automated code as a check only). As such in 2012-13 it was decided to remove the automatically generated code.

6.3 The coding task

Coders are provided with a summary of the key variables from each Victimisation Module and this information forms the basis of the coding.

Coders use a specially designed computer assisted questionnaire to carry out the coding. The questionnaire asks the coders certain questions about the nature of the offence. The questionnaire takes account of the major rules that apply to offence coding (such as the priority of codes), and by answering the questions based on the information provided in the Victimisation Module, the coders reach an offence code.

All coders were personally briefed about the offence coding. The coders were also provided with a coding manual. This manual is similar to the one used in previous years of the CSEW but was revised in 2010 to incorporate the coding guidelines for the 10 to 15 year old survey and again in 2015 to incorporate the fraud and cyber crime classification. The manual contains all the rules that govern offence coding. The manual also provides flow-charts that show how the coding questionnaire works, so that coders can see how they reached a particular offence code on the basis of the answers that they input. This can be found in Appendix I in Volume 2 of the 2018-19 Technical Report.

When the coder reaches an offence code, they can say whether they are certain or uncertain that this is the right code. Any Victimisation Module which the coder is uncertain about is automatically referred to their supervisor for checking. In addition, the supervisor checks 5% of codes which coders were certain about.

6.4 Office for National Statistics coding

All cases where the coders are uncertain about the correct code to assign are automatically referred to ONS.

In addition to this, 5% of all codes which Kantar Public were certain about were selected to be sent to ONS for quality control checking (10% for fraud cases). These were selected in a systematic fashion by selecting every n*th* case in each two-week period.

All offence codes checks carried out by researchers at ONS took place through an online offence coding portal. Victimisation modules for checking by ONS were uploaded to the portal every week. The offence coding portal contains the unique serial number of each victim form, the code that the coder (and supervisor if applicable) had given the incident, how certain the coder (and supervisor) was about the coding, and any notes that the coder added about why they were uncertain. The summary document providing the key variables from the Victimisation Module was also available from the portal.

Researchers at ONS coded each of the Victimisation Modules sent to them on the offence coding portal and added any comments they had on each case. These codes then appeared on the offence coding portal (so that the coders could see the changes that had been made).

Particular attention was paid to cases where ONS changed a code that Kantar Public coders had marked as "certain". If the Kantar Public coders disagreed with such a coding decision, this was flagged up in the coding portal to Kantar Public researchers and ONS researchers for further consideration and discussion.

In total 2,113 cases were sent to ONS for checking as part of the 2018-19 survey, which represented about 17% of all adult Victimisation Modules (both traditional and fraud cases). Overall 1,507 traditional cases were sent to ONS for checking (19% of all traditional victimisation modules) and 606 fraud cases (15% of all fraud victimisation modules).

Of the 1,507 traditional victimisation Modules sent to ONS:

- 124 were automatically referred to ONS (Code R). This covers cases of aggravated burglary, duplicate cases and cases where the Victimisation Module was invalid;
- 152 were cases where the Kantar Public coder was not certain about the code; which were also automatically referred to ONS for checking (Code U);
- 564 were part of the quality control check (Code Q); and
- 577 were related Victimisation Modules (Code AF). To ensure that those checking offence codes had complete information all the Victimisation Modules belonging to an individual respondent were sent to ONS, rather than just the single Module under consideration.

Of the 1,507 Victimisation Modules sent to ONS 93 cases had their code changed by ONS, representing 6% of all cases sent. This level of change has been fairly static across survey years suggesting a degree of stability in the offence coding process.

In all cases where ONS changed a code that Kantar Public coders or supervisors had been certain about, this was double checked and verified by Kantar Public upon return of the coding from ONS. Where Kantar Public did not agree with the ONS decision cases were referred back to ONS for re-checking. Out of all cases referred the ONS code was upheld in 56 cases (4%). In three cases, neither the Kantar Public or ONS code was deemed to be correct and a new code was applied.

The codes changed by ONS according to the categories outlined above were as follows:

- in three cases the offence was coded for referral to the ONS; as this is not a valid code this was changed in all cases;
- in 48 cases where the module was judged to be invalid by Kantar Public coders three codes were changed (6%);
- in 76 cases referred as duplicates, three were changed by ONS (4%);
- in 151 cases where Kantar Public coders were uncertain, 17 (11%) were changed by the ONS;
- in 652 cases sent for quality control, 13 (2%) were changed by ONS; and
- in 577 related cases, 23 (4%) were changed by ONS.

Fraud cases were coded separately and according to the new coding guidance developed specifically for cases of fraud. A higher proportion of cases were sent to ONS for review (10%)

In total 606 fraud cases were sent to ONS for checking as part of the 2018-19 survey.

Of the Victimisation Modules sent to ONS:

- 36 were automatically referred to ONS (Code R). This covers cases of aggravated burglary, duplicate cases and cases where the Victimisation Module was invalid;

- 170 were cases where the Kantar Public coder was not certain about the code; which were also automatically referred to ONS for checking (Code U);
- 291 were part of the quality control check (Code Q); and
- 109 were related Victimisation Modules (Code AF). To ensure that those checking offence codes had complete information all the Victimisation Modules belonging to an individual respondent were sent to ONS, rather than just the single Module under consideration.

Of the 606 fraud victimisation modules sent to ONS, 22 cases had their code changed by ONS, representing 4% of all cases sent.

Out of all fraud cases referred the ONS code was upheld in 12 cases (2%). In one case neither the Kantar Public or ONS code was deemed to be correct and a new code was applied.

The codes changed by ONS according to the categories outlined above were as follows:

- in 20 cases where the module was judged to be invalid by Kantar Public coders no codes were changed;
- in 16 cases referred as duplicates, no codes were changed by ONS;
- in 170 cases where Kantar Public coders were uncertain, 9 (5%) were changed by the ONS;
- in 291 cases sent for quality control 3 (1%) were changed by ONS; and
- in 109 related cases, one case was changed by ONS (1%) by ONS.

6.5 Final Offence Code

The SPSS data set delivered to ONS includes all the offence codes that have been given to each Victimisation Module at every stage of the coding process. This allows a complete history of each case to be maintained at all times. The final offence code is derived using a priority ordering system, whereby the Office for National Statistics code takes priority over the supervisor code, which takes priority over the original coder code. The variables supplied to ONS are:

VOFFENCE Code assigned by the original coder

SOFFENCE Code assigned by the supervisor

FINLOFFC Code assigned by the Office for National Statistics research team

OFFENCE Final offence code

6.6 Checks on final offence code

During the creation of the SPSS data sets some further consistency checks are run on the final offence codes, checking these against key pre-coded variables in the Victimisation Module. The purpose of this is to highlight cases where some of the pre-coded data seems potentially anomalous with the final offence code. Such anomalies can arise because sometimes the information reported by the respondent is not consistent. In particular, there may be inconsistencies between the verbatim description of the incident and subsequent pre-coded questions. While interviewers are carefully briefed to try and be aware of such inconsistencies arising during the interview it is inevitable that some will be missed. Furthermore, consistency checks within the actual questionnaire script to try and pick up anomalies are not possible when a verbatim description is involved.

The consistency checks carried out are as follows:

- Assaults where no force or violence was recorded as having been used
- Burglary where entry to the property was recorded to be authorised
- Car thefts where no car was recorded as being stolen, or where the police were not informed
- Sexual assaults where there was no sexual element to the assault recorded
- Snatch thefts where the item stolen was not recorded as being held or carried
- Other thefts where the item stolen was recorded as being held or carried
- Wounding where no injury was recorded as being sustained
- In scope offences where the offender was perceived by victim to be mentally ill
- Thefts where nothing has been recorded as having been stolen
- Vandalism where no damage has been recorded
- Threats where no threat has been recorded

Further checks were added in 2015-16 to check the consistency of the fraud coding:

- Computer virus reported but offence not classified as a computer virus
- Computer virus but no virus reported
- Unauthorised access to personal information with loss of money reported
- Fraud with no loss but a loss has been reported
- Check that the respondent has been correctly identified as a specific intended victim
- Cyber flag checks where inconsistent reporting is evident
    - Computer virus but no cyber element reported
    - Classified as a cyber crime but no cyber element reported
    - Not classified as a cyber crime but a cyber element reported.

All cases that fail these checks are examined individually by a researcher and, if changes are required the revised code is reviewed by a coding supervisor. Where clear anomalies in the data do exist, it is up to the judgment of the researchers to decide which bits of information should be prioritised in arriving at the final agreed offence code. In such cases, greater credence tends to be given to a good verbatim description of the incident over the answers to specific pre-coded questions where for example anomalies may be a result of interviewer mis-keying.

Experience of running these checks shows that most flagged cases do have the correct offence codes, but a few may be amended each quarter as a result of this additional check.

6.7 Variability test

In addition to the verification measures outlined above regular coder variability tests are undertaken by the entire coding team across Kantar Public and ONS every three to four years. The latest test was conducted in 2017 and is reported in the 2017-18 CSEW Technical Report.

6.8 Other coding

In addition to the Offence coding, coders also looked at all questions where an "other –specify" had been given as an answer. The aim of this exercise, commonly known as back coding, was to see whether the answer given could actually be coded into one of the original pre-coded response options. Coding was done in Ascribe, a Windows based coding package.

Coders were provided with the code frames used in the questionnaire as a starting point. Since most of the questions have been used in previous years of the survey, the code frames were already well developed and there was little need to add new codes to the frames. However, if the coding supervisor felt an extra code was needed, this was flagged up to researchers who approved any changes before they were implemented.

6.9 Coding of occupation and socio-economic classification

Occupation details were collected for all respondents, either relating to their current job or to their last job if the respondent was not currently employed but had worked at some time in the past. Occupational details of the Household Reference Person were also collected, if this was not the same person as the respondent.

Occupations were coded using the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010). All occupational coding was done centrally by specialist coders once the data were returned by interviewers. Coding was done using CASCOT, a package widely used to code occupation, with coders using the manuals for reference.

As well as occupation codes, National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) was added to the file for all respondents and Household Reference Persons. NS-SEC categories were derived automatically using an algorithm which was developed from the documentation provided by the Office for National Statistics. Both the NS-SEC operational categories and the NS-SEC analytical categories were derived.

Details of the NS-SEC categories can be found in Appendix J of Volume 2. Coders were provided with the code frames used in the questionnaire as a starting point. Since most of the questions have been used in previous years of the survey, the code frames were already well developed and there was little need to add new codes to the frames. However, if the coding supervisor felt an extra code was needed, this was flagged up to researchers who approved any changes before they were implemented.

6.10 Data processing on the 10 to 15 survey

The offence coding system used for the 10 to 15 year olds survey was based on the system designed for the core survey but was adapted to be suitable for the types of incidents experienced by 10 to 15 year olds. Full details of the development of the coding system can be found in the Development report.

6.11 Office for National Statistics coding for 10 to 15 year old survey

As with the core survey all cases which the coders are uncertain about are referred to ONS for further verification. In addition, 10% of all codes which Kantar Public were certain about were selected and sent to the Office for National Statistics for quality control checking. This is a higher proportion of cases than is sent for the core survey which reflects the fact that the offence coding system has been developed relatively recently and requires additional quality checks to ensure all scenarios have been covered in the guidance. In total, 215 cases were sent to ONS for checking as part of the 2018-19 10 to 15 year old survey.

Of the victimisation modules sent to ONS:

- 28 were automatically referred to ONS. This covers cases including any sexual element, duplicate cases and cases where the victimisation module was invalid;
- 17 cases where the Kantar Public coder was not certain about the code;
- 81 were part of the quality control check; and
- 89 were related victimisation modules

Of the 215 victimisation modules referred to ONS 2 had their code changed by ONS, representing 1% of all cases sent.

The codes changed by ONS according to the categories outlined were as follows:

- No cases were coded for referral to the ONS;
- In 16 cases referred as duplicates no cases were changed;
- In 12 cases referred as invalid no cases were changed;
- Of the 17 cases where Kantar Public coders were uncertain no cases were changed ;
- Of 81 cases sent as part of the quality control check two cases had their codes changed (2%); and
- Of the 89 related forms no cases had their codes changed .

In all cases where ONS changed a code the code was reviewed by the Kantar Public coders.

6.12 Final offence code

The SPSS set delivered to ONS includes all the offence codes that have been given to each victimisation Module at every stage of the coding process. It also includes an additional variable 'Offclass' which defines whether an incident is classified as a 'relatively minor' incident or as a 'relatively serious' incident. This classification is not part of the coding process but is derived in SPSS based on answers to a small set of questions coded by the coders covering:

- Whether there was INTENTION to steal, hurt or damage
- Whether the victim knew the offender
- The level of any hurt inflicted or cost of items stole or damaged[40]

40 The guidelines for defining the level of hurt inflicted or cost of any damage or theft are included in the coding manual in Volume II of the 2011/12 Technical Report (Appendix H, pages 9 and 10).

An additional variable Offclass2 is included in the dataset (added in 2013-14) which classifies the offence as a ‘relatively minor’ incident or as a ‘relatively serious’ incident based on the responses to questions about intent added to the questionnaire in April 2012 as well as the coded answers given.

The same consistency checks as are run on the adult data are run on the 10 to 15 data to check the offence code.

7. Data Output

7.1 Introduction

The main outputs provided to ONS are SPSS data files that are delivered on a quarterly basis. Separate data files are provided for the core sample and the 10 to 15 survey sample. For each type of sample, two data files are provided: the Non Victim File and the Victim File.

The **Non Victim File (NVF)** is produced at the level of the individual respondent and contains all questionnaire data and associated variables, except for information that is collected in the Victimisation Modules. Data for both victims and non-victims are included on the Non Victim File.

The **Victim File (VF)** is produced at the level of the individual incident and contains all the data collected in the Victimisation Modules. Thus, an individual respondent who reported three crimes and completed three Victimisation Modules would have three separate records in the Victim File. All generated Victimisation Modules were included on the file, including cases where the module either had been suspended or where the reference period was out of scope. Although such records contain no information and are not used for analysis, it is useful to keep these on the file to monitor the number of modules that fall into these categories.

7.2 Delivery of data output

During 2018-19 survey, four data files were supplied to ONS on a quarterly basis (April 2018 to March 2019). Data was supplied on a 12-month rolling basis, meaning that each new data delivery was updated by adding the newest quarter of data and deleting the oldest quarter of data.

In addition to the achieved sample, a data file of the entire 2018-19 issued sample was supplied to ONS alongside the annual April 2018-March 2019 data file. This contained information on every issued address such as the final outcome, the screening outcomes, the observational data collected by interviewers, sample variables and geo-demographic variables.

Data was delivered six weeks after the end of each quarterly fieldwork period. Each quarterly data delivery included interviews that were **achieved** in each specific 12-month period, rather than those that were **issued** in a specific time period. Thus, the four sets of quarterly data files delivered in 2018-19 covered all the relevant interviews achieved in the following periods:

- July 2017 – June 2018
- October 2017 – September 2018
- January 2018– December 2018
- April 2018 – March 2019[41]

41 The April 2018 – March 2019 data file is the data on which the 2018-19annual crime figures are based and is the basis of the file deposited at the UK Data Archive.

7.3 Content of SPSS data file

The SPSS data files delivered to the Office for National Statistics contain various types of variables. The main types of variables contained on the files are:

- **Questionnaire variables** (NVF and VF).
- **Geo-demographic variables** (NVF only). All interviews had a set of pre-specified geo-demographic variables attached to them.
- **Observational variables** (NVF only). All interviews had the observational data collected by interviewers in the Electronic Contact Sheet attached to them (see Appendix C in Volume 2) These variables are included in the quarterly data files.
- **Coding variables** (NVF and VF). On the Non Victim File, SOC2010 codes are included for both the respondent and the Household Reference Person. Additionally, NS-SEC for both the respondent and the Household Reference Person are included. On the Victim File, a full set of offence codes are attached as outlined in Chapter 6.
- **Derived variables** (NVF and VF). Many derived variables were also added to the file. These consisted primarily of 2 types; flag variables and classificatory variables
- **Flag variables** (NVF and VF) that identify, for example, the type of sample, the part-sample module split and sub-split, the date of interview, the month of issue, whether a partial or full interview, whether a victim or non-victim, etc. On the Victim File, flag variables include whether the record was a Long or Short Victimisation Module, whether it was a Series or a Single incident, and whether it was inside or outside the reference period.
- **Classificatory variables** (NVF only) derived from the data. These included standard classifications such as ONS harmonised variables, banded age groups, ethnic groups, income groups, etc.
- **Weighting variables** (NVF only).

7.4 Conventions used on SPSS Data Files

In creating the 2018-19 data files great attention was paid to ensuring as much consistency as possible was maintained with previous years of the survey.

7.5 Case identifier

The case identifier was required to be similar to that used on previous years of the survey but also had to be designed to meet the requirements of a continuous survey.

On the Non-Victim File, where each individual case or record represents an individual respondent, the unique case identifier (ROWLABEL) is an 8 or 9 digit number constructed as follows:

	Column position	Values
Year of issue	1-2	1-18
Area point number	3-6	1000-9999
Address number	7-9	01-40
Screen number[42]	9	0-9

42 Screen numbers are used to identify the type of sample. '0' indicates a core sample case and '8' indicates an interview with a 10 to 15 year old.

On the Victim File, where each individual case or record represents a Victimisation Module or incident, the unique case identifier (MATCH) is a 10-digit number, which is identical to ROWLABEL with the addition of the Victimisation Module number:

	Column position	Values
Year of issue	1-2	1-18
Area point number	3-6	1000-9999
Address number	7-8	01-40
Screen number[43]	9	0-9
Victimisation Module number	10	1-6

7.6 Naming conventions

Variable names were kept the same as on the previous surveys wherever possible. Consistency is particularly important on a continuous survey where data from one survey year is combined with data from a previous survey year as described in section 7.2. However, this means it is also important to systematically document changes to questions over time to avoid confusion amongst users. For example, small changes to a question from one year to the next (such as adding an extra code to the code frame) can create the possibility of wrongly merging data that appears similar but, in fact, is not. To avoid such situations, the variable names on the 2018-19 data file were changed to reflect any variables where such changes had been introduced between 2017-18 and 2018-19 (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Changes in variables between 2017-18 and 2018-19 survey

Module	2017-18 variable	2018-19	Reason for change
Performance of The Criminal Justice System	pcccon2a- j	pcccon4a - l	**Change to code frame**
Self-Completion Module: Drug Use And Drinking	alcsourcea - j	alcsource2a - l	**Change to code frame**
Self-Completion Module: Drug Use And Drinking	alcprel2	alcprel3	**Change to code frame**

43 Screen numbers are used to identify the type of sample. '0' indicates a core sample case and '8' indicates an interview with a 10 to 15 year old.

End Of Interview Administration	followup	followup1 & followup4	**Change to question wording**
		Core Victim File	
Victim Form	whyhap3a - s	whyhap4a - t	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	typsec5a - l	typsec6a - m	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	offrel3	offrel4	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	offrel3a - q	offrel4a - r	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	whast10a - ss	whast11a - tt	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	vehage	vehage	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehown1	vehown1	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehmain1	vehmain1	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehkeys	vehkeys	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehkey1	vehkey1	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehpar5a - p	vehpar6a - q	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	howbrc2a - i	howbrc4a – j howbrc3a - i	**Change to code frame and question wording**
Victim Form	vcarala1	vcarala1	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vimmob1	vimmob1	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vimmob5	vimmob5	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vvtrack1	vvtrack1	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vsnav1	vsnav12	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehown3	vehown3	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vehmain3	vehmain3	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	htryca3	htryca3	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vcarala2	vcarala21	**Change to question wording**

Victim Form	vimmob6	vimmob61	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	vvtrack2	vvtrack21	**Change to question wording**
Victim Form	whwea4a - p	whwea5a - q	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	whatfo3a - w	whatfo4a - x	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	impact2a - p	impact3a - q	**Change to code frame**
Victim Form	howctol6	howctol7	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fhowconta - i	fhowcont2a - j	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fmfrdtypa - p	fmfrdtyp2a - r	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fhwrspnd1a - n	fhwrspnd3a - m	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fhwrspnd1oth	fhwrspnd3oth	**Variable linked to the above change**
Fraud Victim Form	fhwrspnd2a - n	fhwrspnd4a - p	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fhwrspnd2oth	fhwrspnd4oth	**Variable linked to the above change**
Fraud Victim Form	ffrhwa - m	ffrhw2a - k	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fidproba - k	fidprob2a - m	**Change to code frame**
Fraud Victim Form	fyafno2a - v	fyafno3a - s	**Change to code frame**

Table 7.2 Geo-demographic variables added to the survey in 2018-19

Deleted	Comments
atyp2018	Added
agrp2018	Added
acat2018	Added
mtyp2018	Added
mgrp2018	Added

7.7 Labelling variables

The changing nature of the 12-month reference period over the course of the year creates a difficulty in labelling certain variables. In the Dimensions script, dates were automatically calculated based on the date of interview and appropriate text substitution was used to ensure that the question always referred to the correct period. In the SPSS data files, which contain data from interviews achieved over the whole year, it is difficult to attach meaningful labels to certain variables since the label is different each month depending upon the month of interview. This issue affects the following variables (all on the Victim File):

- DATESERA-DATESERH
- NQUART1-NQUART5
- QTRRECIN
- QTRINCID
- FDATESERA-FDATESERH
- FNQUART1-FNQUART5
- FQTRRECIN
- FQTRINCID

7.8 Don't Know and Refused values

The convention for Don't Know and Refusal codes used in the most recent surveys was maintained on the 2018-19 data. This meant that on the SPSS file the code for Don't Know was '9' for code frames up to 7, '99' for code frames up to 97, and so on. The code for Refused was 8, 98, and so on. Since these are standard codes used throughout the SPSS files, Don't Know and Refused codes are not labelled.

7.9 Multiple response variables

Prior to the 2001 survey, multiple response variables were created as a set of variables equal to the maximum number of answers that could be given. The first variable held the first answer given by the respondent; the second variable held the second answer given, and so on.

After discussions with the Home Office it was agreed from 2001 onwards to present multiple response variables differently from previous years. Multiple response variables were set up as a set of variables equal to the total number of answers possible (including Don't Know and Refused). Each variable was then given a value of '0' or '1' depending on whether the respondent gave that particular answer or not. To denote this change, all multiple response variables in 2001 were all named with a letter suffix, rather than the number suffix that was used in previous years of the survey.

An example of a multiple response variable where there are seven possible answer categories, and so seven separate variables, is shown below:

AGEOFF2A-

AGEOFF2G [ASK IF NumOff=1]

How old was the person who did it? Would you say [he/she] was...READ OUT

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1.	a child aged under 10	(AGEOFF2A)
2.	a child aged between 10 and 15	(AGEOFF2B)
3.	aged between 16 and 24	(AGEOFF2C)
4.	aged between 25 and 39	(AGEOFF2D)
5.	or aged 40 or over?	(AGEOFF2E)
	Don't Know	(AGEOFF2F)
	Refused	(AGEOFF2G)

7.10 Data output on the 10 to 15 survey

The data for the 10 to 15 survey is delivered to ONS to the same quarterly timetable as the core survey data. As with the core data two data files are supplied, the Non Victim File and the Victim File.

8. Weighting

8.1 Overview of weighting

The following weights have been calculated for the 2018-19 CSEW data:

- A household weight for the core sample
- An individual adult weight for the core sample

In addition to these weights, the Office for National Statistics apply additional calibration weights once they receive the data so that the data reflect the population profile by age and gender within region (see section 8.10).

There are three main reasons for computing weights on the CSEW:

- To compensate for unequal selection probabilities. In the CSEW, different units of analysis (households, individuals, instances of victimisation) have different probabilities of inclusion in the sample due to factors such as over sampling of smaller police force areas, the selection of one dwelling unit at multi-household addresses, the selection of one adult in each household, and the inclusion of a single Victimisation Module to represent a series of similar incidents.
- To compensate for differential response. Differential response rates can arise both between different geographic units (e.g. differences in response between regions or between different types of neighbourhood) and between different age and gender sub-groups.
- To ensure that quarters are equally weighted for analyses that combine data from more than one quarter.

As outlined above a variety of different weights were computed to meet the different analysis requirements. The 2018-19 weighting schedule was the same as the weighting schedule applied on previous surveys.

All weights include a component to compensate for unequal selection probabilities, while components to compensate for differential response and to equally weight quarters are included in some weights but not in others.

8.2 Component weights

The weights constructed for the 2018-19 CSEW dataset were based on a number of components. The following conventions were used for the components that made up the final weights:

- $\mathbf{w_1}$: weight to compensate for unequal address selection probabilities between police force areas;
- $\mathbf{w_2}$: 'address non-response weight' to compensate for the observed variation in response rates between different types of neighbourhood;
- $\mathbf{w_3}$: dwelling unit weight;
- $\mathbf{w_4}$: individual selection weight to account for different sized households; and
- **numinc**: a weight applied based on the number of incidents in each series

8.3 Police Force Area weight (w_1)

Under the survey design introduced in 2012 the address sampling probability varies *between* police force areas but not within.

The police force area weight (w_1) is proportional to one divided by the address sampling probability.

8.4 Address non-response weight (w_2)

From April 2013, a new 'address non-response' weight replaced the 'inner city' weight as a method for compensating for variation in response rates between different types of area[44]. Previously, each address was classified as 'inner city' or otherwise and a weight (w_2) given to responding cases from each class equivalent to one divided by the class response rate. Under the new method, responding cases are given a weight (w_2) equivalent to one divided by its estimated response probability.

This estimated response probability is calculated for each responding case based on four factors. These factors were selected following an analysis project carried out in 2012. The four factors are:

- 2011 Census Output Area Classification (twenty-one 'group' level)
- Region
- Proportion of households in local LSOA that contain only one person (Census 2011)
- ONS Urbanity indicator (twelve categories, updated based on Census 2011)

The estimated response probability of each responding case is derived from an analysis of the most recent twelve months of fieldwork assignments for which we have final outcome data for every address. A logistic regression model of response probability is fitted to this data to obtain a set of coefficients which can be applied to each responding case in the released dataset.

The advantage of this method over the previous 'inner city' weighting method is that a greater variety of factors are taken into account and the result should be a more accurate estimate of response probability for each case.

8.5 Dwelling unit weight (w_3)

At addresses which had more than one dwelling unit (defined as structurally separate properties which have their own lockable front door, or their own letter boxes, or their own bells but which share the same address), one dwelling unit was selected at random by a computer algorithm built into the electronic contact sheet. The dwelling unit weight is therefore simply the number of dwelling units identified at the address. In the vast majority of cases, the dwelling unit weight is 1. From 2014, this weight also includes a component to reflect any sampling of households within the sampled dwelling unit. This is a rare occurrence but w_3 is technically equal to the number of dwelling units at the address multiplied by the number of households in the sampled dwelling unit.

Weight w_3 is capped at 4 to limit the variance of these weights.

8.6 Individual weight (w_4)

At dwelling units that had more than one eligible adult, one adult was selected at random by a computer algorithm built into the electronic contact sheet. This means that the probability of any one individual being

[44] Details of how the inner city weight was constructed can be found in the 2006/07 BCS technical report volume 1.

selected is inversely proportional to the number of adults in the household. The individual weight is therefore usually the number of adults in the household.

Weight w_4 is capped at 5 to limit the variance of these weights.

Furthermore, the product of the dwelling unit weight w_3 and the individual weight w_4 is capped at 5 for those weighted analyses that use both components.

In a small number of cases, the number of adults recorded during the doorstep screening process was different from that recorded in the subsequent interview. This was primarily due to either the interviewer being given wrong information by a household member or a change in the household composition between screening and interview. In such cases the interviewer was not required to re-do the selection process except under very specific circumstances. To ensure that the correct probability of selection is maintained the individual weight is always based on the number of adults recorded at the screening stage and not the number of adults recorded during the interview.

8.7 Series weight (numinc)

This weight is applied when estimating victimisation rates. For single incidents the weight is set to 1. For series incidents, where only details are collected about the most recent incident in the series, the weight equals the number of incidents in the series that fall within the reference period, subject to a maximum limit that is specific to the offence code group[45]. Table 8.1 shows the maximum limits used for 2018-19 data. These limits are equal to *either* (i) the 98th percentile series incident count over the period April 2016 to Mar 2019, *or* (ii) 5, whichever is the higher value.

Table 8.1 Limits to 2018-19 series weights for each offence code group

Offence code group	Weight limit
INDIVIDUAL LEVEL OFFENCES	
Violence excepting sex offences, threats and robbery (codes 11,12,13,21,32,33)	10
Sex offences (codes 31,34,35)	5
Threats (codes 91,92,93,94)	10
Robbery (codes 41, 42)	5
Personal theft (codes 43,44,45)	5
Other personal theft (codes 67, 73)	5
Fraud (codes 200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,210,211,212)	5
Computer misuse (codes 320,321,322,323,324)	5
HOUSEHOLD LEVEL OFFENCES	

[45] Although the number of incidents is capped for weighting purposes, the actual number of reported incidents in each series (uncapped) is also supplied on the data file.

Burglary (codes 50,51,52,53,57,58)	5
Other household theft (codes 55,56,65)	5
Motor vehicle crime (codes 60,61,62,63,71,72)	5
Bike theft (code 64)	5
Vandalism (codes 80,81,82,83,84,85,86)	5

In estimating victimisation levels, the household or individual weights are multiplied by the numinc weight, according to which offence classification code has been assigned to the incident(s).

8.8 Core sample weights

The main units of analysis used on the CSEW are households, individuals, and incidents of victimisation. Different weights are used depending upon the unit of analysis. In particular, some crimes are considered household crimes (e.g. burglary, vandalism to household property, theft of and from a car) and therefore the main unit of analysis is the household, while others are personal crimes (assault, robbery, sexual offences) and the main unit of analysis is the individual.

For the core sample two design weights are constructed to take account of this difference, namely the **core household weight** and the **core individual weight.** These are calculated as follows:

wtm2hhu= $w_1 * w_2 * w_3$

wtm2inu= $w_1 * w_2 * w_3 * w_4$

Note that both w_3 and w_4 are capped to avoid extreme values (see above). Although capping of extreme weights may introduce a small amount of bias this is more than compensated for by the improvement in precision that results. The capped weights are called **wtm2hhf** and **wtm2inf** respectively.

Finally, the weights are scaled to a notional sample size of 8,625 interviews per quarter. Although an approximately equal number of addresses are normally issued each quarter, the number of interviews actually achieved per quarter varies to some extent. For analyses based upon a 12 month period, the weights are constructed to adjust for differences in sample size by equalising the quarterly achieved sample sizes.

The final scaled weights are called **wtm2hhs** and **wtm2ins** respectively.

8.9 Weighting on the 10 to 15 survey

A logistic regression model is used to estimate the response probability of the selected 10-15 year old, *given* other data known about the child, the household and the sampled adult. The model was originally developed in 2009 but updated in 2015 and includes the parameters listed below. The coefficients applied to each parameter are updated on a biennial basis. The coefficients used for the 2018-19 survey were derived from data collected between January 2016 and December 2017 inclusive.

Parameters used to estimate response probability for each 10-15 year old:

- Age of sampled child
- Gender of sampled child
- Relationship of sampled child to interviewed adult
- Whether sampled child has own mobile phone

- Marital status of the household reference person (HRP)
- Adult respondent's opinion about the police

The final weight produced for each case in the 10-15 year old sample is equal to the household weight **wtm2hhs** multiplied by the product of (i) the reported number of 10-15 year olds in the household, and (ii) the estimated (conditional) response probability as derived from the logistic regression model described above. The product of component (i) and the dwelling unit component of wtm2hhs (w_3) is capped at 4 to prevent excessive variation in the design weights. Furthermore, to guard against errors due to model mis-specification, the respondents are ranked by component (ii) and 'binned' into five equal-sized groups. The group mean response probability is used *in place of* the individual response probability when constructing the final weight.

This weight is then scaled so that each interview quarter has the same sum of weights (750) as each other.

8.10 Calibration Weights

Once the data is sent to ONS a further set of calibration weights are calculated and applied to counter the effect of differential response rates between age, gender and regional sub-groups. Results for CSEW surveys from 1992 onwards have all been re-weighted using this technique[46].

The calibration weighting is designed to make adjustments for known differences in response rates between different age and gender sub-groups and for households with different age and gender composition. For example, a 24 year old male living alone may be less likely to respond to the survey than one living with a partner and a child. The procedure therefore gives different weights to different household types based on their age and gender composition in such a way that the weighted distribution of individuals in the responding households matches the known distribution in the population as a whole.

The effects of applying these weights are generally low for household crime, but are more important for estimates of personal crime, where young respondents generally have much higher crime victimisation rates than average, but also lower response rates to the survey. However, crime trends since the 1992 survey have not been altered to any great extent by the application of calibration weights. The calibrated weight variables are **c11hhdwgt** (households) , **c11indivwgt** (individuals aged 16+), **c11cindivwgt** (individuals aged 10-15) and **c11weighti** (incidents to households or individuals aged 16+).

[46] Calibration weights are applied to the data by ONS after the application of the base weights computed by Kantar.

9. Comparing key survey variables with the population

In order to assess the representativeness of the final achieved sample this chapter compares the profile of the 2018-19 survey against population estimates for a range of socio-demographic variables. In addition to comparing the age and sex profile of the survey with the latest population estimates comparisons are also made with data from the 2011 Census.

The tables presented below show the survey profile with the appropriate design weights applied (either household or individual weight) but without the application of the calibration weighting. Comparisons are made based on the 2018-19 achieved sample (i.e. from April 2017 to March 2018) rather than on the 2018-19 issued sample.

9.1 Regional distribution of the sample

Table 9.1 shows the distribution of households by region in the 2018-19 survey compared with the 2011 Census[47]. This shows that the regional profile of the weighted sample was broadly in line with the population distribution.

Table 9.1 Distribution of households by region in the 2018-19 survey compared with the 2011 Census

	2018-19 CSEW	2011 Census	Difference
	%	%	%
North East	5.1	4.8	0.3
North West	13.1	12.9	0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	9.6	9.5	0.1
East Midlands	7.9	8.1	-0.2
West Midlands	9.6	9.8	-0.2
East of England	10.3	10.4	-0.1
London	13.6	14.0	-0.4
South East	15.4	15.2	0.2
South West	9.7	9.7	0
Wales	5.7	5.6	0.1

47 All Census figures presented in the tables are sourced from http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011

9.2 Age and sex profile of the sample

Table 9.2 shows a comparison between the achieved 2018-19 core adult sample and the mid-2018 population estimates for England and Wales by sex and age. This shows that the survey slightly under represented men, those aged under 35, and those aged over 85 (especially women). The profile of the survey by sex and age was similar to previous years. These patterns are fairly typical of large-scale surveys and reflect the lower co-response rates generally achieved among these particular groups.

Table 9.2 Age and sex profile of adult sample against mid-2018 population estimates

	2018-19 CSEW	Mid-2018 population estimates	Difference
	%	%	%
Sex			
Male	47.4	49.0	-1.6
Female	52.6	51.0	1.6
Men			
16-19	3.9	5.8	-1.9
20-24	5.5	8.2	-2.7
25-34	15.0	17.2	-2.2
35-44	15.5	15.8	-0.3
45-54	17.7	17.2	0.5
55-64	16.7	14.7	2.0
65-74	14.8	12.1	2.7
75-84	8.7	6.7	2.0
85 and over	2.1	2.3	-0.2
Women			
16-19	3.8	5.3	-1.5
20-24	5.3	7.4	-2.1
25-34	15.7	16.3	-0.6
35-44	17.7	15.4	2.3
45-54	18.4	16.9	1.5

55-64	15.4	14.6	0.8
65-74	13.6	12.6	1.0
75-84	7.7	7.8	-0.1
85 and over	2.3	3.8	-1.5

Table 9.3 shows a similar comparison for the 2018-19 10-15 year old survey. This shows that the survey slightly under represented girls (particularly those aged 12 years old) and boys aged 10, 13 and 14 years old.

Table 9.3 Age and sex profile of 10 to 15 year old sample against mid-2016 population estimates

	2018-19 CSEW	Mid-2018 population estimates	Difference
	%	%	%
Sex			
Boys	51.6	51.3	0.3
Girls	48.4	48.7	-0.3
Boys			
10	17.6	17.9	-0.3
11	15.9	17.3	-1.4
12	15.9	17.0	-1.1
13	15.7	16.3	-0.6
14	18.3	16.0	2.3
15	16.6	15.6	1.0
Girls			
10	17.0	17.9	-0.9
11	17.3	17.3	0.0
12	17.2	17.0	0.2
13	18.0	16.3	1.7
14	14.3	16.0	-1.7
15	16.1	15.5	0.6

Although not reported here, as already mentioned the age and sex distribution of the achieved sample is further corrected by ONS at the analysis stage through the application of calibration weights so that the age and sex profile of survey respondents match population estimates within each region (see section 7.4).

9.3 Other household characteristics

Table 9.4 shows the profile of the 2018-19 survey compared with some key household characteristics from the 2011 Census. This shows that the survey slightly under represented single person households and larger households, which is probably related to the under representation of younger people seen above. Although housing tenure was broadly in line with the Census there was a noticeable under representation of people living in flats. This is almost certainly due to the lower response rate achieved at flats caused by the practical difficulties of negotiating access through entry phone systems. Those who do not own a car or van are also slightly under represented.

Table 9.4 Household characteristic of the core adult sample against 2011 Census

	2018-19 CSEW	2011 Census	Difference
	%	%	%
Tenure			
Owned	63.7	64.3	-0.6
Social renting	17.0	17.5	-0.5
Private renting	19.4	18.2	1.2
Accommodation type			
Whole house or bungalow	83.3	78.6	4.7
Flat, maisonette or apartment	16.4	20.7	-4.3
Household size			
1 person household	28.5	30.2	-1.7
2 person household	36.5	34.2	2.3
3 person household	15.4	15.6	-0.2
4 or more person household	19.6	19.9	-0.3
Car ownership			
No cars or vans	21.5	25.6	-4.1
1 car or van	42.2	42.2	0
2+ cars or vans	36.3	32.1	4.2

9.4 Other individual characteristics

Table 9.5 shows the profile of the 2018-19 survey compared with some key individual characteristics from the 2011 Census. Again the profile of the survey is broadly in line with the Census across all dimensions. There is a slight under representation of those who have never worked or are long term unemployed and those in intermediate occupations. There is also an over representation of those who work in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations and those who report having no religion. This is largely caused by gradual increases in the proportion who report having no religion over the last 5 years.

Table 9.5 Comparison of individual respondent characteristic against 2011 Census

	2018-19 CSEW	2011 Census	Difference
	%	%	%
NS-SEC[48]			
Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	38.5	34.2	4.3
Intermediate occupations	23.9	24.4	-0.5
Routine and manual occupations	34.2	35.3	-1.1
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.3	6.2	-2.9
Ethnic group			
White	86.9	88.2	-1.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	1.3	1.2	0.1
Asian/Asian British	7.9	6.9	1
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British	2.9	2.9	0
Other ethnic group	1.0	0.8	0.2
Religion			
No religion	36.5	25.8	10.7
Christian	54.4	66.0	-11.6
Buddhist	0.5	0.5	0

48. 16-74 year olds only

Hindu	1.5	1.6	-0.1
Jewish	0.5	0.5	0
Muslim	5.0	4.3	0.7
Sikh	0.8	0.8	0
Other	0.5	0.5	0