



**CRIME SURVEY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES (CSEW)
DATASET USER GUIDE:
ADULTS AGED 16 AND OVER**

2017/18

**CRIME STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS
OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS**

Contents

Important foreword to the 2017/18 Dataset	4
Chapter 1: Background to the CSEW	4
Chapter 2: Methodology.....	8
2.1 Sample design	8
2.2 Fieldwork	9
2.3 2017/18 Questionnaire and changes.....	9
2.4 Time periods covered	10
2.5 Measures of crime	11
2.6 Measuring repeat victimisation	12
2.7 Offence coding.....	14
2.8 Incident classification.....	14
Chapter 3: CSEW data files	15
3.1 Datasets available	15
3.2 Victim form and non-victim form	16
3.3 Case identification	17
3.4 Variable names.....	17
3.5 Multiple response variables	17
3.6 Derived variables	17
3.7 Don't know and refusal codes.....	17
Chapter 4: CSEW analysis	19
4.1 Individual-based analysis.....	19
4.2 Household-based analysis.....	20
4.3 Incident-based analysis	20
4.4 Incidence rates	20
4.5 Prevalence rates.....	21
4.6 Repeat and multiple victimisation	22
4.7 Weighting.....	22
4.8 Complex sample design and statistical significance	24
Chapter 5: CSEW drugs module.....	26
5.1 Background.....	26
5.2 Limitations.....	26
5.3 Measures of drug use	26
5.4 Analysis of CSEW drug use module	27
Chapter 6: Methodological limitations	28
6.1 Non-response	28
6.2 Recall.....	28

6.3	Unwillingness to report	28
6.4	Definitions of crime	28
Chapter 7: CSEW publications		30
Appendix 1: Changes to classifications		31
New offence classifications		31
Appendix 2: Comparing the CSEW cycles.....		34
Appendix 3: CSEW offence codes.....		36
Appendix 4: Classification of incidents.....		39
Household crimes.....		39
Personal crimes.....		43
Appendix 5: 2017/18 CSEW design factors.....		50
Appendix 6: 2017/18 Incident variables that cannot be compared with previous years data		53
Bibliography		61

Important foreword to the 2017/18 Dataset

This foreword is being written to warn users of important methodological changes to the 2017/18 CSEW dataset affecting the way in which incidents are estimated by the survey. This includes a temporary loss of comparability for incident data on the 2017/18 dataset compared with previous years. This will remain the case until a consistent time series is released later in 2019. The reasons for this change are covered in the background note to this document with full details provided in Section 2.6 Most variables are unaffected by these changes, but those that are affected can be found listed in Appendix 6. We would like to thank all CSEW data users for their patience while we carry out final checks on the historical CSEW data before publication.

Chapter 1: Background to the CSEW

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), formerly known as the British Crime Survey (BCS), is primarily a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of a range of crimes in the 12 months prior to the interview. Respondents to the survey are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police and criminal justice system, and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. Towards the end of the interview respondents aged 16-74¹ are asked to self-complete a series of questions on a tablet computer without the assistance of the interviewer. These cover topics of a sensitive nature.

Following crime statistics reviews ([Smith, 2006](#); [Statistics Commission, 2006](#)) and feasibility work ([Pickering et al., 2008](#)) the CSEW was extended to include 10 to 15 year olds from January 2009. The first results for this age group were published in [Millard and Flatley, 2010](#).

The survey was first conducted in 1982, with further cycles in 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2001. In 2001, the then BCS moved to an annual format with continuous sampling. The first and third surveys were carried out in England, Wales and Scotland (hence 'British' Crime Survey). The survey now only covers England and Wales as Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own surveys.

The key aim of the CSEW is to provide robust trends for the crime types and population it covers; the survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exclusions. The

¹ The upper age limit for the self-completion modules was increased from 59 to 74 years from the start of the survey year in April 2017 users will therefore need to filter out the older age group when making comparisons with previous years for the year to March 2018 dataset.

CSEW currently excludes threats and sexual offences from its main count of crime gathered in the face-to-face survey (although questions are included in the relevant screener and victim form questions). In addition, the survey does not include those crimes often termed as victimless (for example, possession of drugs). Prior to October 2015 fraud and cyber crime were excluded from the main estimates², new questions were introduced and included in the main estimate of CSEW overall crime for the year to September 2016 quarterly update, published in January 2017³.

As a survey that asks people whether they have experienced victimisation, homicides cannot be included. The CSEW does not cover the population living in group residences (for example, care homes, halls of residence and prisons) or other institutions, nor does it cover crime against commercial or public-sector bodies. Following a recommendation of the National Statistician's Review of Crime Statistics ([National Statistician](#), 2011), the Home Office commissioned a new survey of business crime to run in 2012 and 2013 and 2014. The survey has also been granted ministerial approval to continue for another three years (covering 2015/16 to 2017/18). Detailed findings for the latest [Commercial Victimisation Survey \(CVS\) 2017](#) were published by the Home Office in May 2018. A summary of results are also incorporated in [ONS quarterly crime statistics bulletins](#).

For the crime types and population it covers, the CSEW provides a better reflection of the true extent of crime experienced by the population resident in households in England and Wales than police recorded statistics because the survey includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police. The primary purpose of the CSEW is to provide national level analysis but some high-level analysis is possible at regional and police force area level.

The CSEW is also a better indicator of long-term trends, for the crime types and population it covers, than police recorded crime because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police or police recording practices. The victimisation methodology and the crime types included in the main count of crime have remained comparable since the survey began in 1981; however this is not currently the case for 2017/18 dataset. In 2016, following criticism of the methodology for handling high frequency repeat victimisation in CSEW estimates, particularly with regard to violent crime, we commissioned an [independent review](#) of current and alternative methods for addressing repeat victimisation. This was followed up with a [user consultation](#) and a published [response](#) which summarised the consultation feedback and the decisions based on this feedback. These decisions included changing the existing methodology of arbitrarily capping repeat incidents at 5, to a lighter cap along the 98th percentile of victim incident counts. A decision was also made to revise the entire time series as far back as 1981 putting all victimisation data onto the new 98th percentile value. As the year to March 2018 dataset is currently the only publicly available dataset using this new approach, incident estimates for this year are not currently comparable with earlier years, see Section 2.6. It is our intention to publish a fully revised set of microdata back to 1981 based on the new methodology later in 2019. Until comparability is restored we recommend users do not engage in time series analysis with incident variables.

² See [Update- Extending the CSEW to include fraud and cyber crime](#)

³ See <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingsept2016>

For many years fraud and cyber-crime were not included within the survey's estimates, however following the success of complex development work, new questions on fraud and computer misuse were added to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in October 2015. Within six months sufficient data had been gathered to produce initial estimates of fraud and computer misuse. These were published alongside the quarterly release, 'Crime in England and Wales, year ending June 2016', on the 20th October 2016⁴ as experimental statistics. The new offences were then included in the CSEW headline estimates from January 2017 and designated as 'National Statistics' in March 2018 following an official review by the UK Statistics Authority. The introduction of fraud and computer misuse was the first major revision to the screener and victim forms since the survey became operational in 1981. New Screener questions were added to the end of the module for two reasons. First, it was believed adding questions at the end of the existing screeners would have the least impact on existing estimates, and second; fraud can often occur as a result of other acquisitive crimes and needed to be captured after the acquisitive incident was recorded. For example, where a purse has been stolen with credit cards inside and later found to be used in a fraud. In this instance both the acquisitive crime and the later fraud are recorded. As frauds operate in a very different way to other crimes, the normal set of victim form questions were regarded as inappropriate. As a result, a bespoke set of questions within what is now termed a 'fraud victim form' have been created. This has the added advantage of allowing users to apply a simple filter to remove fraud cases from the victim forms. For further information see Chapter 4.

A programme of work was undertaken by ONS in 2013 to make some presentational amendments and weighting updates to the CSEW. These improvements included:

- amending some of the offence categories used to present CSEW estimates;
- incorporating 2011 Census-based population estimates in the weighting of CSEW data back to 2001/02; and
- altering the population base used in the CSEW weighting process.

The offence classifications used to present CSEW data was refined, to provide a more coherent and consistent set of offence categories and a clearer picture for users ([see Appendix 6](#)). This follows the [National Statistician's Review of Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#) in June 2011 which included recommendations for improving the presentation of crime statistics to give users and the public a clearer understanding of the overall picture of crime.

Changes were developed in response to feedback received from users of crime statistics through focus groups and a [public consultation](#). Throughout the process, advice and views were sought from the [National Statistician's Crime Statistics Advisory Committee](#). The changes took into account the importance of aligning CSEW data with the published police recorded crime data (collected by the Home Office) and having a consistent time series to provide clear historical context to latest figures. See Appendix 1 for a table providing a list of the revised offence classifications (all original variables are still in the dataset).

⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingjune2016>

All CSEW estimates presented in the figures and tables in the ONS crime statistics publications are based on weighted data; that is, results obtained from surveying a sample of the population of England and Wales are scaled-up to represent the entire population.

Following the 2011 Census, mid-2002 to mid-2012 population estimates for England and Wales were revised. These new 2011 Census-based population estimates have been incorporated into the weighting of all published CSEW data from 2001/02 onwards and have led to revisions of CSEW estimates of incidents of crime (data prior to 2001/02 remain unaffected). For the data supplied to the UK Data Archive these changes have only been applied to the 2013/14 dataset onwards; revisions to previous archived datasets will be completed and published together with those made as a result the revised methodology in relation to repeat victimisation later in 2019.

A methodological note '[Presentational and Methodological Improvements to National Statistics on the Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)' has been published which provides more detail about the presentational amendments and weighting updates to the CSEW, and the impact of these improvements on the CSEW time-series.

There is also a useful [User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#) which complements this document and provides detailed information on the datasets used to compile crime statistics. It is designed to be a useful reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the updates, issues, and classifications which are crucial to the production and presentation of the crime statistics.

Chapter 2: Methodology

2.1 Sample design

The core sample is designed to be representative of the population of households in England and Wales and people living in those households. As such, it is possible to use the small users' Postcode Address File (PAF)⁵. As mentioned earlier, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) does not cover the population living in group residences or other institutions, although excluding the minority of the population that lives in such establishments is thought to have little effect on CSEW estimates (see [Pickering et al., 2008](#)).

There have been frequent changes to the sample size for the CSEW, increasing from around 11,000 in the earlier cycles to around 46,000 in the year ending March 2012. The sample size reduced to 35,000 households from the year ending March 2013.

The CSEW has a high response rate (73% in 2017/18) and the survey is weighted to adjust for possible non-response bias and to ensure the sample reflects the profile of the general population (see Chapter 4). Since January 2009 the survey also includes children aged 10 to 15, through screening at sampled addresses, and is available in a separate dataset, with separate documentation, to the main sample through the UK Data Service and the Secure Research Service (SRS) here at the ONS. The CSEW has in the past included a young people (16 to 24) and an ethnic boost sample, although these are no longer used. For more information on changes in the CSEW sample over time, see Appendix 2.

The current CSEW sample is designed to yield interviews with a nationally representative sample of 35,000 households in England and Wales each year. With the exception of the City of London PFA (which for the purpose of analysis is merged with the Metropolitan PFA), the sample is designed to yield a minimum of 650 interviews with adults (aged 16 years and over) in each one of the 42 territorial PFAs. The requirement for a minimum sample of 650 interviews was introduced in 2012 prior to the transfer of responsibility for the survey from the Home Office to the Office for National Statistics and replaced the previous sample design of 1,000 interviews in each PFA which had not changed since 2004/05. Previously the impact of changes in the CSEW sample design over time has been examined (see [Tipping et al., 2010](#)). This concluded that under all designs the survey has generated estimates of victimisation with low levels of variance and the changes in the sample design have not affected the ability of the survey to identify trends in victimisation.

As well as stratifying⁶ disproportionately by PFA, stratification of the primary sampling units in each police force area 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 police force area based on the modelled victimisation rates. For further details of sample stratification and clustering see [TNS-BMRB technical report, 2015/16](#).

⁵ The small users' PAF has been the sampling frame for the CSEW since 1992 – it lists all postal delivery points in England and Wales (almost all households have one delivery point or letterbox).

⁶ Stratification essentially means dividing the sampling frame into groups (strata) before sampling. The process reduces the risk of drawing an extreme sample, unrepresentative of the population, and hence improves the precision of survey estimates.

2.2 Fieldwork

At each sampled address the interviewer is required to establish that the address is eligible; ineligible addresses include vacant properties, second homes, non-residential addresses and establishments where people are living in group residences (for example, care homes or halls of residence). In the rare situations where one PAF address leads to two households, the interviewer randomly selects which household to approach.

Once the household is determined to be eligible, individuals aged 16 or over in the selected household are listed. From this one adult is randomly selected for interview. No substitutes are permitted. Children aged 10 to 15 are interviewed in households that have taken part in the main survey; where an eligible child is identified (according to age), one is selected at random to take part⁷. Again, no substitutes are permitted.

CSEW estimates are based on analysis of structured face-to-face interviews carried out using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) where interviewers record responses to the questionnaire on tablet computers. The mode of interview changed in the 1994 CSEW from a paper-based questionnaire to CAPI. CAPI allows logic and consistency checks to be incorporated into the survey to improve data quality. For example, the interviewer is unable to move on to the next question until a discrepancy or inconsistency has been resolved.

2.3 2017/18 Questionnaire and changes

The main CSEW questionnaire has a complex structure consisting of a core set of modules asked of the whole sample, a set of modules asked only of different sub-samples, and self-completion modules asked of all respondents aged 16 to 74. Modules include, for example: victimisation; performance of the criminal justice system (CJS); contact with and attitudes to the police and the CJS; mobile phone theft; anti-social behaviour, and; demographic characteristics of the respondent and household.

Survey development is carried out on an annual basis to reflect emerging issues. While the wording of victimisation questions has not changed (fraud victims are asked an entirely separate set of questions) and these are included every year, the precise set of modules asked in each survey year varies. Within some modules there may be further filtering so that some questions are only asked of smaller sub-samples. Respondents are randomly allocated into one of four sub-samples, A, B, C or D which each represent around a quarter of the overall sample. When a question is only asked of a sub-sample of respondents this is indicated on the paper version of the questionnaire.

Self-completion modules are used in the CSEW to collect information on topic areas that respondents could feel uncomfortable talking about to an interviewer. The use of self-completion on laptops allows respondents to feel more at ease when answering questions on sensitive issues due to increased confidence in the privacy and confidentiality of the survey. Respondents can complete these modules on the interviewer's laptop by themselves (CASI, computer-assisted self-interviewing) and, when finished, their answers are hidden. Children also have the option of Audio-CASI, which allows them to listen to questions via headphones and can help those with literacy problems (78 per cent did not use this option at all in the 2017/18 CSEW). The self-completion

⁷ Data from interviews with 10-15 year olds are available separately to the main CSEW dataset.

modules are at the end of the face-to-face interviews and, for adults, cover topics such as illicit drug use, domestic violence and sexual assault. The 2015/16 CSEW ran for the first time a module of questions asking adults whether they were abused as a child. Child respondents are asked a limited set of questions by self-completion on issues such as bullying, truancy and use of alcohol or cannabis. Self-completion modules were first included in the 1996 and 2001 CSEWs to improve estimates of domestic violence ([Mirrlees-Black, 1999](#); [Walby and Allen, 2004](#)) and a similar module has been included since the 2004/05 CSEW. The self-completion module on illicit drug use was introduced in 1996 and comparable questions have been asked since then. These questions are not asked of children on the CSEW.

In 2017-18 a split-sample experiment was conducted on the Intimate Partner Violence self-completion module for coercive controlling behaviour. 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. Users should be aware of the experiment and only use Module A & B for analysis purposes.

Questionnaires and a data dictionary, which tracks all changes to the questionnaire since 2002/03, are available via the [UK Data Service](#).

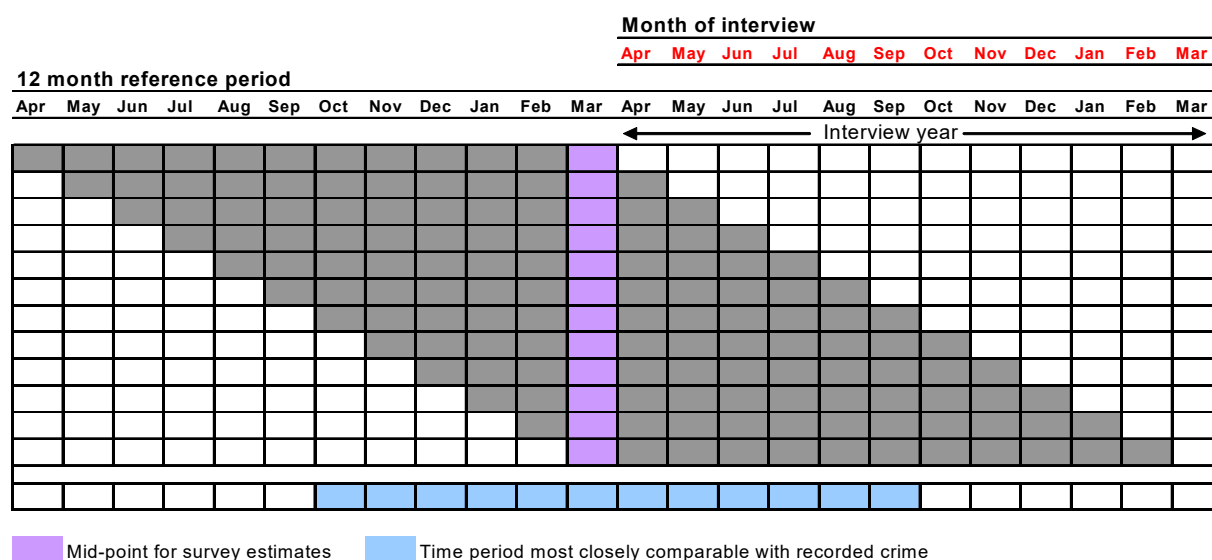
2.4 Time periods covered

Prior to 2001/02, CSEW respondents were asked about their crime-related experiences in the previous calendar year but when the CSEW changed to a continuous survey, respondents were asked about crime in the 12 months prior to interview. Since becoming a continuous survey, CSEW estimates are published based on interviews carried out over a 12-month period; for the publication of the 2015/16 CSEW, estimates are derived from interviews carried out between April 2015 and March 2016 (year ending March 2016). As respondents are interviewed on a rolling basis over the course of a year, the time period covered by the data is not directly comparable with any calendar year.

Since respondents are interviewed at different times within each month, they are asked about experiences of crime in the current month plus in the 12 months prior to interview. Crimes experienced in the 'interview' month are excluded from the 12-month reference period used for analysis. Hence for the 2017/18 CSEW, the reference period includes incidents experienced by respondents between April 2016 and February 2018. The centre point of the period for reporting

crime is March 2017, the only month to be included in all respondents' reference periods (Figure 2a).

Figure 2a: The reference period in one year of CSEW interviews (April – March)



Averaging over the moving reference period of the CSEW generates estimates that are most closely comparable with annual police recorded crime figures to the end of the September six months earlier. For example, CSEW figures from the 2017/18 survey are most closely comparable with police recorded crime statistics for the 12 months to the end of September 2017.

The Home Office commissioned methodological work to consider the use of an alternative method of presenting the data based on crimes experienced in a particular year. [Tipping et al.](#), 2010, compared the trajectory of a range of crime types presenting the data based on the year the interview took place compared with the year the incident took place. There was no evidence that this different basis for reporting would have produced different findings over the period of 2001 to 2009. However, during this period a steady decline in crime was experienced. [Tipping et al.](#) also noted that moving to presenting data based on the year that the incident took place would mean that analysts would have to wait an additional year before a complete dataset would be available to them. No changes were made to the CSEW as a result of this study.

2.5 Measures of crime

The CSEW provides estimates of the levels of household and personal crimes experienced by respondents. Household crimes are considered to be all vehicle and property-related crimes and respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the reference period. An example of a household crime would be criminal damage to a car (the owner could be anyone in the household). Personal crimes relate to all crimes against the individual and only relate to the respondents' own personal experience (not that of other people in the household). An example of a personal crime would be an assault.

There are two stages to the questionnaire for measuring experiences of victimisation. First, respondents are asked a series of screener questions on the main part of the questionnaire to assess if they have been a victim of crime. The wording of the screener questions had until the

2015/16 survey been kept consistent since the CSEW began to ensure comparability across the surveys. However additional screener questions relating to fraud and computer misuse were added to the end of the screener section of the questionnaire. Screener questions do not ask respondents if they have been a victim of explicit crime types, but ask about different experiences, such as whether the respondent has had anything stolen in the last 12 months. This design ensures that all incidents of crime within the scope of the CSEW, including relatively minor ones, are included.

Following the screener questions, those who have been victimised are asked detailed questions about exactly what happened. Details of experiences of crime are recorded in a series of victim modules. The first three victim modules include detailed questions relating to each incident; the last three victim modules are shorter modules, designed to be much quicker to complete to avoid respondent fatigue during the interview. The order in which the victim modules are asked depends on the type of crime – less common crimes are prioritised in order to collect as much detailed information as possible. Respondents are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12-month reference period and up to six victim modules can be completed by each respondent.

Alongside the introduction of fraud and computer misuse screener questions a new victim module was designed specifically for fraud and computer misuse victims. Many of the questions in the fraud module differ from those in the traditional module as the *modus operandi* for fraud and computer misuse differs significantly from other crime types.

Most incidents reported are one-off, single occurrences, but in a minority of cases, respondents may have been victimised a number of times in succession. In these cases respondents are asked whether they consider these incidents to be a 'series'; that is "the same thing, done under the same circumstances and probably by the same people". Where incidents are determined to be in a series, the number of incidents is recorded, but with only one victim module being completed based on the most recent incident. Until recently the calculation of CSEW estimates only included the first five incidents in this 'series' of victimisations as high levels of repeat victimisation were considered statistical outliers. Following criticism of this approach the 2017/18 dataset has used a new methodology calculating the number of incidents along the 98th percentile value for each major crime type. As a result, incidents calculated on the 2017/18 dataset are not currently comparable with earlier datasets (See section 2.6). For details on victimisation data collection see [Kantar technical report, 2017/18](#).

For more information on measures of crime, please see the [User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#).

2.6 Measuring repeat victimisation

Since the survey began in 1981, "repeat" incidents were limited to a total of 5. Historically, including a maximum of 5 repeat incidents for any individual victim was an effective way of reducing the effects of sample variability from year to year. This approach was regarded as successful as it enabled the publication of incident rates that were not subject to large fluctuation between survey years, and yielded a more reliable picture of changes in victimisations over time once high order repeat victimisations had been treated in this way.

However, for some crime types, such as violence, this resulted in point estimates being consistently lower than estimates where all high order repeat victimisations are included. It also introduced the possibility of additional measurement error where high order repeat victimisation disproportionately affects a sub-group within the population, for example, women suffering from sustained repeat victimisation by a violent partner or family member.

Based on our own work and advice from the National Statistician's Crime Statistics Advisory Committee, we published a [methodological note](#) in October 2017. This note outlined some specifics to a preferred alternative methodology which included adopting the 98th percentile value (of the number of incidents within series of each headline crime type) as a maximum value imposed on incident counts. Other details included:

- adopting the use of three-year rolling datasets to calculate 98th percentile values for the number of incidents in a series, which enabled us to obtain 98th percentiles that balance the need for stability with the ability to respond to changes in repeat victimisation over time
- not lowering the cap of 5 for specific crime types with 98th percentile values lower than this, avoiding introducing additional bias when there is very little volatility
- removing (difficult to interpret) "too many to remember" responses from the data when calculating the 98th percentile values and subsequently imputing the 98th percentile value in their place
- adjusting our design weights to better suit the inclusion of count data by trimming component weights prior to calibration

For more information please see '[Improving victimisation estimates derived from the Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)'.

From the 24th January 2019 all releases of crime statistics using CSEW data have adopted this new methodology and all historic data have been revised to the new methodology. Estimates based upon the previous methodology (incident numbers capped at 5) are no longer being published. As part of this work we now aim to re-release all microdata from 1981 based on the new methodology. Releasing such a long time-series of data for release is a complicated task and as a result historical microdata will not be available on the new methodology until later in 2019. We did consider delaying the release of the 2017/18 dataset until the entire microdata history could be published at the same time. However, as many users do not make use of incident data or are not concerned with historical comparability we decided to release the 2017/18 datasets and publish the historical data at a later point. Users should therefore be careful when using the 2018/19 dataset and should refer to the list of variables in Appendix 6 which cannot at present be compared with previous datasets.

2.7 Offence coding

Based on information collected and processed from the victim modules, specially trained coders determine whether what has been reported constitutes a crime, and if so, what offence code should be assigned to the crime. The full list of CSEW offence codes is shown in Appendix 3; only those designated as ‘valid’ are included in standard CSEW analysis. CSEW crime statistics are produced from these data and presented as incidence or prevalence rates, based on incidents or victims (see Chapter 4).

The final offence code may not correspond to the screener question from which the victim module arose: for example, an incident elicited from the burglary screener may turn out to be a case of vandalism. It is also possible that an incident can be double counted on the screener questions – despite careful wording of the questions respondents may report a single incident on two different screener questions. The coding process ensures that incidents are recorded as accurately as possible.

2.8 Incident classification

Offence codes are included in the victim form dataset alongside each incident. However, before these codes are added to the non-victim form dataset, similar offences are grouped together for the purpose of reporting on the incidence and prevalence rates for different crime types (see Chapter 4). A list of incident classifications and their corresponding offence codes is included in Appendix 4.

Chapter 3: CSEW data files

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is a large and complex dataset which provides a rich source of data for analysis. However, it is important that anyone undertaking analysis understands the structure of the data. Listed below are some general points about the data and how Office for National Statistics (ONS) analysts use it.

3.1 Datasets available

From the 2008-09 CSEW onwards, under the End-user Licence, analysts can download the following CSEW datasets from the UK Data Service:

- Non-victim form data; and
- Victim form data (From 2015/16 this includes fraud and computer misuse victim form data)

Data from the self-completion modules and geographic variables lower than Police Force Area (PFA) have been removed from these datasets and are not available for download. These data can now only be accessed via the ONS Secure Research Service ([SRS](#)) and the [Secure Lab](#). Analysts who need to access these data for their research can request access under the terms of the ONS Approved Researcher method through the UK Data Service. ONS Approved Researchers will need to attend training on the relevant system prior to use. The data available under this procedure include:

- Drug use;
- Drinking behaviour;
- Low-level geographic variables;
- Sexual identity (2007/08 onwards);
- Partner Abuse module (2017/18)

All datasets contain the 'rowlabel' variable which can be used to match the data between files including to the victim and the non-victim forms datasets.

The table below provides detail on the different adult datasets which are available and the level of access assigned to them.

Adult datasets	Type of Access Required	Provider
Non-Victim Form Includes perceptions of crime and local area; performance of the CJS; mobile phone crime; experiences of the police (Module A); attitudes to the CJS (Module B); crime prevention and security (Module C); ad-hoc crime topics (Module D); plastic card fraud; mass-marketing fraud; anti-social behaviour; demographics and media, crime incidence rates and crime prevalence rates	End User Licence	UK Data Service

(lowest geography is GOR)		
Victim Form Includes offence-level data on nature and circumstances of incident; details of offenders; security measures; costs; emotional reactions; contact with the CJS; and outcomes where known. From 2015/16 onwards fraud and computer misuse victim forms will be included. Note for 2015/16 fraud and computer misuse questions were included from October 2015 and data is only available for the latter six month period.	End User Licence	UK Data Service
Secure Access dataset (2011/12 onwards) Contains all standard End User Licence plus additional variables from the self-completion modules. This includes, drinking behaviour, drug use, interpersonal violence (IPV), street gangs, knife carrying and drug use, hate crime and motivational crime (lowest geography is Community Safety Partnership/Local Authority)	Secure Access (Approved Researcher)	Secure Research Service (ONS) Secure Lab (UK Data Service)
Secure Access Low level geography file (2011/12 onwards) (down to Lower Layer Super Output Area)	Secure Access (Approved Researcher)	Secure Research Service (ONS) Secure Lab (UK Data Service)

Prior to the release of microdata statistical disclosure control has been applied to the CSEW End User Licence datasets. These include:

- Suppression of some geodemographic variables
- Top coding of income variables
- Recoding of certain variables where there are a small number of respondents in a response category.

Further information on statistical disclosure control is available in [GSS/GSR Disclosure Control Guidance for Microdata Produced from Social Surveys](#).

For more information on geographical, household and personal classifications please see Chapter 7 of the [User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#).

3.2 Victim form and non-victim form

The CSEW dataset is made up of two files – the victim form (VF) and the non-victim form (NVF). Each case on the non-victim form refers to an individual respondent, whereas each case on the victim form refers to an individual incident reported by a respondent.

3.3 Case identification

Each individual respondent has a unique case identifier '**rowlabel**' consisting of an eight digit number. This identifier is the same on each data file on which information is held about the respondent and allows files to be combined by matching on this variable.

3.4 Variable names

From one year to another, new variables may be introduced or existing variables renamed or updated. See Appendix 1 for a table providing a list of the new offence classifications resulting from a public consultation conducted by ONS (all original variables are still in the dataset), as well as a list of changes to geographical classifications relating to the 2015/16 datasets.

For more information on geographical as well as household and personal classifications please see Chapter 7 of the [User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales](#).

3.5 Multiple response variables

Multiple response variables are those questions which permit respondents to choose more than one answer from the list of available options.

From the 2001 CSEW onwards, multiple response variables are constructed so a set of variables (equal to the full number of possible answers that could be given) hold the responses to the question. The first variable records whether or not the first option was selected; the second records whether or not the second option was selected, and so on. So for example, the variable '**Nowalk3**' has eighteen values, 'Nowalk3A' to 'Nowalk3R'. If the respondent answers codes 4 and 5, 'Nowalk3D' and 'Nowalk3E' will be coded 1 and the remaining sixteen variables will be coded 0.

From the 1994 survey up to and including the 2000 survey, multiple response variables were coded differently: in the same way as above, the same number of variables as there are possible answers are set up. However, the first variable recorded the first answer given; the second recorded the second answer given, and so on. So in the example above there would be eighteen variables called 'Nowalk00' to 'Nowalk17'. If a respondent answered codes 4 and 5 in response to this question, 'Nowalk00' would hold the code '4' and 'Nowalk01' '5'. All the other variables would be system missing.

Prior to the 1994 CSEW, multiple response variables are denoted by the 'mr' suffix.

3.6 Derived variables

In addition to the questions directly asked of respondents, the CSEW data files also include derived variables. There are two sets of derived variables; those produced by the survey contractor (can be found in [TNS-BMRB](#), 2015) and those produced by Home Office/ONS analysts. From 2006/07, the derived variables produced by Home Office/ONS analysts have been included on the datasets so researchers can replicate the analysis produced in various publications.

3.7 Don't know and refusal codes

Respondents are not usually explicitly given the options 'don't know' or 'refusal'. However, for every question respondents may say they do not know or refuse to answer and these are valid

responses. The code for refusal is '8' for code frames up to 7 and '98' for code frames up to 97. The code for don't know is '9' for code frames up to 7 and '99' for code frames up to 97.

Prior to the 1994 CSEW the reverse holds. '9', '99' and so on denote refusals or question not completed in error; '8', '98' and so on denote 'don't know'.

In most Home Office/ONS analysis refusal codes are excluded. 'Don't know' codes are also usually excluded unless there is interest in these responses, for example in the case of attitudinal questions.

Chapter 4: CSEW analysis

There are three main types of analysis that can be carried out on Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) data: individual-based analysis, household-based analysis and incident-based analysis. Both individual and household analysis can be used to produce incidence and prevalence rates for different crime types. Each of these types of analysis needs to take into account the appropriate weighting of the data.

Since October 2015, the CSEW has been collecting data on adult respondents' experience of fraud and computer misuse from half the sample. Please note that as a result of this care needs to be taken when conducting analysis on both fraud and non-fraud variables.

On the Victim Form the fraud and computer misuse cases are completely separate from other victim forms and all variables contained within the fraud and computer misuse victim forms have a different name from those in the 'traditional' victim forms. This applies even where the question asked is the same. Fraud and computer misuse variables can be easily identified as they are prefixed by an 'f' e.g. fnumoff.

ONS have derived a number of new variables which relate to fraud and computer misuse. Variables have been added for the different types of fraud and computer misuse, including number of incidents, incidence, prevalence and victimisation – many of which have been added to the Non Victim Form. Some derived variables, which have been on past datasets, will now also include instances of fraud and computer misuse.

The Victim Form file contains a variable 'vfccat' where 1 is a traditional form and 2 is a fraud/computer misuse form. You can use this to select the fraud and computer misuse cases or select the traditional crimes (select if vfccat=1 for traditional crimes and select if vfccat=2 for fraud and computer misuse). As the questions have only been asked since October 2015 you should also filter on the variable quarter when carrying out analysis on fraud and computer misuse variables on the VF.

When doing analysis on the NVF you should filter on quarter and also on subsplit (select module C and D respondents) to take into account that these questions have only been asked of half a sample. There are 3 new variables on the adult NVF file (fvictim, tvictim, victype) to indicate whether respondent is a victim of fraud/computer misuse or not.

4.1 Individual-based analysis

Individual-based analysis is carried out when the intention is to make statements about the characteristics, attitudes or experiences of adults in the sample. Analysis of attitudinal questions is individual-based, as is analysis of victims of personal crimes (such as assault). All individual-based analysis should be weighted by '**c11indivwgt**' ('weighte' for 1981, 'weighta' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'indivwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys).

4.2 Household-based analysis

Household based analysis is carried out when the intention is to make statements about the characteristics or experiences of households in the sample. The most common type of household-based analysis is analysis in which statements are made about households who were victims of household crimes. All household-based analysis should be weighted by '**c11hhdwgt**' ('weightf for 1981, 'weightb' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'hhdwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys).

4.3 Incident-based analysis

Incident-based analysis is carried out when the intention is to make statements about characteristics of incidents of crime, such as the timing, location or perceived seriousness of offences. Incident-based analysis is always carried out on the victim form dataset. All incident-based analysis should be weighted by '**c11weighti**' ('weighti' prior to 2012/13 survey). A change was made to the way in which 'weighti' was calculated in 2006/07. If using the 'weighti' variable prior and post 2006/07, it should be divided by 10,000 in the datasets prior to 2006/07 for consistency with post 2006/07 data.

Since 1992, although incidents occurring outside of England and Wales have been given a valid offence code on the traditional victim form (see Chapter 2), for incident-based analysis only those incidents which occurred within England and Wales should be retained. This should be done by selecting cases based on responses to the variable '**wherhapp**'. For fraud and cybercrime incidents occurring from both within and without England and Wales should be included in incident based analysis.

4.4 Incidence rates

Previously the number of incidents has been arbitrarily capped at 5, but due to new methodology number of incidents is now capped at the 98th percentile for that specific crime category. Incidence rates are now based on the new 98th percentile cap so cannot be compared to previous years.

Incident rates give the number of crimes experienced per 1,000 households – for household crimes, or per 1,000 adults – for personal crimes from 2011/12 onwards (per 10,000 households or per 10,000 adults prior to 2011/12). Incidence rates are calculated using either individual or household-based analysis.

To calculate an incident rate, the number of incidents experienced by respondents is aggregated together for each crime type. This is either one incident per victim module (up to six victim modules), or where one of these victim modules contains a 'series', it is the number of incidents in the series (capped at the 98th percentile value). The number of incidents for each respondent is then multiplied by 1,000 (or 10,000 prior to 2011/12) and added to the non-victim form. A mean of this number produces the incidence rate for a particular offence type. See Appendix 4 for an explanation of the variables used to calculate incidence rates. Incidence variables for each of the offence groups are included on the non-victim form dataset and the variable names include the suffix '**_i**'.

Example⁸ – producing rates per 1,000 adults/households

On a dataset of 50,000 respondents, if 500 respondents have each reported three incidents of burglary, the total number of burglaries is 1,500. When this is multiplied by 1,000, the mean value across the whole dataset is 30 (1,500,000/50,000). This means that there are 30 burglaries per 1,000 households.

Similarly, if 500 respondents have each reported two incidents of assault, the total number of assaults is 1,000. When this is multiplied by 1,000, the mean value across the whole dataset is 20 (1,000,000/50,000). This means there are 20 assaults per 1,000 adults.

The overall number of incidents can be estimated for England and Wales based on the incident rate and using estimates of the populations of households and adults in England and Wales. For the financial year April 2015 to March 2016 population estimates of 24,222,100 households and 45,864,800 adults aged 16 and over were used to provide estimates of the number of incidents.

All incidence rate analysis based on household crimes should be weighted by **c11hhdwgt** ('weightf for 1981, 'weightb' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'hhdwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys) and all incidence rate analysis based on personal crimes should be weighted by **c11indivwgt** ('weighte' for 1981, 'weighta' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'indivwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys). When performing analysis confined to 16-24 year olds on datasets that include a young adult boost (see Appendix 2 for the datasets that include the youth boost), a weight based on 16-24 year olds from the main sample and those in the young adults boost sample should be used (**ypcwgt**)⁹.

4.5 Prevalence rates

Prevalence rates give the proportion of the population who were victims of an offence once or more. Prevalence rates are calculated using either individual or household-based analysis.

Unlike incidence rates, prevalence rates only take account of whether a household or person was a victim of a specific crime 'once or more' during the reference period, not the number of times they were victimised. Respondents and their households are thus designated as victims or non-victims. The proportion of those who are victims provides the prevalence rate, equivalent to the risk of being a victim of crime. See Appendix 4 for an explanation of the variables used to calculate prevalence rates. Prevalence variables for each of the offence groups are included on the non-victim form dataset and the variable names include the suffix '**_p**'.

The overall number of victims can also be estimated for England and Wales based on the prevalence rate and using estimates of the population of households and adults in England and Wales. In this case, the proportion of households (in the case of household crimes) or adults (in the case of personal crimes) that were victims should be multiplied by the total number of households or adults in England and Wales to produce an estimate of the number of households or adults who were victims of a specific crime type.

⁸ Note that both of these examples use unweighted figures. Analysis should always be weighted appropriately.

⁹ This youth boost weight variable is not being updated to incorporate 2011 census-based population estimates, the impact on estimates would be minimal.

All prevalence rate analysis based on household crimes should be weighted by 'c11hhdwgt' ('weightf' for 1981, 'weightb' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'hhdwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys), and all prevalence rate analysis based on personal crimes should be weighted by 'c11indivwgt' ('weighte' for 1981, 'weighta' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'indivwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys). When performing analysis confined to 16-24 year olds on datasets that include a young adult boost (see Appendix 2), a weight based on 16-24 year olds from the main sample and those in the young adults boost sample should be used ('ypcwgt')¹⁰.

4.6 Repeat and multiple victimisation

From 2006/07 the CSEW datasets contain information which allow users to examine rates of repeat and multiple victimisation.

Multiple victimisation is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of more than one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of more than one household crime or have been a victim of both types of crime.

Repeat victimisation (a subset of multiple victimisation) is defined as being a victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last 12 months (for example, vandalism). Levels of repeat victimisation account for differences between incidence rates and prevalence rates. For instance, high levels of repeat victimisation will be reflected in relatively lower prevalence rates compared with incidence rates. Repeat victimisation variables for each offence group are included on the non-victim form dataset and the variable names include the suffixes '_r' or '_r2'.

Repeat and multiple victimisation are unaffected by the change from a cap of five to the 98th percentile value as both are dependent on counts of more than one.

4.7 Weighting

Two types of weighting are used in the CSEW sample.

First, the raw data are weighted to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection involved in the sample design. These include: the over-sampling of less populous police force areas; the selection of multi-household addresses; and the individual's chance of participation being inversely proportional to the number of adults living in the household. Further details about the unequal selection probability compensation weighting are available in Chapter 7 of the [2015/16 Crime Survey for England and Wales Technical Report: Volume One](#). This weighting is conducted by Kantar (CSEW contractor) before the data are received by the ONS.

Second, calibration weighting is used to adjust for differential non-response; this weighting is conducted by the ONS upon receipt of the data from Kantar.

A review of the then British Crime Survey by survey methodology experts at ONS and the National Centre for Social Research recommended that the calibration weighting method be adopted ([Lynn and Elliot, 2000](#)). The weighting is designed to make adjustments for known differentials in response rates between different regions and different age by sex sub-groups. For example, a

¹⁰ This youth boost weight variable is not being updated to incorporate 2011 census-based population estimates, the impact on estimates would be minimal.

household containing a man aged 24 living in London may be less likely to respond than a household containing a woman aged 50 living in the South West. The procedure therefore gives different weights to different households and individuals based on their sex / age / regional composition in such a way that the weighted distribution of responding households and individuals in these households matches the known distribution in the population as a whole.

The weights are generated using an algorithm that minimises the differences between the weights implied by sampling and the final weights subject to the weighted data meeting the population controls; they are based on calibrating on population estimates / projections provided by the ONS.

For data relating to the year ending March 2014 onwards, a new non-response weight has been introduced. Previously the non-response weight was calculated where each household was classified as either 'inner city' or not and the weight was equal to the one divided by the estimated household response rate for the relevant class. It was recommended that this weight was replaced by one derived from a logistic regression model with multiple predictors. The predictors include:

- NUTS1 region;
- Output Area Classification Group;
- the eightfold ONS urban/rural indicator; and
- LSOA census proportion of households containing one person (or the factor with which it is correlated).

These predictors are applied to the dataset to produce an estimated household response propensity for each responding case.

The effects of calibration weights are generally small for household-level crime, but are likely to be more important for estimates of personal-level crime, as for example, young respondents generally have much higher crime victimisation rates than average but also lower response rates to the survey. However, there was only a marginal impact seen in crime trends when calibration weighting was first implemented in the 1996 survey.

In addition to a weight for individuals and households, the dataset also includes a weight for incidents. This is a simple multiplication of the number of incidents on a given victim module by the individual or household weight depending on whether the incident is classified as a personal or household crime.

The individual and household design weights are calibrated to produce the individual weight '**c11indivwgt**' ('weighte' for 1981, 'weighta' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'indivwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys), which is used for individual-based analysis (attitudinal questions and estimates of personal crime rates) and the household weight '**c11hhdwgt**' ('weightf for 1981, 'weightb' between 1983 and 1996 survey and 'hhdwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys), which is used for household-based analysis (estimates of household crime rates). For incident-based analysis, the weight '**c11weighti**' is used ('weighti' prior to 2012/13 survey). When performing analysis confined to 16-24 year olds on datasets that include a young adult boost (see Appendix

2), a weight based on 16-24 year olds from the main sample and those in the young adults boost sample should be used ('**ypcwtgt**')¹¹.

4.8 Complex sample design and statistical significance

The main CSEW estimates are based on a representative sample of the population of England and Wales aged 16 and over each year. A sample, as used in the CSEW, is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn.

Any sample survey may produce estimates that differ from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of this difference depends on the sample size, the size and variability of the estimate, and the design of the survey. The number of cases upon which analysis is based is important as it influences the precision (standard error) of the estimates. CSEW estimates where the unweighted base is less than 50 cases are not generally published.

Because of this variation, changes in estimates between survey years or between population subgroups may occur by chance. In other words, the change may simply be due to which adults were randomly selected for interview. It is possible to measure whether this is likely to be the case using standard statistical tests and conclude whether differences are likely to be due to chance or represent a real difference. Analysts should be familiar with how to carry out such tests before conducting analysis on CSEW data.

The CSEW is not based on a simple random sample and instead uses a stratified and partially clustered sample design. The design of the survey means that confidence intervals on the CSEW are based on complex standard errors (CSEs) around estimates, which reflect the stratified and semi-clustered design of the survey and are calculated using the SPSS Complex Sample Module (www.spss.com).

The variable '**onspseud**' identifies the primary sampling unit (PSU) and is based on a numeric nomenclature calculated in such a way to ensure that each PSU identifier can be guaranteed to be unique. The stratum reference taking into account all levels of stratification of the sample design is encapsulated within the variable '**fin_stra4**'. The variable 'density' is a flag that identifies high, medium and low density areas within the sample. A full description of the CSEW sample design including a description of PSU and the survey stratifiers appears in the report: 'The 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales: Technical Report, Volume One'.

Analysis of CSEW data taking into consideration the complex sample design can be carried out using standard statistical packages which include statistical procedures that take into account clustering and stratification. For analysts who do not have access to statistical packages that take into consideration complex sample design, the CSE for an estimate can also be estimated using the design effect. The design effect is the ratio of the actual standard error for the complex design to the standard error from a simple random sample of the equivalent size. A design effect of 1.2 is used for ad-hoc CSEW analysis.

¹¹ This youth boost weight variable is not being updated to incorporate 2011 census-based population estimates, the impact on estimates would be minimal

It should be noted that popular statistical software packages, such as SPSS, tend to use the weighted number of respondents instead of the actual number in the sample when performing calculations where the sample size is used. Users of the CSEW face two possible outcomes if they overlook this issue when deciding whether to apply weights:

- when using weights, standard errors will be severely underestimated; and
- ignoring the weights will produce estimates that are not representative of the population of England and Wales.

A popular technique to deal with this is to calculate standard errors manually using weighted percentages and rates and unweighted sample sizes. This will still underestimate error and overestimate significance with the CSEW due to the complex sample design where a design effect mentioned above may be implemented or a higher threshold of statistical significance used. If greater precision is required many statistical software packages have features for analysing data from complex samples and these should be used.

Statistical significance for change in CSEW estimates for overall crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other CSEW estimates. This is because there is an extra stage of sampling used in the personal crime rate (selecting the adult respondent for interview) compared with the household crime rate (where the respondent represents the whole household), so, technically, these are estimates from two different, though obviously highly related, surveys. The ONS methodology group has provided an approximation method to use to overcome this problem.

The approach involves producing population-weighted variances associated with two approximated estimates for overall crime. The first approximation is derived by apportioning household crime equally among adults within the household (in other words, converting households into adults) and the second by apportioning personal crimes to all household members (converting adults into households). The variances are calculated in the same way as for the standard household or personal crime rates (taking into account the complex sample design). An average is then taken of the two estimates of the population-weighted variances. The resulting approximated variance is then used in the calculation of confidence intervals for the estimate of all CSEW crime and in the calculation of the sampling error around changes in estimates of all CSEW crime to calculate whether such differences are statistically significant.

This method incorporates the effect of any covariance between household and personal crime. By taking an average of the two approximations, it also counteracts any possible effect on the estimates of differing response rates (and therefore calibration rates) by household size.

Chapter 5: CSEW drugs module

5.1 Background

Since 1996 the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has included a self-completion module of questions on illicit drug use. The use of self-completion on laptops allows respondents to feel more at ease when answering questions on illicit behaviour due to increased confidence in the privacy and confidentiality of the survey. The self-completion module is restricted to those respondents aged 16 to 59 years (the decision to exclude those aged 60 and over was an economy measure, reflecting their very low prevalence rates for the use of prohibited drugs).

Although questions on drug misuse were included in the 1994 CSEW, these figures are not considered comparable to those from later rounds of the survey. Comparable figures for drug use were introduced in 1996 and since then there have been few changes made to the questions asked.

5.2 Limitations

As a household survey, the CSEW provides an effective measure of the more commonly used drugs for which the majority of users are contained within the household population. However, the CSEW does not cover some small groups, potentially important given that they may have relatively high rates of drug use: notably the homeless, and those living in certain institutions such as prisons or student halls of residence. Nor, in practice, will any household survey necessarily reach those problematic drug users whose lives are so busy or chaotic that they are hardly ever at home or are unable to take part in an interview¹². As a result, the CSEW is likely to underestimate the overall use of drugs such as opiates and crack cocaine, and possibly also frequent cocaine powder users, where the majority of users are concentrated within small sub-sections of the population not covered or reached by the survey. However, this is likely to have only a marginal impact on overall estimates of drug use within the household population.

In tracking changes in the level of drug use through the CSEW, arguably what matters most, is that irrespective of any strengths or weaknesses relating to coverage of the survey, it is a consistent instrument deployed in the same manner for each round of the survey.

5.3 Measures of drug use

Questions on whether a respondent has used illicit drugs are asked of three time periods – use of a drug ever, use of a drug in the last year and use of a drug in the last month. ‘Use of a drug ever’ indicates whether a respondent has taken one or more drugs in their lifetime; however, it says little about the patterns of current drug use. Some respondents will have taken these drugs ten or twenty years ago, others in the last month. ‘Use of a drug in the last month’ is a good indicator of very recent drug use but it is more subject to variation due to the small number of last month users. For these reasons, ‘Use of a drug in the last year’ is deemed to be the best indicator available to measure recent drug use. Questions about frequent drug use (previously only asked of 16 to 24 year olds), use of skunk (the stronger form of cannabis) and the age at which cannabis, cocaine and ecstasy were first taken were added to the 2009/10 CSEW.

¹² The Home Office has published work to provide local estimates of problematic drug users using statistical techniques involving indirect estimation from a number of different data sources ([Hay et al., 2008](#)).

5.4 Analysis of CSEW drug use module

Respondents who refuse to take part in the drug use module are coded as system missing on the dataset. In addition, the survey asks about the use of Semeron, a fictional drug. Cases which include Semeron 'use' should be excluded from any analysis, and have been coded to missing in the dataset.

Estimates of drug use are based on two population groups – all adults aged 16 to 59 and young people aged 16 to 24. Analysis of drug use among all adults aged 16 to 59 should be weighted by '**c11indivwgt**' ('weighta' prior to 1996 survey and 'indivwgt' between 1996 and 2012/13 surveys).

Questions on drug use were also asked of the 'young adult boost' when this was included (see Chapter 2 and Appendix 2) and these respondents can therefore be included in analysis of drug use among 16 to 24 year olds to increase the sample size and therefore the reliability of any estimates. Analysis of drug use among those aged 16 to 24 should be done using the youth dataset and weighted by '**ypcwgt**'¹³. There is no young adult boost in the datasets for 2009/10 onwards.

¹³ This youth boost weight variable is not being updated to incorporate 2011 census-based population estimates, the impact on estimates would be minimal

Chapter 6: Methodological limitations

It should be noted that the figures derived from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) are estimates. As with any sample survey, the CSEW estimates are subject to sampling error and a range of other methodological limitations.

6.1 Non-response

As in any voluntary survey, the CSEW is subject to non-response error. The CSEW has managed to maintain a response rate (70-75% over the past 10 years) that is high compared with other similar household surveys. However, non-response has implications for the measurement of crime if non-respondents have different experiences of victimisation to respondents.

The CSEW adopted calibration weighting in 2001/02 to account for differing rates of non-response between people of different sex, ages and regions (see Chapter 4). Re-weighting using calibration weighting was carried out on all survey years back to and including 1996. To account for non-response all CSEW analysis should be appropriately weighted.

6.2 Recall

The CSEW asks respondents to recall their experiences of crime in the previous 12 months. The CSEW measure of crime is thus dependent on respondents' ability to accurately remember their experiences in the reference period. The accuracy of CSEW estimates could be affected by recall if a respondent simply forgets a relevant incident, reports an incident that occurred outside the reference period as having happened within the reference period or fails to report an incident that occurred within the reference period because they thought it happened outside the reference period.

6.3 Unwillingness to report

Respondents may be unwilling to disclose victimisation experiences in a face-to-face interview setting. This is more likely to be the case for some crimes such as domestic violence (particularly if the offender is in the room during interview), rape and sexual assault¹⁴. Self-completion modules are used to collect sensitive information which alleviates this problem to some extent. Estimates of personal crime do not include incidents of sexual assault reported on the victim modules due to the unreliability of these reports. Instead, sexual victimisation is reported on using answers to the questions in the self-completion module.

6.4 Definitions of crime

Incidents which are legally offences may not be reported to the survey if the respondent does not view them as such. In an attempt to overcome this problem the CSEW screener questions ask whether the respondent has experienced certain types of events. They do not refer to 'crimes', use

¹⁴ Procedures are used to try to overcome this problem. The question is on a show card and interviewers are instructed that this section of the interview can be postponed if others are present during the interview.

legal terminology or refer to specific offences. The definitional problem is particularly relevant to minor incidents and some forms of violence. Moreover, different social groups may have different perceptions of what does and does not constitute an incident. Evidence suggests that better-off groups have a lower threshold of tolerance and are therefore more likely to report minor incidents to the survey (Sparks et al., 1977).

Chapter 7: CSEW publications

As part of the programme of work to improve crime statistics for England and Wales, we are reviewing our full range of statistical outputs. This will include an extensive review of the data tables published with each release, focusing on improving the accessibility of the data. As part of this review we will be seeking users' views on whether there is a continuing need for all of the data we publish and whether there are new needs for data we are not currently producing. We will also be looking at opportunities to exploit new data sources to meet user needs for more detailed information on the nature of crime.

This is ongoing work, and as a first step in response to feedback from users, we have reduced the length of our quarterly statistical bulletins on crime and changed the format to make the main messages more accessible.

We welcome feedback on any aspect of our publications via email at crimestatistics@ons.gov.uk. We have replaced our "Focus on" compendium publications with separate articles on a range of topics and crime types. This has enabled us to provide a clearer and more concise picture of what is happening to specific crime types and areas of crime. We were also aware that many users of the compendiums had specific interests and therefore only looked at part of the publications rather than the whole.

Following user demand, we have worked with the Ministry of Justice and the Home Office to produce an up-to-date overview of sexual offending. A [report published in 2013](#) initially brought together, for the first time, a range of official statistics from across the crime and criminal justice system to provide an overview of sexual offending in England and Wales. We have therefore reviewing the content and format of that publication and now present the main messages in a concise and user-friendly way. This was first published in [December 2018](#).

Appendix 1: Changes to classifications

New offence classifications

Variable name	Description	CSEW offence codes
violnr	Violence excluding robbery	11 / 12 / 13 / 21 / 32 / 33
viwinr	Violence with injury excluding robbery	11 / 12 / 32 / 33 + 13 (with injury)
vininr	Violence without injury excluding robbery	21 + 13 (without injury)
althft	All theft offences	43 / 44 / 45 / 50 / 51 / 52 / 53 / 55 / 56 / 57 / 58 / 60 / 61 / 62 / 63 / 64 / 65 / 67 / 71 / 72 / 73
thftpl	All personal theft offences	43 / 44 / 45 / 67 / 73
thfthh	All household theft offences	50 / 51 / 52 / 53 / 55 / 56 / 57 / 58 / 60 / 61 / 62 / 63 / 64 / 65 / 71 / 72
stlhea	Stealth theft excluding attempts	44
snstla	Attempted snatch and stealth theft	45
alburg	All burglary	50 / 51 / 52 / 53 / 57 / 58
albure	All burglary - with entry	51 / 52 / 57 / 58
albuel	All burglary - with entry and loss	52 / 58
albenl	All burglary - with entry no loss	51 / 57
albura	All attempted burglary	50 / 53
burndl	Domestic burglary in a dwelling - no loss	51
burgnd	Domestic burglary in building other than dwelling	50 / 57 / 58
burnde	Domestic burglary in building other than dwelling - with entry	57 / 58
brndel	Domestic burglary in building other than a dwelling - with entry and loss	58
bndenl	Domestic burglary in building other than a dwelling - with entry no loss	57
burnda	Attempted domestic burglary in building other than a dwelling	50
othht	Other household theft	55 / 56 / 65
thftdm	Theft from a dwelling & meter	55 / 56
thftod	Theft from outside dwelling	65
From 1995 onwards:		

althfta	All thefts based on converting households into adults (equivalent to allcrma used in significance testing all crime)	
althftah	All thefts based on converting adults into households (equivalent to allcrmah used in significance testing all crime)	
From 2002/03 onwards:		
burprc	Burglary comparable with PRC	52 / 53
hvaprc	Home vandalism comparable with PRC	83 / 84
vioprc	Violence comparable with PRC	11 / 12 / 13

New geographical classifications

Variable name	Description	Old variable name
cspnm1617	Community Safety Partnership Name 2016-17	cspcd1516
atyp2018	ACORN Type (2016 Updated)	atyp2017
agrp2018	ACORN Group (2016 Updated)	agrp2017
acat2018	ACORN Category (2016 Updated)	acat2017
mtyp2018	MOSAIC Sector Type (2016 Updated)	mtyp2017
mgrp2018	MOSAIC Sector Group (2016 Updated)	mgrp2017
emdidc15	English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (LSOA Decile)	emdidc3
eincdc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Income Domain (LSOA Decile)	eindec3
eempdc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Employment Domain (LSOA Decile)	eempdec3
eedudc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Education, Skills and Training Domain (LSOA Decile)	eedudec3
ehadc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain (LSOA Decile)	ehadc3
ecridc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Crime Domain (LSOA Decile)	ecrdec3
ehoudc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (LSOA Decile)	ehoudec3
eenvdc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Living Environment Domain (LSOA Decile)	eenvdec3
edacdc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) (LSOA Decile)	eidacdc3
edopdc15	English Index of Deprivation 2015 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) (LSOA Decile)	eidaopdc3
depremp15	Employment deprivation index - 3 categories (2015)	depremp3
deprcri15	Crime deprivation index - 3 categories (2015)	deprcri3

Appendix 2: Comparing the CSEW cycles

	1982	1984	1988	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001
Survey company	SCPR	NOP	SCPR/ NOP	SCPR	OPCS	SCPR	SCPR	SCPR & ONS	TNS-BMRB
Core sample size	10,905	11,030	10,392	10,059	14,520	16,348	14,947	19,411	8,973
Response rate	81%	77%	77%	77%	77%	83%	79%	74%	73%
Sampling frame	ER	ER	ER	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF
Ethnic boost sample	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Young adults boost sample	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Weights used	Weighta Weightb Weighti	Weighta Weightb Weighti	Weighta Weightb Weighti	Weighta Weightb Weighti	Weighta Weightb Weighti	Indivwgt Hhdwgt Weighti	Indivwgt Hhdwgt Weighti	Indivwgt Hhdwgt Weighti	Indivwgt Hhdwgt Weighti
CAP/ PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/
No. of victim forms	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Self- completion element	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sample type	Over sampled in inner city areas							Proportional sample	Over sampled in less populous PFAs (minimum = 600)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Survey company	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB
Core sample size	32,787	36,450	37,931	45,120	47,796	47,203	46,983	46,286	44,638
Response rate	73%	74%	75%	75%	75%	75%	76%	76%	76%
Sampling frame	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF
Ethnic boost sample	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Young adults boost sample	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Weights used	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	Indivwgt Hhdwgt Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hhdwgt C11Weighti
CAP/ PAPI	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/	CAP/
No. of victim forms	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Self- completion element	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sample type	Over sampled in less populous PFAs (minimum = 600)				Over sampled in less populous PFAs (minimum = 1000)				

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Survey company	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB	TNS-BMRB
Core sample size	46,754	46,031	34,880	35,371	33,350	35,248	35,347	34,715
Response rate	76%	75%	73%	75%	70%	72%	74%	73%
Sampling frame	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF	PAF
Ethnic boost sample	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Young adults boost sample	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Weights used	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti	C11Indivwgt C11Hdwgt C11Weighti FrdWgt
CAPI/ PAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI
No. of victim forms	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Self-completion element	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sample type	Over sampled in less populous PFAs (minimum = 1000)			Over sampled in less populous PFAs (minimum = 650)				

SCPR – Social and Community Planning Research has now changed its name to National Centre for Social Research (NCSR)

OPCS merged with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 1998 to form the Office for National Statistics (ONS)

TNS-BMRB – Taylor Nelson Sofres - British Market Research Bureau

ER – Electoral Register; PAF – (Small Users) Postcode Address File

PAPI – Paper and Pencil Interviewing; CAPI – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing

Appendix 3: CSEW offence codes

Category	Code	Description	Valid?
Miscellaneous	01	Refer to Home Office	
	02	Duplicate victim form	
	96	Invalid victim form (no information/no offence)	
Assault	11	Serious wounding	✓
	12	Other wounding	✓
	13	Common assault	✓
	19	Other assault outside the survey's coverage	
Attempted assault	21	Attempted assault	✓
Sexual offences	31	Rape	✓
	32	Serious wounding with sexual motive	✓
	33	Other wounding with sexual motive	✓
	34	Attempted rape	✓
	35	Indecent assault	✓
	39	Sexual offence outside the survey's coverage	
Robbery, Snatch theft, Theft from person	41	Robbery	✓
	42	Attempted robbery	✓
	43	Snatch theft from the person	✓
	44	Other theft from the person	✓
	45	Attempted theft from the person	✓
	48	Possibly theft but could have been loss/possibly attempted theft, but could have been innocent	
	49	Other robbery or theft from the person outside the survey's coverage	
Burglary, Attempted burglary, Theft in a dwelling	50	Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse	✓
	51	Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)	✓
	52	Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)	✓
	53	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	✓
	54	Possible attempted burglary (insufficient evidence to be sure)	
	55	Theft in a dwelling	✓
	56	Theft from a meter	✓
	57	Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken	✓

	58	Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken	✓
	59	Other burglary, attempted burglary, theft in a dwelling falling outside the survey's coverage	
Theft	60	Theft of car/van	✓
	61	Theft from car/van	✓
	62	Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped	✓
	63	Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped	✓
	64	Theft of pedal cycle	✓
	65	Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)	✓
	66	Theft of milk bottles from outside dwelling	✓
	67	Other personal theft	✓
	68	Possible theft, possible lost property	
	69	Other theft/attempted theft falling outside the survey's coverage	
Attempted theft	71	Attempted theft of/from car/van	✓
	72	Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped	✓
	73	Other attempted theft	✓
Criminal damage	80	Arson	✓
	81	Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)	✓
	82	Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)	✓
	83	Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)	✓
	84	Criminal damage to the home (over £20)	✓
	85	Other criminal damage (£20 or under)	✓
	86	Other criminal damage (over £20)	✓
	87	Possibly criminal/possibly accidental damage/nuisance with no damage	
	88	Attempted criminal damage (no damage actually achieved)	
	89	Other criminal damage outside survey's coverage	
Threats	91	Threat to kill/assault made against, but not necessarily to respondent	✓
	92	Sexual threat made against, but not necessarily to respondent	✓
	93	Other threat or intimidation made against, but not necessarily to respondent	✓
	94	Threats against others, made to the respondent	✓
	95	Obscene and nuisance telephone calls	
	97	Other threats/intimidation outside survey's coverage	

Fraud	200	Bank and credit account fraud – with loss	✓
	201	Bank and credit account fraud – with full loss reimbursed	✓
	202	Bank and credit account fraud – no loss	✓
	203	Advance Fee fraud – with loss	✓
	204	Advance Fee fraud – with full loss reimbursed	✓
	205	Advance Fee fraud – no loss	✓
	206	Non-investment fraud – with loss	✓
	207	Non-investment fraud – with full loss reimbursed	✓
	208	Non-investment fraud – no loss	✓
	210	Other fraud – with loss	✓
	211	Other fraud – with full loss reimbursed	✓
	212	Other fraud – no loss	✓
	219	Other fraud falling outside the survey's coverage	
Computer misuse	320	Hacking and unauthorised access to personal information	✓
	321	Computer virus – with loss	✓
	322	Computer virus – with full loss reimbursed	✓
	323	Computer virus – no loss	✓
	324	Other computer misuse	✓
	329	Other computer misuse falling outside the survey's coverage	

Appendix 4: Classification of incidents

Once incidents from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) non-victim forms have been coded, they are then classified into groups of incidents. A list of these groupings and the offence codes included in each group is below.

These groups are used to calculate incidence and prevalence rates from the CSEW. The letters in brackets after the group name are the root of the variable name for that group. This is followed by ‘_i’ to give the variable name for the incidence rate for that group and ‘_p’ to give the variable name for the prevalence rate for that group. For example, the name of the variable for the offence groups from which to calculate rates of incidence for vandalism is ‘**vandal_i**’; the variable from which to calculate rates of prevalence for vandalism is ‘**vandal_p**’;

Household crimes

All household offences (‘totalh’)

50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling
55. Theft in a dwelling
56. Theft from a meter
57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken
60. Theft of car/van
61. Theft from car/van
62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
64. Theft of pedal cycle
65. Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)
71. Attempted theft of/from car/van
72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped
80. Arson
81. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
82. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
83. Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
84. Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
85. Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
86. Other criminal damage (over £20)

Comparable household crime ('tohhcl')

- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling
- 60. Theft of car/van
- 61. Theft from car/van
- 62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 64. Theft of pedal cycle
- 71. Attempted theft of/from car/van
- 72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped
- 80. Arson
- 81. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
- 82. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
- 83. Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
- 84. Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
- 85. Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
- 86. Other criminal damage (over £20)

Acquisitive crime against the household ('hhacq')

- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling
- 55. Theft in a dwelling
- 56. Theft from a meter
- 57. Burglary from non-connected garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected garage/outhouse - something taken
- 60. Theft of car/van
- 61. Theft from car/van
- 62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 64. Theft of pedal cycle
- 65. Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)
- 71. Attempted theft of/from car/van
- 72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped

Domestic burglary ('alburg')

- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling
- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken

Domestic burglary with entry ('albure')

- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken

Domestic burglary with loss ('albuel')

- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken

Domestic burglary with no loss ('albenl')

- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken

Domestic burglary attempts ('albura')

- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling

Domestic burglary in a dwelling (burglar')

- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling

Domestic burglary in a dwelling with entry (burgentr')

- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)

Domestic burglary in a dwelling with loss (burgloss')

- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)

Domestic burglary in a dwelling with no loss (burdnl')

- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)

Domestic burglary in a dwelling attempts ('burgatts')

- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling

Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling ('burgnd')

- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken

Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling with entry ('burnde')

- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken

Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling with loss ('brndel')

- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken

Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling with no loss ('bndenl')

- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken

Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling attempts ('burnda')

- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse

Other household theft ('othht')

- 55. Theft in a dwelling
- 56. Theft from a meter
- 65. Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)

Theft from a dwelling ('thftdm')

- 55. Theft in a dwelling
- 56. Theft from a meter

Theft from outside a dwelling ('thftod')

- 65. Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)

Vehicle-related thefts ('allmvt')

- 60. Theft of car/van
- 61. Theft from car/van
- 62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 71. Attempted theft of/from car/van
- 72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped

Theft from vehicles ('theftf')

- 61. Theft from car/van
- 63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped

Theft of vehicles ('thefto')

- 60. Theft of car/van
- 62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped

Attempted theft of and from vehicles ('attmvt')

- 71. Attempted theft of/from car/van
- 72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped

Bicycle theft ('biketh')

- 64. Theft of pedal cycle

Criminal damage ('vandal')

- 80. Arson
- 81. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
- 82. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
- 83. Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
- 84. Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
- 85. Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
- 86. Other criminal damage (over £20)

Criminal damage to a vehicle ('mv.van')

- 81. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
- 82. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)

Arson and other criminal damage ('homeva')

- 80. Arson
- 83. Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
- 84. Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
- 85. Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
- 86. Other criminal damage (over £20)

Personal crimes

All personal (not including rape and indecent assault¹⁵) ('totper')

- 11. Serious wounding
- 12. Other wounding
- 13. Common assault
- 21. Attempted assault
- 32. Serious wounding with sexual motive
- 33. Other wounding with sexual motive
- 41. Robbery
- 42. Attempted robbery
- 43. Snatch theft from the person
- 44. Other theft from the person
- 45. Attempted theft from the person
- 67. Other personal theft
- 73. Other attempted theft

¹⁵ Due to the small numbers of rape, attempted rape and indecent assault offences identified by face-to-face CSEW interviews, results from the main CSEW are too unreliable to report; these data are not included within the overall count (except for the categories of serious wounding with sexual motive and other wounding with sexual motive which are included in the offence category of wounding).

Comparable personal crime ('topthc')

- 11. Serious wounding
- 12. Other wounding
- 32. Serious wounding with sexual motive
- 33. Other wounding with sexual motive
- 41. Robbery
- 42. Attempted robbery
- 43. Snatch theft from the person
- 44. Other theft from the person
- 45. Attempted theft from the person

All violence ('alviol')

- 11. Serious wounding
- 12. Other wounding
- 13. Common assault
- 21. Attempted assault
- 32. Serious wounding with sexual motive
- 33. Other wounding with sexual motive

Other violence categories exist beyond this list but largely depend on details of the offence such as the level of injury (for example, violence with injury) and victim-offender relationship (for example, domestic violence) that are not reflected in different offence codes. Chapter 5 contains more information on different crime categories as a result of these offence characteristics.

Comparable violence ('compvi')

- 11. Serious wounding
- 12. Other wounding
- 13. Common assault
- 21. Attempted assault
- 32. Serious wounding with sexual motive
- 33. Other wounding with sexual motive

Common assault ('common')

- 13. Common assault
- 21. Attempted assault

Wounding ('wound')

- 11. Serious wounding
- 12. Other wounding
- 32. Serious wounding with sexual motive
- 33. Other wounding with sexual motive

Robbery ('robber')

- 41. Robbery
- 42. Attempted robbery

Acquisitive crime against the individual ('peracq')

- 41. Robbery
- 42. Attempted robbery
- 43. Snatch theft from the person
- 44. Other theft from the person
- 45. Attempted theft from the person
- 67. Other personal theft
- 73. Other attempted theft

Theft from the person ('theftp')

- 43. Snatch theft from the person
- 44. Other theft from the person
- 45. Attempted theft from the person

Snatch theft from person ('snatch')

- 43. Snatch theft from the person

Stealth theft from person ('stlhea')

- 44. Other theft from the person

Attempted snatch or stealth theft from person ('sntsla')

- 45. Attempted theft from the person

Other theft of personal property ('othpth')

- 67. Other personal theft
- 73. Other attempted theft

All theft ('althft')

- 43. Snatch theft from the person
- 44. Other theft from the person
- 45. Attempted theft from the person
- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling
- 55. Theft in a dwelling
- 56. Theft from a meter
- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken
- 60. Theft of car/van
- 61. Theft from car/van
- 62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 64. Theft of pedal cycle
- 65. Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)
- 67. Other personal theft
- 71. Attempted theft of/from car/van

- 72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped
- 73. Other attempted theft

Bank and credit account fraud ('bank')

- 200. Bank and credit account fraud – with loss
- 201. Bank and credit account fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 202. Bank and credit account fraud – no loss

Non-investment fraud ('ninv')

- 206. Non-investment fraud – with loss
- 207. Non-investment fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 208. Non-investment fraud – no loss

Advance fee fraud ('afee')

- 203. Advance Fee fraud – with loss
- 204. Advance Fee fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 205. Advance Fee fraud – no loss

Other fraud ('ofrd')

- 210. Other fraud – with loss
- 211. Other fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 212. Other fraud – no loss

Total fraud ('frd')

- 200. Bank and credit account fraud – with loss
- 201. Bank and credit account fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 202. Bank and credit account fraud – no loss
- 203. Advance Fee fraud – with loss
- 204. Advance Fee fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 205. Advance Fee fraud – no loss
- 206. Non-investment fraud – with loss
- 207. Non-investment fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 208. Non-investment fraud – no loss

210. Other fraud – with loss

211. Other fraud – with full loss reimbursed

212. Other fraud – no loss

Computer virus ('virs')

321. Computer virus – with loss

322. Computer virus – with full loss reimbursed

323. Computer virus – no loss

Unauthorised access to personal information (including hacking) ('hackua')

320. Hacking and unauthorised access to personal information

324. Other computer misuse

Computer misuse ('com')

320. Hacking and unauthorised access to personal information

321. Computer virus – with loss

322. Computer virus – with full loss reimbursed

323. Computer virus – no loss

324. Other computer misuse

Fraud and computer misuse ('frdcom')

200. Bank and credit account fraud – with loss

201. Bank and credit account fraud – with full loss reimbursed

202. Bank and credit account fraud – no loss

203. Advance Fee fraud – with loss

204. Advance Fee fraud – with full loss reimbursed

205. Advance Fee fraud – no loss

206. Non-investment fraud – with loss

207. Non-investment fraud – with full loss reimbursed

208. Non-investment fraud – no loss

210. Other fraud – with loss

- 211. Other fraud – with full loss reimbursed
- 212. Other fraud – no loss
- 320. Hacking and unauthorised access to personal information
- 321. Computer virus – with loss
- 322. Computer virus – with full loss reimbursed
- 323. Computer virus – no loss
- 324. Other computer misuse

Total CSEW crime (not including rape, indecent assault¹⁶) ('totalb')

- 11. Serious wounding
- 12. Other wounding
- 13. Common assault
- 21. Attempted assault
- 32. Serious wounding with sexual motive
- 33. Other wounding with sexual motive
- 41. Robbery
- 42. Attempted robbery
- 43. Snatch theft from the person
- 44. Other theft from the person
- 45. Attempted theft from the person
- 50. Attempted burglary to non-connected domestic garage/outhouse
- 51. Burglary in a dwelling (nothing taken)
- 52. Burglary in a dwelling (something taken)
- 53. Attempted burglary in a dwelling
- 55. Theft in a dwelling
- 56. Theft from a meter
- 57. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - nothing taken
- 58. Burglary from non-connected domestic garage/outhouse - something taken
- 60. Theft of car/van
- 61. Theft from car/van
- 62. Theft of motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 63. Theft from motorbike, motorscooter or moped
- 64. Theft of pedal cycle
- 65. Theft from outside dwelling (excluding theft of milk bottles)
- 67. Other personal theft
- 71. Attempted theft of/from car/van
- 72. Attempted theft of/from motorcycle, motorscooter or moped
- 73. Other attempted theft

¹⁶ Due to the small numbers of rape, attempted rape and indecent assault offences identified by face-to-face CSEW interviews, results from the main CSEW are too unreliable to report; these data are not included within the overall count (except for the categories of serious wounding with sexual motive and other wounding with sexual motive which are included in the offence category of wounding).

- 80. Arson
- 81. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (£20 or under)
- 82. Criminal damage to a motor vehicle (over £20)
- 83. Criminal damage to the home (£20 or under)
- 84. Criminal damage to the home (over £20)
- 85. Other criminal damage (£20 or under)
- 86. Other criminal damage (over £20)

Appendix 5: 2017/18 CSEW design factors

Crime measure	Design factor	
	Incidents	Prevalence
VIOLENCE	1.29	1.30
Violence with injury	1.25	1.31
Wounding	1.09	1.25
Assault with minor injury	1.29	1.37
Violence without injury	1.27	1.26
ROBBERY	1.23	1.31
THEFT OFFENCES	-	1.28
Theft from the person	1.28	1.29
Snatch theft from the person	1.26	1.28
Stealth theft from the person	1.22	1.23
Attempted snatch or stealth theft from person	1.34	1.34
Other theft of personal property	1.21	1.26
Domestic burglary	1.16	1.07
Domestic burglary with entry	1.09	1.07
<i>Domestic burglary with entry- loss</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>
<i>Domestic burglary with entry- no loss</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.10</i>
Attempted domestic burglary	1.16	1.06
Domestic burglary in a dwelling	1.19	1.07
Domestic burglary in a dwelling with entry	1.11	1.08
<i>Domestic burglary in a dwelling with entry- loss</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.09</i>
<i>Domestic burglary in a dwelling with entry- no loss</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>
Attempted domestic burglary in a dwelling	0.95	1.06
Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling	1.04	1.06
Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling with entry	1.05	1.04
<i>Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling with entry- loss</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.02</i>
<i>Domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling with entry- no loss</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.08</i>

Attempted domestic burglary in a non-connected building to a dwelling	0.95	1.01
Other household theft	1.10	1.09
Theft from a dwelling	1.10	1.07
Theft from outside a dwelling	1.10	1.09
Vehicle-related theft	1.09	1.10
Theft from vehicles	1.05	1.07
Theft of vehicles	1.10	1.10
Attempts of and from vehicles	1.08	1.07
Bicycle theft	1.07	1.09
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1.12	1.11
Criminal damage to a vehicle	1.10	1.08
Arson and other criminal damage	1.11	1.08
All personal offences	1.28	1.35
All household offences	1.19	1.17
ALL CSEW CRIME	-	1.35

Disorder	Design factor
Perceived high level of anti-social behaviour	1.24
Disorder (1): teenagers hanging around	1.26
Disorder (2): vandalism, graffiti, etc.	1.23
Disorder (4): people using/dealing drugs	1.26
Disorder (5): people being drunk or rowdy	1.30
Disorder (6): noisy neighbours	1.24
Disorder (7): litter/rubbish	1.19
Disorder (8): abandoned cars	1.18
Confidence in local police	
Confidence in police in this area	1.30
Police in local area can be relied on to be there when needed	1.30
Police in local area would treat you with respect	1.22
Police in local area treat everyone fairly	1.30
Police in local area understand issues that affect the community	1.25
Police in local area are dealing with things that matter in the community	1.28

Police and local councils are dealing with matters in this area	1.37
Confidence in the criminal justice system	
Confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system	1.21
Confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system	1.22

Appendix 6: 2017/18 Incident variables that cannot be compared with previous years data

VF

Incidents Variables	Reported Incidents Variables	Weights
vandalis_vf	vandalis_vf_rp	C11weighti
mv.vand_vf	mv.vand_vf_rp	C11Indivwgt
homevand_vf	homevand_vf_rp	C11Hhdwgt
burglar_vf	burglar_vf_rp	C11Weighti_WF
burgatts_vf	burgatts_vf_rp	
burgatno_vf	burgatno_vf_rp	
burgentr_vf	burgentr_vf_rp	
burgloss_vf	burgloss_vf_rp	
theftdwe_vf	theftdwe_vf_rp	
theftfmv_vf	theftfmv_vf_rp	
theftomv_vf	theftomv_vf_rp	
atmvthf_vf	atmvthf_vf_rp	
allmvthf_vf	allmvthf_vf_rp	
allmvcri_vf	allmvcri_vf_rp	
bikethef_vf	bikethef_vf_rp	
othhhctd_vf	othhhctd_vf_rp	
tohhcltd_vf	tohhcltd_vf_rp	
totalhh_vf	totalhh_vf_rp	
acquisit_vf	acquisit_vf_rp	
sexoffen_vf	sexoffen_vf_rp	
commonas_vf	commonas_vf_rp	
wounding_vf	wounding_vf_rp	
robbery_vf	robbery_vf_rp	
theftper_vf	theftper_vf_rp	
thfp.rob_vf	thfp.rob_vf_rp	
compvio_vf	compvio_vf_rp	
othpthef_vf	othpthef_vf_rp	
topthcls_vf	topthcls_vf_rp	
totalper_vf	totalper_vf_rp	
totperls_vf	totperls_vf_rp	
allassau_vf	allassau_vf_rp	
violence_vf	violence_vf_rp	
threats_vf	threats_vf_rp	

totalbcs_vf	totalbcs_vf_rp	
allviol_vf	allviol_vf_rp	
mugging1_vf	mugging1_vf_rp	
stealth_vf	stealth_vf_rp	
snatch_vf	snatch_vf_rp	
mug_stra_vf	mug_stra_vf_rp	
dom_acq_vf	dom_acq_vf_rp	
domestic_vf	domestic_vf_rp	
mugging2_vf	mugging2_vf_rp	
stranger_vf	stranger_vf_rp	
acquain_vf	acquain_vf_rp	
seracq_vf	seracq_vf_rp	
othacq_vf	othacq_vf_rp	
hhldacq_vf	hhldacq_vf_rp	
persacq_vf	persacq_vf_rp	
allvalc_vf	allvalc_vf_rp	
allvdrug_vf	allvdrug_vf_rp	
comasinj_vf	comasinj_vf_rp	
comasni_vf	comasni_vf_rp	
violnos_vf	violnos_vf_rp	
violinj2_vf	violinj2_vf_rp	
violnoi2_vf	violnoi2_vf_rp	
racepers_vf	racepers_vf_rp	
religpers_vf	religpers_vf_rp	
sexpers_vf	sexpers_vf_rp	
agepers_vf	agepers_vf_rp	
genpers_vf	genpers_vf_rp	
disabpers_vf	disabpers_vf_rp	
genidpers_vf	genidpers_vf_rp	
hatepers_vf	hatepers_vf_rp	
racehhld_vf	racehhld_vf_rp	
relighhld_vf	relighhld_vf_rp	
sexhhld_vf	sexhhld_vf_rp	
agehhld_vf	agehhld_vf_rp	
genhhld_vf	genhhld_vf_rp	
disabhhld_vf	disabhhld_vf_rp	
genidhhld_vf	genidhhld_vf_rp	
hatehhld_vf	hatehhld_vf_rp	
racetot_vf	racetot_vf_rp	
religtot_vf	religtot_vf_rp	
sextot_vf	sextot_vf_rp	
agetot_vf	agetot_vf_rp	
gentot_vf	gentot_vf_rp	
disabtot_vf	disabtot_vf_rp	

genidtot_vf	genidtot_vf_rp	
hatetot_vf	hatetot_vf_rp	
hatepers2_vf	hatepers2_vf_rp	
hatehhld2_vf	hatehhld2_vf_rp	
hatetot2_vf	hatetot2_vf_rp	
violnr_vf	violnr_vf_rp	
viwinr_vf	viwinr_vf_rp	
vininr_vf	vininr_vf_rp	
althft_vf	althft_vf_rp	
stlhea_vf	stlhea_vf_rp	
snstla_vf	snstla_vf_rp	
burdnl_vf	burdnl_vf_rp	
burgnd_vf	burgnd_vf_rp	
burnde_vf	burnde_vf_rp	
brndel_vf	brndel_vf_rp	
bndenl_vf	bndenl_vf_rp	
burnda_vf	burnda_vf_rp	
thftod_vf	thftod_vf_rp	
thftpl_vf	thftpl_vf_rp	
thfthh_vf	thfthh_vf_rp	
alburg_vf	alburg_vf_rp	
albure_vf	albure_vf_rp	
albuel_vf	albuel_vf_rp	
albenl_vf	albenl_vf_rp	
albura_vf	albura_vf_rp	
othht_vf	othht_vf_rp	
thftdm_vf	thftdm_vf_rp	
burprc_vf	burprc_vf_rp	
hvaprc_vf	hvaprc_vf_rp	
vioprc_vf	vioprc_vf_rp	
alprop_vf	alprop_vf_rp	
alvinr_vf	alvinr_vf_rp	
drvinr_vf	drvinr_vf_rp	
frdcom_vf	frdcom_vf_raf	
frd_vf	frd_vf_raf	
frdl_vf	frdl_vf_raf	
frdlr_vf	frdlr_vf_raf	
frdnl_vf	frdnl_vf_raf	
bank_vf	bank_vf_raf	
bankl_vf	bankl_vf_raf	
banklr_vf	banklr_vf_raf	
banknl_vf	banknl_vf_raf	
afee_vf	afee_vf_raf	
afeel_vf	afeel_vf_raf	

afeelr_vf	afeelr_vf_raf	
afeenl_vf	afeenl_vf_raf	
ninv_vf	ninv_vf_raf	
ninvl_vf	ninvl_vf_raf	
ninvlr_vf	ninvlr_vf_raf	
ninvnl_vf	ninvnl_vf_raf	
ofrd_vf	ofrd_vf_raf	
ofrdl_vf	ofrdl_vf_raf	
ofrdlr_vf	ofrdlr_vf_raf	
ofrdnl_vf	ofrdnl_vf_raf	
com_vf	com_vf_raf	
hackua_vf	hackua_vf_raf	
virs_vf	virs_vf_raf	
virsl_vf	virsl_vf_raf	
virslr_vf	virslr_vf_raf	
virsnl_vf	virsnl_vf_raf.	
toctfc_vf	burprc1_vf_rp	
pcfc_vf		
frdcomc_vf		
frdc_vf		
bankc_vf		
afeec_vf		
ninvc_vf		
ofrdc_vf		
comc_vf		
frdcomnc_vf		
frdnc_vf		
banknc_vf		
afeenc_vf		
ninvnc_vf		
ofrdnc_vf		
comnc_vf		
threac_vf		
thrasc_vf		
thrsec_vf		
throtc_vf		
afof_vf		
afofl_vf		
afoflr_vf		
afofnl_vf		
totccf_vf		
burprc1_vf.		

NVF

Incidents	Reported Incidents	Incidence Rate	Reported Incidents Rate	Proportion of reported incidents	Weights
vandalis	vandalis_rp	vandal_i	vandal_rpi	vandal_rpr	C11Indivwgt
mv.vand	mv.vand_rp	mv.van_i	mv.van_rpi	mv.van_rpr	C11Hhdwgt
homevand	homevand_rp	homeva_i	homeva_rpi	homeva_rpr	C11gWgtInd
burglar	burglar_rp	burgla_i	burgla_rpi	burgla_rpr	C11gWgtHhd
burgatts	burgatts_rp	burgat_i	burgat_rpi	burgat_rpr	C11NweightA
burgatno	burgatno_rp	burgno_i	burgno_rpi	burgno_rpr	C11NweightB
burgentr	burgentr_rp	burgen_i	burgen_rpi	burgen_rpr	
burgloss	burgloss_rp	burglo_i	burglo_rpi	burglo_rpr	
theftdwe	theftdwe_rp	theftd_i	theftd_rpi	theftd_rpr	
theftfmv	theftfmv_rp	theftf_i	theftf_rpi	theftf_rpr	
theftomv	theftomv_rp	thefto_i	thefto_rpi	thefto_rpr	
attmvt	attmvt_rp	attmvt_i	attmvt_rpi	attmvt_rpr	
allmvt	allmvt_rp	allmvt_i	allmvt_rpi	allmvt_rpr	
allmcri	allmcri_rp	allmvc_i	allmvc_rpi	allmvc_rpr	
bikethef	bikethef_rp	biketh_i	biketh_rpi	biketh_rpr	
othhhctd	othhhctd_rp	othhhc_i	othhhc_rpi	othhhc_rpr	
tohhcltd	tohhcltd_rp	tohhcl_i	tohhcl_rpi	tohhcl_rpr	
totalhh	totalhh_rp	totalh_i	totalh_rpi	totalh_rpr	
acquisit	acquisit_rp	acquis_i	acquis_rpi	acquis_rpr	
sexoffen	sexoffen_rp	seracq_i	seracq_rpi	seracq_rpr	
commonas	commonas_rp	othacq_i	othacq_rpi	othacq_rpr	
wounding	wounding_rp	hhacq_i	hhacq_rpi	hhacq_rpr	
robbery	robbery_rp	racehh_i	racehh_rpi	racehh_rpr	
theftper	theftper_rp	relighh_i	relighh_rpi	relighh_rpr	
thfp.rob	thfp.rob_rp	sexhh_i	sexhh_rpi	sexhh_rpr	
compvio	compvio_rp	agehh_i	agehh_rpi	agehh_rpr	
othpthef	othpthef_rp	disabhh_i	disabhh_rpi	disabhh_rpr	
topthcls	topthcls_rp	genhh_i	genhh_rpi	genhh_rpr	
totalper	totalper_rp	genidhh_i	genidhh_rpi	genidhh_rpr	
totperls	totperls_rp	hatehh_i	hatehh_rpi	hatehh_rpr	
allassau	allassau_rp	hatehh2_i	hatehh2_rpi	hatehh2_rpr	
violence	violence_rp	sexoff_i	sexoff_rpi	sexoff_rpr	
threats	threats_rp	common_i	common_rpi	common_rpr	
totalbcs	totalbcs_rp	wound_i	wound_rpi	wound_rpr	
allviol	allviol_rp	robber_i	robber_rpi	robber_rpr	
mugging1	mugging1_rp	theftp_i	theftp_rpi	theftp_rpr	
stealth	stealth_rp	thfp.r_i	thfp.r_rpi	thfp.r_rpr	
snatch	snatch_rp	compvi_i	compvi_rpi	compvi_rpr	
mug_stra	mug_stra_rp	othpth_i	othpth_rpi	othpth_rpr	

dom_acq	dom_acq_rp	topthc_i	topthc_rpi	topthc_rpr	
domestic	domestic_rp	totalp_i	totalp_rpi	totalp_rpr	
mugging2	mugging2_rp	totper_i	totper_rpi	totper_rpr	
stranger	stranger_rp	allass_i	allass_rpi	allass_rpr	
acquain	acquain_rp	violen_i	violen_rpi	violen_rpr	
seracq	seracq_rp	threat_i	threat_rpi	threat_rpr	
othacq	othacq_rp	totalb_i	totalb_rpi	totalb_rpr	
hhldacq	hhldacq_rp	alviol_i	alviol_rpi	alviol_rpr	
persacq	persacq_rp	mugg1_i	mugg1_rpi	mugg1_rpr	
allvalc	allvalc_rp	stealt_i	stealt_rpi	stealt_rpr	
allvdrug	allvdrug_rp	snatch_i	snatch_rpi	snatch_rpr	
comasinj	comasinj_rp	mug_st_i	mug_st_rpi	mug_st_rpr	
comasni	comasni_rp	dom_ac_i	dom_ac_rpi	dom_ac_rpr	
violnos	violnos_rp	domest_i	domest_rpi	domest_rpr	
violinj2	violinj2_rp	mugg2_i	mugg2_rpi	mugg2_rpr	
violnoi2	violnoi2_rp	strang_i	strang_rpi	strang_rpr	
racepers	racepers_rp	acquai_i	acquai_rpi	acquai_rpr	
religpers	religpers_rp	peracq_i	peracq_rpi	peracq_rpr	
sexpers	sexpers_rp	alvalc_i	alvalc_rpi	alvalc_rpr	
agepers	agepers_rp	alvdrug_i	alvdrug_rpi	alvdrug_rpr	
genpers	genpers_rp	cominj_i	cominj_rpi	cominj_rpr	
genidpers	genidpers_rp	comnij_i	comnij_rpi	comnij_rpr	
disabpers	disabpers_rp	viols_i	viols_rpi	viols_rpr	
hatepers	hatepers_rp	vioin2_i	vioin2_rpi	vioin2_rpr	
racehhld	racehhld_rp	viono2_i	viono2_rpi	viono2_rpr	
relighhld	relighhld_rp	racep_i	racep_rpi	racep_rpr	
sexhhld	sexhhld_rp	religp_i	religp_rpi	religp_rpr	
agehhld	agehhld_rp	sexp_i	sexp_rpi	sexp_rpr	
genhhld	genhhld_rp	agep_i	agep_rpi	agep_rpr	
genidhhld	genidhhld_rp	disabp_i	disabp_rpi	disabp_rpr	
disabhhld	disabhhld_rp	racetot_i	hatep_rpi	hatep_rpr	
hatehhld	hatehhld_rp	religtot_i	racetot_rpi	racetot_rpr	
racetot	racetot_rp	sextot_i	religtot_rpi	religtot_rpr	
religtot	religtot_rp	agetot_i	sextot_rpi	sextot_rpr	
sextot	sextot_rp	disabtot_i	agetot_rpi	agetot_rpr	
agetot	agetot_rp	genp_i	disabtot_rpi	disabtot_rpr	
gentot	gentot_rp	gentot_i	genp_rpi	genp_rpr	
genidtot	genidtot_rp	genidp_i	gentot_rpi	gentot_rpr	
disabtot	disabtot_rp	genidtot_i	genidp_rpi	genidp_rpr	
hatetot	hatetot_rp	hatep_i	genidtot_rpi	genidtot_rpr	
hatepers2	hatepers2_rp	hatetot_i	hatetot_rpi	hatetot_rpr	
hatehhld2	hatehhld2_rp	hatep2_i	hatep2_rpi	hatep2_rpr	
hatetot2	hatetot2_rp	hatetot2_i	hatetot2_rpi	hatetot2_rpr	
violnr	violnr_rp	violnr_i	violnr_rpi	violnr_rpr	

viwinr	viwinr_rp	viwinr_i	viwinr_rpi	viwinr_rpr	
vininr	vininr_rp	vininr_i	vininr_rpi	vininr_rpr	
althft	althft_rp	althft_i	althft_rpi	althft_rpr	
stlhea	stlhea_rp	stlhea_i	stlhea_rpi	stlhea_rpr	
snstla	snstla_rp	snstla_i	snstla_rpi	snstla_rpr	
burdnl	burdnl_rp	burdnl_i	burdnl_rpi	burdnl_rpr	
burgnd	burgnd_rp	burgnd_i	burgnd_rpi	burgnd_rpr	
burnde	burnde_rp	burnde_i	burnde_rpi	burnde_rpr	
brndel	brndel_rp	brndel_i	brndel_rpi	brndel_rpr	
bndenl	bndenl_rp	bndenl_i	bndenl_rpi	bndenl_rpr	
burnda	burnda_rp	burnda_i	burnda_rpi	burnda_rpr	
thftod	thftod_rp	thftod_i	thftod_rpi	thftod_rpr	
thftpl	thftpl_rp	thftpl_i	thftpl_rpi	thftpl_rpr	
thfthh	thfthh_rp	thfthh_i	thfthh_rpi	thfthh_rpr	
alburg	alburg_rp	alburg_i	alburg_rpi	alburg_rpr	
albure	albure_rp	albure_i	albure_rpi	albure_rpr	
albuel	albuel_rp	albuel_i	albuel_rpi	albuel_rpr	
albenl	albenl_rp	albenl_i	albenl_rpi	albenl_rpr	
albura	albura_rp	albura_i	albura_rpi	albura_rpr	
othht	othht_rp	othht_i	othht_rpi	othht_rpr	
thftdm	thftdm_rp	thftdm_i	thftdm_rpi	thftdm_rpr	
burprc	burprc_rp	burprc_i	burprc_rpi	burprc_rpr	
hvaprc	hvaprc_rp	burprc1_i	burprc1_rpi	burprc1_rpr	
vioprc	vioprc_rp	hvaprc_i	hvaprc_rpi	hvaprc_rpr	
alprop	alprop_rp	vioprc_i	vioprc_rpi	vioprc_rpr	
alvinr	alvinr_rp	alprop_i	alprop_rpi	alprop_rpr	
drvinr	drvinr_rp	alvinr_i	alvinr_rpi	alvinr_rpr	
burprc1	burprc1_rp	drvinr_i	drvinr_rpi	drvinr_rpr	
frdcom	frdcom_raf	frdcom_i	frdcom_rafi	frdcom_rafr	
frd	frd_raf	frd_i	frd_rafi	frd_rafr	
frdl	frdl_raf	frdl_i	frdl_rafi	frdl_rafr	
frdlr	frdlr_raf	frdlr_i	frdlr_rafi	frdlr_rafr	
frdnl	frdnl_raf	frdnl_i	frdnl_rafi	frdnl_rafr	
bank	bank_raf	bank_i	bank_rafi	bank_rafr	
bankl	bankl_raf	bankl_i	bankl_rafi	bankl_rafr	
banklr	banklr_raf	banklr_i	banklr_rafi	banklr_rafr	
banknl	banknl_raf	banknl_i	banknl_rafi	banknl_rafr	
afee	afee_raf	afee_i	afee_rafi	afee_rafr	
afeel	afeel_raf	afeel_i	afeel_rafi	afeel_rafr	
afeelr	afeelr_raf	afeelr_i	afeelr_rafi	afeelr_rafr	
afeenl	afeenl_raf	afeenl_i	afeenl_rafi	afeenl_rafr	
ninv	ninv_raf	ninv_i	ninv_rafi	ninv_rafr	
ninvl	ninvl_raf	ninvl_i	ninvl_rafi	ninvl_rafr	
ninvlr	ninvlr_raf	ninvlr_i	ninvlr_rafi	ninvlr_rafr	

ninvnl	ninvnl_raf	ninvnl_i	ninvnl_rafi	ninvnl_rafr	
ofrd	ofrd_raf	ofrd_i	ofrd_rafi	ofrd_rafr	
ofrdl	ofrdl_raf	ofrdl_i	ofrdl_rafi	ofrdl_rafr	
ofrdlr	ofrdlr_raf	ofrdlr_i	ofrdlr_rafi	ofrdlr_rafr	
ofrdnl	ofrdnl_raf	ofrdnl_i	ofrdnl_rafi	ofrdnl_rafr	
com	com_raf	com_i	com_rafi	com_rafr	
hackua	hackua_raf	hackua_i	hackua_rafi	hackua_rafr	
virs	virs_raf	virs_i	virs_rafi	virs_rafr	
virsl	virsl_raf	virsl_i	virsl_rafi	virsl_rafr	
virslr	virslr_raf	virslr_i	virslr_rafi	virslr_rafr	
virsnl	virsnl_raf	virsnl_i	virsnl_rafi	virsnl_rafr	
toctfc		toctfc_i			
pcfc		pcfc_i			
frdcomc		frdcc_i			
frdc		frdc_i			
bankc		bankc_i			
afeec		afeec_i			
ninvc		ninvc_i			
ofrdc		ofrdc_i			
comc		comc_i			
frdcomnc		frdcnc_i			
frdnc		frdnc_i			
banknc		banknc_i			
afeenc		afeenc_i			
ninvnc		ninvnc_i			
ofrdnc		ofrdnc_i			
comnc		comnc_i			
threac		threac_i			
thrasc		thrasc_i			
thrsec		thrsec_i			
throtc		throtc_i			
afof		afof_i			
afofl		afofl_i			
afoflr		afoflr_i			
afofnl		afofnl_i			
totccf		totccf_i			
		allcha_i			
		allcah_i			
		alfcha_i			
		alfcah_i			
		althftha			
		althftah			
		althha_i			
		althah_i			

		alprha_i			
		alprah_i			

Bibliography

Hay, G., Gannon, M., MacDougall, J., Millar, T., Williams, K., Eastwood, C., and McKeganey, N., 2008, 'National and regional estimates of the prevalence of opiate use and/or crack cocaine use 2006/07: a summary of key findings'. Home Office Research Report 9.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/horr09.pdf>

Lynn, P. and Elliot, D., 2000, 'The British Crime Survey: A review of methodology'. National Centre for Social Research.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/bcs-methodology-review-2000.pdf>

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.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110220105210/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1110.pdf>

Mirrlees-Black, C., 1999, 'Domestic violence: findings from a new British Crime Survey self-completion questionnaire'. Home Office Research Study 191.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors191.pdf>

National Statistician, 2011, 'National Statistician's Review of Crime Statistics: England and Wales'.

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-reviews/national-statistician-s-review-of-crime-statistics.html>

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.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/horr06c.pdf>

Smith, A., 2006, 'Crime statistics: An independent review'. Home Office independent report.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/crime-statistics-independent-review-06.pdf>

Statistics Commission, 2006, 'Crime statistics: User perspectives'. Statistics Commission Report No. 30. <https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/archive/reports---correspondence/archive/statistics-commission-archive/research/report-30--crime-statistics---user-perspectives.pdf>

Tipping, S., Hussey, D., Wood, M. and Hales, J., 2010, 'British Crime Survey: Methods Review 2009'. National Centre for Social Research.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/bcs-methods2009.pdf>

TNS-BMRB, 2015, 'The 2014/15 Crime Survey for England and Wales: Technical Report, Volume One

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/user-guides/2014-to-2015-crime-survey-e-w---volume-one.pdf>

Walby, S. and Allen, J., 2004, 'Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: findings from the British Crime Survey'. Home Office Research Study 276.

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/hors276.pdf>