

Consultation on the Redesign of the Crime Survey for England and Wales

Consultation questionnaire

26 May 2022

Section 1: Your name and email

What is your name?

| Mandatory

Lucy Bryant

What is your email address?

You will automatically receive an acknowledgement email when you submit your response.

| Mandatory

lbryant@ias.org.uk

1.1: About your response

Are you responding to this consultation in a personal or a professional capacity?

- |** Mandatory
- Personal
 - Professional

Are you answering this consultation on behalf of an organisation?

- |** Mandatory
- No, I am responding as an individual
 - Yes, I am responding on behalf of an organisation
 - Yes, I am responding on behalf of an informal group, such as a community or social media group

If you selected 'Yes', please provide the name of the organisation or group.

The Institute of Alcohol Studies

If you selected 'Yes', please state your title or role within the organisation or group.

Research and Policy Officer

2.1 Moving to a longitudinal panel survey design and multi-modal data collection

Objectives of change

Introduction of a longitudinal panel approach and multi-modal data collection for the CSEW will:

- Enable an increase in the number of interviews on which the main estimates of crime are based;
- Retain and make better use of the sample;
- Improve inclusivity by offering increased modes of participation and;
- Improve the resilience of the survey to future pandemics or societal change.

Working with the Home Office and as part of the government's levelling up agenda, the opportunity has arisen to transform the existing CSEW to enable it to better measure crime at the sub-national level and improve estimates generally. The Home Office have requested that ONS increase the CSEW sample size from the current 34,000 interviews to enable greater scope for sub-National and other small population analysis. The ONS Centre for Crime and Justice (CCJ) have taken the opportunity to look at the survey's design, to establish not only the survey's broad informational needs, but the operational and methodological aspects of the survey design and the specific topics to be addressed.

Context

Since it began in 1982, the CSEW has been conducted face-to-face in respondent's homes. However, in March 2020 face-to-face interviews were suspended in response to the pandemic and the CSEW survey instrument was adapted for administration over the telephone, becoming the Telephone Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW). At the time the TCSEW sample was drawn from previous CSEW respondents, who had agreed to be recontacted over the previous two sweeps of the survey in 2018/19 and 2019/20. At the same time a longitudinal panel survey design was implemented to make most efficient use of the sample and to collect data on crime in England and Wales at 3-month intervals.

Face-to-face interviewing on the CSEW resumed in October 2021 and the sample design returned to a target of 34,000 face-to-face interviews per year. However, to improve the estimates at a local level, we will attempt to increase the achieved sample size in the 2022-23 survey year and move towards doubling the number of interviews in the following survey year. This will allow the main estimates to be based on more interviews as soon as practicable by boosting the wave 1 sample and reinterviewing respondents on an annual basis.

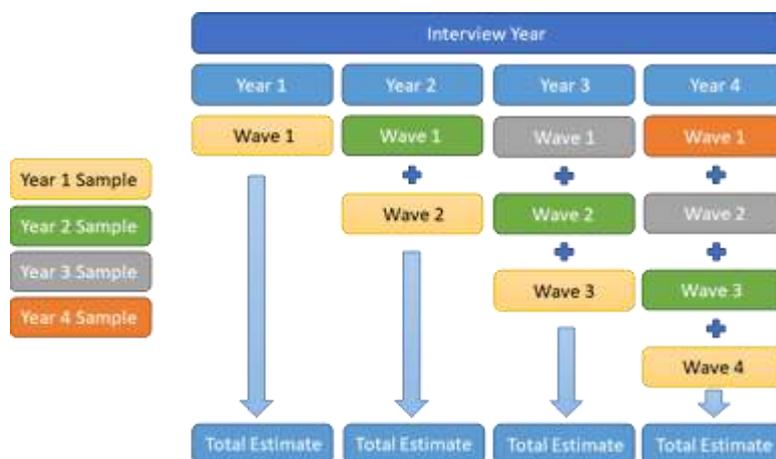
The planned change is for the Crime Survey to move to a longitudinal panel design, with interviews scheduled to take place 12 months apart.

How a longitudinal panel design will work for the CSEW:

Every year the crime survey will select a new sample of households from which an adult will be chosen at random for interview. In the diagram below the sample in the first year is represented in beige. The following year a new sample will be drawn and is represented by the colour green, the third-year grey, and the fourth orange.

The first time an individual is selected and interviewed we call this wave 1. Wave 2 is the second interview a year after the first interview, and so on. In the diagram you can see that in year four, interviews will be made up of people being interviewed for the first time with the new year 4 sample (orange), people who are on the second interview, wave 2 (grey), the third interview wave 3 (green) and the final interview wave 4 (beige).

Each respondent can therefore be interviewed up to four times if they remain in the sample, and the total number of interviews conducted in each year builds as more samples are drawn in. Once established, any given year will be made up of four samples each drawn over a number of years, with respondents on their first, second, third or fourth interview.



The main benefits of a longitudinal sample design are:

- the precision of estimates of change over time are improved where there is overlap in the sample. Thus, better estimates of changes in the levels of crime can be produced with this wave pattern;
- longitudinal data sets can be produced, which may be used for analysis of gross change (i.e. change in individuals' circumstances and levels of repeat victimisation).

There are international examples of victimisation surveys using a longitudinal sample design (National Crime Victimization Survey) that evidence the effective use of this methodology in measuring crime.

Recent years have also seen an increasing number of international crime surveys adopting a multi-modal approach to obtaining data, particularly the use of telephone interviews in addition to face-to-face interviews, with an online survey approach being adopted in Sweden.

Phase 1: Wave 2 Telephone Survey operation from October 2022

Wave 1 of the new longitudinal sample design went into the field in October 2021 as part of our return to face-to-face interviewing. Wave 2 will commence in October 2022 where respondents from wave 1 will be recontacted to conduct a telephone interview. Using a combination of wave 2 and a new wave 1 sample will allow us to base estimates on a greater number of interviews and improve our estimates of change in crime levels over time.

Wave 1 of the new survey will use the same approach and methodology the CSEW has traditionally employed. The content of the survey instrument will in the most part also look and feel the same as the survey always has. As is traditional, the survey will consist of a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) with the interviewer attending the respondent's home to administer the interview. This interview will obtain data on any incidents the respondent has experienced in the previous 12 months and ask a range of additional questions, for example around perceptions of crime and the police, and will include all the traditional subjects carried on the self-completion modules using computer assisted self-interviewing techniques (CASI).

Once the sample has been drawn, it is anticipated that respondents are retained for a further 3 to 4 waves, and as explained, with each wave 12 months after the previous one. We are currently exploring the optimal length between waves. Having a shorter period between interviews would allow for more accurate recall of incidents but would increase costs throughout the survey period.

Wave 2 respondents will be re-interviewed for the second time via computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), to obtain data on incidents experienced in the previous 12 months. Subsequent waves will also be conducted on the telephone until an online survey (CAWI) has been developed as a viable addition.

This approach has the advantage of ensuring the main crime survey estimates are comparable with previous face-to-face estimates whilst an evaluation can take place into any differences between the wave 1 face-to-face interviews and the wave 2 telephone interviews. It also improves the survey's resilience in case of further stoppages in face-to-face interviewing and delivers a cost-effective mode of delivering additional interviews to produce the core estimates of crime.

Phase 2: April 2024 survey

Following completion of the final wave of the current panel design, we anticipate its continuation and will embed it long term into the new survey fieldwork contract which

will run from April 2024 to March 2028. We plan to use the 2022/23 and 2023/24 panel surveys to explore the impact of the panel design and modal changes to the survey and embed these with further planned changes to the survey from April 2024. Further changes include, the introduction of an online survey instrument, changes to the core content of the CSEW questionnaire that estimates crime, and changes to the way in which crime is counted. These are considered separately in the section on Potential Changes to Estimates of Crime and Comparability from April 2024.

Strengths and limitations of moving to a longitudinal panel design and multi-modal data collection:

The suggested methodological changes of introducing a longitudinal panel approach and multi-modal data collection will have multiple benefits, however it is also important to understand the potential limitations of the approach.

Strengths:

- Cost effective way of increasing the sample size over time
- Reduced administration costs
- Enables new longitudinal analysis opportunities
- Improves the resilience of the survey if face-to-face interviewing ceases
- Provides more reliable estimates of change
- Provide data at a more granular level

Limitations:

- Clustering of sample (exacerbates any existing bias in survey sample)
- Panel conditioning
- Introduces attrition and respondent fatigue into the sample
- Data comparability uncertainties from modal changes

Data comparability

Sample Attrition:

Changing to a longitudinal panel design puts an increased burden on the respondent to potentially stay within the sample for 4 interviews which equates to 3 years. The issue with this increased burden is the affect attrition rates may have on the estimation process. Once wave 2 interviews are initiated in October 2022, we will start to explore attrition rates between waves and assess how they can be minimised over subsequent months and waves or treated via non-response weighting mechanisms.

New Estimation Process:

Due to the move to a longitudinal panel design, there will be a change to the way incidence and prevalence rates are derived using multiple waves of data. Calculating incidence and prevalence rates for independent reference periods using the same respondents will need to be considered. We will be conducting research to further understand how this will affect the estimation process.

Modal Changes:

Having the first interviews as face-to-face and subsequent interviews via telephone presents challenges since modal effects cannot be disaggregated from the effect of moving to a panel design, which has its own impact on the estimation process. However, when investigating the comparability between the CSEW and the TCSEW introduced in the Covid pandemic, modal differences were considered to be marginal and estimates broadly comparable with those conducted face-to-face (see [Comparability report](#)) . Further research will be conducted in this area in the coming months.

What are your thoughts on the move to a longitudinal panel design with waves for the CSEW?

A move to a longitudinal design could provide novel insights surrounding alcohol-related violence in England and Wales. According to existing CSEW estimates, domestic violence incidents make up a sizable proportion of the alcohol-related violence taking place here each year (Office for National Statistics, 2021). Repeat victimisation is recognised to be characteristic of domestic violence (e.g., Walby, Towers, and Francis, 2016) so the opportunity to examine longitudinal patterns in these incidents would be valuable.

Office for National Statistics. 2021. The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020; Table 9f: Proportion of incidents of domestic violence where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Walby, S., Towers, J. and Francis, B. 2016. Is violent crime increasing or decreasing? A new methodology to measure repeat attacks making visible the significance of gender and domestic relations. *British Journal of Criminology*, 56(6), pp.1203-1234.

Are you concerned about potential changes in data output resulting from a move to a longitudinal panel design with waves for the CSEW?

The data our organisation draw upon most often relate to alcohol-related violence – particularly the survey items relating to whether perpetrators were under the influence at the time of an incident (including "as far as you know, at the time it happened was the person who did it under the influence of drink?"). It would be important to our organisation's ongoing work that these items and the estimates drawn from these remain comparable over time.

What are your thoughts on the move to a multi-modal CSEW?

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Are you concerned about potential changes in data output resulting from the move to a multi-modal CSEW?

Click or tap here to enter text.

How would you use the data?

As noted previously, examination of longitudinal patterns in alcohol-related violence (and specifically domestic violence where repeat victimisation is common (e.g., Walby, Towers, and Francis, 2016)).

Walby, S., Towers, J. and Francis, B. 2016. Is violent crime increasing or decreasing? A new methodology to measure repeat attacks making visible the significance of gender and domestic relations. *British Journal of Criminology*, 56(6), pp.1203-1234.

2.5 Domestic abuse, sexual victimisation, stalking and abuse during childhood

Introduction

The domestic abuse, sexual victimisation and stalking self-completion module has been included in the CSEW since the year ending March 2005. It asks respondents about their experiences of a range of different behaviours which are used to derive prevalence rates.

In addition to this module, different self-completion modules covering the nature of partner abuse, the nature of sexual assault and experiences of abuse during childhood are also rotated into the survey.

Details of the specific questions contained within these modules can be found in the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation.

To ensure our statistics continue to provide the most accurate information and meet the needs of users we are planning a number of changes and developments which are outlined below.

Experiences of abuse during childhood

The abuse during childhood module rotates into the self-completion module every 3 years. It was first introduced in the year ending March 2016 survey and was last asked in the year ending March 2019 survey. Significant changes to the module have been made each time, and we plan to make further improvements before it is returns into the survey in April 2023. We aim to provide the best indicator of prevalence we can with the limited space we have available. As these questions measure historical prevalence, the frequency of how often these questions are asked may be reduced in the future.

We understand the importance of capturing data regarding child abuse. Therefore, we would like to understand what data would be useful to collect from adults that have experienced abuse in childhood. For example, through follow up surveys with those who have reported abuse in the survey.

Excluding questions regarding the prevalence of abuse, what other data would be useful to collect from adults who have experienced abuse in childhood?

If your response is specific to an experience of a particular type of abuse, please mention this in your answer.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Domestic abuse

The questions on domestic abuse have largely remained the same since they were introduced allowing for a long comparable time series. However, there are a number of issues with the data currently collected, mainly:

- they do not align with the definition of domestic abuse introduced in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- they exclude the offence of coercive or controlling behaviour introduced in 2015
- they do not measure the number of incidents or frequency of abuse
- there is a greater user need for data to understand the nature of the abuse

Over the last 18 months we have undertaken a user engagement, research and testing program to redevelop the questions to improve the collection of data on domestic abuse. The work is progressing well and last autumn we published a [research update](#) of the work to date. We will provide a further update on progress alongside the annual crime publication in Summer 2022. We aim to include the new set of questions on the survey on a split-sample basis from April 2023.

Stalking

The questions on stalking have remained the same for many years and capture experiences of two or more incidents (causing distress, fear or alarm) by a current or former partner, family member or anyone else of the following:

- receiving obscene or threatening unwanted letters, e-mails, text messages or phone calls
- having had obscene or threatening information about them placed on the internet
- waiting or loitering around home or workplace
- following or watching by any person

We know that there are improvements required to ensure the questions continue to capture the full range of victim experiences. We also want to ensure that the questions on stalking in the self-completion module, and the newly developed

questions on harassment in the main survey, complement each other, minimising overlap and respondent burden.

In order to include the newly developed survey questions on domestic abuse, we need more space on the survey and therefore propose removing the questions on non-domestic stalking (i.e., stalking should be carried out by a partner, ex-partner or family member) from the CSEW from April 2023. This would remove the overall measure of stalking currently included in the tables published in Stalking: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. This would be for a couple of years until we have undertaken user engagement, research and testing to redevelop the stalking (and harassment) questions.

Do you foresee any problems with removing the questions on non-domestic stalking for the next few years?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Do you find data and outputs from the questions on non-domestic stalking (i.e. stalking not carried out by a partner, ex-partner or family member) useful?

Yes

No

If you selected 'Yes', please answer the following question to give us additional information about the specific questions or outputs you use and how you use them.

How do you use the data and outputs from these questions?

For example, do you use these data or outputs for decision making or as evidence in any reports.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Would you like to be involved in future work to redevelop the stalking questions?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Sexual Victimization

Similar to stalking, the questions on sexual violence and assault within the self-completion part of the CSEW have largely remained the same since they were introduced. Alongside our other redevelopment work, we plan to redevelop these questions to ensure they continue to meet user requirements and capture victim experiences.

Would you like to be involved in future work to redevelop the sexual victimisation questions?

Yes. While alcohol may not be considered a sole cause of sexual harassment or violence, and is not an excuse for these acts, research has repeatedly suggested that there is an association between alcohol consumption and sexual violence and harassment. For example, risk of rape is twice as high where attacks involve drinking offenders (Brecklin and Ullman, 2002), and a systematic review of studies examining sexual assaults among college students found that "on average, at least 50% of college students' sexual assaults are associated with alcohol use" (Abbey, 2002, p. 120).

One concern we have about the items in this module relates to this. As with sexual violence, the association between domestic violence and alcohol consumption is also widely recognised. However, items about whether the perpetrator was drinking at the time of offence are only included in an additional module (Nature of partner domestic abuse in last 12 months) not presented annually.

According to existing CSEW estimates from the interviewer-led modules, domestic violence incidents make up a sizable proportion of the alcohol-related violence taking place here each year (Office for National Statistics, 2021), so data collected on this are of great utility to policymakers. We suggest items capturing this are shifted to the 'Domestic abuse, sexual victimisation, stalking and abuse during childhood' module to be asked annually as a matter of urgency.

Abbey, A., 2002. Alcohol-related sexual assault: A common problem among college students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, supplement, (14).

Brecklin, L., and Ullman, S. 2002. The Roles of Victim and Offender Alcohol Use in Sexual Assaults: Results from the National Violence against Women Survey. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, Volume 63: Issue 1, pp. 57–63.

Office for National Statistics. 2021. The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020; Table 9f: Proportion of incidents of domestic violence where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

4.2 Module 7 - Long standing victimisation module

The Victimisation module – Traditional asks about the nature and circumstances of crime. It asks respondents about who the victim was and what they were doing at the time of the incident. It also asks questions about details of who the offender was and the offender's motives. It asks about when and where the incident happened, the method of entry, and whether force or violence was used. Questions about what was stolen, damage to the property, the cost of crime and attempted thefts are also asked. The respondent is also asked about their contact with police.

Details of the specific questions contained within this module can be found in the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation.

The Long standing victimisation module is broken down into the following sub-sections:

7.5 Circumstances of incident (asks respondents about why they think the incident happened)

7.6 Timing and location of incident

7.7 Method of entry

7.8 What respondent was doing at time of the incident

7.9 Details of the offenders

7.10 Details of what was stolen

7.11 Costs of crime (asks about the value of stolen property and whether it was recovered)

7.12 Damage to property

7.13 Attempted theft

7.14 Use of force or violence

7.15 Contact with the police about the incident

Sub-sections 7.1 to 7.4 and 7.16 are outside the scope of this consultation.

Outputs based on analysis of responses to the questions in this module:

These data are used to produce crime estimates by offence type:

Summary Tables 1 and 2, A1 to A3, A6, A8 - [Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables – Year ending March 2020](#)

These data are also used to produce outputs which present detailed information on the nature of incidents by crime type:

Property crime tables 1 to 9, 22 - [Property crime tables – Year ending March 2020](#)

Tables 1 to 8 - [The nature of violent crime: appendix tables](#)

[Nature of crime: violence – Year ending March 2020](#)

[Nature of crime: burglary – Year ending March 2020](#)

[Nature of crime: personal and other theft – Year ending March 2020](#)

[Nature of crime: criminal damage – Year ending March 2020](#)

[Nature of crime: robbery – Year ending March 2020](#)

[Nature of crime: other household theft – Year ending March 2020](#)

Nature of crime: bicycle theft – Year ending March 2020

Nature of crime: vehicle-related theft – Year ending March 2020

**Do you use data or outputs based on questions from the
Victimisation module – Traditional?**

Yes

No

If you selected ‘Yes’, please answer the following questions to give us additional information about the specific questions or outputs you use and how you use them.

Please refer to the CSEW Adult Questionnaire within the resources section of the consultation for details of specific questions.

How do you use the data or outputs based on questions from the Victimisation module – Traditional?

For example, do you use these data or outputs for decision making or as evidence in any reports.

As noted previously, the data our organisation draw upon most often relates to alcohol-related violence. These data have been central to a range of research projects conducted by our organisation (e.g., Bryant and Lightowlers, 2021). This includes work investigating the SES profile of victims of alcohol-related violence which has recently been cited in a House of Lords debate on domestic violence legislation (Domestic Abuse, Volume 803: debated on Wednesday 29 April 2020 – <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2020-04-29/debates/86E2733C-DA36-44BC-8225-78ACA812384F/DomesticAbuse>). Currently, these data are being used as part of a project funded by the British Academy and Leverhulme Trust, analysing the role of off-trade alcohol sales in these victimisation patterns. Within these and other areas of our work, we also regularly use data on kinds of violence – stranger, acquaintance, and domestic. This is essential to attempts to understand patterns in alcohol-related violence overall, including through work recently presented in the academic network 'The UCL Alcohol Research Group' examining recent declines in prevalence and incidence of alcohol-related violence as published in the CSEW. We also include the prevalence and incidence rates of alcohol-related violence in published and annually updated fact sheets on various areas of alcohol policy, including crime. Other survey items from this module have also previously been explored in the development of our research or are known to be used by researchers in our network, including items relating to the location of violence (e.g., in night-time economy settings or the home), the degree of injury sustained, and consumption by the victim.

Bryant, L. and Lightowlers, C. 2021. The socioeconomic distribution of alcohol-related violence in England and Wales. PLoS one, 16(2), p.e0243206.

Which specific questions or outputs do you use most?

This includes:

As far as you know, at the time it happened was the person who did it under the influence of drink? / As far as you know, at the time it happened were ANY of the people who did it under the influence of drink?

CSEW Type of violence (domestic, stranger, acquaintance).

Looking at this card can you please tell me which option best describes where exactly the incident happened?

Were you under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident?

Had you personally had any alcohol immediately before the incident took place?

The range of items in 17.4 that capture the degree of injury sustained.

What was the weapon?

Did it happen during the week or at a weekend? By the weekend I mean any time from 6 p.m. on Friday evening to 6 a.m. on Monday morning

At what time of day did it happen?

Are there any questions or outputs that you never use?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Are there any changes you would like to see made to the module?

Yes

If you answered 'Yes', please provide additional information on the changes you would like to see made to the module.

According to existing CSEW estimates, alcohol-related violence accounts for around two-fifths of all violent incidents taking place in England and Wales each year (Office for National Statistics, 2021). Understanding this phenomenon is of interest to policymakers including parliamentarians (Alcoholic Drinks: Crime, Question for Home Office – <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2021-02-08/150918>) as well as licensing authorities making decisions shaping local communities. Considering this, it may be important to include items asking about the involvement of alcohol in both the long and short victim forms. While we recognise the necessity to manage what is required of respondents in terms of time commitment, alcohol-related violence accounts for more than half a million incidents of violence in England and Wales each year (Office for National Statistics, 2021) and warrants investigation to develop the most full and robust picture of this phenomenon.

Office for National Statistics. 2021. The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020; Table 9a: Proportion of violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

4.10 Module 15 - Anti-social behaviour module

Module 15 - Anti-social behaviour module (pages 191 to 194 of the CSEW questionnaire)

The Anti-social behaviour module asks about respondents' perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their local area and their personal experiences of anti-social behaviour.

Details of the specific questions contained within this module can be found in the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation.

The Anti-social behaviour module is broken down into the following sub-sections:

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

Experience of anti-social behaviour

Outputs based on analysis of responses to the questions in this module:

Tables F13 and F14 - [Crime in England and Wales: Other related tables - Year ending March 2020](#)

Table P8 - [Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables - Year ending March 2020](#)

Tables D13 to D15 - [Crime in England and Wales: Annual Trend and Demographic Tables - Year ending March 2020](#)

Tables S34 to S36 - [Crime in England and Wales: Annual supplementary tables - Year ending 2020](#)

In addition to pre-announced published outputs, we may have published data under the [ONS publications scheme](#) based on analysis from this module.

Do you use data or outputs based on questions from the Anti-social behaviour module?

Yes

No

If you selected 'Yes', please answer the following questions to give us additional information about the specific questions or outputs you use and how you use them.

Please refer to the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation for details of specific questions.

How do you use the data or outputs based on questions from the Anti-social behaviour module?

For example, do you use these data or outputs for decision making or as evidence in

any reports.

Similar to data collected in the CSEW on alcohol-related violence, these data have been used in a recent IAS publication (Bryant, 2020) investigating the SES profile of those experiencing alcohol-related ASB.

Bryant, 2020. Inequalities in victimisation: alcohol, violence, and anti-social behaviour. <https://www.ias.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/rp41052020.pdf>

Which specific questions or outputs do you use most?

This includes:

Have you personally experienced or witnessed any sort of anti-social behaviour in your local area in the last 12 months?

What sorts of anti-social behaviour have you personally experienced or witnessed in your local area in the last 12 months?

Are there any questions or outputs that you never use?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Are there any changes you would like to see made to the module?

Yes

If you answered 'Yes', please provide additional information on the changes you would like to see made to the module.

Our organisation has previously made use of the item 'Thinking about [type of ASB], how often have you experienced or witnessed this type of behaviour in the last 12 months?' which did not appear in the 2021/22 survey. This contributed to the finding that while ever-experiencing alcohol-related ASB is fairly evenly spread across different SES groups, it is those in the lower socioeconomic groups who are most likely to experience high frequency alcohol-related ASB – around half of those from the lowest SES groups who had experienced this ASB in the last year experienced it every week or more often (Bryant, 2020). It would be useful to have this item added once again.

Bryant, 2020. Inequalities in victimisation: alcohol, violence, and anti-social behaviour. <https://www.ias.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/rp41052020.pdf>

4.11 Module 16 - Demographics module

Module 16 - Demographics module (pages 195 to 211 of the CSEW questionnaire)

The Demographics and media module asks about respondents themselves. It asks about respondents' general health and any health conditions or illnesses they may have, what they do for work, their identity (ethnicity, nationality and religion), education, housing, and income.

Details of the specific questions contained within this module can be found in the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation.

The Demographics module is broken down into the following sub-sections:

16.1 Health

16.2 Respondent's employment

16.3 Household reference person's employment (household reference person is the individual who owns or rents the accommodation)

16.4 Respondent's identity (ethnicity, nationality and religion)

16.5 Household reference person's identity

16.6 Respondent's education

16.7 Housing

16.8 Income

Outputs based on analysis of responses to the questions in this module:

A wide range of outputs present crime statistics by demographic characteristics. Our key output for this is:

Tables D1 to D4, D14 to D15 - [Crime in England and Wales: Annual Trend and Demographic Tables - Year ending March 2020](#)

The Telephone Crime Survey for England and Wales questionnaire also included questions on mental health, but these are not currently part of the CSEW questionnaire.

[Victimisation and its relationship to drug misuse, common mental disorder and well-being in England and Wales: year ending March 2021](#)

Demographic information is generally published alongside other topics, if you have responded in previous sections with information relating to demographic breakdowns there is no need to repeat the requirements here.

Do you use data or outputs based on questions from the Demographics module?

Yes

No

If you selected 'Yes', please answer the following questions to give us additional information about the specific questions or outputs you use and how you use them.

Please refer to the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation for details of specific questions.

How do you use the data or outputs based on questions from the Demographics module?

For example, do you use these data or outputs for decision making or as evidence in any reports.

Various reports and research published by the Institute of Alcohol Studies have investigated socioeconomic inequalities in alcohol harms, including violence victimisation. This means items measuring socioeconomic status or acting as proxies for this have been essential in our work. Other demographic measures including whether a respondent has a disability and whether they live in an urban or rural area are regularly used as controls in our research.

Which specific questions or outputs do you use most?

Most recently, the following measures have been used:

- Housing tenure
- Total household income
- Occupation of respondent
- Whether respondent lives in a rural or urban area
- Whether respondent has a disability

Are there any questions or outputs that you never use?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Are there any changes you would like to see made to the module?

Click or tap here to enter text.

If you answered 'Yes', please provide additional information on the changes you would like to see made to the module.

Click or tap here to enter text.

4.12 Module 17 - Self-completion module: Drug use and drinking

Module 17 - Self-completion module: Drug use and drinking (pages 212 to 236 of the CSEW questionnaire)

The Self-completion module for drug use and drinking asks respondents about any use of a variety of recreational and prescription drugs (without a prescription from a doctor or other healthcare professional). Further questions cover psychoactive substances, driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, and other alcohol-related questions.

Our publications present trends in drug use based on responses from 16 to 59 year olds as prevalence of any drug use in those aged 60 and over is very low. Because of limited space on the CSEW, drug use and drinking questions are only asked of

respondents aged up to 59 years old. Given continued challenges with CSEW survey length, we are considering only asking about lifetime drug use once every three years. We will continue to measure our main outcome of interest, drug use in the last year, on an annual basis. If this change has any implications for your work, please add details in question 2 below.

Details of the specific questions contained within this module can be found in the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation.

The drug use and drinking module is broken down into the following sub-sections:

17.1 Self-completion practice questions - this section also asks some wellbeing questions

17.2 Whether respondent has ever taken drugs

17.3 Whether respondent has taken drugs in the last 12 months

17.4 Whether respondent has taken drugs in the last month

17.5 How often the respondent has taken drugs in the last 12 months - this section includes where they acquired them and how much they cost

17.6 Driving under the influence of drugs

17.7 Psychoactive substances - this section also asks about alcohol consumption and mobile phone usage while driving

Outputs based on analysis of responses to the questions in this module:

[Drug misuse in England and Wales Appendix Tables](#)

In addition to pre-announced published outputs, we may have published data under the [ONS publications scheme](#) based on analysis from this module.

Do you use data or outputs based on questions from the Self-completion module: Drug use and drinking?

Yes

No

If you selected 'Yes', please answer the following questions to give us additional information about the specific questions or outputs you use and how you use them.

Please refer to the [CSEW Adult Questionnaire](#) within the resources section of the consultation for details of specific questions.

How do you use the data or outputs based on questions from the Self-completion module: Drug use and drinking?

For example, do you use these data or outputs for decision making or as evidence in any reports.

Statistics on drink-driving are regularly cited in our public information materials. Items on drinking frequency have previously been employed at exploratory stages of research examining patterns in alcohol-related violence.

Which specific questions or outputs do you use most?

First, thinking about ALL kinds of alcoholic drink, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months?

How often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the LAST MONTH?

Which of the following places have you purchased alcohol from during the last 12 months?

1. Licensed bar (e.g. a pub, hotel, club, wine bar)
2. A restaurant
3. From a supermarket (in person)
4. Online from a supermarket
5. Another online retailer (e.g. Amazon, wine club)
6. An off-licence (including convenience store)
7. An airport pub/bar/restaurant
8. Abroad / from a duty free shop
9. Somewhere else (e.g. boot sale)
10. Not sure – purchased by someone else
11. Don't know
12. Don't wish to answer

In the last 12 months how often, if at all, have you driven when you think you may have been over the legal alcohol limit, even if only by a small amount?

In the last 12 months how often, if at all, have you driven after drinking **any** alcohol? This includes drinking below the legal limit.

Are there any questions or outputs that you never use?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Are there any changes you would like to see made to the module?

Yes

If you answered 'Yes', please provide additional information on the changes you would like to see made to the module.

In 2020 across Great Britain, 220 people died in drink drive accidents; this hasn't improved since 2010. This accounts for 15% of all reported road accident deaths (Department for Transport, 2022).

Some understanding of the phenomenon can be gleaned from police and coroner data, but these have inevitable limitations. These sources present data on drink

driving accidents and detection but offer no insight into broader circumstances and motivations surrounding these incidents. Further, police-recorded crime data are no longer designated as national statistics (UK Statistics Authority, 2014). Adding items to this module alongside the questions already included on incidence could inform policy interventions to reduce death and injury.

Other items for consideration could cover:

- Travelling as a passenger when someone has been drinking or is over the limit.
- Where the vehicle was travelling from / to.
- Motivations, such as cost, lack of public transport, convenience etc.

It is also important that these items are asked to those aged above 59. In England, the proportion of those aged 65-70 who drink matches the adult population overall (82% (NHS Digital, 2020)), so it seems arbitrary to exclude these respondents from these items.

Department for Transport. 2022. Reported road casualties in Great Britain, final estimates involving illegal alcohol levels: 2020.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-final-estimates-involving-illegal-alcohol-levels-2020/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-final-estimates-involving-illegal-alcohol-levels-2020>

NHS Digital, 2020. Health Survey for England 2019. <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england/2019>

UK Statistics Authority (2014) Assessment of compliance with the code of practice for official statistics: statistics on crime in England and Wales. Assessment Report, 268.

5. And finally....

Do you have any other comments about this consultation?

Click or tap here to enter text.

How did you, or the organisation or group that you are responding on behalf of, hear about this consultation?

- ONS website or blog
- ONS email or newsletter
- ONS event
- Social media
- Other

If other, please specify

Gov.uk email