



New Crime Survey for England and Wales integration code:

Impact for investigating rare events such as different intimate partner perpetrator types

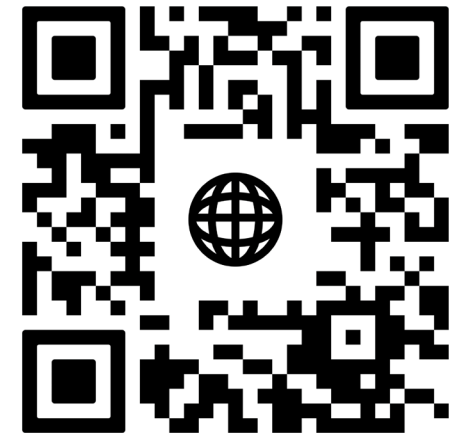
Niels Blom – City, University of London, niels.blom@city.ac.uk

Co-authors for example:

Polina Obolenskaya – City, University of London

Jessica Phoenix – Thames Valley Police

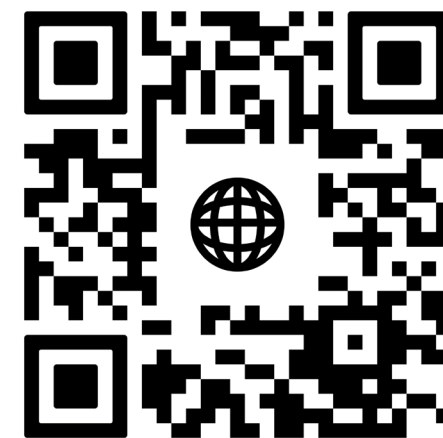
Merili Pullerits – City, University of London





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The views expressed are those of the researchers and not necessarily those of the UK Prevention Research Partnership or any other funder.



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UK Data Service: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-856494



Introduction: Code for merging CSEW/BCS

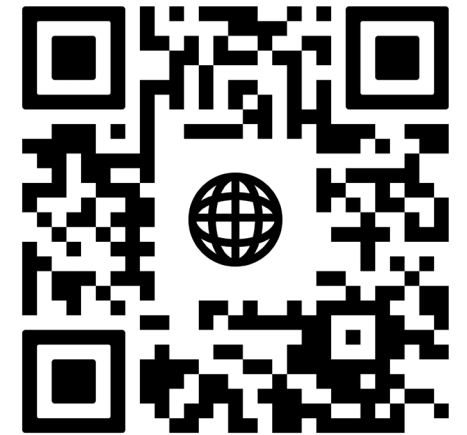
Combining the multiple years of the survey can be tedious, at times complex, and mistakes are easily made.

Purpose of this was to make it easier to combine the datafiles

By combining multiple survey sweeps, researchers and analysts can examine:

- Temporal trends
- Low prevalence offences
- Smaller population groups
- Rarer consequences

Only in Stata

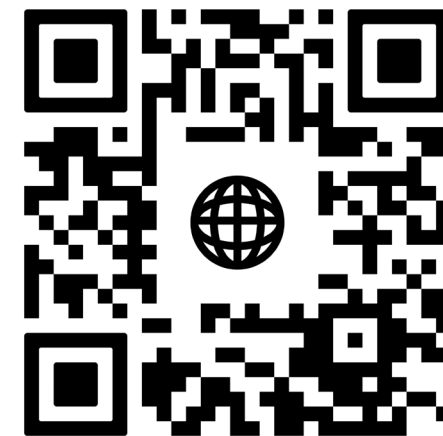


Code

Specifying the merging for your specific needs

1. Post 2001 CSEW/BCS
2. Pre 2001 BCS
3. Adolescent youth samples
4. Ethnic minority boost samples
5. Bolton surveys
6. Last year of post 2001 included
7. First year of post 2001 included
8. Specify data folders (temporary and raw data)
9. Specific data location (same as downloaded excluding random symbols at the end)

```
File Edit View Language Project Tools
Merging CSEW BCS v1.1.do*
1 clear all
2 set more off, permanently
3 set maxvar 24000, permanently
4 ***Version: 2023-05-16
5 ***by Niels Blom
6
7 * what files do you want?
8 global Post2001 = "yes" // yes or no, include the British Crime Survey and
9 global Pre2001 = "yes" // yes or no, include British Crime Survey POST 20
10 global adolescentsample = "yes" // yes or no, include 10-15 adolescent and youth s
11 global emboost = "yes" // yes or no, include the ethnic minority boost sa
12 global bolton = "yes" // yes or no, include the bolt-on datasets, can o
13
14 * Add here the number of the latest wave of CSEW post 2001 that you use. (needs 2 num
15 global csewlatest 19
16
17 * Add here the number of the earliest wave of CSEW post 2001 that you use. (needs 2 r
18 global csewearliest 01
19
20 *set the general directories. One is for where the data folders in the next section a
21 risk that one of your files is deleted too)
22 global Temp "C:\DATALOCATION\Temp\"
23 global data "C:\DATALOCATION\Raw\"
24
25 *set the specific directories for all the specific data files. These files are like y
26 *post 2001
27 global CSEW1920 "8812stata\UKDA-8812-stata\"
28 global CSEW1819 "8608stata\UKDA-8608-stata\"
29 global CSEW1718 "8464stata\UKDA-8464-stata\"
30 global CSEW1617 "8321stata\UKDA-8321-stata\"
31 global CSEW1516 "8140stata\UKDA-8140-stata\"
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34 global CSEW1213 "7422stata\UKDA-7422-stata\"
35 global CSEW1112 "7252stata\UKDA-7252-stata\"
36 global CSEW1011 "6937stata\UKDA-6937-stata\"
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38 global CSEW0809 "6367stata\UKDA-6367-stata\"
39 global CSEW0708 "6066stata\UKDA-6066-stata\"
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44 global CSEW0203 "5059stata\UKDA-5059-stata\"
45 global CSEW0102 "4787stata\UKDA-4787-stata\"
46 *pre 2001
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51 global BCS1994 "3591stata\UKDA-3591-stata\"
52 global BCS1992 "3202stata\UKDA-3202-stata\"
53 global BCS1988 "2706stata\UKDA-2706-stata\"
54 global BCS1984 "2077stata\UKDA-2077-stata\"
55 global BCS1982 "1869stata\UKDA-1869-stata\"
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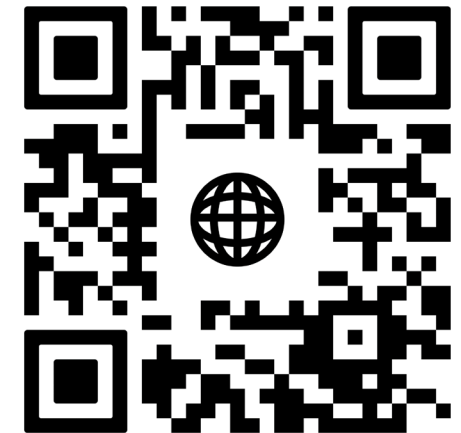
Code

Results in the datasets

Leads to data sets

- Post2001_nvf.dta
- Post2001_vf.dta
- Pre2001_nvf.dta
- Pre2001_vf.dta
- Post2001_adolescent_youth_nvf.dta
- Post2001_adolescent_youth_vf.dta
- Post2001_emboost_nvf.dta
- Post2001_emboost_vf.dta
- Pre2001_emboost_nvf.dta
- Pre2001_emboost_vf.dta
- Saved in the folder specified under Temp

```
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56
```





What it does and doesn't do

Does:

- Merge the files, providing saving time merging them all manually.
- Flexible, only need to download the files you need.

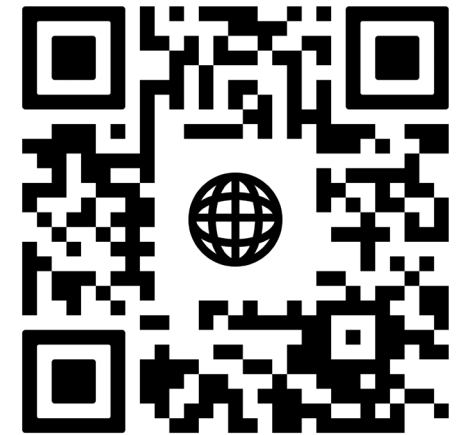
Does NOT harmonize variables.

- For the far majority this will not be an issue, as new variables get new name.
- A few variables change, but they have the same variable name (for instance for household income variables such as *tothin2*).
- Check all variables carefully.

Next, this code does *not* work in the secure researcher environment of UKDS (probably also ONS) because the datasets in these environments:

- Have different names
- The structure of the folders is different
- A year is missing (2009/2010 nvf file)

It is Stata code



Example: Different types of intimate partner perpetrators

Different partner relationships included in IPVA

- Intimate partner violence and abuse (IPVA)
 - negative consequences on physical and mental health (e.g. Dutton et al., 2006; Wong & Mellor, 2014).
 - Is partly defined by the relationship between victim and perpetrator
- There are many in intimate partner violence perpetrators
 - E.g. Spouses, cohabitators, dating
 - Former or current partners at the time of the violence
- We study
 - different wellbeing/health impact for different intimate partner perpetrator types
 - physical violence/abuse, sexual violence/abuse, threats, and economic crimes (e.g. theft)

Data and Analyses

Crime Survey for England and Wales (2001-2020)

- Annual victimisation survey ~40k respondents per year of 16+ living in households
- Face-to-face section, because only there specific types of intimate partner are recorded
- IPVA is very underreported
- 3.6k records of IPVA among women, 475 of IPVA among men
- Respondents are asked about crime experience in last 12 months

- Ordered Logit models & Marginal Effects at the Means
- Analyses separate by for women and men

Controlled for:

- Whether it was an individual incident or not
- Age
- Ethnicity
- Relationship status
- Number of children
- Disability status
- Education
- Employment status
- Survey year



Key Measurements

Emotional wellbeing

- Emotional reactions after the incident (e.g. anger, shock, depression, anxiety)
- How much affected?
 1. 'No'
 2. 'A little'
 3. 'Quite a lot'
 4. 'Very much'

Physical Injury

- Did perpetrator use any force
- Sustained any injury.
 1. No force was used
 2. Force was used, did not lead to injury
 3. Injury

Perpetrator relationship to victim at time of incident

1. Husband, wife, or partner
2. Current boy/girlfriend
3. Former husband, wife, or partner
4. Former boy/girlfriend
5. Any other person or unknown

Offence categories (separate analyses)

Physical violence and abuse (e.g. serious wounding, common assault)

Sexual violence and abuse (e.g. rape, indecent assault)

Threats (e.g. threats to kill/assault)

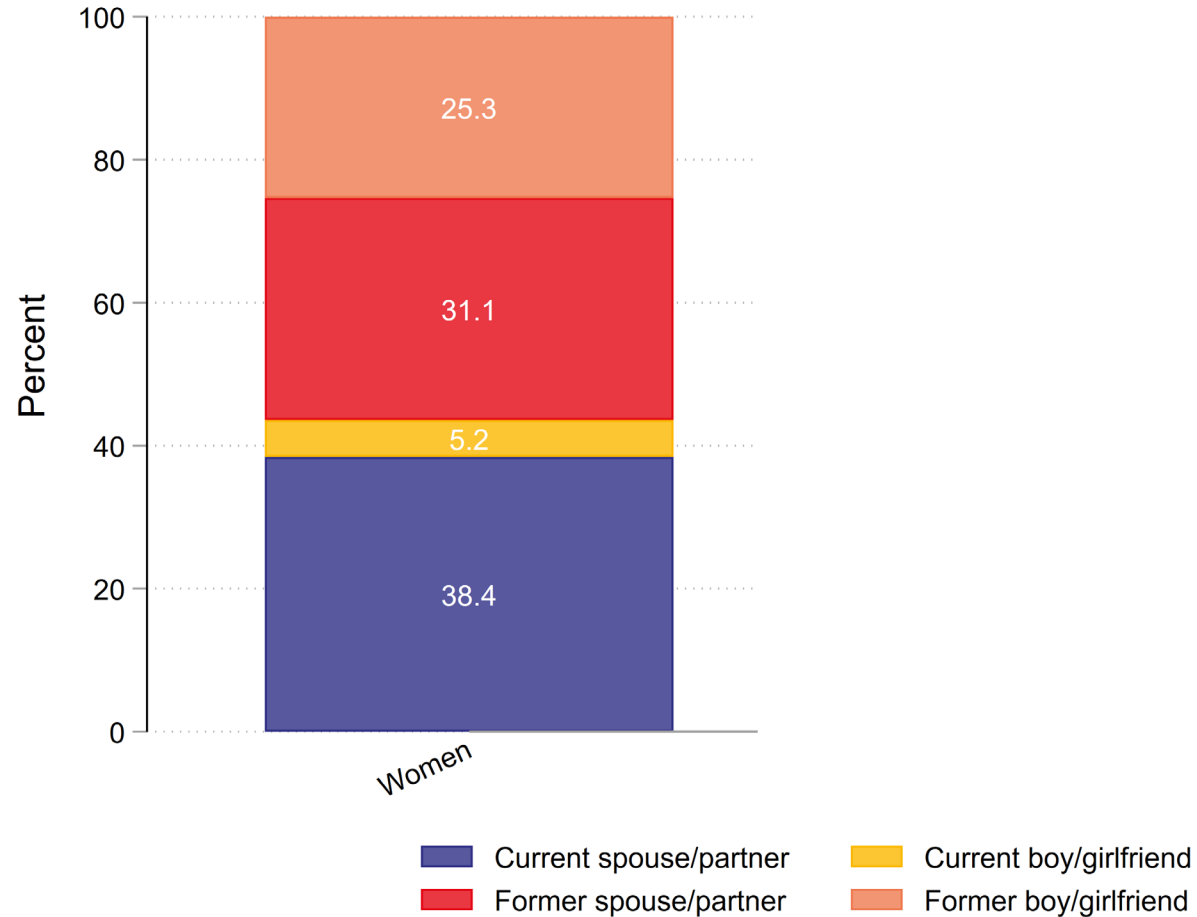
Economic crimes (theft, criminal damage, burglary)

We can't include coercive & economic control or stalking



Descriptives (1)

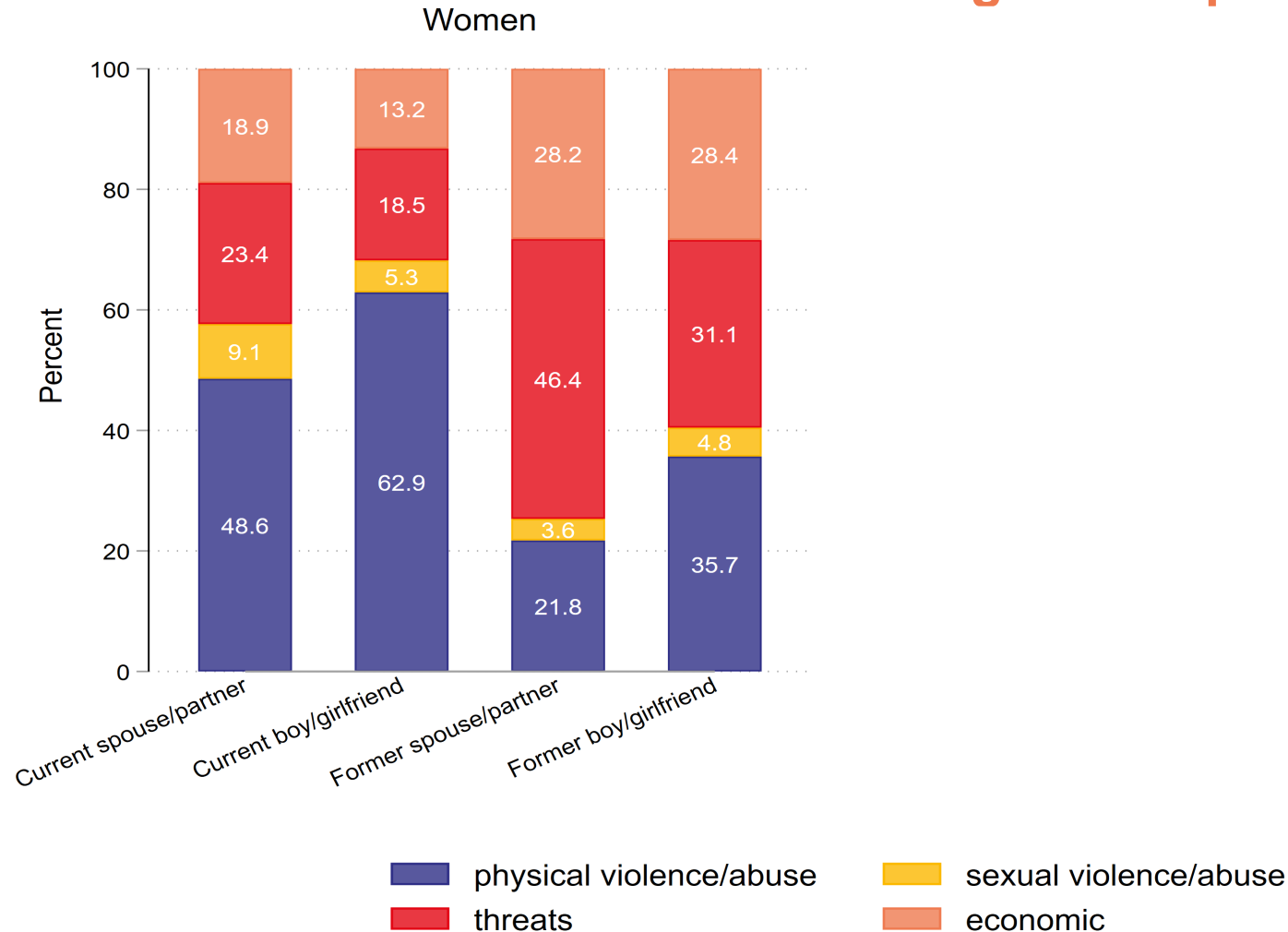
Off all types of violence and abuse types, 69.5% is by **(formerly) marrieds/partners** and **43.6% current partners**



Descriptives (2)

Per intimate partner type, which **offences** are committed?

Threats and economic offences more among former partners

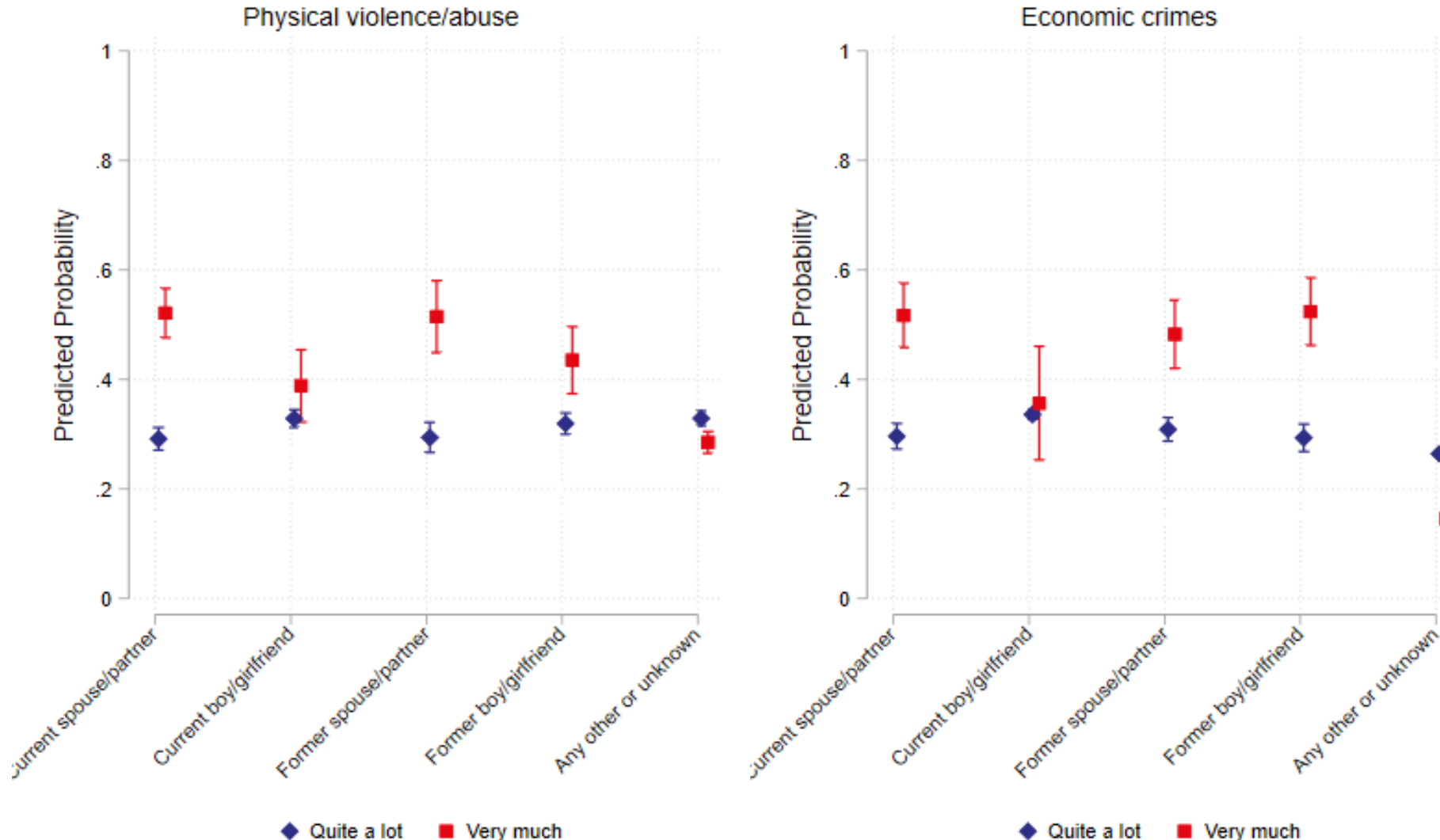


*sexual violence/abuse against men is excluded due to very low incidence



Results (1)

Women's predicted probability of 'very much' emotionally affected by IPVA

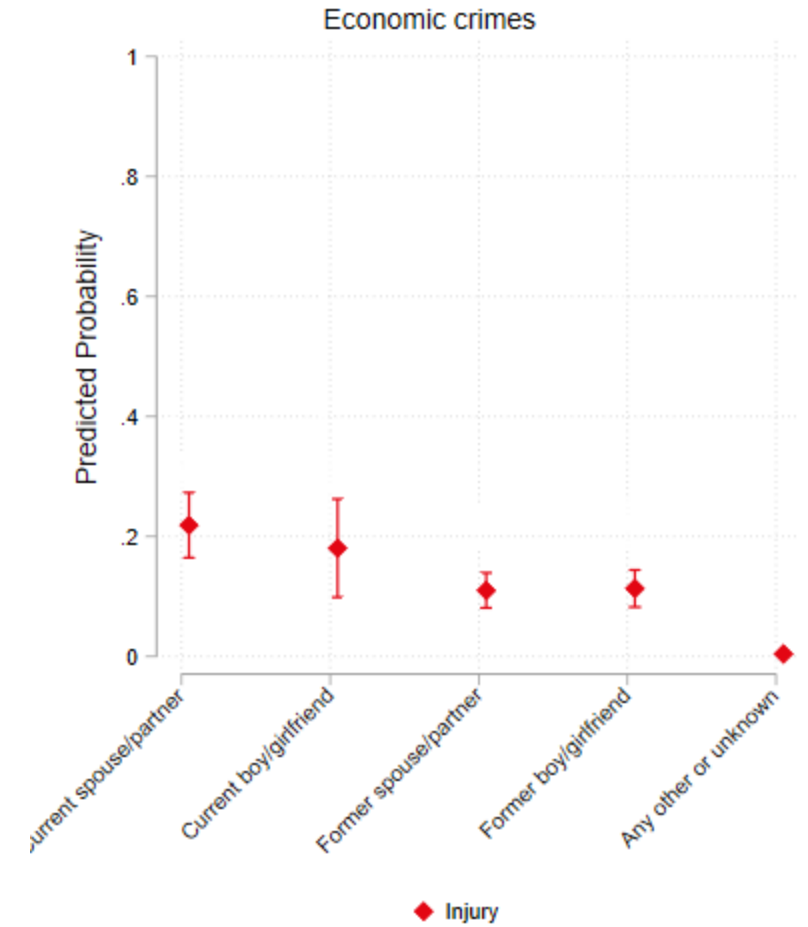
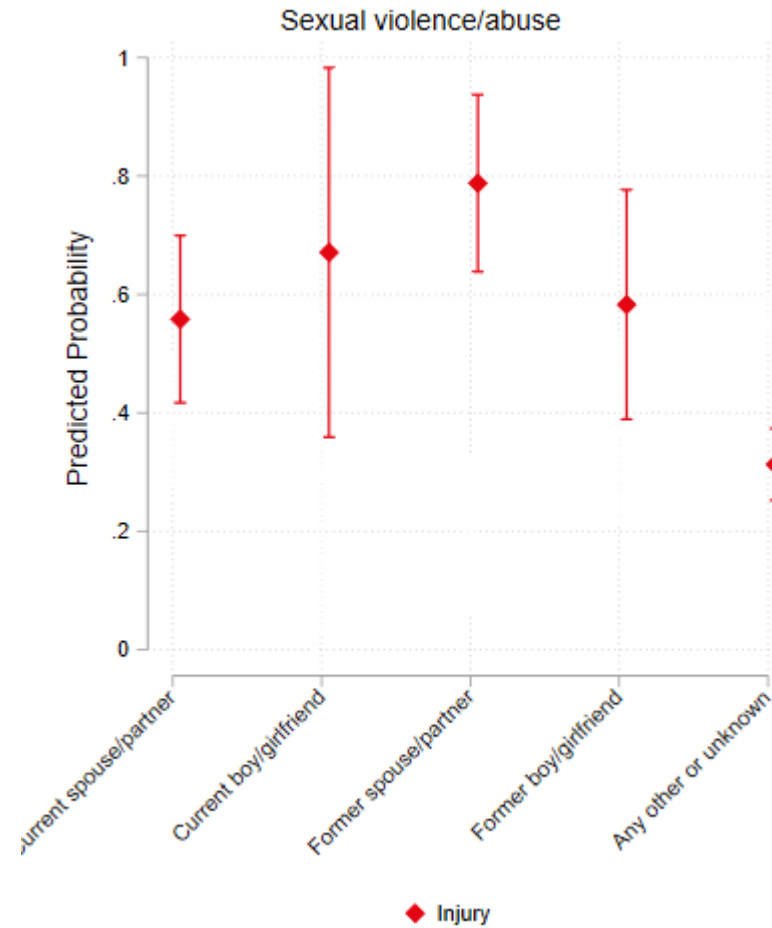
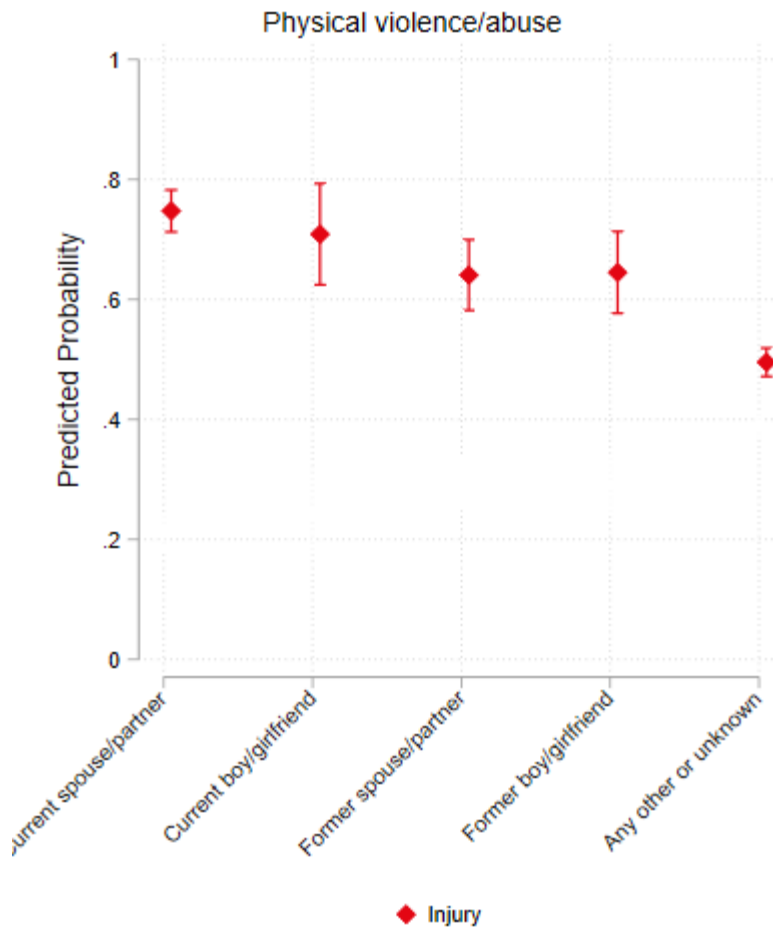


Ordered Logit Models, Marginal effects at the Means, controlled for all control variables.
 'No' or 'A little' emotional response not presented for clarity.



Results (2)

Women's predicted probability of physical injury by IPVA



Ordered Logit Models, Marginal effects at the Means, controlled for all control variables. 'No' or 'A little' emotional response not presented for clarity.



Conclusion and Discussion

- Combining multiple years is useful for looking at rare events, consequences, and/or specific populations.
- All IPVA has a higher emotional wellbeing and physical health impact than offences by others.
 - Both women and men

For physical and economic IPVA against women:

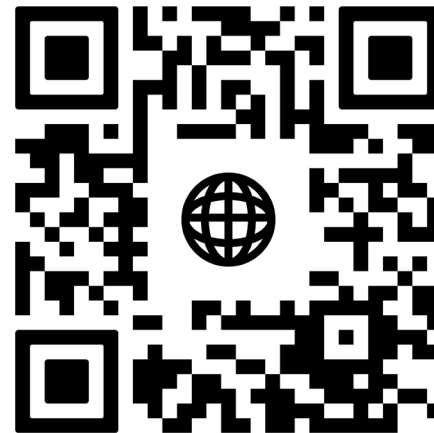
- **Emotional wellbeing impact:** current and former spouses/partners had more impact than boy/girlfriends
 - **Injuries:** more likely IPVA by current partners compared to former partners.
-
- Research and Policy could account for differences in IPVA by intimate partner perpetrator.





Thank you!

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Blom, Niels (2023). *Code for Merging Waves of the Crime Survey of England and Wales and the British Crime Survey, 1982-2020*. [Data Collection]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Service. [10.5255/UKDA-SN-856494](https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalog/studies/study?id=105255)

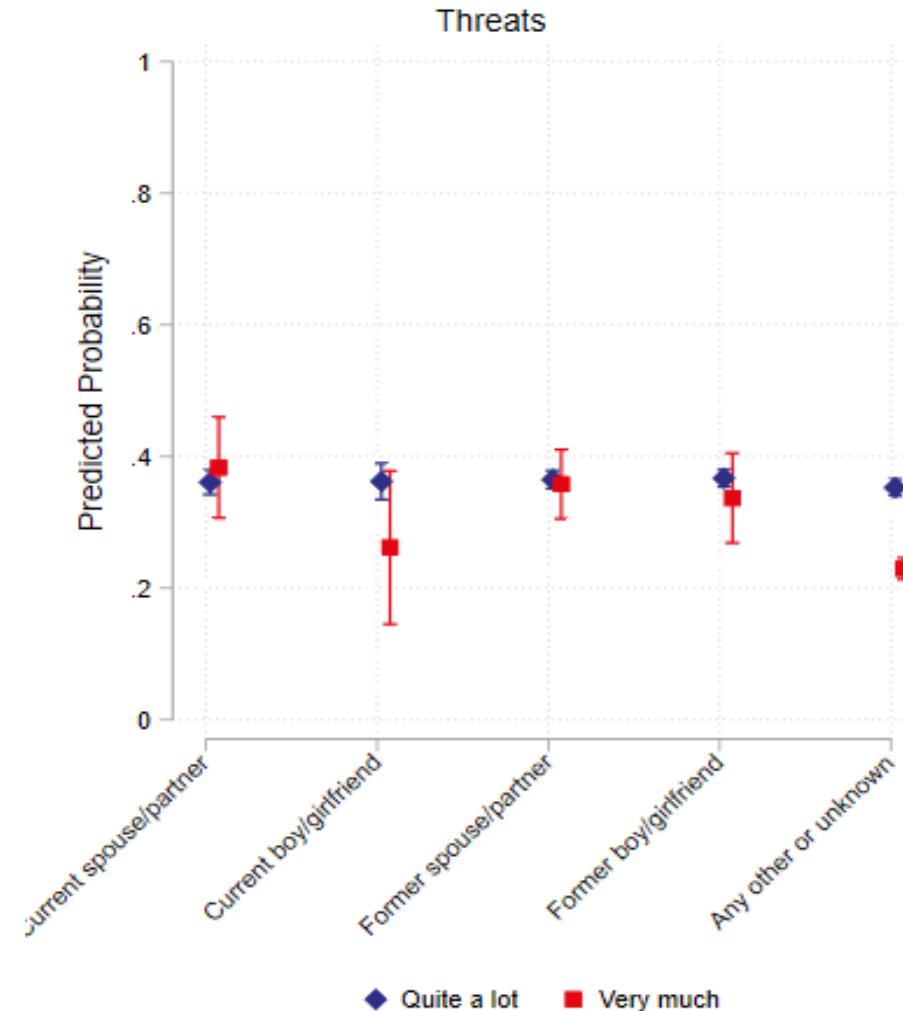
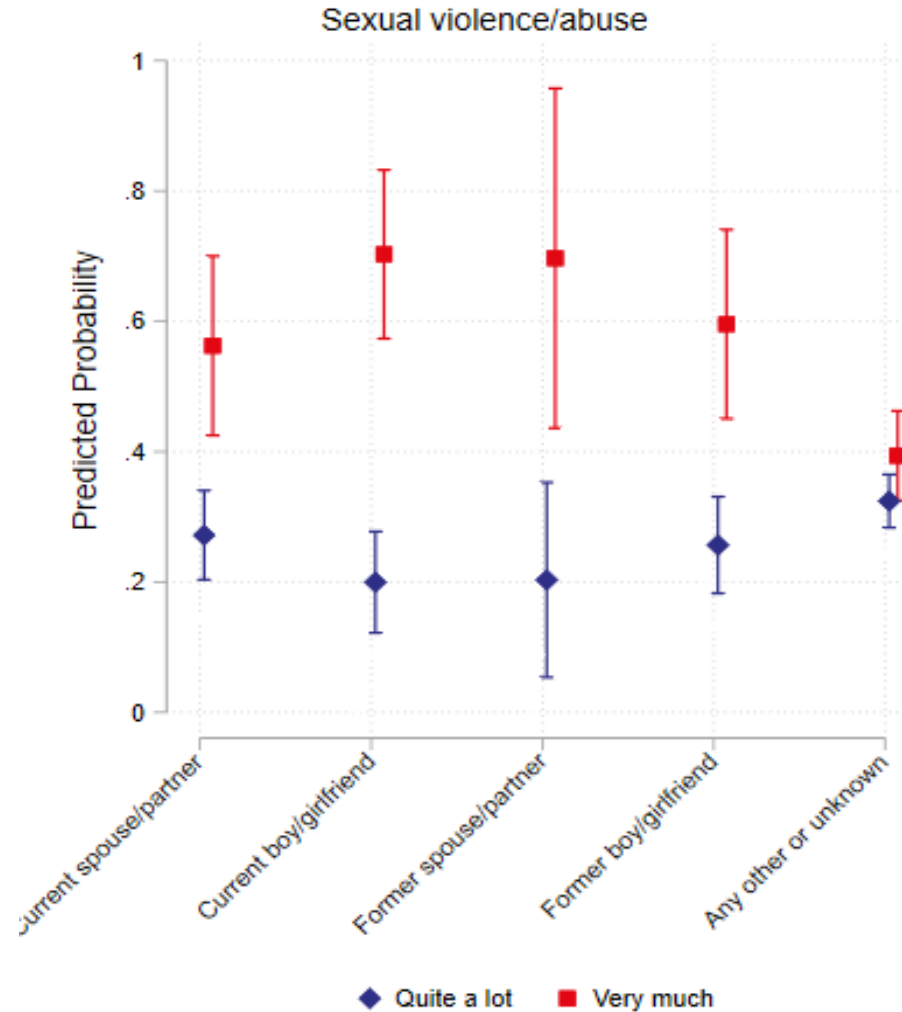


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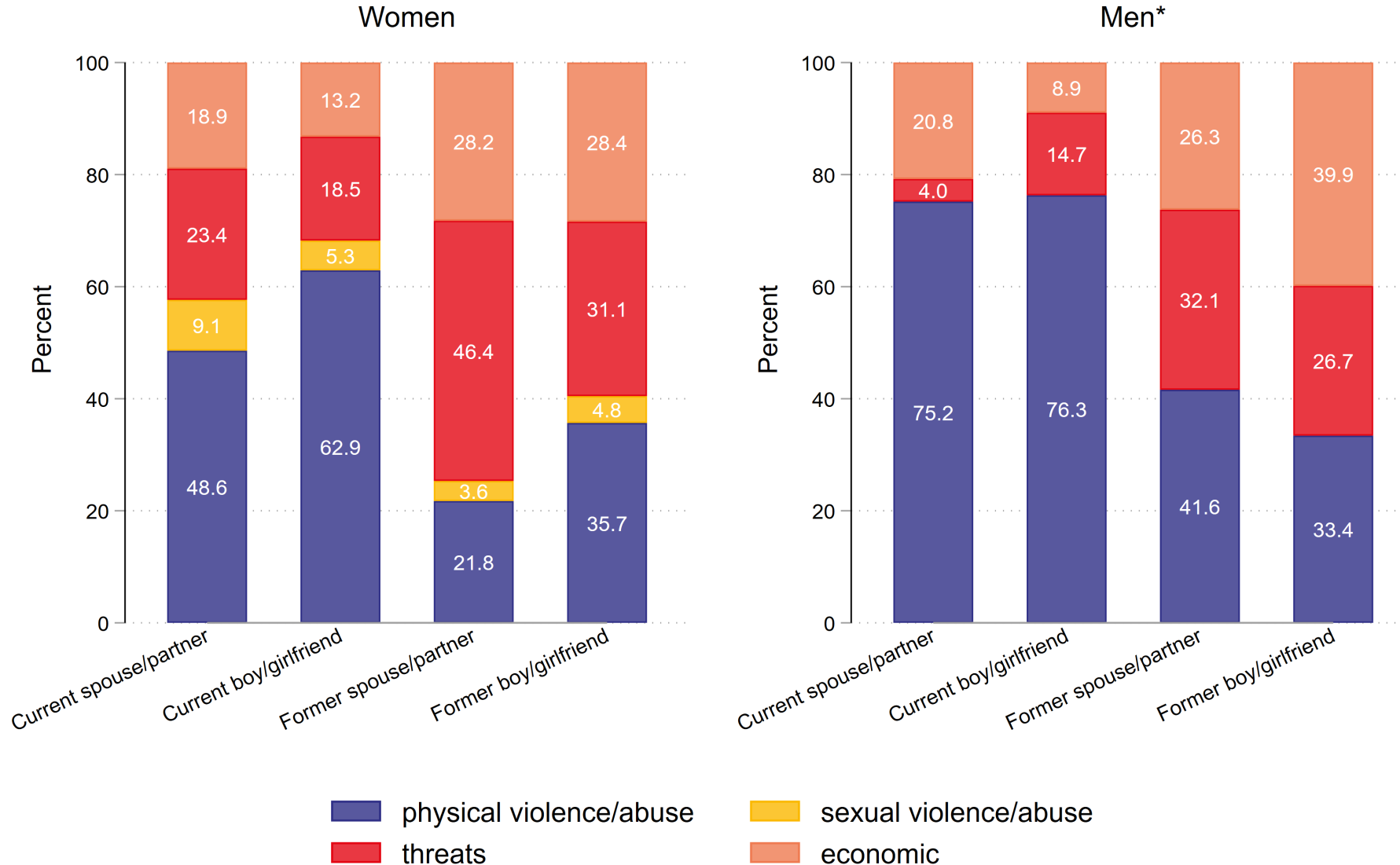


Ordered Logit Models, Marginal effects at the Means, controlled for all control variables.
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Descriptives (2)

Per intimate partner type, which offences are committed?



*sexual violence/abuse against men is excluded due to very low incidence

