



Differences in Assault Victimisation Incidence in England and Wales Prior and During the Crime-Drop Era

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Current Study Aims

- Identify whether Ethnicity, Immigration Status and Area Diversity are significant predictors of Assault Victimization Incidence
- Examine if the benefits of the Assault Crime-Drop have been equally distributed across Socioeconomic Status, Ethnic Group and Immigration Status.

Background to the study:

Equity and the Crime-Drop

- Victimization across crime types has dropped to half (or less) between 1990s and 2000s (Van Dijk & Tseloni, 2012).
- Violent crime types had smaller, yet consistent, reductions (compared to property crime) (Tseloni, Mailley, Farrell & Tilley, 2010).
- The mechanisms driving the reductions in violent and property victimisation share some similarities, more specifically in the context of violence in the NTE in relation to the role of security (Garius, 2020; Ganpat, Garius & Tseloni, 2020).
- Evidence of inequity relative to the benefits reaped from the crime-drop has been identified across different socioeconomic groups in the UK (Hunter and Tseloni, 2016; McVie, Norris & Pillinger, 2020).
- Increased victimisation concentration over-time is noted during and after the crime-drop period (Pease & Ignatans, 2016).

Background to the study: Prominent Theories of the Crime-Drop

- A range of theories from demographic change to abortions have been developed to explain the crime-drop (Farrell, 2013).
- Most of which fail to meet the set empirical requirements developed in order to justify further examination (Farrell, 2013).
- The Security Hypothesis has been proposed and evidenced to have had a heavy impact on property victimisation (Farrell, Tilley, Tseloni & Mailley, 2011; Farrell Tilley and Tseloni, 2014)
- The application of the Security Hypothesis in relation to violent crime outside NTE, however, is unproven (McVie et al, 2020).

Background to the study: Immigration and the Crime-Drop

- Empirical Evidence from the United States suggests that immigration could be responsible for part of the Crime-Drop (Wadsworth, 2010).
- Areas which saw the greatest increases in immigration influx, also saw the greatest decreases in crime on a macro level (Wadsworth, 2010).
- Due to the differences in the origins of immigration influx, the findings cannot be generalised to E&W.
- However, previous (Nomikos, Tseloni, Hunter & Garius, 2020) empirical evidence on trends has identified the national trajectories of assault and immigration to be divergent.

Background to the study: The Immigration & Crime Nexus

- Crime is inherently linked with Deprivation (Chouchy and Madero-Hernandez, 2019)
- Area Diversity is often interchangeable with Area Deprivation (Sampson, 2013; Ignatans and Zielinski, 2015)
- A self-selection process from new country residents is suggested alongside the idea of historical and newly established ethnic enclaves (Card, 2001; Portes & Rumbaut, 2014)
- Empirical Evidence from the United States identifies paradoxes between the levels of deprivation and the levels of crime in Latino neighbourhoods, compared to their Native counterparts (Sampson, 2013)
- In E&W, empirical evidence on the broader spectrum of immigration evidences the adoption of crime-avoidance behaviours by immigrants, and consistent positive changes over-time of high-immigrant concentration areas in both crime and local economy (Papadopoulos, 2012; Ignatans and Zielinski, 2015).

Methodology

DATA

Three Period-Based Subsets:

- Prior Crime-Drop – Pooled Sweeps of 1994, 1996 and 1998 BCS (N > 45,000)
- Post Crime-Drop – Pooled Sweeps of BCS 2005-06/2006-07 (N > 90,000)
- Post Crime-Drop – Pooled Sweeps of CSEW 2016-17/2017-18 (N > 70,000)

METHODS

- 9 Negative Binomial Regression Models of Assault Counts (Codes 13, 21).
- Included a variety of Demographic & a single Routine Activity predictor across periods.
- Used a range of plausible interaction terms across timelines.

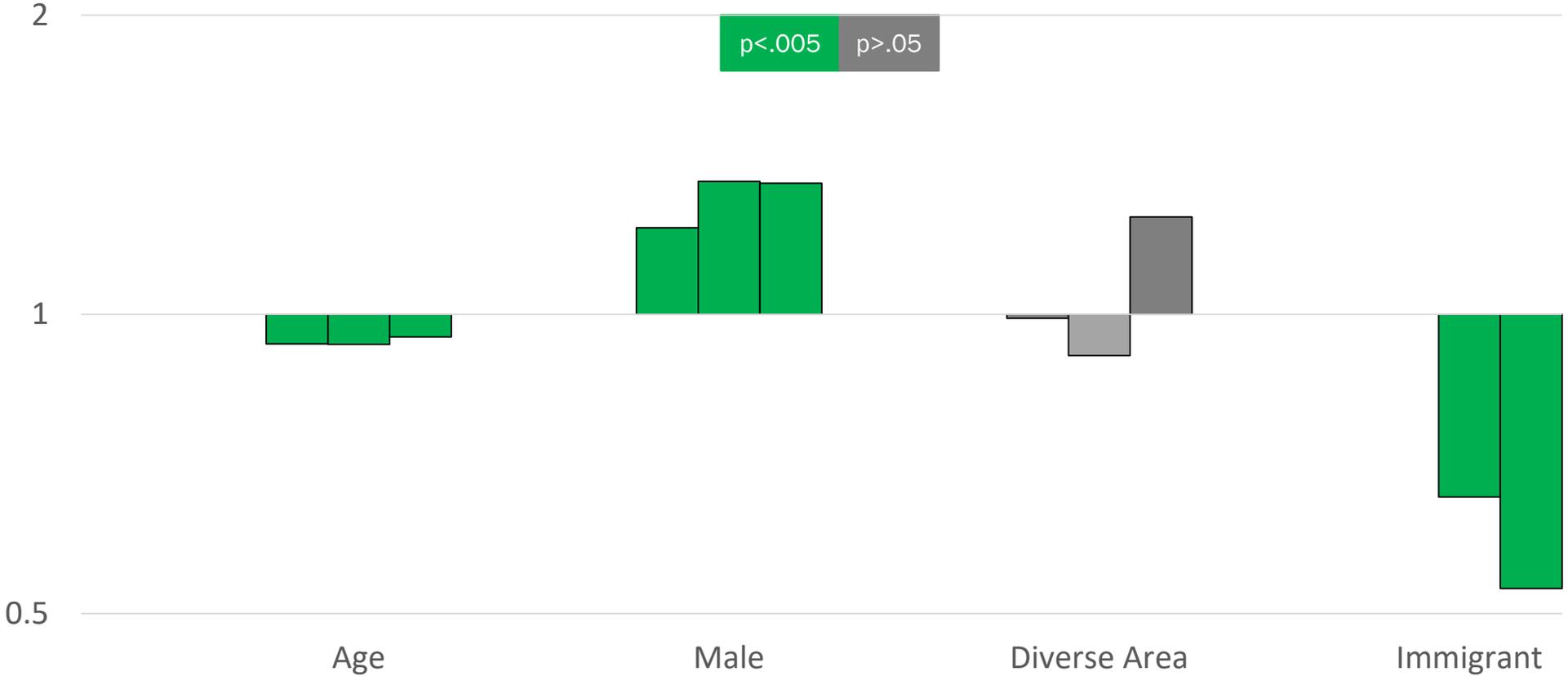
Methodology (cont'd)

MODELLING STRATEGY

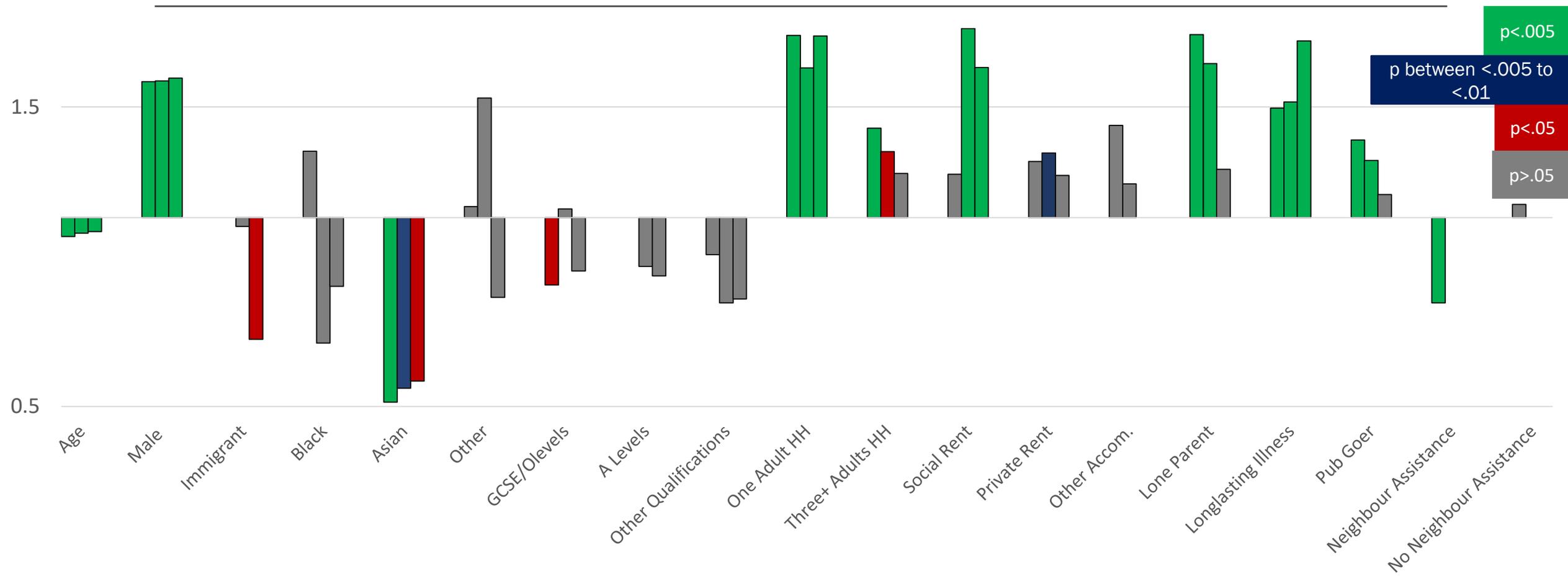
- The First Model accounts for the effects of Immigration Status & Area Diversity without mediating factors aside from Age & Gender.
- The Second Model includes the significant Main Effects.
- The Third Model includes the significant Interaction Terms.

Note: If an effect was significant in one period in time, it was included in the models across all periods.

Model 1: Estimated number of assaults for each socioeconomic group between 1990s, 2000s and 2010s (Left to Right)



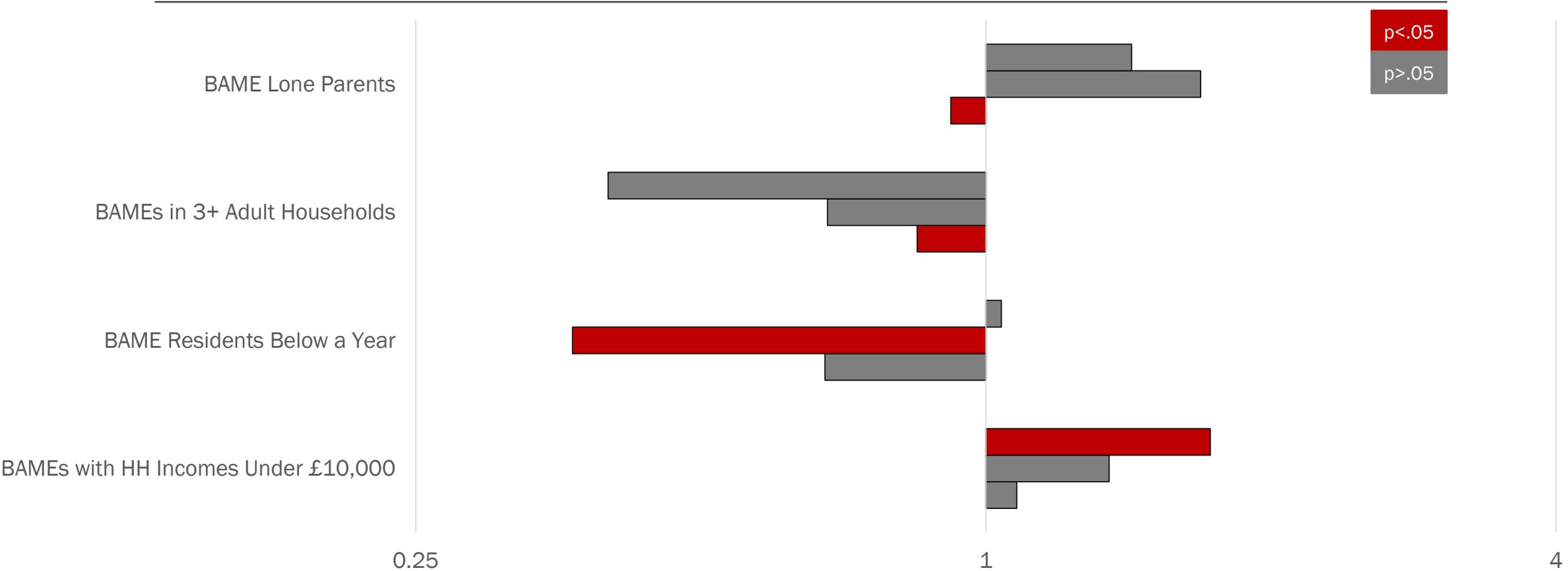
Model 2: Estimated number of assaults for each socioeconomic group between 1990s, 2000s and 2010s (Left to Right)



Results:

Model 3

Estimated number of assaults for each pair of Interactions between 1990s, 2000s and 2010s (Bottom to top)



Takeaways: Immigration Status, Area Diversity & Ethnicity

- The Area Diversity the participants resided in remained insignificant over-time in all models, implying no over-time effects.
- Immigration Status, while mediated by other factors, in the 2010s, was found to be a protective factor
- Asians were consistently (and significantly) less assaulted than Whites across all periods.

Takeaways: Immigration Status, Area Diversity & Ethnicity (cont'd)

- No effects were found in a variety of combinations of interaction terms between immigration status and income, HH adult residents, residency length and more.
- BAMEs with incomes below £10,000 in the 2010s were significantly more assaulted compared to Whites.
- BAMEs for less than a year in their area of residence were significantly less assaulted in the 2000s than Whites, unlike the previous and later examined periods.

Takeaways:
Immigration
Status, Area
Diversity &
Ethnicity (cont'd)

- BAME Lone Parent Households were significantly less assaulted in the 1990s than their White base but not in later periods.
- BAME 3+ Adult Households were less assaulted than White 3+ Adult Households but the effect was only significant in the 1990s.

Takeaways: Equity (The Good)

The effects of the following risk factors diminish over time:

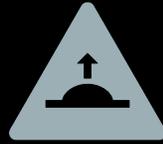
- Degree Holders, 3+ Adult Households, Lone Parents, Pub Goers.

Takeaways: Equity (The Bad)

Certain risk-factors maintain their severity:

- Males, Single Adult Households, Participants with Longstanding Illnesses.

Takeaways: Equity (The Ugly)



-An additional risk factor:



Those in Social/Council Housing

Questions?

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