



Measures of Violence within the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Survey and the Crime Survey for England and Wales: An Empirical Assessment

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Blom, N., & Gash, V. (2023). Measures of Violence within the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Survey and the Crime Survey for England and Wales: An Empirical Assessment. *Social Sciences*, 12(12), 649.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci12120649>



The VISION research is supported by the **UK Prevention Research Partnership** (Violence, Health and Society; MR-VO49879/1), a Consortium funded by the British Heart Foundation, Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates, Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, Economic and Social Research Council, Health and Social Care Research and Development Division (Welsh Government), Medical Research Council, National Institute for Health and Care Research, Natural Environment Research Council, Public Health Agency (Northern Ireland), The Health Foundation, and Wellcome.

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



Background & Aims

Research on violence in England and Wales often uses the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

But the CSEW has some downsides including:

- Cross-sectional structure (for now)
- Has relatively few questions on for instance:
 - Socioeconomic status (e.g. income)
 - Employment situation
 - Health

The UK Household Longitudinal study (UKHLS) / Understanding Society has:

- Longitudinal
- more questions on issues other than violence
- has introduced some questions on violence and fear of violence, which will be fielded again in the future.

Are these questions of violence somewhat comparable to the CSEW questions?

Is the UKHLS useable for research on (fear of) violence?




Comparing UKHLS with CSEW

	<u>UKHLS Wave 11: 2019/2021</u>	<u>CSEW: 2019/2020</u>
<i>Aims / Origin</i>	<i>Capturing discrimination</i>	<i>Capturing crimes</i>
<i>Mode & sampling</i>	<i>Face-to-face & households and individuals</i>	<i>Face-to-face & households and individuals</i>



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Aims / Origin	Capturing discrimination	Capturing crimes
Mode & sampling	Face-to-face & households and individuals	Face-to-face & households and individuals
Fear of violence, feeling 'unsafe'	In the last 12 months, have you felt unsafe in any of these places? If so, which ones?	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? By this area I mean within 15 minutes walk from here. 1. Very safe 2. Fairly safe 3. A bit unsafe 4. Not safe at all or very unsafe?
Fear of violence, avoiding situations, avoiding streets/areas/localities		valent question



1	At school
2	At college or university
3	At work
4	On public transport
5	At or around a bus or train station
6	In commercial places like shopping centres, shops or petrol stations
7	In places of entertainment like theatres, cinema, cafes or restaurants
8	At pubs, nightclubs, discos or clubs
9	In car parks
10	Outside, such as on the street, in parks or sports grounds
11	At home
96	SPONTANEOUS No, this has not happened to me in the last 12 months
97	Other places



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<i>Fear of violence, avoiding specific areas/locations.</i>	<i>In the last 12 months, have you avoided going to or being in any of the places listed on the card? If so, which ones?</i>	<i>No equivalent question</i>

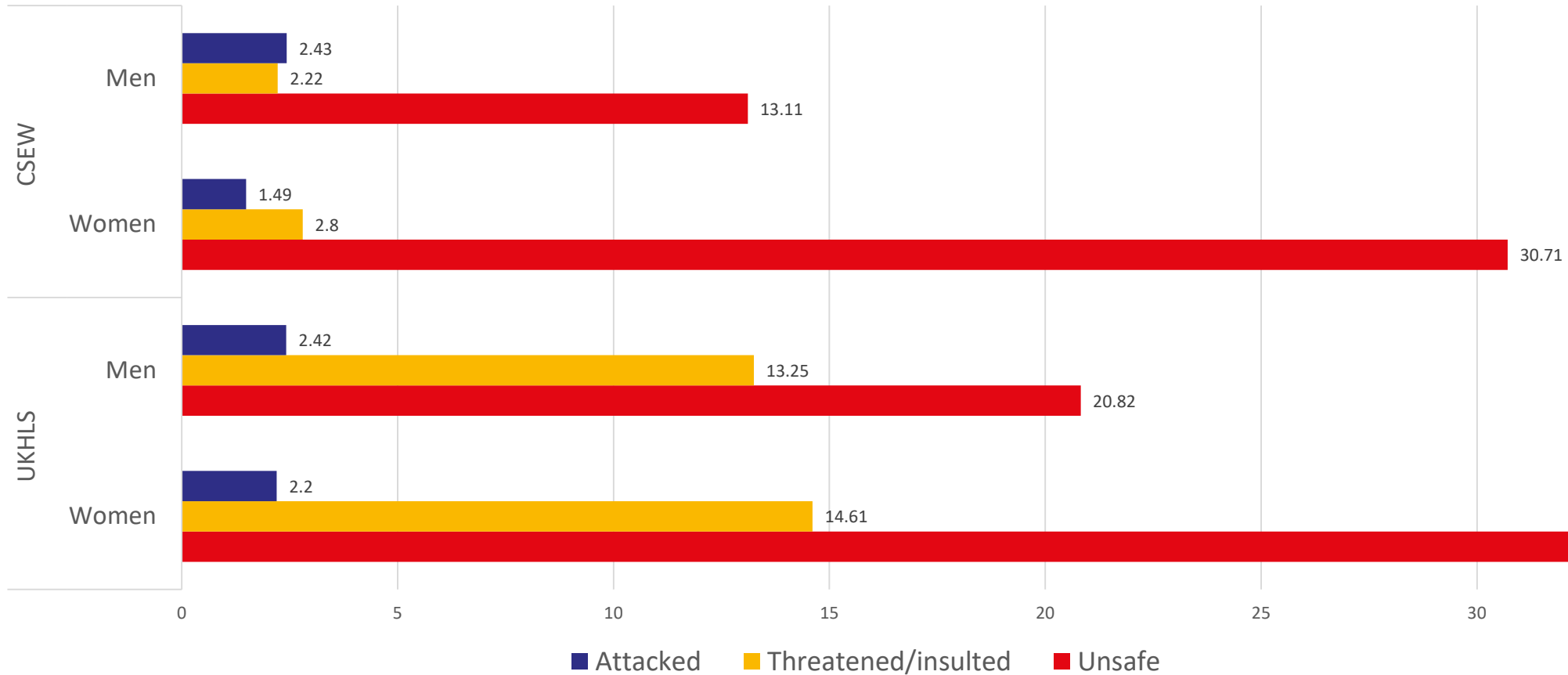


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Fear of violence, avoiding specific areas/locations.	In the last 12 months, have you avoided going to or being in any of the places listed on the card? If so, which ones?	No equivalent question
Violence exposure, Insulted/threatened	In the last 12 months, have you been insulted, called names, threatened or shouted at, in any of the places listed on this card? If so, which ones?	(offence coding). Trained coders assess whether what has been reported represents a threat crime based on respondent's narrative + extra questions
Violence exposure, Physically attacked	In the last 12 months, have you been physically attacked in any of the places listed on the card? If so, which ones?	(offence coding) After answering screener questions and based on respondent's narrative + extra questions.. trained coders determine if a physical offence has occurred



Step 1 Prevalence differences



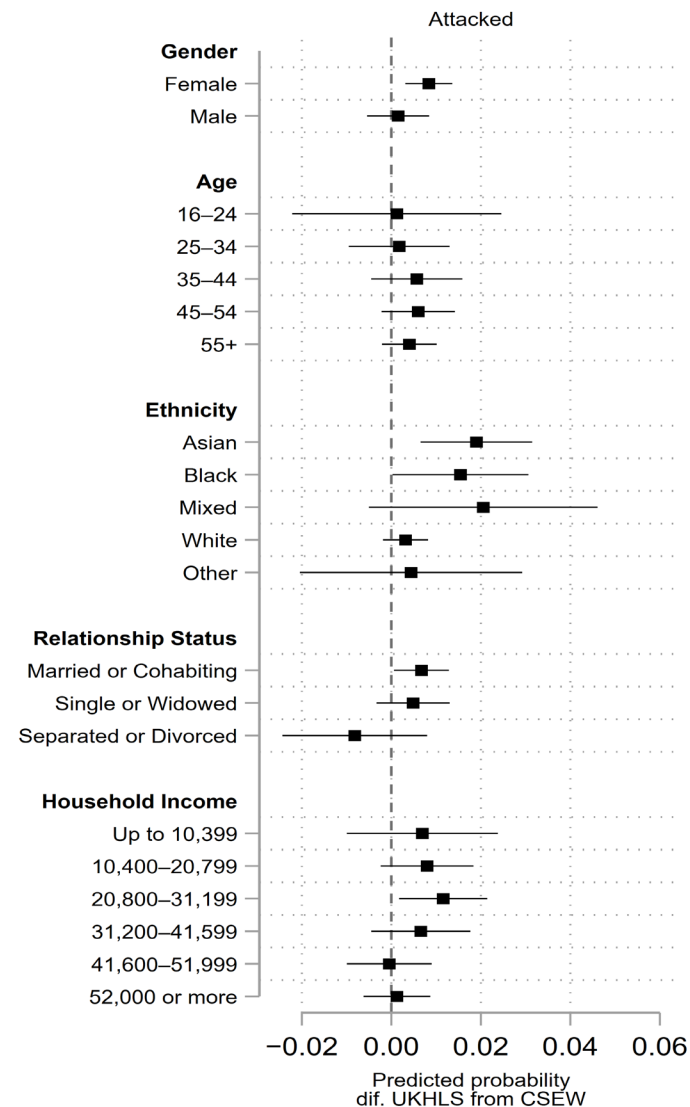
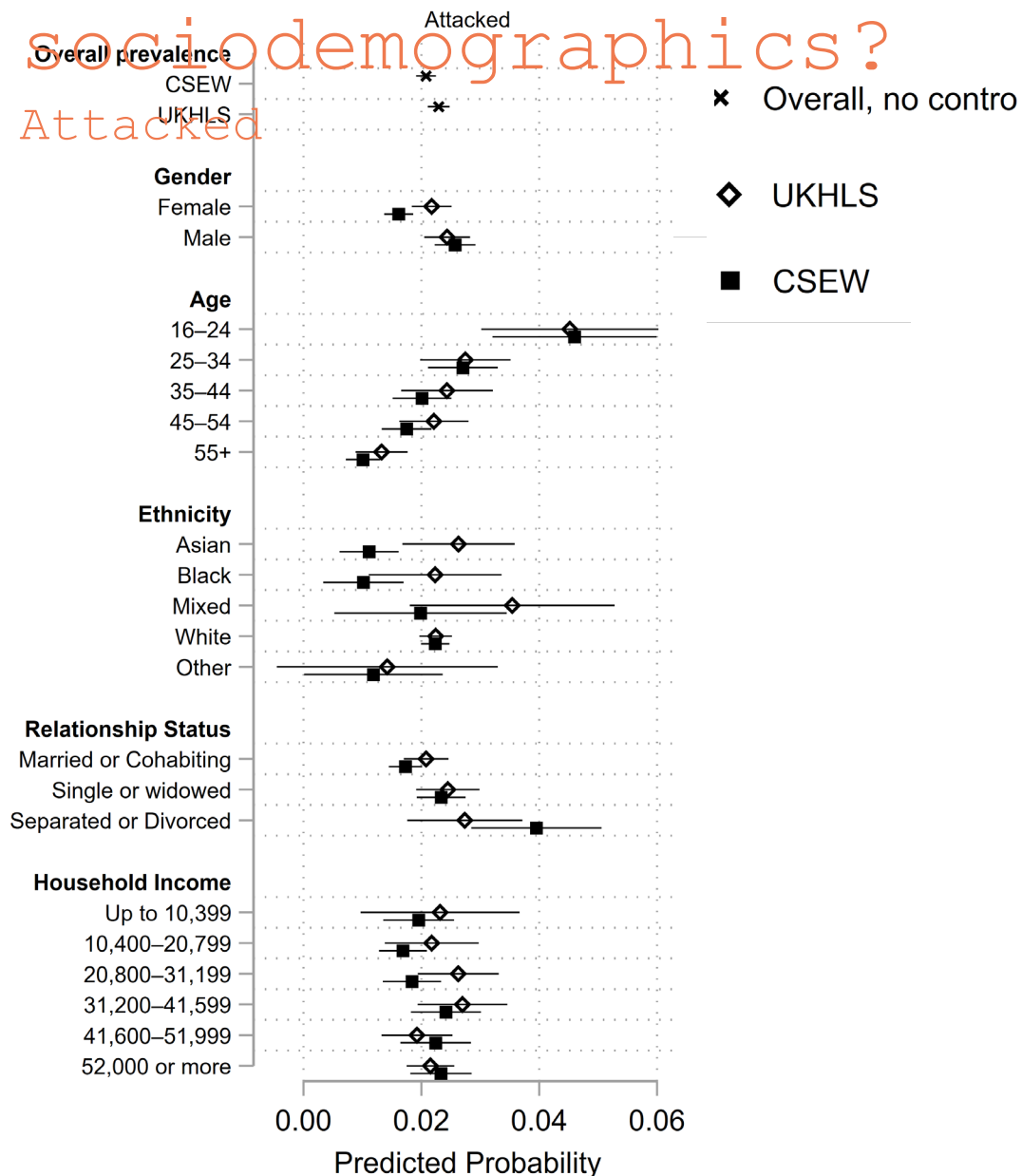
Prevalence of physical violence is similar in both sets of data.

But, UKHLS indicator on 'being threatened' is different.

UKHLS feel unsafe indicator different for men.



Step 2 Similar associations with sociodemographics?

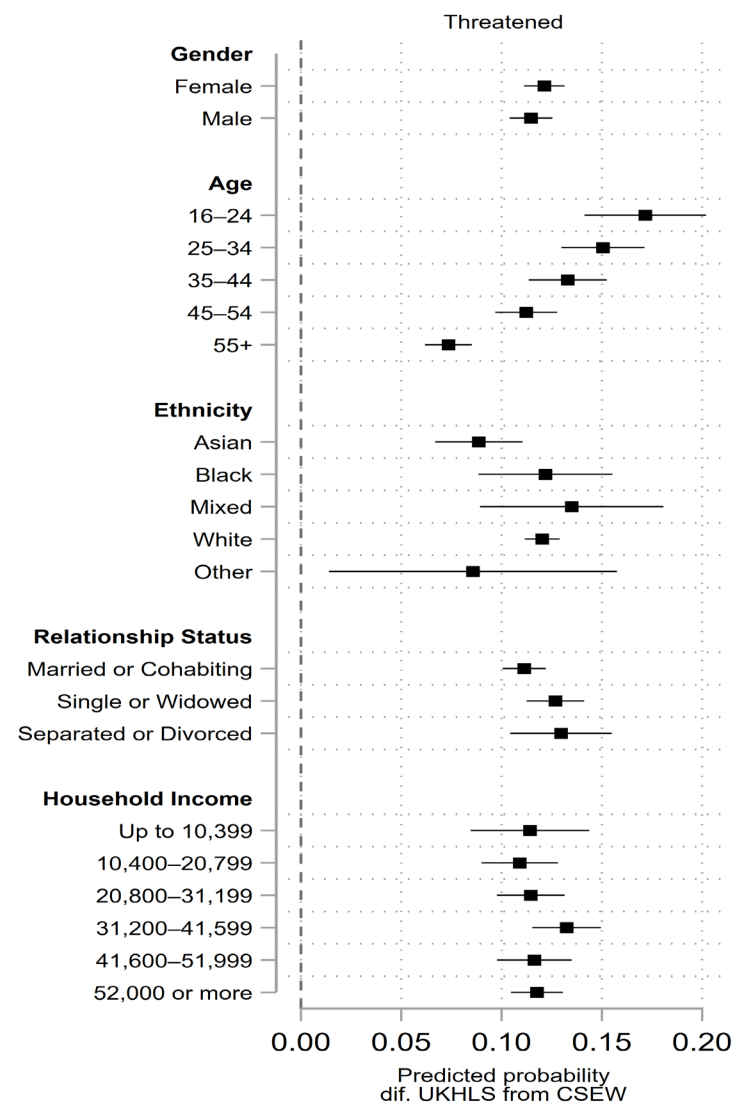
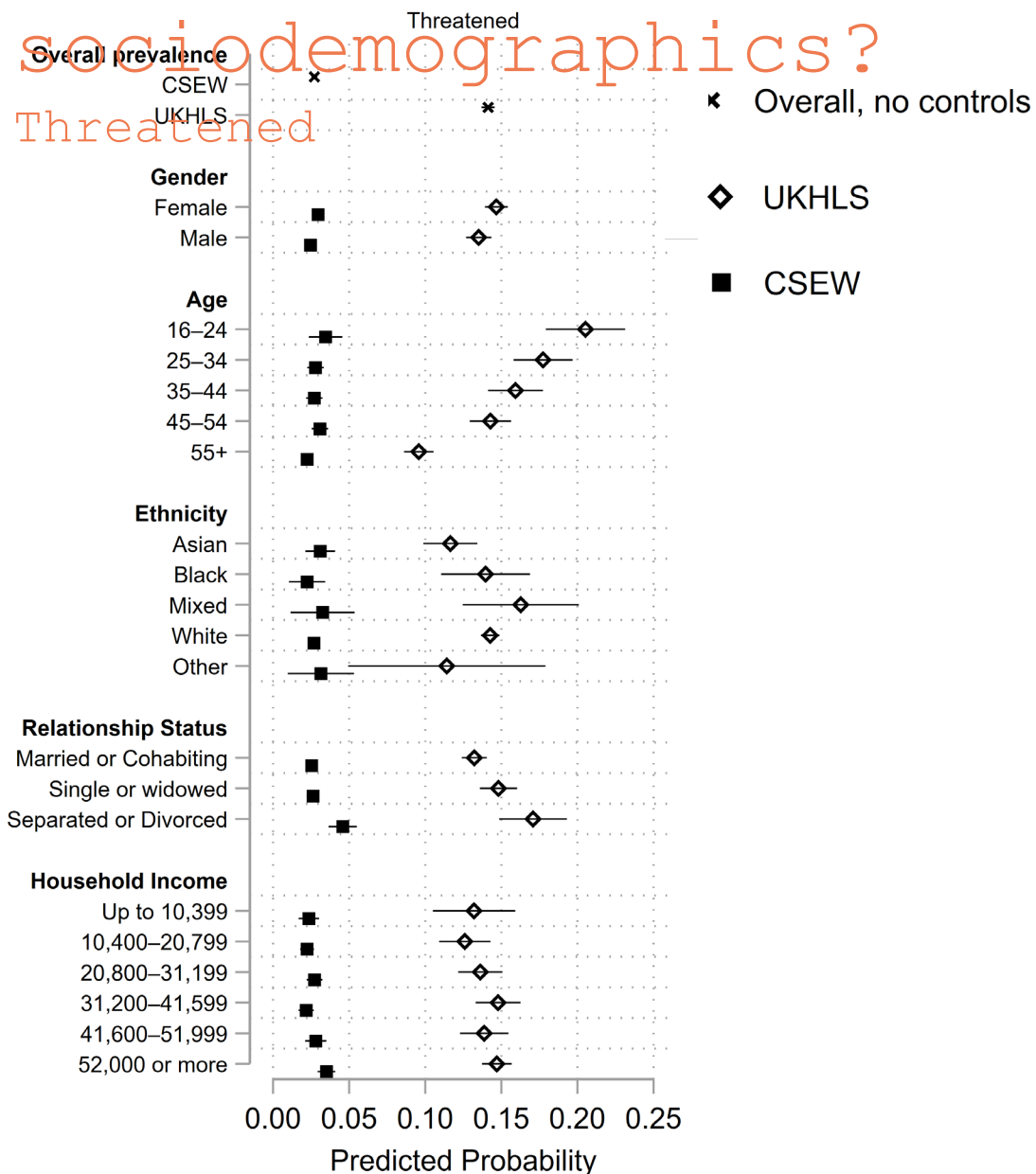


Being attacked, shows similar associations with sociodemographics.

There are few statistical differences between predicted probabilities.



Step 2 Similar associations with socio-demographics?



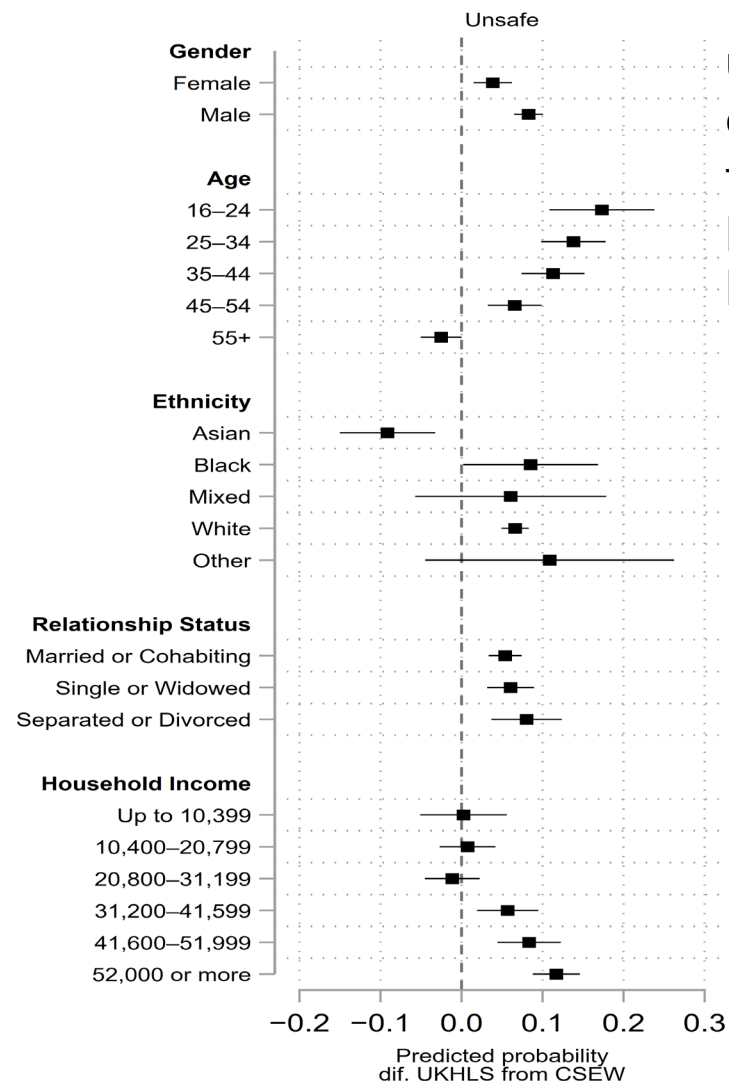
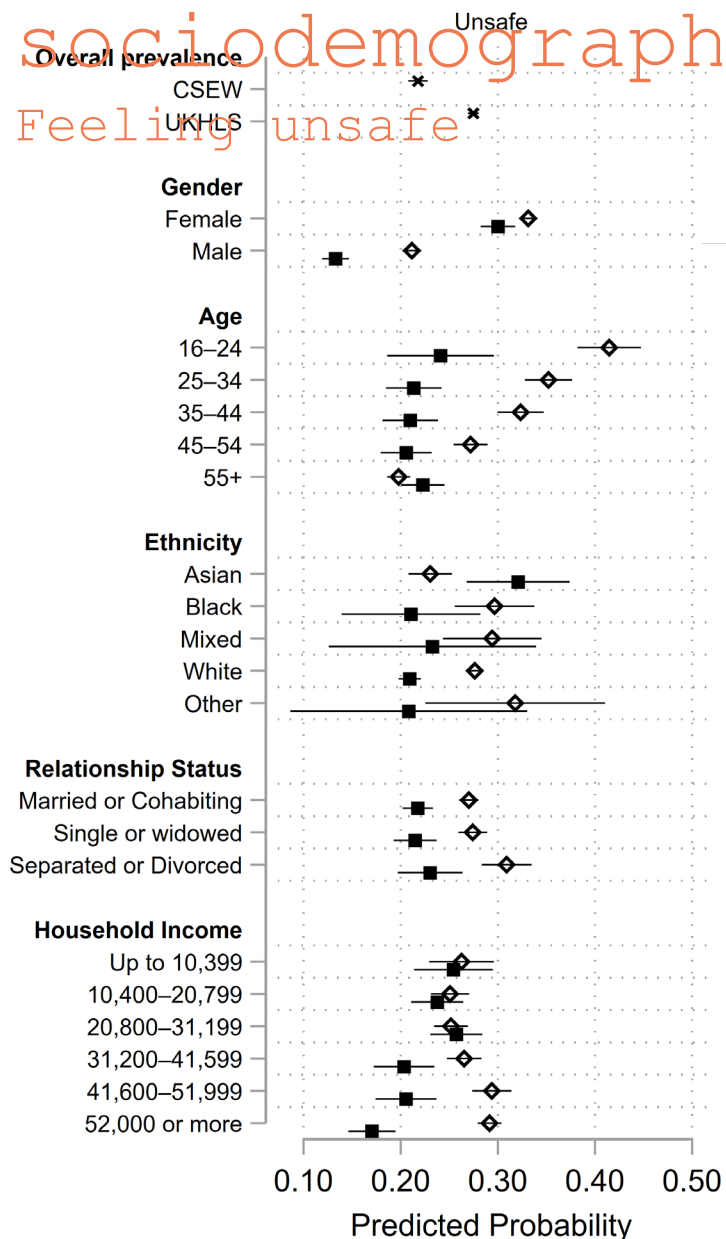
Difference in prevalence and inequalities in being threatened (or insulted) are substantial.



Step 2 Similar associations with

sociodemographi

Feeling unsafe



The indicator for feeling unsafe has some overlap between the two datasets, but not as good as being attacked.



Step 3 Similar associations with self-rated general health?

Comparing predictors of self-rated general health (0 = good health, 1 = fair health, and 2 = poor health) using ordinal logit models. Odds ratios are presented, and SEs are in parentheses.

	Model 1a	Model 1b	Model 2a	Model 2b	Model 3a	Model 3b
	UKHLS	CSEW	UKHLS	CSEW	UKHLS	CSEW
Unsafe	1.774 ***	2.122 ***				
	(0.081)	(0.183)				
Threatened			1.683 ***	1.692 ***		
			(0.100)	(0.180)		
Attacked					2.048 ***	1.701 ***
					(0.253)	(0.229)

Coefficients not statistically differently related to self-rated general health!

Conclusion

- Attacked is similar prevalence associated with sociodemographic factors between datasets
- Threatened/Insulted & unsafe show different but important inequalities in UKHLS compared to CSEW.
- All indicators are (sig) positively associated with poor health in both datasets.
 - No statistically significant difference in strength
- UKHLS variables are useable.
- Providing opportunities for research to use the wealth of UKHLS variable to estimate violence inequalities and consequences using longitudinal data

