NCVS Screening Questions Evaluation: Final Report

Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was tasked with evaluating the National Crime Victimization Survey's (NCVS) screening questions. The NCVS originally started in 1972 as the National Crime Survey (NCS) to provide crime estimates that include those crimes that are reported to the police as well as those that are not. A vital component of the NCVS is the crime victimization screener which is used to elicit reports of victimization that are followed up with a more detailed instrument, the incident report. The screener was redesigned in 1992 to aid respondent recall, with evaluations prior, during, and immediately following the redesign. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance of the screener at the present time, using qualitative interviews with current NCVS interviewers, analysis of accumulated survey data, and analysis of more recent paradata.

In general, the NCVS screening questions perform better than their predecessor, as found in earlier studies, and all included questions are beneficial. This study extended previous analyses of the 1992 split sample experiment, which had found that the NCVS screening questions led to generally higher crime victimization estimates. The current analysis found that at least the difference in reporting to the screening questions is not as much due to the use of short cues in NCVS, but rather from the number of cues used. As multiple questions in the NCS are "covered" by a single NCVS question with cues, the NCVS screener worked better to the extent that it included more cues than the questions they "replaced." Nonetheless, it is very likely that the structure of the NCVS screener facilitating recall also contributes to greater reporting, but the screener structure and the number of cues have not been experimentally manipulated.

Only one of the NCVS screening questions was found to make very little contribution to the crime estimates, and that question has already been removed from the NCVS. The contribution of the screening questions to crime estimates has been astonishingly constant across year, although there is some indication of increased variability in the last decade.

There was evidence for needed changes to the administration of the screener. Interviewers spent almost half as much time reading the words in the cues as they did on reading the words in the question stems. The time data and qualitative interviews revealed that many of the screening interviews are conducted without following the instrument on the laptop. Interviewers with larger workloads and more experienced interviewers administered the screening questions at a faster pace. All these findings seem to suggest the need for interviewer training and, in particular, refresher training.

A key feature of the NCVS is the rotating panel design in which respondents are interviewed for up to seven times. This seems to have an impact on reports of victimization to the screening questions and on response behaviors. Although forward telescoping of events can lead to higher estimates on the first interview compared to the second, the decline in crime reporting to the screener continued with each subsequent interview. Even more surprising is an observed increase in the likelihood of reporting victimizations in the screener on the seventh interview, when the respondent knows it is the last interview. The same pattern is evident in the time paradata, as interviews are administered faster during the course of the respondents' seven interviews. This time in sample effect suggests the need to evaluate the magnitude of telescoping of crime victimization events relative to the effect of repeated reinterviewing, as it may find more optimal panel designs or that a cross-sectional survey design may be preferable from a total survey error perspective.

Based on these findings, there are some changes that may prove beneficial and several areas in need of future research. Interviewer refresher training may improve administration of the

screening questions. Use of CARI in face-to-face interviews and centralized CATI for telephone interviews may increase adherence to standardized interviewing and reporting of crimes, as suggested by prior research. Reducing the number of waves is likely to increase reporting of crimes to the screening questions, based on these analyses. The extent of the benefit and identification of the most desirable design for the NCVS objectives will require experimentation.

Future research is also needed in areas that could not be addressed in this study. Self-administration of the screener is a promising design feature to increase reporting of crimes, particularly those that are sensitive in nature. Reducing the length and repetitiveness of the incident reports, as alluded by the current interviewers, may also lead to greater reporting in the screener. The introduction of incentives may also have a similar impact on reporting by motivating respondents, in addition to reducing the potential for nonresponse bias.

1. UNDERSTANDING AND GOALS

Until almost 40 years ago, the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) based on police records were the only crime indicator in the United States. Many crimes are not reported to the police, particularly for some types of crime victimization, such as less serious incidents involving small financial loss, little serious injury, and less use of weapons, as well as more serious personal crimes such as sexual violence. In response to limitations to the UCR, mainly due to unreported crime, the National Crime Survey (NCS) that later became the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), was launched in 1972 as an effort to augment the UCR and expand the knowledge on crime victimization beyond only reported crimes. Until 2001, the NCVS traditionally reported more crimes than the UCR.

Crime victimizations in the NCVS are collected through a two-step design: initial crime victimization screening questions are asked first, and if answered positively, crime incident reports are generated in which respondents are asked the crime victimization questions used in calculation of the estimates by crime type. The design is somewhat different from typical surveys with screening questions. If someone reports no incidents of rape, but reports theft, they may still report a rape once they get into the incident report, especially if it occurred on the same occasion; at least, this is how the survey is intended to operate. More importantly, there is no direct effect on estimates from false positives in the NCVS screener—reporting a victimization such as theft that did not occur—since the official estimates are based solely on the responses to the questions in the incident reports. In sum, the crime victimization screening questions are of critical importance to the key survey estimates as they can act as filter questions if answered negatively, although there is less concern about the screening questions being too inclusive.[1] Thus, the NCVS screener is burdened with a critically important task—to help respondents remember crime victimizations in the past 12 months. The screener is described in more detail in the next subsections.

The main objective for this study is to evaluate the NCVS crime victimization screening questions through the use of existing data. These questions have not been subjected to systematic research since their implementation in 1992, yet a considerable amount of data has been collected since then. Survey data are collected from about 75,000 households and about 135,000 respondents every year, along with paradata such as time stamps and changing responses, in later years.

This chapter provides a brief background on the NCVS screener design, motivates the analyses that are reported further in the report, describes the data that were available and the datasets that were constructed, and presents the statistical approaches that were used.

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[1] Two issues related to this structure are discussed later in this report. First, any type of crime victimization can be recorded as long as at least one screening question is answered positively; it does not have to be the screening question on the same topic. This is addressed in Chapter 3. Second, some discussion is provided on how the screening questions are incorporated; in the NCVS all screening questions are asked first. An alternative design that has different strengths and weaknesses incorporates screening questions within a single instrument (if needed at all, in such a design). This choice in questionnaire structure is often referred to as grouped vs. separated design or grouped vs. interleaved design.

1.1 Background

The underreporting of crimes in the UCR received substantial attention in the late 1960's, including test studies by the Bureau of Social Science Research (BSSR), the University of Michigan, and the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), and ensuing efforts by the U.S. Census Bureau and efforts by the President's Commissions on Crime in the District of Columbia and on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, contributed to the establishing of the National Crime Survey (NCS). A series of six field experiments starting in 1969 helped to inform the design of the NCS, such as the use of a rotating panel design with a bounding interview, the choice of eligibility age, and selection of all eligible household members (e.g., Lehnen & Skogan, 1984). The survey was first fielded in 1972 with survey estimates starting in 1973 and continuing to this day. The NCS has evolved with changes being made at various points in time, such as the inclusion of the bounding interview data, the transition to computer administration, and slight modifications to the survey instruments. There was one planned major redesign, however, that took place in 1992—and research conducted in the years leading up to the redesign. The foremost change in that redesign was to implement a fundamentally different approach to the crime victimization screening instrument.

The screener that was put in place in 1972 and used through the 1992 redesign used questions that aimed to align with the crime definitions used by the UCR, shown in the Appendix A. Two aspects of the NCS screener are of particular importance: it uses specific questions for each type of crime (a "one-to-one" correspondence between questions and UCR crimes) and it used terms with technical meaning such as "robbed." These features were seen as problematic by some, as the screening interview was not structured to aid recall as it did not make any apparent effort to be aligned with how memory is structured, and it used terms that can have a different meaning to people than the technical meaning used in crime estimates (for a review, see David Cantor & Lynch, 2000).

The crime estimates rely on responses to the survey's crime victimization screening questions, although the screening questions themselves are not used to produce the estimates. It is only if a respondent provides an affirmative response to at least one of the screening questions that an incident report is started, which is used to generate estimated rates of crime victimization. It is therefore imperative that the screener component of the survey works as well as possible.

1.1.1 The NCVS Screener

Since its inception in 1972, the NCS has been the subject of a large body of methodological research and refinement, culminating in the introduction of a redesigned survey instrument in 1992. A major objective of the 1992 redesign was to improve the screening questions to promote completeness of reporting.

The approach used in the redesigned NCVS screener predates even the NCS—it was one of the approaches developed for the independent pilot tests in the mid 1960's. At that time the NORC questions added to an omnibus survey used the more technical terms and questions that are aligned to the UCR, the approach taken for the NCS. The BSSR and the University of Michigan tests, however, used a fundamentally different approach that may also explain the higher reporting in these studies.

In their design, the screener aimed to help recall of victimizations, structured to aid respondents' memory rather than strict adherence to the correspondence with the UCR crime definitions. The questions used memory cues in several ways—providing examples of crimes, and providing contextual triggers, such as asking about the location of the offense. In the two-stage design this is not expected to cause error, as the formal crime definitions are still applied to the data collected in the incident reports, to produce the crime victimization estimates.

The mid 1970's saw some substantial criticism of the NCS and the design of the NCS screener was questioned, including by an independent review by a panel of the National Academies of Sciences (Penick & Owens, 1976). The early 1980 also saw a movement in survey research that placed focus on the importance of the Cognitive Aspects of Survey Methodology (CASM), starting with two conferences and a report from the National Academies of Sciences (Jabine, Straf, Tanur, & Tourangeau, 1984). These may have been some of the influences that led to a test of a short-cue screener (Martin, Groves, Matlin, & Miller, 1986), finding 19% greater crime report rates compared to the original screening questions. Subsequent feasibility studies in 1988, and a field test in 1989 conducted by the Census Bureau reported similar findings— significantly higher rates of violence and crime reporting for the short-cue screener group relative to the original screener group (Hubble, 1990a, 1990b). The differences were largely attributed to explicit cueing of certain crime types (e.g., rape and sexual assault) and the addition of two reference frames to aid recall (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994).

The redesign was based on recall theories building on the previous studies, leading to the development of the "short-cue" screener to be used in the NCVS. The short-cue screener introduced multiple cues for each logical set of crimes. Possibly even more important was the introduction of memory cues that incorporated how people encode and recall events from memory, such as where the respondent was at the time of a crime, whether something was stolen, use of a weapon, and the relationship to the offender. The NCVS screening questions that generate incident reports are provided in Figure X and full screener that was implemented in the computerized version in 2006 is included in the Appendix B. The short-cue screener was introduced in January 1992 and was administered for 18 months to one half of the sample, in parallel to the original screener, which was administered to the other half. Such an approach allowed for assessment of the impact of the new screening questions on estimates and crime characteristics. As expected, the new screener yielded more reports of victimizations and captured types of crimes that were previously undetected (Hubble, 1995; Rand, Lynch, & Cantor, 1997).[2] Moreover, the short-cue screener improved the measurement of traditionally underreported crimes (such as rape and aggravated assault) and crimes committed by family members and acquaintances (Kindermann, Lynch, & Cantor, 1997).

Figure 1-1.   Key Questions from the Redesigned NCVS Crime Victimization Screener.

30. Before we get to the crime questions, I'd like to as you about some of YOUR usual activities. We have found that people with different lifestyles may be more or less likely to become victims of crime.

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[2] Note that this refers to crime victimization estimates, not level of reporting to the screening questions which is examined in Chapter 4.

On average during the last 6 months, that is, since __, 19__, how often have YOU gone shopping? For example, at drug, clothing, grocery, hardware, and convenience stores. (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes.)

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

31. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have you spent the evening out away from home for work, school, or entertainment? (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes.)

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

32. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have you ridden public transportation?(Read answer categories until respondent answers yes.)

Do not include school buses.

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crime this study covers. As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is, since __, 19__

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or calculator

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment

(d) Things in your home-like a TV, stereo, or tools

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes

OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

MARK OR ASK

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

36c. How many times?

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since __, 19__, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you

(a) At home including the porch or yard

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home

(c) At work or school

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport

(e) While riding in any vehicle

(f) On the street or in a parking lot

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

MARK OR ASK

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

40c. How many times?

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (exclude telephone threats)

(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife

(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick

(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle

(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking

(e) Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack

(f) Any face-to-face threats

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

MARK OR ASK

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

41c. How many times:

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by (exclude telephone threats)

(a) Someone at work or school

(b) A neighbor or friend

(c) A relative or family member

(d) Any other person you've met or known?

MARK OR ASK

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

42c. How many times?

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by

(a) Someone you didn't know before

(b) A casual acquaintance

OR

(c) Someone you know well?

MARK OR ASK

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

43c. How many times?

The NCVS screener may be an improvement over the NCS screener, but there are still many reasons why crime victimizations may still go unreported in the NCVS screener instrument. Possibilities include burden by the administration of multiple interviews over time, asking for events that may not be available in memory, asking about traumatic events using interviewer administration, and even asking about crimes when sometimes the offender may reside in the same household. Furthermore, some causes of underreporting may be becoming more influential over time. Theories such as social isolation (Goyder, 1987) help explain increasing nonresponse to surveys in Western countries, but such changes in society may also lead to greater underreporting of crime victimization when engaged in a social survey interview. Thus, it is important to identify methods to ask the screening questions that elicit the least underreporting across all types of crime victimization, identify factors associated with lower reporting, as well as to continually evaluate the performance of the selected methods. The decline in crime victimization estimates from the NCVS is generally faster than the decline in the estimates from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (although they tend to be similar if the rates of relative change are considered, which are the rates of change that are reported in official reports), which may indicate the existence factors that lead to increasing underreporting in the NCVS.

Although it is certainly possible that the unreported victimizations decreased at a faster rate than the reported victimizations (an untestable notion without an experiment extending over several years, but supported in Baumer & Lauritsen, 2010 and Lynch & Addington, 2006), it is also possible that an increasing proportion of total victimizations is not reported in the NCVS. Furthermore, other sources of error may be contributing to these differences, such as nonresponse to the survey. Therefore, such different trends in UCR and NCVS rates simply strengthen the need to investigate changes in the performance of the crime victimization screening questions.

1.1.2   Review of Relevant Literature

A review of relevant literature was conducted to help inform the evaluation of the screener. Much of the identified research is cited in this chapter, but the annotated bibliography of the full review is provided in Appendix C. There are several areas that we devote special attention to, as there were available data to pursue related research questions. These areas are also ones that likely impact the performance of the screening questions. In particular, interviewers play an important role in their administration and their behaviors can change as a function of their experience and workload, among other characteristics. The individual screening questions may change in their contribution to crime estimates across years, since their introduction in 1992. Survey design and respondent factors can also affect reporting to the screening questions, key of which is the panel survey design in which a sample member may be interviewed up to seven times. Other factors seem important, but cannot be addressed with the nonexperimental data available, such as the effect of survey mode.

1.1.3   Interviewer Experience

There is evidence in the survey literature that interviewers vary in the extent to which they adhere to the standardized survey protocol (Fowler & Mangione, 1990). An interviewer's lifetime survey experience is correlated with data quality—more experienced interviewers have been found to elicit higher reports of sensitive behaviors, higher correlations across key study variables, and less item missing data (Cleary, Mechanic, & Weiss, 1981; O'Muircheartaigh & Campanelli, 1998; Singer, Frankel, & Glassman, 1983). However, when experience is defined as experience on the same survey, the findings seem to be in the opposite direction—more experienced interviewers across years of the same survey elicit lower reports on drug use (Chromy, Eyerman, Odom, McNeeley, & Hughes, 2005; Hughes, Chromy, Giacoletti, & Odom, 2002; Turner, Lessler, & Devore, 1992) and more item missing data to income questions (B. A. Bailar, Bailey, & Stevens, 1977). Familiarity with the survey instrument itself also leads to changes in interviewer behavior (Johannes van der Zouwen, Dijkstra, & Smit, 1991), response distributions (e.g., reports of lifetime drug use in Hughes, et al., 2002) and response biases (e.g., hospitalization reports in C. F. Cannell, Marquis, & Laurent, 1977). Moreover, as interviewers become more experienced with a survey instrument, the length of survey administration decreases (Olson & Peytchev, 2007). One hypothesis for such change in behavior is that interviewers learn something during the course of interviewing and adapt their behaviors accordingly (C. F. Cannell, et al., 1977); for example, an interviewer's way of administering particular questions may be a reaction to respondents' uneasiness with those questions, observed during previous interviews (Singer, et al., 1983; Singer & Kohnke-Aguirre, 1979; Sudman & Bradburn, 1974; Sudman, Bradburn, Blair, & Stocking, 1977). Such findings demonstrate that the nature of the interaction between interviewer and respondent changes as interviewers gain

experience over the course of the survey, although not specific to the NCVS. Without in-depth examination of these interactions, or in-depth interviews with interviewers, it will remain unknown what parts of the interaction deviate from the survey protocol and why.

Interviewer workload may also play an important role, and there can be conflicting effects. The more NCVS interviews that and interviewer conducts, the more familiar they may be with the instrument and, in turn, be more skilled in the administration of the screener. A counter expectation may arise from the same increased familiarity—interviewers may memorize the instrument and administer it faster than necessary for respondents to recall as many victimizations as possible.

1.1.4   Question Cueing

The goal of the short-cue screening questions is to provide specific cues in particular contexts that will help respondents not only with question interpretation, but recall as well. The effect of cues may be two-fold—the mere mention of a crime can aid recall of similar experiences, but also the length of the question itself gives respondents more time to recall the requested information. Cannell, Miller, & Oksenberg (1981) showed that merely making the question longer can increase the reporting of health events.

The research that informed the current design of the NCVS was largely motivated by the ability of the cues used in the questions to increase reporting of crime victimization. The main premise is that adding cues to a question can lead to higher reporting of that particular crime. This reasoning is certainly well grounded in theory and related empirical findings. Cannell and his colleagues (C. Cannell, et al., 1981; C. F. Cannell, et al., 1977) found that merely making the question longer without even adding new information, can lead to higher reporting—possibly because the respondent has more time to recall the event of interest. It also can be expected that making the additional content (in the form of cues, in the case of the NCVS) more informative will help respondents recall the events, by providing examples of victimization that some respondents may otherwise exclude from the general type of victimization (problem with question comprehension as intended) or may simply fail to recall without an explicit cue (problem with retrospective recall). Indeed, the results of the experiments leading up to the change from the NCS to the NCVS screening questions generally showed higher reporting to the questions with cues.

In sum, there were multiple possible reasons contributing to the higher reporting to the NCVS questions with cues. The reasons for the higher reporting, however, were not well understood and were not investigated through experimentation. The particular reasons are not inconsequential, as they can impact how well the cues perform in the NCVS, across waves, and how that performance may change over time as interviewers gain experience. For example, the finding by Cannell and his colleagues (C. Cannell, et al., 1981; C. F. Cannell, et al., 1977) suggests better performance of the questions with cues in an experimental setting (even if part of the large-scale data collection), but possibly decreasing reporting as interviewers become accustomed to the new screening questions and learn to administer them quickly and from memory—behavior that was discovered in the cognitive interviews (Chapter 2) and was confirmed by the keystroke time paradata, reported in the following chapters of the report.

Arguably, the main justification for the NCVS questions was that the use of cues in the questions would help respondents recall and report being victimized, over and beyond the levels

of reporting in the NCS screening questions. These expectations have been borne out in results from the earlier experiments and for the 1992-1993 overlap period in which both NCS and NCVS versions were administered using random assignment.

There are other reasons why the short-cue design may improve reporting. One critical aspect is how information is organized in memory. Various memory models suggest a top down structure where larger categories, memory organizational packets, contain generic information about classes of events; while smaller subcategories within each packet contain individual events (Conway, 1996; Kolodner, 1985; Schank, 1982). To the extent that respondent memory is organized by topics that resemble the screener question topics, the question cues can be viewed as the subcategories that contain details about events. If such top-down structure exists, recall of victimizations should be facilitated by the short-cue screener, despite the fact that reading all question cues may take longer to administer.

1.1.5   Panel Conditioning

Panel conditioning, also known as time-in-sample bias (Kalton & Citro, 1993), or reactivity in panel studies (J. Van der Zouwen & Van Tilburg, 2001) is "observed in repeated surveys when a sample unit's response is influenced by prior interviews or contacts" (Cantwell, 2008, p. 556). Respondents have been found to learn to avoid subsequent questions by not reporting events and behaviors that lead to additional questions, and there is evidence suggesting that this learning can occur across waves of longitudinal data collections (e.g., J. Shields & N. To, 2005; Silberstein & Jacobs, 1989). The effect of panel conditioning on data quality is more pronounced in long interviews (D. Cantor, 1989; Corder & Horvitz, 1989). However, conditioning effects have been reported to be less threatening to data quality than recall error (Holt, 1989).

Conditioning effects are not always present. Studies on health condition and medical consumption have failed to detect panel conditioning (Corder & Horvitz, 1989). Further, a study by Klein and Rubovits (1987) on reports of stressful life events shows no difference between the number of events reported by those interviewed in multiple waves and those interviewed only once.

Being a panel member may also have a positive impact on data quality. Accuracy, for example, may be improved as a result of better question understanding over repeated measurements (e.g., Traugott & Katosh, 1979) or higher motivation; for example, Bailar (1989) reported less recall error due to telescoping after the second and following interviews. A possible explanation for data quality improvement over repeated measures is that panel members know what questions they will be asked next time and possibly pay more attention to details related to the subject matter (Ports & Zeifang, 1987).

1.1.6   Screening Out of the Survey

Just as people may avoid surveys, they may avoid additional components of the survey (such as generating incident reports in the NCVS). There is unpublished evidence from two national surveys, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), suggesting that respondents use the screener to get out of the survey when the screener asks for a particular young (NLSY) or old (HRS) age group. The result is that the survey has a lower incidence rate for respondents meeting the eligibility criteria compared to

the known population distribution from the census. Furthermore, when the screener is changed to include categories for ineligible respondents and conceals the age-related focus of the survey to some extent, the incidence rate in the survey increases for the eligible population and aligns more closely to the expected rate based on population totals.

This is quite possible in the NCVS, a survey introduced as asking about crime victimization and asking questions about victimization in the screener instrument. Such an effect, if present, may be exacerbated by other design features—interviewing multiple household members and interviewing at multiple time points—as learning can occur. Some of this learning to avoid affirmative responses to reduce the interview has been found within surveys, as respondents realize that each affirmative answer to a major type of behavior leads to additional questions and vice versa (e.g., Biemer, 2000), as well as across waves of the survey (e.g., Jennifer Shields & Nhien To, 2005; Silberstein & Jacobs, 1989). It may, however, play a smaller role in the NCVS as crimes are rare events compared to consumer expenditures, as these studies rely on data from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys.

1.1.7   *Mode of Data Collection*

Since 2006, the NCVS has been conducted as a mixed-mode survey using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and decentralized computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Residents in sample households 12 years of age or older are interviewed a total of seven times over a 3-year period at 6-month intervals. The first contact with a household is in person using CAPI, with all persons present interviewed. The following six interviews are conducted primarily using CATI.   Different data collection modes possess different strengths and weaknesses. Compared to face-to-face interviews, telephone surveys have been found to yield lower response rates (C. F. Cannell, Groves, Magilavy, Mathiowetz, & Miller, 1987; Groves & Kahn, 1979; Sykes & Collins, 1988), shorter responses to open-ended questions (Groves & Kahn, 1979; Kormendi & Noordhoek, 1989; Sykes & Collins, 1988) and higher rates of satisficing and socially desirable responding (Holbrook, Green, & Krosnick, 2003; Kirsch, McCormack, & Saxon-Harrold, 2001). There is also some evidence that telephone interviewers depart less often from the script than in-person interviewers (Presser & Zhao, 1992).

In addition, sensitive questions have been found to increase mode differences. For example, the increased social distance between interviewer and respondent in telephone surveys has been found to contribute to higher reports of sensitive behaviors (e.g., Hochstim, 1967) and less item missingness due to refusal (e.g., Kormendi, 1988). Sykes and Hoinville (1985) failed to find large differences between face-to-face and telephone modes in responses to sensitive items, but the direction of the differences in responses obtained in face-to-face and telephone administration supports the hypothesis of reduced social desirability effects in telephone interviews.

The pace of interviewing is also different in face-to-face and telephone survey administrations. Telephone interviews are believed to take less time than face-to-face interviews, possibly due to interviewer's rush to get through the interview without losing the respondent and avoid awkward silence (Holbrook, et al., 2003). The speed with which the interview is conducted may communicate to the respondents the desired pace of the conversation; thus, how much time they have to spend to formulate a response. In fact, there is evidence that telephone respondents are less engaged in the interview and more likely to express dissatisfaction with the interview

length than face-to-face respondents, despite the fact that telephone interviews took less time to administer (Holbrook, et al., 2003).

Yet another difference between face-to-face and telephone interviews is the availability of nonverbal cues that interviewers provide during the interview, as well as interviewers' ability to react to respondent's nonverbal cues. Several studies from the fields of psychology and communication have found people to be less contradicting, more empathetic, and more interested in the other's perspective when interactions occurred face to face rather than by phone (Poole, Shannon, & DeSanctis, 1992; Siegel, Dubrovsky, Kiesler, & McGuire, 1986; Turoff & Hiltz, 1982). This is not surprising, given nonverbal behaviors have been shown to contribute to the rapport between conversational partners (e.g., Bernieri, Davis, Rosenthal, & Knee, 1994). We do not know how such measurement difference might be exhibited in the data, given rapport with the interviewer has already been established in the first wave of data collection.

1.2   Data and Methods

Several datasets were created for this study, discussed in more detail in the relevant chapters. First, survey data were obtained from the public use data files stored at ICPSR. These include the 1992 NCS and NCVS data, as well as annual data from 1992 to 2008. An important set of years is 1999 to 2004 for which unbounded data were available and for which the households and individuals could be identified across waves as the same census geographies were used in this period. Without unbounded data, it is unknown whether a particular interview happens to be the second or is actually the first interview for a respondent, as the respondent in the second wave may have been a respondent, a proxy respondent, a nonrespondent, or even a different household in the first interview. This information is not used for estimation of crime victimization rates, but is essential for the evaluation of the performance of the screening questions. The unbounded data were critical in constructing a dataset with interview order, which proved to be an exceptionally challenging task. For example, to reconstruct the waves in which a particular respondent should have been interviewed, sample and panel rotation groups had to be identified from the sample release chart, as well as taking into account breaks in the ability to link sample members (individuals and households) such as the shift to the new census geographies in 2005 that resulted in changing to a new set of scrambled unique identifiers (as an additional precaution for confidentiality protection). Descriptive statistics for these data, including the screening questions and the covariates used in the statistical models, can be found in Appendix E.

The Census Bureau provided a paradata file spanning July 2006 (the introduction of Blaise for computer administration) through 2008 and a similar process was undergone to create wave and interview order for these data. The file was at the question and visit level, meaning that each respondent can appear multiple times for each screening question that was asked and in some instances, multiple records if the question was accessed more than one time because of multiple visits to the household. This structure is quite common for keystroke files emanating from the Blaise interview software, only it is transposed so that each question is in a separate record. The file contained paradata variables for time spent on the question screen, changing a response, and initial and final value. The paradata, which are at the call record level, were linked to the survey data, which contained variables such as constructed interview order, respondent demographic characteristics, and interviewer observations of the sample address. The combined data were then used to create additional measures, such as interviewer workload per quarter. A

larger longitudinal dataset that spans 2006 through 2010 and also includes interviewer experience on the NCVS was provided later in the study. The analyses in this report use both sets of paradata, primarily to exploit both the interviewer workload and the interviewer experience variables, as construction of interview workload was not possible in this second file. Descriptive statistics for both files can be found in Appendix F, in the columns for All Observations.

The most important paradata variable was time, and it had an overwhelming number of outliers on the low end—as it can be seen in the first column of the first table in Appendix F, more than half of the observations had a time that was either zero or less than 3 seconds. The qualitative interviews with current NCVS interviewers reported in Chapter 2 shed some light on this problem as interviewers suggested that they knew the screening questions and could administer them without following on the laptop—later entering all the responses. The Census Bureau staff confirmed that it was not due to errors in the paradata or their processing. On the high end, there was a very small number of cases where the time exceeded several minutes, which is not atypical for these data (e.g., a laptop left open on a particular question). To remedy these problems with the paradata while avoiding exclusion of too much of the data, we examined the distribution of time by screening question and set criteria to include all cases where the time was at least 3 seconds and no more than 180 seconds (3 minutes).

As the types of analyses in this study are quite diverse, the statistical approaches and models are described in more detail in each chapter. However, the analyses in Chapters 5 and 6 use multilevel modeling, for which the HLM 7 software package was used. This allowed the estimation of two- and three- level linear and logistic models with clustering at the question, interview, and respondent levels. Multilevel cross-classified models, such as the cross classification of respondents and interviewers, were also considered but not needed for the research questions being addressed and the available data. The use of multilevel modeling has the important benefit of producing unbiased estimates at each level of analysis in clustered data as well as unbiased variance estimates of regression coefficient of interest. It also involves some drawbacks. In some instances the complexity of the model becomes more limited because of the more complex computational algorithms—in our case, it led to exclusion of variables and interactions that we otherwise would have included. It also makes the results more difficult to interpret, particularly for readers less familiar with multilevel modeling. There are far more decisions that could be made, such as whether and how covariates are centered[3], which estimates to use among several alternatives in the output, particularly with binomial dependent variables, and which variables to include in the model when the full theoretical model cannot be estimated. Nonetheless, the use of multilevel modeling was key in these analyses because of the interest in the coefficients and their standard errors at each level of clustering—and these data were highly clustered (i.e., interviewer, respondent, screening question).

There was also one key global decision affecting all analyses in Chapters 5 and 6, where interview order (time in sample) was used. Some of the interest in these analyses is in the effect of conducting multiple interviews with the same respondent. It is then imperative that the indicator for interview order really denotes the sequential number of the *conducted* interview with that sample member. This means that waves in which the sample member was a nonrespondent, another household member served as a proxy respondent, or was even a different

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[3] This is not an overall decision and depends on the variable of interest and desired inference—it is denoted in each of the specified multilevel models in Chapters 5 and 6.

household at the same address, do not count towards the sequential number of the interview for that sample member. The analyses focused on the effect of being interviewed multiple times and experiencing the screener multiple times.

Survey weights were used depending on the research question. The analyses in Chapter 3 on the relative contributions of each screening question rely on population estimates, and therefore, survey weights were used. The comparison of the NCS and NCVS screening questions is an analysis at the question level that uses data from a randomized experimental design and does not use weights; incident reports are not used and no population estimates are calculated. Examinations of factors associated with the likelihood of reporting crime victimization to the screening questions, time to complete the screening questions, and changing responses are also analyses at the question level that do not use weights.

1.3 Next Chapters

Chapter 2 summarizes the findings from qualitative interviews that were conducted with current NCVS interviewers, which informed some of the analyses, as well as shed light on the statistical results. Chapter 3 presents an analysis of the relative contribution to crime victimization estimates of each screening question, conditional on the current design. Chapter 4 revisits the redesign from the National Crime Survey (NCS) to the NCVS using the data from January 1992 to June 1993, when both instruments were administered concurrently to different sample members. Chapter 5 investigates the degree to which the cues in the NCVS screening questions were administered as intended. Chapter 6 examines the effect of panel conditioning in the NCVS rotating panel design on reporting and paradata outcomes. Chapter 7 presents an attempt to disentangle the effect of mode (face to face vs. telephone) on responses to the screening questions and to further understand any differences through paradata measures. Lastly, Chapter 8 focuses on interviewer workload and interviewer experience on how the screening questions are administered through the use of paradata. The report ends with a summary, possible recommendations, and suggestions for further fruitful research.

2. QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS WITH CURRENT NCVS INTERVIEWERS[4]

This chapter will summarize the findings from the structured interviews conducted with current NCVS interviewers. These interviews helped to direct the subsequent analyses, such as focusing on interview order and being able to provide explanations for aberrant time data.

2.1 Methods (and Justification of Choice of Approach)

Fifteen qualitative interviews were conducted with current NCVS Field Representatives (FRs) and Senior Field Representatives (SFRs). These interviews were undertaken as a result of analyses of timing data from NCVS interviews that indicated some screener interviews were administered so quickly that it didn't appear possible that the screener protocol could be carried out according to the survey protocol. The original scope of work for this project included focus groups to collect information from NCVS interviewers. However, early discussion with BJS led to the decision that individual interviews would be better suited to collecting information on a potentially sensitive topic (lack of adherence to protocol). Thus, one-on-one interviews were conducted with the goal of learning about:

- how the screening interview is conducted,

- the challenges interviewers face in administering the screener interview,

- the difficulties respondents have in providing answers to the screener questions, and

- revisions, if any, that could be made to improve the quality of data collected from the screener interview.

The data from these 15 interviews should not be viewed as generalizable to all NCVS interviewers. As described further below, the interviewers were not selected randomly from among all NCVS interviewers but rather were chosen because of their lengthy tenure on the project and their supervisor's belief that they would be open in sharing their experiences with the RTI researchers. In conducting these interviews our goal was to use the qualitative data collected to generate hypotheses that could be tested using existing NCVS data. The comments and feedback provided by these interviewers provide possible explanations for why screener times may be exceptionally short but we cannot be certain whether those explanations are accurate reflections of their actual interactions with respondents.

In addition to allowing us to explore possible explanations for the short screener times, these interviews assist us in identifying approaches that might improve the performance of the field staff going forward. These approaches are described in *Section 1.2.5.* It is important to note though that these approaches were not reported directly by the interviewers during the qualitative interviews but rather are recommendations proposed by the RTI research team based on what was learned from the interviews.

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[4] The detailed summaries of cognitive interviews could be used to identify individual interviewers and could not be in the final report that is made publicly available. Interviewers were also promised that their responses will not be shared with the Census Bureau.

Interviews were conducted in Illinois, Maryland, and North Carolina, though the work assignments for the FRs and SFRs interviewed covered more than just these three states. All interviews were conducted between May 28 and July 7, 2010. Each interview was conducted in private and began by providing the participant with an informed consent document that described the purpose of the project and the nature of the questions that would be asked (see *Figure 2-1*). All interviews were audio-taped after obtaining respondents' consent to do so (see *Figure 2-2*).

Figure 2-1.   National Crime Victimization Survey Study to Obtain Feedback from Experienced Census Field Representatives

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Introduction

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is a research study conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). As part of a larger redesign effort BJS is conducting to improve the overall quality and utility of data collected in the NCVS, BJS has contracted with RTI International to review the methodology for collecting the NCVS data.   The purpose of the project is to identify any aspects of the NCVS instrument that may need to be revised or updated in order to continue to ensure that data collected through the NCVS meet the needs of the data users. Part of this project involves talking with experienced NCVS Field Representatives (FRs) to hear about their general experiences working on the NCVS study and more specifically, their experiences administering the NCVS questions.

You are one of about 20 FRs who have been selected to participate. Your participation in this project is voluntary. We hope you will choose to participate because, as an experienced NCVS FR, your feedback is going to be especially important in understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the current NCVS methodology and where changes could be made to improve the quality of the data.

Description of the Study

This interview will take no more than 90 minutes. To start, I will ask you some basic questions about your work history with the NCVS and with household interviewing more generally. The remainder of the interview will cover various aspects of the NCVS interview, your own experiences conducting the survey, and the types of problems respondents have when answering the NCVS questions. There are no right or wrong answers to the questions we ask – we are only looking for your opinions based on the interviews you have conducted since you began working on the NCVS. If I ask you a question you don't want to answer just tell me and I'll skip over it.

You will not receive any direct benefits for participating in this study. However, your participation may help us learn how to improve the NCVS and make it easier for respondents to answer the questions and for FRs to collect the data. If you choose not to participate you will not lose any benefits or services that you now receive or might receive in the future. Your decision about whether to participate will not affect your employment as an FR at the U.S. Census Bureau.

Your name will never be connected with the information you provide in this interview. We will treat everything you say as private and confidential and we will not share any information that identifies you individually with anyone at the U.S. Census Bureau or anyone who is not working on the project.

Do you have any questions about taking part in this study?

You may keep a copy of this form. If you have any questions about the project, you may call Dr. Andy Peytchev, the project director, at 1-800-485-5604. If you have questions about your rights as a project participant, you can call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 1-866-214-2043. Both numbers are toll-free calls.

The above document describing this research study has been explained to me. I agree to participate.

Signature of participant_____ Date: ___/___/___

I certify that the nature and purpose of this research have been explained to the above individual.

Signature of Person Who Obtained Consent_____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

_____

Figure 2-2.   Consent to Audio-Tape

In order to make the best use of our findings, we request that you allow the interview to be audio-taped. The audio-tape will only be listened to by people who are working on this project. The only purpose of audio-taping is to allow us to review the interview in more detail. If you would rather that your interview <u>not</u> be audio-taped, or if at any time during the interview you decide that you would like the audio-taping to be stopped, please tell me and I will stop the tape.

I agree to allow my interview to be audio-taped and to be listened to by others working on this project:

Signature of Participant: _____   Date: _____

Participants were recruited from staff lists provided by the Census Bureau. Names, telephone numbers, and some general details about the nature of each individual's interviewing experience were provided by the Chicago, Charlotte, and Philadelphia Regional Offices. Regional Office staff alerted the interviewers that they would be contacted by RTI to schedule an interview. Although the NCVS interviewers were not required to participate, all interviewers contacted agreed to take part. Interviews were most often conducted at RTI's offices (in Chicago, Rockville, and Research Triangle Park) although some of the Chicago interviews were conducted at participants' home.

Table 2-1 provides some descriptive information about the NCVS interviewers who participated. More detailed information on the interviewers is not included in order to maintain the confidentiality of the responses they provided.

Table 2-1.   **Characteristics of Census Field Representatives Interviewed by RTI Staff**

Respond. ID No.	No. of Years as an NCVS Interviewer	Bilingual?	Conducted PAPI NCVS?	Work on Other Census Surveys?	Work for Other Contractors?	Types of Areas Worked on NCVS
R1	5 – 10	Y	N	Y	N	Suburban
R2	5 – 10	N	Y	Y	N	Suburban
R3	5 – 10	N	N	Y	N	Suburban
R4	More than 10	N	Y	Y	Y	50% Urban / 50% Suburban
R5	More than 10	Y	Y	Y	N	Suburban
R6	5 – 10	N	Y	Y	N	Urban
R7	5 – 10	N	Y	Y	Y	Mixed

R8	Less than 5	N	N	Y	N	Mixed
R9	Less than 5	Y	N	Y	N	Mixed
R10	Less than 5	N	N	Y	N	Mixed
R11	5 – 10	N	Y	Y	N	Mixed
R12	5 – 10	Y	Y	Y	N	Mixed
R13	More than 10	N	Y	Y	N	Mixed
R14	5 - 10	N	Y	Y	N	Urban
R15	More than 10	N	Y	Y	Y	Rural

The interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner. Interviewers worked from an outline that included a number of possible probe questions that could be used to elicit information from the participants (See *Figure 2-3*). Less emphasis was placed on asking the questions in a particular order or in standardizing the wording of the questions. The primary goal was to encourage the interviewers to talk about their experiences with the NCVS and to gain as much insight as possible into how the quality of data collected using the screening interview could be improved.

2.2 Overview of Findings from the One-on-One Interviews

The one-on-one interviews elicited a great deal of helpful information regarding both how the interviewers administer the NCVS survey and the special challenges they face in completing their NCVS assignments. The participants were candid and detailed during the interviews, which allowed the RTI research team to quickly develop a broad understanding of NCVS fieldwork as well as the specifics of the screener items. A detailed report from these interviews was prepared and delivered to BJS as a separate deliverable. In the remainder of this section we provide an overview of the key themes that were identified, focusing most specifically on those directly related to administering the screener questions.

It is worth reiterating, however, that the comments provided by these interviewers should not be taken as generalizable, objective facts but rather opinions that may be colored by particularly memorable or recent interactions with respondent or the interviewer's desire to present him or herself in a particular way to the researchers. In some cases the interviewers are also providing their opinions of why respondents behave in one way or another and the interviewers' accuracy in explaining those behaviors is unknown.

2.2.1 Length and Repetition

Undoubtedly the most common issue raised by the participants related to the number and repetitiveness of the screener items. The interviewers reported that their respondents are typically pretty willing to attend to the screener items the first time they are interviewed but it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain the respondents' focus and attention during subsequent interviews. Interviewers reported that their respondents are already shaking their heads to indicate a particular type of victimization has not happened long before the interviewer reaches the end of a question. Since many of the screener questions are long and require a respondent to consider a number of sub-parts, interviewers indicated it can be a challenge to manage the interaction—meeting the requirements of the survey protocol that all questions be read in their entirety while at the same time acknowledging that the respondent is trying to provide their

answer. In an effort to manage a respondent's impatience, interviewers indicated they sometimes abbreviate the questions by dropping some of the examples or by not reading a question in its entirety.

The interviewers also indicated that subsequent interviews seem to go more quickly, perhaps because the respondent learns that an affirmative response to one of the screener items will result in additional questions about the event. The interviewers believe this happens not only for a given respondent from one wave to the next but also within a given wave for members of the same household. So, the first respondent may alert other members of the household who may then fail to endorse screener items in an attempt to shorten the interview length.

Interviewers also commented on the sheer number of words in many of the screener items. They noted that some respondents have difficulty comprehending some of the items because the questions are so long and contain so many clauses and exclusion/inclusion criteria. In addition, some of the questions contain more technical words that may not be familiar to all respondents as well as some colloquialisms (e.g., "jimmying" a lock) that may not be easily understood, particularly by respondents who are not native English speakers. The interviewers also commented that their respondents often express confusion because the questions sound so similar and it is common for respondents to ask whether they haven't already answered a particular question. The interviewers indicated such confusion seems to indicate that respondents either are not paying careful attention to the survey task or aren't willing to make the effort required to provide high quality data.

2.2.2   In-Person versus Telephone Administration

Interviewers had mixed reactions regarding how the mode of data collection impacted the screener questions. Several indicated that they wished they could conduct more of the NCVS interviews in person because they felt it was easier to keep the respondent engaged (less multi-tasking by the respondent) and gave them a better sense of when a respondent was confused by allowing them access to nonverbal cues such as facial expressions. However, other interviewers commented that the telephone likely allows them to conduct interviews with households that would otherwise refuse due to concerns about allowing a stranger into the home.

Interviewers noted that after the first interview it is common for NCVS respondents to prefer telephone interviews because they feel it will take less time to complete the survey and many are already indicating they have nothing to report when the interviewer calls to schedule an appointment. Nearly all interviewers felt the telephone interviews took less time than the in person interviews, but what the impact of that is for data quality was unclear for the reasons noted above.

Interviewers employed on the NCVS long enough to remember the paper-and-pencil (PAPI) form were also asked about the impact of computerization on administration of the screener questions. All interviewers agreed that the computerized NCVS instrument is easier to administer because the skip routing is handled by the computer. Interviewers who work in rural areas noted some respondents are wary of having their answers entered into a computer because they don't trust where the data will be stored. One interviewer also noted that the computerized NCVS made it more difficult for respondents to know how their answers would impact the overall length of the interview. This interview recalled that when using the PAPI form it was

easy for a respondent to see that a "no" response resulted in the interviewer skipping over many pages of the survey booklet, which might have made respondents less willing to report incidents.

2.2.3   Administering the NCVS Screener to Reluctant Respondents

All interviewers reported having to deal with respondents who were reluctant to participate in the NCVS. They noted that the requirement to interview all members of the household is very challenging and rarely can be met. They felt it would be helpful to make greater use of proxy reporting and seemed confident that other household members would be able to provide complete reports of crime victimization for an individual who is rarely home or who is unwilling to complete an interview. The interviewers also noted that it would be much easier for the NCVS to move to interviewing only one person per household, as they did not recall encountering many situations where a crime reported by one household member was unknown to other members of the household.

Interviewers said that reluctant respondents provide some of the shortest interviews. The respondent spends little time thinking about the questions and routinely breaks in on the interviewer before the full question can be read. Several interviewers admitted that in these situations they may not read the full text of the questions and that in these cases the computer can become a liability because it requires that an answer be entered for each question before moving forward. One interviewer noted that when using the PAPI form it was easier to jump around in the interview, completing whichever questions the respondent was willing to answer in whatever order they could.

2.2.4   Suggestions for Revisions to the NCVS Screener

The primary recommendation for changing the NCVS screener involved shortening the length of individual questions and (ideally) reducing the total number of questions asked. While the interviewers seem to understand the purpose of the screener is to serve as a tool to improve recall, they feel it also creates undue burden on the respondents. The result of this burden seems, in many cases, to result in decreased data quality as respondents simply provide "no" responses without careful thought in an attempt to get done with the interview. Thus, it may be that the very approach that was determined to improve reporting of crime victimization is in fact having the reverse effect due to the level of burden it creates. The interviewers are left in the undesirable situation of trying to maintain interest and cooperation and in doing so may not always administer the screener questions as designed.

2.2.5   Suggestions for Revisions to Interviewer Training and Monitoring

Revising the NCVS screener based solely on input from the interviewers is clearly ill-advised. There are reasons why the screener is structured as it is and changes to it must be approached carefully. However, these qualitative interviews also offered insights into other aspects of the NCVS where changes are warranted and may not be so difficult to accomplish. First, some of the mistakes made by the interviewers when administering the NCVS screener likely come not from a malicious desire to short-cut study protocols but rather from simple forgetfulness regarding proper procedures. Interviewers are fully trained when they begin work on the NCVS but at the time these qualitative interviews were completed these interviewers had been working on the project for years with no additional refresher training. Refresher trainings can provide an excellent opportunity to remind interviewers of the proper study protocols and the

reasons why adherence to the protocol is so important. Such training can be conducted face-to-face but more cost conscious models are also available whereby interviewers join a meeting via teleconference, webinar, Skype, or via an online focus group facility. In addition, some projects make use of regular newsletters, emails, or project websites as a means of sending out standardized information to all interviewers.

Regardless of the mode, such refresher training on a regular basis allows the project manager to ensure interviewers don't forget how to properly administer the survey protocol or how to handle unusual situations that they may not encounter regularly. For example, for the National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), a large ongoing face-to-face survey that RTI conducts for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), interviewers attend centralized face-to-face training at the beginning of each year with refresher trainings administered quarterly. Such refresher trainings, particularly when combined with a review of the types of mistakes most commonly made by the interviewers can be helpful in ensuring that interviewers don't fall into bad habits that will negatively impact data quality, increase costs, or reduce productivity.

A second area where change may be warranted is in the use of unobtrusive interviewer monitoring. With so much of the NCVS data collected by telephone in a decentralized environment (that is, the interviewers make the calls from their own homes as opposed to working in a centralized telephone interviewing facility), there has been little opportunity for a comprehensive quality monitoring system. In a centralized facility monitors can easily listen to a portion of each interviewer's workload and quickly provide feedback if they identify any protocol violations. This type of feedback is especially valuable in ensuring a minor infraction doesn't turn into a larger and more serious problem. It is also likely that the knowledge that they may be monitored at any time keeps interviewers from cutting corners or engaging in out-and-out curbstoning behaviors.

The NCVS also conducts face-to-face interviewing. Historically, monitoring face-to-face interviewers has been expensive and time-consuming. A supervisor must travel to where each interviewer works and spend a day or more shadowing the interviewer with hopes that the interviewer is able to complete at least one interview during the site visit. The presence of the supervisor undoubtedly puts the interviewer on his/her best behavior and the likelihood of observing poor interviewing behaviors is reduced as a result. The presence of a third person during the interview likely impacts the respondent's behavior as well but whether the result is improved data quality is not well-researched.

A newer monitoring procedure developed by researchers at RTI is Computer-Assisted Recorded Interviews (CARI). CARI utilizes the internal microphone available in all laptop computers these days to record portions of a face-to-face interview in an unobtrusive manner. Procedures for utilizing CARI require that the interviewer gain consent from the respondent for the CARI recording but once approval is received it is impossible for the interviewer or respondent to know when audio is being recorded. The CARI software can be programmed so that files are collected at random intervals during the interview or only when specific screens (questions) in the interview are reached. Rates of monitoring can also be adjusted based on the experience of the interviewer, the nature of their case assignment, or the results from earlier QC checks. The sound files collected are transmitted back to headquarters and reviewed by a survey manager. Feedback can then be provided to the interviewer in a follow-up call. The cost of

implementing CARI is far less than traditional face-to-face monitoring and the impact of the monitoring on the survey interaction is reduced as well.

In addition to providing a mechanism for identifying interviewer problems, routine monitoring can also be used to identify problems that may be due to poor questionnaire design or poor interviewer training. For example, if all interviewers are making the same wording change on a particular question it may be that the question itself is poorly worded and could benefit from redesign. Similarly, if all interviewers are providing an incorrect response to a particular question raised by respondents it may be that the topic was not discussed sufficiently at training. Using the results from interviewer monitoring to guide revisions to the questionnaire or training materials as well as to identify interviewer performance issues allows for a more comprehensive approach to reducing total survey error.

2.3   Implications for Analysis

The findings from the qualitative interviews suggest at least two reasons why an evaluation is needed of the extent to which the cues in the screening questions are administered as intended. First, interviewers indicated that they are burdensome to administer by making the questions long, and second, they also said that it was especially difficult to administer them to reluctant respondents.

The first reason suggests that some interviewers believe that shorter questions are preferable by themselves and by the respondents. If that is the case and if such burden has an impact on reporting, then controlling for the number of questions asked it is possible that the NCS screening questions may perform at least equally well. That question is addressed in Chapter 4. Furthermore, a directed effort at measuring the administration of the cues in the screening questions included in Chapter 5. The screening instrument can also be shortened if there are questions that do not sufficiently contribute to crime victimization estimates. That question is addressed in Chapter 3.

The second reason has additional implications for analysis; at a minimum, multiple ways of controlling for potential nonresponse are needed, as a form of sensitivity analysis for potential nonresponse bias in all findings. In this secondary data analysis, two very different methods are possible—use of model-based controls for nonresponse, and restricting the analysis only to a subset of the respondents that have not exhibited any unit nonresponse. These approaches are used in the analyses reported in Chapters 5-8.

Three important issues raised as potential concerns by the interviewers warrant further investigation, although admittedly, some were included in the topics that the interviewers were asked to talk about—and their comments supported the need to pursue that topic. The time-in-sample may affect the screening questions in at least two ways, through learning to say "no" responses to screening questions, and through added pressure on interviewers to make the interview as easy as possible in order to facilitate cooperation on the next wave. Both responses and response behavior can be analyzed as a function of each additional interview with the sample member, a topic pursued in Chapter 6.

Because of feeling these pressures that interviewers reported in the interviews, the number of interviews that interviewers conduct each quarter and the learning that occurs over time become of paramount importance for further investigation, and are investigated in Chapter 8.

Interviewers disagreed on whether in-person or telephone is preferable for the collection of accurate data. This is an empirical investigation that is the topic of Chapter 7, although the

choice of mode is far-reaching and would benefit from experimentation and examination beyond measurement differences.

Figure 2-3.   Outline of Topics Covered During the Qualitative Interviews

1.   **Introductions and Informed Consent**
   – Each respondent will review and sign a consent form indicating willingness to participate in the interview.

   – Each respondent will also be asked to sign a form indicating whether or not he or she is willing to have their interview audiotaped. Willingness to be audiotaped will not be a criterion for participation, but the audiotape is useful to the extent that others are interested in listening to the interview at a later date.

2.   **Background**
   – Years of experience working on the NCVS

   – Whether the interviewer worked on the NCVS before it was computerized

   – Other interviewing experience / mode of interviewing experience / number of years employed as an interviewer

   – Type of area(s) worked for the NCVS – urban, suburban, rural / socioeconomic status of the area(s) / type of housing – single family homes, apartments, etc.

3.   **General Questions**
   – What is the biggest challenge to working as an NCVS interviewer / collecting the NCVS data?

   – Are the challenges any different for a first time household versus a household in one of the out waves?

   – How has the nature of your work on the NCVS changed over the years / what aspects of your work have become more difficult / what aspects of your work have become easier?

   – What aspect of the NCVS interview is most difficult to administer and why?

   – What are the most common problems respondents have with the NCVS interview?

   – Does the fact that the NCVS is a longitudinal survey make it easier or harder to gain participation?

   – Do respondents seem to enjoy being a participant in the NCVS?

   – How engaged are the respondents you interview for the NCVS?

4. The Screener Questions

- Do you have difficulties administering the screener questions?

- How do respondents react to the screener questions?

- What difficulties, if any, do respondents have with the screener questions?

- Does respondent reaction vary depending on whether it is a wave 1 versus out wave interview? How so?

- Do respondent difficulties vary depending on whether the screener is conducted in person or over the phone? How so?

- Do you feel the screener questions are effective in aiding respondent recall of crime victimizations?

- Do you find some of the screener questions are more effective than others in aiding recall?

- Who makes the best respondent for the screener questions?

- Do you find that some screener respondents are more cooperative than others? (Why do you think this is?)

- What, if anything, makes the screener questions difficult to administer?

- What, if anything, makes the screener questions easy to administer?

- Are there any specific screener questions that respondents routinely have questions about or don't easily understand?

- Do you have any ideas about ways to revise the screener questions?

- Are the screener questions easier to administer using the computer than they were when you used a paper questionnaire? If so, why?

- Do the screener questions take longer to administer via the computer than they did using paper?

- Is it easier to administer the screener questions in person or over the phone?

- Do you think that the screener questions are administered differently in person and over the phone? How is it different?

- Do you think the screener is too long, too short, or about right? Why do you think that?

- (IF TOO LONG) If a respondent is getting antsy or indicates he/she only has limited time, are there any ways you can speed up the screener? How often does this happen?

- (IF TOO LONG) If you could remove any of the questions in the screener, which ones would it be?

- Do you ever have the feeling that the respondent to the screener questions isn't really giving careful thought to his/her answers? What sorts of behaviors do respondents exhibit that lead you to think that?

- Is there anything you can do to improve the quality of data provided by the screener respondent?
- How do you maintain rapport with a reluctant screener respondent?
- Does the screener have any impact on your ability to get the person-level interviews completed? Why do you think that?
- If you could change anything about the screener questions, what would it be?
- Do screener respondents view any of the screener questions as especially sensitive? (Which ones?)
- NOTE: For interviewers who conduct Spanish interviews, discussion of the screener questions will address the Spanish and English instruments separately to determine whether there are any aspects of the translated screener that create difficulties for respondents.

5. **Person-level Questions**
- Do you have difficulties administering the person level questions?
- How do respondents react to the person-level questions?
- What difficulties, if any, do respondents have with the person-level questions?
- Does respondent reaction vary depending on whether it is a wave 1 versus out wave interview? How so?
- How do you maintain rapport with a reluctant respondent?
- Do you find that some respondents are more cooperative than others? (Why do you think this is?)
- Do respondent difficulties vary depending on whether the person-level interview is conducted in person or over the phone? How so?
- What, if anything, makes the person-level questions difficult to administer?
- What, if anything, makes the person-level questions easy to administer?
- Are there any specific person-level questions that respondents routinely have questions about or don't easily understand?
- Are the person-level questions easier to administer using the computer than they were when you used a paper questionnaire? Why do you think that?
- Do the person-level questions take longer to administer via the computer than they did using paper?
- Is it easier to administer the person-level questions in person or over the phone?
- Do you think the person-level interview is too long, too short, or about right? Why do you think that?

- – (IF TOO LONG) If a respondent is getting antsy or indicates he/she only has limited time, are there any ways you can speed up the person-level interview? How often does this happen?

- – Do respondents find any of the person-level questions especially sensitive? (Which ones?)

- – If you could change anything about the person-level questions, what would it be?

6. Interview Closeout
- – Is there anything else about the NCVS questionnaire that you would like to see changed?

- – Are there any aspects of the NCVS study design / procedures that you would like to see changed?

- – Any other comments about the NCVS?

- – Survey researchers struggle to decide whether it is better to convince a reluctant individual to participate and risk that he/she won't provide especially good data or to just accept a refusal from the individual. What do you think? Why do you say that?

Thank participant and end interview.

3. RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH SCREENING QUESTION

This analysis aims to address the question of whether the screener could be shortened without affecting crime victimization estimates. We first describe the analytic approach, followed by an explicit statement of the key necessary assumptions that need to be considered when interpreting the results, and only then present the results from the analysis.

3.1 Approach

Crime victimization estimates for each type of crime, in the NCVS, are calculated based on responses to the survey questions in the incident report. An incident report is generated based on positive reports to at least one of ten crime victimization questions in the screener. It is possible that some of the screening questions do not substantially contribute to crime estimates by eliciting mostly incident reports that would have otherwise been administered as the result of any of the other screening questions. A relative contribution of each screening question can be computed by producing crime victimization estimates assuming that the particular question was not asked, and comparing these estimates to those under the current NCVS screening design. Essentially, this is a "leave one out" analytic approach in which screening questions are omitted one at a time and estimates recomputed.

We computed all personal and property crime estimates with each screening question omitted, one at a time, and again with all screening questions included, matching the prevalence rates published in NCVS reports by BJS. We used a finer level of detail as presented in earlier NCVS reports that shows more subcategories of types of crimes than currently reported, to help evaluate the impact of omitting any one screening question. This process was repeated for each year between 1992 and 2008.

While this replicated the estimates that would be reported by BJS, the relative contribution is more easily interpreted if the relative differences are presented:

$$RelDiff_{i,j} = \frac{\hat{T}_{i,J} - \hat{T}_{i,J-j}}{\hat{T}_{i,J}} 100$$

where $RelDiff_{i,j}$ is the relative difference for crime type i if the screening question j is omitted, $\hat{T}_{i,J}$ is the estimated total number of crimes in type i if all screening questions J are used, and $\hat{T}_{i,J-j}$ is the estimated total for this crime type if screening question j is omitted.

3.2 Key Assumptions

The results from this secondary data analysis are based on a simulation of omitting questions from the survey instruments that were used. The simulated effect of omission of a particular crime victimization question on an estimate does not take into account potential changes in the performance of the other victimization questions as a result of the omission of a

prior question, and it is possible that responses to other crime victimization can be affected by such an omission for a variety of reasons. One such reason is an opportunity for underreporting due to reduced recall cues on the topic. Conversely, omission of a crime victimization screening question may lead to improved reporting to the other questions due to a reduction in respondent burden. It is also possible that subsequent questions may be interpreted as having a broader meaning (inclusive of more types of crimes) when a prior question is omitted, especially when one question is more specific than the other as in theft from a vehicle and theft in general (there is substantial support for such a possibility found in the survey research literature, e.g., Norbert Schwarz & Hippler, 1995; N. Schwarz, Strack, & Mai, 1991). Such measurement consequences from the omission of a screening question can only be evaluated through an experimental design.

3.3   Effect on Population Estimates

The population estimates for 2008 are presented in ***Table 3-1***. For example, under the current NCVS design, there were an estimated 21,312,000 crimes in the U.S. during 2008. If the screening question asking about any theft is omitted (question 36), this estimate would have been only 10,185,000 (zeros are due to rounding), shown in the first two columns on the first row in ***Table 3-1***. This table shows the difference in the estimated population counts as well as the actual counts—the estimates that would have been reported, had one of the screening questions been omitted (assuming no impact on responses to the other questions).

Table 3-1. **Difference in Weighted Population Estimates of Crime Victimization between the Current NCVS Design and Estimates if Each of the Screening Questions Is Omitted, for 2008 (Counts Presented in Thousands)**

	All	Crime Victimization With Each Screener Question Omitted									
	NCVS	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	21,312	10,185	19,817	18,699	18,098	19,827	20,717	21,210	20,994	21,126	21,269
Personal Crimes[a]	4,993	4,702	4,915	4,959	2,640	3,535	4,584	4,891	4,827	4,927	4,993
Crimes of Violence	4,857	4,668	4,780	4,822	2,529	3,399	4,447	4,754	4,697	4,790	4,857
Completed Violence	1,362	1,202	1,337	1,351	775	1,005	1,285	1,288	1,333	1,326	1,362
Attempted Violence	3,494	3,466	3,444	3,471	1,755	2,394	3,163	3,466	3,364	3,464	3,494
Rape/Sexual Assault	204	198	201	202	163	165	192	112	204	198	204
Rape/Attempted Rape	123	119	120	121	92	102	115	75	123	117	123
Rape	52	49	49	52	45	39	52	28	52	52	52
Attempted Rape	71	71	71	68	48	63	63	46	71	65	71
Sexual Assault	81	79	81	81	71	63	77	37	81	81	81
Robbery	552	385	516	531	348	477	547	548	529	532	552
Property Taken	372	219	353	361	248	337	372	368	359	359	372
With Injury	142	101	134	131	87	129	142	142	136	132	142
Without Injury	231	118	219	231	161	208	231	227	224	227	231
Property attempted	180	166	162	170	100	140	175	180	170	173	180
With Injury	64	53	64	64	22	59	64	64	64	58	64
Without Injury	115	113	98	106	78	81	111	115	106	115	115
Assault	4,101	4,085	4,064	4,089	2,019	2,756	3,708	4,094	3,963	4,060	4,101
Aggravated	840	829	829	837	477	466	781	840	833	833	840
With Injury	253	250	253	253	126	146	243	253	253	246	253
Threat with weapon	587	579	576	584	351	320	538	587	580	587	587
Simple	3,261	3,256	3,235	3,253	1,542	2,291	2,927	3,254	3,130	3,226	3,261
With minor injury	616	616	613	616	292	431	553	613	600	600	616
Without Injury	2,645	2,640	2,623	2,636	1,250	1,859	2,374	2,641	2,531	2,627	2,645
Personal Theft[b]	137	35	135	137	110	137	137	137	131	137	137
Property Crimes	16,319	5,483	14,902	13,740	15,459	16,292	16,133	16,319	16,167	16,199	16,276
Household Burglary	3,189	1,420	1,953	3,156	3,122	3,177	3,173	3,189	3,168	3,182	3,184
Completed	2,599	885	1,869	2,573	2,538	2,589	2,589	2,599	2,580	2,593	2,594
Forcible entry	1,191	502	741	1,177	1,172	1,188	1,191	1,191	1,187	1,191	1,186
Unlawful entry	1,408	383	1,127	1,396	1,367	1,401	1,398	1,408	1,394	1,401	1,408
Attempted forcible entry	590	535	84	583	584	588	584	590	588	590	590
Motor vehicle theft	795	544	783	282	790	795	795	795	787	789	795
Completed	593	376	592	230	590	593	593	593	589	590	593
Attempted	202	168	192	52	200	202	202	202	199	199	202
Theft	12,335	3,518	12,166	10,302	11,547	12,320	12,165	12,335	12,212	12,227	12,297
Completed[c]	11,741	3,157	11,617	9,926	11,006	11,730	11,572	11,741	11,631	11,649	11,707
Less than $50	2,859	875	2,834	2,405	2,628	2,856	2,796	2,859	2,843	2,814	2,850
$50-$249	4,169	1,024	4,135	3,587	3,901	4,166	4,118	4,169	4,131	4,153	4,160
$250 or more	3,265	720	3,228	2,821	3,136	3,262	3,233	3,265	3,228	3,250	3,261
Attempted	595	362	549	377	541	590	593	595	581	578	590

Note: Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury.
[a] The NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.
[b] Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

3.4   Percent Relative Contribution

Although *Table 3-1* is informative of the change in estimates from omission of a question, it is quite difficult to gauge the impact across different estimates. The impact of a change in a victimization estimate from 21,312,000 to 21,112,000 is very different compared to a change from 312,000 to 112,000, for instance. Although both changes were by 200,000 victimized people, in the first example, the estimate has changed by less than 1%, while in the second example the same change led to a reduction of 64% in the victimization estimate. Thus, the relative contribution was computed to gauge the magnitude of the impact on victimization estimates from omitting a particular crime victimization screening question, presented in Table 3-2-2 for 2008 and Appendix D for all years from 1992 to 2008.

The last row in *Table 3-2* is key. It shows the maximum relative difference in crime estimates for each screening question. That is, if the question on vandalism (question 46) is omitted, the most that any reported crime victimization estimate would decrease by is 0.84%.

Table 3-2. **Percent Relative Difference in Weighted Population Estimates of Crime Victimization between the Current NCVS Design and Estimates if Each of the Screening Questions Is Omitted, for 2008**

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	52.2	7.0	12.3	15.1	7.0	2.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.2
Personal Crimes[a]	5.8	1.6	0.7	47.1	29.2	8.2	2.0	3.3	1.3	0.0
Crimes of Violence	3.9	1.6	0.7	47.9	30.0	8.4	2.1	3.3	1.4	0.0
Completed Violence	11.8	1.8	0.8	43.1	26.2	5.7	5.4	2.1	2.6	0.0
Attempted Violence	0.8	1.4	0.7	49.8	31.5	9.5	0.8	3.7	0.9	0.0
Rape/Sexual Assault	2.9	1.5	1.0	20.1	19.1	5.9	45.1	0.0	2.9	0.0
Rape/Attempted Rape	3.3	2.4	1.6	25.2	17.1	6.5	39.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Rape	5.8	5.8	0.0	13.5	25.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Attempted Rape	0.0	0.0	4.2	32.4	11.3	11.3	35.2	0.0	8.5	0.0
Sexual Assault	2.5	0.0	0.0	12.4	22.2	4.9	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Robbery	30.3	6.5	3.8	37.0	13.6	0.9	0.7	4.2	3.6	0.0
Property Taken	41.1	5.1	3.0	33.3	9.4	0.0	1.1	3.5	3.5	0.0
With Injury	28.9	5.6	7.8	38.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.0	0.0
Without Injury	48.9	5.2	0.0	30.3	10.0	0.0	1.7	3.0	1.7	0.0
Property attempted	7.8	10.0	5.6	44.4	22.2	2.8	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.0
With Injury	17.2	0.0	0.0	65.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0
Without Injury	1.7	14.8	7.8	32.2	29.6	3.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0
Assault	0.4	0.9	0.3	50.8	32.8	9.6	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.0
Aggravated	1.3	1.3	0.4	43.2	44.5	7.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
With Injury	1.2	0.0	0.0	50.2	42.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
Threat with weapon	1.4	1.9	0.5	40.2	45.5	8.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Simple	0.2	0.8	0.3	52.7	29.8	10.2	0.2	4.0	1.1	0.0
With minor injury	0.0	0.5	0.0	52.6	30.0	10.2	0.5	2.6	2.6	0.0
Without Injury	0.2	0.8	0.3	52.7	29.7	10.3	0.2	4.3	0.7	0.0
Personal Theft[b]	74.5	1.5	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Property Crimes	66.4	8.7	15.8	5.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.3
Household Burglary	55.5	38.8	1.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
Completed	66.0	28.1	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
Forcible entry	57.9	37.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Unlawful entry	72.8	20.0	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
Attempted forcible entry	9.3	85.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	31.6	1.5	64.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0
Completed	36.6	0.2	61.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0
Attempted	16.8	5.0	74.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
Theft	71.5	1.4	16.5	6.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.3
Completed[c]	73.1	1.1	15.5	6.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.3
Less than $50	69.4	0.9	15.9	8.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.3
$50-$249	75.4	0.8	14.0	6.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2
$250 or more	78.0	1.1	13.6	4.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.1
Attempted	39.2	7.7	36.6	9.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.9	0.8
Maximum relative contribution	78.0	85.8	74.3	65.6	45.5	11.3	54.3	7.8	9.4	0.8

Note: Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury.
[a] The NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.
[b] Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

[c] Includes thefts with unknown losses.
Question labels:
36. Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as…?
37. Broken in or attempted to break into?
39. Motor vehicle stolen or used without permission?
40. Were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you?
41. Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways...?
42. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by…?
43. Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity?
44. Did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?
45. Anything happen to you, but not report to the police?
46. Anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household?

These sets of tables are then repeated for previous years, starting in 1992, and we are finding nontrivial variation in the relative differences across years. The tables are included in Appendix D and a summary of the maximum relative contribution of each question is presented in *Table 3-3*. Note, for example, that while the highest relative contribution for the question on vandalism (question 46) in 2008 was 0.84%, it ranged from 0.37% in 1992 to as high as 4.10% in 2001. This nontrivial variation across years has important implications, such as the need to evaluate relative contribution over time and, at a minimum, to average the contribution over time to get a more stable estimate. More importantly, however, is that the implications depend on the source of the variation. Random variation may be addressed through averaging, but there could be trends in the country that change the relative contribution of a particular question. There may be cyclical changes, such as theft rates correlated with economic recessions. The variation, whether random or systematic, may also be indicative of a failure in application—such as interviewers changing the way that they administer the screening questions over time, and, related to that, a changing proportion over time of interviewers with experience on the NCVS. This may be particularly problematic for questions on sensitive topics that may be more susceptible to interviewer variance.

Table 3-3. Maximum Relative Contribution of Each Screening Question to Weighted Crime Estimates, by Year

	Maximum Relative Contribution									
Year	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
2008	78.0%	85.8%	74.3%	65.6%	45.5%	11.3%	54.3%	7.8%	9.4%	0.8%
2007	88.7%	89.9%	63.6%	65.1%	49.1%	13.0%	39.8%	4.8%	10.2%	1.3%
2006	80.9%	84.6%	66.5%	60.5%	51.7%	21.1%	65.8%	6.2%	5.8%	1.4%
2005	83.4%	88.8%	53.1%	64.7%	52.2%	10.9%	43.5%	9.0%	14.9%	2.9%
2004	91.5%	86.1%	57.3%	54.7%	48.2%	15.0%	49.2%	5.5%	2.8%	0.8%
2003	87.6%	87.5%	58.7%	64.8%	45.1%	11.1%	46.7%	9.3%	3.2%	3.0%
2002	80.8%	86.2%	63.9%	53.0%	47.2%	12.1%	45.5%	8.9%	2.5%	1.8%
2001	83.5%	83.0%	55.4%	50.0%	45.5%	11.8%	48.8%	4.1%	3.6%	4.1%
2000	91.6%	86.3%	55.8%	47.6%	51.6%	15.8%	39.1%	7.4%	4.4%	2.3%
1999	86.1%	83.7%	55.3%	53.3%	50.0%	13.0%	41.8%	5.9%	6.6%	1.7%
1998	87.2%	84.4%	53.8%	65.2%	45.1%	18.0%	53.6%	5.9%	4.5%	0.8%
1997	85.7%	82.2%	49.2%	51.8%	48.4%	11.1%	62.6%	5.5%	3.6%	2.9%
1996	84.3%	84.7%	57.2%	58.2%	50.0%	11.9%	38.8%	6.1%	2.3%	1.3%
1995	85.8%	84.0%	59.9%	48.8%	51.0%	17.0%	45.1%	4.8%	5.1%	2.1%
1994	83.2%	84.3%	54.8%	50.8%	51.9%	12.9%	36.9%	4.9%	1.3%	1.3%
1993	85.7%	81.0%	59.3%	46.2%	50.3%	12.1%	49.4%	4.9%	4.2%	1.3%
1992	84.8%	83.4%	51.4%	56.8%	54.9%	11.7%	41.7%	4.5%	5.0%	0.4%

Question labels:
36. Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as…?
37. Broken in or attempted to break into?
39. Motor vehicle stolen or used without permission?
40. Were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you?
41. Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways...?
42. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by…?
43. Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity?
44. Did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?
45. Anything happen to you, but not report to the police?
46. Anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household?

Figure 3-1 shows the relative contribution of the question on theft (question 36) to the main types of personal crimes during the 1992-2008 period, and *Figure 3-2* presents the same but for the property crimes. Several observations can be made based on the different estimates of relative contribution over time. First, these estimates were all relatively constant until about 2003-2004. After that they became seemingly more variable. Having some variability in the relative contribution of the screening questions may not be harmful, but the increase in variability is cause for concern at least with respect to needing to understand the causes of this variability. For example, between 2004 and 2005 the relative contribution of the theft question (Q36, presented in *Figure 3-1*) increased for robbery and decreased for personal theft, which is fine since the screening questions are intended to be broad and even include some overlap. What is interesting, however, is that the same fluctuations are not observed prior to 2003. Moreover, in 2008 the relative contribution of question 36 sharply declined for both robbery (18 percentage points) and personal theft (14 percentage points), which can be indicative of declining ability of this question to elicit crimes.

A potential line of further research is to investigate whether this is due to changes in the distribution of crimes in the society (general decline of crime victimization, and differentially so

across crime types), or whether these variations are artifacts of changes in data collection. The latter may suggest the need to explore changes to the methods (such as setting a minimum time on each question before the interviewer could move on, or even use of ACASI), quality control, and possibly interviewer training and retraining, in order to reduce undesirable variation and potential downward bias in crime victimization estimates.

Figure 3-1. **Relative Contribution of Q36 to Weighted Estimates of Types of Personal Crimes, 1992-2008**
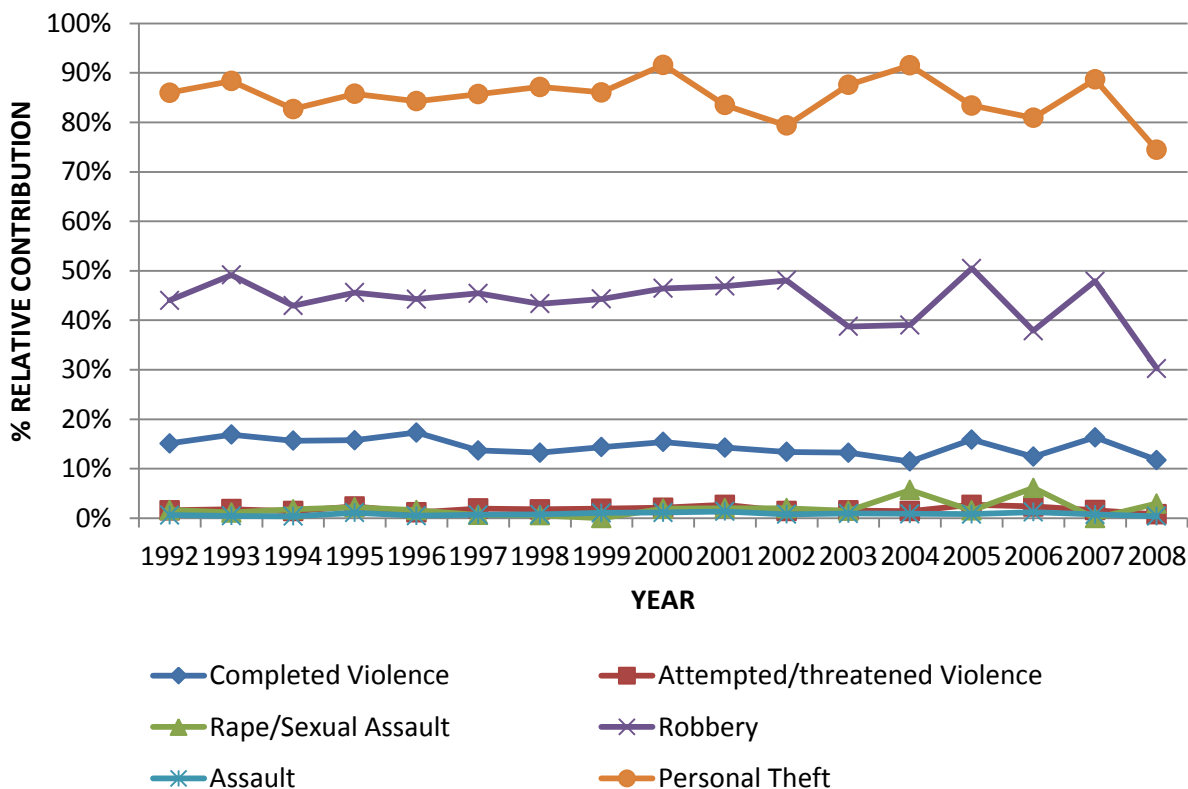
Another observation that becomes more apparent in *Figure 3-1* than in the tables is that a particular screening question, such as theft in this case, can have a substantial contribution to multiple crime types, as intended—not only the one that it is most directly related to (personal theft and robbery), but also very different crimes (completed violence and even rape/sexual assault). This is part of the intention of the NCVS screening questions in their current form, i.e., for each to be as inclusive as possible even if it causes some overlap in reported crimes. As expected, some relatively unrelated crimes are unaffected if responses to the screening question are excluded (assault and to some degree, attempted/threatened violence).

Others may note the remarkable stability of the relative contribution of this question to other crimes, which for the property crimes shown in *Figure 3-2* persisted past 2003. It seems whatever factors influence the variability in the performance of the screening questions, they do not have a uniform impact across the different crimes.

Figure 3-2.   Relative Contribution of Q36 to Weighted Estimates of Types of Property Crimes, 1992-2008
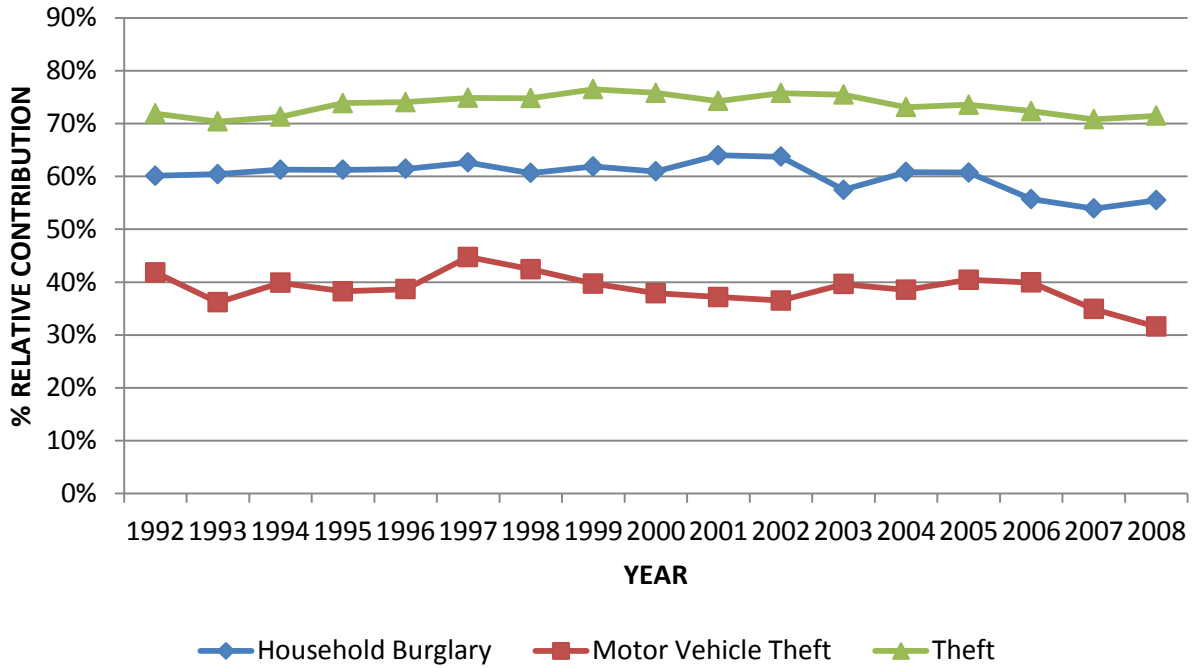
What this analysis fails to show is the interrelated nature of the screening questions. If one of the questions is removed, other questions may compensate by being interpreted more broadly. Similarly, some crimes may be reported to an earlier question and therefore not reported to questions that are further into the screener. Thus, this analysis is purely a simulation based on the observed data without any experimental manipulation of the screener.

4. EFFECT OF REDESIGN REVISITED

The research leading up to the 1992 redesign of the NCS into the NCVS as well as the analysis of the split sample design in 1992 and first half of 1993, described in Chapter 1, examined the levels of reporting to the crime victimization questions when cues were included. The general finding was of higher reporting to the questions using cues.

There are two limitations to these analyses that are addressed in this chapter and the next. The first limitation (discussed in the next chapter) concerns the administration of the cues, and changes in their administration over time.

Second is the need to re-evaluate the performance of the NCVS questions relative to the NCS, controlling for other design changes that can have affected responding. The redesigned screener in the NCVS was not created simply by adding cues to the NCS screening questions. More specifically, cues were added, while at the same time questions were added and questions were dropped. *For the most part, multiple questions in the NCS were replaced by a single question with cues in the NCVS.*

A question of critical importance to the design and any future redesign of the NCVS screener is the relationship between levels of reporting in response to multiple questions compared to a single question with the same number of cues. To date, no research has been found on a direct comparison of whether to ask "Have you done A, B, or C?" or "Have you done A? Have you done B? Have you done C?" Yet this is the nature of the design change in the NCVS.

Possibly a more lucid way of posing this question is whether the higher reporting in the NCVS was the result of asking cues, or the result of asking more cues than the number of questions that were replaced with cues. ***Table 4-1*** presents a mapping of questions in NCS to questions in NCVS, the number of questions in NCS that map to a single question in NCVS, and the number of cues in each NCVS question.

There are limitations to the use of such mapping, primarily due to the confounding of other differences between the NCS and NCVS questions. For example, the NCS questions tend to use legal terms such as "rob" while the NCVS questions attempt to get to the same crime through description. Other differences are with respect to the distribution of reported crimes across screening questions, rather than the level or reporting; question 41 in the NCVS screener may seem to elicit fewer reports of attacks than the analogous questions in the NCS, but that may be due to higher reporting of attacks to question 40 (Q40, asking about the place of attack, has more substantial overlap with Q41, asking about the location of the attack, than the overlap among their NCS counterparts).

Table 4-1. NCVS Crime Victimization Screening Questions, Number of Cues in Each Question, and Corresponding Sets of Questions in the NCS, from the 1992 Screening Instruments

Type of Question	NCS Question Number	NCS Question Text	NCVS Question Number	NCVS Question Text	NCS Questions	NCVS Cues
Individual	43	Pocket Picked/purse snatched	36	Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as…?	5	6
	51	Anything stolen while away?				
	50	Did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck?				
	52	Anything else stolen?				
	53	Find evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal?				
Household	36	Did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your garage or building on property?	37	Broken in or Attempted to break into?	2	3
	37	Did you find a door jimmied or lock forced or ATTEMPTED break in?				
Household	42	Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (batteries, hubcaps, etc.)	39	Motor Vehicle Stolen or Used without permission?	2	4
	41	Did anyone steal or TRY to steal, or use without permission?				
Individual	44	Did anyone take something directly from you by using force?	40	Did you have something stolen from you?	2	8
	45	Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you?				
Individual	46	Did anyone beat you up, attack you?	41	Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways…?	4	7
	47	Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked by anyone at all?				
	48	Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife?				
	49	Did anyone TRY to attack you in some way?				
Individual			42	Did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by…?		1
Individual			43	Have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity?		1
Individual	54	Did you call the police?	44	Call Police	1	1
Individual	55	Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months, but did not report to the police?	45	Anything happen to you, but not call the Police?	1	1

Type of Question	NCS Question Number	NCS Question Text	NCVS Question Number	NCVS Question Text	NCS Questions	NCVS Cues
Household			46	Vandalism		1
Household	38	Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture?			1	
Household	39	Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home?			1	

There are seven NCVS questions that have parallel questions in the NCS for comparison. Of the seven, two have a one-to-one correspondence between an NCVS question without any cues and a single NCS question. These are less useful for this analysis, and are excluded for another reason—they could not be recreated with sufficient accuracy. The creation of these data and calculation of the estimates are described in the following section.

The key comparison uses the first five NCVS questions and their NCS counterparts, in **Table 4-1**. The last two columns in the table include the number of NCS questions that correspond to each NCVS question, and the number of cues included in each of the NCVS questions. While the number of cues is always greater than the number of NCS questions, the difference ranges from 1 to 6, allowing an investigation into the relationship between number of questions, number of cues, and more reporting of crime victimization. The rest of the screening questions are either unique to NCS or to NCVS and naturally excluded from such analysis.

Bounded data (unbounded data were not used in 1992) were used to compute weighted estimates of the proportion of affirmative responses to the NCVS questions, and weighted estimates for the corresponding sets of NCS questions. The difference and relative difference between each pair of estimates was computed as:

$$\delta(\bar{y}_i) = \bar{y}_{i(NCVS)} - \bar{y}_{i(NCS)} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel} = \frac{\bar{y}_{i(NCVS)} - \bar{y}_{i(NCS)}}{\bar{y}_{i(NCS)}},$$

respectively, where $\delta(\bar{y}_i)$ is the difference in the weighted mean person or household level responses $\bar{y}$ for screening question i in the NCVS or corresponding set of questions in the NCS. The estimate that is modeled in the analysis is the relative difference $\delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel}$, as it reflects the magnitude of the difference relative to the magnitude of the estimate itself. The difference between the number of NCS questions and the number of NCVS cues for the corresponding question was also computed, as:

$$\delta(q_i) = q_{i(NCVS)} - q_{i(NCS)},$$

where q_i is the number of Questions (NCS) or Cues (NCVS) to measure question i in the NCVS. In order to understand whether the cues help by themselves or whether the differential

reporting results from the greater number of cues in the NCVS relative to the number of questions in the NCS, an OLS regression was fit to the data in which the relative difference $\delta(\bar{y}_i)$ was regressed on the difference between cues and questions $\delta(q_i)$:

$$\delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \delta(q_i)$$

Finally, another model was estimated, regressing the relative difference in mean reporting, on the number of cues and on the number of questions, minus one. The primary purpose of fitting such a model is to gauge the importance of each additional cue compared to each additional question. Expressed in a different way, while the first model above answers the question of whether the difference in estimates results from the difference between the number of cues and the number of questions, the second model addresses the question of whether the absolute effect of each cue is different from the effect of each additional question. Thus, the reason for subtracting one from each predictor variable is to help in the interpretation of the intercept as the difference in reporting between asking a single question in the NCS and a question with no cues in the NCVS:

$$\delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(q_{i(NCVS)} - 1) + \beta_2(q_{i(NCS)} - 1)$$

The responses to the NCS screening questions were not retained in the public-use datasets (they may not have been entered at all as they are not used to produce prevalence rate estimates). However, there are variables in the incident reports that indicate which screening question spawned the report. These variables were used to derive the responses to the screening questions. The NCVS included the responses to the screening questions. To keep the error rates in deriving the responses consistent in the two versions of the survey, the NCVS responses were also recreated using the same approach. The NCVS screener data, however, provided the opportunity to check how well the process of deriving the screening responses is working. For the two questions related to reporting to the police, the error rate was overwhelming (both NCVS derived estimates were .1%, while the actual NCVS data showed them to be 3.2% and 1.5% for questions 44 and 45, respectively). For the other five questions, however, the process worked substantially better, as presented in the first two data columns in ***Table 4-2***.

Table 4-2. **Weighted Estimates for Five NCVS Crime Victimization Screening Questions Based on Recorded and Derived Responses, Equivalent Derived Responses from NCS, Number of Cues, Number of Corresponding NCS Questions, and Calculated Differences (January 1992-June 1993)**

NCVS Question	NCVS Reported	NCVS Derived	NCS Derived	NCVS - NCS Difference	Relative Difference	NCVS Cues	NCS Qns	Cues – Qns
		$\bar{y}_{i(NCVS)}$	$\bar{y}_{i(NCS)}$	$\delta(\bar{y}_i)$	$\delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel}$	$q_{i(NCVS)}$	$q_{i(NCS)}$	$\delta(q_i)$
Individual Questions								
Q36. Was something belonging to YOU stolen?	6.00%	5.40%	2.70%	2.70%*	100.00%	8	5	3
Q40. Did you have something stolen from you?	1.90%	1.50%	0.28%	1.22%*	435.71%	8	2	6
Q41. Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways?	1.30%	0.88%	1.10%	-0.22%*	-20.00%	7	4	3
Household Questions								
Q37. Broken in or attempted to break into?	1.40%	1.10%	2.10%	-1.00%*	-47.62%	3	2	1
Q39. Motor vehicle stolen or used without permission?	3.30%	2.10%	2.70%	-0.60%*	-22.22%	4	2	2

* Significant at the .05 level.

4.1 Modeling the Relative Difference in Estimates (δ / NCS)

To evaluate the extent to which the relative difference between the NCS and NCVS estimates is the result of changes to the number of cues in the NCVS questions that were used to replace multiple questions in the NCS, we fit an OLS regression model $[\delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \delta(q_i)]$ to the data in ***Table 4-2***. The difference in the number of NCS questions and NCVS cues explained an overwhelming amount of the variability in the relative difference in the question means with an R-square of 89% (a Pearson correlation coefficient between $\delta(\bar{y}_i)_{rel}$ and $\delta(q_i)$ of .94).

Although this is an almost perfect association between the two variables, these results need to be tempered by the limitations of the data; they are based on five sets of estimates and dominated by a single set (question 40), which had the largest relative difference as well as the largest difference in the number of cues and number of corresponding questions.

A model was also estimated in which the number of cues and number of questions are entered as separate variables, allowing for comparison of their magnitudes. This model also allows for interpretation of the intercept; a significant intercept indicates a greater effectiveness of cues or questions, while the sign of the intercept indicates which is more effective in eliciting higher reports. A significant and positive intercept would indicate higher reporting in NCVS. A larger in absolute magnitude (positive) coefficient for cues compared to a (negative) coefficient for number of questions would indicate greater effectiveness of each additional cue to elicit higher reporting, compared to each additional question in the NCS.

Table 4-3 shows the results from fitting this model. The negative but not statistically significant coefficient for the intercept indicates no significant difference in reporting to the NCVS versus to the NCS, with an indication that controlling for the number of questions and the number of cues, the NCS questions may be more effective in eliciting reports of crime victimization. The parameter estimate for the number was only marginally significant but was about the same as the coefficient for the number of cues, indicating that each additional cue is about as effective as each additional question to elicit more reports of crime victimization.

Table 4-3.   OLS Model Regressing the Relative Difference in Five NCVS Screener Questions on the Number of Cues in the NCVS and the Number of Corresponding Questions in the NCS

Variable	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	Significance
Intercept	-1.7	0.97	0.222
Cues–1 $[q_{i(NCVS)} - 1]$	1.0	0.22	0.045
Questions–1 $[q_{i(NCS)} - 1]$	-1.2	0.37	0.078

To the extent that a question with multiple cues is easier to administer and to respond to (less time and perceivable burden) compared to asking multiple questions for the same type of crime, these findings reinforce the NCVS design that uses cues, as they indicate that cues are just as effective as separate questions. This finding, however, requires additional research, especially when combined with findings reported in the next chapter about the degree to which the cues are read by the interviewers. These findings are not contrary to the published results from the 1992 split sample, which find higher crime estimates in the NCVS design, but do not evaluate the screening questions by themselves.

4.2   Subgroups Most Affected by the Redesigned Survey

Are there particular groups in the population whose crime victimization reporting was affected to a greater extent by the use of the NCVS instead of the NCS design? Was that effect positive—increased reporting? For anyone studying disparities in crime victimization, these questions are of great importance.

To examine differences in reporting between the NCS and the NCVS by demographic subgroups, models were estimated for each of the five NCVS questions and their corresponding questions in the NCS that are described above, specified as:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 NCVS + \boldsymbol{\beta_2 x} + \boldsymbol{\beta_3 x}(\textbf{NCVS} = \textbf{1})$$

where y_i are the responses to question i asked in the NCVS or corresponding questions in the NCS, $NCVS$ is an indicator for whether the respondent was assigned to the NCVS design, $\mathbf{x}$ is a vector of demographic variables, and $\mathbf{x}(\textbf{NCVS} = \textbf{1})$ is a vector of interactions between the respondent demographic characteristics and the NCVS indicator.

The results are presented in ***Table 4-4***. Differential reporting in NCVS compared to NCS by demographic subgroups is clearly present. It is also specific to the screening question. For example, the interaction between age and NCVS was significant only for the question on

whether something belonging to the respondent was stolen. Based on the main effects, younger respondents and respondents to the NCVS version were *more* likely to report such crime (12-15, 16-19, and 20-24 were about six to nine times as likely as those 65 and older [odds ratios of $e^{2.18}=8.9$, $e^{2.01}=7.5$, and $e^{1.7}=5.7$, respectively] and NCVS respondents were about three times as likely [$e^{1.11}=3.0$], controlling for all other variables in the model), younger respondents who were also responding to the NCVS were far *less* likely to report such crime compared to the younger respondents in the NCS [$e^{-0.71}=0.5$, $e^{-0.63}=0.5$, and $e^{-0.50}=0.6$, respectively]. Thus, the generally increased reporting in the NCVS was not uniform across demographic subgroups.

Table 4-4. **Logistic Regression of Responses to the Five NCVS Questions and Their Corresponding NCS Sets of Questions on Survey Design, Respondent Characteristics, and Interactions between Survey Design and Respondent Characteristics**

	Individual									Household				
	Q36. Was something belonging to YOU stolen?			Q40. Did you have something stolen from you?			Q41. Has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of the following ways?			Q37. Broken in or attempted to break into?			Q39. Motor vehicle stolen or used without permission?		
Parameter	EST	(S.E.)	Sig.	EST	(S.E.)	Sig.	EST	(S.E.)	Sig.	EST	(S.E.)	Sig.	EST	(S.E.)	Sig.
Intercept	-4.912	0.082	<.001	-6.922	0.240	<.001	-6.959	0.239	<.001	-4.401	0.115	<.001	-4.722	0.121	<.001
Age	.	.	<.001	.	.	<.001	.	.	<.001	.	.	<.001	.	.	<.001
Age 12-15	2.181	0.095	<.001	1.460	0.275	<.001	3.660	0.248	<.001						
Age 16-19 [1]	2.013	0.092	<.001	1.724	0.272	<.001	3.573	0.246	<.001	1.536	0.217	<.001	1.212	0.256	<.001
Age 20-24	1.745	0.091	<.001	1.616	0.268	<.001	3.206	0.247	<.001	0.974	0.137	<.001	1.381	0.133	<.001
Age 25-34	1.205	0.087	<.001	0.978	0.258	<.001	2.601	0.244	<.001	0.692	0.114	<.001	0.994	0.117	<.001
Age 35-49	0.929	0.086	<.001	0.670	0.258	0.010	2.072	0.245	<.001	0.594	0.110	<.001	0.629	0.117	<.001
Age 50-64	0.591	0.095	<.001	0.476	0.281	0.090	1.391	0.261	<.001	0.139	0.126	0.271	0.524	0.126	<.001
Race & Ethnicity	.	.	0.190	.	.	<.001	.	.	0.004	.	.	<.001	.	.	<.001
Hispanic	0.033	0.058	0.562	0.567	0.159	<.001	-0.249	0.096	0.009	0.415	0.108	<.001	0.476	0.103	<.001
Non-Hisp. Black	-0.098	0.058	0.090	0.958	0.134	<.001	-0.077	0.087	0.375	0.382	0.091	<.001	0.542	0.083	<.001
Non-Hisp. Other	-0.106	0.090	0.242	0.304	0.268	0.258	-0.448	0.164	0.006	0.113	0.177	0.525	0.340	0.151	0.024
Female	-0.181	0.034	<.001	-0.821	0.112	<.001	-0.396	0.054	<.001	-0.542	0.071	<.001	-0.473	0.068	<.001
Education	.	.	<.001	.	.	0.363	.	.	0.601	.	.	0.542	.	.	<.001
College	0.316	0.039	<.001	0.015	0.126	0.904	0.034	0.064	0.603	0.021	0.065	0.746	0.341	0.062	<.001
Elem. School	-0.177	0.066	0.008	0.253	0.179	0.158	-0.080	0.100	0.424	-0.132	0.135	0.328	-0.287	0.146	0.049
NCVS	1.111	0.097	<.001	1.144	0.279	<.001	0.245	0.328	0.455	-0.964	0.208	<.001	-0.426	0.186	0.022
Age*NCVS	.	.	<.001	.	.	0.097	.	.	0.001	.	.	0.880	.	.	0.056
Age 12-15	-0.713	0.117	<.001	0.886	0.319	0.005	-0.992	0.350	0.005						
Age 16-19 [1]	-0.630	0.112	<.001	0.548	0.314	0.081	-0.897	0.343	0.009	-0.244	0.379	0.520	-0.161	0.386	0.676
Age 20-24	-0.499	0.109	<.001	0.362	0.310	0.242	-0.688	0.343	0.045	-0.256	0.248	0.302	-0.019	0.206	0.925
Age 25-34	-0.193	0.103	0.059	0.637	0.298	0.033	-0.602	0.336	0.074	-0.117	0.197	0.551	0.125	0.179	0.485
Age 35-49	-0.132	0.102	0.194	0.680	0.298	0.022	-0.360	0.337	0.286	-0.034	0.188	0.858	0.342	0.177	0.053
Age 50-64	-0.185	0.113	0.100	0.518	0.322	0.108	-0.721	0.373	0.053	-0.117	0.218	0.593	0.292	0.190	0.124
Race&Eth.*NCVS	.	.	0.009	.	.	<.001	.	.	0.062	.	.	0.437	.	.	0.272
Hispanic	0.056	0.074	0.453	-0.596	0.185	<.001	0.118	0.163	0.469	-0.059	0.197	0.767	0.278	0.148	0.059
Non-Hisp. Black	0.235	0.070	0.001	-1.042	0.159	<.001	0.336	0.132	0.011	0.004	0.158	0.982	0.013	0.121	0.916
Non-Hisp. Other	-0.006	0.114	0.961	-0.495	0.305	0.104	0.267	0.254	0.293	-0.652	0.400	0.103	0.152	0.217	0.486
Education*NCVS	.	.	0.088	.	.	0.121	.	.	0.935	.	.	0.036	.	.	0.069
College	-0.100	0.048	0.036	0.093	0.139	0.503	0.037	0.102	0.716	-0.242	0.118	0.040	-0.149	0.091	0.102
Elem. School	-0.084	0.085	0.324	-0.370	0.207	0.074	0.017	0.174	0.921	0.264	0.226	0.243	0.262	0.205	0.202
Female*NCVS	0.066	0.042	0.113	0.439	0.124	<.001	-0.058	0.088	0.514	0.578	0.140	<.001	0.243	0.102	0.018

Note: Reference categories are 65+ for age, Non-Hispanic White for race/ethnicity, and High School for education.
[1]Household models collapsed age categories 12-15 and 16-19, while their estimates reside on the 16-19 line they encompass 12-19.

The age interaction with the NCVS design indicator was significant only for the question about being attacked or threatened, and not for the other individual and either of the household questions. Moreover, NCVS had a differential impact by race and ethnicity for two questions in opposite patterns, with non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanic respondents in the NCVS being more likely to report victimization to the question about personal theft (Q36) but less likely to report

any theft (Q40). Nonetheless, both questions experienced an overall positive effect on reporting from the introduction of the NCVS, indicated by the significant positive coefficient for NCVS. It may be fruitful, however, for future experiments to examine the negative impact of NCVS on reporting of household level crime victimization (when controlling for demographic characteristics).

5. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUES

The ability to increase crime victimization reporting through the use of cues in the NCVS screening questions depends on whether and how the cues are read to respondents. There is certainly reason for concern, as unlike separate questions, each requiring a response to be recorded, a more global question with multiple cues requires a single response—interviewers may opt to take shortcuts such as not reading the cues, reading only part of them, or reading them at a much faster pace than the question stem. The NCVS is already a relatively long interview that is administered up to seven times to the same respondents, adding to the pressure on interviewers to obtain and retain cooperation from the sample members. That pressure may translate into interviewers' desire to simplify the respondent's task by spending less time on the cues—which for some screening questions were as many as eight "subquestions." If such a behavior is discovered, it may be a problem that may be remedied through quality control measures and periodic interviewer retraining. It may also be seen as a problem in design; such an issue, if found, can be remedied through the design of the questions, such as asking a separate question instead of each cue, requiring a response to each (thus, closer to the NCS design but with more screening questions). The latter design choice is one that has been faced in other ongoing national surveys and does not have a simple answer (for a review, see Peytchev, 2010), but warrants further investigation into the causes of differences between asking one broader "global" question versus multiple more "specific" questions.

Unfortunately, administration time data are not available separately for the question stem (main part of the question) and for the cues. This chapter describes an approach to derive estimates of differences in time to administer the question stems and the question cues, followed by results from this analysis.

5.1 Modeling Approach to Evaluate Administration of Cues

Although time stamps are not available separately for the question stems and cues, the relative difference in the time to read words in the cues compared to words in the question stems can be derived by exploiting the variation in their length across questions. A dataset was created containing the word counts for the stems and cues for all screening questions that contained cues. The records in the resulting dataset were question-interview-respondent; for each respondent there are multiple records for up to seven interviews, and for each interview, up to seven questions (seven screening questions included cues). A model was then used to estimate the effect of each additional word in each part of the question, by regressing time on the number of words in the question stem and on the number of words in the cues. Additional covariates were also included to control for other sources of variation in time, reducing any confounding and most importantly, reducing the error variance in the model and thus improving the precision of the two key estimates. A multilevel linear model was fit to account for the hierarchical structure of the data, with the models at each level specified as:

Level 1 Model (Question Level)

$$Y_{ijk} = \pi_{0jk} + \pi_{1jk}*(STEM_{ijk}) + \pi_{2jk}*(CUES_{ijk}) + \pi_{3jk}*(PROPERTY_{ijk}) + \pi_{4jk}*(RAPE_{ijk}) + \pi_{5jk}*(QORD_{ijk}) + e_{ijk}$$

Level 2 Model (Interview Level)

$$\pi_{0jk} = \beta_{00k} + \beta_{01k}*(MARIT2_{jk}) + \beta_{02k}*(MARIT3_{jk}) + \beta_{03k}*(MARIT4_{jk}) + \beta_{04k}*(MARIT5_{jk}) +$$
$$\beta_{05k}*(AGE3_{jk}) + \beta_{06k}*(AGE4_{jk}) + \beta_{07k}*(AGE5_{jk}) + \beta_{08k}*(AGE6_{jk}) + \beta_{09k}*(AGE7_{jk}) +$$
$$\beta_{010k}*(EDUC2_{jk}) + \beta_{011k}*(EDUC3_{jk}) + \beta_{012k}*(EDUC4_{jk}) + \beta_{013k}*(EDUC5_{jk}) +$$
$$\beta_{014k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{015k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{016k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{017k}*(IORD5_{jk}) + \beta_{018k}*(IORD6_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{019k}*(IORD7_{jk}) + \beta_{020k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + \beta_{021k}*(FREXP_{jk}) + r_{0jk}$$

Level 3 Model (Respondent Level)

$$\beta_{00k} = \gamma_{000} + \gamma_{001}(URBAN_k) + \gamma_{002}(FOFEM_k) + \gamma_{003}(FOGATED_k) + \gamma_{004}(FORCHSP1_k) +$$
$$\gamma_{005}(FORCHSP3_k) + \gamma_{006}(FORCHSP4_k) + \gamma_{007}(RESTRICT_k) + u_{00k}$$

In the Level 1 model, STEM and CUES are the number of words in the question stems and cues, PROPERTY and RAPE indicate the topic of the screening questions, and QORD is the question order (sequential number in the screener instrument). The Level 2 model controlled for six interview-level covariates: marital status, age, education, interview order (sequential interview for the sample member), whether the interview was conducted in-person, and the interviewer's experience on the survey (in months). Lastly, in the third level, five sample member characteristics were included: whether the sample address was in an urban area, whether it was a gated community, whether there was restricted access, whether the respondent was female, and the race/Hispanic origin of the respondent. Note that some respondent characteristics were included in the Level 2 model (age, education, and marital status) and that these change over time, as interviews include respondent data for as long as three and a half years. The labels for these variables are provided in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1.   Labels for the Variables Used in the Hierarchical Models

Level	Variable Name	Description
Question	Stem	Number of Words in the Question Stem
	Cues	Number of Words in the Question Cues
	Property	Screening Question Related to Property Crime (0=No, 1=Yes)
	Rape	Screening Question on Rape (0=No, 1=Yes)
	Q_ord	Sequential Order of the Screening Question
Interview	Marit1	Married
	Marit2	Widowed
	Marit3	Divorced
	Marit4	Separated
	Marit5	Never Married
	Age1	Age: 12 – 15
	Age2	Age: 16 – 19
	Age3	Age: 20 – 24
	Age4	Age: 25 – 34
	Age5	Age: 35 – 49
	Age6	Age: 50 – 64
	Age7	Age: 65 – 90
	Educ1	Less than High School Graduate
	Educ2	High School Graduate
	Educ3	Some College
	Educ4	College Graduate or Associates Degree
	Educ5	Master's degree, Professional School Degree, or Doctorate Degree
	Iord1	First Personal interview
	Iord2	Second Personal Interview
	Iord3	Third Personal Interview
	Iord4	Fourth Personal Interview
	Iord5	Fifth Personal Interview
	Iord6	Sixth Personal Interview
	Iord7	Seventh Personal Interview
	Inperson	Interview Conducted in Person (0=No, 1=Yes)
	Frexp	Interviewer Experience in Months
Respondent	Urban	Land Use (0=Rural, 1=Urban)
	Fofem	Female Gender (0=Male, 1=Female)
	Fogated	Gated or Walled Community (0=No, 1=Yes)
	Forchsp1	Hispanic
	Forchsp2	Non-Hispanic White
	Forchsp3	Non-Hispanic Black
	Forchsp4	Non-Hispanic Other
	Restrict	Restricted Access Building (0=No, 1=Yes)

An argument can be made that interviewers only have difficulty reading the cues for sample members who tend to be nonrespondents. Despite the use of additional covariates in the models, the coefficients for the STEM and CUES variables could be different for respondents who completed all seven interviews. To evaluate the sensitivity of the results to this potential

influence, the model was estimated using only data from respondents who completed all seven interviews. The effect of this restriction on distributions of the dependent variables as well as the covariates was not drastic, and can be seen in Appendix F. Nonetheless, those who conduct all seven interviews may be quite different from other respondents, such as being less susceptible to time in sample effects—whether because of a desire to participate in surveys or some other set of reasons.

A substantial number of the observations had unrealistic time stamp data, the vast majority of these cases taking too little time. This was handled in two general ways. First, as described in Chapter 1, time data of 3 seconds or less and 90 seconds or more were excluded from these analyses. As a test of sensitivity of the model estimates to nonrandom missing time data, the model was estimated a third time. In addition to requiring respondents to have participated in all seven interviews as in the second estimation of the model, they had to have had valid time data for at least one screening question in each of the seven interviews. Thus, this model required that respondents had some valid time data from each screening interview, but did not go to the extent of excluding all respondents who happened to have some invalid time data— to balance a reasonable evaluation of the model assumptions without excluding an excessive proportion of the data from the analysis.

Note that because interest in this chapter lies in the *difference* between the coefficients for question stems and question cues, the main model is likely sufficient. However, these models are also used in the following chapters that investigate the effect of interview order, mode, and interviewer workload and experience. The importance of evaluating these model assumptions about the presence of unit and item nonresponse bias in parameter estimates is particularly important for these investigations, as attrition, for example, is unlikely to be completely at random over the course of the seven interview attempts with sample members.

Interviewer Workload. As speculated in Chapter 1, it is possible that the number of interviews that an interviewer conducts during a quarter may affect how they administer the screener. Thus, the model using all observations was also estimated using paradata only from June 2006 to December 2008 (instead of June 2006 to December 2010) and for which interview order could be reconstructed using their panel rotation group and unbounded data were available to obtain the demographic characteristics and interviewer observations. Because of the way the data had to be constructed using panel rotation groups and unbounded data, sample members in these data had only up to four interviews. These data, however, contained several important differences that warrant an additional set of results. In these data we were able to construct a quarterly measure of interviewer workload based on completed interviews.

Interviewers who conduct many interviews per quarter may develop different strategies in administering the screening questions. For example, interviewers have somewhat conflicting goals of gaining participation and therefore making the interview as short and easy as possible and obtaining accurate data, which according to protocol requires the unabridged administration of the questions. It is possible that interviewers who conduct many interviews place more focus on the former, whether to aid participation at the doorstep, or simply being more efficient in order to complete their case assignments.

As in the models using 2006-2010 data, a significantly smaller coefficient for length of cues indicates interviewer failure to administer cues in the same manner as the question stem. We also included two other sets of variables – data collection related factors that can interact

with the administration of the questions and cues, and factors that can control for differential nonresponse across waves. The latter include respondent and sample address characteristics as in the previous models, as well as direct rates of nonresponse and proxy interviewing across waves. Adding the average interviewer's workload in each quarter (WRKLD_Q), the model was specified as:

Level 1 Model (Question Level)

$$Y_{tij} = \pi_{0ij} + \pi_{1ij}*(STEM_{tij}) + \pi_{2ij}*(CUES_{tij}) + \pi_{3ij}*(PROPERTY_{tij}) + \pi_{4ij}*(RAPE_{tij})$$
$$+ \pi_{5ij}*(Q\_ORD_{tij}) + e_{tij}$$

Level 2 Model (Interview Level)

$$\pi_{0ij} = \beta_{00j} + \beta_{01j}*(IORD2_{ij}) + \beta_{02j}*(IORD3_{ij}) + \beta_{03j}*(IORD4_{ij}) + \beta_{04j}*(WRKLD\_Q_{ij})$$
$$+ \beta_{05j}*(INPERSON_{ij}) + r_{0ij}$$
$$\pi_{1ij} = \beta_{10j} + \beta_{11j}*(IORD2_{ij}) + \beta_{12j}*(IORD3_{ij}) + \beta_{13j}*(IORD4_{ij}) + \beta_{14j}*(WRKLD\_Q_{ij})$$
$$+ \beta_{15j}*(INPERSON_{ij}) + r_{1ij}$$
$$\pi_{2ij} = \beta_{20j} + \beta_{21j}*(IORD2_{ij}) + \beta_{22j}*(IORD3_{ij}) + \beta_{23j}*(IORD4_{ij}) + \beta_{24j}*(WRKLD\_Q_{ij})$$
$$+ \beta_{25j}*(INPERSON_{ij}) + r_{2ij}$$

Level 3 Model (Respondent Level)

$$\beta_{00j} = \gamma_{000} + \gamma_{001}(URBAN_j) + \gamma_{002}(GATED_j) + \gamma_{003}(FEMALE_j) + \gamma_{004}(AGE3_j)$$
$$+ \gamma_{005}(AGE4_j) + \gamma_{006}(AGE5_j) + \gamma_{007}(AGE6_j) + \gamma_{008}(AGE7_j)$$
$$+ \gamma_{009}(EDUC2_j) + \gamma_{0010}(EDUC3_j) + \gamma_{0011}(EDUC4_j) + \gamma_{0012}(EDUC5_j)$$
$$+ \gamma_{0013}(RACEHSP1_j) + \gamma_{0014}(RACEHSP3_j) + \gamma_{0015}(RACEHSP4_j) + \gamma_{0016}(RESTRICT_j) + u_{00j}$$

Notes: STEM, CUES, PROPERTY, RAPE, and Q_ORD are centered around the grand mean; WRKLD_Q and INPERSON are centered around the grand mean; and URBAN, GATED, FEMALE, AGE3, AGE4, AGE5, AGE6, AGE7, EDUC2, EDUC3, EDUC4, EDUC5, RACEHSP1, RACEHSP3, RACEHSP4, and RESTRICT are centered around the grand mean.

In sum, compared to the models estimated using the 2006-2010 paradata file, this model differed in four aspects: (1) interviewer workload was included instead of interviewer experience, (2) the percent of the respondent's waves that resulted in nonresponse and the percentage of their interviews that were conducted by a proxy respondent, (3) the stem and cues word count variables were specified as random effects and interactions with the interview order, interviewer workload, and whether the interview was conducted in person were included, and (4) the use of far fewer observations from a restricted set of panel rotation groups (in order to have the first unbounded interview in the data file) within a reduced range of years, resulting in the retention of no more than four interviews per sample member.

The interaction effects with the length of the question stems and cues are of great importance, such as identifying that any difference in administration time for the two is reduced in either the in-person or the telephone mode. Similarly, more time may be spent on the cues in the first interview, which would agree with the qualitative interviews with the current NCVS interviewers in which interviewers described respondents as being familiar with the questions and wanting to offering a response before the question has been read, on subsequent waves. The interaction with interviewer workload is also important as it may suggest the desirability of

keeping an interviewer workforce with greater or smaller workload or identifying the need for interviewer retraining based on workload, to ensure that questions stems *and cues* are read as intended. Unfortunately, these random effects could not be estimated with the larger paradata due to model convergence problems, so these results are only found in the models using the reduced 2006-2008 data.

To test some of the assumptions in the model, particularly the ability to control for differential nonresponse across interviews, the models were re-estimated using data only from respondents who provided personal interviews across all four waves in this paradata file, and again with respondents who provided the four interviews and had at least one valid time in each interview. The latter model allowed the estimation of additional random effects despite the reduced sample size, and all variables in Level 1 were estimated as random effects so that Level 2 was specified as:

Level 2 Model (Interview Level)

$$\pi_{0jk} = \beta_{00k} + \beta_{01k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{02k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{03k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{04k}*(WRKLD\_Q_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{05k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + r_{0jk}$$
$$\pi_{1jk} = \beta_{10k} + \beta_{11k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{12k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{13k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{14k}*(WRKLD\_Q_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{15k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + r_{1jk}$$
$$\pi_{2jk} = \beta_{20k} + \beta_{21k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{22k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{23k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{24k}*(WRKLD\_Q_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{25k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + r_{2jk}$$
$$\pi_{3jk} = \beta_{30k} + \beta_{31k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{32k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{33k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{34k}*(WRKLD\_Q_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{35k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + r_{3jk}$$
$$\pi_{4jk} = \beta_{40k} + \beta_{41k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{42k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{43k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{44k}*(WRKLD\_Q_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{45k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + r_{4jk}$$
$$\pi_{5jk} = \beta_{50k} + \beta_{51k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{52k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{53k}*(IORD4_{jk}) + \beta_{54k}*(WRKLD\_Q_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{55k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + r_{5jk}$$

5.2   Results

5.2.1   *Administration of the Cues*

Shown in ***Table 5-2***, the effect on administration time from each additional word in a screening question was just over *half* of the effect of an additional word in the question stem (0.11 compared to 0.188), a significant and nontrivial difference that indicates a problem in administration despite the ability of the questions with cues to elicit higher reports of victimization (see Chapter 4).

Table 5-2. **Estimates for Hierarchical Models for Time Spent on Each Screener Question based on All Paradata from 2006 to 2010, Only Data from Respondents Who Participated in All Seven Interviews, and from Respondents Who Also Had at least One Valid Time**

Fixed Effect	All Data				Respondents with 7 Interviews				At Least 1 Valid Time, Respondents with 7 Interviews			
	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.
For INTRCPT1, π_0												
For INTRCPT2, β_{00}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{000}	14.599	0.039	52,739	<0.001	14.441	0.070	11,258	<0.001	15.623	0.093	5,867	<0.001
URBAN, γ_{001}	0.386	0.099	52,739	<0.001	0.714	0.164	11,258	<0.001	0.437	0.216	5,867	0.043
FOFEM, γ_{002}	0.053	0.078	52,739	0.502	-0.151	0.143	11,258	0.294	-0.364	0.191	5,867	0.056
FOGATED, γ_{003}	0.777	0.177	52,739	<0.001	1.286	0.366	11,258	<0.001	0.697	0.460	5,867	0.130
FORCHSP1, γ_{004}	1.065	0.120	52,739	<0.001	0.604	0.248	11,258	0.015	0.724	0.340	5,867	0.033
FORCHSP3, γ_{005}	0.249	0.131	52,739	0.057	0.085	0.272	11,258	0.755	0.573	0.374	5,867	0.125
FORCHSP4, γ_{006}	0.268	0.170	52,739	0.116	0.220	0.363	11,258	0.544	0.761	0.488	5,867	0.119
RESTRICT, γ_{007}	-0.387	0.184	52,739	0.035	-1.220	0.400	11,258	0.002	-1.121	0.527	5,867	0.034
For MARIT2, β_{01}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{010}	0.733	0.174	113,318	<0.001	0.605	0.247	55,487	0.014	0.482	0.309	35,038	0.119
For MARIT3, β_{02}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{020}	0.580	0.128	113,318	<0.001	0.696	0.216	55,487	0.001	0.346	0.271	35,038	0.201
For MARIT4, β_{03}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{030}	0.523	0.242	113,318	0.031	0.898	0.490	55,487	0.067	0.647	0.648	35,038	0.318
For MARIT5, β_{04}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{040}	0.413	0.115	113,318	<0.001	0.350	0.231	55,487	0.129	0.269	0.296	35,038	0.363
For AGE3, β_{05}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{050}	1.025	0.187	113,318	<0.001	0.775	0.563	55,487	0.168	0.654	0.785	35,038	0.405
For AGE4, β_{06}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{060}	1.474	0.177	113,318	<0.001	1.929	0.464	55,487	<0.001	1.350	0.651	35,038	0.038
For AGE5, β_{07}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{070}	1.792	0.181	113,318	<0.001	2.082	0.447	55,487	<0.001	1.425	0.630	35,038	0.024
For AGE6, β_{08}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{080}	1.709	0.187	113,318	<0.001	2.157	0.448	55,487	<0.001	1.255	0.632	35,038	0.047
For AGE7, β_{09}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{090}	2.256	0.200	113,318	<0.001	2.767	0.455	55,487	<0.001	2.139	0.640	35,038	<0.001
For EDUC2, β_{010}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0100}	-0.059	0.120	113,318	0.623	-0.145	0.224	55,487	0.516	-0.300	0.299	35,038	0.316
For EDUC3, β_{011}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0110}	0.229	0.131	113,318	0.079	0.279	0.246	55,487	0.257	0.039	0.327	35,038	0.904
For EDUC4, β_{012}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0120}	-0.052	0.130	113,318	0.688	-0.020	0.238	55,487	0.932	-0.076	0.318	35,038	0.812
For EDUC5, β_{013}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0130}	-0.124	0.170	113,318	0.468	-0.268	0.294	55,487	0.361	-0.706	0.389	35,038	0.070
For IORD2, β_{014}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0140}	-1.626	0.077	113,318	<0.001	-1.510	0.149	55,487	<0.001	-1.506	0.183	35,038	<0.001
For IORD3, β_{015}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0150}	-2.552	0.086	113,318	<0.001	-2.985	0.152	55,487	<0.001	-2.844	0.185	35,038	<0.001
For IORD4, β_{016}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0160}	-2.437	0.092	113,318	<0.001	-2.893	0.152	55,487	<0.001	-2.798	0.185	35,038	<0.001
For IORD5, β_{017}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0170}	-2.096	0.099	113,318	<0.001	-2.343	0.152	55,487	<0.001	-2.396	0.185	35,038	<0.001
For IORD6, β_{018}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0180}	-1.721	0.106	113,318	<0.001	-2.050	0.151	55,487	<0.001	-2.085	0.185	35,038	<0.001

Fixed Effect	All Data				Respondents with 7 Interviews				At Least 1 Valid Time, Respondents with 7 Interviews			
	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.
For IORD7, β_{019}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0190}	-1.826	0.121	113,318	<0.001	-2.020	0.150	55,487	<0.001	-2.285	0.184	35,038	<0.001
For INPERSON, β_{020}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0200}	-1.180	0.064	113,318	<0.001	-0.970	0.107	55,487	<0.001	-0.696	0.133	35,038	<0.001
For FREXP, β_{021}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{0210}	-0.019	0.001	113,318	<0.001	-0.023	0.001	55,487	<0.001	-0.021	0.002	35,038	<0.001
For STEM1 slope, π_1												
For INTRCPT2, β_{10}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{100}	0.188	0.002	578,675	<0.001	0.191	0.002	249,690	<0.001	0.207	0.003	171,891	<0.001
For CUESUM slope, π_2												
For INTRCPT2, β_{20}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{200}	0.111	0.002	578,675	<0.001	0.118	0.003	249,690	<0.001	0.128	0.004	171,891	<0.001
For PROPERTY slope, π_3												
For INTRCPT2, β_{30}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{300}	0.047	0.184	578,675	0.797	0.699	0.276	249,690	0.011	0.976	0.331	171,891	0.003
For RAPE slope, π_4												
For INTRCPT2, β_{40}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{400}	-0.477	0.048	578,675	<0.001	-0.645	0.074	249,690	<0.001	-0.685	0.089	171,891	<0.001
For Q_ORD slope, π_5												
For INTRCPT2, β_{50}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{500}	-0.265	0.050	578,675	<0.001	-0.103	0.076	249,690	0.175	-0.080	0.091	171,891	0.377

This model makes strong assumptions about the lack of substantial bias from unit nonresponse across interviews and from item nonresponse from missing time data on the estimated difference between the stem and cues word counts. Therefore, the same model was estimated using subsets of the data that control for these two sources of bias. The results remained almost entirely unchanged (variance estimates are expected to increase as a function of decreasing sample size), with one minor exception—the screening questions about property (PROPERTY) was estimated to take about one (0.98) second longer than the rest of the screening questions when cases with missing interviews or all invalid data in an interview are omitted.

5.2.2   *Interviewer Experience*

Defined as months working on NCVS, interviewer experience was negatively associated with time (-0.019, -0.023, -0.021), shown in *Table 5-2*. By the magnitude of the other estimates in the model and the time to administer a screening question, a difference of one second is quite substantial. Based on this model, an interviewer that has worked on NCVS for four years would take one second less to administer a screening question. This behavior is consistent with findings from other national surveys, both telephone and in-person (Chromy, et al., 2005; Olson & Peytchev, 2007). Whether this finding is because interviewers are entering the responses after asking all the screening questions or, more likely since it has been observed in centralized telephone surveys, interviewers being familiar with the questions and asking them very quickly (with the possibility of taking shortcuts), this may be an area that can benefit from routine interviewer training.

5.2.3 *Interviewer Workload*

Interviewer workload was found to have a negative association with the administration time of each of the screening questions (***Table 5-3***). That is, interviewers who have higher workload and complete more interviews per quarter spend significantly less time on the questions. They are also more likely to speed up the administration of the question stems on subsequent reinterviews. It is difficult to acknowledge to what degree this is a problem with administration (and training) versus design (in which interviewers need to reinterview the same respondents who may be getting increasing reluctant to participate and increasingly familiar with the survey content).

Despite having to use a somewhat different set of data, it is consoling the findings were consistent across ***Table 5-2*** and ***Table 5-3***. In the model in ***Table 5-3*** as well, estimated using the smaller constructed dataset, cues are not administered to the same extent as the question stems. For each additional word in the cues, the administration of the question takes only 0.13 seconds longer while for each additional word in the question stem, it takes 0.26 seconds longer (χ^2, p<.01). These coefficients are after controlling for all other variables in the model, including question type (property and rape indicators) and question order.

In addition, the interviewers spend significantly less time per question on each successive interview with the respondent (-1.795, -2.194, and -2.370, on the second, third, and fourth interview, respectively). Furthermore, the effect of each additional word both in the cues (-0.023, -0.024, -0.031) and in the question stems (-0.080, -0.085, -0.088) is also reduced with each subsequent interview.

Questions that are asked later in the screener were associated with faster administration time. This could be in part because the respondents are learning their role in the survey interaction, but it can also be indicative of speeding up of the interview administration over the first few minutes of the interview.

Property related crime questions are asked fastest, followed by the question on sexual assault, compared to the other crime victimization questions.

Possibly counter-intuitively, in-person interviews were associated with significantly faster question administration times overall, *and particularly for the question cues* (-0.016 compared to -0.009 for question stems), compared to telephone interviews.

Table 5-3. **Estimates for Hierarchical Models for Time Spent on Each Screener Question based on Paradata from 2006 to 2008, Only Data from Respondents Who Participated in All Seven Interviews, and from Respondents Who Also Had at least One Valid Time**

Fixed Effect	All Data				Respondents with 4 Interviews				At Least 1 Valid Time, Respondents with 4 Interviews			
	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.
For INTRCPT1, π_0												
For INTRCPT2, β_{00}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{000}	15.882	0.056	40,631	<0.001	-0.709	0.473	4,798	0.134	17.750	0.423	3,166	<0.001
URBAN, γ_{001}	-0.023	0.099	40,631	0.821	-0.120	0.223	4,798	0.591	-0.208	0.257	3,166	0.419
GATED, γ_{002}	0.762	0.183	40,631	<0.001	1.366	0.466	4,798	0.003	1.439	0.522	3,166	0.006
FEMALE, γ_{003}	0.146	0.080	40,631	0.069	0.018	0.191	4,798	0.926	-0.048	0.220	3,166	0.827
AGE3, γ_{004}	1.194	0.219	40,631	<0.001	1.265	0.712	4,798	0.076	0.409	0.865	3,166	0.636
AGE4, γ_{005}	1.323	0.187	40,631	<0.001	1.769	0.538	4,798	0.001	0.693	0.645	3,166	0.283
AGE5, γ_{006}	1.637	0.175	40,631	<0.001	2.035	0.492	4,798	<0.001	1.233	0.593	3,166	0.038
AGE6, γ_{007}	1.575	0.177	40,631	<0.001	1.947	0.489	4,798	<0.001	0.860	0.588	3,166	0.144
AGE7, γ_{008}	2.027	0.182	40,631	<0.001	2.524	0.491	4,798	<0.001	1.560	0.588	3,166	0.008
EDUC2, γ_{009}	-0.293	0.130	40,631	0.024	-0.425	0.312	4,798	0.173	-0.423	0.366	3,166	0.248
EDUC3, γ_{0010}	-0.004	0.139	40,631	0.977	0.170	0.339	4,798	0.617	0.048	0.395	3,166	0.904
EDUC4, γ_{0011}	-0.325	0.138	40,631	0.018	-0.661	0.330	4,798	0.045	-0.806	0.385	3,166	0.036
EDUC5, γ_{0012}	-0.223	0.174	40,631	0.199	-0.402	0.410	4,798	0.326	-0.531	0.471	3,166	0.260
RACEHSP1, γ_{0013}	1.192	0.130	40,631	<0.001	0.718	0.319	4,798	0.025	0.410	0.373	3,166	0.271
RACEHSP3, γ_{0014}	0.055	0.141	40,631	0.694	-0.052	0.352	4,798	0.882	-0.025	0.412	3,166	0.951
RACEHSP4, γ_{0015}	0.577	0.180	40,631	0.001	0.539	0.491	4,798	0.273	0.385	0.549	3,166	0.483
RESTRICT, γ_{0016}	-0.168	0.190	40,631	0.378	-1.750	0.522	4,798	<0.001	-2.143	0.595	3,166	<0.001
For IORD2, β_{01}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{010}	-1.795	0.089	32,978	<0.001	2.210	0.387	11,904	<0.001	-2.150	0.591	9,514	<0.001
For IORD3, β_{02}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{020}	-2.194	0.115	32,978	<0.001	1.989	0.389	11,904	<0.001	-3.711	0.593	9,514	<0.001
For IORD4, β_{03}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{030}	-2.370	0.175	32,978	<0.001	2.543	0.394	11,904	<0.001	-3.847	0.601	9,514	<0.001
For WRKLD_Q, β_{04}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{040}	-0.004	0.001	32,978	<0.001	0.018	0.004	11,904	<0.001	0.007	0.006	9,514	0.300
For INPERSON, β_{05}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{050}	-0.952	0.096	32,978	<0.001	-0.241	0.346	11,904	0.487	-0.811	0.505	9,514	0.108
For STEM1 slope, π_1												
For INTRCPT2, β_{10}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{100}	0.262	0.002	32,978	<0.001	0.305	0.011	11,904	<0.001	0.256	0.010	9,514	<0.001
For IORD2, β_{11}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{110}	-0.080	0.004	32,978	<0.001	-0.086	0.009	11,904	<0.001	-0.067	0.014	9,514	<0.001
For IORD3, β_{12}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{120}	-0.085	0.005	32,978	<0.001	-0.089	0.009	11,904	<0.001	-0.062	0.014	9,514	<0.001
For IORD4, β_{13}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{130}	-0.088	0.007	32,978	<0.001	-0.098	0.009	11,904	<0.001	-0.084	0.014	9,514	<0.001
For WRKLD_Q, β_{14}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{140}	0.000	0.000	32,978	<0.001	0.000	0.000	11,904	<0.001	0.000	0.000	9,514	0.189
For INPERSON, β_{15}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{150}	-0.009	0.004	32,978	0.010	-0.003	0.007	11,904	0.684	0.000	0.011	9,514	0.992
For CUESUM slope, π_2												
For INTRCPT2, β_{20}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{200}	0.125	0.001	32,978	<0.001	0.146	0.006	11,904	<0.001	0.108	0.012	9,514	<0.001
For IORD2, β_{21}												

Fixed Effect	All Data				Respondents with 4 Interviews				At Least 1 Valid Time, Respondents with 4 Interviews			
	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.
INTRCPT3, γ_{210}	-0.023	0.002	32,978	<0.001	-0.023	0.005	11,904	<0.001	-0.002	0.017	9,514	0.916
For IORD3, β_{22}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{220}	-0.024	0.003	32,978	<0.001	-0.028	0.005	11,904	<0.001	0.012	0.017	9,514	0.467
For IORD4, β_{23}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{230}	-0.031	0.004	32,978	<0.001	-0.038	0.005	11,904	<0.001	-0.013	0.017	9,514	0.440
For WRKLD_Q, β_{24}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{240}	0.000	0.000	32,978	0.002	0.000	0.000	11,904	0.453	0.000	0.000	9,514	0.255
For INPERSON, β_{25}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{250}	-0.016	0.002	32,978	<0.001	-0.014	0.004	11,904	<0.001	-0.020	0.013	9,514	0.129
For PROPERTY slope, π_3												
For INTRCPT2, β_{30}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{300}									-1.224	0.998	9,514	0.220
For IORD2, β_{31}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{310}									0.926	1.423	9,514	0.515
For IORD3, β_{32}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{320}									3.198	1.427	9,514	0.025
For IORD4, β_{33}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{330}									2.263	1.445	9,514	0.117
For WRKLD_Q, β_{34}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{340}									0.004	0.015	9,514	0.758
For INPERSON, β_{35}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{350}									-0.135	1.138	9,514	0.906
For RAPE slope, π_4												
For INTRCPT2, β_{40}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{400}									-0.335	0.269	9,514	0.214
For IORD2, β_{41}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{410}									-0.019	0.385	9,514	0.962
For IORD3, β_{42}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{420}									-0.259	0.387	9,514	0.503
For IORD4, β_{43}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{430}									-0.412	0.392	9,514	0.293
For WRKLD_Q, β_{44}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{440}									0.006	0.004	9,514	0.160
For INPERSON, β_{45}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{450}									0.241	0.302	9,514	0.424
For Q_ORD slope, π_5												
For INTRCPT2, β_{50}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{500}									-0.817	0.278	9,514	0.003
For IORD2, β_{51}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{510}									0.503	0.396	9,514	0.205
For IORD3, β_{52}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{520}									1.078	0.397	9,514	0.007
For IORD4, β_{53}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{530}									0.787	0.402	9,514	0.051
For WRKLD_Q, β_{54}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{540}									0.003	0.004	9,514	0.444
For INPERSON, β_{55}												
INTRCPT3, γ_{550}									-0.191	0.317	9,514	0.547

6.   EFFECT OF INTERVIEW ORDER (TIME IN SAMPLE)

The rotating panel design with up to seven interviews per individual in the NCVS leaves the potential for undesirable effects on reporting of crime victimizations, which was further reinforced in the structured interviews with current NCVS interviewers. This analysis indicates that reporting decreases not only between the 1st and 2nd interview (which could be explained by telescoping of events into the unbounded reference period on the 1st interview), but also between the 2nd and 3rd interview. There was also some indication of an increase in reporting between the 6th and 7th interview. The analysis of time spent on each screening question further supports these findings.

6.1   Crime reporting

We had initially investigated the reporting of crime victimization across interviews, finding a substantial drop following the first interview, and a slight continuing decline between the second and third interview. The latter is indicative that the first drop in reporting cannot be attributed entirely to telescoping. The fact that there was a substantial decline between the 1st and 2nd interviews (in addition to a slight decline between the second and third interviews) for more serious crimes and those reported to the police, also supports alternative explanations to telescoping – earlier research on telescoping from experiments in the 1978 and 1979 NCS showed that telescoping was most pronounced for the less serious, less important, and less salient crimes (Murphy and Cowan, 1984).

These initial analyses had two main limitations. First, estimates and their standard errors had the potential for bias due to the hierarchical structure of the data, such as the nesting of interviews within respondents. This potential can be evaluated by using statistical procedures that account for the hierarchies in the data.

Second, there is substantial potential for nonresponse bias affecting estimates of changes in reporting across interviews due to the confounding of nonresponse with interview order, and in turn, with underreporting associated with interview order (measurement error).

To address both of these limitations, the likelihood of reporting each type of crime victimization at each interview (1st through 7th) was estimated in HLM 7 and limited to data from respondents who provided self-reports in all seven interviews. The model setup is provided below. While this approach increases the internal validity of the results by eliminating the potential for bias due to wave nonresponse, any findings from these models need to be taken with caution as those who complete all seven interviews may be different from the rest of the sample on key outcomes. Data from 1999 to 2004 were used as unbounded NCVS data were available for these years, needed for this investigation. Proxy interviews were excluded in order to obtain estimates of measurement difference across interviews and avoid confounding with other factors contributing to differential reporting (when proxies are included, the drop in reporting after the first wave substantially increases). The model was specified as:

Level 1 Model (Interview Level)

Prob($Question_{ti}=1|\pi_i$) = ϕ_{ti}
log[$\phi_{ti}/(1 - \phi_{ti})$] = η_{ti}
$\eta_{ti} = \pi_{0i} + \pi_{1i}*(IORD2_{ti}) + \pi_{2i}*(IORD3_{ti}) + \pi_{3i}*(IORD4_{ti}) + \pi_{4i}*(IORD5_{ti}) + \pi_{5i}*(IORD6_{ti}) + \pi_{6i}*(IORD7_{ti}) + \pi_{7i}*(INPERSON_{ti}) + \pi_{8i}*(INT\_MODE_{ti})$

Level 2 Model (Respondent Level)

$\pi_{0i} = \beta_{00} + \beta_{01}*(PROPPSN_i) + \beta_{02}*(PROPNR_i) + r_{0i}$
$\pi_{1i} = \beta_{10}$
$\pi_{2i} = \beta_{20}$
$\pi_{3i} = \beta_{30}$
$\pi_{4i} = \beta_{40}$
$\pi_{5i} = \beta_{50}$
$\pi_{6i} = \beta_{60}$
$\pi_{7i} = \beta_{70} + \beta_{71}*(PROPPSN_i) + \beta_{72}*(PROPNR_i)$
$\pi_{8i} = \beta_{80}$

Note: PROPPSN and PROPNR are centered around the grand mean.

In this model, three additional variables are introduced. The variable INT_MODE is an interaction between second or greater interview (i.e., not the first interview for the sample member) and in-person mode of data collection. Since interviewers on NCVS are encouraged to use in-person visits for the first interview and telephone for subsequent interviews with members of the same household, this variable is needed to capture this aspect of the design. The variable PROPPSN is the proportion of the sample member's interviews that were conducted in-person. This variable is entered as a main effect and as an interaction with INPERSON as a way to control for the observed propensity to respond in person as mode is not randomly assigned. Similarly, PROPNR is the proportion of waves that the sample member was a nonrespondents, as a way to control for the person's response propensity (there is also strong reason to suspect that mode of interview, for which these models are used for in the following chapter, is associated with response propensity).

The model above was estimated using unbounded data from 1999 to 2004. To evaluate the sensitivity of the results to the ability to control for nonresponse using PROPNR, the model was then estimated again using a subset of the data. In this approach, data from respondents were used only if they provided interviews in all seven waves—and the PROPNR variable is omitted as it becomes zero for all records in the analysis.

Figure 6-1 shows the changes in reporting across waves. Some estimates are omitted due to problems with estimation (model convergence), and only in the reduced dataset containing only respondents who completed all seven interviews, also due to unstable coefficients (all coefficients not reaching significance regardless of magnitude).

Figure 6-1. **Odds Ratios for Reporting Crime Victimization at Each Sequential Interview, by Screening Question**
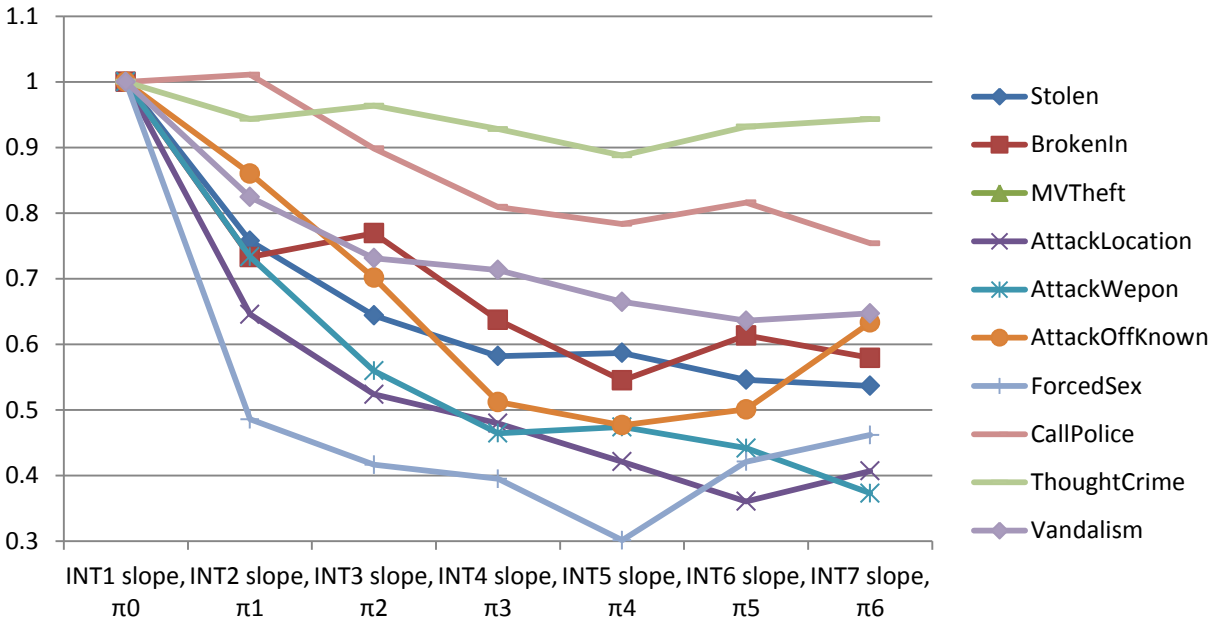
The steepest decline in reporting crimes is from the first to the second interview. This decline cannot be attributed to telescoping alone, however, as it continues from the second to third wave, and at a slower rate, across the remaining waves. It is also quite intriguing that reporting of being attacked by a known offender increases in the last interview for the respondents. A similar trend is observed for forced sex, with odds increasing in the last two waves. Such a finding is suggestive of respondents' greater willingness to report these types of crime on the first interview, and again, on the last interview when they know that the interviewer is not returning. This explanation is, of course, speculation, but merits further investigation through an experimental design. One major confounding factor in these estimates is unit nonresponse—respondents becoming increasingly reluctant at each subsequent wave, and as a result, the individuals responding to wave seven can be quite different compared to all the respondents in the first wave. Our use of demographic covariates in the models aimed to adjust for such differences, but these models were quite restricted due to estimation difficulties. Furthermore, even a very large set of covariates can fail to account for the majority of variability in nonresponse.

Therefore, the models were re-estimated using data only from respondents who were interviewed all seven times. The results from this model are more unstable (larger variances) but have the same set of respondents at each interview order, presented in *Figure 6-2*. Most notably, the rates of decline in reporting after the first interview are smaller, suggesting that some or maybe much of the reduced reporting across waves may be attributable to other factors such as nonresponse.

Figure 6-2.   Odds Ratios for Reporting Crime Victimization at Each Sequential Interview, by Screening Question, All Seven Interviews Completed
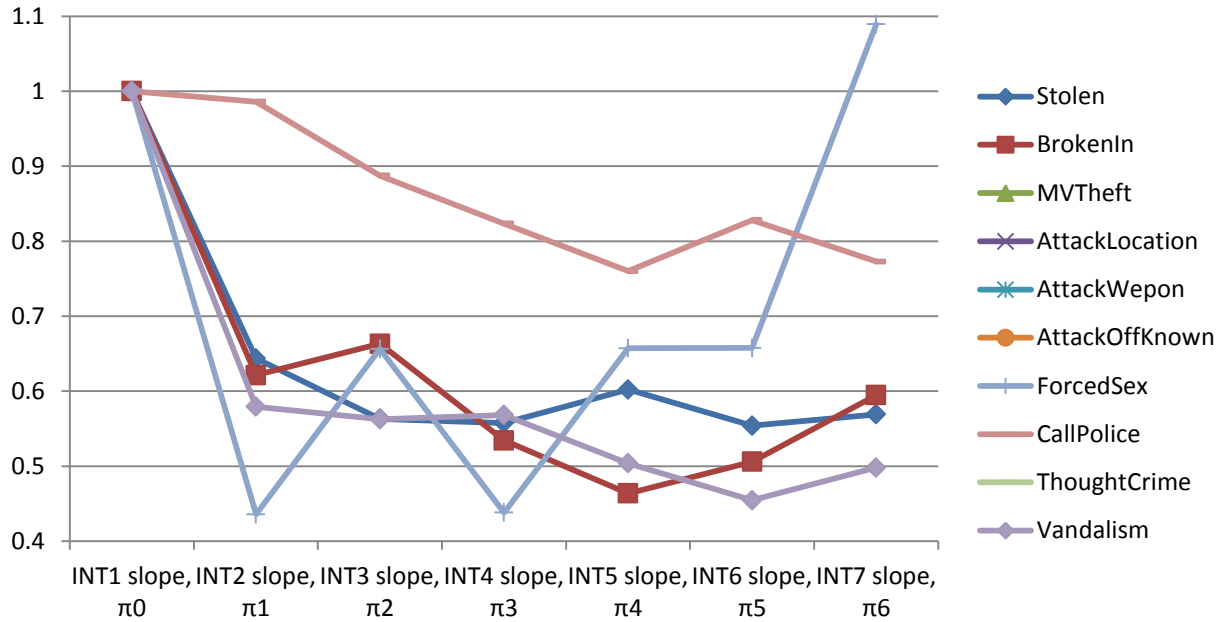
Note: Although unstable estimates based on significance of at least one coefficient have been omitted from this graph, Forced Sex has been retained due to its relative importance. Other unstable estimates are listed in the legend, but omitted from the graph.

6.2   Time

The results in the third model presented in ***Table 5-2*** (since there are slight differences between the three models, the third model that is based only on respondents who completed all seven interviews is most appropriate) show that screening questions are administered 1.5 seconds faster on the second interview, and even though there are six months between interviews (recall of the exact question seems unlikely), the questions are administered by a further 1.3 seconds faster in the third interview, controlling for other factors in the model such as mode.

6.3   Changing responses

Response behaviors in surveys can be informative about problems with questions as well as providing proxy evidence of cognitive processing. In the same manner that the time spent on a question can be indicative of how thoughtful the answers are, changing responses can provide evidence from what is happening during the time the question is being answered. Lack of changing responses may be desirable for simple questions that do not require extensive recall, but for questions such as asking about anything stolen in the past six months, changing responses may be an indication of respondents taking the time to change their responses as they were thinking about the topic. Certainly, this paradatum can be indicative of a number of other respondent and interviewer cognitive processes and behaviors, such as the interviewer asking and recording the questions too quickly and having to change the responses.

Similar to the models used for time, a three-level hierarchical logistic model was estimated using the 2006-2010 paradata in which the dependent variable was whether the

response to the question was changed. Using the same variable names defined in ***Table 5-1***, the three levels were defined as:

Level-1 Model (Question Level)

$$\text{Prob}(CV\_IND_{ijk}=1|\pi_{jk}) = \phi_{ijk}$$
$$\log[\phi_{ijk}/(1 - \phi_{ijk})] = \eta_{ijk}$$
$$\eta_{ijk} = \pi_{0jk} + \pi_{1jk}*(STEM_{ijk}) + \pi_{2jk}*(CUES_{ijk}) + \pi_{3jk}*(PROPERTY_{ijk}) + \pi_{4jk}*(RAPE_{ijk})$$
$$+ \pi_{5jk}*(Q\_ORD_{ijk})$$

Level-2 Model (Interview Level)

$$\pi_{0jk} = \beta_{00k} + \beta_{01k}*(MARIT2_{jk}) + \beta_{02k}*(MARIT3_{jk}) + \beta_{03k}*(MARIT4_{jk}) + \beta_{04k}*(MARIT5_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{05k}*(AGE3_{jk}) + \beta_{06k}*(AGE4_{jk}) + \beta_{07k}*(AGE5_{jk}) + \beta_{08k}*(AGE6_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{09k}*(AGE7_{jk}) + \beta_{010k}*(EDUC2_{jk}) + \beta_{011k}*(EDUC3_{jk}) + \beta_{012k}*(EDUC4_{jk})$$
$$+ \beta_{013k}*(EDUC5_{jk}) + \beta_{014k}*(IORD2_{jk}) + \beta_{015k}*(IORD3_{jk}) + \beta_{016k}*(IORD4_{jk}) +$$
$$\beta_{017k}*(IORD5_{jk}) + \beta_{018k}*(IORD6_{jk}) + \beta_{019k}*(IORD7_{jk}) + \beta_{020k}*(INPERSON_{jk}) + \beta_{021k}*(FREXP_{jk}) + r_{0jk}$$

Level-3 Model (Respondent Level)

$$\beta_{00k} = \gamma_{000} + \gamma_{001}(URBAN_k) + \gamma_{002}(FOFEM_k) + \gamma_{003}(FOGATED_k) + \gamma_{004}(FORCHSP1_k)$$
$$+ \gamma_{005}(FORCHSP3_k) + \gamma_{006}(FORCHSP4_k) + \gamma_{007}(RESTRICT_k) + u_{00k}$$

Note: STEM, CUES, PROPERTY, RAPE, Q_ORD, MARIT2, MARIT3, MARIT4, MARIT5, AGE3, AGE4, AGE5, AGE6, AGE7, EDUC2, EDUC3, EDUC4, EDUC5, IORD2, IORD3, IORD4, IORD5, IORD6, IORD7, INPERSON, FREXP, URBAN, FOFEM, FOGATED, FORCHSP1, FORCHSP3, FORCHSP4, and RESTRICT are centered around the grand mean.

 Table 6-1 presents estimates from this model estimated for all paradata from 2006 to 2010 and for a subset of respondents who completed all seven interviews. In both sets of estimates there is a significant decline in changing responses after the first interview, even when controlling for mode. There is a more evident decline through the seventh interview in the full data (-0.171, -0.317, -0.340, -0.389, -0.446, -0.487) compared to the model that is restricted to the same set of respondents at each interview order (-0.112, -0.243, -0.264, -0.132, -0.300, -0.342) but in both models there is considerable decline in changing responses by the last interview. While this could be due to learning and familiarity with the questions, the lowest rate on the seventh interview could also be indicative of different approach used by some respondents—such as revealing events that they would have intentionally suppressed otherwise, or not revealing crime in order to finish the last interview quickly.

Table 6-1. **Estimates for Hierarchical Models for Changing Response Values on Each Screener Question based on Paradata from 2006 to 2010, Using All Data and Only Data from Respondents Who Participated in All Seven Interviews**

Fixed Effect	All Data				Respondents with 7 Interviews			
	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. d.f.	Sig.
For INTRCPT1, π_0								
For INTRCPT2, β_{00}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{000}	-5.129	0.010	56,049	<0.001	-5.265	0.017	11,330	<0.001
URBAN, γ_{001}	0.147	0.023	56,049	<0.001	0.184	0.037	11,330	<0.001
FOFEM, γ_{002}	0.006	0.018	56,049	0.729	0.080	0.031	11,330	0.010
FOGATED, γ_{003}	-0.071	0.043	56,049	0.101	-0.221	0.085	11,330	0.009
FORCHSP1, γ_{004}	0.090	0.028	56,049	0.001	0.016	0.053	11,330	0.764
FORCHSP3, γ_{005}	0.096	0.030	56,049	0.001	-0.032	0.058	11,330	0.584
FORCHSP4, γ_{006}	0.039	0.040	56,049	0.329	0.094	0.077	11,330	0.222
RESTRICT, γ_{007}	0.012	0.044	56,049	0.788	-0.064	0.089	11,330	0.475
For MARIT2, β_{01}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{010}	0.039	0.043	140,900	0.368	0.032	0.058	66,708	0.579
For MARIT3, β_{02}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{020}	0.217	0.029	140,900	<0.001	0.214	0.047	66,708	<0.001
For MARIT4, β_{03}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{030}	0.222	0.058	140,900	<0.001	0.395	0.109	66,708	<0.001
For MARIT5, β_{04}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{040}	0.119	0.027	140,900	<0.001	0.117	0.051	66,708	0.021
For AGE3, β_{05}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{050}	0.021	0.047	140,900	0.649	-0.012	0.138	66,708	0.933
For AGE4, β_{06}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{060}	-0.035	0.043	140,900	0.415	-0.036	0.104	66,708	0.732
For AGE5, β_{07}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{070}	-0.004	0.044	140,900	0.920	-0.007	0.100	66,708	0.942
For AGE6, β_{08}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{080}	-0.069	0.045	140,900	0.128	-0.101	0.100	66,708	0.314
For AGE7, β_{09}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{090}	-0.218	0.049	140,900	<0.001	-0.171	0.102	66,708	0.093
For EDUC2, β_{010}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0100}	-0.033	0.029	140,900	0.252	-0.084	0.051	66,708	0.098
For EDUC3, β_{011}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0110}	0.063	0.031	140,900	0.041	0.011	0.055	66,708	0.839
For EDUC4, β_{012}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0120}	-0.015	0.031	140,900	0.623	-0.010	0.053	66,708	0.848
For EDUC5, β_{013}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0130}	-0.036	0.040	140,900	0.377	0.006	0.065	66,708	0.925
For IORD2, β_{014}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0140}	-0.171	0.024	140,900	<0.001	-0.112	0.052	66,708	0.030
For IORD3, β_{015}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0150}	-0.317	0.028	140,900	<0.001	-0.243	0.053	66,708	<0.001
For IORD4, β_{016}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0160}	-0.340	0.030	140,900	<0.001	-0.264	0.053	66,708	<0.001
For IORD5, β_{017}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0170}	-0.389	0.033	140,900	<0.001	-0.132	0.052	66,708	0.011
For IORD6, β_{018}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0180}	-0.446	0.037	140,900	<0.001	-0.300	0.054	66,708	<0.001
For IORD7, β_{019}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0190}	-0.487	0.043	140,900	<0.001	-0.342	0.054	66,708	<0.001

Fixed Effect	All Data				Respondents with 7 Interviews			
	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. *d.f.*	Sig.	Param. Est.	Std. Error	Approx. *d.f.*	Sig.
For INPERSON, β_{020}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0200}	-0.045	0.019	140,900	0.018	-0.046	0.034	66,708	0.177
For FREXP, β_{021}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{0210}	0.000	0.000	140,900	0.737	0.000	0.000	66,708	0.322
For STEM1 slope, π_1								
For INTRCPT2, β_{10}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{100}	0.024	0.001	945,960	<0.001	0.027	0.001	397,795	<0.001
For CUESUM slope, π_2								
For INTRCPT2, β_{20}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{200}	0.025	0.001	945,960	<0.001	0.024	0.002	397,795	<0.001
For PROPERTY slope, π_3								
For INTRCPT2, β_{30}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{300}	2.167	0.101	945,960	<0.001	2.158	0.161	397,795	<0.001
For RAPE slope, π_4								
For INTRCPT2, β_{40}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{400}	-0.457	0.029	945,960	<0.001	-0.408	0.048	397,795	<0.001
For Q_ORD slope, π_5								
For INTRCPT2, β_{50}								
INTRCPT3, γ_{500}	0.400	0.028	945,960	<0.001	0.400	0.045	397,795	<0.001

The difference in estimates between the two models can be of interest by itself. It suggests that respondents who fail to complete all seven interviews are more likely to be changing their responses. Unfortunately, any interpretation may be too speculative. It would be useful to have audio recorded interviews to better understand changing responses and what they indicate on NCVS.

As **Table 6-1** shows, there was no relationship between interviewer experience (FREXP) and changing responses. This finding is somewhat surprising and useful as it suggests that it is not so much interviewer experience as it is other factors such as respondent familiarity with the instrument that affects changing responses in these two interviewer-administered modes.

7.   SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The NCVS screening questions play a critical role in the Nation's official statistics on crime victimization. They have been the subject of past research in the 1980's and 1990's and had undergone a substantial redesign in 1992. Building on this past research, this study found that the redesigned questions perform better than the previous questions used in NCS without cues to the extent that the added cues outnumber the NCS questions that they replace. In order to improve estimates, it seems it will be challenging to decrease the length of the screener.

The qualitative interviews with current NCVS interviewers provided useful information and helped to inform some of the analyses. It is important to keep in mind that these 15 interviews could not be used to make general statements. Nonetheless, interviewers indicated having difficulty with the length and repetitiveness of the screener items, administering the screener to reluctant respondents, and difficulty in administering the survey multiple waves with the same respondents.

Only one of the screening questions was found to have a very small contribution to any of the types of crime victimization, a question on vandalism, and this question has already been dropped in the current instrument. Revision of the number and content of the cues, however, may be a fruitful line of research. Some interviewers expressed a preference for shorter questions—this research may also investigate decreasing the number of cues in favor of more and shorter screening questions. This latter design will also allow for routine evaluation of smaller components of the screening instrument. It is key that any research on this topic incorporates a novelty effect—it is possible that the reporting is higher in an experimental group than in a production sample.

It was estimated that interviewers spent almost half as much time reading the cues as the question stems. Furthermore, interviewers reported that it was generally difficult to read the entire questions (with the cues) after the first interview, as respondents would interrupt with the answer. The NCVS screener relies on proper administration of the cues and this may be indicative of the need for interviewer refresher training.

Consistent with prior research, interviewer experience had a negative association with crime victimization reporting and with time to administer the crime victimization screening questions. In addition, interviewer workload was also negatively associated with reporting of crimes. Both of these findings support the need for additional interviewer training, particularly for interviewers that have been interviewing for a long time.

There seemed to be a time in sample effect, both on crime reporting to the screening questions and on time to administer the questions. There was a decline in reporting and in time from the first to the second interview, which also continued for later interviews; thus, it cannot be attributed entirely to forward telescoping of events in the first interview. More surprisingly, there was an apparent increase in reporting and in time on the seventh interview. A speculation can be that respondents are more willing to disclose a victimization when they know that it is the last interview.

Some questions could not be addressed due to the lack of randomized experiments, such as the effect of mode on responses to the screening questions. Models, however, controlled for such factors as mode and correlates of unit nonresponse.

Two related suggestions can be offered for further investigation. If the cues are embedded in the questions so that the question is not asked before the cues are read, it may help their proper administration. Concurrently, interviewers can receive reinforcement about the importance of the proper administration of the screening questions. Experienced interviewers, for example, may tend to be better at gaining participation but they can also administer the questions faster and elicit lower reporting.

Considering the overall NCVS design and how it can affect the screening questions, there are several lines of research suggested by these analyses, some of which BJS may have already embarked on:

- What is the relative magnitude of telescoping compared to underreporting due to the panel survey design?

It is possible that the magnitude of telescoping is smaller than the magnitude of underreporting due to administering seven waves at each sample address. Neter and Waksberg's work in the 1960's certainly alerts researchers to an important source of error, but the goal should be that of minimizing total survey error. To that end, it is important to quantify the error from different sources, such as telescoping, time in sample, and nonresponse due to a multi-wave design.

- What is the effect of the multiple wave design on survey estimates through (a) nonresponse and (b) measurement error due to burden?

These are challenging questions to address and will require experimentation, but can inform improved survey designs that balance bias and variance in determining the optimal number of interviews at a sample address.

- Are the cost benefits from the panel design still being realized, four decades after the inception of this design?

This question seems simple, yet it requires a thorough understanding of the cost of the survey operations in order to estimate the cost under alternative survey designs.

- Could the screening questions be better administered in a self-administered mode?

Some researchers argue that self-administration is necessary for the collection of data on sensitive and threatening behaviors. The NCVS screener is even conducted in the household where an offender may even be present, as has been pointed out in the past. Self-administration, such as ACASI, has the potential for improving reporting to the screening questions.

- Could the use of *centralized* telephone interviewing improve crime reporting in the screening instrument, as it has been found for other topics in the past?

This is a multifaceted problem that includes current operational structure, but there is evidence even from the NCVS that centralized CATI may lead to higher reporting of crimes. It may also lead to cost efficiencies afforded by the centralized management of a dedicated telephone interviewing staff.

- Could mode assignment be managed more efficiently and productively with the aid of real-time paradata, monitoring, and modeling, in a responsive design framework—even optimizing the mode for accurate reporting of crime victimization?

This is somewhat related to the possibility of using centralized CATI. Use of a sample management system that can move cases from the field to telephone and vice versus, based on current outcomes, may be a challenging endeavor but one that may be able to increase the efficiency of data collection and increase response rates by incorporating what is learned about each case into statistical models that inform data collection.

- What other paradata can be collected that are informative of response errors, understanding field implementation, and cost optimization beyond what is available in the standard sample management system and interview software?

Using CHI for interviewer observations will provide more valuable paradata, but the most benefit can be expected from collecting paradata that are tailored to the NCVS. For example, building in measures that better identify whether the cues in the screening questions are read will help identify interviewers who need additional training and identifying observations that are associated with crime victimization may help adjust for nonresponse bias in the screener.

Many of the metrics analyzed in this report can be monitored on a daily basis to inform decisions during data collection. Furthermore, additional metrics can be constructed, tailored to the NCVS—whether they are designed paradata such as interviewer observations or derived metrics from computerized systems.

Particularly to help understand how the screening questions are administered in the field and how respondents approach them, it would be exceptionally useful to have recorded interviews (often referred to as Computer Audio Recorded Interviewing, or CARI). Coding schemes can then be devised to extract the useful aspects of the respondent-interviewer interaction for statistical analysis.

The screener and incident report structure may be reconsidered altogether, but if retained, further use may be made from the screening questions. The screener can be used to inform statistical models to sample individuals for incident reports or parts of incident reports, both in real-time, but even more feasible, across waves. Statistical methods have been evolving rapidly in recent years and it is becoming more plausible to implement a split questionnaire design to reduce respondent burden and increase reporting by reducing the length of the interview for respondents in the context of a large production survey. Furthermore, depending on how it is implemented, costs can be reduced (or conversely, precision of estimates increased) in a multiple imputation framework.

There is certainly reason to be concerned about the quality of the paradata used in these analyses. Across all three models for time (*Table 5-2*) the screening questions were completed significantly faster in the in-person mode (-1.180, -0.970, -0.696). This is counter to past research on interview pace differences between in-person and telephone, and may be due to how interviewers administer the NCVS screening questions and how that time is recorded. The questions are not part of the main interview and based on the qualitative interviews reported in Chapter 2, interviewers tend to know and sometimes administer these questions from memory. They may be doing the same to a lesser extent on the telephone. Based on the full data model in

Table 6-1, the in-person interviews were also associated with slightly lower likelihood of changing responses (OR=.96), despite the respondents' unfamiliarity with the instrument on the first interview (which tends to be in-person). Despite the statistical significance, this odds ratio does not seem to indicate a meaningful difference and rather supports a striking similarity in changing responses across modes, but may still suggest that interviewers tend to administer the screening questions from memory when at the doorstep.

Many important questions remain unanswered mostly because of the largely observational (nonexperimental) nature of the data. Mode of interview may have a substantial effect on reporting in the screener yet the choice of mode is confounded by the respondents' and interviewers' preferences and decisions. The effect of the rotating panel design with seven waves was analyzed, but had to rely on strong assumptions – either that the covariates in the model can account for differences between wave nonrespondents and respondents or that those who participated in all seven interviews behave similarly to those who do not. Yet the rotating panel design is a major design feature that seems to have a substantial effect on reporting crimes in the screener.

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APPENDICES

A. **NCS Crime Victimization Screening Questions**

NOTICE — Your report to the Census Bureau is **confidential** by law (U.S. Code 42, Sections 3789g and 3735). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM **NCS-1(X)**
(??-??)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
REDESIGN PHASE III
NCS-1(X) BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

PGM 2

Sample | **Control number**
PSU   Segment   CK. Serial ||| Ln

J

| NCS-1(X) |

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Field representative identification
201 Code   Name

2. Unit Status
202 1 ☐ Unit in sample the previous enumeration period — *Fill 3*
2 ☐ Unit in sample first time this period — *SKIP to 4*

3. Household Status — *Mark first box that applies.*
203 1 ☐ Same household interviewed the previous enumeration
2 ☐ Replacement household since the previous enumeration
3 ☐ Noninterview the previous enumeration
4 ☐ Other   *Specify*

4. Line number of household respondent
204
Go to page 2

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD

5. Special Place type code
205

6. Tenure
206 1 ☐ Owned or being bought   2 ☐ Rented for cash   3 ☐ No cash rent

7. Land Use
207 1 ☐ Urban   2 ☐ Rural

8. Farm Sales
208 x ☐ Item blank   1 ☐ $1,000 or more   2 ☐ Less than $1,000

9. Type of living quarters
Housing unit
209 1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 ☐ HU permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 ☐ HU in rooming house
5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added
6 ☐ Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added
7 ☐ HU not specified above — *Describe*

OTHER unit
8 ☐ Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
9 ☐ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
10 ☐ Unoccupied site for mobile home, trailer, or tent
11 ☐ Student quarters in college dormitory
12 ☐ OTHER unit not specified above   *Describe*

Use of telephone
10a. Location of phone — *Mark first box that applies.*
210 1 ☐ Phone in unit
2 ☐ Phone in common area (hallway, etc.)
3 ☐ Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.)
4 ☐ Work/office phone
5 ☐ No phone — *SKIP to 11a*
} *Fill 10b*

10b. Is phone interview acceptable?
211 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Refused to give number

TRANS. ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD — Cont.

11a. Number of housing units in structure
212 1 ☐ 1 — *SKIP to 12*   4 ☐ 4
2 ☐ 2   5 ☐ 5 - 9
3 ☐ 3   6 ☐ 10 +
7 ☐ Mobile home or trailer — *SKIP to 12*
8 ☐ Only OTHER units

11b. Direct outside access
213 1 ☐ Yes   3 ☐ Don't know
2 ☐ No   x ☐ Item blank

12. Household income
214 1 ☐ Less than $5,000   8 ☐ 20,000 - 24,999
2 ☐ 5,000 - 7,499   9 ☐ 25,000 - 29,999
3 ☐ 7,500 - 9,999   10 ☐ 30,000 - 34,999
4 ☐ 10,000 - 12,499   11 ☐ 35,000 - 39,999
5 ☐ 12,500 - 14,999   12 ☐ 40,000 - 49,999
6 ☐ 15,000 - 17,499   13 ☐ 50,000 - 74,999
7 ☐ 17,500 - 19,999   14 ☐ 75,000 and over

PGM 3

ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Proxy information — *Fill for all proxy interviews*

a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	**b.** Proxy respondent — Name, Line No.	**c.** Reason (Enter code)
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312

Codes for item 13c
1 — 12 - 13 years old and parent refused permission for self interview
2 — Physically/mentally unable to answer } FILL INTER COMM
3 — TA and won't return before closeout }

14. Type Z noninterview

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	**b.** Reason (Enter code)
313	314
315	316
317	318
319	320

Codes for item 14b
1 — Never available
2 — Refused
3 — Physically/mentally unable to answer — no proxy available } FILL INTER COMM
4 — TA and no proxy available
5 — Other
6 — Office use only

NOTES

▶ Complete 17–28 for each Line No. in 14a.

15a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER
321 _____ Total number

15b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age
322 _____ Total number
0 ☐ None

16. Crime Incident Reports filled
323 _____ Total number of NCS-2Xs filled
0 ☐ None

Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION

17. NAME (of household respondent)	18. Type of interview PGM 4	19. Line No.
Last First	401 1 □ Per. — Self-respondent 2 □ Tel — Self-respondent 3 □ Per. — Proxy } Other or □ Tel. — Proxy } never × □ Noninterview — Fill 15, 26 and 14 on cover page	402 Line No.

20. Relationship to reference person	21. Age last birthday	22a. Marital status THIS survey period	22b. Marital status LAST survey period	23. Sex	24. Armed Forces member	25. Education — highest grade	26. Education - complete that year?	27. Race	28. Hispanic origin
403 01 □ Husband 02 □ Wife 03 □ Son 04 □ Daughter 05 □ Father 06 □ Mother 07 □ Brother 08 □ Sister 09 □ Other relative 10 □ Nonrelative 11 □ Ref. person	404 Age	405 1 □ Married 2 □ Widowed 3 □ Divorced 4 □ Separated 5 □ Never married	406 1 □ Married 2 □ Widowed 3 □ Divorced 4 □ Separated 5 □ Never married 6 □ Not inter- viewed last survey period	407 1 □ M 2 □ F	408 1 □ Yes 2 □ No	409 Grade	410 1 □ Yes 2 □ No	411 1 □ White 2 □ Black 3 □ Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 □ Asian, Pacific Islander 5 □ Other	412 1 □ Yes 2 □ No

29. Date of interview ⟶ 501 | ___ | ___ | ___ |
                                                Month   Day   Year

PGM 5

30. Before we get to the crime questions, I'd like to ask you about some of YOUR usual activities. We have found that people with different lifestyles may be more or less likely to become victims of crime.

On average during the last 6 months, that is, since _____, 19__, how often have YOU gone shopping? For example at drug, clothing, grocery, hardware and convenience stores. (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes.)

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

502
1 □ Almost every day (or more frequently)
2 □ At least once a week
3 □ At least once a month
4 □ Less often
5 □ Never
6 □ Don't know

31. [On average, during the last 6 months,] how often have you spent the evening out away from home for work, school or entertainment (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes)?

Mark (X) the first category that applies

503
1 □ Almost every day (or more frequently)
2 □ At least once a week
3 □ At least once a month
4 □ Less often
5 □ Never
6 □ Don't know

32. [On average, during the last 6 months,] how often have you ridden public transportation (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes)?

Do not include school buses.

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

504
1 □ Almost every day (or more frequently)
2 □ At least once a week
3 □ At least once a month
4 □ Less often
5 □ Never
6 □ Don't know

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY -

33a. How long have you lived at this address? (Enter number of months OR years.)

505 _____ Months (1 — 11) - **SKIP to 33b**

OR

506 _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) - Fill Check Item A

CHECK ITEM A	How many years are entered in 33a?

□ 5 years or more — **SKIP to 34**
□ Less than 5 years — Ask 33b

33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 19__?

608 ___ Number of times

A-3

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

34. Does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?

| 530 | 1 | : Yes - *Go to 36* |
| | 2 | No *SKIP* to 36a |

PERSONAL — *Fill by observation.*
TELEPHONE — *Ask.*

35. Is there a sign on the premises or some other indication to the general public that a business is operated from this address?

| 531 | 1 ☐ Yes |
| | 2 ☐ No |

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ _____, 19____.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as —

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book —

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or calculator

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment —

(d) Things in your house — like a TV, stereo, or tools —

(e) Things outside your home such as a garden hose or lawn furniture —

(f) Things belonging to children in the household —

(g) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes —

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

MARK OR ASK

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 532 | 1 ☐ Yes **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No — *SKIP* to 37a |

36c. How many times?

| 533 | |
| | Number of times (36) |

37a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone —

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍

(a) Broken in or ATTEMPTED to break into your home by forcing a door or window, pushing past someone, jimmying a lock, cutting a screen, or entering through an open door or window?

(b) Has anyone illegally gotten in or tried to get into a garage, shed or storage room?

OR

(c) Illegally gotten in or tried to get into a hotel or motel room or vacation home where you were staying?

MARK OR ASK —

37b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 534 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No *SKIP* to 38 |

37c. How many times?

| 535 | |
| | Number of times (37) |

FORM NCS 1(X) 12-27-0??

Page 3

4

38. What was the TOTAL number of cars, vans, trucks, motorcycles, or other motor vehicles owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own.

536 | o ☐ None — *SKIP to 40a*
1 ☐ 1
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4 or more

39a. During the last 6 months (other than any incidents already mentioned) (was it/were any of them) —

(a) Stolen or used without permission?

(b) Did anyone steal any parts such as a tire, tape deck, hubcap or battery?

(c) Did anyone steal any gas from (it/them)?

OR

(d) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal any vehicle or parts attached to (it/them)?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK —
39b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

537 | ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
Describe above
☐ No — *SKIP to 40a*

39c. How many times?

538 |

Number of times (39)

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____, 19___, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you —

(a) At home including the porch or yard —

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home —

(c) At work or school —

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport —

(e) While riding in any vehicle —

(f) On the street or in a parking lot —

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting —

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK
40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

539 | ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
Describe above
☐ No — *SKIP to 41a*

40c. How many times?

540 |

Number of times (40)

Notes

FORM NCS-1(K)

A-5

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways *(Exclude telephone threats)* —

(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife —

(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick —

(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle —

(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

(e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack —

(f) Any face to face threats —

OR

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

Briefly describe incident(s) ⟶

MARK OR ASK —

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

541 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 42a

41c. How many times?

542 | _____ Number of times (41)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by *(Exclude telephone threats)* —

(a) Someone at work or school —

(b) A neighbor or friend —

(c) A relative or family member —

(d) Any other person you've met or known?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⟶

MARK OR ASK —

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

543 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 43a

42c. How many times?

544 | _____ Number of times (42)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned), have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by —

(a) Someone you didn't know before —

(b) A casual acquaintance —

OR

(c) Someone you know well?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⟶

MARK OR ASK -

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

545 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No **SKIP** to 44a

43c. How many times?

546 | _____ Number of times (43)

6

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

44a. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something (else) that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describe incident(s)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

547 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
Describe above

2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 45a

548 | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM B | Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK, **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549 | 1 ☐ Yes — Ask 44b
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 45a

44b. How many times?

550 | Number of times (44)

45a. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describe incident(s)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

551 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
Describe above

2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item D

552 | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM C | Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK, **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553 | 1 ☐ Yes — Ask 45b
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item D

45b. How many times?

554 | Number of times (45)

CHECK ITEM D | Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)

555 | 1 ☐ Telephone interview — **SKIP** to 46a

Personal interview — Mark all that apply.

2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12+, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present — Can't say who
9 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E | If self-response interview, **SKIP** to 46a.

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556 | 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom Interview taken not present

Page 6

FORM NCS-1 (HH)

A-7

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S VANDALISM QUESTIONS

46a. Now I'd like to ask about vandalism that may have been committed during the last 6 months against your household. Vandalism is the deliberate, intentional damage to or destruction of property. Examples are breaking windows, slashing tires, and painting graffiti on walls.

Since _____, 19____, has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household?

(EXCLUDE any damage done in conjunction with incidents already mentioned.)

| 557 | 1 ☐ Yes |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item G |

46b. What kind of property was damaged or destroyed in this/these act(s) of vandalism? Anything else?

Mark (X) all property that was damaged or destroyed by vandalism during reference period.

558	1 ☐ Motor vehicle (including parts)
	2 ☐ Bicycle (including parts)
	3 ☐ Mailbox
	4 ☐ House window/screen/door
	5 ☐ Yard or garden (trees, shrubs, fence, etc.)
	6 ☐ Furniture, other household goods
	7 ☐ Clothing
	8 ☐ Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)
	9 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⟋

46c. What kind of damage was done in this/these act(s) of vandalism? Anything else?

Mark (X) all kinds of damage by vandals that occurred during reference period.

559	1 ☐ Broken glass; window, windshield, glass in door, mirror
	2 ☐ Defaced; marred; graffiti, dirtied
	3 ☐ Burned; use of fire, heat or explosives
	4 ☐ Drove into or ran over with vehicle
	5 ☐ Other breaking or tearing
	6 ☐ Injured or killed animals
	7 ☐ Other *Specify* ⟋

46d. What was the total dollar amount of the damage caused by this/these act(s) of vandalism during the last 6 months? (Use repair costs if the property was repaired.)

(EXCLUDE any damage done in incidents already mentioned.)

| 560 | $ _____ 00 — **SKIP** to Check Item F |
| x ☐ Don't know |
| 0 ☐ No cost — **SKIP** to Check Item F |

46e. Was the damage under $100 or $100 or more?

(INCLUDE total amount for all incidents of vandalism during the last 6 months.)

561	1 ☐ Under $100
	2 ☐ $100 or more
	3 ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM F

If unsure, ASK : In the vandalism just mentioned, were you (was the respondent) attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you (the respondent) or another household member? (Other than any incidents(s) already mentioned?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⟋

_____

_____

_____

| 562 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item G |

46f. How many times?

| 563 | _____ Number of times (46) |

CHECK ITEM G

Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ None — Go to Check Item H

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 3	_____ Number of times (36)
(b) Screen Question, Item 37c, page 3	_____ Number of times (37)
(c) Screen Question, Item 39c, page 4	_____ Number of times (39)
(d) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 4	_____ Number of times (40)
(e) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 5	_____ Number of times (41)
(f) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 5	_____ Number of times (42)
(g) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 5	_____ Number of times (43)
(h) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 6	_____ Number of times (44)
(i) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 6	_____ Number of times (45)
(j) Vandalism Question, Item 46f, page 7	_____ Number of times (46)

If entry of 1 or more in any of the above, fill crime incident reports before marking Check Item H.

If none marked, go to Check Item H.

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

8

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S EMPLOYMENT AND HOME PROTECTION QUESTIONS

CHECK ITEM H Is the respondent 16 years or older?		☐ Yes — Ask 47a ☐ No — **SKIP** to 49

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)
(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

564 ☐ Yes — **SKIP** to 48a
2 ☐ No - Ask 47b

ASK OR VERIFY --

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

565 1 ☐ Yes · Ask 47c
2 ☐ No · **SKIP** to 49

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

566 1 ☐ Yes   Ask 48a
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 49

ASK OR VERIFY --

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW (Show flashcard)

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW · **Were you employed in the** (Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories) —

· Mark (X) only one category.

567

Medical Profession — As a —
1 ☐ Physician
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Technician
4 ☐ Other — Specify ..

Mental Health Services Field — Are your duties —
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other   Specify ___

Teaching Profession — Were you employed in a —
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other — Specify ..

Law Enforcement or Security Field — Were you employed as a —
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other — Specify ___

Retail Sales — Were you employed as a —
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other — Specify ___

Transportation Field — Were you employed as a —
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other — Specify ___
OR
27 ☐ **Something else** · Specify ___

ASK OR VERIFY —

48b. Is your job with (Read answer categories) —

568
1 ☐ **A private company, business, or individual for wages?**
2 ☐ The Federal government?
3 ☐ A State, county, or local government?
4 ☐ **Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?**

48c. While working at your job, do you work mostly in (Read answer categories)—

569
1 ☐ **A city?**
2 ☐ Suburban area?
3 ☐ **Rural area?**
4 ☐ Combination of any of these?

---

49. We're interested in finding out if people we talk to do anything in particular to keep thieves or intruders out of their homes.
Does your household have any special DEVICES such as dead bolt locks, electric timers for lights, or an alarm system? Do not include animals.

570
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

50a. Is there an organized neighborhood watch or citizens' protection group for your area?

571
1 ☐ Yes   Ask 50b
2 ☐ No .....   } **SKIP** to Check Item I
3 ☐ Don't know

50b. Do you, or does anyone in your household, take part?

572
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM I Is this the last household member to be interviewed?		☐ Yes — Ask or verify Control Card items. Then END interview. ☐ No — Ask or verify Control Card items. Then interview next household member.

FORM NCS-1(X)(...)

INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17. NAME	18. Type of Interview PGM 4	19. Line No.
Last First	[401] 1 ⃞ Per. — Self-respondent 2 ⃞ Tel. — Self-respondent 3 ⃞ Per. Proxy ⎫ Fill 13 on 4 ⃞ Tel. Proxy ⎭ cover page 6 ⃞ Noninterview — Fill 19–28 and 14 on cover page	[402] Line No.

20. Relationship to reference person	21. Age last birthday	22a. Marital status THIS survey period	22b. Marital status LAST survey period	23. Sex	24. Armed Forces member	25. Education – highest grade	26. Education - complete that year?	27. Race	28. Hispanic origin
[403] 01 ⃞ Husband 02 ⃞ Wife 03 ⃞ Son 04 ⃞ Daughter 05 ⃞ Father 06 ⃞ Mother 07 ⃞ Brother 08 ⃞ Sister 09 ⃞ Other relative 10 ⃞ Nonrelative 11 ⃞ Ref. person	[404] Age	[405] 1 ⃞ Married 2 ⃞ Widowed 3 ⃞ Divorced 4 ⃞ Separated 5 ⃞ Never married	[406] 1 ⃞ Married 2 ⃞ Widowed 3 ⃞ Divorced 4 ⃞ Separated 5 ⃞ Never married 6 ⃞ Not inter- viewed last survey period	[407] 1 ⃞ M 2 ⃞ F	[408] 1 ⃞ Yes 2 ⃞ No	[409] Grade	[410] 1 ⃞ Yes 2 ⃞ No	[411] 1 ⃞ White 2 ⃞ Black 3 ⃞ Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 ⃞ Asian, Pacific Islander 9 ⃞ Other	[412] 1 ⃞ Yes 2 ⃞ No

PGM 5

29. Date of interview ⟶ [501] ▢▢ ▢▢ ▢▢
Month Day Year

---

30. Before we get to the crime questions, I'd like to ask you
about some of YOUR usual activities. We have found that
people with different lifestyles may be more or less likely
to become victims of crime.

On average during the last 6 months, that is, since
_____ ___, 19___, how often have YOU
gone shopping? For example at drug, clothing,
grocery, hardware, and convenience stores. *(Read
answer categories until respondent answers yes.)*

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

[502] 1 ⃞ Almost every day (or more frequently)
2 ⃞ At least once a week
3 ⃞ At least once a month
4 ⃞ Less often
5 ⃞ Never
6 ⃞ Don't know

---

31. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have
you spent the evening out away from home for work,
school or entertainment *(Read answer categories until
respondent answers yes)?*

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

[503] 1 ⃞ Almost every day (or more frequently)
2 ⃞ At least once a week
3 ⃞ At least once a month
4 ⃞ Less often
5 ⃞ Never
6 ⃞ Don't know

---

32. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have
you ridden public transportation *(Read answer categories
until respondent answers yes)?*

Do not include school buses.

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

[504] 1 ⃞ Almost every day (or more frequently)
2 ⃞ At least once a week
3 ⃞ At least once a month
4 ⃞ Less often
5 ⃞ Never
6 ⃞ Don't know

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY

33a. How long have you lived at this address?
(Enter number of months OR years.)

[505] _____ Months (1 – 11) — **SKIP** to 33b

OR

[506] _____ Years (Round to nearest whole
year)   *Fill Check Item A*

**CHECK
ITEM A** How many years are entered in 33a?

⃞ 5 years or more · **SKIP** to 36a
⃞ Less than 5 years — Ask 33b

**33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last
5 years, that is, since _____ _____, 19___?**

[508] _____ Number of times

FORM NCS-1X 11-12-87 Page 9

10

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since ___ ___, 19 ___.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as —

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book —

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or calculator —

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment —

(d) Things in your house — like a TV, stereo, or tools —

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes —

OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK --

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

532   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened**
           Describe above
          2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 40a

36c. How many times?

533   Number of times (36)

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since ___ ___ 19 ___, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you —

(a) At home including the porch or yard—

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home —

(c) At work or school —

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport —

(e) While riding in any vehicle —

(f) On the street or in a parking lot —

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting —

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK --

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

539   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened**
           Describe above
          2 ☐ No   **SKIP** to 41a

40c. How many times?

540   Number of times (40)

A-11

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (Exclude telephone threats) —

Briefly describe incident(s) ↴

(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife —

(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick —

(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle —

(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking.

(e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack —

(f) Any face to face threats —

OR

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

MARK OR ASK —

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

541 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 42a

41c. How many times?

542 | _____ Number of times (41)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by (Exclude telephone threats) —

Briefly describe incident(s) ↴

(a) Someone at work or school —

(b) A neighbor or friend —

(c) A relative or family member —

(d) Any other person you've met or known?

MARK OR ASK —

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

543 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 43a

42c. How many times?

544 | _____ Number of times (42)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned), have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by —

Briefly describe incident(s) ↴

(a) Someone you didn't know before —

(b) A casual acquaintance —

OR

(c) Someone you know well?

MARK OR ASK —

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

545 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 44a

43c. How many times?

546 | _____ Number of times (43)

12

44a. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something (else) that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describes incident ↗

_____
_____
_____
_____

547	₁ ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above
	₂ ☐ No — **SKIP to 45a**

548						**OFFICE USE ONLY**
♦						

CHECK ITEM B — Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK, **Were you (was the respondent) attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you (the respondent) or another household member?**

549	₁ ☐ Yes — **Ask 44b**
	₂ ☐ No — **SKIP to 45a**

44b. How many times?

550	
	Number of times (44)

45a. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describes incident ↗

_____
_____
_____
_____

551	₁ ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above
	₂ ☐ No — **SKIP to** Check Item G

552						**OFFICE USE ONLY**
♦						

CHECK ITEM C — Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK, **Were you (was the respondent) attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you (the respondent) or another household member?**

553	₁ ☐ Yes — **Ask 45b**
	₂ ☐ No — **SKIP to** Check Item G

45b. How many times?

554	
	Number of times (45)

CHECK ITEM D — Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)

555 ₁ ☐ Telephone interview — **SKIP to** Check Item G

Personal interview — Mark all that apply

₂ ☐ No one besides respondent present
₃ ☐ Respondent's spouse
₄ ☐ HHLD member(s) 12 +, not spouse
₆ ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
₅ ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
₇ ☐ Someone was present — Can't say who
₉ ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E — If self-response interview, **SKIP to** Check Item G.

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556 ₁ ☐ Yes
₂ ☐ No
₃ ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G — Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ None — Go to Check Item H

(a) Screen Question, Item 38c, page 10 — _____ Number of times (38)

(b) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 10 — _____ Number of times (40)

(c) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 11 — _____ Number of times (41)

(d) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 11 — _____ Number of times (42)

(e) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 11 — _____ Number of times (43)

(f) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 12 — _____ Number of times (44)

(g) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 12 — _____ Number of times (45)

If entry of 1 or more in any of the above, fill crime incident reports before marking Check Item H.

If none marked, go to Check Item H.

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H	Is the respondent 18 years or older?	[ ] Yes — *Ask 47a* [ ] No — *SKIP to Check Item I*

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

`564` 1 [ ] Yes · *SKIP to 48a*
2 [ ] No · *Ask 47b*

ASK OR VERIFY --

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

`565` 1 [ ] Yes – *Ask 47c*
2 [ ] No -- *SKIP to Check Item I*

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

`566` 1 [ ] Yes — *Ask 48a*
2 [ ] No — *SKIP to Check Item I*

ASK OR VERIFY —

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories)* —

Mark (X) only one category.

`567`

Medical Profession — As a —
1 [ ] Physician
2 [ ] Nurse
3 [ ] Technician
4 [ ] Other — *Specify* _____

Mental Health Services Field — Are your duties —
5 [ ] Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 [ ] Custodial care
7 [ ] Other — *Specify* _____

Teaching Profession — Were you employed in a —
8 [ ] Preschool
9 [ ] Elementary
10 [ ] Junior high or middle school
11 [ ] High school
12 [ ] College or university
13 [ ] Technical or industrial school
14 [ ] Special education facility
15 [ ] Other — *Specify* _____

Law Enforcement or Security Field — Were you employed as a —
16 [ ] Law enforcement officer
17 [ ] Prison or jail guard
18 [ ] Security guard
19 [ ] Other — *Specify* _____

Retail Sales — Were you employed as a —
20 [ ] Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 [ ] Gas station attendant
22 [ ] Bartender
23 [ ] Other *Specify* _____

Transportation Field — Were you employed as a —
24 [ ] Bus driver
25 [ ] Taxi cab driver
26 [ ] Other — *Specify* _____

OR

27 [ ] **Something else** — *Specify* _____

ASK OR VERIFY --

48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories)* —

`568` 1 [ ] A private company, business, or individual for wages?
2 [ ] The Federal government?
3 [ ] A State, county, or local government?
4 [ ] Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?

48c. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories)* —

`569` 1 [ ] A city?
2 [ ] Suburban area?
3 [ ] Rural area?
4 [ ] Combination of any of these?

CHECK ITEM I	Is this the last household member to be interviewed?	[ ] Yes — END interview. [ ] No Interview next household member.

14

INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17.
NAME

Last

First

401
1 ☐ Per. — Self respondent
2 ☐ Tel. — Self respondent
3 ☐ Per. — Proxy } Fill 13 on cover page
4 ☐ Tel. — Proxy }
5 ☐ Noninterview — Fill 19–28 and 14 on cover page

19.
Line No.
402

Closed No.

20. Relationship to reference person	21. Age last birthday	22a. Marital status THIS survey period	22b. Marital status LAST survey period	23. Sex	24. Armed Forces member	25. Education – highest grade	26. Education – complete that year?	27. Race	28. Hispanic origin
403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412
01 ☐ Husband		1 ☐ Married	1 ☐ Married	1 ☐ M	1 ☐ Yes		1 ☐ Yes	1 ☐ White	1 ☐ Yes
02 ☐ Wife		2 ☐ Widowed	2 ☐ Widowed	2 ☐ F	2 ☐ No	Grade	2 ☐ No	2 ☐ Black	2 ☐ No
03 ☐ Son	Age	3 ☐ Divorced	3 ☐ Divorced					3 ☐ Amer. Indian, Aleut, eskimo	
04 ☐ Daughter		4 ☐ Separated	4 ☐ Separated						
05 ☐ Father		5 ☐ Never married	5 ☐ Never married					4 ☐ Asian, Pacific Islander	
06 ☐ Mother			6 ☐ Not inter- viewed last survey period					5 ☐ Other	
07 ☐ Brother									
08 ☐ Sister									
09 ☐ Other relative									
10 ☐ Nonrelative									
11 ☐ Ref. person									

PGM 5

29. Date of Interview ────────→

601			
	Month	Day	Year

30. Before we get to the crime questions, I'd like to ask you about some of YOUR usual activities. We have found that people with different lifestyles may be more or less likely to become victims of crime.

On average during the last 6 months, that is, since _____ _____, 19____, how often have YOU gone shopping? For example at drug, clothing, grocery, hardware, and convenience stores *(Read answer categories until respondent answers yes.)*

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

502	1 ☐ Almost every day (or more frequently)
	2 ☐ At least once a week
	3 ☐ At least once a month
	4 ☐ Less often
	5 ☐ Never
	6 ☐ Don't know

31. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have you spent the evening out away from home for work, school or entertainment *(Read answer categories until respondent answers yes?*

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

503	1 ☐ Almost every day (or more frequently)
	2 ☐ At least once a week
	3 ☐ At least once a month
	4 ☐ Less often
	5 ☐ Never
	6 ☐ Don't know

32. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have you ridden public transportation *(Read answer categories until respondent answers yes)?*

Do not include school buses.

Mark (X) the first category that applies.

504	1 ☐ Almost every day (or more frequently)
	2 ☐ At least once a week
	3 ☐ At least once a month
	4 ☐ Less often
	5 ☐ Never
	6 ☐ Don't know

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY –
33a. How long have you lived at this address?
(Enter number of months OR years.)

505	_____ Months (1 – 11) – **SKIP to 33b**
	OR
506	_____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) – Fill Check Item A

CHECK ITEM A How many years are entered in 33a?

☐ 5 years or more   **SKIP** to 36a
☐ Less than 5 years   *Ask 33b*

33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____ _____ ____, 19____ ?

506	_____ Number of times

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ ___ , 19___.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as —

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book —

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or calculator —

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment —

(d) Things in your house — like a TV, stereo, or tools —

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes —

OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

MARK OR ASK —

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

Briefly describe incident(s) 7

```
532  □ Yes — What happened?
              Describe above
        2  □ No — SKIP to 40a
```

36c. How many times?

```
533
        Number of times (36)
```

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____ ___ _____ , 19___ , were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you —

(a) At home including the porch or yard—

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home —

(c) At work or school —

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport —

(e) While riding in any vehicle —

(f) On the street or in a parking lot —

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting —

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

MARK OR ASK —

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

Briefly describe incident(s) 7

```
539  1 □ Yes — What happened?
                Describe above
        2 □ No — SKIP to 41a
```

40c. How many times?

```
540
        Number of times (40)
```

16

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways *(Exclude telephone threats)* —

Briefly describe incident(s) ⌐

(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife —

(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick —

(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle —

(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

(e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack —

(f) Any face to face threats —

OR

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

MARK OR ASK —

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 541 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above. |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 42a |

41c. How many times?

| 542 | Number of times (41) |

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by *(Exclude telephone threats)* —

Briefly describe incident(s) ⌐

(a) Someone at work or school —

(b) A neighbor or friend —

(c) A relative or family member —

(d) Any other person you've met or known?

MARK OR ASK —

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 543 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above. |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 43a |

42c. How many times?

| 544 | Number of times (42) |

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned), have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by —

Briefly describe incident(s) ⌐

(a) Someone you didn't know before —

(b) A casual acquaintance —

OR

(c) Someone you know well?

MARK OR ASK —

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 545 | 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above. |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 44a |

43c. How many times?

| 546 | Number of times (43) |

FORM NCS-1

44a. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something (else) that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describes incident

547 1 ☐ Yes **What happened?** *Describe above*

2 ☐ No - **SKIP** to 45a

548
x | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM B Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549 1 ☐ Yes — Ask 44b

2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 45a

44b. How many times?

550

Number of times (44)

45a. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describes incident

551 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*

2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item D

552
← | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM C Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553 1 ☐ Yes Ask 45b

2 ☐ No **SKIP** to Check Item D

45b. How many times?

554

Number of times (45)

CHECK ITEM D Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)

555 1 ☐ Telephone interview — **SKIP** to Check Item G

Personal interview — Mark all that apply.

2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12 +, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present — Can't say who
8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E If self-response interview, **SKIP** to Check Item G.

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ None Go to Check Item H

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 15 _____ Number of times (36)

(b) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 15 _____ Number of times (40)

(c) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 16 _____ Number of times (41)

(d) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 16 _____ Number of times (42)

(e) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 16 _____ Number of times (43)

(f) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 17 _____ Number of times (44)

(g) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 17 _____ Number of times (45)

If entry of 1 or more in any of the above, fill crime incident reports before marking Check Item H. If none marked, go to Check Item H.

18

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H	Is the respondent 16 years or older?	☐ Yes — Ask 47a ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item I

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

594 · ☐ Yes — **SKIP** to 48a
2 ☐ No — Ask 47b

ASK OR VERIFY —

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

595 1 ☐ Yes · Ask 47c
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item I

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

596 1 ☐ Yes — Ask 48a
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item I

ASK OR VERIFY —

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW — **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories!* —

Mark (X) only one category.

597

Medical Profession — As a —
1 ☐ Physician
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Technician
4 ☐ Other — *Specify* _____

Mental Health Services Field — Are your duties
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other — *Specify* _____

Teaching Profession — Were you employed in a
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other — *Specify* _____

Law Enforcement or Security Field — Were you employed as a —
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other — *Specify* _____

Retail Sales — Were you employed as a —
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other — *Specify* _____

Transportation Field — Were you employed as
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other — *Specify* _____

OR

27 ☐ **Something else** *Specify* _____

ASK OR VERIFY —

48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories!* —

558 1 ☐ A private company, business, or individual for wages?
2 ☐ The Federal government?
3 ☐ A State, county, or local government?
4 ☐ Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?

48c. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories)* —

569 1 ☐ A city?
2 ☐ Suburban area?
3 ☐ Rural area?
4 ☐ Combination of any of these?

CHECK ITEM I	Is this the last household member to be interviewed?	☐ Yes — END interview. ☐ No — Interview next household member

INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17. NAME	18. Type of interview PGM 4	19. Line No.
Last First	401 1 ☐ Per. — Self-respondent 2 ☐ Tel. — Self-respondent 3 ☐ Per.　Proxy ⎫ FW 13 or 4 ☐ Tel.　Proxy ⎭ cover page 5 ☐ Noninterview — Fill 19, 28 and 14 on cover page	402 Line No.

20. Relationship to reference person	21. Age last birthday	22a. Marital status THIS survey period	22b. Marital status LAST survey period	23. Sex	24. Armed Forces member	25. Education — highest grade	26. Education – complete that year?	27. Race	28. Hispanic origin
403 01 ☐ Husband 02 ☐ Wife 03 ☐ Son 04 ☐ Daughter 05 ☐ Father 06 ☐ Mother 07 ☐ Brother 08 ☐ Sister 09 ☐ Other relative 10 ☐ Nonrelative 11 ☐ Ref. person	404 Age	405 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married	406 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married 6 ☐ Not inter- viewed last survey period	407 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	408 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	409 Grade	410 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	411 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black 3 ☐ Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 ☐ Asian, Pacific Islander 5 ☐ Other	412 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

	PGM 6
29. Date of Interview ⟶	501 ☐☐ ── ☐☐ ┆┆┆┆ 　　Month　　Day　　Year

30. Before we get to the crime questions, I'd like to ask you about some of YOUR usual activities. We have found that people with different lifestyles may be more or less likely to become victims of crime. On average during the last 6 months, that is, since _____ _____, 19____, how often have YOU gone shopping? For example at drug, clothing, grocery, hardware, and convenience stores. (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes.) *Mark (X) the first category that applies.*	502　1 ☐ Almost every day (or more frequently) 　　2 ☐ At least once a week 　　3 ☐ At least once a month 　　4 ☐ Less often 　　5 ☐ Never 　　6 ☐ Don't know
31. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have you spent the evening out away from home for work, school or entertainment (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes)? *Mark (X) the first category that applies.*	503　1 ☐ Almost every day (or more frequently) 　　2 ☐ At least once a week 　　3 ☐ At least once a month 　　4 ☐ Less often 　　5 ☐ Never 　　6 ☐ Don't know
32. (On average, during the last 6 months,) how often have you ridden public transportation (Read answer categories until respondent answers yes)? Do not include school buses. *Mark (X) the first category that applies.*	504　1 ☐ Almost every day (or more frequently) 　　2 ☐ At least once a week 　　3 ☐ At least once a month 　　4 ☐ Less often 　　5 ☐ Never 　　6 ☐ Don't know
If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY — **33a. How long have you lived at this address?** (Enter number of months OR years.)	505 ── . ── Months (1 - 11)　**SKIP** to 33b 　　　　OR 506 ── Years (Round to nearest whole year) — *Fill Check Item A*
CHECK ITEM A　How many years are entered in 33a?	☐ 5 years or more — **SKIP** to 35a ☐ Less than 5 years — Ask 33b
33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____ _____, 19____?	508 ── Number of times

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since ___ ___ ___, 19___.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as —

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book —

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or calculator —

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment —

(d) Things in your house — like a TV, stereo, or tools —

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or cassette tapes —

OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⁊

_____

MARK OR ASK —

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

532   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*

2 ☐ No   **SKIP to 40a**

36c. How many times?

533

Number of times (36)

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since ___ ___, 19___, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you —

(a) At home including the porch or yard—

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home —

(c) At work or school —

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport —

(e) While riding in any vehicle —

(f) On the street or in a parking lot —

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting —

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or attempt to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⁊

_____

MARK OR ASK —

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

539   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** *Describe above*

2 ☐ No   **SKIP to 41a**

40c. How many times?

540

Number of times (40)

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways (Exclude telephone threats) —

Briefly describe incident(s) ⇗

_____

(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife —

(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick —

(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle —

(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

(e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack —

(f) Any face to face threats —

OR

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

MARK OR ASK —
41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

541   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
     Describe above
   2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 42a

41c. How many times?

542   _____
     Number of times (41)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by (Exclude telephone threats) —

Briefly describe incident(s) ⇗

(a) Someone at work or school —

(b) A neighbor or friend —

(c) A relative or family member —

(d) Any other person you've met or known?

MARK OR ASK —
42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

543   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
     Describe above
   2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 43a

42c. How many times?

544   _____
     Number of times (42)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned), have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by —

Briefly describe incident(s) ⇗

(a) Someone you didn't know before —

(b) A casual acquaintance —

OR

(c) Someone you know well?

MARK OR ASK
43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

545   1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?**
     Describe above
   2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 44a

43c. How many times?

546   _____
     Number of times (43)

22

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

44a. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something (else) that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describes incident

547 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above.
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 45a

548 _____ **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM B Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549 1 ☐ Yes — **Ask 44b**
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to 45a

44b. How many times?

550 _____ Number of times (44)

45a. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (Other than any incidents already mentioned.)

Briefly describes incident

551 1 ☐ Yes — **What happened?** Describe above.
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item D

552 _____ **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM C Look at 45a. If unsure. ASK. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553 1 ☐ Yes — **Ask 45b**
2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item D

45b. How many times?

554 _____ Number of times (45)

CHECK ITEM D Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)

555 1 ☐ Telephone interview — **SKIP** to Check Item G
Personal Interview — Mark all that apply.
2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12 +, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present — Can't say who
8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E If self-response interview, **SKIP** to Check Item G.

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

668 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ None — Go to Check Item H

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 20   _____ Number of times (36)

(b) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 20   _____ Number of times (40)

(c) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 21   _____ Number of times (41)

(d) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 21   _____ Number of times (42)

(e) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 21   _____ Number of times (43)

(f) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 22   _____ Number of times (44)

(g) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 22   _____ Number of times (45)

If entry of 1 or more in any of the above, fill crime incident reports before marking Check Item H. If none marked, go to Check Item H.

Page 22

FORM NCS-1 (11-8-)

A-23

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H — Is the respondent 16 years or older?

☐ Yes — *Ask 47a*
☐ No - **SKIP** to Check Item I

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

| 554 | 1 ☐ Yes — **SKIP** to 48a |
| | 2 ☐ No — *Ask 47b* |

ASK OR VERIFY

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

| 555 | 1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 47c* |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item I |

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

| 556 | 1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 48a* |
| | 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** to Check Item I |

ASK OR VERIFY

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories)* —

Mark (X) only one category.

557	**Medical Profession — As a —**
	1 ☐ Physician
	2 ☐ Nurse
	3 ☐ Technician
	4 ☐ Other Specify ____

Mental Health Services Field — Are your duties —
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other — Specify ____

Teaching Profession — Were you employed in a —
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other   Specify ____

Law Enforcement or Security Field — Were you employed as a —
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other — Specify ____

Retail Sales — Were you employed as a —
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other — Specify ____

Transportation Field — Were you employed as a —
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other — Specify ____

OR

27 ☐ **Something else**   Specify ____

ASK OR VERIFY —

48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories)* —

558	1 ☐ A private company, business, or individual for wages?
	2 ☐ The Federal government?
	3 ☐ A State, county, or local government?
	4 ☐ Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?

48c. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories)* —

559	1 ☐ A city?
	2 ☐ Suburban area?
	3 ☐ Rural area?
	4 ☐ Combination of any of these?

CHECK ITEM I — Is this the last household member to be interviewed?

☐ Yes — *END interview.*
☐ No — *Interview next household member.*

FORM NCS-10A (9-27-89)

B. **NCVS Crime Victimization Screening Questions**

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
NCVS-1 BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

N C V S 1

BEFORE INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD

Control number

PSU	Segment/Suffix	Sample designation/Suffix	Serial/ Suffix	HH No.	Spinoff Indicator

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Field representative identification

Code	Name
201	

2. Unit status

202
1 ☐ Unit in sample the previous enumeration period – *Fill 3*
2 ☐ Unit in sample first time this period – **SKIP** *to 4*

3. Household status – *Mark first box that applies.*

203
1 ☐ Same household <u>interviewed</u> the previous enumeration
2 ☐ Replacement household since the previous enumeration
3 ☐ Noninterview the previous enumeration
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

4. Line number of household respondent

204 _____ Go to page 2

AFTER INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD

5. Group Quarters (GQ) type code

205 _____

6. Tenure *(cc item 8a)*

206 1 ☐ Owned or being bought   2 ☐ Rented for cash   3 ☐ No cash rent

7. Land use *(cc item 9)*

207 1 ☐ Urban   2 ☐ Rural

8. Farm sales *(cc item 10)*

208 x ☐ Item blank   1 ☐ $1,000 or more   2 ☐ Less than $1,000

9. Type of living quarters *(cc items 11c and 11d)*
Housing unit

209
1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 ☐ HU permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 ☐ HU in rooming house
5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added
6 ☐ Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added
7 ☐ HU not specified above – *Describe* _____

OTHER unit
8 ☐ Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
9 ☐ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
10 ☐ Unoccupied site for mobile home, trailer, or tent
11 ☐ Student quarters in college dormitory
12 ☐ OTHER unit not specified above – *Describe* _____

Use of telephone *(cc item 26a and b)*

10a. Location of phone – *Mark first box that applies.*

210
1 ☐ Phone in unit . . . .
2 ☐ Phone in common area (hallway, etc.) . . . .
3 ☐ Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.) . . } *Fill 10b*
4 ☐ Work/office phone . . . .
5 ☐ No phone – **SKIP** *to 11a*

10b. Is phone interview acceptable? *(cc item 26d)*

211 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Refused to give number

11a. Number of housing units in structure *(cc item 27a)*

212
1 ☐ 1 – **SKIP** *to 11c*   4 ☐ 4   7 ☐ Mobile home/trailer –
2 ☐ 2   5 ☐ 5-9   **SKIP** *to 11c*
3 ☐ 3   6 ☐ 10+   8 ☐ Only OTHER units

11b. Direct outside access *(cc item 27b)*

213 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ DK   x ☐ Item blank

11c. Restricted access *(cc item 27c)*

222 Gated or walled community   1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   x ☐ Item blank
223 Building with restricted access 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   x ☐ Item blank

AFTER INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD – Cont.

12a. Household Income *(cc item 28)*

214
1 ☐ Less than $5,000   6 ☐ 15,000 – 17,499   11 ☐ 35,000 – 39,999
2 ☐ $5,000 – 7,499   7 ☐ 17,500 – 19,999   12 ☐ 40,000 – 49,999
3 ☐ 7,500 – 9,999   8 ☐ 20,000 – 24,999   13 ☐ 50,000 – 74,999
4 ☐ 10,000 – 12,499   9 ☐ 25,000 – 29,999   14 ☐ 75,000 and over
5 ☐ 12,500 – 14,999   10 ☐ 30,000 – 34,999

12b. College/University *(cc item 8b)*

218 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No

12c. Public Housing *(cc item 8c)*

219 x ☐ Item blank   1 ☐ Yes (public housing)   2 ☐ No (not public housing)

12d. Manager Verification of Public Housing *(cc item 8d)*

220 x ☐ Item blank
Able to verify
1 ☐ Public housing
2 ☐ Not public housing
Unable to verify
3 ☐ CATI/Telephone
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

12e. American Indian Reservation or American Indian Lands
(cc item 8e)

221 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No

ITEMS FILLED DURING AND/OR AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Proxy information – *Fill for all proxy interviews*

a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	**b.** Proxy respondent Name	Line No.	**c.** Reason (Enter code)
301		302	303
304		305	306
307		308	309
310		311	312

Codes for item 13c
1– 12–13 years old and parent refused permission for self interview
2– Physically/mentally unable to answer |
3– TA and won't return before closeout | *FILL INTER-COMM*

14. Type Z noninterview

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	**b.** Reason (Enter code)	Codes for item 14b
313	314	1 – Never available
315	316	2 – Refused . . . . .
317	318	3 – Physically/ mentally unable to answer—no proxy available
319	320	4 – TA and no proxy available

Codes for item 14b
1 – Never available ⎫
2 – Refused . . . . . ⎬
3 – Physically/ mentally unable to answer—no proxy available ⎪ *FILL INTER-COMM*
4 – TA and no proxy available ⎪
5 – Other . . . . . . ⎭
6 – Office use only

▶ *Complete 17—28 for each Line No. in 14a*

15a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER

321 _____ Total number

15b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age

322 _____ Total number   0 ☐ None

15c. Number of Type Z noninterview household members 12 years of age and OVER

332 _____ Total number   0 ☐ None

15d. Crime Incident Reports filled

323 _____ Total number of NCVS-2s filled   0 ☐ None

16. Changes in Household Composition *(cc item 25a)*

a. Line No.	**b.** Reason *(Enter code)*	
324	325	*Only transcribe changes discovered during the current enumeration*
326	327	
328	329	
330	331	

Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17. NAME (of household respondent)	18. Type of interview	19. Line No.
Last First	401 1 ☐ Per. – Self-respondent 2 ☐ Tel. – Self-respondent 3 ☐ Per. – Proxy ⎫ 4 ☐ Tel. – Proxy ⎭ *Fill 13 on cover page*	402 _____ Line No.

AFTER INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD

20. (cc 13b) Relationship to reference person	21. (cc 17) Age last birthday	22a. (cc 18) Marital status THIS survey period	22b. (From previous enumeration) Marital status LAST survey period	23. (cc 19) Sex	24. (cc 20) Armed Forces member	25. (cc 21) Educational attainment	26. (cc 22) Attending school	27. (cc 23) His-panic origin	28. (cc 24) Race *Mark (X) all that apply.*
403 01 ☐ Husband 02 ☐ Wife 03 ☐ Son 04 ☐ Daughter 05 ☐ Father 06 ☐ Mother 07 ☐ Brother 08 ☐ Sister 09 ☐ Other relative 10 ☐ Nonrelative 11 ☐ Ref. person	404 _____ Age	405 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married	406 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married 6 ☐ Not inter-viewed last survey period	407 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	408 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	409 _____ Highest level completed	411 0 ☐ Regular school 1 ☐ College/University 2 ☐ Trade school 3 ☐ Vocational school 4 ☐ None of the above schools	413 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	412 ★ 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black/African American 3 ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native 4 ☐ Asian 5 ☐ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ _____

29. Date of interview ⟶ | 501 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Month — Day — Year

MOBILITY QUESTIONS

Before we got to the crime questions, I have some questions that are helpful in studying where and why crimes occur.

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY –

33a. How long have you lived at this address?
(Enter number of months OR years.)

505 _____ Months (1-11) – **SKIP** *to 33b*

OR

506 _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) – *Fill Check Item A*

CHECK ITEM A How many years are entered in 33a?
☐ 5 years or more – **SKIP** *to 34*
☐ Less than 5 years – *Ask 33b*

33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 20 ___?

508 _____ Number of times

BUSINESS OPERATED FROM SAMPLE ADDRESS

34. Does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?

530 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to 35*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 36a*

PERSONAL – *Fill by observation.*
TELEPHONE – *Ask.*
35. Is there a sign on the premises or some other indication to the general public that a business is operated from this address?

531 1 ☐ Yes (Recognizable business)
2 ☐ No (Unrecognizable business)

B-3

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ _____, 20 ____.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as –

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book –

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or cellphone –

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment –

(d) Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools –

(e) Things outside your home such as a garden hose or lawn furniture –

(f) Things belonging to children in the household –

(g) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs –

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 532 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 37a |

36c. How many times?

| 533 | _____ |
| | Number of times (36c) |

37a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone –

(a) Broken in or ATTEMPTED to break into your home by forcing a door or window, pushing past someone, jimmying a lock, cutting a screen, or entering through an open door or window?

(b) Has anyone illegally gotten in or tried to get into a garage, shed, or storage room?

OR

(c) Illegally gotten in or tried to get into a hotel or motel room or vacation home where you were staying?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

37b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 534 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 38 |

37c. How many times?

| 535 | _____ |
| | Number of times (37c) |

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

38. What was the TOTAL number of cars, vans, trucks, motorcycles, or other motor vehicles owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own.

536
- 0 ☐ None – *SKIP* to 40a
- 1 ☐ 1
- 2 ☐ 2
- 3 ☐ 3
- 4 ☐ 4 *or more*

39a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) (was the vehicle/were any of the vehicles) –

(a) Stolen or used without permission?

(b) Did anyone steal any parts such as a tire, car stereo, hubcap, or battery?

(c) Did anyone steal any gas from (it/them)?

OR

(d) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal any vehicle or parts attached to (it/them)?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⟋

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

39b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

537
- 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
- 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 40a

39c. How many times?

538 _____
Number of times (39c)

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____, 20 ___, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you –

(a) At home including the porch or yard –

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home –

(c) At work or school –

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport –

(e) While riding in any vehicle –

(f) On the street or in a parking lot –

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting –

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⟋

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

539
- 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
- 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 41a

40c. How many times?

540 _____
Number of times (40c)

FORM NCVS-1 (8-16-2004)

B-5

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

   (a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife –

   (b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick –

   (c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle –

   (d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

   (e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack –

   (f) Any face to face threats –

   OR

   (g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

   541   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

           2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 42a

41c. How many times?

   542 _____
   Number of times (41c)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

   (a) Someone at work or school –

   (b) A neighbor or friend –

   (c) A relative or family member –

   (d) Any other person you've met or known?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

   543   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

           2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 43a

42c. How many times?

   544 _____
   Number of times (42c)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by –

   (a) Someone you didn't know before –

   (b) A casual acquaintance –

   OR

   (c) Someone you know well?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

   545   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

           2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 44a

43c. How many times?

   546 _____
   Number of times (43c)

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

44a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?

Briefly describe incident(s) ☞

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

547   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?**
         Describe above
     2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 45a

548 | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**
*

CHECK ITEM B   Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened,** or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that **belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549   1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 44b*
     2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 45a

44b. How many times?

550 _____
       Number of times (44b)

45a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?

Briefly describe incident(s) ☞

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

551   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?**
         Describe above
     2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to INTRO 1 at top of page 7

552 | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**
*

CHECK ITEM C   Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened,** or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that **belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553   1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 45b*
     2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to INTRO 1 at top of page 7

45b. How many times?

554 _____
       Number of times (45b)

NOTES

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S IDENTITY THEFT QUESTIONS

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – *Read introduction.*

INTRO 1: The next few questions are related to identity theft. They refer to episodes of identity theft discovered by you or anyone in your household during the last 6 months.

45c. Since _____ , 20 _____ , have you or anyone in your household discovered that someone –

(a) **Used or attempted to use any existing credit cards or credit card numbers without permission to place charges on an account?** . . . .

`107` 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(b) **Used or attempted to use any existing accounts other than a credit card account – for example, a wireless telephone account, bank account or debit/check cards – without the account holder's permission to run up charges or to take money from accounts?** . . . .

`108` 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(c) **Used or attempted to use personal information without permission to obtain NEW credit cards or loans, run up debts, open other accounts, or otherwise commit theft, fraud, or some other crime?** . . . .

`109` 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM C1   Look at 45c. How many times is box 1 (Yes) marked in 45c?

1 ☐ None (no entries of Yes) – **SKIP** to Check Item D
2 ☐ One or more times – *Ask 45d*

45d. Was the misuse of – (the credit card account(s)/any existing account(s) other than credit cards/personal information or new account(s)) one episode or more than one episode of identity theft?

`110` 1 ☐ One – **SKIP** to 45g
2 ☐ More than one

45e. Did these episodes of identify theft occur separately or at the same time?

`111` 1 ☐ Separately
2 ☐ At the same time – **SKIP** to 45g

45f. Which episode of identity theft was most recently discovered?

`112` 1 ☐ Existing credit cards
2 ☐ Existing accounts other than a credit card
3 ☐ Personal information to obtain new accounts

INTRO 2: The following questions refer only to the most recent discovery of identity theft by you or anyone in your household.

45g. How did you become aware of the identity theft?

Mark (X) all that apply.

`113` 1 ☐ Block was placed on a credit card or other existing account
2 ☐ Money missing from account or charges placed on an account
3 ☐ Contacted by a credit bureau, collection agency, credit card company or other company about late/unpaid bills
4 ☐ Contacted by a bank
5 ☐ Noticed that a credit card, check book, etc. was missing
6 ☐ Notified by a law enforcement agency
7 ☐ Denied credit or a loan
8 ☐ Noticed an error in a credit report
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ⇗

_____

45h. What was the total dollar amount of the credit, loans, cash, services, and anything else the person obtained while misusing (the credit card account(s)/any existing accounts other than credit cards/personal information or new account(s))?

`114` $ _____ .00 Amount taken
x ☐ Don't know
0 ☐ None

45i. Has the misuse of – (the credit card account(s)/any existing accounts other than credit cards/personal information or new account(s)) stopped (e.g. you or a household member closed a checking account)?

`115` 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

45j. Is the misuse of – (the credit card account(s)/any existing accounts other than credit cards/personal information or new account(s)) still causing problems for you or any other household member? For example, are you still spending time clearing up credit accounts or your credit report?

`116` 1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** to 45l
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S IDENTITY THEFT QUESTIONS

45k. How much time did it take to resolve ALL PROBLEMS associated with the misuse of – (the credit card account(s)/any existing account(s) other than credit cards/personal information or new account(s)) after the misuse was discovered?

Less than one month:

117 _____ Days

OR

1 – 6 Months:

118 _____ Months

x ☐ Don't know days or months

45l. As a result of (any of) the misuse of (the credit card account(s)/any existing account(s) other than credit cards/personal information or new account(s)) discovered in the last 6 months, have you or anyone in your household . . .

(Read answer categories 1–10)

Mark (X) all that apply.

119
1 ☐ Been turned down for a loan?
2 ☐ Had banking problems?
3 ☐ Had problems with credit card accounts?
4 ☐ Had phone or utilities cut off or been denied new service?
5 ☐ Had to pay higher interest rates on credit cards, loans, etc.
6 ☐ Been turned down for insurance or had to pay higher rates?
7 ☐ Been contacted by a debt collector or creditor?
8 ☐ Been the subject of a civil suit or judgment?
9 ☐ Been the subject of a criminal investigation, warrant, proceeding, or conviction?
10 ☐ Had some other problems?– *Specify* 🖎

_____

11 ☐ No problems

CHECK ITEM C2 Briefly summarize the identity theft that occurred against the respondent or another household member.

_____

_____

_____

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S CHECK ITEMS D AND E

CHECK ITEM D Who besides the respondent was present when the screen questions were asked? *(If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)*

555
1 ☐ Telephone interview – **SKIP** to 46a
   Personal interview – *Mark all that apply.*
2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12+, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present – Can't say who
8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E If self-response interview, **SKIP** to 46a

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

46a. Now I'd like to ask about ALL acts of vandalism that may have been committed during the last 6 months against YOUR household. Vandalism is the deliberate, intentional damage to or destruction of household property. Examples are breaking windows, slashing tires, and painting graffiti on walls.

Since _____, 20 ___, has anyone intentionally damaged or destroyed property owned by you or someone else in your household?

(EXCLUDE any damage done in conjunction with incidents already mentioned.)

557
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check item G on page 11

46b. What kind of property was damaged or destroyed in this/these act(s) of vandalism? Anything else?

Continue asking "Anything else?" until you get a "No" response.

Mark (X) all property that was damaged or destroyed by vandalism during reference period.

558
1 ☐ Motor vehicle (including parts)
2 ☐ Bicycle (including parts)
3 ☐ Mailbox
4 ☐ House window/screen/door
5 ☐ Yard or garden (trees, shrubs, fence, etc.)
6 ☐ Furniture, other household goods
7 ☐ Clothing
8 ☐ Animal (pet, livestock, etc.)
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* 🖎

_____

46c. **What kind of damage was done in this/these act(s) of vandalism? Anything else?**

Continue asking "Anything else?" until you get a "No" response.

Mark (X) all kinds of damage by vandals that occurred during reference period.

559	1 ☐ Broken glass: window, windshield, glass in door, mirror
*	2 ☐ Defaced: marred, graffiti, dirtied
	3 ☐ Burned: use of fire, heat or explosives
	4 ☐ Drove into or ran over with vehicle
	5 ☐ Other breaking or tearing
	6 ☐ Injured or killed animals
	7 ☐ Other – Specify ⤵

_____

46d. **What was the total dollar amount of the damage caused by this/these act(s) of vandalism during the last 6 months? (Use repair costs if the property was repaired.)**

(EXCLUDE any damage done in incidents already mentioned.)

560 $ _____ . 00 – **SKIP** to Check Item F1

x ☐ Don't know

0 ☐ No cost – **SKIP** to Check Item F1

46e. **Was the damage under $100 or $100 or more?**

(INCLUDE total amount for all incidents of vandalism during the last 6 months.)

561	1 ☐ Under $100
	2 ☐ $100 or more
	3 ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM F1

Look at 46a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **In the vandalism just mentioned, were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?** (other than any incident(s) already mentioned)

Briefly describe incident(s) ⤵

_____
_____
_____

562 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 46g

46f. **How many times?**

563 _____

Number of times (46f)

NOTES

NOTES

-11

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S HATE CRIME SCREEN QUESTIONS

46g. Hate crimes or crimes of prejudice or bigotry occur when (an offender/offenders) target(s) people because of one or more of their characteristics or religious beliefs.

Do you have any reason to suspect the vandalism just discussed was a hate crime or crime of prejudice or bigotry?

586 | 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 46h*
2 ☐ No . . . .
3 ☐ Don't know . . . | *SKIP to Check Item G*

46h. An offender/Offenders can target people for a variety of reasons, but we are only going to ask you about a few today. Do you suspect the offender(s) targeted you because of...

(a) Your race? . . . . 564 | 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(b) Your religion? . . . . 565 | 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(c) Your ethnic background or national origin (for example, people of Hispanic origin)? . . . . 566 | 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(d) Any disability (by this I mean physical, mental, or developmental disabilities) you may have? . . . . 567 | 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(e) Your gender? . . . . 568 | 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

(f) Your sexual orientation? . . . . 569 | 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

If "Yes," SAY – **(by this we mean homosexual, bisexual, or heterosexual)**

46i. Some offenders target people because they associate with certain people or the (offender perceives/offenders perceive) them as having certain characteristics or religious beliefs.

Do you suspect you were targeted because of...

(a) Your association with people who have certain characteristics or religious beliefs (for example, a multiracial couple)? . . . . 587 | 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ⤲ 2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

588 | _____

_____

(b) The offender(s)'s perception of your characteristics or religious beliefs (for example, the offender(s) thought you were Jewish because you went into a synagogue)? . . . . 589 | 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ⤲ 2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

590 | _____

_____

_____

CHECK ITEM F2 — Are one or more boxes marked "Yes" in 46h OR 46i?

☐ Yes – *Ask 46j*
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item G*

46j. Do you have any evidence that this vandalism was a hate crime or crime of prejudice or bigotry?

If "No" or "Don't know," ASK –

Did the offender(s) say something, write anything, or leave anything behind at the crime scene that would suggest you were targeted because of your characteristics or religious beliefs?

591 | 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 46k*
2 ☐ No . . . .
3 ☐ Don't know . . . | *SKIP to Check Item G*

46k. The next questions ask about the evidence you have that makes you suspect this vandalism was a hate crime or a crime of prejudice or bigotry. As I read the following questions, please tell me if any of the following happened:

(a) Did the offender(s) make fun of you, make negative comments, use slang, hurtful words, or abusive language? . . . .

| 592 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

(b) Were any hate symbols present at the crime scene to indicate the offender(s) targeted you for a particular reason (for example, a swastika, graffiti on the walls of a temple, a burning cross, or written words)? . . . .

| 593 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

(c) Did a police investigation confirm the offender(s) targeted you (for example, did the offender(s) confess a motive, or did the police find books, journals, or pictures that indicated the offender(s) (was/were) prejudiced against people with certain characteristics or religious beliefs)? . . . .

| 594 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

(d) Do you know if the offender(s) (has/have) committed similar hate crimes or crimes of prejudice or bigotry in the past? . . . .

| 595 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

(e) Did the vandalism occur on or near a holiday, event, location, gathering place, or building commonly associated with a specific group (for example, at the Gay Pride March or at a synagogue, Korean church, or gay bar)? . . . . .

| 596 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

(f) Have other hate crimes or crimes of prejudice or bigotry happened to you or in your area/ neighborhood where people have been targeted?

| 597 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

(g) Do your feelings, instincts, or perception lead you to suspect this vandalism was a hate crime or crime of prejudice or bigotry, but you do not have enough evidence to know for sure? . . . .

| 598 | 1 ☐ Yes | 2 ☐ No | 3 ☐ Don't know |

CHECK ITEM G

Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ No entries transcribed below – *Go to Check Item H*

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 3 — _____ Number of times (36c)

(b) Screen Question, Item 37c, page 3 — _____ Number of times (37c)

(c) Screen Question, Item 39c, page 4 — _____ Number of times (39c)

(d) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 4 — _____ Number of times (40c)

(e) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 5 — _____ Number of times (41c)

(f) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 5 — _____ Number of times (42c)

(g) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 5 — _____ Number of times (43c)

(h) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 6 — _____ Number of times (44b)

(i) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 6 — _____ Number of times (45b)

(j) Vandalism Screen Question, Item 46f, page 9 — _____ Number of times (46f)

*FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – After completing Check Item G, fill a separate crime incident report for each screen question that has an entry of 1 or more. Do this **before** marking Check Item H.*

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H	Is the respondent 16 years or older?	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47a* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item I*

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK?
(Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

576 1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** *to 48a*
2 ☐ No – *Ask 47b*

ASK OR VERIFY –
47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

577 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47c*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item I*

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

578 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 48a*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item I*

ASK OR VERIFY –
48a. Which of the following best describes your job?
PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*
TELEPHONE INTERVIEW – **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories) –*
Mark (X) only one category.

579

Medical Profession – As a –
1 ☐ Physician
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Technician
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Mental Health Services Field – Are your duties –
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Teaching Profession – Were you employed in a –
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Law Enforcement or Security Field – Were you employed as a –
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Retail Sales – Were you employed as a –
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Transportation Field – Were you employed as a –
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

OR
27 ☐ **Something else** – *Specify* _____

ASK OR VERIFY –
48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories) –*

580 1 ☐ **A private company, business, or individual for wages?**
2 ☐ **The Federal government?**
3 ☐ **A State, county, or local government?**
4 ☐ **Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?**

If box 12 is marked in 48a, mark without asking.
48c. Are you employed by a college or university?

581 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

48d. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories) –*

582 1 ☐ **A city?**
2 ☐ **Suburban area?**
3 ☐ **Rural area?**
4 ☐ **Combination of any of these?**

CHECK ITEM I	Is this the last household member to be interviewed?	☐ Yes – *Ask or verify Control Card items. Then END interview.* ☐ No – *Ask or verify Control Card items. See note below before interviewing next household member.*

*FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – If the next household member to be interviewed is under 18, tell the household respondent that you will be asking the **same** questions you just asked him/her.*

INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17. NAME

Last

First

18. Type of interview

401
1 ☐ Per. – Self-respondent
2 ☐ Tel. – Self-respondent
3 ☐ Per. – Proxy
4 ☐ Tel. – Proxy ⟩ Fill 13 on cover page
5 ☐ Noninterview – Fill 19 – 28 on this page. Also fill 14 and adjust item 15c on cover page.

19. Line No.

402

Line No.

AFTER INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD

20. (cc 13b) Relationship to reference person	21. (cc 17) Age last birthday	22a. (cc 18) Marital status THIS survey period	22b. (From previous enumeration) Marital status LAST survey period	23. (cc 19) Sex	24. (cc 20) Armed Forces member	25. (cc 21) Educational attainment	26. (cc 22) Attending school	27. (cc 23) His-panic origin	28. (cc 24) Race Mark (X) all that apply.
403	404	405	406	407	408	409	411	413	412 ⋆
01 ☐ Husband 02 ☐ Wife 03 ☐ Son 04 ☐ Daughter 05 ☐ Father 06 ☐ Mother 07 ☐ Brother 08 ☐ Sister 09 ☐ Other relative 10 ☐ Nonrelative 11 ☐ Ref. person	Age	1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married	1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married 6 ☐ Not inter-viewed last survey period	1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	Highest level completed	0 ☐ Regular school 1 ☐ College/ Univer-sity 2 ☐ Trade school 3 ☐ Voca-tional school 4 ☐ None of the above schools	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black/African American 3 ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native 4 ☐ Asian 5 ☐ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 6 ☐ Other – Specify

29. Date of interview ➔ 501

Month	Day	Year

MOBILITY QUESTIONS

Before we get to the crime questions, I have one or two questions that are helpful in studying where and why crimes occur.

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY –

33a. How long have you lived at this address?
(Enter number of months OR years.)

505 _____ Months (1-11) – **SKIP** to 33b

OR

506 _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) – Fill Check item A

CHECK ITEM A

How many years are entered in 33a?

☐ 5 years or more – **SKIP** to 36a
☐ Less than 5 years – Ask 33b

33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 20 __?

508 _____ Number of times

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ _____, 20 ____.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as –

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book –

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or cellphone –

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment –

(d) Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools –

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs –

OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 532 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 40a |

36c. How many times?

533 _____
Number of times (36c)

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____, 20 ____, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you –

(a) At home including the porch or yard –

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home –

(c) At work or school –

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport –

(e) While riding in any vehicle –

(f) On the street or in a parking lot –

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting –

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 539 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 41a |

40c. How many times?

540 _____
Number of times (40c)

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

(a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife –

(b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick –

(c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle –

(d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

(e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack –

(f) Any face to face threats –

OR

(g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

Briefly describe incident(s) ✗

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
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_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

541 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 42a

41c. How many times?

542 _____
Number of times (41c)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

(a) Someone at work or school –

(b) A neighbor or friend –

(c) A relative or family member –

(d) Any other person you've met or known?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✗

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

543 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 43a

42c. How many times?

544 _____
Number of times (42c)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by –

(a) Someone you didn't know before –

(b) A casual acquaintance –

OR

(c) Someone you know well?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✗

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MARK OR ASK –

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

545 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 44a

43c. How many times?

546 _____
Number of times (43c)

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

44a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⤸

_____
_____
_____

547 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?**
Describe above
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 45a

548 ⁎ | | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM B Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 44b*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 45a

44b. How many times?

550 _____
Number of times (44b)

45a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?

Briefly describe incident(s) ⤸

_____
_____
_____

551 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?**
Describe above
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item D below

552 ⁎ | | | | | | **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM C Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 45b*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item D below

45b. How many times?

554 _____
Number of times (45b)

INDIVIDUAL'S CHECK ITEMS D, E, AND G

CHECK ITEM D Who besides the respondent was present when the screen questions were asked? (If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)

555 1 ☐ Telephone interview – **SKIP** to Check Item G
⁎ **Personal interview** – Mark all that apply.
2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12+, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present – Can't say who
8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E If self-response interview, **SKIP** to Check Item G

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ No entries transcribed below – *Go to Check Item H*

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 14 — _____ Number of times (36c)

(b) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 14 — _____ Number of times (40c)

(c) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 15 — _____ Number of times (41c)

(d) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 15 — _____ Number of times (42c)

(e) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 15 — _____ Number of times (43c)

(f) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 16 — _____ Number of times (44b)

(g) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 16 — _____ Number of times (45b)

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – After completing Check Item G, fill a separate crime incident report for each screen question that has an entry of 1 or more. Do this before marking Check Item H.

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H	Is the respondent 16 years or older?		1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47a* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item I*

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

576   1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** *to 48a*
      2 ☐ No – *Ask 47b*

ASK OR VERIFY –

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

577   1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47c*
      2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item I*

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

578   1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 48a*
      2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item I*

ASK OR VERIFY –

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW – **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories)* –

Mark (X) only one category.

579

Medical Profession – As a –
1 ☐ Physician
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Technician
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Mental Health Services Field – Are your duties –
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Teaching Profession – Were you employed in a –
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Law Enforcement or Security Field – Were you employed as a –
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Retail Sales – Were you employed as a –
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Transportation Field – Were you employed as a –
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

OR

27 ☐ **Something else** – *Specify* _____

ASK OR VERIFY –

48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories)* –

580   1 ☐ **A private company, business, or individual for wages?**
      2 ☐ **The Federal government?**
      3 ☐ **A State, county, or local government?**
      4 ☐ **Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?**

If box 12 is marked in 48a, mark without asking.

48c. Are you employed by a college or university?

581   1 ☐ Yes
      2 ☐ No

48d. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories)* –

582   1 ☐ **A city?**
      2 ☐ **Suburban area?**
      3 ☐ **Rural area?**
      4 ☐ **Combination of any of these?**

CHECK ITEM I	Is this the last household member to be interviewed?		☐ Yes – *END interview.* ☐ No – *See note below before interviewing next household member.*

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – If the current respondent is a parent or legal guardian and the next household member to be interviewed is under 18, tell the current respondent that you will be asking the same questions you just asked him/her.

-19

17. NAME	18. Type of interview	19. Line No.
Last	401	402
First	1 ☐ Per. – Self-respondent 2 ☐ Tel. – Self-respondent 3 ☐ Per. – Proxy 4 ☐ Tel. – Proxy ┐ *Fill 13 on cover page* 5 ☐ Noninterview – *Fill 19 – 28 on this page. Also fill 14 and adjust item 15c on cover page.*	Line No.

AFTER INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD

20. (cc 13b) Relationship to reference person	21. (cc 17) Age last birthday	22a. (cc 18) Marital status THIS survey period	22b. (From previous enumeration) Marital status LAST survey period	23. (cc 19) Sex	24. (cc 20) Armed Forces member	25. (cc 21) Educational attainment	26. (cc 22) Attending school	27. (cc 23) His-panic origin	28. (cc 24) Race Mark (X) all that apply.
403	404	405	406	407	408	409	411	413	412 ★
01 ☐ Husband 02 ☐ Wife 03 ☐ Son 04 ☐ Daughter 05 ☐ Father 06 ☐ Mother 07 ☐ Brother 08 ☐ Sister 09 ☐ Other relative 10 ☐ Nonrelative 11 ☐ Ref. person	Age	1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married	1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married 6 ☐ Not inter-viewed last survey period	1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	Highest level completed	0 ☐ Regular school 1 ☐ College/Univer-sity 2 ☐ Trade school 3 ☐ Voca-tional school 4 ☐ None of the above schools	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black/African American 3 ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native 4 ☐ Asian 5 ☐ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 6 ☐ Other – Specify

29. Date of interview ⟶	501	☐☐ Month	☐☐ Day	☐☐☐☐ Year

MOBILITY QUESTIONS

Before we get to the crime questions, I have one or two questions that are helpful in studying where and why crimes occur.

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY –

33a. How long have you lived at this address?
(Enter number of months OR years.)

505	_____ Months (1-11) – **SKIP** to 33b
	OR
506	_____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) – Fill Check Item A

CHECK ITEM A

How many years are entered in 33a?

☐ 5 years or more – **SKIP** to 36a
☐ Less than 5 years – Ask 33b

33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 20 ___?

508	_____ Number of times

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ _____, 20 ____.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as –

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book –

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or cellphone –

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment –

(d) Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools –

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs –

OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✏

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MARK OR ASK –

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

532   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

    2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 40a

36c. How many times?

533 _____
Number of times (36c)

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____ _____, 20 ____, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you –

(a) At home including the porch or yard –

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home –

(c) At work or school –

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport –

(e) While riding in any vehicle –

(f) On the street or in a parking lot –

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting –

OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✏

_____
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MARK OR ASK –

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

539   1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

    2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 41a

40c. How many times?

540 _____
Number of times (40c)

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

   (a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife –

   (b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick –

   (c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle –

   (d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

   (e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack –

   (f) Any face to face threats –

   OR

   (g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

   | 541 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

   2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 42a

41c. How many times?

   | 542 | _____ Number of times (41c)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

   (a) Someone at work or school –

   (b) A neighbor or friend –

   (c) A relative or family member –

   (d) Any other person you've met or known?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

   | 543 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

   2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 43a

42c. How many times?

   | 544 | _____ Number of times (42c)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by –

   (a) Someone you didn't know before –

   (b) A casual acquaintance –

   OR

   (c) Someone you know well?

Briefly describe incident(s)

MARK OR ASK –

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

   | 545 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

   2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 44a

43c. How many times?

   | 546 | _____ Number of times (43c)

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

44a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍

_____

_____

_____

547	1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
	2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 45a*

548 *						**OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM B — Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 44b*
	2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 45a*

44b. How many times?

550	_____
	Number of times (44b)

45a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍

_____

_____

_____

551	1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
	2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item D below*

552 *						**OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM C — Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 45b*
	2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item D below*

45b. How many times?

554	_____
	Number of times (45b)

INDIVIDUAL'S CHECK ITEMS D, E, AND G

CHECK ITEM D — Who besides the respondent was present when the screen questions were asked? *(If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)*

555 *	1 ☐ Telephone interview – **SKIP** *to Check Item G*
	Personal interview – *Mark all that apply.*
	2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
	3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
	4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12+, not spouse
	5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
	6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
	7 ☐ Someone was present – Can't say who
	8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E — *If self-response interview, SKIP to Check Item G*

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556	1 ☐ Yes
	2 ☐ No
	3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G — Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ No entries transcribed below – *Go to Check Item H*

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 19	_____ Number of times (36c)
(b) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 19	_____ Number of times (40c)
(c) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 20	_____ Number of times (41c)
(d) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 20	_____ Number of times (42c)
(e) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 20	_____ Number of times (43c)
(f) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 21	_____ Number of times (44b)
(g) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 21	_____ Number of times (45b)

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – After completing Check Item G, fill a separate crime incident report for each screen question that has an entry of 1 or more. Do this before marking Check Item H.

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H	Is the respondent 16 years or older?	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47a* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item I

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

576 1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** to 48a
     2 ☐ No – *Ask 47b*

ASK OR VERIFY –

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

577 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47c*
     2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item I

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

578 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 48a*
     2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item I

ASK OR VERIFY –

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW – **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories)* –

Mark (X) only one category.

579

Medical Profession – As a –
1 ☐ Physician
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Technician
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Mental Health Services Field – Are your duties –
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Teaching Profession – Were you employed in a –
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Law Enforcement or Security Field – Were you employed as a –
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Retail Sales – Were you employed as a –
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Transportation Field – Were you employed as a –
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

OR

27 ☐ **Something else** – *Specify* _____

ASK OR VERIFY –

48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories)* –

580 1 ☐ **A private company, business, or individual for wages?**
     2 ☐ **The Federal government?**
     3 ☐ **A State, county, or local government?**
     4 ☐ **Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?**

If box 12 is marked in 48a, mark without asking.

48c. Are you employed by a college or university?

581 1 ☐ Yes
     2 ☐ No

48d. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories)* –

582 1 ☐ **A city?**
     2 ☐ **Suburban area?**
     3 ☐ **Rural area?**
     4 ☐ **Combination of any of these?**

CHECK ITEM I	Is this the last household member to be interviewed?	☐ Yes – *END interview.* ☐ No – *See note below before interviewing next household member.*

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – If the current respondent is a parent or legal guardian and the next household member to be interviewed is under 18, tell the current respondent that you will be asking the same questions you just asked him/her.

INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17. NAME	18. Type of interview	19. Line No.
Last First	401 1 ☐ Per. – Self-respondent 2 ☐ Tel. – Self-respondent 3 ☐ Per. – Proxy 4 ☐ Tel. – Proxy *Fill 13 on cover page* 5 ☐ Noninterview – *Fill 19 – 28 on this page. Also fill 14 and adjust item 15c on cover page.*	402 Line No.

AFTER INTERVIEW – TRANSCRIBE FROM CONTROL CARD

20. (cc 13b) Relationship to reference person	21. (cc 17) Age last birthday	22a. (cc 18) Marital status THIS survey period	22b. (From previous enumeration) Marital status LAST survey period	23. (cc 19) Sex	24. (cc 20) Armed Forces member	25. (cc 21) Educational attainment	26. (cc 22) Attending school	27. (cc 23) Hispanic origin	28. (cc 24) Race Mark (X) all that apply.
403 01 ☐ Husband 02 ☐ Wife 03 ☐ Son 04 ☐ Daughter 05 ☐ Father 06 ☐ Mother 07 ☐ Brother 08 ☐ Sister 09 ☐ Other relative 10 ☐ Nonrelative 11 ☐ Ref. person	404 Age	405 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married	406 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married 6 ☐ Not interviewed last survey period	407 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	408 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	409 Highest level completed	411 0 ☐ Regular school 1 ☐ College/ University 2 ☐ Trade school 3 ☐ Vocational school 4 ☐ None of the above schools	413 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	412 * 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black/African American 3 ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native 4 ☐ Asian 5 ☐ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 6 ☐ Other – *Specify*

29. Date of interview ⟶	501 ☐☐ Month	☐☐ Day	☐☐☐☐ Year

MOBILITY QUESTIONS

Before we get to the crime questions, I have one or two questions that are helpful in studying where and why crimes occur.

If unsure, ASK OR VERIFY –

33a. How long have you lived at this address?
(Enter number of months OR years.)

505 _____ Months (1-11) – **SKIP** to 33b

OR

506 _____ Years (Round to nearest whole year) – *Fill Check Item A*

CHECK ITEM A	How many years are entered in 33a?	☐ 5 years or more – **SKIP** to 36a ☐ Less than 5 years – *Ask 33b*

33b. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since _____, 20 ___?

508 _____ Number of times

36a. I'm going to read some examples that will give you an idea of the kinds of crimes this study covers.

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____ _____, 20 ____.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as –

(a) Things that you carry, like luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book –

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or cellphone –

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment –

(d) Things in your home – like a TV, stereo, or tools –

(e) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs –

   OR

(f) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍

MARK OR ASK –

36b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 532 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 40a* |

36c. How many times?

| 533 | _____ |
| | Number of times (36c) |

40a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____ _____, 20 ____, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you –

(a) At home including the porch or yard –

(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home –

(c) At work or school –

(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport –

(e) While riding in any vehicle –

(f) On the street or in a parking lot –

(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting –

   OR

(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✍

MARK OR ASK –

40b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

| 539 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above* |
| | 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 41a* |

40c. How many times?

| 540 | _____ |
| | Number of times (40c) |

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

41a. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

  (a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife –

  (b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick –

  (c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle –

  (d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,

  (e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack –

  (f) Any face to face threats –

    OR

  (g) Any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

Briefly describe incident(s) _____

MARK OR ASK –

41b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

    541 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

           2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 42a*

41c. How many times?

    542 _____ Number of times (41c)

42a. People often don't think of incidents committed by someone they know. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you have something stolen from you OR were you attacked or threatened by *(Exclude telephone threats)* –

  (a) Someone at work or school –

  (b) A neighbor or friend –

  (c) A relative or family member –

  (d) Any other person you've met or known?

Briefly describe incident(s) _____

MARK OR ASK –

42b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

    543 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

           2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 43a*

42c. How many times?

    544 _____ Number of times (42c)

43a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by –

  (a) Someone you didn't know before –

  (b) A casual acquaintance –

    OR

  (c) Someone you know well?

Briefly describe incident(s) _____

MARK OR ASK –

43b. Did any incidents of this type happen to you?

    545 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*

           2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 44a*

43c. How many times?

    546 _____ Number of times (43c)

INDIVIDUAL'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

44a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✗

_____
_____
_____
_____

547 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 45a

548 ☐☐☐☐☐ **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM B | Look at 44a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

549 | 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 44b*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to 45a

44b. How many times?

550 | _____ Number of times (44b)

45a. During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?

Briefly describe incident(s) ✗

_____
_____
_____
_____

551 | 1 ☐ Yes – **What happened?** *Describe above*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item D below

552 ☐☐☐☐☐ **OFFICE USE ONLY**

CHECK ITEM C | Look at 45a. If unsure, ASK, otherwise, mark without asking. **Were you** (was the respondent) **attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you** (the respondent) **or another household member?**

553 | 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 45b*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item D below

45b. How many times?

554 | _____ Number of times (45b)

INDIVIDUAL'S CHECK ITEMS D, E, AND G

CHECK ITEM D | Who besides the respondent was present when the screen questions were asked? *(If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)*

555 | 1 ☐ Telephone interview – **SKIP** to Check Item G
Personal interview – *Mark all that apply.*
2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12+, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present – Can't say who
8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM E | *If self-response interview, SKIP to Check Item G*
Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

556 | 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G | Transcribe "number of times" entry for each of the following:

☐ No entries transcribed below – *Go to Check Item H*

(a) Screen Question, Item 36c, page 24 | _____ Number of times (36c)

(b) Screen Question, Item 40c, page 24 | _____ Number of times (40c)

(c) Screen Question, Item 41c, page 25 | _____ Number of times (41c)

(d) Screen Question, Item 42c, page 25 | _____ Number of times (42c)

(e) Screen Question, Item 43c, page 25 | _____ Number of times (43c)

(f) Screen Question, Item 44b, page 26 | _____ Number of times (44b)

(g) Screen Question, Item 45b, page 26 | _____ Number of times (45b)

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – After completing Check Item G, fill a separate crime incident report for each screen question that has an entry of 1 or more. Do this before marking Check Item H.

INDIVIDUAL'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS

Be sure to fill any incident reports before marking Check Item H.

CHECK ITEM H	Is the respondent 16 years or older?	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47a* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item I

47a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

(If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

576   1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** to 48a
2 ☐ No – *Ask 47b*

ASK OR VERIFY –

47b. Did you have a job or work at a business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

577   1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 47c*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item I

47c. Did that (job/work) last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

578   1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 48a*
2 ☐ No – **SKIP** to Check Item I

ASK OR VERIFY –

48a. Which of the following best describes your job?

PERSONAL INTERVIEW *(Show flashcard)*

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW – **Were you employed in the** *(Read main headings until you get a yes. Then read answer categories) –*

Mark (X) only one category.

579

Medical Profession – As a –
1 ☐ Physician
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Technician
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Mental Health Services Field – Are your duties –
5 ☐ Professional (Social worker/psychiatrist)
6 ☐ Custodial care
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Teaching Profession – Were you employed in a –
8 ☐ Preschool
9 ☐ Elementary
10 ☐ Junior high or middle school
11 ☐ High school
12 ☐ College or university
13 ☐ Technical or industrial school
14 ☐ Special education facility
15 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Law Enforcement or Security Field – Were you employed as a –
16 ☐ Law enforcement officer
17 ☐ Prison or jail guard
18 ☐ Security guard
19 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Retail Sales – Were you employed as a –
20 ☐ Convenience or liquor store clerk
21 ☐ Gas station attendant
22 ☐ Bartender
23 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

Transportation Field – Were you employed as a –
24 ☐ Bus driver
25 ☐ Taxi cab driver
26 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

OR

27 ☐ **Something else** – *Specify* _____

ASK OR VERIFY –

48b. Is your job with *(Read answer categories) –*

580   1 ☐ **A private company, business, or individual for wages?**
2 ☐ **The Federal government?**
3 ☐ **A State, county, or local government?**
4 ☐ **Yourself (Self-employed) in your own business, professional practice, or farm?**

If box 12 is marked in 48a, mark without asking.

48c. Are you employed by a college or university?

581   1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

48d. While working at your job, do you work mostly in *(Read answer categories) –*

582   1 ☐ **A city?**
2 ☐ **Suburban area?**
3 ☐ **Rural area?**
4 ☐ **Combination of any of these?**

CHECK ITEM I	Is this the last household member to be interviewed?	☐ Yes – *END interview.* ☐ No – *See note below before interviewing next household member.*

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE – If the current respondent is a parent or legal guardian and the next household member to be interviewed is under 18, tell the current respondent that you will be asking the same questions you just asked him/her.

C. Annotated Bibliography: NCVS Screening Questions Literature Review

Publications are grouped in the following categories:
BJS; NCVS-specific publications; NCVS-specific conference proceedings; crime/violence; panel conditioning

Reference	Abstract
Bureau of Justice Statistics Publications *(BJS publications are ordered by publication date. All other entries are ordered alphabetically by author name.)*	
R. G. Lehnen and W. G. Skogan, eds. (1984). <u>The National Crime Survey: Working Papers Volume II: Methodological Studies</u>. Bureau of Justice Statistics. NCJ-90307.	This volume contains a series of technical papers on methodological issues associated with the National Crime Survey (NCS). Topics include memory failure, recall bias, classification of victimization events, Sample design and coverage problems, response effects, and consequences of telephone versus in-person interviewing. *Relevant chapter*, pgs. 65-66: Dodge, R. (1977). Comparison of Victimizations as Reported on the Screen Questions with Their Final Classification: 1976..
Dodge, R. (1985). Response to Screening Questions in the National Crime Survey. Bureau of Justice Statistics Technical Report. NCJ Number 97624.	This technical report examines how the current (1981) National Crime Survey (NCS) screening questions National Crime Survey (NCS) screening questions elicit respondent reports of victimizations involving the crimes covered by the NCS. Generally, the NCS questions achieve their goal, i.e., to determine the number of victimizations of household members for the NCS crimes. Still, problems have been identified, especially with larceny incidents, stemming from asking the household screening questions only once in households with two or more eligible respondents. The distinction between household larceny (which occurs in or near the home) and noncontact personal larceny (which occurs elsewhere) is also shown to cause problems in assigning victim characteristics. Larcenies of parts of cars are discussed as an example of the difficulties posed by the current questioning procedure. It is advised that this study did not address the larger issue of whether the screening questions as now administered, even if they were all asked of everyone in the household, are as productive as a potential alternative format. A sample NCS questionnaire is provided.
Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1989). Redesign of the National Crime Survey. NCJ 111457.	This report provides an overview of an extensive project to redesign the National Crime Survey, a nationwide, annual survey of personal and household victimization in the United States. The genesis of the redesign efforts was an evaluation by the National Academy of Sciences and an internal review. The redesign is a comprehensive effort to re-evaluate the methodological, conceptual, and analytical issues in the collection of victimization data. Conceptual issues considered included the means of measuring criminal victimization,

Reference	Abstract
	external validation sources, scope of crimes covered, and measuring crime risk and vulnerability. Methodological issues focused on interviewing methods, reference period choices, sampling design, and data organization and analysis. Analytical issues covered (1) accuracy, including screening strategy, bounding, interview-to-interview recounting, calendrical anchoring, and series crimes; (2) enhancement of analysis options such as the inclusion of lifestyle and outcome variables, alternate classification schemes, and longitudinal designs; (3) flexibility; (4) improving data utilization; and (5) cost effectiveness. Five major data collection efforts were carried out as part of the redesign and development work. Near-term changes decided upon included revisions to the incident form that collects data on the characteristics and consequences of victimization, direct interviewing of 12-to 13-year-old respondents, and deletion of a series of occupational status items. Long-term changes will include additional questionnaire revisions, new screening procedures, and new design packages. Options still being evaluated include a longitudinal design, centralized telephone interviewing, use of bounding interview estimation, and interview-to-interview recounting. 3 appendixes.
Taylor. (1989). New Directions for the National Crime Survey. BJS Technical Report. NCJ 115571.	This report provides an overview of a project to evaluate and redesign the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is a national survey conducted twice a year to determine the number and nature of criminal victimizations of citizens. The assessment has focused on data accuracy, survey methodology, and the enhancement of options for data analysis. In addition to changes in the way crime incident data are elicited and organized, the NCS redesign also examined the techniques used to collect data, including sample design, data collection technologies, and respondent rules. Revisions are being made to improve the analytic data set as well. The changes include altering the scope of crimes measured by the NCS, adding questions to provide new independent variables, revising questions dealing with the outcomes of crime, and including topical supplements to the NCS on a regular basis. The Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Census Bureau have agreed on a four-component comprehensive plan for the remaining implementation: testing, phase-in, statistical splice, and processing system.
U.S. Bureau of the Census (1994). Technical Background on the Redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey. Report to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, DC. NCJ 151172	These briefing materials on the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) summarize the changes to the questionnaire and procedures, as well as their impact. The methods by which these changes were phased in are presented, followed by a detailed comparison of the new and old questionnaires and procedures, along with reasons why these new methods produce higher crime rates. The discussion notes reasons for differences in violent crime rates because of the new and old screener questions, as well as reasons for differences in burglary rates, theft and household larceny rates, crime rates, and the percentage of crimes reported to the police. A major reclassification scheme has shifted most of what were previously categorized as personal crimes of

Reference	Abstract
	theft into property crimes of theft. Under the old scheme, theft was characterized as a personal or household crime based on the location of the incident. The redesigned NCVS classifies all thefts as household thefts unless there was contact between victim and offender. Personal thefts with contact (purse-snatching and pocket-picking) are now the only types of theft that are categorized as personal theft. The overlap between the old and new NCVS methods is also discussed. 4 tables
Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1994). National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Redesign: Fact Sheet. NCJ 151170.	This fact sheet provides, in a Q&A format, information about the redesign of the NCVS (why it was done, what it involved) and resulting changes in the data (e.g., more reports of victimizations, new measures).
Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1994). National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Redesign: Questions & Answers. NCJ 151171.	This document provides information about the redesign in a Q&A format. It includes information about the background of the NCVS, the impetus and goals of the redesign, major redesign changes, as well as addresses questions about the improved measurement.
Kindermann, C., Lynch, J., Cantor, D. (1997). Effects of the Redesign on Victimization Estimates. Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 164381.	This paper examines the effects of the redesign of the National Crime Survey on victimization estimates. In 1992 the long-planned redesign of the survey was introduced for half of the sample in such a way that comparisons could be made. This report analyzes the differences in estimates from the two designs. The study considers the effects of the new design on estimates of crime rates and for different types of events. Also considered are the effects of the redesign within categories of victims. The study found that respondents generally recounted more victimizations in the new design than the old. They were given a larger number of cues to assist in the recall and recounting of eligible crime events. The increased cueing for gray-area events and the subsequent higher rates of recounting in the new design may also explain the apparent differences in the effect of the design for different types of respondents.
NCVS-Specific Publications	
Bachman, Ronet; Taylor, Bruce (1994). The measurement of family violence and rape by the redesigned national crime victimization survey. Justice Quarterly, Volume 11, Number 3, 499-512	Because of the historical stigma attached to rape and family violence, estimating incidence rates of these victimizations is a difficult task. Research employing diverse methodologies and operational definitions, not surprisingly, has yielded different estimates. After a 10-year redesign project, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) has drastically changed the way it estimates the incidence of rape and family violence. This new survey methodology was implemented in 100 percent of the NCVS sample in July 1993; estimates based on the new survey will become available in fall 1994. The purpose of this paper is to delineate the evolution of this redesign project and to explicate how rape and domestic violence now are operationalized by the NCVS.
Baumer, E.P. & Lauritsen, J. L. (2010). Reporting crime to the police, 1973-2005: A multivariate analysis of long-term trends in the	Although many efforts have been made during the past several decades to increase the reporting of crime to the police, we know little about the nature of long-term crime-reporting trends. Most research in this area has been limited to specific crime types (e.g.,

Reference	Abstract
National Crime Survey (NCS) and National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Criminology, 48(1), 131-185.	sexual assault), or it has not taken into account possible changes in the characteristics of incidents associated with police notification. In this article, we advance knowledge about long-term trends in the reporting of crime to the police by using data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and methods that take into account possible changes in the factors that affect reporting at the individual and incident level as well as changes in survey methodology. Using data from 1973 to 2005, our findings show that significant increases have occurred in the likelihood of police notification for sexual assault crimes as well as for other forms of assault and that these increases were observed for violence against women and violence against men, stranger and nonstranger violence, as well as crimes experienced by members of different racial and ethnic groups. The reporting of property victimization (i.e., motor vehicle theft, burglary, and larceny) also increased across time. Overall, observed increases in crime reporting account for about half of the divergence between the NCVS and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) in the estimated magnitude of the 1990s crime decline—a result that highlights the need to corroborate findings about crime trends from multiple data sources.
Cantor, D. & Lynch, J.P. (2005). Exploring the Effects of Changes in Design on the Analytical Uses of the NCVS Data. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 21*(3), 293-319. DOI: 10.1007/s10940-005-4273-6 Special journal issue: http://springerlink.com/content/u06059113102/?p=d7416895e62e4da7ba9218290c9f7b9e&pi=18	In 1992 changes were made in the design of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to improve its accuracy and utility. Little is known about the effect of the redesign on the analytic uses of the NCVS. This paper examines the effects of the redesign across population subgroups important in analyses of victimization. This extends work on modeling victimization and begins the construction of a measurement model that addresses the reliability and validity of NCVS data across important analytic subgroups. These two goals are interrelated. If the redesign has a differential effect across subgroups, then it is critical to understand whether these effects increase or decrease the validity of the data. Assessing validity requires developing a model of survey response against which the results of the redesign can be compared. If differences across designs are consistent with expectation from the survey response model, then we can use these new data for substantive analyses. The design change had little effect on models of victimization. The effects observed were largely consistent with expectation from a survey response model except in the simple assault model, where the effects of age and income on victimization were reduced in the new design.
Graham Farrell ; Andromachi Tseloni ; Ken Pease (2005) Repeat Victimization in the ICVS and the NCVS. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal, 7*(3), 7-18. http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=210997	Overall, 40 per cent of crimes reported to the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) in 2000 were repeats against the same target within a year, with variation by crime type and country. However, policy makers have yet to realize the potential of victim-oriented crime reduction strategies. A preliminary comparison of repeat victimization uncovered by the ICVS and the US National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) finds ICVS rates are double those of the NCVS. The NCVS may be seriously flawed in the

Reference	Abstract
	manner in which it measures repeat victimization, and hence crime overall. Further study is needed, but since the NCVS is an influential survey, the possibility that it is misleading may have widespread implications for crime-related research, theory, policy and practice in the United States and elsewhere.
Hart, T.C., Rennison, C.M., Gibson, C (2005). Revisiting respondent "fatigue bias" in the National Crime Victimization Survey. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 21*(3), 345-363. Special journal issue: http://springerlink.com/content/u06059113102/?p=d7416895e62e4da7ba9218290c9f7b9e&pi=18	For more than three decades the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)—and its predecessor the National Crime Survey (NCS)—have been used to calculate estimates of nonfatal crime in the United States. Though the survey has contributed much to our understanding of criminal victimization, some aspects of the survey's methodology continue to be analyzed (e.g., repeat victimizations, proxy interviews, and bounding). Surprisingly, one important aspect of NCVS methodology has escaped this scrutiny: respondent fatigue. A potential source of nonsampling error, fatigue bias is thought to manifest as respondents become ''test wise'' after repeated exposure to NCVS survey instruments. Using a special longitudinal NCVS data file, we revisit the presence and influence of respondent fatigue in the NCVS. Specifically, we test the theory that respondents exposed to longer interviews during their first interview are more likely to refuse to participate in the survey 6 months later. Contrary to expectations based on the literature, results show that prior reporting of victimization and exposure to a longer interview is not a significant predictor of a noninterview during the following time-in-sample once relevant individual characteristics are accounted for. Findings do demonstrate significant effects of survey mode and several respondent characteristics on subsequent survey nonparticipation.
Heimer, K., Lauritsen, J. L., Lynch, J.P. (2009). The National Crime Victimization Survey and the Gender Gap in Offending: Redux. Criminology, 47(2), 427-438	Recent research has compared male and female trends in violent offending in Uniform Crime Report (UCR) arrest data with similar trends derived from victims' reports in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and has concluded that the two data sources produce contrary findings. In this article, we reassess this issue and draw different conclusions. Using pooled National Crime Survey (NCS) and NCVS data for 1973 to 2005, we find that the female-to-male offending rate ratios for aggravated assault, robbery, and simple assault have increased over time and that the narrowing of the gender gaps is very similar to patterns in UCR arrest data. In addition, we find that these patterns are in part caused by larger decreases in male than female offending after the mid-1990s and not by recent increases in violent offending rates among females. We conclude that changes in the gender gaps in aggravated assault, robbery, and simple assault are real and not artifacts; therefore, these changes deserve serious attention in future research. We conclude with a discussion of several hypotheses that might account for a narrowing of the gender gap in nonlethal violent offending over time.
Lynch, J., and L. Addington (Eds.) (2006). Understanding Crime Statistics: Revisiting the	In Understanding Crime Statistics, Lynch and Addington draw on the work of leading experts on U.S. crime statistics to provide much-needed research on appropriate use of this data. Specifically,

Reference	Abstract
<u>Divergence of the NCVS and the UCR</u>. New York: Cambridge University Press. *Relevant chapter:* Mike Planty. Series Victimizations and Divergence.	the contributors explore the issues surrounding divergence in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which have been the two major indicators of the level and of the change in level of crime in the United States for the past 30 years. This book examines recent changes in the UCR and the NCVS and assesses the effect these have had on divergence. By focusing on divergence, the authors encourage readers to think about how these data systems filter the reality of crime. Understanding Crime Statistics builds on this discussion of divergence to explain how the two data systems can be used as they were intended - in complementary rather than competitive ways.
James P. Lynch ; Michael L. Berbaum ; Mike Planty (1998). Investigating Repeated Victimization With the NCVS, Final Report. NCJ 193415.	The burglary victimization experience of respondents to the NCVS was assessed at 6-month intervals over a 3-year period. The analysis confirmed that prior burglary victimization was positively related to subsequent burglary victimization, but other attributes of housing units and their occupants were much stronger predictors of burglary risk. Age of the household head, location of the housing unit, and whether the household head was married were much better predictors of burglary. Other attributes such as changes in household composition and size of the household were approximately equal to prior victimization in predicting subsequent burglary victimization. This finding suggests that prior burglary victimization should not be the determining variable for guiding resource allocation in the prevention of burglary victimization. Based on the findings of a literature review, the analysis of repeat assaults focused on three domains for assaults: work, school, and domestic violence. These were the settings in which the bulk of high volume repeat assaults occurred, suggesting there was something in these settings that promoted repeat assaults. The focus of this analysis was on repeat assaults at work and between intimates, since these domains were where the highest number of repeat assaults occurred. The single best predictor of whether assaults among intimates became chronic was whether the assaults were reported to police. This suggests an increased emphasis on reporting intimate violence to police. In the case of repeat assaults at work, however, the involving of third parties such as the police had little effect on the termination of the assaults. Situational modifications were found to be more effective in preventing repeat assaults than offender-oriented interventions. Situational interventions could include having persons work in teams or having those in order-maintenance roles avoid confrontation until they have the superior force that can discourage assaults.
Martin, E., R. M. Groves, V. J. Matlin, and C. Miller (1986). Report on the Development of Alternative Screening Procedures for the National Crime Survey. Unpublished Report. Bureau of Social Science Research,	*Cannot locate abstract or report online*

Reference	Abstract
Washington, DC.	
Scott Menard, Herbert C. Covey (1988). UCR and NCS: Comparisons over space and time. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *16*(5), 371-384.	Tests of statistical and correlation/regression methods were used to compare victimization data and official police data across time and space. For the spatial comparison, victimization data from twenty-six cities surveyed by the LEAA were compared with FBI Uniform Crime Report data on offenses known to the police for those same cities. For the temporal comparison, victimization data from the annual National Crime Survey were compared with national data from FBI Uniform Crime Report data on offenses known to the police. Victimization data were transformed when necessary to crimes per capita, rather than crimes per household to make them more comparable to official statistics. For selected offenses, rates of victimization involving injury, substantial property loss, or invasion of an individual's home (serious victimizations) were compared separately to official statistics. Based on the spatial and temporal comparisons, victimization and official statistics appear to have been measuring two different phenomena; none of the offenses can be regarded as equivalent with respect to victimization and official data over both space and time.
National Research Council (2008). <u>Surveying Victims: Options for Conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey</u>. Panel to Review the Programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. In R. M. Groves and D. L. Cork (eds.), Committee on National Statistics and Committee on Law and Justice, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.	BJS requested that the Committee on National Statistics (in cooperation with the Committee on Law and Justice) convene a Panel to Review the Programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. BJS specifically requested that the panel begin its work by providing guidance on options for conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The panel's approach was to revisit the basic goals and objectives of the survey, to see how the current NCVS program met those goals, and to suggest a range of alternatives and possibilities to match design features to desired sets of goals.
Robert M. O'Brien (1991). Detrended UCR and NCS crime rates: Their utility and meaning. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Volume 19, Issue 6, Pages 569-574*	The majority of the convergent validity coefficients found between detrended UCR and NCS crime rates are high and statistically significant. Detrended crime rates have clear substantive meanings in terms of determining the relationship of changes in crime rates based on changes in other variables. Undetrended crime rates are of interest to criminologists and policymakers. Researchers detrend these data in time series to examine the relationships between year-to-year changes in crime rates and other variables. The correlations between detrended UCR and NCS data suggest that they may produce similar results in ARIMA time series analyses.
Robert M. O'Brien (1986). Rare events, sample size, and statistical problems in the analysis of the NCS city surveys. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Volume 14, Issue 5, Pages 441-448*	The NCS city surveys are a unique and important data set and criminologists' only practical alternative to UCR based crime rate estimates for a large number of American cities. There are, however, some statistical problems involved in using this particular data set that are quite different from those usually faced by researchers investigating crime rates across cities. These result from the relative rareness of many of the crimes investigated and the

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	small number of cities included in these surveys. These problems include the unreliability of rate estimates for cities and the potential for both lack of statistical power and the overfitting of equations designed to explain differences in crime rates among cities. Each of these problems is explicated, and strategies for analyzing these data are suggested.
Rand, M. (2006). The National Crime Victimization Survey: 34 Years of Measuring Crime in the United States. *Statistical Journal of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 23*(4), 298-301.	The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the primary source of information on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. The NCVS was initiated in 1972 because official sources of crime statistics were deemed inadequate to measure the extent and nature of the Nation's crime problem as it existed at the time. Since its inception, the survey has undergone almost constant change, including an extensive redesign implemented in 1992. This paper reviews the history and methodology of the NCVS, and discusses the changes made to the survey and their impact upon survey estimates.
Rand, Michael ; Rennison, Callie (2005). Bigger is not Necessarily Better: An Analysis of Violence Against Women Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, Volume 21, Number 3, 267-291 Special journal issue: http://springerlink.com/content/u06059113102/?p=d7416895e62e4da7ba9218290c9f7b9e&pi=18	Apparent differences between violence against women estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) continue to generate confusion. How is it that two surveys purporting to measure the nature and extent of violence against women present such seemingly dissimilar estimates? The answer is found in the important, yet often over-looked details of each survey. Our objective is to clarify some of the reasons for apparent disparities between NCVS and NVAWS estimates by first identifying why published estimates are not comparable. Next, we adjust NCVS estimates to make them comparable to NVAWS estimates by restricting NCVS estimates to 1995 and including only persons age 18 or older, and by applying the NVAWS series victimization counting protocol to NCVS estimates. Contrary to findings in the literature, the NVAWS did not produce statistically greater estimates of violence against women compared to the NCVS. Further, incident counting protocols used in the NVAWS and the recalibrated NCVS increased the error, and decreased the reliability of the estimates.
Jennifer Schwartz ; Darrell Steffensmeier ; Hua Zhong ; Jeff Ackerman (2009). Trends in the Gender Gap in Violence: Reevaluating NCVS and Other Evidence. Criminology, 47(2), 401-426.	Recent research has compared male and female trends in violent offending in Uniform Crime Report (UCR) arrest data with similar trends derived from victims' reports in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and has concluded that the two data sources produce contrary findings. In this article, we reassess this issue and draw different conclusions. Using pooled National Crime Survey (NCS) and NCVS data for 1973 to 2005, we find that the female-to-male offending rate ratios for aggravated assault, robbery, and simple assault have increased over time and that the narrowing of the gender gaps is very similar to patterns in UCR arrest data. In addition, we find that these patterns are in part caused by larger decreases in male than female offending after the mid-1990s and not by recent increases in violent offending rates among

Reference	Abstract
	females. We conclude that changes in the gender gaps in aggravated assault, robbery, and simple assault are real and not artifacts; therefore, these changes deserve serious attention in future research. We conclude with a discussion of several hypotheses that might account for a narrowing of the gender gap in nonlethal violent offending over time.
Skogan, W.G. (1990). The National Crime Survey Redesign. Public Opinion Quarterly, 54: 256 - 272.	The National Crime Survey (NCS) provides estimates of the level of criminal victimization in the United States and information on the detailed characteristics of crime incidents and victims. There are a number of interesting methodological features of the NCS, many of which are examined in a recent report on the survey from BJS. The NCS is a retrospective survey like studies of voting behavior, spells of unemployment, and episodes of ill health, it poses a recall task and relies upon the accuracy with which respondents can describe their past experiences. The survey opens with a checklist designed to elicit reports of recent encounters with crime, and proceeds to a set of detailed questions for those who respond affirmatively. Most of the 18,000 or so NCS respondents each month have little to report, for recent victimization is relatively infrequent and geographically concentrated. Many of the methodological problems involved in fielding large retrospective panel surveys are confounded with the topical content of the NCS, for the distribution of criminal victimization turns out to be closely linked to many of the sources of sampling and non-sampling error which affect such surveys. Recognizing this, the launch of the NCS in 1972 was preceded by a series of six pilot studies that tested alternative questionnaire strategies, responding selection procedures, and sampling designs for the survey. This methodological scrutiny continues; almost immediately after the NCS went into the field it was reviewed by a panel convened by the National Research Council, and BJS has made public-use data sets from the survey widely available through the University of Michigan's criminal justice data archive. The report of the National Research Council (1976), reactions to published NCS reports, and the experiences of the research community led in turn to the formation of a research consortium to consider how the NCS could be redesigned to deal with issues that became apparent once the survey was in the field. The redesign consortium issues its final report in 1986, and since then the BJS and the Census Bureau have been considering its operational implications and testing revisions in the NCS. Some changes have already been made in the survey, and many more are in the offing.
Zawitz et al, 1993. Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The NCVS, 1973-92. NCJ 144525	With the collection of 1992 data, the NCVS celebrates its 20th anniversary. Since this victimization survey was initiated in the 1970s, much has been learned about victims of crime, criminal events, and the criminal justice system's response lo crime. Before the introduction of NCVS, no data existed on many of these topics. Perhaps the most important contribution of NCVS is its data about the 'dark figure" of crime--those crimes that are not reported to the police. This report chronicles much information that is uniquely

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	available through this survey including 'Wow much crime is there?', 'What are the trends in crime?', etc. The report includes a selected bibliography that contains citations for some of the papers, articles, and books about the survey and its data that have been written during the last 20 years.
NCVS-Specific Conference Proceedings	
Hubble, D.L. (1990). <u>National Crime Survey New Questionnaire Phase-in Research: Preliminary Results</u>. Paper presented at the International Conference on Measurement Errors in Surveys, Tucson, AZ.	*Text from Hubble, 1995 (below)*: "Through a series of pilot studies (Miller, Groves, and Handlin, 1982; Cox, et al., 1983) and a final University of Michigan Survey Research Center (SRC) study, a "short-cues" screener was shown to be most productive (Martin, et al., 1986). With a short-cues screener, the respondents are read an extended list of cues regarding crime victimizations and situations in which crime victimizations might have occurred before being required to respond. From the screener used in the SRC tests, a NCVS redesign screener was developed. Feasibility studies were conducted in 1988. Based on their success, a controlled test was conducted in 1989. Results showed that the redesigned screener substantially increased the measured crime rates in the test areas. The increase was 29 percent for crimes of violence, 15 percent for crimes of theft, and 26 percent for burglary (Hubble, 1990)."
Hubble, D. L. (1995). NCVS: New Questionnaire and Procedures Development and Phase-In Methodology, Paper prepared for presentation at the 1995 American Statistical Association Annual Meeting, August 13-17, 1995 in Orlando, Florida. http://www.amstat.org/Sections/Srms/Proceedings/papers/1995_009.pdf	The purpose of this paper is to provide the historical context for the NCVS redesign, the method by which these changes were introduced, and how the resulting impact on crime statistics relates to the specific changes in methodology. <u>Conclusions</u>: The redesign of the NCVS has been a major success. The new methodology has resulted in a significant reduction in measurement error of victimization estimates. Several of the NCVS methodology components appear to have contributed to the improved measures, including: the screener design and strategy, centralized CATI, and redefining series crimes. The phase-in methodology appears to have had a near seamless execution. Non-rate affecting changes were implemented, as soon as possible. These additional data items have already appeared in several BJS reports. The overlapping NCS and NCVS panels method of phasing in the rate affecting changes worked in maintaining BJS's ability to produce unbiased 1991-92 (based on the NCS) and 1992-93 (based on the NCVS) annual change estimates. This method also has provided a rich data source for comparing the two methodologies and for eventually "linking" the two time series.
Persely, C. (1995) The National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign: Measuring the Impact of New Methods, Paper prepared for presentation at the 1995 American Statistical Association Annual Meeting, August 13-17, 1995 in	This paper is one of a series that assesses the impact of the new methods for the NCVS. The data is explored to isolate key variables that relate new methods (NM) data to old methods (OM) data. The measured difference between the new methods (NM) and old methods (OM) during the overlap is used to predict what the OM time series would have looked like under the NM and vice versa. In summary, we see an overall increase in crime rates due to the NM

Reference	Abstract
Orlando, Florida. http://www.amstat.org/Sections/Srms/Proceedings/papers/1995_010.pdf	for crimes of violence including rape and assault, and property crimes including burglary and theft. Most sub-populations of demographic, geographic and incident-characteristic variables also show an increase in crime rates for crimes of violence including assault and property crimes including theft. So the NM generally have the desired effect on crime rates.
Hubble, David L. and Persely, Carol (1996). "The Redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey: Background and Results." American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.	*Paper not available online.*
Taylor, B. M. and Rand, M. R. The National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign: New Understandings of Victimization Dynamics and Measurement, Paper prepared for presentation at the 1995 American Statistical Association Annual Meeting, August 13-17, 1995 in Orlando, Florida. http://www.amstat.org/Sections/Srms/Proceedings/papers/1995_011.pdf	Sixteen years after the inauguration of the NCVS, it seems useful now to examine what its outcomes have been and what its impact has been on the quality and utility of NCVS data. This paper addresses these questions organized around four major themes: I. Completeness and accuracy of victimization measurement. II. Reduction in reporting artifacts. III. Improvement in the survey's ability to meet existing objectives. IV. New options for the study of victimization created by the redesign. Conclusions: As a result of the NCVS redesign project, the NCVS is a substantially different survey than it was 15 years ago. It detects a substantially greater number of victimizations than did the previous survey, the data are more accurate, particularly for more difficult to report crimes, and the survey is more sensitive to temporal changes in these measures. The survey has enhanced its analytic utility by providing new predictor variables and expanding the scope of crimes covered. New files have also been developed to make special purpose analyses easier. Consistency is important to maintain the longitudinal comparability of NCVS data. However, we have tried to minimize the degree to which this goal translates into inflexibility in the survey's ability to respond to new needs for criminal justice data. As a result, BJS has made the regular design and implementation of supplements an important component of the NCVS program. As currently constituted, the survey is well placed to provide useful, nationally representative crime measurements well into the next century.
Denise C. Lewis and Kathleen P. Creighton. 1999. Possible Improvements to the National Crime Victimization Survey Using the American Community Survey. Presentation at the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology Research Conference. Direct link: http://www.fcsm.gov/99papers/lew	The purpose of this paper is to provide the historical context for the NCVS, discuss the limitations which exist in the current design, and suggest possible methodological improvements available through the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).

Reference	Abstract
is.html; http://www.fcsm.gov/events/papers 1999.html	
Crime/Violence Publications	
Lynn A. Addington (2005). Disentangling the Effects of Bounding and Mobility on Reports of Criminal Victimization, Volume 21, Number 3 DOI: 10.1007/s10940-005-4274-5 Special journal issue: http://springerlink.com/content/u06 059113102/?p=d7416895e62e4da7 ba9218290c9f7b9e&pi=18	Replacement respondents who move into NCVS households after the initial bounding interview can introduce measurement error since their reports of victimization may be influenced by their mobility (actual experiences) and by their unbounded interview status (response error). Which of these factors affects reporting is unknown and is the focus of this research. The availability of incoming respondent data from the NCVS School Crime Supplement and mobility status from the NCVS provides a unique opportunity to study these effects separately. Both bounding and mobility were found to influence reporting; however, this influence was not consistent. Unlike findings from past research, bounding only had significant effects on reports of property victimization. Conversely, moving only significantly affected reports of violent victimization. As this study is the first to disentangle the effect of unbounded interview status from mobility on reports of victimization, the findings emphasize the need for further research to better understand these issues.
David Cantor; James P. Lynch 2000. Self-Report Surveys as Measures of Crime and Criminal Victimization. In David Duffee (Ed). Criminal Justice 2000, Volume 4. Measurement and Analysis of Crime and Justice. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice. NCJ 185539	Self-report surveys of victimization have become commonplace in discussions of crime and criminal justice policy. Changes in the rates at which residents of the country are victimized by crime have taken a place alongside the Federal Bureau of Investigation index of crimes known to the police as widely used indicators of the state of society and the efficacy of its governance. While a great deal has been learned about this method for producing data on crime and victimization, a number of fundamental issues concerning the method remain only partially explored. This paper outlines what we have learned about victimization surveys over the past 30 years and how this source of information has been used as a social indicator and a means of building criminological theories. It also identifies major methodological issues that remain unresolved and suggests some approaches to exploring them. The evolution of the National Crime Victimization Survey is used as a vehicle for this discussion, because the survey has been conducted continuously for 25 years and has been the subject of extensive methodological study.
Ronald Czaja, Johnny Blair, Barbara Bickart, and Elizabeth Eastman. (1994). Respondent Strategies for Recall of Crime Victimization Incidents. Journal of Official Statistics, 10(3), 257-276.	This research addresses whether accuracy of reporting is affected by length of reference period, the use of anchors to mark the start of the reference period, or the pattern survey respondents' use in searching their memories. Victims of robbery, burglary, and assault were asked to report victimizations and victimization dates in a reverse record check survey. Neither length of reference period nor anchoring the reference period significantly affected the rates of reporting victimizations, however, both factors influenced reports of victimization dates. The manner in which respondents searched their memories affected reporting rates but not accuracy of reported dates. Many respondents appeared to use a common recall strategy

Reference	Abstract
	and we present suggestions for improving questionnaire design based on these results. We also discuss the relationship between method of memory search and the procedure used to anchor the reference period, Finally, suggestions for overcoming the gross underreporting of assault are presented.
Edison Penick, B. K. and Owens, M. E. B, III (eds). 1976. Surveying Crime. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences. http://books.google.com/books?id=gDMrAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=&f=false	This report, from the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, examines the methodology and utility of the National Crime Surveys (NCS). The Committee was asked by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to evaluate the surveys shortly after the NCS was underway. The study covered the period from January 1974 to June 1976.
David Finkelhor, Richard K. Ormrod, Heather A. Turner, Sherry L. Hamby (2005). Measuring poly-victimization using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, *Volume 29, Issue 11*, *1297-1312*.	Objective: Children who experience multiple victimizations (referred to in this paper as poly-victims) need to be identified because they are at particularly high risk of additional victimization and traumatic psychological effects. This paper compares alternative ways of identifying such children using questions from the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ). Methods: The JVQ was administered in a national random digit dial telephone survey about the experiences of 2,030 children. The victimizations of children 10-17 years old were assessed through youth self-report on the JVQ and the victimizations of children 2-9 assessed through JVQ caregiver proxy report. Results: Twenty-two percent of the children in this sample had experienced four or more different kinds of victimizations in separate incidents (what we term poly-victimization) within the previous year. Such poly-victimization was highly associated with traumatic symptomatology. Several ways of identifying poly-victims with the JVQ produced roughly equivalent results: a simple count using the 34 victimizations screeners, a count using a reduced set of only 12 screeners, and the original poly-victimization measure using follow-up questions to identify victimizations occurring during different episodes. Conclusion: Researchers and clinicians should be taking steps to identify poly-victims within the populations with which they work and have several alternative ways of doing so.
B. S. Fisher. 2009. The Effects of Survey Question Wording on Rape Estimates: Evidence From a Quasi-Experimental Design. Violence Against Women, 15(2): 133 - 147.	The measurement of rape is among the leading methodological issues in the violence against women field. Methodological discussion continues to focus on decreasing measurement errors and improving the accuracy of rape estimates. The current study used a quasi-experimental design to examine the effect of survey question wording on estimates of completed and attempted rape and verbal threats of rape. Specifically, the study statistically compares self-reported rape estimates from two nationally representative studies of college women's sexual victimization experiences, the National College Women Sexual Victimization study and the National Violence Against College Women study. Results show significant differences between the two sets of rape estimates, with National Violence Against College Women study rape estimates ranging from 4.4% to 10.4% lower than the National College Women

Reference	Abstract
	Sexual Victimization study rape estimates. Implications for future methodological research are discussed.
Bonnie S. Fisher; Francis T. Cullen (2000). Measuring the Sexual Victimization of Women: Evolution, Current Controversies, and Future Research. In David Duffee (Ed). Criminal Justice 2000, Volume 4. Measurement and Analysis of Crime and Justice. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice. NCJ 185543	In the 1970s, the growing interest in the victimization of women prompted claims that rape and sexual assault in the United States, heretofore rendered invisible, were rampant. Existing data sources, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports and the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Survey (later called the National Crime Victimization Survey), were roundly criticized for methodological flaws that led to the substantial underreporting of the sexual victimization women experienced. These concerns in turn led to the quest to construct measures that would more accurately assess the true extent of females' sexual victimization. This essay examines the development and key methodological issues characterizing this effort to measure the extent and types of sexual victimization perpetrated against women.
Michael R. Gottfredson, Michael J. Hindelang (1977). A consideration of telescoping and memory decay biases in victimization surveys. *Journal of Criminal Justice, Volume 5, Issue 3, Pages 205-216*	The relationship between memory biases and characteristics of incidents and respondents in victimization surveys were studied using National Crime Survey victimization data. Comparisons between the monthly distribution of victimizations appearing in police offense reports and the monthly distribution of victimizations reported to survey interviewers revealed evidence of substantial memory effects in victimization survey results. However, no substantial biases were found in the victimization data according to the seriousness of the event, whether or not the event was reported to the police, or respondent characteristics. That is, regardless of the characteristics of the event or characteristic of the respondent studied, the temporal distribution of victimizations reported to survey interviewers was similar. These results suggested that, whereas memory effects of the kind studied here are in evidence in reports of victimization experiences, there is no evidence that these effects are substantially related to respondent and incident characteristics, and, hence, they are much less problematic for the use of victimization survey results than would otherwise be the case.
Janet L. Lauritsen (2005). Social and Scientific Influences on the Measurement of Criminal Victimization. Journal of Quantitative Criminology,Volume 21, Number 3, 245-266. Special journal issue: http://springerlink.com/content/u06059113102/?p=d7416895e62e4da7ba9218290c9f7b9e&pi=18	The National Crime Victimization Survey has been informed by decades of methodological research on the measurement of victimization. Yet most criminologists have little knowledge of the process or outcomes of this research or its effects on the characteristics of the survey. Using in-house reports, conference papers, agency memoranda, and other documents, this paper describes some of the important methodological research that has taken place since the 1992 redesign of the survey. Much of the more recent research is the consequence of new initiatives for the survey, such as the measurement of hate crime victimization and victimization among the developmentally disabled, as well as periodic supplements. This research finds that the current characteristics of the NCVS reflect decisions made on the basis of methodological research, broader social and political factors, and

Reference	Abstract
	budgetary constraints.
JAMES P. LEVINE (1976). THE POTENTIAL FOR CRIME OVERREPORTING IN CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS. Criminology Volume 14, Issue 3, 307-330	A critique is offered of' the methodology of the criminal victimization survey and several sources of error that may result in artificially inflated crime rates based on such data are identified. It is argued that much information about crimes given by respondents may be incorrect due to misunderstandings about what transpired, ignorance about legal definitions, memory failures about when crimes occurred, and outright prefabrication. Organizational imperatives that may cause interviewers and coders to skew the data toward a showing of greater criminality are analyzed. Some ideas for measuring response error more precisely are presented.
Lynch, James P. (1993). The effects of survey design on reporting in victimization surveys: The United States experience. In Fear of crime and criminal victimization. Bilsky, Wolfgang; Pfeiffer, Christian; Wetzels, Peter (Eds.); D-70443 Stuttgart, Germany: Ferdinand Enke Verlag, pp. 159-186.	
Lynch (1996). The Polls—Review: Clarifying Divergent Estimates of Rape from two National Surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 60 (3): 410. http://poq.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/60/3/410.pdf	This review explores the question of why we should have such diverging estimates of the level of rape. It focuses on two ostensibly similar surveys—the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Women's Study—that produced very different (and widely publicized) estimates of the magnitude of rape. Restricting our focus to these two surveys avoids many of the definitional and scope problems that contribute to differences among other sources of rape statistics (Gilbert 1992; Koss 1993). Comparing the different procedures employed in these surveys suggests reasons for the divergent estimates. By adjusting the surveys for procedural differences we can assess the magnitude of the effects of these differences on estimates of rape.
James P. Lynch and Lynn A. Addington (2010). Identifying and Addressing Response Errors in Self-Report Surveys, 251-272 in Handbook of Quantitative Criminology, New York, NY: Springer. DOI: 10.1007/978-0-387-77650-7_13	Much of the data used by criminologists is generated by self-report surveys of victims and offenders. Although both sources share a common reliance on responses to questions, little overlap exists between the two traditions mainly because of the differences in the original motivating goals and auspices of each. Recent changes in how these data are used–especially self-report offending surveys–necessitate a re-examination of this division. In this chapter, we review the methodological work on response errors conducted in the context of victimization surveys in order to identify ways to improve data accuracy in self-report offending surveys. We find evidence to suggest that several types of response error may affect the results obtained by self-report offending surveys. On the basis of these findings, we conclude that further exploration of sources of response error is needed and that a true understanding of these errors may only be possible with the creation of a "state of the art" survey to serve as a benchmark for less expensive surveys. In the

Reference	Abstract
	interim, we suggest ways in which researchers can utilize existing surveys to obtain a better understanding of how response errors affect crime estimation, especially for particular uses such as trajectory modeling.
Miller, P.V. and Groves, R.M. (1985). Matching Survey Responses to Official Records: An Exploration of Validity in Victimization Reporting. Public Opinion Quarterly, 49: 366 - 380.	Record check studies-involving the comparison of survey responses with external record evidence-are a familiar tool in survey methodology. The findings of a recently conducted reverse record check study are reported here. The analyses examine match rates between survey reports and police records, employing more or less restrictive match criteria-e.g., using various computer algorithms versus human judgments. The analyses reveal marked differences in the level of survey-record correspondence. Since the level of match rate appears highly variable depending on the definition of a "match," we advocate reexamination of the "lessons" of previous record check studies which employed only vaguely specified match criteria. We argue, further, that record evidence may best be employed in constructing alternative indicators of phenomena to be measured, rather than as the arbiter of survey response quality.
John V. Pepper ; Carol V. Petrie (Eds.) (2003). Measurement Problems in Criminal Justice Research. National Research Council. http://books.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=10581	Most major crime in this country emanates from two major data sources. The FBI s Uniform Crime Reports has collected information on crimes known to the police and arrests from local and state jurisdictions throughout the country. The National Crime Victimization Survey, a general population survey designed to cover the extent, nature, and consequences of criminal victimization, has been conducted annually since the early1970s. This workshop was designed to consider similarities and differences in the methodological problems encountered by the survey and criminal justice research communities and what might be the best focus for the research community. In addition to comparing and contrasting the methodological issues associated with self-report surveys and official records, the workshop explored methods for obtaining accurate self-reports on sensitive questions about crime events, estimating crime and victimization in rural counties and townships and developing unbiased prevalence and incidence rates for rate events among population subgroups.
Jennifer Roberts, Edward P. Mulvey, Julie Horney, John Lewis and Michael L. Arter. (2005). A Test of Two Methods of Recall for Violent Events. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 21(2), 175-193. DOI: 10.1007/s10940-005-2491-6	This project took advantage of an opportunity to test the comparability of two different methods for collecting self-reports of violent incidents. Using a life events calendar (LEC) approach, we collected data from individuals about violent incidents that occurred within a 1–3-year prior time period. These individuals had been research participants in a previous study that collected information about violent incidents using prospective, weekly interviews. Results using the LEC method were compared with the weekly self-reports of violence for an overlapping recall period. This allowed us to see how well the recall of violent incidents at a later date mapped onto reports obtained within seven days of any incidents. Overall results show a significant amount of under-reporting using the life-event calendar methodology compared to the weekly interview approach, but some higher concordance of reporting was found for

Reference	Abstract
	serious rather than minor violence.
Anne L. Schneider. (1981). Methodological problems in victim surveys and their implications for research in victimology. The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology. 72(2), 818-838.	The purpose of this paper is to examine several of the more serious methodological problems in victimization surveying, with particular attention to the implications of certain measurement problems for basic research in victimology. Most of the paper deals with three aspects of measurement error: the amount of error contained in survey-generated estimates of victimization; the net direction of that error; and the correlates of error. Errors in survey data concerning the identification of persons as victims will be the primary focus.
Schneider, A.L. and Sumi, D. (1981). Patterns of Forgetting and Telescoping: An Analysis of LEAA Survey Victimization Data. Criminology, Volume 19, Issue 3, 400-410	The research reported in this article sought to estimate the feasibility of measuring patterns of forgetting and forward telescoping in victimization survey data. It was suggested that if these two sources of memory bias could be accurately and reliably measured, victimization survey data could be adjusted to produce improved estimates of both the amount of crime and of changes in the crime rate over time. Examination of the data suggests that the likelihood of developing a general model for correcting mnemonic biases is very low. ll˜is conclusion follows from: (I) evidence indicating differential victimization survey recall across reported and unreported crime events; (2) the apparent dissimilarities of telescoping/forgetting patterns across samples and seasons; and (3) the lack of a stable comparison estimate of the "true" distribution of incidents with which to calibrate a correction model.
Schwartz, M.D. (2000). Methodological Issues in the Use of Survey Data for Measuring and Characterizing Violence Against Women. Violence Against Women, Vol. 6, No. 8, 815-838.	There are numerous methodological pitfalls in the use of survey data to study violence against women. This article reviews some of the major problems, including definitional problems, operationalization of concepts, recall bias, underreporting, question order, external validity, and the sex and ethnicity of interviewers. Recommendations for improving methodology are made, and some of the latest developments in the field are reviewed. It is argued that research ethics are particularly difficult and important in this field of study, not only for the potential emotional trauma to the respondents, but also for the potential for actual revictimization.
Sylvia Walby and Andrew Myhill (2001). New Survey Methodologies in Researching Violence Against Women. Br. J. Criminol., 41: 502 - 522.	This paper assesses the methodologies of the new national surveys of violence against women, including those in the US, Canada, Australia, Finland and the Netherlands, as well as the British Crime Survey. The development of large-scale quantitative survey methodology so as to be suitable for such a sensitive subject has involved many innovations. The paper concludes with recommendations for further improvements including: the sampling frame, the scaling of both sexual assaults and range of impacts, the recording of series rather than merely single events, the collection of disaggregated socio-economic data and criminal history.
Peter Wetzels, Thomas Ohlemacher, Christian Pfeiffer and Rainer Strobl (1994). Victimization surveys: recent developments and perspectives.	http://www.springerlink.com/content/722667th1j486k17/

Reference	Abstract
European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research, 2(4), 14-35.	
Panel Conditioning	
Das, M. and van Soest, A. (2009). Relating Question Type to Panel Conditioning: Comparing Trained and Fresh Respondents. Survey Research Methods, 3(2), 73-80.	Panel conditioning arises if respondents are influenced by participation in previous surveys, such that their answers differ from the answers of individuals who are interviewed for the first time. Having two panels – a trained one and a completely fresh one – created a unique opportunity for analyzing panel conditioning effects. To determine which type of question is sensitive to panel conditioning, 981 trained respondents and 2809 fresh respondents answered nine questions of different types. The results in this paper show that panel conditioning mainly arises in knowledge questions. Answers to questions on attitudes, actual behavior, or facts were hardly sensitive to panel conditioning. The effect of panel conditioning in knowledge questions was bigger for questions where fewer respondents knew the answer and mainly associated with the number of times a respondent answered the exact same question before.
Duan, Naihua; Alegria, Margarita; Canino, Glorisa; McGuire, Thomas G.; Takeuchi, David. (2007). Survey Conditioning in Self-Reported Mental Health Service Use: Randomized Comparison of Alternative Instrument Formats. Health Services Research, 42(2), 890-907.	<u>Objective</u>. To test the effect of survey conditioning (whether observed survey responses are affected by previous experience in the same survey or similar surveys) in a survey instrument used to assess mental health service use. <u>Data Sources</u>. Primary data collected in the National Latino and Asian American Study, a cross-sectional household survey of Latinos and Asian Americans residing in the United States. <u>Study Design</u>. Study participants are randomly assigned to a Traditional Instrument with an interleafed format placing service use questions after detailed questions on disorders, or a Modified Instrument with an ensemble format screening for service use near the beginning of the survey. We hypothesize the ensemble format to be less susceptible to survey conditioning than the interleafed format. We compare self-reported mental health services use measures (overall, aggregate categories, and specific categories) between recipients of the two instruments, using $2 \times 2\ \chi^2$ tests and logistic regressions that control for key covariates. <u>Data Collection</u>. In-person computer-assisted interviews, conducted in respondent's preferred language (English, Spanish, Mandarin Chinese, Tagalog, or Vietnamese). <u>Principal Findings</u>. Higher service use rates are reported with the Modified Instrument than with the Traditional Instrument for all service use measures; odds ratios range from 1.41 to 3.10, all p-values <.001. Results are similar across ethnic groups and insensitive to model specification. <u>Conclusions</u>. Survey conditioning biases downward reported mental health service use when the instrument follows an interleafed format. An ensemble format should be used when it is feasible for measures that are susceptible to survey conditioning.
Heath, A. and R. Pierce (1992). "It was party identification all along: Question order effects on reports of party identification in Britain."	The British voter is less likely than the American to make a distinction between his current electoral choice and a more general partisan disposition. This article investigates whether this difference might be due to a methodological difference between the British

Reference	Abstract
Electoral Studies **11**(2): 93-105.	and American Election surveys: the British surveys, unlike the American, have placed the party identification question after the question on electoral choice, and this order may encourage the British respondents to bring their reports of their party identification into line with their actual votes. A split-sample panel study experiment was conducted to test this hypothesis. The results were not decisive, but they did suggest that the [`]improper' question order elicited a smaller proportion of [`]true' party identifiers and produced response uncertainty in the reporting of party identification.
Menard, S. and D. S. Elliot (1993). "Data set comparability and short-term trends in crime and delinquency." <u>Journal of Criminal Justice</u> **21**(5): 433-445.	Two self-report surveys of delinquent behavior, the National Youth Survey and the Monitoring the Future study, indicate different rates of prevalence for illegal behavior. Trends in the two series differ also, and this has been taken as evidence for differential validity between the two studies. Comparison of the two data sets indicates that difference between them could be attributable primarily to differences in sampling design, the administration of the surveys, and the wording of specific questions. There appears to be little support for the assertion that one data set is more or less valid than the other for measuring rates or trends in crime and delinquency.
Sturgis, P. Allum, N. & Brunton-Smith, I. (2007). Attitudes Over Time: The Psychology of Panel Conditioning. In P. Lynn (Ed.). *Methodology of Longitudinal Surveys*, 1-13/ New York: Wiley.	The focus of this paper is on panel conditioning with respect to attitude questions. Our methodological approach is different from the majority of previous studies in this area in that we do not attempt to estimate biases in marginal and associational distributions through comparison with a fresh cross-sectional sample. Rather, our approach is based on testing hypotheses on a single data set, derived from an explicit theoretical model of the psychological mechanism underlying conditioning effects in repeated measures of the attitude. We refer to this as *the cognitive stimulus* (CS) hypothesis. Specifically, we use a range of empirical indicators to evaluate the theory that repeatedly administering attitude questions serves to stimulate respondents to reflect and deliberate more closely on the issues to which the questions pertain. This, in turn, results in stronger and more internally consistent attitudes in the later waves of a panel. First, we review the existing literature on panel conditioning effects. Next, we set out in more detail the rationale underlying the CS hypothesis. We then use data from the first ten waves of the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) to test four inter-related hypotheses expressed as empirical expectations of the CS model. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our findings for the validity of attitude measures in panel surveys.
Trivellato U. **(1999).** Issues in the Design and Analysis of Panel Studies: A Cursory Review. Quality and Quantity, 33(3), 339-351.	This paper offers a broad review of some aspects in the design and analysis of panel studies, chiefly of household panel surveys. Both the analytic benefits and the potential problems of panel surveys are briefly outlined, and selected methodological and operational issues, which crucially affect data quality are highlighted. These questions are then considered under four headings: (i) dynamic population and its implications for initial sampling and following

Reference	Abstract
	rules; (ii) panel length and number of waves; (iii) tracking and tracing techniques, and other strategies for maintaining high participation rates; (iv) questionnaire design and strategies for collecting retrospective information. While no technical details are offered, there is some discussion of the possible drawbacks and advantages of the different approaches described.
Weir, D. R. and J. P. Smith (2007). "Do panel surveys really make people sick? A commentary on Wilson and Howell (60:11, 2005, 2623-2627)." <u>Social Science & Medicine</u> **65**(6): 1071-1077.	In a recent article in this journal, Wilson and Howell [2005. Do panel surveys make people sick? US arthritis trends in the Health and Retirement Survey. Social Science & Medicine, 60(11), 2623-2627.] argue that the sharp trend of rising age-specific arthritis prevalence from 1992 to 2000 in the USA among those in their 50s based on the original Health and Retirement Study (HRS) cohort of respondents is "almost surely spurious." Their reasons are that no such trend is found in the National Health Interview Study (NHIS) over this same time period, and that an introduction of a new birth cohort into HRS in 1998 also indicates no trend. They also claim that there may be an inherent bias in panel surveys leading respondents to report greater levels of disease as the duration of their participation in the panel increases. This bias, which they call "panel conditioning," suggests a tendency for participants in a longitudinal survey to seek out medical care and diagnosis of symptoms asked about in previous waves. In this paper, we show that the evidence presented and the conclusions reached by Wilson and Howell are incorrect. Properly analyzed, three national health surveys--the NHIS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), and HRS--all show increases in age-specific arthritis prevalence during the 1990s. Since the new HRS sample cohort introduced in 1998 represents only a part of that birth cohort, we also demonstrate that Wilson and Howell's evidence in favor of panel conditioning was flawed. We find little indication of panel conditioning among existing participants in a panel survey.
Wilson, S. and B. L. Howell (2007). "Disease prevalence and survey design effects: A response to Weir and Smith." <u>Social Science & Medicine</u> **65**(6): 1078-1081.	Evidence provided by Weir and Smith, particularly the findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), leads us to conclude that an increase in arthritis prevalence during the 1990s in the United States is probable, but the trend is likely overstated in the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). We show that a mistake in our earlier method does not change substantively our previous conclusion that survey duration effects are occurring in the HRS, a finding that is also supported by a variety of regression models (including that of Weir and Smith). Furthermore, very little evidence exists for an upward trend among self-reporters in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), and less than 25% of the increase in the HRS over the 1990s can be attributed to increases in obesity.
Wilson, S. E. and B. L. Howell (2005). "Do panel surveys make people sick? US arthritis trends in the Health and Retirement Study." <u>Social Science & Medicine</u> **60**(11):	Researchers have long viewed large, longitudinal studies as essential for understanding chronic illness and generally superior to cross-sectional studies. In this study, we show that (1) age-specific arthritis prevalence in the longitudinal Health and Retirement Study (HRS) from the United States has risen sharply since its inception

Reference	Abstract
2623-2627.	in 1992, and (2) this rise is almost surely spurious. In periods for which the data sets are comparable, we find no such increase in the cross-sectional National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), the primary source for prevalence data of chronic conditions in the US. More important, the upward trend in the HRS is not internally consistent: even though prevalence in the HRS rises sharply between 1992 and 1996 for 55-56 year-olds, the prevalence for that age group plummets to its 1992 level among the new cohort added in 1998 and then rises rapidly again between 1998 and 2002. We discuss possible reasons for these discrepancies and demonstrate that they are not due to sample attrition in the HRS.
Yan, Ting (2008). Panel Conditioning: A Cross-Cultural Perspective. Paper presented at the International Conference on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional, and Multicultural Contexts (3MC), Berlin, Germany.	Panel conditioning is a measurement error unique to longitudinal surveys where previous participation in an interview alters respondents' true values and/or their reports of the true values. This paper examines panel conditioning effects in a longitudinal survey on crime and victimization and compares Hispanics and non-Hispanics on the presence and size of panel conditioning effects. The analyses show an across-the-board panel conditioning effects in the survey about crime and victimization. However, the panel conditioning effects mostly come from non-Hispanics respondents, who become less likely to say "Yes" to screener questions asking about crime and victimization. No panel conditioning effect is found among Hispanic respondents.

D.   **Relative Contribution of the Crime Victimization Screening Questions by Year, 1992-2008.**

Note: Completed violent crimes include rape, sexual assault, robbery with or without injury, aggravated assault with injury, and simple assault with minor injury.
[a] The NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.
[b] Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.
[c] Includes thefts with unknown losses.

Table D-1. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1992

	Percent Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	53.5%	5.2%	10.4%	15.1%	9.2%	3.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Personal Crimes[a]	9.1%	0.9%	0.1%	40.2%	36.2%	7.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.0%	0.1%
Crimes of Violence	6.4%	0.9%	0.1%	41.3%	37.5%	8.1%	2.1%	2.4%	1.0%	0.1%
Completed Violence	15.6%	1.2%	0.2%	40.0%	29.2%	5.8%	4.5%	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.1%	0.7%	0.1%	41.9%	41.4%	9.2%	0.9%	2.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Rape/Sexual Assault	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%	21.4%	37.6%	3.8%	31.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	21.1%	37.4%	3.5%	32.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	34.3%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	4.5%	2.0%	0.0%	19.0%	40.5%	6.5%	23.5%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%	21.9%	37.8%	4.3%	30.5%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Robbery	47.0%	3.1%	1.0%	26.8%	17.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	57.3%	2.8%	0.9%	19.9%	13.5%	4.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	45.9%	8.1%	2.6%	21.2%	19.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	63.9%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	10.4%	5.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	26.6%	3.5%	1.2%	40.4%	24.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.8%	14.8%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	27.7%	4.3%	1.2%	36.4%	26.9%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	44.9%	40.5%	9.0%	0.3%	2.9%	1.0%	0.1%
Aggravated	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	39.2%	50.1%	4.0%	0.2%	3.0%	0.9%	0.2%
With Injury	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%	48.9%	38.2%	3.6%	0.6%	4.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	35.3%	54.9%	4.1%	0.0%	2.5%	1.0%	0.2%
Simple	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	47.1%	36.9%	11.0%	0.3%	2.8%	1.1%	0.1%
With minor injury	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	51.9%	33.8%	8.5%	0.0%	3.3%	1.2%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	45.6%	37.8%	11.7%	0.4%	2.7%	1.0%	0.1%
Personal Theft[b]	84.8%	1.1%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Property Crimes	68.1%	6.6%	13.8%	6.8%	0.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%
Household Burglary	60.3%	32.5%	1.0%	3.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Completed	71.2%	21.2%	1.3%	3.5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Forcible entry	68.5%	28.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	72.9%	16.6%	1.9%	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Attempted forcible entry	11.5%	83.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Motor vehicle theft	40.9%	1.4%	51.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Completed	42.1%	0.8%	51.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	38.7%	2.5%	51.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
Theft	72.0%	0.8%	14.0%	7.9%	0.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%
Completed[c]	72.7%	0.7%	13.5%	7.9%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%
Less than $50	68.8%	0.4%	14.4%	10.0%	0.4%	3.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
$50-$249	75.6%	0.7%	12.6%	7.4%	0.2%	2.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%
$250 or more	80.3%	1.2%	10.5%	4.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Attempted	55.1%	4.5%	23.8%	8.7%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%	0.4%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	84.8%	83.4%	51.4%	56.8%	54.9%	11.7%	41.7%	4.5%	5.0%	0.4%

Table D-2. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1993

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	51.6%	5.4%	11.0%	15.5%	9.3%	3.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Personal Crimes[a]	9.5%	1.3%	0.2%	39.5%	35.2%	8.5%	1.8%	2.4%	1.0%	0.2%
Crimes of Violence	5.9%	1.3%	0.2%	40.9%	36.9%	8.9%	1.9%	2.6%	1.0%	0.2%
Completed Violence	16.2%	1.9%	0.4%	35.8%	30.6%	6.8%	4.5%	2.6%	0.7%	0.3%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.5%	1.1%	0.1%	43.0%	39.5%	9.8%	0.8%	2.5%	1.1%	0.1%
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%	21.4%	35.7%	3.1%	36.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	1.9%	1.6%	0.0%	22.7%	35.1%	2.2%	36.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	13.8%	33.8%	0.0%	49.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	31.6%	36.2%	3.9%	23.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	19.7%	37.0%	5.2%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	45.9%	2.3%	1.1%	29.3%	15.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
Completed/Property Taken	61.1%	2.2%	1.5%	22.1%	9.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
With Injury	48.5%	3.3%	1.8%	28.5%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	67.5%	1.5%	1.5%	18.9%	5.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%
Attempted to take property	19.7%	2.5%	0.4%	41.6%	26.5%	5.9%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0.0%
With Injury	25.3%	2.1%	0.0%	31.6%	23.2%	8.4%	0.0%	2.1%	4.2%	0.0%
Without Injury	18.1%	2.6%	0.8%	44.1%	27.3%	5.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Assault	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	43.5%	39.9%	9.9%	0.3%	2.9%	1.1%	0.2%
Aggravated	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	38.6%	49.1%	4.9%	0.1%	3.2%	1.1%	0.4%
With Injury	2.1%	2.0%	0.0%	40.3%	46.1%	4.9%	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%
Threatened with weapon	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	37.9%	50.3%	4.9%	0.1%	3.7%	0.9%	0.3%
Simple	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%	45.5%	36.3%	11.9%	0.4%	2.8%	1.1%	0.1%
With minor injury	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	46.2%	34.2%	11.4%	0.3%	4.9%	0.6%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	45.3%	36.9%	12.1%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	0.1%
Personal Theft[b]	85.7%	1.0%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Property Crimes	66.5%	6.9%	14.9%	7.1%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Household Burglary	60.1%	32.8%	1.0%	2.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
Completed	71.5%	21.2%	1.2%	3.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Forcible entry	65.2%	30.2%	0.8%	2.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%
Unlawful entry w/o force	75.4%	15.6%	1.4%	3.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%
Attempted forcible entry	12.8%	80.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.0%	0.6%
Motor vehicle theft	37.1%	1.6%	55.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%
Completed	42.0%	0.5%	52.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%
Attempted	27.8%	3.9%	59.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.8%	1.3%
Theft	70.5%	0.9%	15.0%	8.5%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
Completed[c]	71.7%	0.6%	14.2%	8.5%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
Less than $50	68.2%	0.5%	13.7%	11.3%	0.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
$50-$249	75.7%	0.6%	13.3%	7.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%
$250 or more	76.3%	1.0%	13.4%	5.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Attempted	47.9%	5.7%	31.3%	8.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%	1.2%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	85.7%	80.9%	59.3%	46.2%	50.3%	12.1%	49.4%	4.9%	4.2%	1.3%

Table D-3. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1994

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	52.4%	5.1%	10.5%	15.4%	9.7%	3.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	9.1%	1.3%	0.3%	39.5%	35.7%	8.5%	1.4%	3.1%	0.7%	0.1%
Crimes of Violence	5.8%	1.4%	0.3%	40.7%	37.2%	8.9%	1.5%	3.1%	0.7%	0.2%
Completed Violence	15.4%	1.4%	0.8%	37.7%	31.9%	6.0%	2.9%	2.8%	0.7%	0.1%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.7%	1.3%	0.1%	41.9%	39.5%	10.1%	0.9%	3.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.2%	2.8%	0.0%	24.9%	32.6%	5.5%	31.4%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	1.6%	3.8%	0.0%	20.9%	33.9%	3.2%	33.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Rape	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	25.0%	35.1%	1.8%	36.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	2.0%	6.7%	0.0%	16.8%	33.6%	5.4%	30.9%	3.4%	1.3%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.9%	29.1%	12.0%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	43.4%	1.6%	2.5%	30.6%	15.9%	2.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	60.0%	0.5%	3.1%	22.5%	7.3%	2.9%	0.0%	3.1%	0.3%	0.0%
With Injury	57.6%	1.7%	5.6%	22.6%	6.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	61.4%	0.0%	2.0%	22.6%	7.7%	1.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.4%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	17.1%	3.2%	1.4%	43.5%	29.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.8%	0.0%
With Injury	13.9%	1.6%	0.0%	50.8%	23.8%	6.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	18.3%	3.7%	1.8%	41.1%	31.2%	1.3%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	42.9%	40.5%	9.9%	0.3%	3.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Aggravated	0.9%	1.8%	0.1%	37.1%	51.0%	4.3%	0.1%	3.3%	0.9%	0.2%
With Injury	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	42.4%	48.7%	4.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Threatened with weapon	1.1%	1.7%	0.2%	35.1%	51.9%	4.4%	0.1%	4.2%	1.1%	0.2%
Simple	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	45.0%	36.6%	11.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%
With minor injury	0.8%	1.6%	0.2%	46.0%	37.1%	8.5%	0.3%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	44.7%	36.5%	12.9%	0.3%	3.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Personal Theft[b]	83.2%	1.0%	0.0%	13.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Property Crimes	68.2%	6.5%	14.2%	6.6%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Household Burglary	61.8%	32.1%	1.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Completed	71.8%	21.7%	1.1%	2.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%
Forcible entry	67.0%	29.0%	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	74.7%	17.2%	1.4%	2.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%
Attempted forcible entry	11.3%	84.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Motor vehicle theft	39.3%	1.0%	53.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Completed	41.4%	0.3%	52.7%	2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Attempted	35.0%	2.0%	54.8%	4.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Theft	71.8%	1.1%	14.3%	7.8%	0.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Completed[c]	72.9%	0.8%	13.6%	7.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Less than $50	69.7%	0.6%	13.3%	10.1%	0.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%
$50-$249	75.9%	0.7%	12.4%	7.1%	0.1%	2.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
$250 or more	77.7%	1.2%	13.3%	4.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Attempted	49.0%	7.7%	30.3%	7.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	1.3%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	83.2%	84.3%	54.8%	50.8%	51.9%	12.9%	36.9%	4.9%	1.3%	1.3%

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Table D-4. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1995

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	53.9%	4.8%	10.0%	15.3%	9.3%	3.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	9.5%	1.0%	0.3%	40.6%	34.9%	7.7%	1.4%	3.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Crimes of Violence	6.3%	1.0%	0.3%	41.9%	36.3%	8.0%	1.5%	3.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Completed Violence	15.7%	1.0%	0.8%	38.4%	29.6%	6.8%	3.5%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.4%	1.0%	0.1%	43.3%	39.2%	8.5%	0.6%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Rape/Sexual Assault	2.2%	1.9%	0.0%	19.0%	29.1%	8.5%	37.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	18.7%	31.7%	4.4%	39.3%	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	17.0%	34.0%	2.0%	45.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	27.3%	9.1%	30.3%	2.0%	5.1%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	20.5%	23.2%	17.0%	33.9%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	45.6%	2.4%	2.2%	29.5%	15.2%	2.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	58.4%	1.3%	2.9%	24.0%	9.2%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%
With Injury	55.4%	1.3%	3.6%	25.9%	10.3%	3.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	59.7%	1.3%	2.6%	23.3%	8.7%	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	22.5%	4.3%	1.0%	39.2%	26.1%	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%	1.7%	0.0%
With Injury	16.7%	3.6%	0.0%	48.8%	25.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	24.2%	4.8%	1.2%	37.0%	26.6%	0.9%	0.0%	3.6%	2.4%	0.0%
Assault	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	44.6%	39.6%	8.8%	0.1%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	38.9%	50.1%	4.2%	0.1%	3.3%	0.7%	0.0%
With Injury	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	44.3%	47.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	37.0%	51.0%	4.0%	0.1%	4.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Simple	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	46.4%	36.2%	10.3%	0.2%	3.8%	1.0%	0.1%
With minor injury	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%	47.4%	33.5%	10.1%	0.2%	4.8%	1.6%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	46.1%	37.0%	10.4%	0.2%	3.5%	0.8%	0.1%
Personal Theft[b]	85.7%	0.7%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%
Property Crimes	69.6%	6.1%	13.5%	6.3%	0.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%
Household Burglary	61.2%	31.6%	1.0%	3.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Completed	70.0%	22.0%	1.2%	3.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Forcible entry	65.1%	30.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	72.8%	16.9%	1.5%	4.7%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Attempted forcible entry	13.5%	84.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Motor vehicle theft	38.3%	0.6%	56.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Completed	42.0%	0.4%	54.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	30.5%	1.1%	59.9%	6.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Theft	73.9%	0.9%	13.0%	7.3%	0.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%
Completed[c]	74.9%	0.6%	12.4%	7.2%	0.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Less than $50	71.4%	0.4%	12.4%	9.4%	0.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%
$50-$249	77.7%	0.8%	11.5%	6.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
$250 or more	79.4%	0.9%	11.7%	4.9%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%
Attempted	49.5%	7.5%	28.4%	8.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	2.1%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	85.7%	84.0%	59.9%	48.8%	51.0%	17.0%	45.1%	4.8%	5.1%	2.1%

Table D-5. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1996

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	54.2%	5.0%	9.2%	15.3%	9.0%	3.7%	0.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.4%
Personal Crimes[a]	8.6%	1.0%	0.2%	41.4%	34.4%	8.6%	0.9%	3.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Crimes of Violence	6.0%	1.1%	0.2%	42.4%	35.6%	8.8%	1.0%	3.5%	0.9%	0.2%
Completed Violence	17.3%	1.0%	0.6%	39.2%	27.9%	6.2%	2.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%	43.8%	38.9%	9.9%	0.2%	3.4%	1.0%	0.2%
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	26.7%	32.2%	5.5%	28.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	30.5%	32.0%	5.1%	25.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	3.1%	2.0%	0.0%	29.6%	26.5%	3.1%	38.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	31.3%	37.4%	7.1%	12.1%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.9%	33.6%	6.4%	33.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	44.3%	0.8%	1.5%	29.0%	17.5%	4.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	60.0%	0.8%	2.0%	19.7%	10.8%	3.7%	0.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.0%
With Injury	58.4%	0.0%	2.4%	20.0%	17.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	60.8%	1.4%	2.0%	19.5%	7.7%	5.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	12.7%	0.5%	0.5%	47.7%	30.8%	5.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	58.2%	19.0%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	13.4%	1.0%	1.0%	45.0%	33.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	45.0%	38.4%	9.6%	0.0%	3.7%	1.1%	0.2%
Aggravated	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	40.6%	46.5%	4.7%	0.0%	3.5%	1.8%	0.2%
With Injury	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	51.7%	37.2%	5.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Threatened with weapon	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	36.5%	50.0%	4.7%	0.0%	4.2%	2.3%	0.0%
Simple	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	46.5%	35.8%	11.2%	0.0%	3.7%	0.8%	0.2%
With minor injury	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	48.3%	34.2%	8.5%	0.0%	5.4%	1.4%	0.2%
Without Injury	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	46.0%	36.2%	11.9%	0.1%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Personal Theft[b]	84.3%	0.6%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Property Crimes	70.0%	6.4%	12.3%	6.3%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%
Household Burglary	61.4%	32.1%	1.2%	2.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Completed	71.3%	21.9%	1.3%	2.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Forcible entry	63.5%	32.2%	0.5%	2.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Unlawful entry w/o force	75.9%	15.8%	1.8%	2.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.1%
Attempted forcible entry	10.6%	84.7%	0.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Motor vehicle theft	38.6%	0.3%	54.9%	2.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Completed	40.7%	0.0%	53.7%	1.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%
Attempted	34.3%	0.9%	57.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Theft	74.0%	0.9%	12.1%	7.5%	0.2%	2.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%
Completed[c]	75.2%	0.7%	11.4%	7.3%	0.1%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%
Less than $50	70.8%	0.7%	11.3%	9.9%	0.1%	3.7%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.7%
$50-$249	79.2%	0.5%	10.3%	6.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%
$250 or more	79.5%	1.0%	11.2%	4.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%
Attempted	46.1%	7.5%	27.9%	11.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	1.5%	1.3%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	84.3%	84.7%	57.2%	58.2%	50.0%	11.9%	38.8%	6.1%	2.3%	1.3%

Table D-6. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1997

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.0%	5.0%	9.1%	15.4%	9.0%	3.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	8.8%	1.2%	0.1%	41.7%	34.1%	8.3%	1.6%	3.2%	0.7%	0.1%
Crimes of Violence	5.6%	1.2%	0.1%	42.9%	35.5%	8.6%	1.7%	3.3%	0.7%	0.1%
Completed Violence	13.7%	0.9%	0.0%	41.1%	30.4%	6.5%	4.1%	2.8%	0.3%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.0%	1.4%	0.1%	43.7%	37.8%	9.5%	0.6%	3.5%	0.9%	0.1%
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.6%	3.5%	0.0%	18.0%	34.4%	1.6%	40.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	16.5%	29.4%	0.0%	46.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	26.1%	0.0%	62.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	15.2%	0.0%	29.1%	34.2%	0.0%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	42.7%	3.4%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	45.4%	0.6%	0.2%	32.7%	13.9%	3.9%	0.3%	2.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	58.3%	0.5%	0.0%	24.2%	11.5%	3.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	49.8%	0.0%	0.0%	32.5%	14.4%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	63.9%	0.6%	0.0%	18.7%	9.4%	3.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	22.3%	0.9%	0.6%	47.8%	18.1%	5.0%	0.9%	3.0%	0.9%	0.0%
With Injury	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	46.6%	21.9%	6.8%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	23.0%	1.5%	1.1%	48.7%	17.0%	4.9%	1.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%
Assault	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	45.3%	38.3%	9.5%	0.2%	3.5%	0.8%	0.1%
Aggravated	0.8%	1.8%	0.2%	41.8%	45.6%	5.8%	0.3%	2.8%	0.8%	0.0%
With Injury	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	51.8%	39.5%	5.2%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	1.2%	2.3%	0.2%	37.1%	48.4%	6.1%	0.2%	3.2%	1.0%	0.0%
Simple	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	46.4%	35.8%	10.7%	0.2%	3.8%	0.8%	0.1%
With minor injury	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	49.2%	34.4%	9.5%	0.0%	4.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	45.6%	36.2%	11.0%	0.3%	3.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Personal Theft[b]	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	71.0%	6.3%	12.2%	6.3%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Household Burglary	62.6%	31.1%	1.0%	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Completed	72.6%	21.3%	1.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Forcible entry	68.9%	28.3%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Unlawful entry w/o force	74.9%	17.0%	1.4%	3.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%
Attempted forcible entry	10.2%	82.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Motor vehicle theft	44.7%	1.1%	48.8%	2.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%
Completed	46.2%	0.5%	49.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Attempted	41.5%	2.6%	48.1%	2.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	0.9%
Theft	74.9%	0.9%	12.2%	7.6%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Completed[c]	76.1%	0.7%	11.6%	7.3%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Less than $50	72.3%	0.5%	12.2%	9.2%	0.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
$50-$249	79.6%	0.7%	9.7%	6.6%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
$250 or more	80.8%	0.9%	10.3%	5.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Attempted	45.0%	5.8%	26.0%	12.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	2.5%	3.5%	2.9%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	85.7%	82.2%	49.2%	51.8%	48.4%	11.0%	62.6%	5.5%	3.5%	2.9%

Table D-7.   Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1998

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	53.9%	5.1%	8.7%	16.4%	8.5%	3.9%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	8.3%	1.4%	0.5%	43.8%	31.2%	8.8%	1.6%	2.8%	1.0%	0.1%
Crimes of Violence	5.4%	1.4%	0.4%	45.1%	32.3%	9.1%	1.6%	2.9%	1.0%	0.1%
Completed Violence	13.2%	1.5%	0.9%	45.0%	24.8%	7.3%	3.8%	2.3%	1.2%	0.1%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.8%	1.4%	0.2%	45.2%	35.8%	9.9%	0.7%	3.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.6%	5.4%	0.0%	14.5%	30.7%	7.8%	36.1%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	1.5%	7.0%	0.0%	13.0%	28.5%	8.5%	40.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	1.8%	7.3%	0.0%	14.5%	21.8%	0.0%	53.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	10.1%	37.1%	18.0%	24.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	17.3%	33.8%	7.5%	30.1%	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%
Robbery	43.3%	2.7%	2.7%	28.0%	15.7%	1.9%	0.0%	3.3%	1.2%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	54.8%	2.6%	3.6%	23.3%	8.7%	2.6%	0.0%	2.8%	1.5%	0.0%
With Injury	52.9%	6.5%	4.7%	27.1%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	55.4%	0.9%	3.2%	21.6%	9.3%	3.4%	0.0%	3.2%	1.8%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	18.4%	3.2%	1.1%	39.0%	31.8%	1.1%	0.0%	4.7%	1.1%	0.0%
With Injury	10.1%	2.9%	0.0%	65.2%	17.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	20.3%	2.9%	1.0%	30.0%	36.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	1.4%	0.0%
Assault	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	48.7%	34.5%	10.1%	0.2%	3.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%	43.7%	42.9%	5.4%	0.0%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%
With Injury	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	54.3%	38.2%	4.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	38.5%	45.1%	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Simple	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	50.4%	31.8%	11.6%	0.2%	2.5%	1.0%	0.1%
With minor injury	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	57.8%	26.0%	11.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.9%	0.2%
Without Injury	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	48.2%	33.5%	11.6%	0.3%	2.5%	1.0%	0.0%
Personal Theft[b]	87.2%	0.0%	1.0%	9.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	70.7%	6.4%	11.7%	6.3%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Household Burglary	60.6%	32.8%	0.8%	3.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%
Completed	70.4%	22.5%	0.9%	3.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Forcible entry	62.7%	32.8%	0.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	75.4%	15.9%	1.0%	4.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Attempted forcible entry	11.6%	84.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Motor vehicle theft	42.4%	0.5%	52.3%	1.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Completed	41.8%	0.0%	53.8%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Attempted	44.0%	1.9%	48.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	0.6%
Theft	74.8%	0.8%	11.6%	7.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%
Completed[c]	75.8%	0.5%	11.0%	7.3%	0.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%
Less than $50	71.7%	0.6%	10.9%	10.1%	0.3%	3.4%	0.1%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%
$50-$249	79.2%	0.5%	10.0%	6.1%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%
$250 or more	81.4%	0.4%	10.4%	3.8%	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Attempted	48.0%	7.5%	28.5%	8.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	2.9%	2.4%	0.8%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	87.2%	84.4%	53.8%	65.2%	45.1%	18.0%	53.6%	5.9%	4.5%	0.8%

Table D-8.   Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 1999

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.3%	5.0%	8.7%	15.9%	8.0%	3.6%	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	8.0%	1.3%	0.3%	44.2%	30.2%	9.2%	2.2%	3.1%	1.0%	0.1%
Crimes of Violence	5.8%	1.3%	0.4%	45.2%	31.0%	9.4%	2.2%	3.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Completed Violence	14.4%	2.0%	1.0%	35.9%	29.0%	6.5%	5.9%	3.9%	0.6%	0.1%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.9%	0.9%	0.1%	49.4%	31.9%	10.7%	0.6%	2.9%	1.2%	0.2%
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	20.9%	29.0%	4.4%	37.3%	0.5%	3.9%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	19.4%	37.8%	1.5%	38.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Rape	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	14.2%	42.6%	0.0%	41.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.7%	28.3%	5.0%	31.7%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	19.2%	7.7%	35.7%	1.1%	6.6%	0.0%
Robbery	44.3%	3.1%	2.7%	28.6%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	57.5%	3.0%	4.2%	19.2%	9.8%	3.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.0%
With Injury	49.2%	2.6%	2.6%	28.0%	11.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	61.9%	3.2%	5.0%	14.4%	8.5%	1.8%	0.0%	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	19.3%	3.6%	0.0%	46.1%	23.2%	4.6%	0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%
With Injury	9.0%	5.1%	0.0%	47.4%	33.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	23.3%	2.5%	0.0%	46.0%	19.3%	5.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%
Assault	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%	48.9%	33.3%	10.5%	0.3%	3.5%	0.9%	0.2%
Aggravated	1.2%	2.1%	0.0%	39.5%	48.4%	4.0%	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	0.3%
With Injury	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	43.7%	44.5%	2.7%	1.6%	3.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Threatened with weapon	1.1%	2.2%	0.0%	37.7%	50.0%	4.6%	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%	0.3%
Simple	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	51.9%	28.4%	12.6%	0.3%	3.8%	0.8%	0.1%
With minor injury	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	46.9%	31.9%	10.9%	0.7%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	53.3%	27.5%	13.0%	0.2%	3.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Personal Theft[b]	86.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Property Crimes	72.1%	6.3%	11.7%	5.8%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Household Burglary	61.9%	32.3%	1.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Completed	71.9%	22.5%	1.2%	2.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Forcible entry	63.0%	33.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Unlawful entry w/o force	77.4%	16.0%	1.3%	2.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
Attempted forcible entry	9.7%	83.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.6%	0.3%
Motor vehicle theft	39.7%	0.7%	54.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Completed	40.5%	0.0%	55.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Attempted	37.3%	3.1%	53.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Theft	76.5%	1.0%	11.3%	6.9%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%
Completed[c]	77.6%	0.7%	10.7%	6.7%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%
Less than $50	74.9%	0.5%	10.3%	8.8%	0.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
$50-$249	79.9%	0.5%	10.2%	5.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
$250 or more	79.3%	1.2%	11.0%	5.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%
Attempted	43.8%	9.4%	29.1%	11.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.8%	1.7%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	86.1%	83.6%	55.3%	53.3%	50.0%	13.0%	41.8%	5.9%	6.6%	1.7%

Table D-9.   Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2000

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.7%	5.1%	8.6%	14.7%	8.8%	3.3%	0.3%	2.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Personal Crimes[a]	10.0%	1.5%	0.3%	39.5%	33.7%	7.6%	1.3%	4.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Crimes of Violence	6.4%	1.5%	0.3%	41.0%	35.1%	7.9%	1.4%	4.4%	1.1%	0.0%
Completed Violence	15.4%	1.3%	0.5%	38.7%	28.3%	6.5%	3.0%	4.7%	0.9%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.1%	1.7%	0.2%	42.1%	38.4%	8.6%	0.6%	4.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.9%	2.3%	0.0%	19.2%	37.2%	9.6%	27.2%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	3.4%	4.1%	0.0%	9.5%	44.9%	4.8%	31.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	42.4%	3.3%	39.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	5.5%	12.7%	0.0%	9.1%	49.1%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.5%	26.3%	15.8%	21.9%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Robbery	46.4%	4.2%	1.8%	29.0%	14.5%	2.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	55.8%	4.6%	1.5%	23.5%	12.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	50.0%	1.3%	0.0%	35.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	58.3%	6.1%	2.2%	18.1%	12.2%	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	23.1%	3.3%	2.8%	42.5%	20.3%	6.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	16.7%	3.0%	0.0%	43.9%	30.3%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	26.0%	3.4%	3.4%	41.8%	15.8%	7.5%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%	43.7%	37.9%	8.6%	0.3%	5.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Aggravated	2.6%	1.7%	0.0%	37.5%	48.7%	4.1%	0.0%	3.2%	1.3%	0.0%
With Injury	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	47.4%	40.8%	2.9%	0.0%	4.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	33.8%	51.6%	4.5%	0.0%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Simple	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	45.7%	34.4%	10.0%	0.4%	5.5%	1.1%	0.0%
With minor injury	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	47.6%	31.4%	9.8%	0.0%	7.4%	1.2%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.4%	1.3%	0.1%	45.0%	35.3%	10.0%	0.5%	4.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Personal Theft[b]	91.6%	0.7%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	71.3%	6.4%	11.4%	6.3%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%
Household Burglary	60.9%	32.0%	1.6%	2.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Completed	70.5%	22.1%	1.8%	2.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Forcible entry	61.9%	35.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Unlawful entry w/o force	75.3%	14.8%	2.3%	3.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Attempted forcible entry	8.8%	86.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Motor vehicle theft	37.9%	0.4%	55.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	0.4%
Completed	41.0%	0.0%	55.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Attempted	31.5%	1.4%	54.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	2.7%	1.4%
Theft	75.8%	0.8%	10.9%	7.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%
Completed[c]	77.0%	0.7%	10.1%	7.3%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Less than $50	73.1%	0.3%	11.2%	8.5%	0.1%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.5%
$50-$249	80.6%	0.5%	8.6%	7.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
$250 or more	78.8%	1.3%	10.4%	5.9%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Attempted	46.6%	4.4%	28.9%	9.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%	4.7%	1.1%	2.3%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	91.6%	86.3%	55.8%	47.6%	51.6%	15.8%	39.1%	7.4%	4.4%	2.3%

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Table D-10. **Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2001**

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.4%	4.8%	9.6%	15.2%	8.0%	3.9%	0.4%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Personal Crimes[a]	8.8%	1.3%	0.4%	42.3%	32.1%	9.0%	1.6%	3.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Crimes of Violence	6.4%	1.4%	0.4%	43.2%	33.1%	9.3%	1.6%	3.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Completed Violence	14.3%	1.3%	0.3%	39.2%	30.5%	6.8%	3.4%	2.3%	1.3%	0.3%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.7%	1.4%	0.4%	45.0%	34.4%	10.5%	0.7%	3.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Rape/Sexual Assault	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	20.2%	39.1%	4.4%	30.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	17.8%	34.9%	4.1%	36.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Rape	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	32.1%	8.3%	48.8%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	4.8%	3.2%	0.0%	34.9%	39.7%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	23.5%	45.1%	4.9%	21.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	46.9%	1.4%	1.9%	29.3%	14.1%	4.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	58.1%	2.1%	0.7%	21.1%	13.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.7%	0.0%
With Injury	50.6%	1.1%	1.7%	23.6%	14.9%	5.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	63.2%	2.8%	0.0%	19.4%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	23.5%	0.0%	4.9%	46.6%	15.2%	7.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	32.4%	0.0%	4.4%	42.6%	16.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	19.1%	0.0%	5.1%	48.5%	14.0%	8.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	1.4%	1.4%	0.2%	46.1%	35.3%	10.2%	0.3%	3.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Aggravated	4.0%	2.6%	0.3%	38.1%	44.1%	5.8%	0.0%	2.3%	1.6%	0.5%
With Injury	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%	50.0%	41.1%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	5.2%	3.7%	0.0%	32.5%	45.5%	7.7%	0.0%	2.9%	1.1%	0.8%
Simple	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	48.8%	32.3%	11.7%	0.4%	3.8%	0.7%	0.5%
With minor injury	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	49.0%	32.3%	11.5%	0.0%	3.3%	0.9%	0.6%
Without Injury	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	48.8%	32.4%	11.8%	0.5%	4.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Personal Theft[b]	83.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	70.4%	6.0%	12.5%	6.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Household Burglary	64.0%	30.9%	0.7%	1.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%
Completed	72.8%	22.1%	0.9%	2.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%
Forcible entry	67.4%	29.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	76.3%	17.0%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Attempted forcible entry	11.9%	83.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.5%
Motor vehicle theft	37.2%	2.2%	55.2%	4.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Completed	40.2%	0.3%	55.1%	2.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	29.5%	6.7%	55.4%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Theft	74.3%	0.7%	12.1%	7.6%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Completed[c]	75.2%	0.7%	11.4%	7.7%	0.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Less than $50	69.7%	0.6%	12.4%	10.0%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
$50-$249	79.0%	0.5%	10.0%	6.5%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%
$250 or more	79.0%	0.8%	11.2%	5.3%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Attempted	47.7%	2.4%	33.3%	5.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	4.1%	1.5%	4.1%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	83.5%	83.0%	55.4%	50.0%	45.5%	11.8%	48.8%	4.1%	3.6%	4.1%

Table D-11. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2002

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	56.2%	4.9%	9.6%	14.4%	7.6%	3.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Personal Crimes[a]	7.5%	0.9%	0.2%	43.1%	31.3%	9.3%	2.0%	4.3%	1.1%	0.2%
Crimes of Violence	5.4%	0.9%	0.2%	44.0%	32.3%	9.5%	2.1%	4.3%	1.1%	0.2%
Completed Violence	13.4%	0.3%	0.3%	43.0%	28.1%	7.8%	3.4%	2.7%	1.0%	0.2%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%	44.5%	34.3%	10.3%	1.4%	5.1%	1.2%	0.3%
Rape/Sexual Assault	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	23.0%	32.3%	2.8%	38.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	23.8%	28.0%	0.0%	44.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	4.4%	2.2%	0.0%	14.4%	34.4%	0.0%	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.1%	18.2%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	41.3%	8.8%	26.3%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Robbery	48.0%	1.0%	1.8%	25.8%	16.6%	4.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	58.3%	0.0%	1.6%	21.8%	12.4%	4.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	51.2%	0.0%	1.2%	26.5%	14.1%	2.9%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	63.9%	0.0%	1.9%	18.1%	11.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	17.3%	4.7%	3.1%	38.6%	29.9%	4.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	32.6%	37.2%	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	15.5%	7.1%	3.6%	41.7%	26.2%	3.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	47.1%	34.0%	10.4%	0.4%	4.8%	1.3%	0.3%
Aggravated	1.1%	2.4%	0.0%	39.3%	44.7%	4.4%	0.0%	6.6%	1.3%	0.0%
With Injury	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	51.9%	39.6%	3.5%	0.0%	1.6%	2.2%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	1.3%	3.6%	0.0%	33.4%	47.2%	4.9%	0.0%	8.9%	0.9%	0.0%
Simple	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	49.3%	31.0%	12.1%	0.5%	4.3%	1.2%	0.4%
With minor injury	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	53.0%	29.4%	12.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Without Injury	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	48.0%	31.6%	12.1%	0.6%	4.5%	1.4%	0.4%
Personal Theft[b]	79.4%	1.9%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	71.5%	6.2%	12.6%	5.5%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%
Household Burglary	63.7%	31.1%	0.9%	1.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
Completed	73.4%	21.4%	1.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Forcible entry	67.1%	29.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	77.4%	15.9%	1.1%	2.3%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Attempted forcible entry	9.0%	86.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%
Motor vehicle theft	36.5%	0.8%	58.7%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed	38.7%	0.4%	57.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	28.4%	1.9%	63.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft	75.8%	0.9%	11.8%	6.5%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Completed[c]	76.8%	0.7%	11.2%	6.5%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%
Less than $50	73.7%	0.3%	10.6%	8.7%	0.2%	3.2%	0.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%
$50-$249	80.8%	0.8%	9.6%	5.5%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%
$250 or more	79.2%	0.9%	11.6%	4.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Attempted	45.5%	8.1%	30.8%	8.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	3.1%	1.3%	0.7%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	80.8%	86.2%	63.9%	53.0%	47.2%	12.1%	45.5%	8.9%	2.5%	1.7%

Table D-12. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2003

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.8%	5.8%	9.6%	14.6%	7.9%	3.1%	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Personal Crimes[a]	7.8%	1.4%	0.4%	43.0%	33.7%	7.4%	1.8%	2.6%	1.3%	0.2%
Crimes of Violence	5.1%	1.4%	0.4%	44.2%	34.8%	7.6%	1.9%	2.8%	1.4%	0.3%
Completed Violence	13.2%	2.4%	0.4%	41.1%	27.2%	7.7%	3.4%	2.7%	1.6%	0.2%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	45.5%	38.1%	7.5%	1.3%	2.8%	1.3%	0.3%
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.5%	2.5%	0.0%	28.1%	29.6%	3.0%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	31.6%	0.0%	41.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.9%	27.8%	0.0%	40.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.8%	37.8%	0.0%	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	3.7%	6.1%	0.0%	30.5%	26.8%	7.3%	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	38.8%	0.7%	1.0%	33.6%	18.3%	3.9%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	0.5%
Completed/Property Taken	53.7%	1.1%	1.6%	23.0%	14.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%
With Injury	54.4%	2.5%	3.8%	19.4%	15.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	13.3%	4.1%	0.0%	1.4%	3.2%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	51.8%	25.7%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	1.4%	1.4%
With Injury	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	64.8%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	47.3%	31.5%	4.8%	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.4%
Assault	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%	46.3%	37.1%	8.2%	0.7%	3.0%	1.4%	0.2%
Aggravated	1.4%	2.7%	0.7%	41.3%	42.7%	6.4%	0.0%	3.1%	1.4%	0.0%
With Injury	2.2%	5.0%	0.0%	40.6%	37.8%	11.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	1.1%	1.8%	1.2%	41.9%	45.1%	4.2%	0.0%	3.4%	1.8%	0.0%
Simple	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	47.8%	35.4%	8.8%	0.9%	3.0%	1.4%	0.3%
With minor injury	0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	51.9%	29.5%	8.6%	0.7%	4.4%	2.2%	0.4%
Without Injury	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	46.6%	37.0%	8.9%	1.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%
Personal Theft[b]	87.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Property Crimes	70.2%	7.2%	12.3%	6.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Household Burglary	57.4%	35.5%	0.7%	3.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Completed	67.4%	24.7%	0.9%	4.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%
Forcible entry	56.2%	39.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	73.8%	16.6%	1.3%	5.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Attempted forcible entry	9.4%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%
Motor vehicle theft	39.6%	0.8%	55.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%
Completed	42.2%	0.3%	54.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	32.3%	2.6%	58.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	3.0%
Theft	75.5%	0.8%	11.9%	7.0%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Completed[c]	76.5%	0.7%	11.2%	7.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Less than $50	72.3%	0.5%	12.3%	8.7%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%
$50-$249	79.9%	0.4%	9.5%	6.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
$250 or more	79.1%	1.2%	11.2%	4.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Attempted	47.0%	6.1%	32.2%	6.5%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	2.5%	0.8%	1.0%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	87.6%	87.5%	58.7%	64.8%	45.1%	11.0%	46.7%	9.3%	3.2%	3.0%

Table D-13.   Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2004

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.3%	5.9%	10.0%	14.8%	7.0%	3.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	8.4%	1.8%	0.3%	43.7%	30.1%	10.1%	1.6%	3.1%	0.8%	0.2%
Crimes of Violence	4.8%	1.8%	0.3%	45.2%	31.4%	10.6%	1.7%	3.2%	0.9%	0.2%
Completed Violence	11.5%	1.3%	0.5%	45.2%	27.2%	7.5%	3.9%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.4%	2.1%	0.1%	45.2%	33.4%	12.1%	0.6%	4.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Rape/Sexual Assault	5.7%	3.3%	0.0%	15.7%	28.1%	4.3%	39.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	4.0%	6.9%	0.0%	19.8%	22.8%	5.9%	40.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	6.8%	8.5%	0.0%	13.6%	23.7%	0.0%	49.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	28.6%	21.4%	14.3%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	33.0%	2.8%	38.5%	3.7%	2.8%	0.0%
Robbery	39.0%	2.6%	2.8%	37.3%	13.1%	3.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	53.8%	1.7%	2.7%	28.1%	7.7%	4.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	50.9%	4.5%	2.7%	36.4%	1.8%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	55.6%	0.0%	2.6%	23.3%	11.1%	5.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	17.2%	3.9%	2.5%	50.7%	21.2%	3.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	46.5%	31.0%	8.5%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	19.7%	5.3%	3.8%	53.0%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	47.5%	33.5%	11.6%	0.1%	3.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Aggravated	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	41.7%	44.1%	4.9%	0.0%	3.7%	1.7%	0.4%
With Injury	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	50.3%	37.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	0.5%	2.3%	0.0%	36.7%	48.2%	4.0%	0.0%	5.5%	2.1%	0.6%
Simple	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	49.3%	30.4%	13.7%	0.2%	3.3%	0.7%	0.1%
With minor injury	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	54.7%	29.3%	9.9%	0.0%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	47.4%	30.8%	15.0%	0.2%	3.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Personal Theft[b]	91.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	69.0%	7.1%	12.9%	6.4%	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Household Burglary	60.8%	33.7%	0.6%	2.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Completed	69.6%	24.3%	0.8%	2.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Forcible entry	60.7%	36.4%	0.5%	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	75.0%	17.0%	0.9%	3.2%	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Attempted forcible entry	11.8%	86.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Motor vehicle theft	38.5%	1.0%	55.9%	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed	37.5%	0.6%	57.3%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	41.9%	2.1%	51.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft	73.1%	1.2%	12.8%	7.7%	0.4%	2.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%
Completed[c]	74.0%	1.0%	12.2%	7.7%	0.3%	2.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Less than $50	67.8%	1.2%	12.5%	10.8%	0.4%	3.3%	0.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.8%
$50-$249	78.3%	0.6%	10.3%	7.0%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
$250 or more	77.5%	1.4%	12.9%	4.9%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%
Attempted	53.0%	5.4%	25.8%	8.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%	1.8%	0.3%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	91.5%	86.1%	57.3%	54.7%	48.2%	15.0%	49.2%	5.5%	2.8%	0.8%

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Table D-14. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2005

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	55.7%	5.5%	10.3%	14.3%	7.1%	2.9%	0.3%	2.1%	1.0%	0.5%
Personal Crimes[a]	10.2%	1.1%	0.4%	43.1%	30.3%	7.6%	1.5%	3.9%	1.6%	0.1%
Crimes of Violence	6.9%	1.0%	0.4%	44.5%	31.7%	8.0%	1.5%	3.9%	1.6%	0.0%
Completed Violence	15.9%	0.5%	1.1%	43.6%	25.2%	5.9%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	44.9%	34.7%	9.0%	1.1%	4.4%	1.4%	0.1%
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.6%	3.7%	0.0%	28.8%	26.7%	2.6%	33.5%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	2.3%	4.7%	0.0%	24.8%	27.9%	0.0%	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	18.8%	29.0%	0.0%	43.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	31.7%	26.7%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.1%	23.0%	8.2%	19.7%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%
Robbery	50.5%	1.3%	2.5%	18.3%	19.0%	1.7%	0.5%	2.9%	3.2%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	58.7%	1.4%	3.8%	13.8%	17.2%	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%
With Injury	63.2%	2.1%	0.0%	18.1%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
Without Injury	56.6%	0.7%	5.8%	11.7%	19.7%	1.1%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	34.1%	0.9%	0.0%	26.5%	22.7%	3.8%	0.9%	2.8%	6.2%	0.0%
With Injury	50.7%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	14.9%	0.0%
Without Injury	26.4%	1.4%	0.0%	29.9%	30.6%	5.6%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Assault	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	49.0%	33.7%	9.1%	0.3%	4.3%	1.4%	0.1%
Aggravated	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	45.8%	44.2%	4.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%
With Injury	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	64.7%	26.4%	3.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	37.1%	52.2%	4.6%	0.0%	2.9%	1.8%	0.0%
Simple	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	50.0%	30.4%	10.7%	0.4%	4.7%	1.4%	0.1%
With minor injury	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	53.5%	29.0%	10.1%	0.0%	3.3%	2.7%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	49.0%	30.8%	10.9%	0.5%	5.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Personal Theft[b]	83.4%	1.3%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	69.3%	6.9%	13.2%	5.7%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Household Burglary	60.7%	31.9%	1.0%	3.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Completed	71.2%	21.1%	0.9%	3.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Forcible entry	62.3%	31.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%
Unlawful entry w/o force	76.4%	14.8%	1.0%	3.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%
Attempted forcible entry	5.6%	88.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%
Motor vehicle theft	40.4%	1.0%	52.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%
Completed	42.6%	0.0%	53.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Attempted	32.2%	4.7%	48.3%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Theft	73.6%	0.9%	13.6%	6.6%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Completed[c]	74.7%	0.5%	13.2%	6.6%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Less than $50	68.5%	0.6%	15.2%	9.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%
$50-$249	79.2%	0.4%	11.2%	5.3%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%
$250 or more	78.0%	0.5%	12.6%	5.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Attempted	43.4%	12.8%	24.5%	6.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.9%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	83.4%	88.8%	53.1%	64.7%	52.2%	10.9%	43.5%	9.0%	14.9%	2.9%

Table D-15. **Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2006**

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	52.6%	6.4%	10.7%	15.3%	8.0%	3.3%	0.5%	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Personal Crimes[a]	7.8%	1.6%	0.2%	42.6%	31.6%	9.0%	1.8%	4.4%	0.7%	0.2%
Crimes of Violence	5.7%	1.6%	0.2%	43.4%	32.3%	9.3%	1.8%	4.5%	0.7%	0.2%
Completed Violence	12.4%	2.2%	0.3%	42.1%	26.2%	7.4%	4.4%	3.7%	1.0%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	2.4%	1.3%	0.1%	44.0%	35.4%	10.2%	0.5%	4.9%	0.5%	0.3%
Rape/Sexual Assault	6.1%	1.1%	0.0%	19.2%	16.9%	10.3%	40.6%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	8.3%	1.6%	0.0%	16.1%	13.5%	7.8%	49.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	13.7%	0.0%	65.8%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	6.6%	3.9%	0.0%	28.9%	14.5%	21.1%	23.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	27.5%	17.4%	17.4%	4.3%	5.8%	0.0%
Robbery	37.9%	5.8%	1.7%	28.9%	18.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	45.2%	6.0%	1.2%	24.7%	14.1%	7.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
With Injury	57.2%	8.2%	1.0%	23.6%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	36.1%	4.0%	1.5%	25.2%	21.2%	9.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	22.2%	4.8%	2.2%	37.8%	26.5%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	7.0%	18.6%	0.0%	60.5%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	26.2%	1.6%	3.2%	32.6%	32.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	46.7%	35.1%	9.6%	0.1%	5.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Aggravated	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	37.9%	46.9%	6.8%	0.0%	4.0%	0.7%	0.8%
With Injury	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	51.0%	37.7%	5.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	31.0%	51.7%	7.4%	0.0%	4.9%	0.9%	1.4%
Simple	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	49.8%	30.9%	10.6%	0.1%	5.5%	0.7%	0.1%
With minor injury	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	51.8%	28.4%	9.0%	0.0%	6.2%	2.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	49.2%	31.7%	11.2%	0.2%	5.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Personal Theft[b]	80.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	67.5%	8.0%	14.2%	6.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%
Household Burglary	55.7%	38.4%	1.1%	2.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Completed	66.7%	26.9%	1.2%	3.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Forcible entry	60.9%	35.8%	0.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Unlawful entry w/o force	70.0%	21.8%	1.8%	3.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Attempted forcible entry	11.6%	84.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Motor vehicle theft	39.9%	0.5%	53.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Completed	42.7%	0.4%	50.4%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	29.0%	1.0%	66.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Theft	72.3%	1.0%	14.7%	7.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%
Completed[c]	73.4%	0.7%	14.2%	7.1%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Less than $50	66.7%	0.4%	17.1%	9.2%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%
$50-$249	77.2%	0.7%	12.5%	5.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%
$250 or more	76.8%	1.0%	12.9%	6.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Attempted	46.5%	8.2%	26.6%	9.6%	1.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	1.4%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	80.9%	84.6%	66.5%	60.5%	51.7%	21.1%	65.8%	6.2%	5.8%	1.4%

Table D-16. **Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2007**

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	52.4%	6.6%	11.4%	14.8%	6.9%	3.9%	0.5%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Personal Crimes[a]	9.1%	1.7%	0.3%	42.7%	28.7%	9.3%	2.0%	3.8%	1.3%	0.4%
Crimes of Violence	6.1%	1.7%	0.4%	44.0%	29.7%	9.5%	2.1%	3.9%	1.3%	0.4%
Completed Violence	16.3%	1.9%	1.2%	36.4%	26.4%	7.7%	4.2%	3.0%	2.0%	0.5%
Attempted/threatened Violence	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	47.4%	31.2%	10.3%	1.2%	4.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	23.0%	28.6%	2.4%	34.7%	2.4%	4.4%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	24.1%	31.9%	4.3%	30.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%	17.1%	31.4%	0.0%	32.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	32.4%	8.5%	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	25.9%	0.0%	39.8%	3.7%	10.2%	0.0%
Robbery	47.9%	2.5%	2.2%	26.5%	15.4%	3.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	57.4%	1.4%	2.9%	18.9%	12.8%	5.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	55.9%	1.8%	1.2%	20.0%	14.7%	4.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	58.0%	1.1%	4.0%	18.6%	11.7%	5.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	20.3%	5.9%	0.0%	48.4%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
With Injury	7.0%	11.6%	0.0%	65.1%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	24.5%	4.5%	0.0%	41.8%	26.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%	47.7%	31.8%	10.7%	0.6%	4.4%	1.3%	0.5%
Aggravated	0.5%	2.9%	0.0%	41.7%	46.3%	2.8%	0.0%	3.6%	0.3%	0.2%
With Injury	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	49.3%	38.5%	4.5%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	0.8%	3.3%	0.0%	39.0%	49.1%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Simple	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	49.2%	28.2%	12.7%	0.7%	4.6%	1.6%	0.5%
With minor injury	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	46.3%	30.6%	11.6%	0.0%	4.0%	3.7%	1.1%
Without Injury	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	50.0%	27.5%	13.0%	0.9%	4.8%	1.0%	0.4%
Personal Theft[b]	88.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	65.7%	8.1%	14.8%	6.2%	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Household Burglary	53.9%	39.6%	1.2%	2.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
Completed	66.0%	26.9%	1.2%	3.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%
Forcible entry	59.1%	37.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%
Unlawful entry w/o force	71.1%	19.2%	1.8%	4.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%
Attempted forcible entry	6.4%	89.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Motor vehicle theft	34.9%	0.9%	58.5%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Completed	37.2%	0.6%	57.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted	25.0%	2.7%	63.6%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%
Theft	70.8%	1.0%	14.9%	7.2%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Completed[c]	72.2%	0.8%	13.8%	7.3%	0.1%	2.8%	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Less than $50	67.5%	0.5%	15.0%	9.4%	0.2%	4.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%
$50-$249	75.8%	0.5%	11.0%	7.4%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%
$250 or more	76.7%	1.1%	13.0%	4.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Attempted	37.8%	5.6%	39.1%	5.8%	1.7%	2.6%	0.0%	3.5%	1.5%	1.3%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	88.7%	89.9%	63.6%	65.1%	49.1%	13.0%	39.8%	4.8%	10.2%	1.3%

Table D-17. Percent Relative Contribution of Each Crime Victimization Screening Question, 2008

	% Relative Contribution of Each Screener Question									
	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
All Crimes	52.2%	7.0%	12.3%	15.1%	7.0%	2.8%	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%
Personal Crimes[a]	5.8%	1.6%	0.7%	47.1%	29.2%	8.2%	2.0%	3.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Crimes of Violence	3.9%	1.6%	0.7%	47.9%	30.0%	8.4%	2.1%	3.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Completed Violence	11.7%	1.8%	0.8%	43.1%	26.2%	5.7%	5.4%	2.1%	2.6%	0.0%
Attempted/threatened Violence	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%	49.8%	31.5%	9.5%	0.8%	3.7%	0.9%	0.0%
Rape/Sexual Assault	2.9%	1.5%	1.0%	20.1%	19.1%	5.9%	45.1%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
Rape/Attempted Rape	3.3%	2.4%	1.6%	25.2%	17.1%	6.5%	39.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
Rape	5.8%	5.8%	0.0%	13.5%	25.0%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted Rape	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	32.4%	11.3%	11.3%	35.2%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%
Sexual Assault	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	22.2%	4.9%	54.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	30.3%	6.5%	3.8%	37.0%	13.6%	0.9%	0.7%	4.2%	3.6%	0.0%
Completed/Property Taken	41.1%	5.1%	3.0%	33.3%	9.4%	0.0%	1.1%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%
With Injury	28.9%	5.6%	7.7%	38.7%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	7.0%	0.0%
Without Injury	48.9%	5.2%	0.0%	30.3%	10.0%	0.0%	1.7%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Attempted to take property	7.8%	10.0%	5.6%	44.4%	22.2%	2.8%	0.0%	5.6%	3.9%	0.0%
With Injury	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	65.6%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%
Without Injury	1.7%	14.8%	7.8%	32.2%	29.6%	3.5%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	50.8%	32.8%	9.6%	0.2%	3.4%	1.0%	0.0%
Aggravated	1.3%	1.3%	0.4%	43.2%	44.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
With Injury	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	50.2%	42.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%
Threatened with weapon	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%	40.2%	45.5%	8.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Simple	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	52.7%	29.7%	10.2%	0.2%	4.0%	1.1%	0.0%
With minor injury	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	52.6%	30.0%	10.2%	0.5%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%
Without Injury	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	52.7%	29.7%	10.2%	0.2%	4.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Personal Theft[b]	74.5%	1.5%	0.0%	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crimes	66.4%	8.7%	15.8%	5.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Household Burglary	55.5%	38.8%	1.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Completed	65.9%	28.1%	1.0%	2.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Forcible entry	57.9%	37.8%	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Unlawful entry w/o force	72.8%	20.0%	0.9%	2.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Attempted forcible entry	9.3%	85.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Motor vehicle theft	31.6%	1.5%	64.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Completed	36.6%	0.2%	61.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%
Attempted	16.8%	5.0%	74.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
Theft	71.5%	1.4%	16.5%	6.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%
Completed[c]	73.1%	1.1%	15.5%	6.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Less than $50	69.4%	0.9%	15.9%	8.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%
$50-$249	75.4%	0.8%	14.0%	6.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%
$250 or more	77.9%	1.1%	13.6%	4.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Attempted	39.2%	7.7%	36.6%	9.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	2.9%	0.8%
Maximum Relative Contribution:	77.9%	85.8%	74.3%	65.6%	45.5%	11.3%	54.3%	7.8%	9.4%	0.8%

E. Survey Data Models Descriptive Statistics

Table E-1. Individual level questions, all observations, level 1

QUESTION NUMBER / QUESTION EXPLANATION	N	Percent
Q36B. Question 36B: Yes/No		
.	112	0.02
0	514869	96.28
1	19788	3.7
Q40B. Question 40B: Yes/No		
.	287	0.05
0	529231	98.96
1	5251	0.98
Q41B. Question 41B: Yes/No		
.	47	0.01
0	532118	99.5
1	2604	0.49
Q42B. Question 42B: Yes/No		
.	57	0.01
0	533461	99.76
1	1251	0.23
Q43B. Question 43B: Yes/No		
.	199	0.04
0	534358	99.92
1	212	0.04
Q44B. Question 44B: Yes/No		
.	76	0.01
0	525951	98.35
1	8742	1.63
Q45B. Question 45B: Yes/No		
.	276	0.05
0	531231	99.34
1	3262	0.61
INT1. Was this the first Interview?: Yes/No		
0	362014	67.7
1	172755	32.3
INT2. Was this the second Interview?: Yes/No		
0	421170	78.76
1	113599	21.24
INT3. Was this the third Interview?: Yes/No		
0	453910	84.88
1	80859	15.12
INT4. Was this the fourth Interview?: Yes/No	470694	88.02

0		
1	64075	11.98
INT5. Was this the fifth Interview?: Yes/No		
0	484592	90.62
1	50177	9.38
INT6. Was this the sixth Interview?: Yes/No		
0	498286	93.18
1	36483	6.82
INT7. Was this the seventh Interview?: Yes/No		
0	517948	96.85
1	16821	3.15
INPERSON. Was this interview answered In-Person?: Yes/No		
0	368323	68.88
1	166446	31.12
INT_MODE. Interaction Term Between Inperson Interview and Interview Order 2 or Higher		
0	463055	86.59
1	71714	13.41

Table E-2. Individual level questions, all observations, level 2

Variable Name	propnr	proppsn
N	172755	172755
Mean	0.086516	0.379424
Std_Deviation	0.183969	0.401372
Skewness	2.166568	0.582784
Kurtosis	3.792616	-1.2745
Range	0.85714	1
100 Max	0.857143	1
99	0.75	1
95	0.5	1
90	0.4	1
75	0	0.8
50	0	0.25
25	0	0
10	0	0
5	0	0
1	0	0
0 Min	0	0

Table E-3. Household level questions, all observations, level 1

QUESTION NUMBER / QUESTION EXPLANATION	N	Percent
Q37B. Question 37B: Yes/No	123	0.04
.		
0	303342	99.25
1	2165	0.71
Q39B. Question 39B: Yes/No	26662	8.72
.		
0	275251	90.06
1	3717	1.22
Q46A. Question 46A: Yes/No	317	0.1
.		
0	295669	96.74
1	9644	3.16
INT1. Was this the first Interview?: Yes/No	212070	69.39
0		
1	93560	30.61
INT2. Was this the second Interview?: Yes/No	241878	79.14
0		
1	63752	20.86
INT3. Was this the third Interview?: Yes/No	259334	84.85
0		
1	46296	15.15
INT4. Was this the fourth Interview?: Yes/No	267999	87.69
0		
1	37631	12.31
INT5. Was this the fifth Interview?: Yes/No	275080	90
0		
1	30550	10
INT6. Was this the sixth Interview?: Yes/No	282735	92.51
0		
1	22895	7.49
INT7. Was this the seventh Interview?: Yes/No	294684	96.42
0		
1	10946	3.58
INPERSON. Was this interview answered In-Person?: Yes/No	200446	65.58
0		
1	105184	34.42
INT_MODE. Interaction Term Between Inperson Interview and Interview Order 2 or Higher	259264	84.83
0		
1	46366	15.17

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Table E-4. Household level questions, all observations, level 2

Variable Name	propnr	proppsn
N	119048	119048
Mean	0.062168	0.387034
Std_Deviation	0.150114	0.386947
Skewness	2.654394	0.58154
Kurtosis	6.707471	-1.196735
Range	0.85714	1
100 Max	0.857143	1
99	0.666667	1
95	0.5	1
90	0.285714	1
75	0	0.666667
50	0	0.25
25	0	0
10	0	0
5	0	0
1	0	0
0 Min	0	0

Table E-5. Individual level questions, all seven interviews, level 1

QUESTION NUMBER / QUESTION EXPLANATION	N	Percent
Q36B. Question 36B: Yes/No	23	0.02
.		
0	114528	97.27
1	3196	2.71
Q40B. Question 40B: Yes/No	58	0.05
.		
0	116975	99.34
1	714	0.61
Q41B. Question 41B: Yes/No	9	0.01
.		
0	117421	99.72
1	317	0.27
Q42B. Question 42B: Yes/No	3	0
.		
0	117536	99.82
1	208	0.18
Q43B. Question 43B: Yes/No	35	0.03
.		
0	117688	99.95
1	24	0.02
Q44B. Question 44B: Yes/No	12	0.01
.		
0	115812	98.36
1	1923	1.63
Q45B. Question 45B: Yes/No	35	0.03
.		
0	116992	99.36
1	720	0.61
INT1. Was this the first Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71
0		
1	16821	14.29
INT2. Was this the second Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71
0		
1	16821	14.29
INT3. Was this the third Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71
0		
1	16821	14.29
INT4. Was this the fourth Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71
0		
1	16821	14.29
INT5. Was this the fifth Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71

0		
1	16821	14.29
INT6. Was this the sixth Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71
0		
1	16821	14.29
INT7. Was this the seventh Interview?: Yes/No	100926	85.71
0		
1	16821	14.29
INPERSON. Was this interview answered In-Person?: Yes/No	90207	76.61
0		
1	27540	23.39
INT_MODE. Interaction Term Between Inperson Interview and Interview Order 2 or Higher	102653	87.18
0		
1	15094	12.82

Table E-6. Individual level questions, all seven interviews, level 2

Variable Name	proppsn
N	16821
Mean	0.233891
Std_Deviation	0.236146
Skewness	1.699908
Kurtosis	2.536941
Range	1
100 Max	1
99	1
95	0.857143
90	0.571429
75	0.285714
50	0.142857
25	0.142857
10	0
5	0
1	0
0 Min	0

Table E-7. Household level questions, all seven interviews, level 1

QUESTION NUMBER / QUESTION EXPLANATION	N	Percent
Q37B. Question 37B: Yes/No	23	0.03
.		
0	75073	99.47
1	377	0.5
Q39B. Question 39B: Yes/No	5555	7.36
.		
0	69261	91.77
1	657	0.87
Q46A. Question 46A: Yes/No	63	0.08
.		
0	73193	96.98
1	2217	2.94
INT1. Was this the first Interview?: Yes/No	64851	85.93
0		
1	10622	14.07
INT2. Was this the second Interview?: Yes/No	64847	85.92
0		
1	10626	14.08
INT3. Was this the third Interview?: Yes/No	64743	85.78
0		
1	10730	14.22
INT4. Was this the fourth Interview?: Yes/No	64675	85.69
0		
1	10798	14.31
INT5. Was this the fifth Interview?: Yes/No	64618	85.62
0		
1	10855	14.38
INT6. Was this the sixth Interview?: Yes/No	64577	85.56
0		
1	10896	14.44
INT7. Was this the seventh Interview?: Yes/No	64527	85.5
0		
1	10946	14.5
INPERSON. Was this interview answered In-Person?: Yes/No	56054	74.27
0		
1	19419	25.73
INT_MODE. Interaction Term Between Inperson Interview and Interview Order 2 or Higher	64757	85.8
0		
1	10716	14.2

Table E-8. Household level questions, all seven interviews, level 2

Variable Name	proppsn
N	15357
Mean	0.236207
Std_Deviation	0.234592
Skewness	1.699777
Kurtosis	2.548666
Range	1
100 Max	1
99	1
95	0.857143
90	0.571429
75	0.285714
50	0.142857
25	0.142857
10	0
5	0
1	0
0 Min	0

F. Paradata Models Descriptive Statistics

Table F-1. Distribution of time for 2006-2008

	All Observations	Full Data	Full Model	All 4 Interviews	Valid Time All 4 Interviews
N	1183140	670530	381880	84377	68113
Mean	7.811928	10.735171	15.85508	15.578001	16.122561
Standard Deviation	97.137745	79.199868	16.644022	16.373525	16.445418
Skewness	494.734169	240.888774	3.556551	3.654021	3.553934
Kurtosis	330935	84755	19.478827	20.62621	19.705119
Range	74904	34622	177	176	176
Quantiles: 100%	74904	34622	180	179	179
99%	63	77	87	85	85
95%	29	35	44	43	44
90%	19	25	33	32	33
75%	8	13	19	19	20
50%	2	4	11	11	11
25%	0	1	6	6	6
10%	0	0	4	4	4
5%	0	0	3	3	3
1%	0	0	3	3	3
0%	0	0	3	3	3

Table F-2. Distribution of time for 2006-2010

	All Observations	Full Data	Full Model	All 7 Interviews	Valid Time All 7 Interviews
N	5294352	1427356	811235	329984	219941
Mean	3.929536	11.340921	15.859671	15.737745	16.439381
Standard Deviation	253.109064	208.708339	16.689612	16.607277	16.607334
Skewness	1762.582209	527.541007	3.598544	3.640154	3.51299
Kurtosis	3535956	388647	19.919824	20.300002	19.141379
Range	524676	176750	177	177	177
Quantiles: 100%	524676	176750	180	180	180
99%	43	79	87	87	87
95%	18	35	44	43	44
90%	10	25	33	33	33
75%	2	13	19	19	20
50%	0	4	11	11	12
25%	0	1	6	6	6
10%	0	0	4	4	4
5%	0	0	3	3	3
1%	0	0	3	3	3
0%	0	0	3	3	3

Table F-3. Changing responses for 2006-2008

Change Value Indicator	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 4 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Missing	333852	28.22	89141	13.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
0	842097	71.17	577583	86.14	577583	99.35	127622	99.44
1	7191	0.61	3806	0.57	3806	0.65	725	0.56

Table F-4. Changing responses for 2006-2010

Change Value Indicator	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 7 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Missing	3493647	65.99	199542	13.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
0	1788671	33.78	1221839	85.60	1221839	99.51	490195	99.60
1	12034	0.23	5975	0.42	5975	0.49	1964	0.40

Table F-5. Covariates for models for time, 2006-2008, Level 1

	All Observations[1]		Full Data[2]		Full Model[3]		All 4 Interviews[4]		Valid Time All 4 Interviews[5]	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Stem Word Count										
11	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	42037	11.01	9673	11.46	7983	11.72
18	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	40954	10.72	9549	11.32	7734	11.35
20	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	55873	14.63	12145	14.39	9942	14.60
24	195958	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	63545	16.64	13825	16.38	11211	16.46
34	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	54560	14.29	11979	14.20	9749	14.31
35	195958	20.00	95790	14.29	51265	13.42	11244	13.33	9182	13.48
63	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	73646	19.29	15962	18.92	12312	18.08
Cue Word Count										
0	293937	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	51265	13.42	11244	13.33	9182	13.48
21	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	54560	14.29	11979	14.20	9749	14.31
37	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	40954	10.72	9549	11.32	7734	11.35
62	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	42037	11.01	9673	11.46	7983	11.72
68	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	73646	19.29	15962	18.92	12312	18.08
75	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	55873	14.63	12145	14.39	9942	14.60
85	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	63545	16.64	13825	16.38	11211	16.46

1 = No time restrictions; No restriction on type of interview (self, proxy, noninterview); All 12 questions included (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqcallpolicecrime, sqnocallpolicecrime, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft, sqtotalvehicles, sqcallpoliceattackthreat, sqnocallpoliceattackthreat)

2 = No time restirctions; Restricted to self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

3 = Time restricted to [3, 180] seconds; Restricted to self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

4 = Time restricted to [3, 180] seconds; Restricted to individuals who completed 4 self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

5 = Restricted to individuals who completed 4 self-interviews and who had a time on at least one of the 7 questions of interest (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft) in [3, 180] seconds in each of the 4 interviews

Table F-6. Covariates for models for time, 2006-2008, Level 2

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 4 Interviews		Valid Time All 4 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Interview Order										
Missing	2189	2.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1	49886	50.91	49886	52.08	42555	52.99	4598	26.22	3307	25.00
2	26845	27.40	26845	28.02	22098	27.52	4340	24.75	3307	25.00
3	13863	14.15	13863	14.47	11401	14.20	4349	24.80	3307	25.00
4	5196	5.30	5196	5.42	4249	5.29	4249	24.23	3307	25.00
Interview Conducted in Person										
Missing	3013	3.08	2833	2.96	2245	2.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	28552	29.14	27699	28.92	24107	30.02	5120	29.20	3996	30.21
Yes	66414	67.78	65258	68.13	53951	67.18	12416	70.80	9232	69.79

Table F-7. Covariates for models for time, 2006-2008, Level 3

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 4 Interviews		Valid Time All 4 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Urban Land Use										
No	10868	21.35	10680	21.41	9750	21.67	1296	25.54	818	24.74
Yes	40039	78.65	39206	78.59	35247	78.33	3779	74.46	2489	75.26
Age Category										
Missing	2973	5.84	2905	5.82	2243	4.98	192	3.78	100	3.02
12-15	3179	6.24	2860	5.73	2373	5.27	200	3.94	114	3.45
16-19	2918	5.73	2845	5.70	2469	5.49	126	2.48	64	1.94
20-24	3903	7.67	3834	7.69	3450	7.67	159	3.13	90	2.72
25-34	7750	15.22	7662	15.36	6954	15.45	574	11.31	376	11.37
35-49	12354	24.27	12241	24.54	11345	25.21	1391	27.41	923	27.91
50-64	10632	20.89	10508	21.06	9686	21.53	1399	27.57	946	28.61
65-90	7198	14.14	7031	14.09	6477	14.39	1034	20.37	694	20.99
Education Level										
Missing	2018	3.96	1913	3.83	1451	3.22	110	2.17	42	1.27
Less Than High School	11617	22.82	11141	22.33	9836	21.86	1001	19.72	616	18.63
High School Grad	12991	25.52	12798	25.65	11577	25.73	1405	27.68	889	26.88
Some College	9096	17.87	8997	18.04	8273	18.39	911	17.95	619	18.72
College Grad/Associates Degree	11074	21.75	10963	21.98	10113	22.47	1195	23.55	822	24.86
Master/Professional School/Doctorate	4111	8.08	4074	8.17	3747	8.33	453	8.93	319	9.65
Gender										
Missing	10	0.02	10	0.02	6	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
Male	24358	47.85	23795	47.70	21472	47.72	2268	44.69	1480	44.75
Female	26539	52.13	26081	52.28	23519	52.27	2807	55.31	1827	55.25
Gated Community										
Missing	9	0.02	9	0.02	8	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	47531	93.37	46558	93.33	41977	93.29	4808	94.74	3123	94.44
Yes	3367	6.61	3319	6.65	3012	6.69	267	5.26	184	5.56
Race/Hispanicity										
Missing	241	0.47	230	0.46	181	0.40	8	0.16	1	0.03
Hispanic	6794	13.35	6681	13.39	6018	13.37	588	11.59	374	11.31
Non-Hispanic White	35362	69.99	34942	70.04	31654	70.35	3831	75.49	2519	76.17
Non-Hispanic Black	5277	10.37	5163	10.35	4595	10.21	442	8.71	268	8.10
Non-Hispanic Other	2963	5.82	2870	5.75	2549	5.66	206	4.06	145	4.38
Restricted Access Building										
No	47832	93.96	46848	93.91	42230	93.85	4862	95.80	3164	95.68
Yes	3075	6.04	3038	6.09	2767	6.15	213	4.20	143	4.32

Table F-8. Covariates for models for time, 2006-2010, Level 1

	All Observations[1]		Full Data[2]		Full Model[3]		All 7 Interviews[4]		Valid Time All 7 Interviews[5]	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Stem Word Count										
11	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	88247	10.88	38806	11.76	26697	12.14
18	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	86192	10.62	38494	11.67	26062	11.85
20	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	119782	14.77	47450	14.38	31926	14.52
23	441196	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	1323588	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	134124	16.53	53522	16.22	35569	16.17
34	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	116963	14.42	46201	14.00	31116	14.15
35	882392	16.67	203908	14.29	111728	13.77	44312	13.43	29887	13.59
63	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	154199	19.01	61199	18.55	38684	17.59
Cue Word Count										
0	2205980	41.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	111728	13.77	44312	13.43	29887	13.59
21	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	116963	14.42	46201	14.00	31116	14.15
37	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	86192	10.62	38494	11.67	26062	11.85
62	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	88247	10.88	38806	11.76	26697	12.14
68	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	154199	19.01	61199	18.55	38684	17.59
75	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	119782	14.77	47450	14.38	31926	14.52
85	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	134124	16.53	53522	16.22	35569	16.17
Question Type										
Catchall	2647176	50	407816	28.57	251087	30.95	99723	30.22	66685	30.32
Property	1764784	33.33	611724	42.86	328638	40.51	138499	41.97	91443	41.58
Rape	882392	16.67	407816	28.57	231510	28.54	91762	27.81	61813	28.10
Question Order										
1	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	154199	19.01	61199	18.55	38684	17.59
2	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	88247	10.88	38806	11.76	26697	12.14
4	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	86192	10.62	38494	11.67	26062	11.85
5	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	134124	16.53	53522	16.22	35569	16.17
6	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	119782	14.77	47450	14.38	31926	14.52
7	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	116963	14.42	46201	14.00	31116	14.15
8	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	111728	13.77	44312	13.43	29887	13.59

1 = No time restrictions; No restriction on type of interview (self, proxy, noninterview); All 12 questions included (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqcallpolicecrime, sqnocallpolicecrime, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft, sqtotalvehicles, sqcallpoliceattackthreat, sqnocallpoliceattackthreat)

2 = No time restirctions; Restricted to self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

3 = Time restricted to [3, 180] seconds; Restricted to self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

4 = Time restricted to [3, 180] seconds; Restricted to individuals who completed 7 self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

5 = Restricted to individuals who completed 7 self-interviews and who had a time on at least one of the 7 questions of interest (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft) in [3, 180] seconds in each of the 7 interviews

Table F-9. Covariates for models for time, 2006-2010, Level 2

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 7 Interviews		Valid Time All 7 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Marital Status										
Missing	200644	45.48	1750	0.86	1253	0.74	208	0.31	104	0.25
Married	127050	28.8	110041	53.97	91070	53.76	41417	61.53	24394	59.24
Widowed	14033	3.18	13170	6.46	11435	6.75	6829	10.14	4679	11.36
Divorced	21988	4.98	20394	10.00	17907	10.57	7852	11.66	5442	13.21
Separated	4492	1.02	4125	2.02	3565	2.10	1035	1.54	587	1.43
Never Married	72989	16.54	54428	26.69	44173	26.08	9976	14.82	5975	14.51
Age Category										
Missing	198334	44.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12-15	15595	3.53	9631	4.72	7314	4.32	1133	1.68	557	1.35
16-19	15610	3.54	10507	5.15	8145	4.81	1293	1.92	622	1.51
20-24	16646	3.77	12717	6.24	10476	6.18	1139	1.69	566	1.37
25-34	36865	8.36	31481	15.44	26220	15.48	6178	9.18	3851	9.35
35-49	62844	14.24	54233	26.60	45531	26.88	18123	26.92	11138	27.05
50-64	56834	12.88	50307	24.67	42217	24.92	21731	32.28	13253	32.18
65-90	38468	8.72	35032	17.18	29500	17.41	17720	26.32	11194	27.18
Education Level										
Missing	205089	46.48	3989	1.96	2744	1.62	435	0.65	201	0.49
Less Than High School	58848	13.34	45393	22.26	36522	21.56	11147	16.56	6293	15.28
High School Grad	63256	14.34	54053	26.51	44871	26.49	19128	28.41	11742	28.51
Some College	42303	9.59	36629	17.96	31179	18.41	12334	18.32	7750	18.82
College Grad/Associates Degree	52676	11.94	46792	22.95	39610	23.38	17523	26.03	10937	26.56
Master/Professional School/Doctorate	19024	4.31	17052	8.36	14477	8.55	6750	10.03	4258	10.34
Interview Order										
Missing (Includes Proxies and Noninterviews)	237288	53.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1	57833	13.11	57833	28.36	49044	28.95	10057	14.94	5883	14.29
2	41355	9.37	41355	20.28	34104	20.13	9696	14.40	5883	14.29
3	31152	7.06	31152	15.28	25204	14.88	9406	13.97	5883	14.29
4	25219	5.72	25219	12.37	20654	12.19	9463	14.06	5883	14.29
5	20581	4.66	20581	10.09	16993	10.03	9457	14.05	5883	14.29
6	16400	3.72	16400	8.04	13767	8.13	9601	14.26	5883	14.29
7	11368	2.58	11368	5.58	9637	5.69	9637	14.32	5883	14.29
Interview Conducted in Person										
Missing	230153	52.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	126466	28.66	121688	59.68	102107	60.27	47021	69.85	29289	71.12
Yes	84577	19.17	82220	40.32	67296	39.73	20296	30.15	11892	28.88

Table F-10. Covariates for models for time, 2006-2010, Level 3

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 7 Interviews		Valid Time All 7 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Urban Land Use										
Missing	1549	2.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	11813	18.74	11189	19.35	10625	19.67	3075	27.21	1599	27.18
Yes	49666	78.8	46644	80.65	43404	80.33	8227	72.79	4284	72.82
Gender										
Missing	5212	8.27	17	0.03	10	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
Male	27875	44.23	27875	48.20	25988	48.10	4903	43.38	2471	42.00
Female	29941	47.5	29941	51.77	28031	51.88	6399	56.62	3412	58.00
Gated Community										
Missing	5201	8.25	6	0.01	4	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	53517	84.91	53517	92.54	50000	92.54	10784	95.42	5578	94.82
Yes	4310	6.84	4310	7.45	4025	7.45	518	4.58	305	5.18
Race/Hispanicity										
Missing	5327	8.45	132	0.23	100	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hispanic	8999	14.28	8999	15.56	8305	15.37	1143	10.11	542	9.21
Non-Hispanic White	38346	60.84	38346	66.30	36091	66.80	8843	78.24	4708	80.03
Non-Hispanic Black	6868	10.9	6868	11.88	6281	11.63	865	7.65	408	6.94
Non-Hispanic Other	3488	5.53	3488	6.03	3252	6.02	451	3.99	225	3.82
Restricted Access Building										
Missing	2154	3.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	56696	89.95	53786	93.00	50258	93.02	10862	96.11	5655	96.12
Yes	4178	6.63	4047	7.00	3771	6.98	440	3.89	228	3.88

Table F-11. Covariates for models for changing responses, 2006-2008, Level 1

	All Observations[1]		Full Data[2]		Full Model[3]		All 4 Interviews[4]	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Stem Word Count								
11	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	54922	9.45	12995	10.12
18	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	50875	8.75	12115	9.44
20	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95089	16.36	20651	16.09
24	195958	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	94806	16.31	20576	16.03
34	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	94948	16.33	20606	16.05
35	195958	20.00	95790	14.29	95106	16.36	20641	16.08
63	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95643	16.45	20763	16.18
Cue Word Count								
0	293937	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95106	16.36	20641	16.08
21	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	94948	16.33	20606	16.05
37	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	50875	8.75	12115	9.44
62	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	54922	9.45	12995	10.12
68	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95643	16.45	20763	16.18
75	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95089	16.36	20651	16.09
85	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	94806	16.31	20576	16.03
Question Type								
Catchall	391916	40.00	191580	28.57	189754	32.64	41182	32.09
Property	391916	40.00	287370	42.86	201440	34.65	45873	35.74
Rape	195958	20.00	191580	28.57	190195	32.71	41292	32.17
Question Order								
1	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95643	16.45	20763	16.18
2	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	54922	9.45	12995	10.12
4	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	50875	8.75	12115	9.44
5	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	94806	16.31	20576	16.03
6	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95089	16.36	20651	16.09
7	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	94948	16.33	20606	16.05
8	97979	10.00	95790	14.29	95106	16.36	20641	16.08

1 = No time restrictions; No restriction on type of interview (self, proxy, noninterview); All 12 questions included (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqcallpolicecrime, sqnocallpolicecrime, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft, sqtotalvehicles, sqcallpoliceattackthreat, sqnocallpoliceattackthreat)

2 = No time restirctions; Restricted to self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

3 = No time restrictions; Restricted to self-interviews; Enter and leave values change at least once in the audit trail for the question of interest; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

4 = No time restrictions; Restricted to individuals who completed 4 self-interviews; Enter and leave values change at least once in the audit trail for the question of interest; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

Table F-12. Covariates for models for changing responses, 2006-2008, Level 2

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 4 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Interview Order								
Missing	2189	2.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1	49886	50.91	49886	52.08	49837	52.07	5194	25.00
2	26845	27.40	26845	28.02	26822	28.02	5192	24.99
3	13863	14.15	13863	14.47	13858	14.48	5194	25.00
4	5196	5.30	5196	5.42	5195	5.43	5195	25.01
Interview Conducted in Person								
Missing	3013	3.08	2833	2.96	2830	2.96	0	0.00
No	28552	29.14	27699	28.92	27661	28.90	5844	28.13
Yes	66414	67.78	65258	68.13	65221	68.14	14931	71.87

Table F-13. Covariates for models for changing responses, 2006-2008, Level 3

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 4 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Urban Land Use								
No	10868	21.35	10680	21.41	10680	21.42	1319	25.38
Yes	40039	78.65	39206	78.59	39179	78.58	3877	74.62
Age Category								
Missing	2973	5.84	2905	5.82	2901	5.82	216	4.16
12-15	3179	6.24	2860	5.73	2849	5.71	206	3.96
16-19	2918	5.73	2845	5.70	2845	5.71	132	2.54
20-24	3903	7.67	3834	7.69	3834	7.69	164	3.16
25-34	7750	15.22	7662	15.36	7659	15.36	586	11.28
35-49	12354	24.27	12241	24.54	12237	24.54	1412	27.17
50-64	10632	20.89	10508	21.06	10504	21.07	1427	27.46
65-90	7198	14.14	7031	14.09	7030	14.10	1053	20.27
Education Level								
Missing	2018	3.96	1913	3.83	1911	3.83	115	2.21
Less Than High School	11617	22.82	11141	22.33	11128	22.32	1030	19.82
High School Grad	12991	25.52	12798	25.65	12794	25.66	1438	27.68
Some College	9096	17.87	8997	18.04	8997	18.04	935	17.99
College Grad/Associates Degree	11074	21.75	10963	21.98	10957	21.98	1216	23.40
Master/Professional School/Doctorate	4111	8.08	4074	8.17	4072	8.17	462	8.89
Gender								
Missing	10	0.02	10	0.02	9	0.02	0	0.00
Male	24358	47.85	23795	47.70	23784	47.70	2322	44.69
Female	26539	52.13	26081	52.28	26066	52.28	2874	55.31
Gated Community								
Missing	9	0.02	9	0.02	9	0.02	0	0.00
No	47531	93.37	46558	93.33	46531	93.33	4922	94.73
Yes	3367	6.61	3319	6.65	3319	6.66	274	5.27
Race/Hispanicity								
Missing	241	0.47	230	0.46	230	0.46	8	0.15
Hispanic	6794	13.35	6681	13.39	6676	13.39	601	11.57
Non-Hispanic White	35362	69.99	34942	70.04	34926	70.05	3924	75.52
Non-Hispanic Black	5277	10.37	5163	10.35	5159	10.35	454	8.74
Non-Hispanic Other	2963	5.82	2870	5.75	2868	5.75	209	4.02
Restricted Access Building								
No	47832	93.96	46848	93.91	46821	93.91	4976	95.77
Yes	3075	6.04	3038	6.09	3038	6.09	220	4.23

Table F-14. Covariates for models for changing responses, 2006-2010, Level 1

	All Observations[1]		Full Data[2]		Full Model[3]		All 7 Interviews[4]	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Stem Word Count								
11	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	117797	9.59	51873	10.54
18	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	108771	8.86	48516	9.86
20	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	200210	16.31	78357	15.92
23	441196	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	1323588	25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	199608	16.26	78111	15.87
34	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	199944	16.28	78229	15.90
35	882392	16.67	203908	14.29	200183	16.30	78312	15.91
63	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	201301	16.40	78761	16.00
Cue Word Count								
0	2205980	41.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	200183	16.30	78312	15.91
21	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	199944	16.28	78229	15.90
37	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	108771	8.86	48516	9.86
62	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	117797	9.59	51873	10.54
68	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	201301	16.40	78761	16.00
75	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	200210	16.31	78357	15.92
85	441196	8.33	203908	14.29	199608	16.26	78111	15.87
Question Type								
Catchall	2647176	50	407816	28.57	399552	32.54	156340	31.77
Property	1764784	33.33	611724	42.86	427869	34.85	179150	36.40
Rape	882392	16.67	407816	28.57	400393	32.61	156669	31.83
Question Order								
1	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	201301	16.40	78761	16.00
2	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	117797	9.59	51873	10.54
4	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	108771	8.86	48516	9.86
5	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	199608	16.26	78111	15.87
6	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	200210	16.31	78357	15.92
7	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	199944	16.28	78229	15.90
8	441196	14.29	203908	14.29	200183	16.30	78312	15.91

1 = No time restrictions; No restriction on type of interview (self, proxy, noninterview); All 12 questions included (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqcallpolicecrime, sqnocallpolicecrime, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft, sqtotalvehicles, sqcallpoliceattackthreat, sqnocallpoliceattackthreat)

2 = No time restirctions; Restricted to self-interviews; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

3 = No time restrictions; Restricted to self-interviews; Enter and leave values change at least once in the audit trail for the question of interest; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

4 = No time restrictions; Restricted to individuals who completed 4 self-interviews; Enter and leave values change at least once in the audit trail for the question of interest; Restricted to only those questions with cues (sqattackhow, sqattackwhere, sqsexual, sqtheftattackknownoff, sqtheft, sqbreakin, sqmvtheft)

Table F-15. Covariates for models for changing responses, 2006-2010, Level 2

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 7 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Marital Status								
Missing	200644	45.48	1750	0.86	1729	0.86	290	0.37
Married	127050	28.8	110041	53.97	108991	54.08	49073	62.25
Widowed	14033	3.18	13170	6.46	13006	6.45	7662	9.72
Divorced	21988	4.98	20394	10.00	20151	10.00	8760	11.11
Separated	4492	1.02	4125	2.02	4072	2.02	1203	1.53
Never Married	72989	16.54	54428	26.69	53582	26.59	11840	15.02
Age Category								
Missing	198334	44.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12-15	15595	3.53	9631	4.72	9445	4.69	1456	1.85
16-19	15610	3.54	10507	5.15	10351	5.14	1681	2.13
20-24	16646	3.77	12717	6.24	12541	6.22	1432	1.82
25-34	36865	8.36	31481	15.44	31124	15.44	7280	9.24
35-49	62844	14.24	54233	26.60	53644	26.62	21126	26.80
50-64	56834	12.88	50307	24.67	49742	24.68	25386	32.20
65-90	38468	8.72	35032	17.18	34684	17.21	20467	25.96
Education Level								
Missing	205089	46.48	3989	1.96	3924	1.95	609	0.77
Less Than High School	58848	13.34	45393	22.26	44795	22.23	13483	17.10
High School Grad	63256	14.34	54053	26.51	53448	26.52	22503	28.55
Some College	42303	9.59	36629	17.96	36244	17.98	14202	18.02
College Grad/Associates Degree	52676	11.94	46792	22.95	46285	22.97	20265	25.71
Master/Professional School/Doctorate	19024	4.31	17052	8.36	16835	8.35	7766	9.85
Interview Order								
Missing (Includes Proxies and Noninterviews)	237288	53.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1	57833	13.11	57833	28.36	57155	28.36	11292	14.32
2	41355	9.37	41355	20.28	40837	20.26	11267	14.29
3	31152	7.06	31152	15.28	30789	15.28	11252	14.27
4	25219	5.72	25219	12.37	24930	12.37	11258	14.28
5	20581	4.66	20581	10.09	20363	10.10	11263	14.29
6	16400	3.72	16400	8.04	16202	8.04	11241	14.26
7	11368	2.58	11368	5.58	11255	5.58	11255	14.28
Interview Conducted in Person								
Missing	230153	52.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	126466	28.66	121688	59.68	119952	59.52	54540	69.19
Yes	84577	19.17	82220	40.32	81579	40.48	24288	30.81

Table F-16. Covariates for models for changing responses, 2006-2010, Level 3

	All Observations		Full Data		Full Model		All 7 Interviews	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Urban Land Use								
Missing	1549	2.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	11813	18.74	11189	19.35	11160	19.38	3085	27.14
Yes	49666	78.8	46644	80.65	46429	80.62	8283	72.86
Gender								
Missing	5212	8.27	17	0.03	17	0.03	0	0.00
Male	27875	44.23	27875	48.20	27750	48.19	4931	43.38
Female	29941	47.5	29941	51.77	29822	51.78	6437	56.62
Gated Community								
Missing	5201	8.25	6	0.01	6	0.01	0	0.00
No	53517	84.91	53517	92.54	53293	92.54	10850	95.44
Yes	4310	6.84	4310	7.45	4290	7.45	518	4.56
Race/Hispanicity								
Missing	5327	8.45	132	0.23	131	0.23	0	0.00
Hispanic	8999	14.28	8999	15.56	8959	15.56	1148	10.10
Non-Hispanic White	38346	60.84	38346	66.30	38202	66.34	8895	78.25
Non-Hispanic Black	6868	10.9	6868	11.88	6827	11.85	871	7.66
Non-Hispanic Other	3488	5.53	3488	6.03	3470	6.03	454	3.99
Restricted Access Building								
Missing	2154	3.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	56696	89.95	53786	93.00	53562	93.01	10927	96.12
Yes	4178	6.63	4047	7.00	4027	6.99	441	3.88

Table F-17. Field interviewer (representative) experience in months

	All Observations	Full Data	Full Model	All 7 Interviews	Valid Time All 7 Interviews
N	441196	203908	169403	67317	41181
Mean	38.855035	53.210825	52.252776	52.293462	52.732838
Standard Deviation	42.750949	40.821064	40.854339	40.296563	39.932214
Skewness	0.85183	0.524157	0.549217	0.584825	0.574494
Kurtosis	-0.650056	-1.053077	-1.018031	-0.943901	-0.929113
Range	146	146	146	146	146
Quantiles: 100%	146	146	146	146	146
99%	136	137	138	138	138
95%	122	126	126	126	126
90%	110	115	115	115	115
75%	70	91	89	87	87
50%	23	41	40	40	41
25%	0	18	17	19	20
10%	0	7	6	7	8
5%	0	3	3	3	3
1%	0	0	0	0	0
0%	0	0	0	0	0

Table F-18. Field interviewer (representative) workload per quarter

	All Observations	Full Data	Full Model	All 4 Interviews	Valid Time All 4 Interviews
N	98595	95790	80303	17536	13228
Mean	74.767656	74.567606	73.138401	73.818602	73.296492
Standard Deviation	35.966282	35.871115	35.518792	35.733637	35.658877
Skewness	0.475471	0.484921	0.518639	0.59023	0.584921
Kurtosis	0.001195	0.021408	0.113596	0.199246	0.146982
Range	210	210	210	210	210
Quantiles: 100%	211	211	211	211	211
99%	168	168	168	168	168
95%	138	137	137	139	139
90%	124	124	122	123	123
75%	98	98	96	96	95.5
50%	70	70	69	69	68
25%	49	49	48	48	48
10%	31	31	30	31	31
5%	21	21	20	22	22
1%	7	7	7	8	8
0%	1	1	1	1	1