

2151

98597

12/2/85



98597

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

ABSTRACT

The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey

Data Base User Manual

by

Brenda G. Cox
Danny R. Allen

Research Triangle Institute
Research Triangle Park, N.C.

U.S. Department of Justice 98597
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Public Domain/Bureau of Justice
Statistics/US Dept. of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner

Prepared for
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Contract No. OJARS OJP-85-C-003

December 1984

The 1982 Supplemental Appropriations Bill allocated funds to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice) for a crime victimization study in the District of Columbia. The primary objective of the study was the measurement of the extent of crime in the District of Columbia and the impact of crime on the quality of life in the District. Of secondary interest was the degree to which Congressional employees working in the Capitol Hill area are subject to victimization and the extent to which victimization and the fear of victimization have decreased their work productivity. The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study was conducted by the Research Triangle Institute under a contract from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This report summarizes the important characteristics of the public-use data base created from the District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey and presents helpful remarks to assist secondary analysts.

98597

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2. STUDY OVERVIEW	3
A. Sample Design and Selection	3
B. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing	4
C. Type of Crime Coding	5
D. Development of Analysis Weights	8
E. Standardization for Population Differences	9
CHAPTER 3. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION	11
A. Section A: Introductory Questions	14
B. Section B: Listing Events	14
C. Section C: Examples and Reminders	15
D. Section D: Crime Event Verification	16
E. Section E: Offender Information	17
F. Section F: Burglary or Attempt	18
G. Section G: Theft or Attempt	18
H. Section H: Property Damage	18
I. Section I: Losses Due To Theft or Property Damage	19
J. Section J: Injury, Attempted Injury, or Threat.	19
K. Section K: Victim Behavior	20
L. Section L: Witnesses	20
M. Section N: Crime Location and Conditions	20
N. Section O: Aftermath of Event	20
O. Section P: Background Information	20
CHAPTER 4. FILE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE	22
A. Definition of In Scope Crimes	22
B. Data Base Conventions	23
C. Person Level Data File	25
D. In Scope Crimes File	31
E. Out of Scope Crimes File	33
CHAPTER 5. FILE BUILDING AND ESTIMATION	35
A. Construction of a Person-Level Analysis File	35
B. Construction of a Household-Level Analysis File.	36
C. Construction of Crime-Level Analysis Files	37
D. Estimation Using These Analysis Files	34
REFERENCES	39
BIBLIOGRAPHY	40

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	<u>Page</u>
APPENDIX A. QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME VICTIMIZATION STUDY	A-1
APPENDIX B. SPECIFICATIONS USED IN SAMPLING, DATA PROCESSING, AND ANALYSIS TASKS	B-1

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The 1982 Supplemental Appropriations Bill allocated funds for a study of crime victimization in the District of Columbia (Public Law 92-257). Under contract to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) designed and implemented the District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study. The primary objective of the study was the measurement of the level of crime victimization in the District of Columbia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (DC-SMSA). A secondary objective was the determination of the extent to which Capitol Hill employees are subject to victimization.

To meet these objectives, RTI conducted two surveys: the District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey (hereafter DCHVS), which measured crime victimization occurring to residents of the DC-SMSA, and the Capitol Hill Employees Victimization Survey (hereafter CHEVS), which measured crime victimization occurring to Capitol Hill employees. Complete results of the study appear in a 1985 Report to Congress and the District of Columbia Government (Cox and Collins, 1985). Additional documentation is contained in: The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study Implementation (Cox, et al, 1983); The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey: Data Base Documentation (Allen and Burt, 1984); and Crime Victimization in The District of Columbia: An Executive Summary (Collins, Cox, and Langan, 1985).

This report summarizes the characteristics of the DCHVS data base and instructions on using the data. The CHEVS data are not available as a public use data file. The small population size for the CHEVS made preserving respondent confidentiality uncertain in a public use data file. These

data are being archived at the Research Triangle Institute for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Chapter 2 of this report describes the study design and other important considerations for analysis. The third chapter then describes the questionnaire and how it was used to gather crime victimization data for DC area residents. Chapter 4 describes the organization and structure of the data base and highlights variables that are particularly useful in data analysis. Finally, Chapter 5 presents a discussion of file building for analysis and appropriate methodology to use in analyzing the data.

CHAPTER 2. STUDY OVERVIEW

To a large extent, the District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey (DCHVS) was modeled after the victimization survey methodology used by the National Crime Survey. The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey provides a detailed picture of crime in the nation's capital using information obtained directly from crime victims. This information is distinct from data that are accumulated from police reports and published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Uniform Crime Reports. The victim survey methodology provides data on crimes experienced by victims whether or not they reported them to the police; police data, on the other hand, are limited to crimes brought to their attention.

A. Sample Design and Selection

The target population for the DCHVS was the civilian, noninstitutionalized residents age 12 and over of the District of Columbia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (DC-SMSA) and those residents of adjacent areas that share telephone exchange codes with the DC-SMSA. In defining the metropolitan area, the definition of the DC-SMSA in the 1980 Census was used. The areas included in that definition of the DC-SMSA are DC city; the Maryland counties of Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's; the Virginia counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William; and the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

The sample of residents to participate in the study was selected by first creating a list of all telephone exchange codes used in the DC-SMSA. This exchange code is the area code and the first three digits of the seven digit telephone number. All possible four digits were added to the DC area

exchange codes to create a list of all telephone numbers allocated to the DC area by the local telephone companies. Numbers were randomly selected from each exchange code using this list. This resulted in a sample of telephone numbers that were distributed over the entire geographic area of the DC-SMSA. To obtain sufficiently accurate estimates for DC city, over-sampling of DC city telephone numbers was needed since the District population is less than one-fourth that of the entire metropolitan area and a lower proportion of DC city telephone numbers are residential numbers (approximately 15 percent as compared to 30 percent for the suburbs).

Telephone interviewers dialed each sample number to determine whether the number was associated with a residence. For residential numbers, the interviewer individually interviewed each household member who was age 14 or older, beginning first with adult members of the household. Responses for 12 and 13 year olds were obtained from their parents. At least one completed interview was obtained from 81 percent of the telephone numbers that were identified as working residential numbers. From these cooperating households, completed interviews were obtained from 83 percent of the household members that were identified as 12 or over. A total of 5,542 DC area residents completed interviews in the DCHVS portion of the study.

B. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing

Computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) was used to conduct the interview. Rather than using a printed questionnaire, the CATI interviewer read questions as they were displayed on a computer viewing screen. After the interviewer recorded the respondent's answer, the next question consistent with that answer and prior answers appeared on the screen and the process was repeated. As the interview was conducted and the respondent data keyed, the CATI system entered the data directly onto a computer-readable file.

CATI gave greater control over the interview process and aided in reducing interviewer errors and survey costs. Because skip patterns were computer-controlled rather than interviewer-controlled, the incidence of missing or inconsistent data was reduced. Editing procedures were included in the CATI programs so that the data were checked for out of range codes and other invalid responses as the data were entered. The CATI system required that invalid data be corrected while the interview was still in progress.

C. Type of Crime Coding

Since the DC crime study used a modified crime incident form, the study also had to develop definitions for the types of crime. The logic used in defining the NCS type of crime variable was closely followed. However, there are still marked differences between the definitions used by the two studies. This section summarizes these differences. For the interested reader, Appendix B contains the specifications in terms of data base variables.

The type of crime variable was generally defined to correspond with definitions used by the National Crime Survey. In decreasing order of seriousness, the following categories were defined:

- Rape with Serious Injury: If rape occurred and either an obviously serious injury indicated or an injury with hospitalization for more than one night indicated.
- Rape with Minor Injury: If rape occurred and a minor injury indicated.
- Rape with No Other Injury: If rape occurred but no other injury indicated and hospitalization for more than one night not indicated.
- Robbery with Serious Injury: If personal or household belongings taken or an attempt made to take them and either an obviously serious non-rape injury indicated or an injury with hospitalization for more than one night.

- Robbery with Minor Injury: If personal or household belongings taken or an attempt made to take them and injury occurred but the injury was not obviously serious and did not require hospitalization for more than one night.
- Robbery with No Injury: If personal or household belongings taken or an attempt made to take them and injury was threatened or attempted but no injury occurred.
- Assault with Serious Injury: If injury occurred and was an obviously serious non-rape injury or required hospitalization for more than one night.
- Assault with a Weapon: If weapons were involved and injury or an attempt to injure occurred with no obviously serious injury and no hospitalization for more than one night.
- Sexual Assault (Excluding Rape): If injury or attempt and sexual assault occurred but rape was not indicated.
- Simple Assault with Injury: If injury occurred that was not obviously serious and did not require hospitalization for more than one night.
- Attempted Assault with No Weapon: If an attempt to injure occurred but no injury and no weapons were involved.
- Threats to Injure: Face to Face Contact: If a threat was made to injure but no injury or attempt occurred and the threat was made in person.
- Threats to Injure: Other Contact: If a threat was made to injure but no injury or attempt occurred and the threat was not made in person.
- Forcible Entry: If burglary or attempt and the burglar broke in.
- Unlawful Entry Without Force: If burglary or attempt and the burglar entered but did not break in.
- Attempted Forcible Entry: If burglary or attempt and the burglar tried but failed to get in.
- Completed Motor Vehicle Theft: If theft or attempted theft of household or personal belongings and a motor vehicle stolen.
- Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft: If theft or attempted theft of household or personal belongings and an unsuccessful attempt was made to steal a motor vehicle.
- Completed Purse Snatching or Pocket Picking: If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender and a purse or wallet stolen.

- Attempted Purse Snatching or Pocket Picking: If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender and an attempt was made to steal a purse or wallet.
- Other Personal Larcenies With Contact: \$50 or more: If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender and the total value of the property taken was \$50 or more but a purse or wallet was not stolen nor was an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet.
- Other Personal Larcenies With Contact: Less Than \$50: If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender and the total value of the property taken was less than \$50 but a purse or wallet was not stolen nor was an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet.
- Other Personal Larcenies With Contact: Amount Not Available: If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender and the total value of the property taken was not known but a purse or wallet was not stolen nor an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet.
- Household Larceny: \$50 or More: If household belongings taken or an attempt to take and the total value of property taken was \$50 or more.
- Household Larceny: Less Than \$50: If household belongings taken or an attempt to take and the total value of property taken was less than \$50.
- Household Larceny: Amount Not Available: If household belongings taken or an attempt to take and the value of the stolen property was not known.
- Personal Larceny Without Contact: \$50 or more: If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take and the victim was not in the same vicinity as the offender and the total value of the property taken was \$50 or more.
- Personal Larceny Without Contact: Less than \$50: If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take and the victim was not in the same vicinity as the offender and the total value of the property taken was less than \$50.
- Personal Larceny Without Contact: Amount Not Available: If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take and the victim was not in the same vicinity as the offender and the total value of the property taken was not known.

- Vandalism: \$50 or More: If intentional damage done and the damage was \$50 or more.
- Vandalism: Less Than \$50: If intentional damage done and the damage was less than \$50.
- Vandalism: Amount Not Available: If intentional damage done and the amount of the damage was not known.
- Injury or Attempted Injury: Later Unconfirmed: If injury or attempt mentioned and later denied.
- Burglary: Later Unconfirmed: If burglary or attempt mentioned and later denied.
- Vandalism: Later Unconfirmed: If intentional damage mentioned and later denied.
- Not A Crime of Interest: If no crime mentioned.

When a crime fell into more than one category, the crime was classified as the most serious type.

D. Development of Analysis Weights

To make inferences from data collected in a sample survey, sample weights must be developed that reflect the sample design. The weight of a sample individual can be viewed as the number of individuals in the survey population that the sample unit represents. The sample weight for the DCHVS was calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection. Since District of Columbia residents were sampled at a higher rate than suburban residents, the sample weights for the two locations differ.

These initial sample weights were then adjusted to account for non-response and undercoverage of nontelephone households. Within broad categories defined by age, race, sex, and location of residence, the sample weights were adjusted so that the final analysis weights within each category summed to the population category total as estimated by the 1980 Census. These final analysis weights serve to differentially weight the

data from sample individuals to remove the disproportionality of the final sample relative to the population of interest.

E. Standardization for Population Differences

Much of the analyses presented in the study reports involve comparisons of crime victimization between population subgroups such as DC city residents versus DC suburban residents. The composition of these subgroups differ along such factors as age, race, and sex and these factors are related to the risk of victimization. A standardization approach was used to control for the effect of such confounding variables in DC study analyses. This approach adjusts the analysis weights of respondents within each population subgroup so that the distributions within the population subgroup after adjustment are forced to a "standard" distribution with respect to the confounding variables. Standardizing adjustments were applied directly to the analysis weights so that standardized estimates could be computed directly using the adjusted weights.

This method was used to prepare two sets of standardized weights: one set for use in comparing the victimization experiences of DC city, DC suburb, and DC-SMSA residents and the second set for use in comparing Capitol Hill employee victimization to that of DC area residents who are employed. For comparisons between DC city, DC suburbs, and DC-SMSA residents, the analysis weights for each of the three sets of household respondents were standardized to the age, race, and sex distribution of the entire DC metropolitan area as estimated from the 1980 Census. For employee level comparisons, employed DC area residents had their analysis weights standardized to the Capitol Hill employee distribution with respect to age, race, and sex.

CHAPTER 3. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

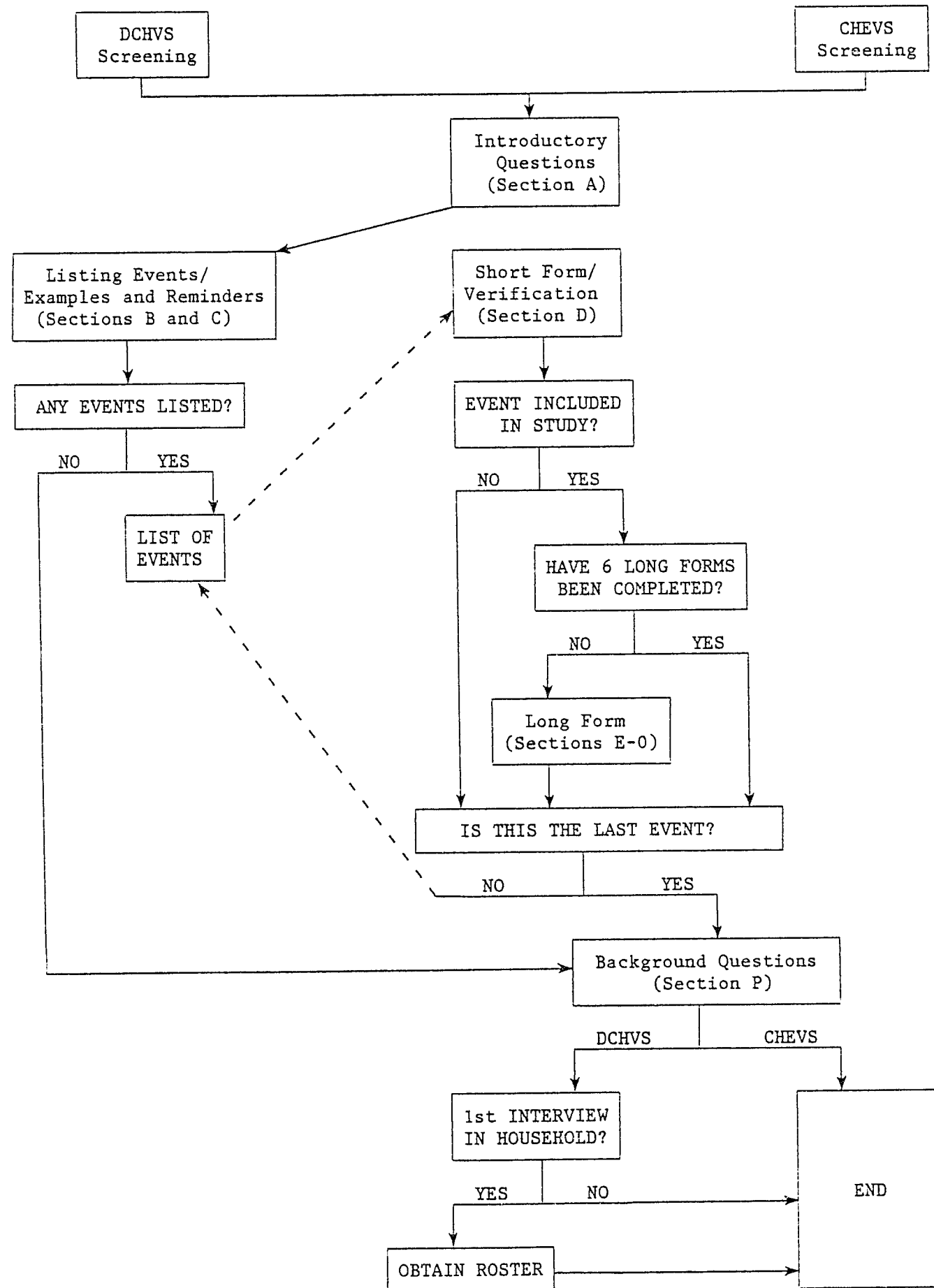
When a standardization approach is used, the resultant estimates for the population subgroups are not descriptive of the actual experience of the populations being studied. In many cases, the purpose of an analysis is to describe the victimization characteristics of population subgroups, as they actually exist. In this situation, standardized data can be misleading and inappropriate. The unstandardized estimate should be used when information about the actual victimization experience of a population subgroup is desired. The standardized estimates should be used to determine if the observed differences between population subgroups are due to extraneous differences between the distributions of the subgroups.

The questionnaire for the DC crime study was developed by the Bureau of Social Science Research, which has been investigating alternative questionnaire approaches and data collection procedures for the National Crime Survey (NCS) as a part of the Crime Survey Redesign Consortium. The DC crime study instrument differs from the current NCS questionnaire in that the crime screening questions cover more types of incidents in an attempt to promote better recall of crime events. Questions specific to the objectives of the DC crime study were added to the usual questions asked by the National Crime Survey.

As illustrated in Figure 3-1, the interviewer began by asking a set of lead-in questions about the person and his/her participation in community programs to combat crime. Next, the interviewer listed various types of crimes and asked, "Right off, can you think of a time during 1982 or 1983 when any of these things happened to you?" After recording the immediate responses, the interviewer then read a list of example crimes and example crime locations. The respondent was instructed to stop the interviewer whenever he/she thought of a crime that had not been previously mentioned. Each time an example caused the respondent to think of a new crime, the respondent's description of the incident was entered into the list of events. The interviewer then probed for similar events by asking, "Has any other crime event that happened to you in 1982 or 1983 come to mind?" Any additional crimes mentioned were again added to the list of crimes.

The respondents were asked to list victimizations that had occurred to them during the period from January 1, 1982 to the date of the interview. Since data collection occurred from late May through August of 1983, sample

Figure 3-1
FLOW OF INTERVIEW



individuals reported victimizations for a minimum of 16½ months and a maximum of 19½ months. For analysis purposes, it was decided that a common reporting period was needed. Therefore, only those victimizations occurring in the time period from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 were included in the analysis. To obtain an accurate list of crimes occurring to the respondent, it was deemed necessary to ask the respondent to list all crimes occurring in 1982 and 1983.

Having obtained a list of crimes occurring to the respondent in 1982 or 1983, the interviewer then asked questions that obtained details about each crime that the person reported. A modified version of the NCS crime incident form was developed for use in the survey. This incident form was divided into several sections. The first section served a "verification" purpose in the sense that it determined the date when the crime incident occurred, the type of crime that occurred (including non-crime incidents), and the person or persons involved. Only for crimes that occurred to the respondent directly (robbery, assault, personal larceny, personal vandalism) or to his/her household as a whole (burglary, household larceny, household vandalism) and that occurred within the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 were the remaining sections of the incident form completed. These sections of the crime incident form obtained information about the characteristics of the crime incident, injury and property losses, victim behavior, a description of the offender(s), and the crime location and conditions.

The interviewer closed the interview by asking general information questions such as the respondent's age, race, and sex, and the characteristics of the dwelling in which the person lived.

Having described the structure of the interview in general, the remainder of this chapter will describe each section of the questionnaire in detail.

A. Section A: Introductory Questions

This section served two purposes--to introduce the respondent to the interview situation and to collect information to set up skip patterns in subsequent sections of the questionnaire. From each respondent, information was collected on their living situation, participation in local anti-crime organizations, and ownership (or sharing) of motor vehicles. The questions in Section A require factual answers and were asked prior to the crime questions to establish in the respondent's mind that the interview requires factual information.

B. Section B: Listing Events

Section B began with short descriptions of the types of crime included in the study. The respondent was then asked if he/she could think "right off" of a time in 1982 or 1983 that any of these things happened to him/her. This question gave the respondent an opportunity to tell immediately of any event(s) that came to mind as soon as he/she learned the purpose of the survey. If the answer was "No," Section C was then begun. If the answer was "Yes," questions were asked to elicit a brief description of the event.

The term "event" is not described for the respondent except in terms of "a time," "another time," etc. Thus, an event may in fact be a single time when a single crime or several crimes (e.g., break-in and robbery) occurred, or it may be a "series" of events that the respondent is unable to separate in his/her mind (e.g., a series of threatening phone calls).

Whenever possible, multiple events recalled by the respondent were separated into single events. A set of questions was provided to assist in correctly listing single and multiple (series) events. Since some series events could not be split into separate events, an indicator for each event denotes if the event being described is a single event or a series event.

The respondent was asked to give a "few words" to describe "what occurred." The interviewer then probed to obtain additional recollections. When the respondent could think of no other event off the top of his head, the interviewer proceeded with Section C.

C. Section C: Examples and Reminders

Section C continued the listing process with examples, reminders, and questions to elicit events that the respondent had not yet reported. All examples, reminders, and questions are numbered 02-66; these numbers are prompt identifier numbers that were used in the listing process. Following an introduction, the respondent was instructed to stop the interviewer only if he/she thought of an event not yet mentioned. The first set of reminders (Set A) was skipped if the respondent did not own or share a motor vehicle in 1982 or 1983. This information was collected in Section A and stored in CATI memory to direct the interviewer to the appropriate starting place.

Section C was used as a memory jogger--a check list of people, places, things, and happenings to remind the respondent of all crime events that happened to him/her in 1982 or 1983. The respondent was instructed to stop the interviewer only when he/she thought of an event not already mentioned.

When the respondent was reminded of event not yet listed, the interviewer stopped reading and listed the event (single or multiple) according to the listing instructions given for Section B. The prompt identifier

number was also noted that led to the mention. After the event was listed, the interviewer returned to Section C and reread the last item read prior to the listing.

When Section C was completed, the interviewer continued with Section D (if an event was listed) or went to Section P (if no events were listed).

D. Section D: Crime Event Verification

Section D was designed to determine which of the events that were listed were eligible to be included in the study--that is, if the event qualified as a "crime" as defined for this study and if so, if the event occurred within the time frame of interest in this study. To make this determination, questions were asked about each crime event listed.

Crime events that did not meet the study definition of "crime" or that did not occur within the study time frame were excluded in this section. Events that qualified for the study remained and the respondent was asked additional Long Form questions (Sections E to O) about each such crime - for a maximum of six crime events.

For each event listed, the description was first verified with the respondent and corrected if necessary. For series events, an additional question determined on how many occasions the event happened; a statement then instructed the respondent to answer questions for only one of these occasions--the most recent one or a typical one.

The first set of questions collected information on the circumstances of the event and on all incidents that happened in connection with the event. The answers to these questions determined if the event met the study definition of a crime. Events that did not meet this definition were excluded from the study at this point.

For "crime" events, the interviewer continued by asking about other persons who were victims of the crime, the location of the crime, and the month and year of the crime. Following this set of questions, the CATI program determined if additional questions were to be asked about the event. If so, the interviewer continued with the Section E of the questionnaire; if not, CATI displayed the next listed event for verification or, if no next event, continued with the Background Questions (Section P).

Section D, also called the Short Form, was completed for all events listed. The Long Form (Sections E-0) was completed for a maximum of six events that qualified to remain in the study; that is, met the study definition of a crime and occurred within the study time frame. The Long Form collected detailed information about the crime. Certain sections of the Long Form applied to all crimes; others applied only to certain types of crime.

E. Section E: Offender Information

This section collected information about the offender(s) involved in the crime. Answers to questions in prior sections plus several screening questions at the first of this section determined if the respondent had enough information to answer specific questions about the offender(s). If not, the interviewer skipped to the next applicable section. If the respondent had the required information, the remainder of Section E was completed.

The section contained two sets of questions--one set to be asked if the respondent indicated there was only one offender; the other to be asked for more than one offender. The information collected by both sets is the same; however, the questions were worded differently for single versus multiple offenders. CATI displayed the correct set of questions for the

interviewer to ask, depending upon the number of offenders involved in the event.

F. Section F: Burglary or Attempt

Crimes involving burglary (break-in) or attempt were identified as such in Section D. Information concerning the location (home, second home, hotel/motel) was also collected in Section D. Section F determined if the crime was an actual or attempted burglary and collected information on methods of entry (if actual) or how detected (if attempted).

G. Section G: Theft or Attempt

This section determined if an actual theft, an attempted theft, or both occurred in connection with the event. Additional information was collected on the items the offender(s) took or attempted to take.

Since the DC crime study was concerned only with personal or household belongings, the first question excluded any property belonging to a business or used for a business and focused the respondent's thoughts on only personal or household property. The next set of questions determined what personal and/or household items were actually taken (if any), the value of the items taken, and if the respondent recovered any of these items. Following this set were questions to determine if attempted theft was involved, and if so, what personal or household items the offender(s) attempted but failed to take. Additional questions collected information if the theft or attempted theft involved a motor vehicle, motor vehicle parts, or items carried on the person.

H. Section H: Property Damage

If the respondent reported damage that was done on purpose, Section H collected information on what property was damaged, what caused the damage, and the cost to repair or replace the damaged property.

I. Section I: Losses Due To Theft or Property Damage

This section was completed if property was actually stolen or damaged. The questions collected information on any compensation received by the respondent and the after-compensation total loss due to theft and/or intentional property damage.

J. Section J: Injury, Attempted Injury, or Threat

Questions in this section collected information on various circumstances and outcomes of injury, attempted injury, or threat to injure. Many of the questions dealt with weapons the offender(s) had and/or used or threatened to use.

The first set of questions in this section was asked if the event was a threat only. Information was collected on how the respondent was threatened (person, telephone, or in writing), any weapons the offender(s) may have had, and what the offender(s) threatened to do. No other questions in the section were asked for a threat only.

For events that involved an injury or an attempt to injure, the questions collected information on involvement (if any) of motor vehicles, weapons the offender(s) may have had, and attacks made on the respondent.

If the respondent was injured during the event, additional questions were asked regarding the type of injury, weapon(s) by which injured, medical treatment, compensation received, and out-of-pocket cost resulting from the injury.

A final question was asked concerning the respondent's conception of the intent of the offender(s).

K. Section K: Victim Behavior

Questions in this section were asked only if the respondent saw, communicated with, or was in the same place as the offender(s). The questions asked about the respondent's behavior during the event in regard to threats the respondent may have made, actions the respondent may have taken to protect himself/herself or his/her property, and any weapon(s) the respondent may have had.

L. Section L: Witnesses

If the event was a threat in writing or by phone, this section was skipped. For all other events, the respondent was asked about any witnesses to the event--how many and if the respondent knew all or some of them. The next section to be completed was Section N. There was no Section M.

M. Section N: Crime Location and Conditions

Questions in Section N collected information on the time of day the event happened and the location of the event.

N. Section O: Aftermath of Event

In this section, the respondent was asked about the consequences of the event. Information was collected on any time lost from work and payment for that time, why the police were or were not informed of the event, and the degree to which the respondent was affected by the event.

O. Section P: Background Information

As mentioned earlier, the Short Form (Section D) was completed for each event listed; the Long Form (Sections E-O) was completed for a maximum of six events. All events were covered in the order listed. After the

last event, the interviewer continued with Section P to obtain background information on each respondent. If the respondent reported no events, the interviewer skipped to this section immediately after the Examples and Reminders (Section C).

Questions 1 and 2 of this section obtained information on the type and location of the residence of the household. On the first interview with the household the interviewer asked these questions; on subsequent interviews with members of the household, the interviewer skipped these two questions and began this section with Question P3, the marital status of the respondent. This was followed by questions to determine the sex, race, and age of the respondent.

The next series of questions deals with employment during the period from May 1, 1982 through April 30, 1983 and the job the respondent had on April 30, 1983 or the most recent job prior to that time. Two of these questions were asked only of CHEVS individuals; the entire set was skipped if the respondent did not work at all during the specified period of time or was less than 16 years old.

Respondents were next asked about the method of transportation used most frequently, family income (again only once in each household), and opinions about crime in the Washington area. The interview was then complete for CHEVS respondents. For individuals in the DCHVS sample, a final question determined if the respondent worked at any time in 1982 for the six Congressional agencies of interest in this study.

CHAPTER 4. FILE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

The data base for the DCHVS contains three data files: (1) a data file of person-level data with one record for each survey respondent, (2) a data file of crime-level data with one record for each in-scope crime event reported by survey respondents, and (3) a data file of crime-level data with one record for each out-of-scope crime event reported by survey respondents.

Three data file dictionaries (codebooks) corresponding to the respective data files are also included in the data base. The dictionaries contain a label, beginning and ending position, length, and description for each variable. Also, the codes used for each variable are defined with corresponding frequencies or ranges provided.

Data files and data dictionaries are OS files provided on a standard IBM labeled tape (RA5538) recorded at 6250 bpi. The corresponding tape file numbers and data set names are as follows:

1. DCHVS.PERSON.CDBK
2. DCHVS.PERSON.DATA
3. DCHVS.INSCOPE.CDBK
4. DCHVS.INSCOPE.DATA
5. DCHVS.OUTSCOPE.CDBK
6. DCHVS.OUTSCOPE.DATA

Data base documentation, a tape file contents directory, and data file dictionaries are provided by Allen and Burt, 1985.

A. Definition of In Scope Crimes

The time period of interest for the study was the twelve month period from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983. Having obtained a list of all crimes that had occurred to the respondent, the interviewer determined for each crime, using Section D of the questionnaire, whether (1) it occurred in the

analysis time period and (2) it was a crime of interest to the study. Crimes that satisfied these two requirements are referred to as "in scope crimes". These crimes had Sections D through O completed to describe the crimes; the information is given in the In Scope Crimes File. These are the crime level records that should be used in analysis.

Crimes not meeting both of these requirements only had Section D of the Questionnaire completed for them. The Section D data for these crimes are given in the Out of Scope Crimes File. These data are provided for use in methodological investigations only and should not be used for analyzing the characteristics of crime victimization in the District.

B. Data Base Conventions

Certain conventions have been used in naming the variables and placing them in the data base. Generally, each data file begins with identifiers that are used for record linkage and data analysis. Then the relevant questionnaire data are given, followed by recodes and other variables constructed for use in analysis. The data for Sections A and P of the questionnaire are found in the Person Level Data File. The In Scope Crimes File contains the data obtained for each in scope crime using Sections D through O of the questionnaire.

A naming convention was used to record the data obtained using the questionnaire. The variable name is composed of the section letter plus the question number. Thus, variable A1C contains the response to question 1, part C of section A. Appendix A contains a copy of the questionnaire used in the study.

For almost all data items, "DK" for "Don't Know" and "RE" for "Refused" were possible responses that could be keyed by the CATI interviewer. The CATI program translated these "DK" and "RE" entries to a numerical

value of all 9's ending with an 8 for the DK entry and all 9's for the "RE" entry.

The CATI program was designed to skip over questions that would be inappropriate to ask based upon the responses previously made by the person being interviewed (e.g. a respondent who stated that he lived in Virginia would not be asked what section of DC he lived in). These skip patterns are indicated in the questionnaire given in Appendix A. Questions that were skipped over by the CATI program had blank responses. Users of the data should be aware that these blank responses were recoded to dots (".") as a result of post-processing with Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software.

Use of CATI insured that, as long as the interviewer used the program as instructed, the skip patterns would be correctly followed. Inappropriate questions would not be displayed and hence no data would be requested or entered for these questions. In processing the data, a few instances have been found in which the interviewer did not use the program as instructed and contradictory data were collected (e.g., a response of "DC" for state of residence and a response of "Alexandria" to the question that should not be asked of DC residents). Such contradictory data occur with low frequency and should not have a detrimental effect on data analyses.

The first variable in all files is labeled "TYPE." The variable was originally assigned a unique value for each data file. This remains true for the Person Level Data File. A CATI program limitation was implemented that allowed recording of long forms for a maximum of six victimizations. As a result there were a few in scope crimes with short forms only for which a long form should have been completed. A hot deck imputation was

implemented to replace missing long form data. The records were assigned to the in scope crime file and the original "TYPE" code was retained. A few long form records were identified as being noncrimes or crimes outside the analysis time period. Such records were reassigned to the Out of Scope Crime File and the original "TYPE" code was retained.

The interview result code (RESULT) is the second variable on each file. Code "80" is the only value present and designates that the record is associated with a completed interview. Also included on each data file is the variable LISTSMF which indicates the sample in which the respondent was selected. Code "2" is the only value present and indicates the record is associated with a DCHVS respondent.

The deliverable data do not contain data items that were considered as potentially providing a means for identifying an individual or the agency at which he/she was employed. Each person-level record has a varying number of out of scope crimes reported (short form only) as well as in scope crimes (short form plus long form). The person identifier (CATINUM) is an encrypted value that provides the means for linking all data associated with a given respondent. The only other encrypted value is the housing unit identifier (HUID) which appears on the Person Level Data File.

C. Person Level Data File

The Person Level Data File contains 5,542 records, one record for each of the 5,542 respondents to the DCHVS. The data record begins with the TYPE, RESULT, CATINUM, FIRSTPR, HUID, and LISTSMF variables. The TYPE (record type), RESULT (interview result code), and LISTSMF (sample indicator for DCHVS versus CHEVS) variables were used to construct the data file. These variables will not be used in data analyses.

Each record is uniquely identified by the variable CATINUM, which is an encrypted version of the identifying person number used by the CATI data collection software. CATINUM provides the means for linking data associated with a given individual (e.g., victimization data in the crime-level files to person-level data).

Another identifying variable is HUID, the household identifier. HUID was included in the data file for those researchers interested in methodological questions requiring knowledge of exactly which persons belong to the same household. In addition, HUID is also needed to define the first stage sampling units within each stratum.

It is a feature of the DCHVS that all respondents were not asked to report household demographic data. Instead, only the first household respondent was asked to provide these data and for subsequent household respondents these questions were skipped over. The first household respondent, as identified by the interviewer, is indicated by the variable FIRSTPR. Due to interviewer error, there are some households with none or more than one respondent identified as the first person.

Following these identifying-type variables on the person-level data file are the variables containing responses to Section A questions (A1A through A8). The variable BVICTIM then follows. BVICTIM contains the response to the first question asked in Section B, "Right off, can you think of a time during 1982 or 1983 that any of these things happened to you?" The variable SELECT contains the response to the last question asked in Section B, "Has any other crime event that happened to you in 1982 or 1983 come to mind?" These two variables were included since they may be useful for methodological investigations.

Section P of the questionnaire obtained data on the characteristics of the person and his/her household. These data are provided by variables P1A through P23. Section P questions 1, 2, and 16 were only asked of the first respondent within the household (FIRSTPR=1), since these are household-level questions that would not change for each person (i.e., the characteristics of the dwelling and the family income). The responses for persons other than the first person are blank for these variables since the questions were skipped.

Following the Section P questions are the recodes and other variables created for use in analysis. The first set of variables are revised versions of the variables recording family-level data. For every respondent REV_P1A to REVP16F gives the response that the first person within the respondent's household gave to Section P questions 1, 2, and 16. If the record is associated with the first person responding within the household, the response to these variables will be the same as to the previous questions. For convenient use in analysis, the responses to income questions REVP16A to REVP16F were combined to create the income range variable INCOME.

The next eight variables, INT1 through SESS2, provide roster information about the interview and will not be used in most data analyses. The two date variables have a DD-MMM-YY format (e.g., 05-AUG-83); the time of day variables have a HH:MM AM/PM format (e.g. 07:15 PM). The session variables have five digits and measure interview length in minutes. For the telephone call in which the interview was completed, INT1, DATE1, TIME1, and SESS1 give the interviewer identification, the date, time of day, and the total time for the call. If the interview was completed in one session, the value of these variables will be representative of the total interview. If a previous breakoff interview occurred, the value of

these variables will be representative of the interview session required to complete the interview. When an earlier telephone call resulted in a breakoff, INT2, DATE2, TIME2, and SESS2 give similar information for the first breakoff call. If no breakoff call occurred, these variables will be blank. These eight control system variables were provided since they may be useful in methodological investigations. The analyst using these variables is warned that the two session time variables - SESS1 and SESS2 - are subject to error since some backup and forward moves within the CATI program can trip the counter in inappropriate ways (e.g., reset the starting time, etc.).

Imputation was needed to replace missing data for the location, age, race, and sex variables used in sample weighting. These variables may also be used for data analyses. The relevant variables are STATE, AGE, RACE, and SEX; imputation indicator variables associated with these items are STATEII, AGEII, RACEII, and SEXII. The procedures used in developing these imputation-revised variables are given in Appendix B.

Other variables constructed for use in analysis and weighting include RACEA, RACERHH, FRSTPR2, PLACER, STRATUM and WAVE. RACEA is the collapsed race variable used in DC crime study analyses. RACERHH indicates the race of the first household respondent. This variable was used for post-stratification adjustment to create the household-level unstandardized weights and for standardization classification as well.

FRSTPR2 was constructed for use in household-level analyses and is a cleaned, edited version of FIRSTPER. It is a feature of the DCHVS that all respondents were asked to report household crimes. Hence, the crime file may contain multiple records for the same household crime, depending upon the number of persons in the household. In forming estimates of household

crimes, the approach used by the DC crime study was to include only those household crimes reported by the first respondent within the household. For use in analysis, the first household respondent is identified by FRSTPR2, with one and only one respondent identified as the first person for each of the 3,033 households included in the DCHVS.

PLACER is the place of residence variable used in weighting and data analysis by the D.C. crime study. Survey respondents were classified into six categories based upon their location of residence and area code. For data analysis, the DC study considered as the "DC suburbs" all locations in Virginia or Maryland regardless of whether or not they were within the Census-defined DC-SMSA boundaries. "DC city" was defined as the DC part of the DC-SMSA and locations other than Virginia and Maryland with a 202 area code.

The DCHVS can be treated as a stratified random sample in data analysis. The variable STRATUM identifies the stratum to which the respondent belongs and HUID identifies the primary sampling unit.

WAVE records the wave of data collection in which the respondent was sampled. WAVE is included in the data base since it may be of methodological interest to some researchers.

Beginning with the variable WT11 and continuing to the end of the data file are the variables directly associated with the weighting process. The remainder of this section will explain which weight to use in particular analyses.

For household-level analyses (unstandardized), the analysis weight to use is WT11A. As explained earlier, only records associated with the first household respondent (FRSTPR2=1) should be included in the analysis. WT11A was created through a household-level post-stratification adjustment of the initial sampling weight ($WT11A = WT11 * PSHADJ$).

WT11A is the analysis weight to use for person-level analyses (unstandardized). WT11A was created through a person-level post-stratification adjustment of the household analysis weight ($WT11A = WT11 * PPSADJ$).

For both household and person analyses, the DC crime study constructed standardized estimates for comparing the city and suburbs to each other and to the entire DC-SMSA. The analysis weights for each of the three locations - DC city (PLACER=1 or 6), DC Suburbs (PLACER=2,3,4, or 5), and the entire DC-SMSA (all DCHVS respondents) - were standardized to the 1980 Census distribution for the DC-SMSA. It should be noted that standardized weights were needed to construct the DC-SMSA estimates since the DCHVS sample contains residents with 202, 301, and 703 area codes who live outside the DC-SMSA Census boundaries and hence the population distribution will differ somewhat from the 1980 Census distribution.

For household analyses, the weights were standardized to the DC-SMSA black/nonblack household distribution of the 1980 Census. WTHSTD should be used when separate standardized estimates for DC city and DC suburbs are desired. WTHSTD was constructed via a standardization adjustment of the household-level analysis weight ($WTHSTD = WT11A * HSTADJ$). WTHSTD2 should be used when estimates are desired for the entire DC-SMSA that are standardized to the 1980 Census distribution. WTHSTD2 was also constructed via a separate standardization adjustment of the household-level analysis weight ($WTHSTD2 = WT11A * HSTADJ2$). In performing these analyses, only the victimization data for the first household respondent (FRSTPR2=1) should be used.

For person-level analyses, the weights were standardized to the age/race/sex distribution of the 1980 Census. For constructing standardized person-level estimates for DC city or DC suburbs, WTSMS should be used. WTSMS2 should be used to construct standardized estimates for the entire

DC-SMSA. These weights were constructed via a standardization adjustment of the person-level analysis weight ($WTSMS = WTPRSN * SMSADJF$, $WTSMS2 = WTPRSN * SMSADJ2$).

D. In Scope Crimes File

The In Scope Crimes File contains 1,950 records, exactly one record for each crime victimization reported by a DCHVS respondent. A victimization was defined to be in scope when (1) it fell within the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 and (2) it was a crime of interest for the study. The file begins with the TYPE (record type) and RESULT (interview result code) variables used to construct the file. Again these variables will not be used in data analyses.

Each record is uniquely identified by the variables CATINUM and EVENT. CATINUM (the person identifier) provides the means for linking the person-level data to the crime victimization data in the In Scope Crimes File. EVENT (at the end of the record) is the record number within data collection wave. To uniquely identify each crime record in the file, EVENT should be used in conjunction with CATINUM.

The questionnaire data begins with SERIES1 which records whether the event being described is one victimization event or a series of events that cannot be separated. The series designation of the event was determined when the event was being listed.

VAR1 records the cue that led to the event being reported. A response of "01" is given for VAR1 when the respondent reported the event as the result of being asked the Section B question, "Right off, can you think of a time during 1982 or 1983 that any of these things happened to you?" The VAR1 responses of 02 through 66 indicate which cue in Section C was read prior to the respondent stopping the interviewer to report a new crime.

The Section D data begins with TIMES1 which records the number of events in a series of crimes that the respondent could not separate. For a series of crimes, the respondent was instructed to think of the most recent event or a typical event in responding to subsequent questions about the crimes.

D1A through D2P contain the responses to the questions designed to determine if the event was a crime and if so what type of crime. The CATI program used these responses to verify the criminal aspects of the event (if any) in the "Verify Table." DVT A1 through DVTDE contain the results of this crime verification process.

Following this set of variables are D3 to D6B, which determined how many persons were involved, and D7 to D8F, which determined where the event occurred. Section D concludes with variables D9 through D13B2, which ascertained the date of the event.

The following data items are reasonably self explanatory and contain the responses for the various questionnaire items in Sections E through O as indicated by the variable label. Questions E4, E22, F2, G2c, G5b, H1, H2, J3, J4b, J7b, J11, J13, J14, J16b, K4b, K5b, O5, and O6b allowed multiple responses. For these questions, a yes-no indicator variable was created for each answer category.

At the end of the data file are variables created for use in analysis and data editing and cleaning. Using the responses to D9 through D13B2, the recode variable ANTMPER was constructed to indicate whether the event fell within the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983. Using a priority ordering scheme and the responses to D1A through D2P, CRM_CAT classified the crime into one of seven crime categories or as a non-crime (category 8). The variable ANALIND combines the two items to

classify the event into one of three categories: (1) a crime occurring within the analysis time period, (2) a crime occurring outside of the analysis time period, and (3) not a crime of interest. Only crimes falling within the time period of interest are included in the In Scope Crimes File.

TOC contains the type of crime classification. Appendix B provides the exact specifications for developing this variable. In reporting, the DC crime study used a collapsed version of this variable.

Due to CATI space limitations only six crimes per person could have the Long Form (Questionnaire Sections E through O) completed for them. A total of 16 in scope crimes did not have a Long Form completed. For these events, the missing data was imputed as described in Appendix B. LFORMII indicates the crime event records with imputed Long Form data.

The data file concludes with LISTSMP, which indicates the sample in which the respondent belonged; EVENT, which uniquely identifies each crime event; and CRIME, which contains the verbal description given by the respondent in listing the crime. Only data for DCHVS sample individuals are included in the deliverable data files.

E. Out of Scope Crimes File

The Out of Scope Crimes File contains 2,525 records, one record for each out-of-scope crime event reported by the respondent. A victimization was defined to be out of scope when (1) it was outside the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 or (2) it was not a crime of interest for the study.

Again each record is uniquely identified by the variable EVENT and can be linked to the person-level data using the person identifier CATINUM. The data variables are the same as those described for the In Scope Crimes

File except that no Sections E through O variables are given since these questionnaire sections were not administered for out of scope events.

Since only in scope crimes were of analytical interest to the DC crime study, the Out of Scope Crimes File has not been cleaned or edited. These data are provided solely for use in methodological investigations. The researcher who uses the Out of Scope Crimes File is cautioned to examine the data base prior to tabulating the data. A number of circumstances led to out of scope events being listed and a record being included in the Out of Scope Crimes File. First, the respondent may have reported an event during crime listing that (1) was not a crime of interest to the study, or (2) did not occur to the respondent or his household, or (3) did not occur during the analysis time period. Second, the respondent may have reported the same event more than once during crime listing or the interviewer may have accidentally created a crime listing. When an event listing occurred in error, the CATI program did not include a mechanism for erasing the erroneous listing. Instead, such listings had a crime description of "NONE" and otherwise very little data recorded for them.

CHAPTER 5. FILE BUILDING AND ESTIMATION

The data files from the DCHVS were constructed in their present form to conserve as much information as possible for analytical and methodological investigations. Each data file is stored in a rectangular format with fixed record lengths and contains the identification variables needed for data linkage. Prior to data analysis, researchers will need to build working files that contain the person and crime level data needed for his/her analyses. The types of file and recodes and other data needed will vary depending upon the research objectives of the analysts. However, many will focus upon person level or crime level analyses. To aid in setting up analysis files and using these files appropriately, the file building and analysis procedures used in producing the Report to Congress will be described in this section.

A. Construction of a Person-Level Analysis File

Many of the victimization rate analyses of DCHVS data were at the person level and required a person-level working file. A base file was constructed by abstracting the person identification variable, CATINUM, and the required person descriptors (e.g., INCOME, AGE, RACE, SEX, PLACER, etc.), analysis weights (WTPRSN, WTSMS, and WTSMS2), and sample design descriptors (STRATUM and HUID) from the Person Level Data File. Next, the analyst used the In Scope Crimes File to count the number of victimizations for each person by type of crime. Eight person-level count variables were created, one variable for each of the following types of crimes analyzed in the study: (1) crimes of violence, (2) robbery, (3) assault, (4) threat to injure, (5) crimes of theft or damage, (6) personal larceny with contact,

(7) personal larceny without contact, and (8) personal vandalism. (The type of crime variable TOC was collapsed prior to making the tabulations.) These eight person-level count variables were merged to the person-level analysis file using the unique person-identifier variable CATINUM. This last step resulted in a person-level analysis file that contained one record for each sample respondent with all variables needed for data analysis.

B. Construction of a Household-Level Analysis File

The estimation of burglary rates occurred at the household level since this crime affects all residents of the household. In addition, larcenies and vandalisms were classified as household crimes when property belonging to the entire household was taken or damaged. To construct a household-level working file for use in analysis, only the first household respondent data were included (FRSTPR2=1) for the reasons described earlier. The Personal Level Data File was subsetted by FRSTPER = 1 and family-level data (e.g., INCOME, PLACER, etc.) abstracted for these records. In addition, the required identifiers (CATINUM and HUID), design descriptors (STRATUM and again HUID), and weights (WTI1A, WTHSTD, WTHSTD2) were also abstracted. The abstracted records from the Person Level Data File with FRSTPER=1 constituted the base file.

Next the analyst used the In Scope Crimes File to count the number of victimizations occurring to each household by type of crime. To prevent duplication, only the household crimes reported by the first household respondent (FRSTPR2=1) were counted. Three household-level count variables were created, one variable for each of the three following types of household crimes: (1) burglary, (2) household larceny, and (3) household vandalism. These three recodes were merged to the household-level base file

using the unique identifier CATINUM. (HUID could also have been used.) This last step produced a household-level analysis file with one record for each responding household and all the data required for analysis.

C. Construction of Crime-Level Analysis Files

Construction of the Personal Crimes Analysis File began with the abstraction of required data (CATINUM and crime descriptions needed) for personal crimes only from the In Scope Crimes File to form the base file for the Personal Crimes Analysis File. Then, the analyst abstracted weights variables (WTIPRSN, WTSMS, WTSMS2) and other needed variables (e.g., PLACER, STRATUM, HUID) from the Person-Level Data File and merged them to the base file (using CATINUM) to create the required file for analyses of the characteristics of personal crimes.

Construction of the Household Crimes Analysis File was similar except that (1) only records associated with household crimes reported by the first household respondent (FRSTPER=1) was used, and (2) the weights used in analysis were WTI1A, WTHSTD, and WTHSTD2.

D. Estimation Using These Analysis Files

Most software packages, including SAS and SPSS, assume that the individuals included in the sample have been selected by simple random sampling (SRS). As noted in Chapter 2, however, the DCHVS sample used unequal probabilities of selection (DC city residents were oversampled), stratification (telephone exchange codes were grouped by location), and clustering (all persons age 12 and over were interviewed when their residential telephone number was selected). Since a complex survey design was used for the DCHVS, the SRS methods of variance estimation, construction of confidence intervals, and hypothesis testing used by standard software packages are no

longer appropriate. When SRS methods are used with complex survey data, the true variance of survey estimates is usually understated.

Several methods have been developed to approximate the variance of complex survey estimates. Most commonly used are: (1) balanced repeated replication (McCarthy, 1966), (2) the jack-knife method (Jones, 1974), and (3) Taylor Series linearization (Woodruff, 1971). Each of these methods assumes a multi-stage stratified sample design with two or more primary sampling units per stratum. For the DCHVS, the strata are identified by the variable STRATUM and the primary sampling units by the variable HUID.

These variance estimation algorithms are available in a number of software packages (Cohen, 1983). OSIRIS IV contains procedures that implement each of these common variance-estimation procedures (Van Eck, 1979). The balanced repeated replication method is used for estimating the variance of means, proportions, totals, and rate in the Health Examination Survey Variance and Cross Tabulation Program (Jones, 1977). Finally, RTI has developed general purpose software procedures that use the Taylor Series linearization approach for variance estimation. Two procedures were used in this study. RATIO2 was used to calculate the rates and their standard errors (Wheless and Shah, 1982). RTIFREQS was used to calculate percents and their standard errors (Shah, 1982). These procedures and other RTI variance estimation procedures have been released for general use.

REFERENCES

- Allen, Danny R. and Sandra K. Burt (1984). The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey: Data Base Documentation. RTI Report No. RTI/3122/05-02F. Prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under Contract No. OJP-85-C-003.
- Cohen, Steven B. (1983). Present Limitations in the Availability of Statistical Software for the Analysis of Complex Survey Data. Review of Public Data Use, 11, 338-344.
- Collins, James J., Brenda G. Cox, and Patrick Langan (1985). Crime Victimization in the District of Columbia: An Executive Summary. RTI Report No. RTI/3122/06-02F. Prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under Contract No. OJP-85-C-003.
- Cox, Brenda G., Danny R. Allen, Jane W. Bergsten, James J. Collins, and Dale S. DeWitt (1983). The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study Implementation. RTI Report No. RTI/2634-02F. Prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under Contract No. OJARS-83-C-002.
- Cox, Brenda G. and James J. Collins (1985). Crime Victimization in the District of Columbia: A Report to Congress and the District of Columbia Government. RTI Report No. RTI/3122/06-01F. Prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under Contract No. OJP-85-C-003.
- Jones, H. L. (1974). Jack-Knife Estimation of Function of Strata Means. Biometrika, 61, 343-348.
- Jones, G. (1977). Health Examination Survey (HES) Variance and Cross-Tabulation Program - Version 2, Internal Report, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland.
- McCarthy, Philip J. (1966). Replication: An Approach to the Analysis of Data From Complex Surveys. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2, No. 14, PHS Publication No. 79-1269, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Shah, B. V. (1982). RTIFREQS: Program to Compute Weighted Frequencies, Percentages, and Their Standard Errors. Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC.
- Wheless, Sara and B. V. Shah (1982). RATIO2 and RATIO3. Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC.
- Woodruff, R. S. (1971). A Simple Method for Approximating the Variance of a Complicated Estimate. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 66, 411-414.

O.M.B. Number 1121-0101
Approval Expires 8/31/83

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRIME VICTIMIZATION STUDY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME VICTIMIZATION STUDY
CORE QUESTIONNAIRE

Conducted by the Research Triangle Institute
Under Contract No. OJARS-83-C-002
to the Bureau of Justice Statistics,
U.S. Department of Justice

Section A

Introductory questions

So that I can ask questions that fit your living situation, I'll start by asking a few facts about that:

- 1a. How long have you lived at your current residence?
 - 1 - Less than 1 year
 - 2 - 1-2 years
 - 3 - 2-5 years → GO TO 2.
 - 4 - More than 5 years → GO TO 2.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO 1c.
- 1b. What month and year did you move in?
MONTH: _____ YEAR: _____
- 1c. How long have you lived in the Washington area?
 - 1 - Less than 1 year
 - 2 - 1 to 2 years
 - 3 - 2 to 5 years
 - 4 - More than 5 years
2. How many people who are 12 or older live in your house or apartment, including yourself?
ENTER NUMBER: _____
3. In your area, is there a Neighborhood Watch or citizens' group that patrols the community to prevent crime?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No → GO TO 5.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO 5.
4. Do you take part in it?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
5. Do you belong to any other local organization that has an anti-crime program?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
6. During 1982 or 83, did you own a car, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
7. Did you share the use of any (other) vehicles owned by people you lived with in 1982 or 1983?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
8. (IF OWNS OR SHARES MOTOR VEHICLE: Q. 6-7) Did you have a place at home to park your vehicle or vehicles off the street?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No

Section B

Listing events

Next we need to list each crime event that happened to you during 1982 or 1983. We want to cover the following kinds of crimes:

- Any physical attack against you, personally
- Break-in or illegal entry of your home or lodgings
- Theft of your personal or household belongings
- Deliberate damage or setting fire to your home or belongings.
- Attempts or threats to do any of these things are also included.

Right off, can you think of a time during 1982 or 1983 that any of these things happened to you?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO SECTION C.
- 3 - Unsure of when

a. What sort of thing happened? Give me a few words to describe what occurred. IF UNCLEAR WHETHER SINGLE OR MULTIPLE EVENT, ASK: Did this happen one time or several times?

- 1 - R mentions single event → ENTER DESCRIPTION AND GO TO i.
- 2 - R indicates multiple events or times

b. Is there any particular time that is clear in your mind? The most recent event for instance?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO i.

c. Give me a few words about what happened.
ENTER DESCRIPTION AND CONTINUE.

d. Is there any other time that is clear in your mind?

- 1 - Yes → RETURN TO c.
- 2 - No

e. Have you described all the events you were thinking of?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO i.
- 2 - No

f. Were any of the times related somehow to each other—they happened in the same place, involved the same person, or were similar crimes?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO h.

g. Give me a few words to describe what happened.

ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS "SERIES" IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. GO TO i.

h. I need to make an entry to describe each type of crime. Give me a few words to describe these types of crimes separately or as a group.

FOR EACH TYPE MENTIONED, ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS "SERIES" IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. CONTINUE WITH i.

i. Has any other crime event that happened to you in 1982 or 1983 come to mind?

- 1 - Yes → RETURN TO a.
- 2 - No → GO TO SECTION C.
- 3 - Unsure of when → RETURN TO a.

List of events since January 1, 1982

Event number	Events	Series
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

Section C

Examples and reminders

Now I am going to read some examples that give more of an idea of crime events we want to learn about. As I read them, be thinking of whether something like that happened to you during 1982 or 83.

(IF R HAS ALREADY MENTIONED ONE EVENT OR MORE) You only have to stop me when you think of some event you didn't mention already.

(IF R HAS NOT MENTIONED AN EVENT) You only have to stop me when you are reminded of something you think should be mentioned.

CHECK ITEM A: DOES R OWN OR SHARE USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE? (Q. A6 OR A7 = YES)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO 2.

1. First are examples of things that might have happened during 1982-83 to a car, truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle that you owned or shared with people living with you:

- 02 - was a vehicle stolen?
- 03 - broken into or tampered with?
- 04 - gas or oil stolen?
- 05 - damaged on purpose—for instance: antenna or window broken, tire slashed?
- 06 - parts stolen: for instance, tire, tape deck, hubcap or battery?

2. (First/Next) think of whether any of the following things happened to you involving anyone's motor vehicle.

- 07 - something of yours stolen from a vehicle, such as groceries, clothing, a briefcase?
- 08 - being forced to get in or stay in a vehicle?
- 09 - a driver trying to run into you or into your vehicle?
- 10 - a driver trying to force you off the road or into a crash?

PROBE: Am I going too fast or too slow?

As soon as you think of some crime (that you haven't yet mentioned), please stop me even if it doesn't fit an example I have just read.

3. Next think of whether you were attacked or threatened in any of these ways:

- 11 - attacked with bare hands: punching, choking, scratching, kicking, biting?
- 12 - with any weapon: for instance, gun, knife, scissors?
- 13 - with a stick, ballbat, frypan?
- 14 - by something thrown, such as a rock, bottle, can?
- 15 - a bombing or bomb scare? fire bomb?
- 16 - by drug or poison? burning or scalding?
- 17 - by someone siccing a dog on you?
- 18 - grabbed, held, manhandled?
- 19 - a sexual attack?
- 20 - a threatening phone call? threat notes or letters?
- 21 - threats face-to-face?
- 22 - robbery or shake-down?

4. The next examples may remind you of a time that something of yours was stolen or damaged, such as—

- 23 - bicycle
- 24 - briefcase or luggage, book, records
- 25 - personal belongings like money, wallet, ID, credit card, purse
- 26 - sports equipment
- 27 - clothing
- 28 - jewelry, watch, fur
- 29 - household belongings, such as TV or stereo, silverware, rugs
- 30 - tools, equipment, building material
- 31 - gun
- 32 - groceries
- 33 - pet or animal

5. Was there any pilfering—getting at such things as fuel oil or firewood, your food or liquor supply, fruit or vegetables you grow?

34 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.
No

6. Was any (other) personal or household property taken during 1982 or 1983?

35 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.
No

7. As far as you know, did anyone try to steal anything?

36 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.
No

IF R HAS NOT RESPONDED TO ANY REMINDERS, PROBE: Remember to stop me anytime you think of something (you haven't mentioned yet).

8. Think now about whether any intruder broke in or tried to get into your home:

- 37 - by forcing a door? through a window?
- 38 - by tinkering? just walking in?
- 39 - got in or tried to get in the garage, shed, storage room?
- 40 - in a vacation home you own or were renting?
- 41 - a break-in of a hotel or motel room you were staying in?

9. Vandalism or deliberate damage to your property:

- 42 - windows broken, lock damaged
- 43 - walls defaced, graffiti
- 44 - mailbox broken
- 45 - plantings destroyed or damage in your yard
- 46 - your property set on fire

10. Thinking about places can remind you of events that happened there. Here are reminders of places crimes can happen.

- 47 - at work?
- 48 - at school?
- 49 - a restroom, waiting room, waiting line?
- 50 - street, alley, a parking lot or garage?
- 51 - store, shopping mall, laundromat, gas station?
- 52 - restaurant or bar?
- 53 - a hospital or clinic?
- 54 - recreation place, such as a stadium, theater, gym, bowling alley, game arcade?

- 55 - a park, beach, or pool?
- 56 - a gathering such as a party, funeral, or wedding?
- 57 - a parade, rally, or meeting?
- 58 - on a bus, Metro, taxi?
- 59 - while travelling? plane? train? bus?
- 60 - a hotel or motel?

11. How about places you keep things, such as

- 61 - a desk or locker?
- 62 - porch, yard, garden?

12. Finally, we want to be sure to include things done by people you know, such as:

- 63 - a co-worker, customer, or employee
- 64 - a neighbor or friend
- 65 - relative or family member

13. Can you think of any (other) crimes in 1982 or 1983 that we should (add to the) list?

66 - Yes → IF R NAMES NEW EVENT, DESCRIBE IN LIST OF EVENTS.
No

IF NO EVENTS ARE LISTED: GO TO SECTION P.

IF ANY EVENTS ARE LISTED: BEGIN SECTION D VERIFICATION, STARTING WITH EVENT NO. 1 AND FILLING REPORTS FOR ALL EVENTS IN ORDER LISTED.

Interviewer instructions for examples and reminders

READ ITEMS SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY AND GIVE R TIME TO THINK.

IF R SAYS THAT A PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED EVENT FITS AN EXAMPLE JUST READ, SAY: Different examples I am reading can fit the same event. For now, we just want to list each separate event that happened. Once you've mentioned an event to me, try to think of any other times in 1982 or 1983 that there was a crime against you.

IF R REPORTS AN EVENT:

a. What sort of thing happened? Give me a few words to describe what occurred. IF UNCLEAR WHETHER SINGLE OR MULTIPLE EVENT, ASK: Did this happen one time or several times?

- 1 - R mentions single event ENTER DESCRIPTION AND GO TO i.
- 2 - R indicates multiple events or times

b. Is there any particular time that is clear in your mind? The most recent event, for instance?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO i.

c. Give me a few words about what happened.
ENTER DESCRIPTION AND CONTINUE.

d. Is there any other time that is clear in your mind?

- 1 - Yes - RETURN TO c.
- 2 - No

Section D

Crime event verification

e. Have you described all the events you were thinking of?

- 1 - Yes -> GO TO i.
2 - No

f. Were any of the times related somehow to each other - they happened in the same place, involved the same person, or were similar crimes?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No -> GO TO h.

g. Give me a few words to describe what happened.

ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS SERIES IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. GO TO i.

h. I need to make an entry to describe each type of crime. Give me a few words to describe these types of crimes separately or as a group.

FOR EACH TYPE MENTIONED, ENTER DESCRIPTION. DESIGNATE AS SERIES IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT. CONTINUE WITH i.

i. Okay. Here are some more examples. You only have to stop me when you think of an event you haven't already told me about.

RESUME READING CUES WHERE LEFT OFF

You mentioned that (READ DESCRIPTION), is that right?

- Yes
No -> CORRECT DESCRIPTION.

IF SERIES OF CRIMES, ASK: How many events are you describing?

ENTER NUMBER: _____

THEN SAY: I'm going to ask you some questions about this series of events. Think about the most recent one of these, or a typical one, and answer the questions for that one time.

1. Let's call whoever did this the offenders. While the crime was going on:

YES NO

- a. did you see an offender? 1 2
b. were you and an offender both at the same place at the same time? 1 2
c. was there any communication between an offender and you? 1 2

2. To be sure I get the whole picture, I want to know all of the things that happened in connection with this crime. In describing what happened, you may have to repeat information you have already given me. First.

a. Was there burglary, illegal entry, or attempted break-in? IF BREAK-IN ONLY TO CAR, BOAT, OFFICE, OR BUSINESS, CODE "NO".

- 1 - Yes
2 - No -> GO TO i.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO i.

b. Was that at your home, a vacation home or second home, or somewhere else?

- 1 - Home -> GO TO i.
2 - Vacation or second home
3 - Somewhere else -> GO TO h.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO i.

c. Were you renting it for your own use, did you own it, or were you just visiting?

- 1 - Renting -> GO TO f.
2 - Own
3 - Visiting -> GO TO i.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO i.

d. Was it rented out to someone else at the time?

- 1 - Yes -> GO TO i.
2 - No
DK - Don't know -> GO TO i.

e. Was it vacant at the time?

- 1 - Yes -> GO TO i.
2 - No
DK - Don't know -> GO TO i.

f. Did someone get in or try to get in your actual living quarters?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

g. Did they get in or try to get into a garage, shed, or other structure used just by your household?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No
DK - Don't know } GO TO i.

h. Did someone get in or try to get in a hotel or motel room you were staying in?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

i. During this event, did anyone take or try to take anything that belonged to you personally?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

j. Did they take or try to take property that belonged to your entire household, such as furniture or appliances?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

k. Was there any damage to anything that belongs to you personally?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

l. Was there damage to property that belongs to your entire household?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

CHECK ITEM B:

WAS THERE DAMAGE? (Q. D2k or l = YES)

- 1 - YES -> CONTINUE.
2 - NO -> GO TO n.

m. Was any of the damage done on purpose?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

n. During the event, did anyone injure you, attempt to injure you, or threaten to injure you?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No -> GO TO VERIFY TABLE.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO VERIFY TABLE.

o. Were you injured?

- 1 - Yes -> GO TO VERIFY TABLE.
2 - No

p. Was an attempt made to injure you?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No

VERIFY TABLE

Table with columns A, B, C, D and rows for BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT, THEFT OR ATTEMPT, INTENTIONAL DAMAGE, INJURY, ATTEMPT, OR THREAT TO INJURE. Includes YES NO indicators.

CHECK ITEM C:

IF VERIFY ITEM A1 = YES -> GO TO 3.
IF VERIFY ITEM A2 = YES -> GO TO 8a.
IF VERIFY ITEM A3 = YES -> GO TO 4.
IF VERIFY ITEM B OR C = YES -> GO TO 5.
IF VERIFY ITEM D = YES -> GO TO 6.
OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

3. (BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT: OWNER OR RENTER OCCUPIED) At the time of the break-in or attempted break-in, how many people 12 years old or older were living there, including yourself?

ENTER NUMBER: _____ GO TO 6b.

4. (BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT: HOTEL OR MOTEL ROOM) At the time of the break-in or attempted break-in, how many people 12 years old or older were staying in your room or suite?

ENTER NUMBER: _____ GO TO 6b.

5. (THEFT OR ATTEMPT, INTENTIONAL DAMAGE) Including yourself, how many people 12 years old or older were victims of this event in the sense that someone took, tried to take, or damaged something belonging to them?

ENTER NUMBER: _____ GO TO 6b.

6a. (INJURY OR ATTEMPT, THREAT) Including yourself, how many people 12 years old or older were victims of this event in the sense that someone injured, tried to injure, or threatened to injure them?

ENTER NUMBER: _____

6b. How many of these people are members of your current household?

ENTER NUMBER: _____

IF BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT OF HOTEL OR MOTEL ROOM (Q. 2h = YES), GO TO 8a.

7. Did this event happen at your current home?

- 1 - Yes -> GO TO 9.
2 - No

8a. Was it in D.C., Maryland, Virginia, or elsewhere?

- 1 - D.C.
2 - Maryland -> GO TO 8d.
3 - Virginia -> GO TO 8a.
4 - Elsewhere -> GO TO 8f.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO 9.

8b. (IN D.C.) Did it happen in the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast or Southwest section?

- 1 - NE
2 - NW
3 - SE
4 - SW

8c. Did it happen in the Capitol Hill area?

- 1 - Yes
2 - No
DK - Don't know } GO TO 9.

8d. (IN MARYLAND) In what county?

- 1 - Prince Georges County
2 - Montgomery County
3 - Charles County
4 - Elsewhere in Maryland
DK - Don't know } GO TO 9.

8e. (IN VIRGINIA) Was it in an independent city or in a county?

- 1 - City of Alexandria
2 - City of Falls Church
3 - Fairfax City
4 - City of Manassas or Manassas Park
5 - Fairfax County
6 - Arlington County
7 - Loudoun County
8 - Prince William County
9 - Elsewhere in Virginia
DK - Don't know

GO TO 9.

8f. Was it in the 50 States or elsewhere?

- 1 - in the 50 States
2 - U.S. territory or possession
3 - Outside the U.S.

9. Did this event happen before 1982, in 1982, or was it in 1983? IF R IS UNSURE OF TIME, ASK: Which is more likely: that this event happened in 1981 or 1982 or that it happened in 1982 or 1983?

- 1 - Before 1982 -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
2 - 1982
3 - 1983
4 - Could have been 81 or 82 -> GO TO 11.
5 - Could have been 82 or 83 -> GO TO 12.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

10a. What month was that?

ENTER 2 DIGITS FOR MONTH: _____
IF "NOT SURE," ENTER DK AND CONTINUE.
IF BEFORE MAY 1, 1982 OR AFTER APRIL 30, 1983 (Q. 9 AND Q. 10a), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
IF BETWEEN MAY 1, 1982 AND APRIL 30, 1983, GO TO SELECTION TABLE.

10b. Was it in the coldest winter months - December, January, February - or was it in the spring, summer (1982; or fall)?

- 1 - Winter: Dec., Jan., Feb.
2 - Spring: Mar., Apr., May -> GO TO 10d.
3 - Summer: June, July, Aug. -> IF 1983 (Q. 9 = 3), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P. OTHERWISE GO TO 13b.
4 - Fall: Sept., Oct., Nov. -> GO TO 13b.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

10c. Was it this past winter or the one before that?

- 1 - This past winter (82-83) -> GO TO 13b.
2 - Last winter (81-82) -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

10d. Was it before or after May 1?

- 1 - Before -> IF 1982 (Q. 9), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P. OTHERWISE GO TO 13b.

2 - After -> IF 1983 (Q. 9), GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P. OTHERWISE GO TO 13b.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

11a. Was it before or after Christmas 1981?

- 1 - Before -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
2 - After

11b. Was it before or after May 1, 1982?

- 1 - Before -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
2 - After -> GO TO 13a.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

12a. Was it before or after Christmas 1982?

- 1 - Before
2 - After -> GO TO 12d.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO 12d.

12b. Was it before or after Labor Day 1982?

- 1 - Before
2 - After -> GO TO 13a.
DK - Don't know

12c. Was it before or after May 1, 1982?

- 1 - Before -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
2 - After -> GO TO 13a.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

12d. Was it before or after May 1, 1983?

- 1 - Before
2 - After -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

13a. Have you thought of the year it happened? IF R IS UNSURE OF TIME, ASK: Which is more likely: that this event happened in 1982 or that it happened in 1983?

- 1 - Before 1982 -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
2 - 1982
3 - 1983
DK - Don't know -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

13b. Have you thought of the month it happened? IF R CANNOT GIVE EXACT MONTH, ASK: Can you give me a range of months in which it happened?

- 1 - R gives exact month: _____
2 - R gives range of months: _____ to _____
DK - Still can't say

IF BETWEEN MAY 1, 1982 AND APRIL 30, 1983 (Q. 9, Q. 13a, AND Q. 13b), CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

SELECTION TABLE

HAVE SECTIONS E-O BEEN COMPLETED FOR SIX CRIMES?

- 1 - YES -> GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.
2 - NO -> GO TO SECTION E.

Section E

Offender information

I'd like to ask you about the offender or offenders who were involved.

- Do you know if there was one offender or more than one?
 - 1 - One → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.
 - 2 - More than one → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.
 - DK - Don't know

- Do you think it was one or more than one?
 - 1 - One
 - 2 - More than one

CHECK ITEM D. DID R SEE THE OFFENDER? (Q. D1a = YES)

YES → GO TO CHECK ITEM E.
NO → CONTINUE.

- Did you learn who did it, or anything about who did it - for instance, whether young or old, black or white, male or female?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No → GO TO SECTION F.
 - DK - Don't know or not sure → GO TO SECTION F.

- How did you learn about who (possibly) did it? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
 - 1 - Other member of household who was eyewitness
 - 2 - From other eyewitnesses
 - 3 - Offender(s) admitted it
 - 4 - From police
 - 5 - Offender(s) had threatened to do it
 - 6 - Figured it out: by who had motive, opportunity, or had done it before
 - 7 - Other

CHECK ITEM E:

If Q. E1 OR E2 = 1. CONTINUE WITH 5.
If Q. E1 OR E2 = 2. GO TO 15.
OTHERWISE, GO TO SECTION F.

IF ONE OFFENDER:

- Was this person male or female?
 - 1 - Male
 - 2 - Female

- Would you say the person was a child, teenager, young adult, or an older person?
 - 1 - Child
 - 2 - Teenager
 - 3 - Young adult
 - 4 - Older person

- What was the race of this person?
 - 1 - White
 - 2 - Black
 - 3 - Hispanic
 - 4 - Asian
 - 5 - Other race

- (IF R SAW OR COMMUNICATED WITH OFFENDER: Q. D1a OR D1c = YES) Did (he/she) act normal, or did (he/she) seem drunk, drugged, or insane?
 - 1 - Normal
 - 2 - Drunk or drugged
 - 3 - Insane
 - 4 - Not normal, couldn't tell whether drunk, drugged, insane

- Was the person someone you knew or had seen before?
 - 1 - Yes, knew or had seen before
 - 2 - No, stranger → GO TO SECTION F.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

- How well did you know the person - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known?
 - 1 - Well known
 - 2 - Casual acquaintance
 - 3 - Sight only → GO TO SECTION F.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

- How did you know this person? Was the person a friend, relative, co-worker, or what?
 - 1 - Spouse
 - 2 - Ex-spouse
 - 3 - Parent or step-parent
 - 4 - Own child or step-child
 - 5 - Brother/sister
 - 6 - Other relative
 - 7 - Boy or girlfriend, ex-boy or girlfriend
 - 8 - Friend or ex-friend
 - 9 - Co-worker, business contact, customer, employee
 - 10 - Schoolmate
 - 11 - Neighbor
 - 12 - Other non-relative

- Was this the only time this person committed a crime against you or your household?
 - 1 - Yes → GO TO SECTION F.
 - 2 - No, done before
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

- How many times before?
 - 1 - Once before
 - 2 - 2 or 3 times before
 - 3 - More than 3 (or often, many times, etc.)

- Did (he/she) do something else to you or your household during 1982 or 1983?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
 - DK - Don't know } GO TO SECTION F.

IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER:

- Were they male or female?
 - 1 - All male
 - 2 - All female
 - 3 - Both male and female

- Was the youngest a child, a teenager, young adult, or an older person?
 - 1 - Child
 - 2 - Teenager
 - 3 - Young adult
 - 4 - Older person

- In which age group was the oldest?
 - 1 - Child
 - 2 - Teenager
 - 3 - Young adult
 - 4 - Older person

- What was the race of these persons?
 - 1 - White
 - 2 - Black
 - 3 - Hispanic
 - 4 - Asian
 - 5 - Mix of races
 - 6 - Other race

- (IF R SAW OR COMMUNICATED WITH OFFENDERS: Q. D1a OR D1c = YES) Did all the offenders act normal, or did any of them seem drunk, drugged, or insane?
 - 1 - All normal
 - 2 - Some or all drunk or drugged
 - 3 - Some or all insane
 - 4 - Some or all not normal, couldn't tell whether drunk, drugged, insane

- Were some or all of them people you knew or had seen before?
 - 1 - Yes, some or all known or seen before
 - 2 - No, all strangers → GO TO SECTION F.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

- How well did you know the offenders - by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? CODE FOR BEST-KNOWN OFFENDER.
 - 1 - Well known
 - 2 - Casual acquaintance
 - 3 - Sight only → GO TO SECTION F.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

- How did you know them? Were they friends, relatives, co-workers, or what? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
 - 1 - Spouse
 - 2 - Ex-spouse
 - 3 - Parent or step-parent
 - 4 - Own child or step-child
 - 5 - Brother/sister
 - 6 - Other relative
 - 7 - Boy or girlfriend, ex-boy or girlfriend
 - 8 - Friend or ex-friend
 - 9 - Co-worker, business contact, customer, employee
 - 10 - Schoolmate
 - 11 - Neighbor
 - 12 - Other non-relative

- Was this the first time any of these persons committed a crime against you or your household?
 - 1 - Yes → GO TO SECTION F.
 - 2 - No, done before
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION F.

- How many times before?
 - 1 - Once before
 - 2 - 2 to 3 times
 - 3 - More than 3 (or often, many times, etc.)

- Did any of them do something else to you or your household during 1982 or 1983?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No

Section F

Burglary or attempt

CHECK ITEM F:

DOES VERIFY ITEM A1, 2 OR 3 = YES?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO SECTION G.

- You mentioned a break-in. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
 - 1 - Actually got in → GO TO 3.
 - 2 - Just tried
 - 3 - There was no break-in → GO TO SECTION G.

- How do you know someone tried to get in? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Window, door, etc. opened or had marks showing tampering
- 2 - R saw or heard attempt to enter
- 3 - Others saw or heard attempt to enter
- 4 - Other knowledge or suspicion
- DK - Don't know

GO TO SECTION G.

- How did the offender(s) get in?

- 1 - Broke in: picked lock, forcing or breaking or removing window, door, other opening
- 2 - Let in
- 3 - By trickery or deception
- 4 - Pushing past someone
- 5 - Through open or unlocked door, window, or opening
- 6 - Had key
- 7 - Other

Section G

Theft or attempt

CHECK ITEM G:

DOES VERIFY ITEM B = YES?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO SECTION H.

- In this event, did the offender(s) take or try to take property belonging to a business or used for a business?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No → GO TO 2b.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO 2b.

- Not counting that business property, did the offender(s) actually take property that was for your personal use or the use of your household?
 - 1 - Yes → GO TO 2c.
 - 2 - No → GO TO 5a.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO 5a.

- Did the offender(s) actually take your personal belongings or those of your household?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No → GO TO 5a.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO 5a.

- What kind of things were taken? PROBE. Anything else? IF NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED: Any cash taken? MARK ALL ITEMS MENTIONED IN COLUMN 1 OF STOLEN GOODS TABLE.

- What was the total value of the personal or household property that was taken? (READ IF CAT. 6 MARKED: include any loss you had because checks were cashed or credit cards were stolen.) If you're not sure, just give me your best estimate.

- 1 - Less than \$10
- 2 - \$10-\$49
- 3 - \$50-\$99
- 4 - \$100-\$499
- 5 - \$500-\$999
- 6 - \$1,000-\$4,999
- 7 - \$5,000 or more
- 8 - Can't put dollar value on loss
- DK - Don't know and can't estimate

- Did you get any of the property back not counting compensation from insurance or other sources?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No

- Was there any (other) personal property of yours or your household that the offender(s) tried to take but failed?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM H.
 - DK - Don't know → GO TO CHECK ITEM H.

- What did they try to take? PROBE. Anything else? IF NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED: Any cash? MARK ALL ITEMS MENTIONED IN COLUMN 2 OF TABLE.

CHECK ITEM H:

ARE THERE ANY MARKS IN COLUMN 1?

YES → GO TO Q. 6.

NO → CONTINUE.

ARE THERE ANY MARKS IN COLUMN 2. CATEGORIES 1-7?

YES → GO TO Q. 6.

NO → GO TO SECTION H.

- (IF CAT. 1 MARKED IN COL. 1-2) You said there was (attempted) theft of your motor vehicle. How many people in your household owned or shared the use of that vehicle, including yourself?
 - ENTER NUMBER: _____

- (IF CAT. 2 MARKED IN COL. 1-2) Did the offender(s) (try to) take the vehicle parts from the vehicle itself?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No

- (IF CAT. 4-7 MARKED IN COL. 1-2 AND Q. D1b = YES) Was any of the property on your person at the time, for instance, in a pocket or being worn or carried?
 - 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No

Stolen goods table

	Type of property	(1) R's property taken	(2) Attempt to take
1. Motor vehicle:	Car	_____	_____
	Truck, van, Other 4+ wheeled vehicle	_____	_____
	Motorcycle	_____	_____
	Moped or other Off-the-road vehicle	_____	_____
2. Motor vehicle parts:	Battery	_____	_____
	Tire	_____	_____
	Tape deck, radio, Etc. Hubcap or ornament	_____	_____
	Mechanical parts	_____	_____
	Other	_____	_____
3. Gasoline or oil stolen		_____	_____
4. Purse or wallet		_____	_____
5. Cash or food stamps		_____	_____
6. Credit card	Checks or checkbook	_____	_____
	Other negotiables (Stocks, bonds, etc.)	_____	_____
7. Other personal valuables:	Jewelry	_____	_____
	Watch	_____	_____
	Briefcase	_____	_____
	Camera	_____	_____
	Personal stereo	_____	_____
	Clothing, furs	_____	_____
	Keys	_____	_____
	Driver's license, ID	_____	_____
	Other	_____	_____

Section H
Property damage

Stolen goods table (cont.)

Type of property	(1) R's taken	(2) Attempt to take
8. Gun	_____	_____
9. Bicycle	_____	_____
10. Household furnishings: Appliances Electronic equipment: TV, stereo, etc. Tools Silverware Rugs Furniture Childrens things: Toys, baby stroller Other	_____	_____
11. Groceries, food, liquor, drugs	_____	_____
12. Pet or animal	_____	_____
13. Other	_____	_____

CHECK ITEM I:

DOES VERIFY ITEM C = YES?
1 - YES → CONTINUE.
2 - NO → GO TO SECTION I.

1. You told me that something was damaged. What personal or household property of yours was actually damaged? Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Vehicle or part
- 2 - Building or part of it
- 3 - Furniture or household furnishings
- 4 - Clothing or other personal belongings
- 5 - Plantings, fence, other objects in yard or grounds
- 6 - Pet, animal
- 7 - Other property
- 8 - No damage → GO TO SECTION I.

2. What was done to cause the damage? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - With a vehicle
- 2 - Bomb or arson
- 3 - Rock, brick, other object
- 4 - By bodily force
- 5 - Something to deface or dirty
- 6 - Another way
- 7 - Unknown

3. How much did it or would it cost to repair what was damaged or replace what could not be repaired? If you're not sure, just give me your best estimate.

- 1 - Less than \$10
- 2 - \$10-\$49
- 3 - \$50-\$99
- 4 - \$100-\$499
- 5 - \$500-\$999
- 6 - \$1,000-\$4,999
- 7 - \$5,000 or more
- 8 - Can't put dollar value on loss
- DK - Don't know and can't estimate

Section I
Losses due to theft or property damage

CHECK ITEM J:

WAS ANYTHING ACTUALLY STOLEN (Q. G2a = 1 or Q. G2b = 1) OR DAMAGED (VERIFY ITEM C = YES)?

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO SECTION J.

1. Was the theft/damage reported to an insurance company?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 3.
- 2 - No

2. Was the theft/damage reported to anyone else in order for you to receive compensation for the loss?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO 4.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.

3. Did you or do you expect to get any compensation to cover all or part of your loss(es)?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - Claim still pending or not yet filed
- 3 - No compensation
- DK - Don't know

4. (After you (get/got) that compensation), what (will be/was) your total loss due to theft or damage to your property? Count losses from credit cards that were used or checks that were cashed (if they were not covered by the compensation).

- 1 - Less than \$10
- 2 - \$10-\$49
- 3 - \$50-\$99
- 4 - \$100-\$499
- 5 - \$500-\$999
- 6 - \$1,000-\$4,999
- 7 - \$5,000 or more
- 8 - Can't put dollar value on loss
- DK - Don't know and can't estimate

Section J
Injury, attempted injury, or threat

CHECK ITEM K:

IS THIS EVENT A THREAT ONLY? (Q. D2n = YES AND Q. D2o = NO AND Q. D2p = NO)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO CHECK ITEM L.

1. You said you were threatened. Were you threatened in person, by telephone, or in writing? IF MORE THAN ONE, CODE LOWEST NUMBER.

- 1 - In person → CONTINUE.
- 2 - By telephone
- 3 - In writing
- 4 - Some other way
- DK - Don't know

} GO TO 3.

2a. Did the offender(s) have a weapon or something they were using as a weapon?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO 3.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO 3.

2b. What weapon did the offender(s) have? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- 1 - Handgun
- 2 - Long gun: rifle, shotgun
- 3 - Other gun or unknown gun type
- 4 - Stabbing instrument: knife, scissors
- 5 - Blunt object: chair, bat, frypan, stone
- 6 - Motor vehicle
- 7 - Explosive device
- 8 - Fire
- 9 - Other weapon

3. What did the offender(s) threaten to do to you? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. THEN GO TO SECTION K.

- 1 - To kill R
- 2 - To rape R
- 3 - To beat R up
- 4 - To injure R severely
- 5 - Lesser or unspecified threat of physical harm to R
- 6 - Vague, not clearly violent threat to R
- 7 - Bomb threat
- 8 - Arson threat
- 9 - Other threat

CHECK ITEM L: WAS THERE INJURY OR ATTEMPT? (Q. D2o = YES or Q. D2p = YES)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO SECTION K.

You said that... you were injured (IF Q. D2o = YES) there was an attempt to injure you (IF Q. D2p = YES)

4a. Was a motor vehicle involved in the offenders (injuring/trying to injure) you?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No motor vehicle involved → GO TO 5.
- 3 - No one injured or tried to injure the respondent → GO TO SECTION K.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO 5.

4b. In what way? PROBE: Any other way? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 1 - Offender deliberately drove vehicle at R or tried to cause crash
- 2 - By violent maneuver of car both R and offender were riding in
- 3 - Missile thrown at R or R's vehicle
- 4 - Gun fired at R's vehicle
- 5 - Altercation arising from traffic incident
- 6 - R assaulted in vehicle; ejected from moving vehicle; or attempt
- 7 - R abducted in or forced to get into a vehicle
- 8 - Other
- 9 - Unspecified

5. Were you attacked by bodily force — hit, punched, choked, etc.?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

6a. Were you sexually attacked?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO 7a.
- DK - Don't know
- RE - Refused → GO TO 7a.

6b. Were you raped?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

7a. INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT: IS THERE MENTION OF A WEAPON OR A WEAPON-RELATED INJURY IN THE CRIME DESCRIPTION?

- 1 - YES
- 2 - NO → GO TO 7c.

7b. INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: FOR EACH WEAPON MENTIONED IN THE DESCRIPTION ABOVE, ENTER IN COLUMN 1 OF WEAPONS TABLE. (IF MENTION OF A GUN OR BEING SHOT ASK: What type of gun did they have?) AFTER ENTERING WEAPON, GO TO 8.

7c. Did the offender(s) have a weapon or something they were using as a weapon?

- 1 - Yes → GO TO 9.
- 2 - No weapon → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.

8. You said this event involved (WEAPON MARKED). Did the offender(s) have another weapon or something else they were using as a weapon?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO 10.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO 10.

9. What was it? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL WEAPONS MENTIONED IN WEAPONS TABLE, COL. 1.

10. Were you attacked with any (of these) weapon(s)?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO CHECK ITEM M.

11. What weapons were used to attack you? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL WEAPONS IN COL. 2 OF TABLE.

12. (IF CATEGORY 1, 2, or 3 MARKED IN COLUMN 2 OF TABLE) Were you fired at?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

CHECK ITEM M: Was there injury? (Q. D2o = YES)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO 20.

Weapons table

Weapons	(1) Weapons offenders had	(2) Attacked with	(3) Injured with
1. Handgun:	_____	_____	_____
2. Long gun: Rifle, shotgun	_____	_____	_____
3. Other gun or unknown gun type	_____	_____	_____
4. Cutting or stabbing: Knife, scissors	_____	_____	_____
5. Blunt object: Beating or clubbing Weapon or missile Chair, bat, frypan, stone	_____	_____	_____
6. Motor vehicle	_____	_____	_____
7. Explosive	_____	_____	_____
8. Fire	_____	_____	_____
9. Other weapon	_____	_____	_____

13. You told me you were injured. What were your injuries? PROBE: Any others? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- 1 - Gunshot wound
- 2 - Knife or stab wound
- 3 - Broken bones
- 4 - Internal injuries
- 5 - Raped
- 6 - Knocked unconscious
- 7 - Black eye, bruised, cut, scratched, teeth chipped, or knocked out
- 8 - Other

IF GUN OR KNIFE WOUND, MARK APPROPRIATE WEAPON IN COL. 3 AND GO TO 15a.

IF OFFENDER HAD A WEAPON (Q. 7a or Q. 7c = YES), CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO 16a.

14. What weapons were you injured by? MARK ALL WEAPONS IN COL. 3.

15a. Were you hurt by any other weapons?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No → GO TO 16a.
- DK - Don't know → GO TO 16a.

Section K

Victim behavior

- 15b. What other weapons? MARK ALL WEAPONS MENTIONED IN COL. 3.
- 16a. Did you receive any medical care for your injury?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO 20.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 20.
- 16b. Where were you treated? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
 1 - At the scene
 2 - At R's, neighbor's, friend's home
 3 - Health unit, first aid station
 4 - Doctor's office or clinic
 5 - Emergency room at hospital
 6 - Hospital
 7 - Other
- 16c. (IF HOSPITAL: Q. 16b) How long did you stay in the hospital?
 1 - Less than 24 hours
 2 - Overnight
 3 - More than a night but less than a week
 4 - A week or more
17. Was an insurance claim filed to get your medical expenses paid?
 1 - Yes, claim filed
 2 - No, claim not filed
 3 - No insurance coverage
18. Did you receive or do you expect any compensation from any company or agency to cover medical costs? Include private insurance plans, Medicaid, Medicare, Champus, V.A., and public welfare.
 1 - Yes
 2 - No
19. How much did you or will you or your household have to pay that was not covered by insurance or other compensation?
 1 - Less than \$10
 2 - \$10-\$99
 3 - \$100-\$499
 4 - \$500-\$999
 5 - \$1000-\$4999
 6 - \$5000 or more
 7 - Compensation not yet received
20. Do you believe the offender(s) intended to injure you severely, or slightly, or did (he/she/they) not really attempt to hurt you?
 1 - Intended to kill
 2 - Severely
 3 - Slightly
 4 - Did not really intend to hurt
 5 - Other

CHECK ITEM N: WAS R IN THE SAME PLACE, OR DID R SEE OR COMMUNICATE WITH OFFENDER(S)? (Q. D1a, b, OR c = YES)
 YES → CONTINUE.
 NO → GO TO SECTION L.

1. During the event, did you threaten or try to hurt (any of) the offender(s)?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO 4a.
 3 - No, not aware crime was going on → GO TO SECTION L.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 4a.
2. (IF R WAS ATTACKED OR THREATENED: Q. D2p OR VERIFY ITEM E = YES) Was this before or after you were attacked or threatened?
 1 - Before
 2 - After
 3 - Same time
3. (IF R WAS INJURED: Q. D2o = YES) Was this before or after you were injured?
 1 - Before
 2 - After
 3 - Same time
- 4a. Did you do anything (else) to protect yourself or your property during this event?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO 5a.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 5a.
- 4b. What did you do? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
 1 - Argued, pleaded, reasoned with offenders
 2 - Stalled, pretended to cooperate
 3 - Held onto property or refused to give it up
 4 - Tried to evade or escape offender (hide, run away)
 5 - Tried to get help, attract attention
 6 - Chased offender, tried to detain or apprehend
 7 - Other resistance
 8 - Other action
- 4c. (IF VERIFY ITEM D OR E = YES) Was this before or after (you were injured/the attempt was made to injure you/you were threatened)?
 1 - Before
 2 - After
 3 - Both before and after.
- 5a. Did you have a weapon or something you could have used as a weapon with you?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO SECTION L.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION L.
- 5b. What was it? PROBE: Anything else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.
 1 - Gun
 2 - Knife
 3 - Other cutting or stabbing instrument
 4 - Blunt instrument
 5 - Other

Section L

Witnesses

CHECK ITEM O.
 IS THIS EVENT ONLY A THREAT IN WRITING OR BY PHONE?
 (VERIFY ITEM E = YES AND Q. J1 = 1)
 1 - YES → GO TO SECTION N.
 2 - NO → CONTINUE.

1. During this event, were there any bystanders or witnesses present (not counting you or any victims)?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO SECTION N.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO SECTION N.
2. Did you know any of them or were they all strangers?
 1 - (All) stranger(s)
 2 - Some strangers, some known
 3 - (All) known
3. How many other people were present?
 1 - One other person present
 2 - Small group (2-9 other people)
 3 - Large group (10-25)
 4 - Crowd (Over 25)
 5 - Other

Section N

Crime location and conditions

1. What time of day did it happen? IF R INDICATES THAT THE CRIME WAS OF EXTENDED DURATION, ASK: What time of day did the crime begin?
 DAYTIME
 1 - 6 a.m. to noon
 2 - After noon to 6 p.m.
 3 - Unknown daytime hour
 NIGHT-TIME
 4 - After 6 p.m. to 12 midnight
 5 - After midnight to 6 a.m.
 6 - Unknown night-time hour
 DK - Don't know whether day or night

CHECK ITEM Q:
 DOES THIS EVENT INVOLVE BURGLARY OR ATTEMPT? (VERIFY ITEM A = YES)
 1 - YES → GO TO SECTION O.
 2 - NO → CONTINUE.

2. Did it happen at home, at work or school, or some other place? IF R INDICATES MULTIPLE LOCATIONS, ASK: In what location did the crime begin?
 1 - At home → GO TO 6.
 2 - Vacation home → GO TO 6.
 3 - At school → GO TO 6.
 4 - At work
 5 - Someplace else
 DK - No idea where it happened → GO TO SECTION O.
3. What kind of place was that? (IF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND NOT CLEAR WHETHER LOCAL OR NOT, ASK: Was that local or intercity?)
 1 - Someone's home
 2 - Eating, drinking or entertainment place
 3 - Store, bank, shopping mall, or other commercial place
 4 - Hospital
 5 - School
 6 - Church or temple
 7 - Office
 8 - Factory or warehouse
 9 - Hotel, motel or lodging place
 10 - Parking garage
 11 - Local public transportation vehicle or station: taxi, subway, metrobus
 12 - Intercity public transportation vehicle or station: airplane, intercity bus or train
 13 - Another place (SPECIFY)
4. How far away from home did it happen? Was it:
 1 - next door or adjacent to your dwelling?
 2 - within 1 or 2 blocks of your dwelling?
 3 - within a mile?
 4 - or more than a mile away?
5. Were you on your way to or from work?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No
6. Was it in an area open to the public?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No

7. Did it happen outdoors, indoors, or inside a vehicle? IF MORE THAN ONE LOCATION, ASK: In what location did the crime begin?
 1 - Outdoors
 2 - Indoors → GO TO 9.
 3 - Inside a vehicle → GO TO 10.

8. Was it on a street, sidewalk, or what?
 1 - Yard or grounds
 2 - Street, highway, alley or sidewalk
 3 - Parking lot or area, driveway
 4 - Open unpaved area—park, field, woods, beach, etc.
 5 - Other outdoor place
 DK - Don't know

9. (IF CRIME LOCATION IS OTHER THAN HOME, VACATION HOME, OR SCHOOL: Q. 2 = 1, 2, or 3) Did it happen in a Federal Government office building?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No
 DK - Don't know

10. What kind of vehicle?
 1 - Car
 2 - Truck
 3 - Van
 4 - Motorcycle
 5 - Bus
 6 - Train or Metro Rail
 7 - Taxi, Limo
 8 - Plane
 9 - Boat or Ship

GO TO SECTION O.

GO TO SECTION O.

Section O

Aftermath of event

1. I need to ask about the consequences of this incident. Just to get the facts straight, did you have a job at the time of the event?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO 4.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 4
2. Were you on the job or on duty when the event happened?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No
- 3a. Did you lose any time from work because of this event?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO 4.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.
- 3b. How much time did you lose? ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS: _____
 0 - LESS THAN A DAY
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 4.
- 3c. Were you paid for the time you lost?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No
 3 - Other
4. Were the police informed or did they find out about this event in any way?
 1 - Yes → GO TO 6a.
 2 - No
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 7.
5. What was the reason you didn't report it to the police? PROBE: Any other reason? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. THEN GO TO 7
 1 - Reported to someone else
 2 - No need to call
 Object recovered or offender unsuccessful
 Not important or not worth it
 Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
 3 - Police couldn't do anything
 Didn't find out until later, too late to report
 Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or ID number
 Lack of proof, no way to find/identify offender
 4 - Police wouldn't do anything
 Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered
 Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they'd arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.)
 5 - Avoid inconvenience, negative consequences of reporting
 Afraid of reprisal by offender or his/her family/friends
 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
 6 - Other
- 6a. Did you personally report the crime to the police or a government security guard?
 1 - Yes
 2 - No → GO TO 6c.
 DK - Don't know → GO TO 6c.

Section P
Background information

- 5b. People have different reasons for reporting crimes to police. What was your reason for reporting this event to police? Any other reason? MARK ALL THAT APPLY. THEN GO TO 7.
- 1 - Stop a threatened crime or a crime still going on
 - 2 - To get help for injury or to deal with damage
 - 3 - To punish or catch offender
 - 4 - To collect insurance
 - 5 - To recover property
 - 6 - Thought it was my duty
 - 7 - To give evidence or proof
 - 8 - Was afraid, or wanted protection
 - 9 - Some other reason
- 6c. Was the crime reported to the police by someone else?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
7. To get an idea of how people are affected by different crimes, we'd like to know how upsetting this event was for you. Would you say that it was terribly upsetting—that is, one of the most terrible things that has ever happened to you—or was it very upsetting, slightly upsetting, or not upsetting at all?
- 1 - Terribly upsetting
 - 2 - Very upsetting
 - 3 - Slightly upsetting
 - 4 - Not upsetting at all
 - 5 - Other

GO TO NEXT EVENT OR SECTION P.

CHECK BOX R: IS THIS THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE HOUSEHOLD?

- 1 - YES — CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO — GO TO 3.

Now here are a few background questions about your current residence:

- 1a. Do you live in a house, apartment, townhouse, mobile home or what?
- 1 - House
 - 2 - Townhouse or row house
 - 3 - Apartment or duplex, condominium — GO TO 1c.
 - 4 - Mobile home — GO TO 1d.
 - 5 - Hotel or motel — GO TO 2.
 - 6 - Rooming house — GO TO 2.
 - 7 - Other — GO TO 2.
- 1b. Is that a one family house?
- 1 - Yes — GO TO 1d.
 - 2 - No
- 1c. How many living units are there in the building?
- 1 - One
 - 2 - 2-3
 - 3 - 4-10
 - 4 - More than 10
- 1d. Do you own your (house/unit), pay rent, or do you live there rent-free?
- 1 - Own or co-own
 - 2 - Rent
 - 3 - Occupy rent-free

- 2a. Is your current residence in D.C., Maryland, Virginia, or elsewhere?
- 1 - D.C.
 - 2 - Maryland — GO TO 2d.
 - 3 - Virginia — GO TO 2a.
 - 4 - Elsewhere — GO TO 2f.
 - DK - Don't know — GO TO 3.
- 2b. (IN D.C.) Is it in the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, or Southwest section?
- 1 - NE
 - 2 - NW
 - 3 - SE
 - 4 - SW
- 2c. Is that in the Capitol Hill area?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
 - DK - Don't know
- 2d. (IN MARYLAND) In what county?
- 1 - Prince Georges County
 - 2 - Montgomery County
 - 3 - Charles County
 - 4 - Elsewhere in Maryland
 - DK - Don't know

- 2a. (IN VIRGINIA) In what independent city or county do you live?
- 1 - City of Alexandria
 - 2 - City of Falls Church
 - 3 - Fairfax City
 - 4 - City of Manassas or Manassas Park
 - 5 - Fairfax County
 - 6 - Arlington County
 - 7 - Loudoun County
 - 8 - Prince William County
 - 9 - Elsewhere in Virginia
 - OK - Don't know

GO TO 3.

- 2f. Is it in the 50 States or elsewhere?
- 1 - In the 50 States
 - 2 - U.S. territory or possession
 - 3 - Outside the U.S.
3. I need to know a little bit about you. Are you married, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?
- 1 - Married
 - 2 - Widowed
 - 3 - Divorced
 - 4 - Separated
 - 5 - Never married
4. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school or college you completed?
- ENTER EXACT NUMBER OF YEARS: _____
- 00 - Never attended or kindergarten
 - 01-08 - Elementary
 - 09-12 - High school
 - 13-15 - 1-3 years of college
 - 16 - College graduate
 - 17 - Graduate or professional training

5. ASK IF NOT OBVIOUS: Are you male or female?
- 1 - Male
 - 2 - Female
6. What is your race? White? Black? American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo? Asian or Pacific Islander?
- 1 - White
 - 2 - Black
 - 3 - American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo
 - 4 - Asian or Pacific Islander
 - 5 - Hispanic
 - 6 - Other

7. And your age on your last birthday?
- ENTER NUMBER: _____
- IF AGE < 16, GO TO 15.

- 8a. Now think back to the period from May 1, 1982 of last year to April 30, 1983 of this year. During that time, were you mostly working, looking for work, keeping house, in school, or what?
- 1 - Working
 - 2 - Looking for work
 - 3 - Keeping house
 - 4 - In school
 - 5 - Unable to work
 - 6 - Retired
 - 7 - Other

- 8b. For how many months from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983 did you have a job? COUNT PARTIAL MONTHS AS FULL MONTHS. IF "WORKING" NOT GIVEN AS MAIN ACTIVITY, PROBE MAY BE ADDED: Were you employed at any time during this period? IF "NO", ENTER "0" IF "Yes", REPEAT QUESTION.
- ENTER NUMBER: _____
- ENTIRE PERIOD — ENTER 12 AND GO TO CHECK BOX S.
- NONE OF PERIOD — ENTER 0 AND GO TO 8d.
- DONT KNOW — ENTER DK AND GO TO CHECK BOX S.

- 8c. Which months did you work during that time? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

1982	1982	1983
1 - May	5 - September	9 - January
2 - June	6 - October	10 - February
3 - July	7 - November	11 - March
4 - August	8 - December	12 - April

- 8d. (IF ANY MONTHS NOT WORKED: Q. 8b = 12) During the months you were not working from May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983, were you looking for work?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
- IF NO MONTHS WORKED (Q. 8b = 0), GO TO 15.

CHECK BOX S: WHICH SAMPLE IS INDIVIDUAL FROM?

- 1 - CHEVS — GO TO 15.
- 2 - DCHVS — GO TO 9a.
- 3 - BOTH CHEVS AND DCHVS — CONTINUE.

- 9a. (IF CHEVS) When you worked during this period, did you work on Capitol Hill all of this time?
- 1 - Yes — GO TO 10.
 - 2 - No
 - DK - Don't know — GO TO 10.

- 8f. Which months from May 1982 to April 1983 did you work on Capitol Hill? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

1982	1982	1983
1 - May	5 - September	9 - January
2 - June	6 - October	10 - February
3 - July	7 - November	11 - March
4 - August	8 - December	12 - April

- 9a. These questions are about the job you had on April 30 of this year or the most recent job you had prior to April 30th. If you had more than one job at that time, answer for the job you worked the most hours. On that job, were you—
- 1 - a government employee?
 - 2 - a paid employee working for a private company, business, or individual? — GO TO 10.
 - 3 - self-employed in your own business or practice? — GO TO 10.
 - 4 - or, working without pay in a family business? — GO TO 10.
 - 5 - UNABLE TO CATEGORIZE — GO TO 10.

- 9b. Is that Federal, State, or local?
- 1 - Federal
 - 2 - State — GO TO 10.
 - 3 - Local — GO TO 10.
- 9c. Did you work on Capitol Hill?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
10. Which of the following best describes your job?—
1. professional or administrative.
 2. clerk or salesperson.
 3. crafts or skilled trade.
 4. service worker.
 5. laborer.
 6. guard or police work.
 7. other work?

	YES	NO
1. delivering passengers or goods?	1	2
2. travelling out of town?	1	2
3. dealing face-to-face with customers, clients, students, or patients?	1	2

- 12a. Did you have regular working hours on your main job?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No — GO TO 13.
- 12b. What hours did you usually work?
- _____ am/pm to _____ am/pm
13. Now I have just a few more questions about the job you had on April 30th of this year or the last job you had prior to April 30th. In what year did you start working for that company or organization?
- ENTER YEAR: _____
- IF 1982 or 1983, GO TO 15.

14. I have already asked about crimes that occurred to you in 1982 and 1983. Now I'd like to determine if any crimes happened to you prior to this time while you were employed at the job we have been discussing. I will not need details about any crimes you mention. From the time you began the job in (YEAR) until the end of 1981, did any of the following crimes happen to you?
- | | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| a. a physical attack or physical threat against you personally? | 1 | 2 |
| b. break-in, attempted break-in, or illegal entry of your home or lodgings? | 1 | 2 |
| c. theft or attempted theft of property belonging to you personally or your entire household? | 1 | 2 |
| d. deliberate damage or setting fire to your home or belongings? | 1 | 2 |

- a. a physical attack or physical threat against you personally?
- b. break-in, attempted break-in, or illegal entry of your home or lodgings?
- c. theft or attempted theft of property belonging to you personally or your entire household?
- d. deliberate damage or setting fire to your home or belongings?

15. How do you usually get to and from work, school, or the places you regularly go? IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK: What mode do you consider the main one?
- 1 - By carpool/vanpool
 - 2 - Car/van
 - 3 - Public transportation: bus, subway, train, taxi
 - 4 - Other ways: bicycle, motorcycle or motor scooter
 - 5 - On foot
 - 6 - Other way
 - 7 - No usual way
 - 8 - Don't go anywhere regularly

CHECK BOX T: IS THIS THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE HOUSEHOLD?

- 1 - YES — CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO — GO TO 17.

16. What was your family income in 1982 - counting money you and everyone in your household earned from a job or business and money from pensions, dividends, social security and all other sources:

- a. Was it \$25,000 or more?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No — GO TO d.
 - DK - Don't know
 - RE - Refusal — GO TO 17.
- b. Was it \$30,000 or above?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No — GO TO 17
 - DK - Don't know
 - RE - Refusal — GO TO 17.
- c. Was it \$50,000 or above?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
 - DK - Don't know
 - RE - Refusal

GO TO 17

- d. Was it \$5,000 or above?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No — GO TO 17
 - DK - Don't know
 - RE - Refusal — GO TO 17.
- e. Was it \$10,000 or above?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No — GO TO 17
 - DK - Don't know
 - RE - Refusal — GO TO 17.

- f. Was it \$15,000 or above?
- 1 - Yes
 - 2 - No
17. Finally, I'd like to ask a few general questions on crime.
- Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in the Washington, D.C. area has increased, decreased or remained about the same?
- 1 - Increased
 - 2 - Decreased
 - 3 - Same
 - 4 - No opinion

18. Do you think the crime rate in the D.C. area is higher, lower, or about average compared with other urban areas of similar size?

- 1 - Higher
- 2 - Lower
- 3 - About average
- 4 - No opinion

19. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased or remained about the same?

- 1 - Increased
- 2 - Decreased
- 3 - Same
- 4 - No opinion

CHECK ITEM U: WAS R EMPLOYED DURING TIME FRAME? (Q. P8b NOT 0)

- 1 - YES → CONTINUE.
- 2 - NO → GO TO CHECK ITEM V.

20. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the area or areas where you worked has increased, decreased or remained about the same?

- 1 - Increased
- 2 - Decreased
- 3 - Same
- 4 - No opinion

21. From the standpoint of safety from crime would you rate your job as safer than average, about average, or less safe than average?

- 1 - Safer
- 2 - About average
- 3 - Less safe

22. Were there hours you avoided working because they were not safe from crime?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - Other

23. Were there places you avoided going on the job because they were not safe from crime?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No
- 3 - Other

CHECK ITEM V:

IS THIS CASE IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR EMPLOYEE SAMPLE?

- 1 - HOUSEHOLD → CONTINUE.
- 2 - EMPLOYEE → THANK RESPONDENT AND END CONTACT.

24. In addition to interviewing a random sample of the people in the Washington area, we are interviewing a sample of employees who worked on Capitol Hill. To compare the results of the two surveys, I need to know if you worked for any of the following agencies at any time during 1982. During 1982, did you work for

	YES	NO
a. the Library of Congress?	1	2
b. the House of Representatives?	1	2
c. the Senate?	1	2
d. the Architect of the Capitol?	1	2
e. the Office of Technology Assessment?	1	2
f. the Congressional Budget Office?	1	2

GO TO CONCLUSION AND ROSTER.

SCREENING FORMS

DCHVS TELEPHONE NUMBER SCREENING FORM
AND CASE RECORD (DCSF)

RTI Project No. 2634-5
OMB No. 1121-0101

A. SAMPLE TELEPHONE NO./CASE ID: (LABEL)		B. INTRODUCTION Hello, I'm (NAME), calling from the Research Triangle Institute. Is this (READ SAMPLE TELEPHONE NO. FROM LABEL.) 1 - YES + GO TO SCREENING Q. 1, SECTION G. 2 - NO + ENTER NO. REACHED: END CONTACT. REDIAL SAMPLE NO. IF SAME WRONG NO. IS REACHED, TERMINATE CASE AND CODE 13.				
C. RECORD OF CALLS/RESULTS (USE CONTINUATION SHEET IF NECESSARY)						
Inter. Initials	Date	Time	To	Phone No.	Result	Result Code
Call 1 by						
Call 2 by						
Call 3 by						
Call 4 by						
Call 5 by						
Call 6 by						
Call 7 by						
Call 8 by						
D. RESULT CODES						
Screening Results (CIRCLE FINAL):		Interview Code (ENTER FINAL IN RESIDENT RECORD)				
Ineligible Numbers 11 Nonworking (AFTER 2 CALLS, CODE FINAL) 12 Temporarily nonworking (AFTER 5 CALLS, CODE FINAL) 13 Double wrong connection 14 Business or institution without residential unit or undetermined 15 No result from dial (AFTER 5 CALLS, CODE FINAL) 16 Fast busy signal (AFTER 5 CALLS, CODE FINAL) 17 Ring, no answer (AFTER 3 CALLS, CODE FINAL) 18 Public pay phone Eligible Numbers: 21 Working residential Indeterminate 31 Refusal before eligibility established (Qs. 1-3 NOT ANSWERED) 32 Wrong number (TEMPORARY CODE ONLY) 33 Regular busy signal (TEMPORARY CODE ONLY) 40 Other (SPECIFY) _____		50 Regular busy signal 51 No answer 52 Not available/callback scheduled 53 Not available/no callback scheduled 54 Breakoff/partial data 55 Other (Explain in Notes) 60 Deceased 61 Physically/mentally incapable 62 Already interviewed for DCHVS 70 Breakoff/partial data 71 Refusal 72 Not available during survey 80 Interview completed				
E. RESIDENT RECORD						
R No.	Name	Code	CATI No.	Notes		
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
F. RESIDENCE STATUS (CHECK)						
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 HH <input type="checkbox"/> MULTI-HH <input type="checkbox"/> GROUP QUARTERS						
NOTES: _____ _____ _____					(Supv. Initials) _____ (Date)	

G. SCREENING QUESTIONS

1. We are calling randomly selected telephone numbers in connection with a study for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics under Title 42 of the U.S. Code. Does this number serve a residence, a business, or something else?

1 - Residence → GO TO CHECK ITEM A.
2 - Business/Institution
3 - Public Pay Phone → THANK INFORMANT AND END CONTACT.

2. Does anyone live there on the premises?

1 - Yes
2 - No → THANK INFORMANT AND END CONTACT.

3. Is this the number they use as their home phone?

1 - Yes
2 - No → THANK INFORMANT AND END CONTACT.

CHECK ITEM A:
IS THIS A DORMITORY OR OTHER GROUP QUARTERS?

1 - YES
2 - NO → GO TO Q. 5.

4. How many people living in this residence are served by this telephone?

ENTER NUMBER: _____
ENTER TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS: _____
- IF MORE THAN 10, THANK RESPONDENT AND DISCUSS CASE WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.

5. Do you live at this address?

1 - Yes → GO TO Q. 6.
2 - No

ASK TO SPEAK TO A RESIDENT WHO IS 18 OR OLDER.
IF AVAILABLE, REPEAT INTRO AND GO TO Q. 6.
IF NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE NAME AND BEST TIME TO CALL BACK. RECORD IN PART C.

6. Are you 18 years old or older?

1 - Yes → GO TO Q. 7.
2 - No

ASK TO SPEAK TO A RESIDENT WHO IS 18 OR OLDER.
IF AVAILABLE, REPEAT INTRO AND CONTINUE.
IF NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE NAME AND BEST TIME TO CALL BACK. RECORD IN PART C.

7. The purpose of this study is to find out how people have been affected by crime. The interview is voluntary and your answers are confidential by law.
I'd like to begin the interview now if it's convenient?

1 - Yes → GO TO CATI CORE QUESTIONNAIRE.
2 - No → DETERMINE NAME AND MAKE APPOINTMENT. RECORD IN PART C.

Thank you for your time. I will call you again on (READ APPOINTMENT DAY AND TIME). Goodbye.

CONCLUSION AND ROSTER

CHECK ITEM A:
IS THIS THE FIRST INTERVIEW FOR THE SAMPLE NUMBER?

1 - YES → CONTINUE.
2 - NO → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.

That concludes the main part of the interview. Before we finish, I have a few more questions about your household/residence. → GROUP QUARTERS GO TO Q. 2.

1. Is this telephone number just for your household or does it also serve as the home telephone number for other households in the building?

1 - Serves one household → GO TO Q. 2.
2 - Serves more than one household → COMPLETE HH TABLE, THEN GO TO 2.

HH TABLE

ASK FOR AND ENTER NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OF EACH HOUSEHOLD SERVED BY THIS NUMBER. ENTER THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD ON LINE 1.	
1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

2. Is there a telephone with a different number in your home/residence on which you could also be reached?

1 - Yes
2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM B.

IF R ASKS WHY: Because if you have two telephone numbers you have twice the chance of being called for this study as someone who has only one number. This is very important for getting an accurate sample of the residents in the D.C. area.

3. How many different telephone numbers are there for your home/residence?

ENTER NUMBER: _____

CHECK ITEM B.
IS THIS A ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD (Q. A2 OF CORE QUESTIONNAIRE)?

1 - YES → THANK RESPONDENT AND END CONTACT.
2 - NO → CONTINUE.

4a. Now a few questions to determine who else we should interview in your household/residence. To make the survey results complete, we need reports for everyone 12 years old or older. Beginning with yourself, what are the first names of the people in your household/residence who are 12 or older?

ENTER NAME(S) IN COLUMN 2 OF ROSTER.

ROSTER				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Resident No.	First Name	HH Head	12 or 13?	Parent
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

b. I have listed (READ NAMES). Does anyone else who is 12 or older live in the household/residence, including friends, relatives, or roomers?

IF "YES;" ADD TO ROSTER.

CHECK ITEM C:

IS THIS GROUP QUARTERS?

- 1 - YES → GO TO e.
- 2 - NO → CONTINUE.

c. Do any of these people have a permanent residence somewhere else?

IF "YES," DETERMINE WHICH PERSON(S) AND DELETE FROM ROSTER, THEN CONTINUE.

d. IF HEAD WAS IDENTIFIED IN 1 DESIGNATE HEAD WITH X IN COLUMN 3 ON ROSTER ELSE ASK:

Which person is the head of the household?

DESIGNATE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 3. IF NO HEAD, DESIGNATE RESPONDENT AS HEAD. IF CO-HEADS DESIGNATE BOTH.

e. Are any of the persons I listed 12 or 13 years old?

1 - Yes → DETERMINE WHICH PERSON(S). ENTER AGE ON APPROPRIATE LINE IN COLUMN 4, THEN CONTINUE.

2 - No → GO TO CHECK ITEM D.

f. Instead of interviewing anyone who is 12 or 13, we are asking the parent or guardian to answer for them. Are you the parent or guardian of (READ NAME(S) OF PERSON(S) 12 OR 13)?

- 1 - Yes → ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN INTERVIEW(S) FOR 12 AND 13 YEAR OLDS.
- 2 - No → DETERMINE AND ENTER RESIDENT NUMBER OF PARENT/GUARDIAN IN COLUMN 5 FOR EACH 12 OR 13 YEAR OLD. ASK TO SPEAK TO PARENT/GUARDIAN. IF NOT AVAILABLE, DETERMINE BEST TIME TO CALL BACK.

CHECK ITEM D:

IS THIS THE LAST INTERVIEW IN THE HOUSEHOLD/RESIDENCE?

- 1 - YES → THANK RESPONDENT AND END CONTACT.
- 2 - NO → ASK TO SPEAK TO OTHER ELIGIBLE PERSON. IF NO ONE AVAILABLE, DETERMINE BEST TIME TO CALL BACK.

NAME: _____

DAY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

ELIGIBLE 1	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 2	CATI NO. _____
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____	
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____		COMMENTS: _____	
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
ELIGIBLE 3	CATI NO. _____	ELIGIBLE 4	CATI NO. _____
FIRST NAME: _____		FIRST NAME: _____	
APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____	APPT. 1: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____
APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____	APPT. 2: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____
APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____	APPT. 3: _____	TIME _____ DAY _____
COMMENTS: _____		COMMENTS: _____	
RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		RESULT CODE: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

<p>ELIGIBLE 5 CATI NO. _____</p> <p>FIRST NAME: _____</p> <p>APPT. 1: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 2: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 3: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>RESULT CODE: <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>ELIGIBLE 6 CATI NO. _____</p> <p>FIRST NAME: _____</p> <p>APPT. 1: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 2: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 3: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>RESULT CODE: <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>
<p>ELIGIBLE 7 CATI NO. _____</p> <p>FIRST NAME: _____</p> <p>APPT. 1: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 2: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 3: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>RESULT CODE: <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>ELIGIBLE 8 CATI NO. _____</p> <p>FIRST NAME: _____</p> <p>APPT. 1: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 2: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 3: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>RESULT CODE: <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>
<p>ELIGIBLE 9 CATI NO. _____</p> <p>FIRST NAME: _____</p> <p>APPT. 1: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 2: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 3: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>RESULT CODE: <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>ELIGIBLE 10 CATI NO. _____</p> <p>FIRST NAME: _____</p> <p>APPT. 1: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 2: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>APPT. 3: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">TIME DAY</p> <p>COMMENTS: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>RESULT CODE: <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="text"/></p>

APPENDIX B
SPECIFICATIONS USED IN SAMPLING, DATA PROCESSING, AND ANALYSIS TASKS

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Center for Survey Statistics

September 21, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wendell Refior
FROM: Brenda Cox
SUBJECT: Imputation of Age, Race, Sex, and Residence for Use in Analysis and Weight Development

For use in weight development, the variables defining age, race, sex, and residence must have no missing values. This memorandum defines the procedure to be used to replace missing values for these variables to create imputation revised variables.

The age of each person was obtained by Item 7 of Section P and is recorded as variable P7. P7 has values from 12 to 90. Individuals greater than 90 are assigned "90" as their age. In addition, "don't knows" were classified as "98" and "refusals" as "99."

The imputation-revised age will be labeled AGE and will take on only the values from 12 to 90. An age imputation indicator AGEII will be created which is defined to be "0" for real data and "1" for imputed data.

The race of each person was obtained by Item 6 of Section P and is recorded as variable P6. The variable P6 is defined as follows:

1 = White	5 = Hispanic
2 = Black	6 = Other
3 = American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	8 = Don't Know
4 = Asian or Pacific Islander	9 = Refusal.

The imputation-revised race will be labeled RACE and will take on values only from 1 to 6. The levels will be defined the same as P6 otherwise. A race imputation indicator RACEII will be created which is defined to be "0" for real data and "1" for imputed data.

The sex of each person was obtained by Item 5 of Section P and is recorded as variable P5. P5 has values 1 = MALE, 2 = FEMALE, 8 = DON'T KNOW, and 9 = REFUSAL.

MEMORANDUM

Page 2

September 21, 1983

The imputation revised sex will be labeled SEX and will take on values 1 = MALE and 2 = FEMALE. A sex imputation indicator SEXII will be created which is defined to be "0" for real data and "1" for imputed data.

The residence of a sample household is obtained by Items 2a-2f of Section P. For use in sample weighting and analysis, the following imputation-revised recode variables will need to be created.

The first variable is the imputation-revised state of residence or STATE which will be defined using Item 2a with levels 1 = D.C., 2 = Maryland, 3 = Virginia, and 4 = elsewhere. An imputation indicator for state or STATEII will also need to be created with 0 = real and 1 = imputed.

The next variable will be D.C. sector or SECTOR which will be defined using Item 2b with levels 1 = NE, 2 = NW, 3 = SE, 4 = SW, and 5 = Not in D.C. The imputation indicator for SECTOR will be SECTORII with 0 = real and 1 = imputed.

The next variable is the imputation-revised Capitol Hill location or CHLOC defined using Item 2c with 1 = Capitol Hill, 2 = Elsewhere in D.C., and 3 = Not in D.C. The associated imputation indicator will be 0 = real and 1 = imputed and will be labeled CHLOCII.

To define Virginia residences, VALOC will be created based upon Item 2c with levels

- 1 = City of Alexandria
- 2 = City of Falls Church
- 3 = Fairfax City
- 4 = City of Manassas or Manassas Park
- 5 = Fairfax County
- 6 = Arlington County
- 7 = Loudoun County
- 8 = Prince William County
- 9 = Elsewhere in Virginia
- 10 = Not in Virginia.

An associated imputation indicator VALOCII will also be created with levels 0 = real and 1 = imputed.

To define Maryland residences, MDLOC will be created based upon Item 2d with levels

- 1 = Prince Georges County
- 2 = Montgomery County
- 3 = Charles County
- 4 = Elsewhere in Maryland
- 5 = Not in Maryland.

The associated imputation indicator will be labeled MDLOCII with levels 0 = real and 1 = imputed.

MEMORANDUM

Page 3

September 21, 1983

To construct these variables, sort the data file by sample type (DCHVS versus CHEVS), by telephone number, and then by household (HUID). A simple hot deck procedure will be used to replace missing values. In order to implement this process you will need "seed" values for the hot deck variables. The seed values will be defined based upon the values expected for the first record in the sorted data file for each sample type. Two imputation classes will be used to separate the two samples and imputation will be independently implemented within the classes.

As an example, the age variable is created for each record as follows. If P7 is between 12 and 90, then AGE = P7 and AGEII = 0 and the value for P7 is used to update the hot deck register for P7, that is HDAGE = P7. If P7 is missing (P7 = 98 or 99), then the value in the hot deck register is imputed for the age or AGE = HDAGE and AGEII = 1. Similar processes are used for race and sex.

For the residence variables, STATE is imputed first in a manner similar to AGE with the associated imputation indicator defined. If STATE = 1 after imputation, then VALOC = 10 and VALOCII = STATEII, MDLOC = 5 and MDLOCII = STATEII. If STATE = 2 after imputation, then SECTOR = 5 and SECTORII = STATEII, CHLOC = 3 and CHLOCII = STATEII, and VALOC = 10 and VALOCII = STATEII. If STATE = 3 after imputation, then SECTOR = 5, CHLOC = 3, and MDLOC = 5, further SECTORII, CHLOCII and MDLOCII are all set equal to STATEII. If STATE = 4 after imputation, then SECTOR = 5, CHLOC = 3, VALOC = 10, MDLOC = 5, and the associated imputation indicators are set equal to STATEII.

If STATE = 1, then SECTOR and CHLOC need to be defined. If P2b = 1,2,3, or 4, then SECTOR = P2b and SECTORII = 0 and the hot deck is updated, e.g. HOTSECT = P2b. If P2b ≠ 1,2,3, or 4, then SECTOR = HOTSECT and SECTORII = 1. The variable CHLOC is defined in a similar manner. Note that HOTSECT can only take on values 1-4 just as HOTCHLOC will only take on values 1 or 2.

If STATE = 2, then MDLOC needs to be defined. If P2d = 1,2,3, or 4, then MDLOC = P2d, MDLOCII = 0, and the hot deck is updated HOTMDLOC = P2d. If P2d ≠ 1,2,3, or 4, then MDLOC = HOTMDLOC and MDLOCII = 1.

If STATE = 3, then VALOC needs to be defined. The procedure is similar to that for Maryland.

bkp

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Center for Survey Statistics

October 4, 1983
Revised 11/4/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: Danny Allen

FROM: Brenda Cox

SUBJECT: Additional Recoding and Editing Needed for the Analysis Files

An examination of the sample data for the District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study indicates that additional editing and recoding is needed to construct the analysis data files. This memorandum outlines the additional work that needs to be done.

Based upon discussions of the number of persons for whom more than six long forms were needed, it has become apparent that we will need to impute for missing long forms. In order to do this, we will need to have two recodes defined. Both recode variables will be defined for all crimes in the short form only file and the short form/long form file.

The first variable is crime category or CRM_CAT and is defined as follows:

- 1 - Robbery or Attempt
- 2 - Injury or Attempt
- 3 - Threat to Injure
- 4 - Burglary or Attempt
- 5 - Personal Larceny or Attempt
- 6 - Household Larceny or Attempt
- 7 - Intentional Damage
- 8 - Not a Crime of Interest

CRM_CAT will be a hierarchal variable with code 1 having the most priority and code 8 the least. The levels are defined as follows:

- a. CRM_CAT = 1. Robbery or Attempt. If $D2n = 1$ and either $D2i = 1$ or $D2j = 1$.
- b. CRM_CAT = 2. Injury or Attempt. If $D2o = 1$ or $D2p = 1$.
- c. CRM_CAT = 3. Threat to Injure. If $D2n = 1$ and $D2o \neq 1$ and $D2p \neq 1$.

MEMORANDUM

Page 2

October 4, 1983

Revised 11/4/83

- d. CRM_CAT = 4. Burglary or Attempt. If D2e = 1 or D2f = 1 or D2g = 1 or D2h = 1.
- e. CRM_CAT = 5. Personal Larceny. If D2i = 1.
- f. CRM_CAT = 6. Household Larceny. If D2j = 1.
- g. CRM_CAT = 7. Intentional Damage. If D2m = 1.
- h. CRM_CAT = 8. Not a Crime of Interest. If D2e ≠ 1, D2f ≠ 1, D2g ≠ 1, D2h ≠ 1, D2i ≠ 1, D2j ≠ 1, D2m ≠ 1, D2n ≠ 1, D2o ≠ 1, and D2p ≠ 1.

Print out all records that are unclassified under the rules. Also print out 15 records for each category of CRM_CAT. Note that no record in the short/long form file should be classified as CRM_CAT = 8, by definition. Print out any records that you encounter of this sort.

The other variable is an Analysis Time Period Indicator or ANALIND that will tell whether or not a crime occurred within the analysis time period. ANALIND will be defined as

- 1 - Crime Within Analysis Period
- 2 - Crime Outside Analysis Period
- 3 - Not a Crime of Interest

The variable levels are defined as follows:

ANALIND = 1 if CRM_CAT ≠ 8 and the crime falls within the analysis time period

ANALIND = 2 if CRM_CAT ≠ 8 and the crime does not fall within the analysis time period

ANALIND = 3 if CRM_CAT = 8.

A crime is defined to fall within the analysis time period if it occurs between May 1, 1982 and April 30, 1983. If any of the following is true, then the event falls within the analysis time period:

- a) D9 = 2 and D10a = 5-12
- b) D9 = 3 and D10a = 1-4
- c) (D9 = 2 or D13a = 2) and D13b = 1 and D13b1 = 5-12
- d) (D9 = 3 or D13a = 3) and D13b = 1 and D13b1 = 1-4
- e) (D9 = 2 or D13a = 2) and D13b = 2 and (D13b1 and D13b2 are not legitimate skip, DK, RE, or other missing codes) and (D13b1 < D13b2) and D13b2 > 4

MEMORANDUM

Page 3

October 4, 1983

Revised 11/4/83

- f) (D9 = 3 or D13a = 3) and D13b = 2 and (D13b1 and D13b2 are not legitimate skip, DK, RE, or other missing codes) and (D13b1 < D13b2) and D13b1 < 5.

Otherwise, the event falls outside the analysis time period.

Note that the following should be true. All records within the short/long form file should have ANALIND = 1. Print out all records that don't. Also print out 50 records from the short form only file and 50 from the short/long form file for the purpose of verification.

Please let me know of any difficulties that you encounter in implementing these specifications.

bkp

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Center for Survey Statistics

October 7, 1983
Revised 11/4/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: Danny Allen
FROM: Brenda Cox
SUBJECT: Completing Missing Long Forms for Eligible Crimes

The instrument for the District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study included space for 20 victimizations to be listed and classified and dated via the short incident form (Section D of the Core Questionnaire). To avoid burdening the respondent, provisions were made for long incident forms (Sections E-O of the Core Questionnaire) to be completed for no more than six victimizations that fell within the analysis time period. Therefore, there will be some short forms for which a long form should have been filled out but wasn't. The long form data are required in order to include the victimization in the analysis. These victimizations must be included in order to avoid an undercount of the rate of crime victimization. Creating a crime-level weight was considered but rejected since we cannot simultaneously control for type of crime and for all the analysis variables of interest. Instead a hot deck imputation will be implemented to replace the missing long form data. This memorandum provides specifications for that hot deck imputation.

A victimization was eligible to have a long form completed for it when the short form indicated that it was a crime of interest and that it occurred within the analysis time period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983. In terms of my memorandum entitled, "Additional Recoding and Editing Needed for the Analysis Files," a short form is eligible for a long form when CRM_CAT = 1-7 and ANALIND = 1. If CRM_CAT ≠ 1-7 or ANALIND ≠ 1, then no long form is needed.

Extract from the short form only file all records with CRM_CAT = 1-7 and ANALIND = 1. Add these records to the short/long form file. Separate out all short/long form combinations that have CRM_CAT≠1-7 or ANALIND≠1. Do not include these records in the remaining operations. Class the remaining records by CRM_CAT and sort them by sample type, then by sex, then by race, and then by age. The sample type is CHEVS, D.C. proper, and D.C. suburbs.

Within each class defined by CRM_CAT, a sequential hot deck imputation procedure will be used to replace the missing long form data. A long form imputation indicator (LFORMII) will be created that is "0" for real data and "1" for imputed data. The imputation will be implemented independently within each imputation class defined by CRM_CAT. Initial long form values are determined for each class in the hot deck based upon the data for the first record encountered with a long form completed. As new records are processed, the imputation class to which each record belongs is determined. If the record being processed has long form data, then that individual's long form data replace the responses stored in the relevant class of the hot deck. Thus, new long form responses are supplied for each cell of the hot deck as they appear in the data file. When a record is encountered with missing long form data, the long form data in the same class of the hot deck is imputed for the missing long form data.

When the imputation is completed, the type of crime variable (TOC) will need to be defined for the imputation-revised records.

bkp

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Center for Survey Statistics

October 7, 1983
Revised 11/04/83

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Record
FROM: Brenda Cox
SUBJECT: Type of Crime (TOC) Specifications

Specifications for a type of crime classification were developed and sent to the government in August. The memorandum provides detailed computer specifications for the type of crime variable (TOC) that was created as a result of those specifications. TOC is a hierarchal variable with level 1 having the most priority and level 36 the least priority. As an example, if a crime could be classified as level 1 or level 4 then the lower number had priority; that is, the crime would be classified as TOC = 1. The TOC variable was only created for completed interviews and only for records with an associated long form.

TOC = 1. Rape with Serious Injury. If injury occurred (D2o = 1) and rape indicated (J6b = 1 or J13 = 5) and either an obviously serious injury indicated (J13 = 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6) or an injury with hospitalization for more than one night indicated (J16c = 3 or 4).

TOC = 2. Rape with Minor Injury. If injury occurred (D2o = 1) and rape indicated (J6b = 1 or J13 = 5) and a minor injury occurred (J13 = 7 or 8 and J16c ≠ 3 or 4).

TOC = 3. Rape with No Other Injury. If injury or attempt (D2o = 1 or D2p = 1) and rape indicated (J6b = 1 or J13 = 5) but no other injury indicated (J13 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, or 8) and hospitalization for more than one night not indicated (J16c ≠ 3 or 4).

TOC = 4. Robbery with Serious Injury. If personal or household belongings taken or an attempt made to take them (D2i = 1 or D2j = 1) and injury occurred (D2o = 1) and either an obviously serious non-rape injury indicated (J13 = 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6) or an injury with hospitalization for more than one night indicated (J16c = 3 or 4).

TOC = 5. Robbery with Minor Injury. If personal or household belongings taken or an attempt made to take them (D2i = 1 or D2j = 1) and injury occurred (D2o = 1 and J4a ≠ 3) but the injury was not obviously serious and did not require hospitalization for more than one night [(J13 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) and (J16c ≠ 3 or 4)].

- TOC = 6. Robbery with No Injury. If personal or household belongings taken or an attempt to take them (D2i = 1 or D2j = 1) and injury was threatened or attempted but no injury occurred (D2n = 1 and D2o ≠ 1 and J4a ≠ 3).
- TOC = 7. Assault with Serious Injury. If injury occurred (D2o = 1) and was an obviously serious non-rape injury (J13 = 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6) or required hospitalization for more than one night (J16c = 3 or 4).
- TOC = 8. Assault with a Weapon. If weapons were involved (J4b = 1, 2, or 4 or J7a = 1 or J7c = 1) and injury or an attempt to injure occurred [(D2o = 1 or D2p = 1) and (J4a ≠ 3)] with no obviously serious injury and no hospitalization for more than one night [(J13 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) and (J16c ≠ 3 or 4)].
- TOC = 9. Sexual Assault (Excluding Rape). If injury or attempt (D2o = 1 or D2p = 1) and sexual assault occurred (J6a = 1) but rape did not occur (J6b ≠ 1 and J13 ≠ 5).
- TOC = 10. Simple Assault with Injury. If injury occurred (D2o = 1 and J4a ≠ 3) that was not obviously serious and did not require hospitalization for more than one night [(J13 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) and (J16c ≠ 3 or 4)].
- TOC = 11. Attempted Assault with No Weapon. If an attempt to injure occurred but no injury (D2o ≠ 1 and D2p = 1 and J4a ≠ 3) and no weapon was involved (J4b ≠ 1, 2, or 4 and J7a ≠ 1 and J7c ≠ 1).
- TOC = 12. Threats to Injure: Face to Face Contact. If a threat was made to injure but no injury or attempt occurred (D2n = 1 and D2o ≠ 1 and D2p ≠ 1) and the threat was made in person (J1 = 1).
- TOC = 13. Threats to Injure: Other Contact. If a threat was made to injure but no injury or attempt occurred (D2n = 1 and D2o ≠ 1 and D2p ≠ 1) and the threat was not made in person (J1 ≠ 1).
- TOC = 14. Forcible Entry. If burglary or attempt (D2e = 1 or D2f = 1 or D2g = 1 or D2h = 1) and the burglar broke in (F1 = 1 and F3 = 1).
- TOC = 15. Unlawful Entry Without Force. If burglary or attempt (D2e = 1 or D2f = 1 or D2g = 1 or D2h = 1) and the burglar did not break in but did enter (F1 = 1 and F3 ≠ 1).
- TOC = 16. Attempted Forcible Entry. If burglary or attempt (D2e = 1 or D2f = 1 or D2g = 1 or D2h = 1) and the burglar tried but failed to get in (F1 ≠ 1 or 3).
- TOC = 17. Completed Motor Vehicle Theft. If theft or attempted theft of household or personal belongings (D2i = 1 or D2j = 1) and a motor vehicle stolen (G2c = 1).

- TOC = 18. Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft. If theft or attempted theft of household or personal belongings (D2i = 1 or D2j = 1) and a motor vehicle was not stolen but an attempt was made (G5b = 1 and G2c ≠ 1).
- TOC = 19. Completed Purse Snatching or Pocket Picking. If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings (D2i = 1) and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender (D1a = 1 or D1b = 1) and a purse or wallet stolen (G2c = 4).
- TOC = 20. Attempted Purse Snatching or Pocket Picking. If theft or attempted theft of personal belongings (D2i = 1) and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender (D1a = 1 or D1b = 1) and an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet (G2c ≠ 4 and G5b = 4).
- TOC = 21. Other Personal Larcenies With Contact: \$50 or more. If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2i = 1) and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender (D1a = 1 or D1b = 1) and a purse or wallet was not stolen nor was an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet (G2c ≠ 4 and G5b ≠ 4) and the total value of the property taken was \$50 or more (G3 = 3,4,5,6, or 7).
- TOC = 22. Other Personal Larcenies With Contact: Less Than \$50. If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2i = 1) and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender (D1a = 1 or D1b = 1) and a purse or wallet was not stolen nor was an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet (G2c ≠ 4 and G5b ≠ 4) and the total value of the property taken was less than \$50 (G3 = 1 or 2).
- TOC = 23. Other Personal Larcenies With Contact: Amount Not Available. If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2i = 1) and the victim saw the offender or was in the same place at the same time as the offender (D1a = 1 or D1b = 1) and a purse or wallet was not stolen nor an attempt made to steal a purse or wallet (G2c ≠ 4 and G5b ≠ 4) and the total value of the property taken was not known (G3 ≠ 1,2,3,4,5,6, or 7).
- TOC = 24. Household Larceny: \$50 or More. If household belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2j = 1) and the total value of property taken was \$50 or more (G3 = 3,4,5,6, or 7).
- TOC = 25. Household Larceny: Less Than \$50. If household belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2j = 1) and the total value of property taken was less than \$50 (G3 = 1 or 2).
- TOC = 26. Household Larceny: Amount Not Available. If household belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2j = 1) and the value of the stolen property was not known (G3 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7).
- TOC = 27. Personal Larceny Without Contact: \$50 or more. If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2i = 1) and the victim was not in the same vicinity as the offender (D1a ≠ 1 and D1b ≠ 1) and the total value of the property taken was \$50 or more (G3 = 3,4,5,6, or 7).

TOC = 28. Personal Larceny Without Contact: Less than \$50. If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2i = 1) and the victim was not in the same vicinity as the offender (D1a ≠ 1 and D1b ≠ 1) and the total value of the property taken was less than \$50 (G3 = 1 or 2).

TOC = 29. Personal Larceny Without Contact: Amount Not Available. If personal belongings taken or an attempt to take (D2i = 1) and the victim was not in the same vicinity as the offender (D1a ≠ 1 and D1b ≠ 1) and the total value of the property taken was not known (G3 ≠ 1,2,3,4,5,6, or 7).

TOC = 30. Vandalism: \$50 or More. If intentional damage done (D2m = 1 and H1 ≠ 8) and the damage was \$50 or more (H3 = 3,4,5,6, or 7).

TOC = 31. Vandalism: Less Than \$50. If intentional damage done (D2m = 1 and H1 ≠ 8) and the damage was less than \$50 (H3 = 1 or 2).

TOC = 32. Vandalism: Amount Not Available. If intentional damage done (D2m = 1 and H1 ≠ 8) and the amount of the damage was not known (H3 ≠ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7).

TOC = 33. Injury or Attempted Injury: Later Unconfirmed. If injury or attempt mentioned (D2o = 1 or D2p = 1) and later denied (J4a = 3).

TOC = 34. Burglary: Later Unconfirmed. If burglary or attempt mentioned (D2e = 1 or D2f = 1 or D2g = 1 or D2h = 1) and later denied (F1 = 3).

TOC = 35. Vandalism: Later Unconfirmed. If intentional damage mentioned (D2m = 1) and later denied (H1 = 8).

TOC = 36. Not A Crime of Interest. If no crime mentioned (D2e ≠ 1, D2f ≠ 1, D2g ≠ 1, D2h ≠ 1, D2i ≠ 1, D2j ≠ 1, D2m ≠ 1, D2n ≠ 1, D2o ≠ 1, and D2p ≠ 1).

After the TOC variable was defined, we checked to verify that a value had been defined for each crime record. Fifteen records from each type were printed out and examined to verify the correctness of the TOC definition.

bkp

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Center for Survey Statistics

November 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wendell Refior

FROM: Brenda Cox

SUBJECT: Type of Crime Recode Needed for Analyzing Crime Data

For use in all analyses of the D.C. Crime Victimization Study data, the following crime recode needs to be created.

RTOC=1. Robbery. If TOC=4,5, or 6.

RTOC=2. Assault. If TOC=1,2,3,7,8,9,10, or 11.

RTOC=3. Threat to Injure. If TOC=12 or 13.

RTOC=4. Personal Larceny With Contact. If TOC=19,20,21,22, or 23 or [D2i=1 and (D1a=1 or D1b=1) and (TOC=17 or 18)].

RTOC=5. Personal Larceny Without Contact. If TOC=27,28, or 29 or [D2i=1 and D2j≠1 and D1a≠1 and D1b≠1 and (TOC=17 or 18)].

RTOC=6. Personal Vandalism. If TOC=30,31, or 32 and D2k=1 and D2l≠1.

RTOC=7. Burglary. If TOC=14,15, or 16.

RTOC=8. Household Larceny. If TOC=24,25, or 26 or [D2j=1 and (TOC=17 or 18)].

RTOC=9. Household Vandalism. If TOC=30, 31, or 32 and D2l=1.

It is important to note that RTOC=4 takes precedent over RTOC=8.

Note the following definitions for use in table generation.

Personal Crimes: RTOC=1-6
Crimes of Violence: RTOC=1-3
Crimes of Theft and Damage: RTOC=4-6
Household Crimes: RTOC=7-9

bkp

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE
POST OFFICE BOX 12194
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA 27709
(919) 541-6000



COMPUTER APPLICATIONS CENTER

November 17, 1983

TO: Brenda Cox
FROM: Danny Allen
SUBJECT: DC Crime - Multiple Response Questions

CATI structuring for multiple response questions was defined for a fixed number of entry fields that often did not correspond to the number of possible codes. Codes were keyed and recorded in any order as specific values corresponding to question segments. Unused positions were coded as zeros or blanks depending upon CATI programming and/or interviewer techniques. "Refusal" and "Don't Know" codes were keyed in the first entry position only. Skipped questions (i.e., legitimate skips) were defined with all blank entries.

Software for restructuring was developed based on the criteria defined above. In some cases this involved expanding the number of fields. "Don't Know" or "Refusal" responses were recoded throughout the entire question. The entire question was recoded to blank when the first response was blank. Otherwise the entire question was initialized to zeros and valid responses were assigned specific output positions. Positive responses were then assigned the code of "1."

Various checks were implemented in order to check the validity of recoding. Verification of the procedure included a separate computer comparison and manual review of input data versus the recoded output. The verification process revealed (1) duplicate responses for the same question and (2) a limited number of responses that were not recorded as defined in the criteria for recoding.

The recoding process resulted in dropping duplicate responses. An edit/update process was implemented to correct other responses.

Specific questions affected by the multiple response edit/recode process include the following:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Questions</u>
E	4, 22
F	2
G	2c, 5b
H	1, 2

TO: Brenda Cox
Page 2

<u>Section</u>	<u>Questions</u>
J	2b, 3, 4b, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16b
K	4b, 5b
O	5, 6b
P	8c, 8f

DA/ah

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE
POST OFFICE BOX 12194
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA 27709
(919) 541-6000



COMPUTER APPLICATIONS CENTER

November 11, 1983

TO: Brenda Cox
FROM: Danny Allen
SUBJECT: D. C. Crime - Person 1 Data and Income Coding

The CATI program was designed to request certain information only from the first respondent in the HUID. Questions included were "1a-2f" and "16a-16f" in Section "P." Situations were encountered whereby:

1. more than one respondent was indicated as a first person interview,
2. there were no respondents indicated as first person interviews; however, there were subsequent interviews within the same HUID,
3. first person interviews were not completed and data was not collected for the given questions; however, subsequent interviews within the same HUID were made, and,
4. first person interviews were not completed but data was collected for the given questions.

Computer listings for all interviews within HUID's that do not have "FIRSTPER=1" are available. Interviewer error for HUID's could have contributed to discrepancies.

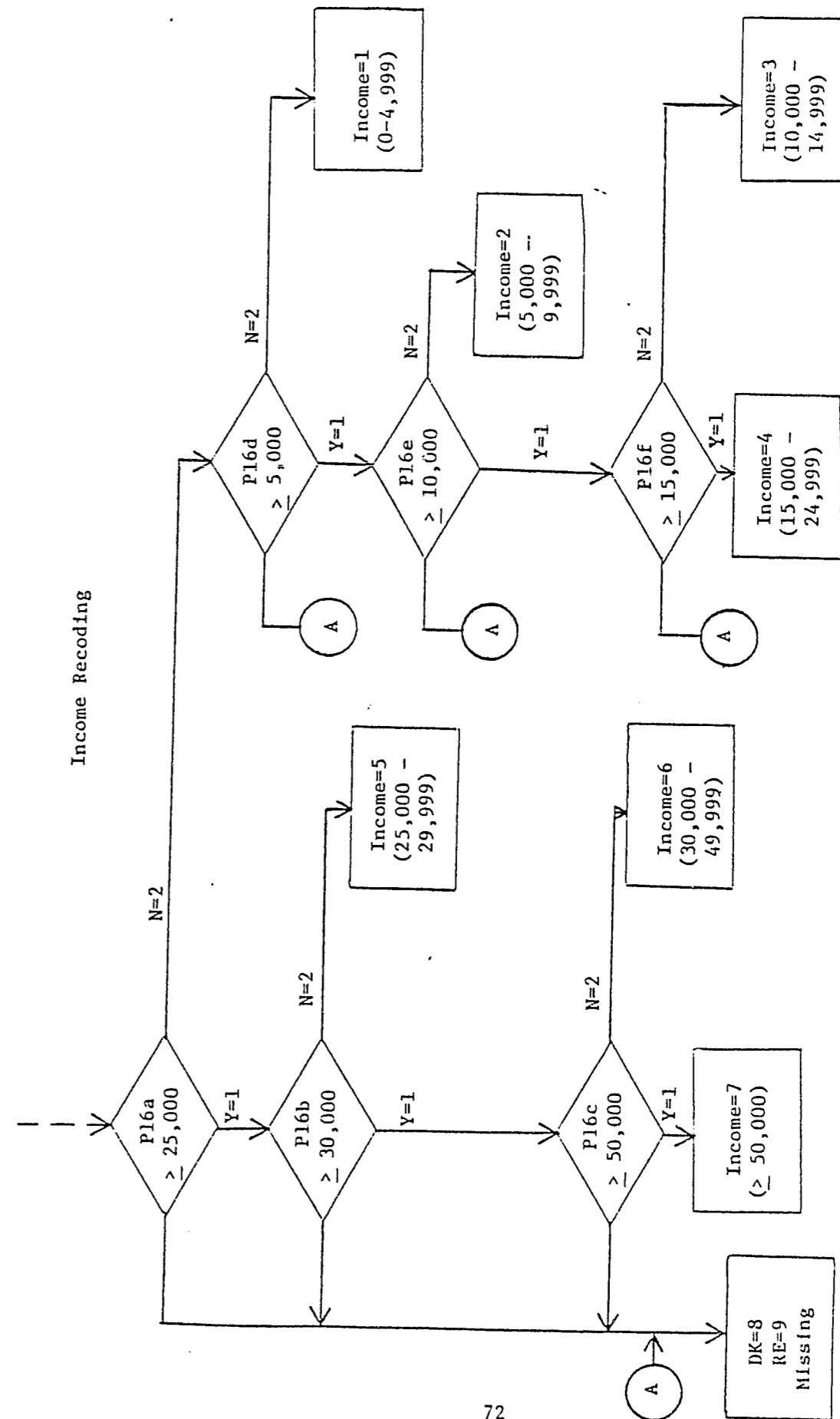
Assignment of 1st person data to subsequent persons within the HUID and income coding was implemented based on the following:

1. This applied to the random sample only. The random sample can be determined by "V2" = "2."
2. The housing unit identifier ("V4") is unique for each household.
3. "V8" is a first person identifier whereby "1" indicates "yes" and "2" indicates "no."
4. Processing was restricted to completed interviews (i.e., result code=80).
5. Applicable data for the first person was inserted into subsequent person records for a given HUID.

TO: Brenda Cox
Page 2

6. If there was more than 1 first person indicated for a HUID, the lowest CATI ID with result code '80' was used as the determining factor for establishing a first person.
7. If there were no first persons indicated, the lowest CATI ID with result code '80' was used as the determining factor for assigning a first person. This usually resulted in missing data for questions that were copied and inserted. In this case, missing data was coded with missing data codes.
8. Income recoding and assignment to all records within a given HUID was based on the attached flow chart.
9. The income variable and all copied fields were appended to person records as new variables.
10. Recoding was complicated as a result of lost data.

DA/ah



END