

**The author(s) shown below used Federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and prepared the following final report:**

**Document Title:           The Impact of Victimization on Residential Mobility: Explaining Racial and Ethnic Patterns Using the National Crime Victimization Survey**

**Author(s):                   Min Xie**

**Document No.:           244867**

**Date Received:           February 2014**

**Award Number:           2012-R2-CX-0021**

**This report has not been published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To provide better customer service, NCJRS has made this Federally-funded grant report available electronically.**

**Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.**























































The dependent variable, *household mobility*, measured the occurrence of a move between successive interviews. The variable was coded “1” if a household had moved by the next interview and “0” otherwise. For each housing unit, the study followed Dugan (1999) and modeled only the moving behavior of the unit’s initial household. Housing units therefore dropped out of the sample after a residential move was observed.<sup>2</sup> I used the following procedures to determine household moving status. First, the Census Bureau assigned a new number when a household moved and was replaced, and I coded the previous residents as movers.<sup>3</sup> I then used two additional variables to verify that the original household had indeed moved. *Household status* provided an independent indicator of whether the household was a replacement. *Residence duration* provided the length of time that the households had lived at the address. The residence duration of the replacement household should have been less than the time the unit had been in the sample if a move had occurred.

The moving status of households was less readily determined when NCVS interviewers failed to obtain interviews. In some cases, the NCVS discontinued interviews after sample units became vacant or demolished, were converted to nonresidential use, or were otherwise ineligible for inclusion. Households that had lived at these units were coded as movers. When a non-interview occurred because of respondent refusal, if a follow-up interview was conducted, I determined the moving status of the household by using information from the follow-up

---

<sup>2</sup> The use of initial households simplified the analysis because each housing unit contributed no more than one event of interest, that is, moving. If one wished to examine the moving decisions of successive households, the statistical models presented in this study would need to be modified to account for the correlation among the multiple events within the same housing units. (See Goldstein, Pan, and Bynner, 2004, for an example of how to handle repeated events using a three-level model.)

<sup>3</sup> Although it is possible that a new household moved in because members of a previous household all passed away, this study assumed that the number of such deaths was small relative to that of residential moves and that these events would not affect the results reported in this study. (See Dugan, 1999: 909 for a similar discussion of this issue.)













































































