

July 26, 2013

Examination of Data Collection Methods for the National Crime Victimization Survey

Final Report

Prepared for

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RTI Project Number is 0211889.001



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Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank RTI project team members Any Hendershott, Jean Robinson, Amy Ryder-Burge, and Sridevi Sattaluri for their contributions to the report.

Executive Summary

In 2008, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), as part of its Redesign Research program for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), contracted with RTI International (RTI) to explore survey methods that would lower the cost per case for completed NCVS interviews while minimizing the impact on standard errors. The resulting study, entitled the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), was designed to field test traditionally lower cost, self-administered survey modes, in combination with incentives, as complements to the interviewer-based data collection methods in the NCVS. The mixed-mode design allowed for an evaluation of self-administered survey methods, specifically inbound computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and Web, which have the potential to increase survey participation while maintaining affordable costs and quality. The study also sought to provide respondents with more options for participation and to test whether nominal incentives would increase subsequent survey participation when self-administration modes are used. Incentives have never been used in the NCVS. Thus, the SCV, with its multi-wave design, provided an opportunity to examine the effect of incentives on initial Wave 1 contact efforts as well as a follow-up measure to test the effects of the Wave 1 contacts and incentives on Wave 2 survey participation. Additional analyses examined the feasibility of using address-based sampling (ABS) to collect data in multiple modes and of subsampling persons within NCVS households to reduce data collection costs.

The target population for the SCV consisted of English-speaking persons 18 or older who resided in four states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and North Carolina. The mixed-mode design included two experimental conditions, involving CATI, computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), and Web survey mode combinations, and two waves of data collection. Within each condition, two incentive amounts (\$0 and \$10) were tested, resulting in a 2x2 factorial design. In Wave 1, the initial contact mode for Condition 1 cases was CAPI, and inbound and outbound CATI for Condition 2 cases. Condition 2 cases that were not finalized in CATI were eligible for CAPI follow-up. Both conditions received the same Wave 2 treatment—an initial option of completing the interview via Web or inbound CATI with an outbound CATI follow-up. Data collection utilized shortened versions of the NCVS instruments.

Findings from the research, and recommendations for the NCVS, are summarized below for each of the six SCV research questions.

Research Question 1. How do alternative mixed-mode designs compare to the current design in terms of response rate and cost?

The SCV included four treatment groups (Condition 1/Condition 2 crossed with incentive/no incentive). The Condition 1, \$0 incentive group is most similar to the current NCVS design. Comparisons of the Wave 1 household and individual interview response rates for each of the four subgroups of interest showed that Condition 1 rates were significantly higher than Condition 2 rates among households and persons who were not offered an incentive. For households and persons who were offered an incentive, Condition 1 individual interview response rates were significantly higher than Condition 2, but household

response rates were not significantly different. Although the incentive did not have a statistically significant effect on households or individuals assigned to Condition 1, households and individuals assigned to Condition 2 responded at a significantly higher rate when offered an incentive. As noted in the response to Research Question 2 below, the incentive had a significant effect on both household and individual interview response rates at Wave 2 for both conditions.

An analysis of the Wave 1 cost and level-of-effort data was conducted to compare the costs of interviewing households in the four treatment groups. An estimated cost per completed interview was calculated for each of the four treatment groups. When compared to the reference group (Condition 1, \$0 incentive), interviews in the Condition 1, \$10 incentive group cost an average of 7% less than their \$0 incentive counterparts. In other words, for every \$1.00 in variable costs incurred in the reference group, Condition 1, \$10 interviews incurred an average of 7 cents less, or \$0.93. Condition 2 interviews were considerably cheaper; Condition 2, \$0 and \$10 incentive cases cost on average 10% and 34% less, respectively, than those in the reference group. This difference is attributable to the greater volume of telephone contacts, traditionally a less expensive survey mode, and the reduced time these cases spent in the field given their initial survey modes of inbound and outbound CATI.

Condition 2, which used CATI as the initial contact mode, may be a viable cost-saving option for the NCVS provided an incentive is offered. It is important to note, however, that although Condition 2 costs were lower, the Condition 2 individual response rate was also significantly lower even when an incentive was offered. Thus, while Condition 2 may seem to offer promising cost savings for the NCVS, any realized savings may be outweighed by a decrease in the response rate. There is no evidence that offering a \$10 incentive would increase Wave 1 response rates with the current NCVS design, but an incentive would have a significant effect under the Condition 2 design. Although the incentive did not significantly increase Wave 1 response rates for Condition 1, it did result in cost savings for both conditions. Completed interview cases in both the Condition 1 and 2 incentive treatment groups were less expensive than their \$0 incentive counterparts within the same Condition. This finding suggests the incentives essentially paid for themselves through reduced interviewer labor and other variable costs, while yielding an overall cost savings.

Research Question 2. Does initial rapport between interviewer and respondent carry over into subsequent self-administered interviews?

The SCV research design enabled an evaluation of the combination of modes that would produce high response rates not only in Wave 1, but would also help build rapport with respondents to ensure participation in Wave 2, when respondent action was required for inbound CATI or Web modes. This hypothesis was tested by comparing the Wave 2 household and individual interview rates for each of the four treatment groups.

The Wave 2 response rates of households assigned to Condition 1 and those assigned to Condition 2 were not significantly different when an incentive was offered. Within each Condition, the

use of incentives significantly improved the Wave 2 household response rates. At the individual level, the effect of the use of incentives on Wave 2 response rates was not as apparent as at the household level. Although incentives did significantly increase individual response rates within conditions, the Condition 2 response rate was significantly lower than the Condition 1 rate with or without the use of incentives.

Research Question 3. What portion of the household respondents will respond to an initial interview by inbound CATI, and what cost savings might be realized?

The inbound call rate at Wave 1 was low, with only 45 telephone interviews completed. This finding suggests inbound CATI is not a viable option at Wave 1, before rapport with the household has been established through interviewer visits or calls. At Wave 2, however, the inbound CATI yield was higher, with approximately 12% of the Wave 2 respondents (171 individuals) interviewed in this manner. This finding suggests offering inbound CATI as a mode choice—once rapport has been established by an interviewer—is promising for the NCVS. The 2012 NCVS data, for example, indicate 17,346 adults aged 18 or older, who had participated at Time 1, completed a Time 2 interview. Assuming a comparable inbound CATI yield could be achieved for the NCVS, up to 2,082, or 12%, of the Time 2 adults could respond in this manner. Although the SCV conducted only one follow-up wave, an assumption could be made that a similar proportion of cases could be completed via inbound CATI in subsequent waves of the NCVS as well. Data collection costs in the out waves of the NCVS could potentially be reduced because inbound CATI interviews required less effort to complete than their outbound CATI counterparts. Outbound CATI interviews were more expensive than inbound CATI interviews, with average costs 2.3 times higher when an incentive was offered and 4.8 times higher when no incentive was offered.

Providing respondents an inbound CATI option, therefore, may yield significant cost savings in the out waves of the NCVS, but not at Wave 1 when household rapport has yet to be established. Consideration should be given, however, to the SCV's use of a centralized call center for the telephone interviewing operations and to the feasibility of inbound CATI for children and youth aged 12-17.

Research Question 4. How will key survey estimates change (if at all) if different mode mixes and incentives are used?

Neither the condition nor the offering of an incentive significantly impacted the percentage of persons reporting one or more crime incidents in Wave 1 or Wave 2. In addition, the percentage of Wave 1 respondents who reported one or more incidents by CAPI was compared to the percentage reported by CATI. Similarly, the percentage of Wave 2 respondents who reported one or more incidents by CATI was compared to the percentage reported via the Web. This Wave 2 comparison was also made looking only at sensitive crimes. No significant mode differences were found for Wave 1 or either Wave 2 comparison. However, the relatively small number of reported incidents did not allow for calculation of key NCVS estimates (victimization rates), so mode effects could not be evaluated for victimization rates. A comparison of Wave 2 respondent demographic characteristics was also conducted to identify any differences between CATI and Web respondents. Persons who elected to complete the interview online tended to be younger, have a higher educational attainment, and a higher rate of employment.

Research Question 5. How does the use of incentives affect interview cost or response rates within alternative modes of administration?

As outlined in the responses to Research Questions 1, 2, and 6, the \$10 incentive did not have a significant effect on Condition 1 household or individual interview response rates at Wave 1, but it did increase both the household and individual interview response rates for Condition 2. At Wave 1, the cost per completed interview was lower for the incentive group than the no-incentive group for both conditions, indicating that the incentives effectively paid for themselves. At Wave 2, households and persons offered an incentive had significantly higher response rates for both Conditions, but the cost per completed interview was higher for the incentive groups than the no-incentive groups.

In addition, an evaluation of the ability to obtain more complete household rosters as a result of the possible incentive to all adult family members is particularly important if gatekeepers, the individuals who provide the interviewer with an enumeration of the household, are less likely to omit members of the household when an incentive is offered for each completed interview. The mean number of reported household members by condition and incentive status was evaluated. Although condition and incentive status did not significantly affect the reported number of adults, the mean number of children reported in Condition 2 was significantly less than reported in Condition 1 unless an incentive was offered.

Research Question 6. Are incentives effective in boosting response rates and maintaining rapport in subsequent waves?

The observed Wave 2 conditional response rate among Wave 1 respondents who were offered a \$10 incentive was 5.8 percentage points higher than those who were not offered an incentive. In addition to the use of incentives, a logistic regression model found several other significant factors related to response propensity (e.g., age, household respondent status). Offering an incentive significantly increased the Wave 2 conditional response rate even after adjusting for other factors influencing response propensity.

At Wave 2, the relative cost per completed interview was higher, 14% and 5% respectively, in the incentive groups for both Conditions 1 and 2. This higher cost suggests that, unlike in Wave 1, the cost of the incentives themselves were not offset by reductions in interviewer labor. Conversely, the relative cost per complete was 24% lower for Condition 2 cases in the \$0 incentive treatment group; however, the interview yield was also lower. Thus, while incentives were effective in boosting response rates at Wave 2, they did not yield the cost savings observed at Wave 1.

1. Background and Purpose of the Survey of Crime Victimization

1.1 Overview

The NCVS has become the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization and serves as a model for victimization surveys throughout the world (Groves & Cork, 2008). Each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of approximately 79,800 housing units comprising nearly 143,120 persons on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States (Truman & Planty, 2012). The NCVS also provides the largest and most systematic national forum for victims to describe their experiences with crime, consequences of criminal victimization, and characteristics of offenders.

Instituted in 1972 as the National Crime Survey (NCS), the NCVS is designed to capture and count discrete criminal events from the victim's perspective in a given (6-month) period. The objective is to produce a nationally representative description of the amount and type of criminal victimization in the United States each year, including incidents not reported to the police. The NCVS collects detailed information on each victimization reported by respondents and enables BJS to generate estimates of victimization of rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, personal theft, household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household theft for the population as a whole, as well as for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, and others. Major challenges in data collection involve helping respondents recall that an event occurred; report event types that may not be perceived as a crime (such as violence by an intimate partner or theft by a family member); place the event in the correct time period; and provide detailed information about what happened during the event (e.g., see Rennison & Rand, 2007). Additional challenges include panel fatigue and conditioning, which may impact the reliability of reporting over time, and panel attrition over the course of multiple interviews.

The current NCVS uses both in-person interviews, conducted via CAPI, and telephone interviews conducted by field interviewers. CAPI was introduced into the NCVS in 2006, while CATI was discontinued in 2007. The NCVS uses a stratified national sample of household addresses, and residents 12 years of age or older are interviewed a total of seven times over a 3-year period at 6-month intervals. The first contact with a household is usually in person using CAPI, with all persons present interviewed when possible. Subsequent interviews are conducted primarily by telephone although in-person interviews are available if a respondent prefers.

Cost considerations pose a critical challenge to the NCVS. Funding for the NCVS consumes a significant portion of BJS's annual appropriations, with difficult implications for implementation and expansion of other core data collection activities. Moreover, over the last two decades, the effectiveness of the survey has been undermined by increasing survey costs and declining budgets. Lack of funding has also led to increasingly serious effects on the survey itself, including an inability to expand and to

improve the survey effort, inability to fully use collected data, and marked decrements in specificity that threaten the survey's ability to measure the extent, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization. Budget-driven reductions in the survey's sample size in the mid-2000s, for example, made it difficult to adequately measure year-to-year changes in crime victimization, thus requiring 2-year estimates to be used. Although the sample cases cut in the mid-2000s were reinstated beginning in October 2010 and fully implemented by June 2011 (Truman & Planty, 2012), it remains critical in today's fiscal environment to find ways to create an economically sustainable redesigned survey built from the old survey, but with improved survey methodology that maintains data quality, timeliness, and response rates.

In response to these challenges, in 2007, BJS sponsored an expert panel study by The National Research Council of the National Academies of Science to examine the range of programs at BJS, assess gaps in substantive coverage, and make recommendations for BJS' priorities for data collection (Groves & Cork, 2008). BJS requested that the panel begin its work by reviewing the NCVS's methodology and providing guidelines for redesign options in conducting the NCVS. In discussing overall goals and design considerations in its interim report, the panel stressed that BJS should carefully study potential changes in study design before incorporating them (Recommendation 4.1). Given the increased difficulty and cost in obtaining survey responses, Recommendation 4.8 encouraged BJS to investigate the introduction of mixed-mode data collection designs, including self-administered modes, into the NCVS (Groves & Cork, 2008). The methodological research BJS has undertaken to support the NCVS redesign was based on this panel recommendation.

In 2008, BJS, as part of its NCVS Redesign Research program, contracted with RTI to explore survey methods that would lower the cost per case for completed NCVS interviews while minimizing the impact on standard errors. The resulting study, entitled the Survey of Crime Victimization, was designed to field test traditionally lower cost, self-administered survey modes, in combination with incentives, as complements to the interviewer-based data collection methods in the NCVS. The mixed-mode design, described in Section 2, evaluated inbound and outbound CATI, CAPI, and Web survey mode combinations across two waves of data collection. A secondary area of inquiry involved the feasibility of using ABS to collect data in multiple modes.

1.2 The Survey of Crime Victimization

The SCV was designed to address the expert panel's recommendation to evaluate self-administered survey methods that have the potential to increase survey participation while maintaining affordable costs and data quality. The study also sought to provide respondents with more options for participation and to test whether nominal incentives would increase subsequent survey participation when self-administration modes such as inbound CATI and Web are used. Inbound CATI and Web modes have the potential to increase survey participation by increasing the ease with which survey respondents participate by allowing them discretion as to when and where they respond to the survey. Self-administered modes also have the potential to collect better information on the more sensitive items, as

well as offering a less expensive mode of collection that might be applied to the core NCVS, freeing up resources for other components of the NCVS.

The Web application was considered promising because of its automated format. If findings indicated that respondents liked the Web administration, then BJS could consider incorporating this mode into the NCVS, perhaps in later interviewing cycles when rapport has been established with respondents during previous in-person interviews. The addition of inbound CATI into the NCVS program was also promising. CATI historically relies on the use of outbound telephone calls to sampled households from centralized interviewing facilities. Inbound CATI allows respondents to call the centralized facility to initiate the interview at a time that is convenient for them. BJS was particularly interested in the utility of inbound CATI as a method of increasing the convenience, and willingness, to participate in the NCVS. Thus, evaluating the receptivity to the invitation to participate via inbound CATI was an important part of this research.

Incentives have never been used in the NCVS. However, the SCV mixed-mode research design was well-suited to answer the question concerning the utility of incentives in self-administered surveys. In particular, the Wave 2 interviews provide a follow-up measure to test the effects of Wave 1 contacts, including the mode of interviewing and whether respondents and households received an incentive amount during the first interview.

1.3 The SCV Research Questions

The SCV was designed to explore the following research questions:

1. How do alternative mixed-mode designs compare to the current design in terms of response rate and cost?
2. Does initial rapport between interviewer and respondent carry over into subsequent self-administered interviews?
3. What portion of the household respondents will respond to an initial interview by inbound CATI, and what cost savings might be realized?
4. How will key survey estimates change (if at all) if different mode mixes and incentives are used?
5. How does the use of incentives affect interview cost or response rates within alternative modes of administration?
6. Are incentives effective in boosting response rates and maintaining rapport in subsequent waves?

These questions are addressed in *Sections 7.2-7.7*. Additionally, an assessment of the use of ABS in the collection of data through self-administered interviews is provided in *Section 4*.

1.4 Use of Incentives

Self-administered modes of data collection have historically achieved lower response rates than classic interviewer-administered modes. This is believed to be due to the lack of interviewer involvement in gaining initial cooperation from sample members who may be reluctant to participate. Incentives are a common remedy to counteract low response rates. An additional benefit of using incentives is the potential to decrease nonresponse bias by including sample persons with low topic involvement (e.g., Baumgartner & Rathbun, 1997; Groves, Singer, & Corning, 2000). Incentives have never been used in NCVS data collection; however, their utility and the need to explore their use as part of this research arise from characteristics of survey self-administration approaches.

Careful consideration was given to the payment method (prepaid or promised) and incentive amount tested in this research. Of particular importance was achieving sufficient response rates to analyze the effectiveness of the self-administered modes (inbound CATI and Web) during data collection. Examining the effect of incentives on mode choices, when offered, and on the participation of multiple members of a household, was also important. Based on the SCV study design, estimated respondent burden, and the sampling methodology (e.g., selection of all age-eligible adults in each sampled household), a \$10 promised incentive was selected for testing.

Given the effectiveness of prepaid incentives supported by the survey literature, testing of a larger prepaid incentive was considered. However, there were important distinctions between many of the studies described in the survey literature and the SCV. In addition to differences in survey modes, many studies that have experimented with incentives select and survey only one eligible household member (e.g., the parent of a focal child). Although studies in the survey literature predominantly find prepaid incentives to be more effective than promised (e.g., Linsky, 1975 and Armstrong, 1975 for an overview; Church, 1993), in this research we did not have prior information on the composition of any sampled household given the ABS methodology. Moreover, it was important to offer the same incentive to every eligible person in the household, and without prior knowledge of the number of household members, it would have been challenging, if at all possible, to offer prepaid incentives in some conditions. For this reason, testing a promised incentive was deemed preferable.

The SCV tested two incentive conditions of \$0 and \$10, with the same households offered the \$10 incentive at Waves 1 and 2. The \$10 level was selected because prior studies have found significant effects of promised incentives (compared to a no-incentive condition) were at least \$5, with most \$15 or more (Yu & Cooper, 1983; Strouse & Hall, 1997; Singer et al., 1998; Cantor et al., 2003). As this research has shown, offering a smaller amount may yield lower response rates than the \$10 proposed amount, thus challenging mode comparisons that were critical to this mixed-mode evaluation. The \$10 amount was commensurate with the shortened length of the NCVS instruments, yet within the range of incentive amounts currently offered by other large federal surveys (e.g., National Immunization Survey, National Survey of Family Growth, National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being), even though

these are interviewer-administered surveys and may require less participant motivation than in the SCV self-administered modes.¹

1.5 Overview of this Report

The main body of this report focuses on the design, implementation, and findings of the SCV field test. *Section 2* describes the development of the SCV experimental design, while development of the survey instruments and sample design are discussed in *Sections 3* and *4*, respectively. The SCV field test is described in *Section 5*, while *Section 6* details survey weighting procedures. *Sections 7* and *8* present findings for each of the six research questions and recommendations for national implementation. More detailed information, such as development of the respondent materials, can be found in the Appendices to the report, along with the SCV survey instruments and respondent materials.

¹ Although a larger incentive amount was proposed initially, the smaller \$10 amount was also chosen in part to ensure Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the use of incentives in the field test, considered critical for the self-administered modes. The \$10 incentive was in keeping with the incentive protocol approved for another NCVS redesign study.

2. Development of the SCV Experimental Design

SCV design development began with an evaluation of research in five areas of survey operations: address-based sampling; mixed-mode surveys; self-administered modes of data collection; use of incentives; and research related to NCVS design and measurement issues (see *Literature Reviews: Examination of Data Collection Methods for the NCVS, RTI 2009*). Once strengths and weaknesses of each mode were established, emphasis shifted to the combination of modes to be tested at initial contact in Wave 1 and follow-up contact in Wave 2. **Exhibit 2-1** summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of both interviewer- and self-administered modes considered for the SCV. Additional discussion on the consideration given to the modes of data collection is provided in **Appendix A**.

Exhibit 2-1. Strengths and Weaknesses of Data Collection Modes

CAPI	CATI	Mail Self-Administration	Web Self-Administration
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenable to longer interviews • Allows use of visual aids • Yields higher response rates • Efficient in that CAPI interviewers can be cross-trained as telephone interviewers • Helps build rapport for future interviews • Interviewers available to provide clarification and guidance on questions and the interview <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive • Longer data collection periods needed • Concerns about privacy/honest reporting if other household members are present during the interview 	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less expensive than CAPI • Interviewers available to provide clarification and guidance on questions and the instrument <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precludes use of visual aids • More sensitive to interview length • More partially completed interviews • Lower response rates • Concerns about privacy/honest reporting if other household members are present during the interview 	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially yields more honest reporting on sensitive topics • Less costly as no interview labor involved • Concerns about internet privacy are not an issue <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language and literacy problems can be difficult to overcome • Survey length can be intimidating • Skip instructions need to be straightforward • Limited control over who completes survey • Best suited in combination with other modes 	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially yields more honest reporting on sensitive topics • Less costly as no interviewer labor involved • Routing can be as complex as other computer-assisted modes • Length of survey less apparent to respondent than mail <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language and literacy problems can be difficult to overcome • Limited control over who completes survey • Best suited in combination with other modes • Concerns about internet privacy

A mail survey component was considered as part of the initial experimental design. However, as described in **Section 3.1**, BJS eliminated the mail survey option following multiple rounds of cognitive

testing which identified a number of challenges with paper-and-pencil self-administration. The resulting design, presented in *Exhibit 2-2*, was a mixed-mode (CATI, CAPI, and Web), multi-wave design with two experimental conditions. Within each condition, two incentive amounts (\$0 and \$10) were tested, resulting in a 2x2 factorial design. Data collection was conducted in four states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and North Carolina—using shortened versions of the NCVS instruments (see *Section 3* for a detailed discussion of the SCV instrument development process.) Two data collection waves were conducted, with a sample of 3,840 mailing addresses equally allocated to each of the four mode and incentive groups.

Exhibit 2-2. SCV Mixed-Mode Experimental Design

Condition	Type of Contact	Wave 1		Wave 2	
		Household Respondent	Individual Household Members	Household Respondent	Individual Household Members
1	Initial Contact	CAPI	CAPI	Web and Inbound CATI	Web and Inbound CATI
	Follow-up	None	CATI	CATI	CATI
2	Initial Contact	Inbound and Outbound CATI	Inbound and Outbound CATI	Web and Inbound CATI	Web and Inbound CATI
	Follow-up	CAPI/CATI (if appt)	CAPI/CATI (if appt)	CATI	CATI

Condition 1 utilized a combination of in-person and centralized telephone interviews to build rapport with the households at Wave 1. Outbound CATI was used as the follow-up mode for individual respondents who did not respond to initial in-person survey requests, in an effort to build on the rapport established by an interviewer with the household respondent. Condition 1 (\$0 incentive) was considered a control² group because the protocol most closely resembled the current NCVS collection procedures. The control condition was needed to ensure comparability between the national panel survey and the experimental conditions.³

At Wave 2, the more expensive in-person mode was eliminated to evaluate whether Wave 1 survey experience encouraged respondents to participate by less costly self-administered modes. Wave 2 provided all Wave 1 participants with a choice of Web or inbound CATI as their primary survey mode.⁴ Despite its promise to decrease cost, the Web mode may not be suited for initial contact because we cannot control who responds to the survey request. However, this mode was tested in Wave 2 (along with

² For purposes of this research, the term “control” refers to the comparison group in the SCV experimental design that most closely resembles the national panel study.

³ Using the most current NCVS data instead of having Condition 1 would not provide comparable data as multiple survey factors impact the data collection process (e.g., response rates can be affected by the geographic area of the experiment, the interviewer pool, the recruitment procedures, coding of call outcomes, and other differences between survey organizations and sample design).

⁴ The SCV, by design, did not roster or add new household members to the sample at Wave 2 or attempt to track Wave 1 participants who had moved away from the sampled address.

inbound CATI) to better understand the extent to which self-administered modes would be a plausible option for subsequent waves of data collection. Outbound CATI was then used as a less costly means of involving interviewers in nonresponse follow-up with Wave 1 respondents who did not participate via the self-administered modes.

Condition 2 utilized a combination of inbound and outbound CATI as the primary survey mode for household and individual respondents at Wave 1, with inbound CATI introduced as a lower-cost option for household participation. Initial CATI contact was seen as a less costly option for establishing interviewer rapport with the household, particularly if a combination of inbound and outbound calling proved effective. The goal was to determine if the CATI efforts yielded the desirable response rates and were, thus, viable cost-reduction options for the NCVS. In-person follow-up was attempted for household members who did not respond to the initial survey request, or when a telephone number was unavailable or nonworking. Final nonresponse follow-up attempts were made by telephone for individual respondent cases with appointments to minimize costs.

As in Condition 1, Web and inbound CATI were offered as the primary Wave 2 survey modes for all Condition 2 respondents. Outbound CATI was then used as the nonresponse follow-up mode for both household and individual respondents.

Section 5 provides a more detailed description of the SCV data collection procedures.

3. Modification of the NCVS Instruments for SCV Administration

RTI and BJS collaborated to streamline the NCVS survey instruments⁵ for CATI and CAPI administration, and to produce instruments specifically reformatted for self-administration by Web and mail. For all modes, efforts were made to minimize respondent burden by reducing the length of the Screener and Crime Incident Report (CIR). Burden was a particular consideration for the self-administered survey modes given because an interviewer would not be available to assist or encourage the respondents to complete the survey task in full.

To reduce burden, RTI first reviewed each question and response set in the NCVS source instruments and determined with BJS the subset of items to be retained for crime classification. Items that were not required for crime classification were candidates for elimination. Questions on identity theft, vandalism, and hate crimes were removed for all survey modes, along with the detailed mobility and employment questions. Additionally, some items in the CIR (e.g., impact on the respondent's life, recovery of property) were also excluded to further streamline the instruments. Screener items intended for administration to the household respondent were retained, including questions on crimes outside the home, home break-ins, cars owned by the household, and vehicle theft.⁶

The NCVS Control Card was also reviewed to identify the subset of items needed to determine SCV address eligibility and enumerate the household. As with the Screener and CIR, only a subset of Control Card items was retained for the field test. Items that collected detailed information about other living quarters at the address (e.g., exact address, whether additional unit was within the same structure, type of entrance to the unit, type of housing unit), were removed, along with questions about changes to household membership in subsequent waves.

For the self-administered modes, additional design work focused on cognitive and usability issues specific to Web and paper-and-pencil administration, including understanding of key concepts and terms, response burden, and ability to successfully navigate through the survey items.

A more detailed discussion of the mail, CATI, CAPI, and Web survey instrument development process is provided below, including cognitive and usability test findings, and a summary of the content of the final field test instruments.

⁵ The NCVS instruments modified for this research were the Control Card, Basic Screening Questionnaire (Screener), and Crime Incident Report (CIR).

⁶ At Wave 2, the household respondent-only items were administered to all Web and CATI respondents because the order and mode in which household members would choose to participate would not be known in advance. A variable on the SCV data file identifies the household respondent at each wave.

3.1 Development and Testing of a Mail Survey Instrument

As noted in *Section 2*, a mail survey option was part of the initial experimental design for the SCV. To facilitate self-administration, RTI created a reformatted, single-instrument version of the NCVS Screener and CIR for mail administration. In addition to establishing the content of the instrument with BJS, the development task included assessing the complexity of each item for paper-and-pencil self-administration and identifying methods for simplifying the response task by eliminating or revising complex skip patterns. Basic respondent demographic questions from the NCVS Control Card were also incorporated into the draft instrument, along with the household roster items.

Three rounds of cognitive testing of the draft mail survey, involving 24 participants, were conducted between January and June 2011. The testing was performed in RTI's Laboratory for Survey Methods and Measurement by survey methodologists trained in cognitive interview techniques. The testing focused on the following:

- Respondent reactions to, and effectiveness of, alternative wording and formatting of some questions, including the household roster, age, and crime series questions;
- Respondent reactions to, and effectiveness of, simplified terminology and definitions for concepts like “dwelling” or “offender,” found to be problematic during an initial cognitive assessment of the instrument;
- Effectiveness of simplified skip patterns and instructions, including use of directional arrows to guide respondents to the next question;
- Respondent burden in completing the streamlined and shortened instrument;
- How respondents report on different kinds of crimes (e.g., theft, assault) that occurred at the same time;
- How respondents report on multiple incidents of the same kind of crime occurring on different dates (e.g., two thefts); and
- How respondents report on a series of crimes, that is, more than five crimes that are similar in nature and cannot be recalled in enough detail to be distinguished from one another (e.g., domestic abuse).

Results of the testing suggested that considerable reworking of the survey instrument, including rewording and restructuring of items in the Screener, was needed to reduce burden and arrive at a mail survey that could be effectively completed in a paper-and-pencil, self-administered format. Of particular note, cognitive test respondents:

- Had trouble understanding the relationship between Screener gate questions and their associated follow-up (count) questions despite efforts to graphically and visually convey that connection.

- Double-counted crimes in the Screener, failing to follow instructions not to count incidents they had already mentioned in previous questions.
- Treated the Screener like a checklist, checking things off as they went along even if the incident had happened at the same time as something previously reported.
- Often did not read questions in their entirety and reported that they were redundant, too long, and complicated.

By contrast, respondents generally found the CIR easy to fill out. However, the overall length of the questionnaire was intimidating, and respondents considered the Screener more difficult than the CIR.

Because these issues required more extensive questionnaire redesign and testing, BJS eliminated the mail survey option from the SCV experimental design. A full report of the cognitive test findings was provided to BJS in August 2011 (RTI, 2011).

3.2 Development and Testing of the CATI/CAPI Survey Instrument

For CATI and CAPI administration, the Screener and CIR were also combined into a single streamlined instrument, with select items from the NCVS Control Card incorporated to verify the correct address was contacted, identify and exclude from the household roster any persons residing in other living quarters at the address (e.g., in a separate apartment with a separate entrance), and to roster eligible adult members of the household. The selected Control Card items were used to create the SCV CATI/CAPI Address Verification and Household Enumeration Questionnaire (see *Appendix B*), which was administered to Wave 1 household respondents prior to completing the Screener.

As in the ongoing NCVS, the Screener for the SCV was designed to identify victimization at the household and individual levels and thus determine if a CIR needed to be completed by either the household or individual respondents. In addition to excluding some NCVS items to reduce survey length, several new items were added to the Screener to assist interviewers in confirming the number of reported crime incidents. For example, at the end of the Screener, interviewers were presented with a list of the reported incidents and asked to verify them with respondents before beginning the first CIR. As part of this review process, interviewers were instructed to correct counts of reported incidents, as needed, and ensure an accurate but brief description of each incident was captured to facilitate respondent cueing in the CIRs. This was accomplished through a short series of scripted cues designed to identify and correct any double-counting of crimes in the Screener (e.g., a break-in and assault that happened in a single incident, but which were reported as two separate incidents in the Screener).

The CIR was also streamlined for CATI and CAPI administration, with detailed follow-up questions on the particular place where the incident happened, impact the incident had on the respondent's life, recovery of property, hate crimes and crimes against people with disabilities, being removed to reduce burden. Several items were also added at the end of the interview to collect detailed locator information to facilitate Wave 2 contact.

3.3 Development and Testing of the Web Survey Instrument

As with the draft mail survey instrument, RTI created a reformatted, single-instrument version of the Screener and CIR for Web administration. In addition to developing the content of the survey with BJS, particular attention was given to respondent usability issues, including Web site access and navigational elements, screen content and format, on-screen instructions and cues, and other features that would minimize burden.

The Web instrument was designed as a more streamlined version of the CATI/CAPI instrument. In addition to eliminating several Screener and CIR items to reduce overall length, additional modifications were made to some questions to simplify the response task. As shown in *Exhibit 3-1*, for example, the cues for the Screener crime gate questions were reformatted as individual Yes/No questions to ensure respondents read and considered each one in their response. In the CIR, lengthy response lists in some questions were collapsed into fewer categories for ease of Web self-administration.⁷ These included questions on the time the incident took place and how the offender attacked, tried to attack, or threatened the respondent. In several instances, multiple CIR questions were collapsed into a single item to minimize the length of the Web survey. For example, questions about whether the offender was drinking or on drugs were blended into one item for the Web survey. Finally, questions that asked about the types of personal or household items that were the target of theft or attempted theft were reformatted into several shorter grid questions broken down by type of item (e.g., cash/purse/wallet/credit cards, vehicle or parts, household furnishings, personal effects, and firearms and miscellaneous items). This was done to make the lengthy response lists more manageable in the Web environment and to reduce the overall number of questions presented in the CIR. *Exhibit 3-2* presents an example of one such CIR grid question.

Exhibit 3-1. Example Screener Gate Question Reformatted as Yes/No Items

1a. During the past 6 months, that is since [DATE], have any of the following items belonging to you been stolen? Please select “Yes” or “No” for each item.		
[532]	Yes ▼	No ▼
a. Luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book, or other things that you carry	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2a}
b. Clothing, jewelry, or cell phone	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2b}
c. Bicycle or sports equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2c}
d. Things in your home, such as a TV, stereo, tools	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2d}
e. Things outside your home, such as a garden hose or lawn furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1e}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2e}
f. Things belonging to children in the household	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1f}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2f}
g. Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1g}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2g}

⁷ Similar modifications to response lists in the CATI and CAPI instruments were not made.

Exhibit 3-2. Example CIR Grid Question on Items Targeted for Theft or Attempted Theft

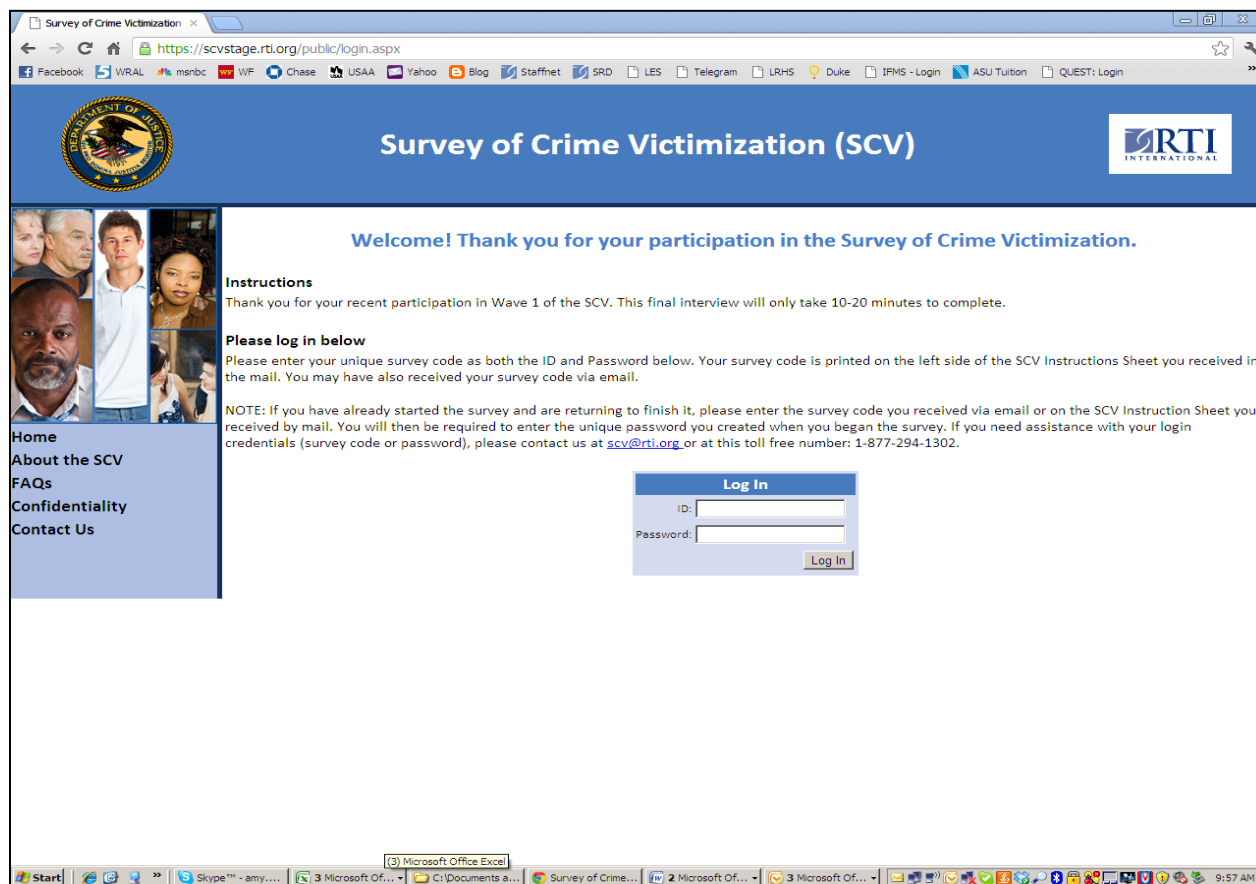
46. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any items such as cash, purse, or credit cards? Please select all that apply.

[733/748]

	Stole ▼	Tried to Steal ▼	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal ▼
a. Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> 1a	<input type="checkbox"/> 2a	<input type="checkbox"/> 3a
b. Purse or wallet	<input type="checkbox"/> 1b	<input type="checkbox"/> 2b	<input type="checkbox"/> 3b
c. Credit cards, check, or bank cards	<input type="checkbox"/> 1c	<input type="checkbox"/> 2c	<input type="checkbox"/> 3c

Considerable attention was also given to the overall Web site design, login and navigational elements, design and content of individual question screens, scripting of range and consistency checks, including prompts for key items left blank by the respondent, and the creation of on-screen banners to help respondents keep track of the survey reference period and the crime incidents being covered by each CIR. For example, the SCV Web survey home page, shown in *Exhibit 3-3*, was designed to mimic the appearance of the study brochure, using the same color scheme and graphics.

Exhibit 3-3. SCV Web Survey Log In Screen



From this screen, respondents could easily access information about the study contained in the brochure (e.g., Frequently Asked Questions, or FAQs) or contact RTI for technical support through links on the home page. *Appendix C* provides additional information about the development of the Web survey design, as well as additional screens from the SCV Web survey.

Revisions to the Web instrument were informed by three rounds of usability tests conducted by RTI survey methodologists between January and September 2011. The testing, which involved 23 participants, focused on the respondent’s ability to log in to the survey Web site, navigate through the survey questions, back up and change answers, and log off and resume the interview. Testing also examined the respondent’s understanding of key survey terms, concepts, and questions, the effectiveness of on-screen cues in guiding the respondent through the survey, and the overall survey length. *Exhibit 3-4* summarizes the Web survey revisions that resulted from the usability testing.

Exhibit 3-4. Summary of Web Survey Revisions Resulting from Usability Tests

Usability Test Findings	Resulting Web Survey Revisions
Log in, Log out, and Other Navigational Elements	
The location of the [Next] and [Previous] navigation buttons were problematic; some respondents accidentally logged out of survey when attempting to move to the next question.	The [Next] and [Previous] navigation buttons were relocated from the left to the right side of the screen, immediately below the answer fields for the most complex items.
The Informed Consent statement required scrolling to read the full text.	The length of the informed consent statement was shortened, with IRB approval, to fit on one screen.
Respondents were confused by the display of both a section-level and an instrument-level progress indicator bar.	The section-level progress indicator was removed.
Respondents had difficulty logging out and logging back in to resume the interview without interviewer assistance.	Instructions on the log-in and exit screens were revised to provide additional information about how to log back in and resume the survey.
Item Comprehension and Cueing	
Similar to the draft mail survey, respondents had trouble comprehending some survey terminology (e.g., offender, dwelling).	A definition for “offender” (the person who committed the crime) was inserted in several questions. “Dwelling” was replaced by “home.”
Some respondents had difficulty reporting the exact age of household members.	A categorical variable with pre-coded response choices was inserted in place of the open-ended age variable.
Some respondents had difficulty reporting their annual household income.	The lower-end income categories were collapsed to clarify that the question asked for annual rather than weekly or monthly income; additional on-screen formatting was used to emphasize the phrase “in the past 12 months.”
Many respondents did not fully understand the concept of crime “incident” and how to answer Screener questions when more than one type of crime happened in a single incident.	The survey introduction and CIR transition text was revised to emphasize the reference period and improve respondent understanding of the term “incident.”

(continued)

Exhibit 3-4. Summary of Web Survey Revisions Resulting from Usability Tests (continued)

Usability Test Findings	Resulting Web Survey Revisions
Respondents who experienced more than one crime, in separate incidents or during a single incident, over-reported them in the Screener, resulting in the wrong number of CIRs being generated.	Items were added at the end of the Screener to display a summary of the reported crimes and allow respondents to confirm the number of unique crime incidents before proceeding to the first CIR.
Respondents failed to recognize the relationship between gate questions in the Screener, which cued if particular types of crimes had been experienced during the reference period, and their associated count questions.	The Screener count questions were reworded to more closely match their associated gate questions to emphasize the relationship between these items.
Respondents needed additional cueing about the incident being discussed in each CIR.	An open-ended question that captures the respondent's description of the incident was moved from the Screener to the beginning of each CIR to cue respondents to the crime being discussed. This description, along with the reported incident date (month/year), was then displayed in a banner on each CIR screen to aid recall.

3.4 Content of the Final SCV Survey Instruments

Exhibit 3-5 summarizes the modifications that were made to the NCVS Screener and CIR for the three SCV data collection modes. Copies of the CATI/CAPI Address Verification and Household Enumeration Questionnaires, CATI/CAPI Screener, CATI/CAPI Crime Incident Report, and Web Survey Instrument are provided in *Appendix B*. To facilitate a crosswalk between the SCV surveys and the NCVS source instruments, the Screener and CIR reference the 3-digit item code associated with the answer fields in the NCVS instruments.

Exhibit 3-5. Summary of NCVS Screener and CIR Revisions by Survey Mode

Mode	Screener	CIR
CAPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length reduced to minimize burden. Only questions required for crime classification retained. Identity theft, vandalism, and hate crime sections removed. NCVS Control Card questions used to enumerate household incorporated. Household roster collected information on up to 10 adult household members in addition to household respondent. Mobility section and detailed employment questions removed. Crime screen verification items incorporated in an effort to confirm number of incidents before beginning CIRs. Questions to facilitate Wave 2 contact incorporated at end of interview (e.g., collection of multiple telephone numbers, email address). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length reduced to lessen burden. Some questions that collect details about each crime incident removed, including particular place where incident happened, impact the incident had on the respondent's life, recovery of property, hate crimes and crimes against people with disabilities. Clarification of some terminology (i.e., definition of "offender") provided in question text for consistency with Web survey. All questions that contribute to key statistics retained in the instrument.

(continued)

Exhibit 3-5. Summary of NCVS Screener and CIR Revisions by Survey Mode (continued)

Mode	Screener	CIR
CATI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length reduced to minimize burden. Only questions required for crime classification retained. Identity theft, vandalism, and hate crime sections removed. • Household roster collected information on up to 10 adult household members and respondent. • At Wave 2, Screener content identical for household and individual respondents as their order of participation could be controlled. • Mobility section, detailed employment questions removed. • Crime screen verification items incorporated in an effort to confirm number of incidents before beginning CIRs. • Questions to facilitate Wave 2 contact incorporated at end of interview (e.g., collection of multiple telephone numbers, email address). • Item added at end of Wave 2 interview to ask about frequency of computer use, for comparison with same Web survey item. Question about respondent did not participate by Web also asked at Wave 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length reduced to minimize burden. • Some questions that collect details about each crime incident removed, including particular place where incident happened, impact the incident had on the respondent's life, recovery of property, hate crimes and crimes against people with disabilities. • Clarification of some terminology (i.e., definition of "offender") provided in question text for consistency with Web survey. • All questions that contribute to key statistics retained in the instrument.
Web	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length reduced to minimize burden. Only questions required for crime classification retained. Identity theft, vandalism, and hate crime sections removed. • Some items reworded or reformatted to facilitate Web self-administration and presentation of a single item per screen. • Household roster not included since household was enumerated at Wave 1; Wave 1 respondent information verified at log in. • Screener content identical for household and individual respondents as their order of participation at Wave 2 cannot be controlled. • Individual Yes/No response options provided for crime screen cues. • Mobility section and detailed employment questions removed. • Respondent description of "what happened" moved to CIR to serve as a cue for incident being discussed in each CIR. • Crime screen verification items incorporated in an effort to confirm number of incidents before beginning CIRs. • Items added at the end of the instrument to ask about respondent's frequency of computer use and the method used to access the survey Web site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length reduced to lessen burden. • Some items reworded or reformatted to facilitate Web self-administration, or collapsed into a single question to minimize burden. • Response options for some "code all that apply" items collapsed to reduce burden and simplify Web self-administration. • Some questions that collect details about each crime incident removed, including particular place where incident happened, impact the incident had on respondent's life, hate crimes and crimes against people with disabilities. • On-screen banner containing incident date and description displayed to cue respondent to the crime being discussed. • Crime series items removed; 6 or more occurrences of an incident reported in the Screener treated as a crime series.⁸ • Clarification of terminology (i.e., definition of "offender") provided in question text since interviewer not involved in administration. • All questions that contribute to key statistics retained in the instrument.

⁸ The crime series questions were retained for the CATI and CAPI instruments, consistent with the NCVS.

4. Development of the SCV Sample Design

The SCV target population consists of English-speaking adults (18 or older) who resided in North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia households during Wave 1 data collection (March through September 2012). The four states were selected for three reasons:

1. Proximity to RTI's central office in North Carolina, which minimized travel costs for field staff training and production;
2. Mix of urban and rural households; and
3. Relatively low concentration of Hispanic households because the SCV does not include bilingual interviews.

The SCV sample design is based on a three-stage probability sample of addresses selected from an address-based sampling (ABS) frame described in the next section. At the first stage, a probability proportional to size (*pps*) sample of 64 primary sampling units (PSUs) was selected. PSUs are five-digit ZIP codes, and the size measure was the number of addresses located in the PSU. At the second stage, a sample of addresses was selected from each sampled PSU. Sampled addresses were randomly assigned to one of the four mode and incentive conditions described in *Section 2*. Telephone numbers were appended to as many sampled addresses as possible. At the third stage, all English-speaking adults residing at the selected addresses were eligible to complete the interview.

4.1 Use of Address-Based Sampling

Currently, the U.S. Census Bureau maintains the sampling frame for the NCVS (U.S. Department of Justice 2008). As such, it is subject to Title XIII restrictions that do not allow it to be shared with research contractors. In contrast, mailing addresses are offered to the public by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) through a nonexclusive license agreement with qualified private companies. One such company is Valassis Direct Mail, Inc. In July 2010, the Valassis Lists product accounted for all but 35,000 of the more than 137 million residential mailing addresses on the USPS Computerized Delivery Sequence (CDS) file (Iannacchione, 2011). In addition to the CDS file, the USPS makes available the No-Stat file, a file of over 8 million primarily rural mailing addresses that supplements the CDS file with both active and vacant addresses that are excluded from the CDS file. The union of the CDS and No-Stat files account for all postal delivery points serviced by the USPS.

Because of the availability of the CDS and No-Stat files, ABS can be considered an alternative sampling frame for the NCVS. An important goal of this research is to evaluate ABS frames to enable interviews to be conducted in modes other than CAPI—one potential means of reducing NCVS data collection costs. To that end, one objective is to determine whether accurate telephone numbers can be obtained for a high percentage of the NCVS survey population, making contact by telephone a viable option.

Although it is not unreasonable to assume that virtually every household in the United States has a mailing address, not all mailing addresses are suitable for in-person household surveys because interviewers must be able to locate a mailing address “on the ground.” Households with city-style⁹ mailing addresses are considered locatable for in-person household surveys and constitute the vast majority of elements on the CDS file. Households with mailing addresses that are not locatable include those with simplified rural addresses¹⁰ and households that only receive mail through residential Post Office (P.O.) Boxes. In addition, the CDS file contains some addresses that are incomplete. Drop points are addresses where mail is delivered to a single location for multiple units. The CDS file contains the drop point address and the number of drop units but does not include drop unit descriptors. The No-Stat file contains drop-unit descriptors for a portion of drop units on the CDS. Thus, inclusion of drop points that are not contained on the No-Stat file would require in-field sample selection procedures.

Currently, sample members are selected for the NCVS with equal probabilities to yield an *epsem* (equal-probability-of-selection-method) sample (U.S. Census Bureau 2009). To achieve an *epsem* sample for the SCV and to reduce the likelihood of selecting adjacent households, a minimum of 120 addresses was required for each ZIP Code on the frame. As a result, 256 ZIP Codes (containing 15,657 addresses) with fewer than 120 addresses were excluded from the frame. In addition, 170,703 active drop units for which we could not identify complete drop-unit addresses were excluded from the frame because including them would require additional field selection procedures. The total number of active locatable addresses excluded from the frame (i.e., drop points without drop unit designators and addresses in ZIP Codes below the minimum size criterion) represented 1.1% of active locatable addresses in the four states.

The sampling frame for the SCV study consisted of 16,567,614 active, complete, locatable residential mailing addresses within North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. These addresses were derived from the May 2011 version of the Valassis CDS and No-Stat files.¹¹ Vacant and seasonal addresses were excluded from the frame because the target population is limited to occupied households. ***Exhibit 4-1*** compares the number of addresses on the SCV frame to the 2010 Census count of the number of occupied housing units for each of the four states in the SCV. It also presents estimates of the size of the English-speaking adult household population and the number of ZIP Codes (i.e., PSUs) on the frame for each state.

⁹ A city-style mailing address contains a street name and number as well as city, state, and ZIP Code.

¹⁰ A simplified rural address does not have a street address. Mail delivery is based on the resident’s name, city, state, and ZIP Code. Typically, simplified rural addresses are assigned to all households on a rural carrier route.

¹¹ The two types of active, locatable supplemental addresses contained on the No-Stat file are locatable city-style addresses for P.O. Box throwbacks on rural and highway contract carrier routes and locatable city-style addresses including unit type and number for approximately 16% of the units within drop points.

Exhibit 4-1. SCV State Summary

State	English-Speaking Household Population 18+ ¹	Occupied Housing Units ²	Locatable Addresses on Frame ³	5-Digit ZIP Codes on Frame
North Carolina	6,372,180	3,745,155	3,801,620	711
Ohio	8,180,115	4,603,435	4,694,717	988
Pennsylvania	8,886,405	5,018,904	4,976,512	1,277
Virginia	5,362,377	3,056,058	3,094,765	761
Total	28,801,077	16,423,552	16,567,614	3,737

¹ 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. (B16004, B15001, B07013, B09001).

² 2010 Census (H1).

³ Active, complete, locatable mailing addresses in ZIP Codes above the minimum size criterion (May 2011).

4.2 Sample Selection and Yield

The first-stage sample of 64 PSUs (i.e., ZIP Codes) was selected *pps* to the number of eligible addresses from the frame of 3,737 eligible ZIP Codes in May 2011. To ensure a reasonable spread of PSUs across the four states, the frame was first sorted by ZIP Code and then selected systematically (Madow, 1949). At the second stage, a simple random sample of 90 addresses was selected within each of the 64 PSUs. Prior to selection, address counts for December 2011 were obtained for each of the 64 sampled ZIP Codes to adjust for changes in address counts between the construction of the first-stage frame (May 2011) and the selection of the second-stage sample. The use of updated address counts introduced a slight amount of unequal weighting (1.0005) into the sample. Within each PSU, each sampled address was randomly assigned to one of the four mode/incentive groups and to either a primary sample (60 addresses per PSU) or to a hold sample (30 addresses per PSU).¹² At the third stage, all eligible persons 18 years and older were selected from sampled addresses that corresponded to eligible households.¹³

The primary sample of 64*60=3,840 mailing addresses was equally allocated to each of the four mode/incentive groups (i.e., 960 per group). The initial power calculations indicated that a sample of 960 residential mailing addresses per group was needed to detect a 5 percentage point difference in household response rates between each of the four groups with 80% power at the 0.05 level of significance. Details of the initial power calculations at the household and individual levels are provided in the OMB statement for the SCV (RTI, 2011) and described in *Section 7.1* of this report.

4.3 Matching Telephone Numbers to Sampled Addresses

One research question for the SCV was to determine whether telephone numbers can be obtained for a high percentage of the NCVS survey population, thereby making contact by telephone a viable

¹² The hold sample of addresses was not released.

¹³ Condition 2 addresses with telephone appends were subject to subsampling.

option. To answer this question, the SCV sample of 1,920 Condition 2 addresses was sent to three vendors: Marketing Systems Group (MSG), Relevate (formerly Telematch), and American List Council (ALC). MSG appended landline phone numbers from four sources: Experian, InfoUSA, Targus in-house, and Targus online. Relevate appended cell phone/VoIP/cable numbers from their “hard-to-find” database and landline phone numbers from their standard and premium databases. ALC appended cell phone numbers. These eight sources yielded at least one appended telephone number for 1,477 (76.9%) of the 1,920 sampled Condition 2 addresses.

The distribution of addresses by the number of unique telephone numbers appended was:

0	443 addresses	(23.1%)
1	901 addresses	(46.9%)
2	522 addresses	(27.2%)
3	49 addresses	(2.6%)
4	5 addresses	(0.3%)

The distribution of cases by type of telephone append was:

- No phone: 443 addresses (23.1%)
- Cell only: 331 addresses (17.2%)
- Cell and landline: 516 addresses (26.9%)
- Landline only: 630 addresses (32.8%)

The telephone numbers of the 576 addresses with multiple telephone appends were randomly sorted to ensure that some initial contacts would be made via landline phone and others by cell phone. The accuracy of the telephone matching is presented in *Section 7* of the report.

4.4 Subsampling of the CATI Portion of the SCV

In June 2012 a procedure was implemented to randomly subsample addresses selected for the CATI portion of the Condition 2 Wave 1 sample. The subsample was based on a cost-reduction strategy that reduced the number of Condition 2 CATI cases requiring expensive in-person follow-up with minimal impact on the initial power calculations described in the November 2011 SCV OMB memo. After approximately six weeks of data collection, the need for cost savings was motivated by projected cost increases based on the following factors.

- *Higher-than-expected household eligibility rate.* The projected household eligibility rate was 87.4 percent, versus the budgeted 83 percent. This was attributable to a lower percentage of non-English speaking households than originally assumed based on national Census data.
- *Higher-than-expected rate of cooperation from other eligible adults in sampled households.* Expected yield of completed individual respondent interviews was higher than originally budgeted.

- *Increase in the federal mileage reimbursement rate.* In mid-April, 2012, the federal mileage reimbursement rate increased from \$0.51 to \$0.555 per mile.
- *Lower-than-expected response rate for Condition 2 CATI cases.* The projected CATI response rate was 20-22%, which would yield about half the interviews originally budgeted for completion in CATI. Based on the original design, CATI nonresponse cases would be subject to an in-person follow-up, which is a more expensive mode of data collection.

A total of 57 Condition 2 addresses received a final CATI status code prior to subsampling. A uniform random number was generated for the remaining 1,420 Condition 2 addresses that had a telephone append. Addresses with a random number less than or equal to 0.6 were then fielded on a flow basis on five different occasions.

4.5 Sample Yield

Exhibits 4-2 and 4-3 show the distribution of households selected for Wave 1 by final eligibility and response status for Conditions 1 and 2, respectively. *Exhibit 4-4* shows the eligibility and response status of the Wave 2 SCV household sample. The Wave 1 and Wave 2 sample yields for the personal interviews are shown in *Section 6*.

Exhibit 4-2. Household Eligibility and Response Status of the Wave 1 SCV Sample for Condition 1

Eligibility Status	Wave 1			
	No Incentive		Incentive	
	#	%	#	%
Eligible				
Respondent	615	64.1%	598	62.3%
Nonrespondent	214	22.3%	203	21.1%
Ineligible				
Vacant	73	7.6%	73	7.6%
Language Barrier ¹	9	0.9%	15	1.6%
Physically/Mentally Unable ¹	13	1.4%	9	0.9%
Not a Primary Residence	4	0.4%	5	0.5%
Not a Household	9	0.9%	12	1.3%
Unknown Eligibility				
No One Home ²	14	1.5%	22	2.3%
Access Denied	7	0.7%	20	2.1%
Other unknown eligibility	2	0.2%	3	0.3%
Total	960	100.0%	960	100.0%

¹ An adult 18 years or older who was knowledgeable about the household.

² Occupancy status could not be determined.

Exhibit 4-3. Household Eligibility and Response Status of the Wave 1 SCV Sample for Condition 2

Eligibility Status	Finalized in CATI				Finalized in CAPI				Total			
	\$0		\$10		\$0		\$10		\$0		\$10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible												
Respondent	69	20.3%	81	21.0%	300	48.4%	341	59.3%	369	38.4%	422	44.0%
Nonrespondent	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	169	27.3%	138	24.0%	169	17.6%	138	14.4%
Ineligible												
Vacant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	46	7.4%	38	6.6%	46	4.8%	38	4.0%
Language Barrier ¹	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	1.6%	9	1.6%	10	1.0%	9	0.9%
Physically/Mentally Unable ¹	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	1.1%	5	0.9%	7	0.7%	5	0.5%
Not a Primary Residence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
Not a Household	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	8	1.3%	4	0.7%	9	0.9%	4	0.4%
Other Ineligible	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
Unknown Eligibility												
No One Home ²	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	56	9.0%	32	5.6%	56	5.8%	32	3.3%
Access Denied	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	1.8%	5	0.9%	11	1.1%	5	0.5%
Unable to Locate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
Other unknown eligibility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.8%	1	0.2%	5	0.5%	1	0.1%
Unknown if correct phone number ³	9	2.6%	16	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.9%	16	1.7%
Subsampled Out	261	76.8%	288	74.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	261	27.2%	288	30.0%
Total	340	100.0%	385	100.0%	620	100.0%	575	100.0%	960	100.0%	960	100.0%

¹ An adult 18 years or older who was knowledgeable about the household.

² Occupancy status could not be determined.

³ Address could not be confirmed to be associated with the phone number.

Exhibit 4-4. Household Eligibility and Response Status of the Wave 2 SCV Sample¹

Household Eligibility Status	Condition 1				Condition 2			
	No Incentive		Incentive		No Incentive		Incentive	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible								
Respondent	292	47.5%	335	56.0%	170	46.1%	231	54.7%
Nonrespondent	318	51.7%	262	43.8%	193	52.3%	189	44.8%
Ineligible								
Language Barrier ²	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Physically/Mentally Unable	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%
Moved Out of Interviewing Area	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
Deceased	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%
Total	615	100.0%	598	100.0%	369	100.0%	422	100.0%

¹ A Wave 2 household was considered eligible if at least one Wave 1 respondent was eligible for Wave 2, and a Wave 2 respondent was considered eligible if at least one Wave 1 respondent responded at Wave 2.

² Interviews were conducted via CAPI in Wave 1, but could not be conducted via CATI in Wave 2.

5. SCV Field Test Operations

This chapter describes the SCV field test operations, including Wave 1 and Wave 2 data collection procedures, nonresponse follow-up strategies for both waves, and data quality procedures. Interview administration times for the SCV field test interviews are also presented. A description of the SCV data collection preparations, including development of respondent materials and telephone and field staff training, is provided in *Appendix D*, along with copies of the respondent materials (e.g., SCV study brochure, lead letters, and consent forms).

5.1 Wave 1 Data Collection

5.1.1 Wave 1 Advance Mailings

Wave 1 data collection began with an advance mailing to each of the 3,840 addresses sampled for the SCV field test, including 1,920 Condition 1 and 1,920 Condition 2 addresses. The mailing was designed to inform sampled households about the study purpose and sponsorship, explain the survey procedures (customized by experimental design), provide information about how the household could participate, and offer the \$10 incentive to adult members of households in the incentive treatment groups. To further legitimize the study, lead letters contained both the Department of Justice and RTI logos and were signed by James P. Lynch, Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Because the names of household members were not known at the time of sampling, all lead letters were addressed to “Resident.”

The Wave 1 Condition 2 advance materials were mailed March 20, 2012. The mailing was timed to coincide with the completion of the Wave 1 telephone interviewer training and the initiation of inbound CATI operations in RTI’s Call Center. The advance mailing included the condition-tailored lead letter, SCV study brochure, and an Instructions Card explaining how to contact RTI toll-free to schedule or participate in the interview by telephone.

The Wave 1 Condition 1 sample was fielded in two waves to ensure a manageable field staff workload over the 5-month data collection period. The first mailing, released to half the Condition 1 sample (960 addresses), was mailed on March 26, 2012. Approximately 1 month later, April 24, 2012, the remaining 960 Condition 1 lead materials were mailed. The Condition 1 advance mailing included the condition-tailored lead letter informing residents of the field interviewer’s upcoming visit and the SCV study brochure.

5.1.2 Wave 1 Telephone Data Collection

Wave 1 telephone data collection operations, housed centrally at RTI’s Call Center, commenced March 24, 2012, and concluded September 21, 2012. Telephone interviewers worked shifts that covered daytime, evening, and weekend hours to ensure trained staff were available to conduct interviews resulting from inbound calls from sampled households and to make outbound calls at appropriate times throughout the data collection period.

Per the SCV study design, all Condition 2 addresses were first subjected to inbound and outbound CATI survey modes. Residents who called the toll-free study number to participate via inbound CATI were routed to an available telephone interviewer to schedule or complete the interview. Of the 139 callers to the toll-free number at Wave 1, only 45 called to participate via inbound CATI¹⁴. The remainder of the callers requested additional information about the study or refused participation.

Approximately 3 weeks after the advance mailing, outbound calling was initiated for those households (approximately 1,432) that had not responded to the inbound CATI survey request. Outbound calling was managed through RTI's call scheduling system, which routed pending cases to available interviewers based on the case status and call history. The call scheduler was preloaded with all telephone numbers generated during the matching process for each sampled address (see *Section 4.3*). Interviewers then worked through the telephone numbers in the order in which they were loaded to try to contact and interview eligible adults at the address. For those cases that had both landline and cell numbers matched to the address, the call scheduler randomized which type of number (landline or cell) was attempted first so that an assessment of the quality of the matched numbers could be made (see *Section 7.4*).

The SCV telephone interview protocol was identical for inbound and outbound CATI interviews and involved the following key tasks:

- verifying the dialed (or inbound call) phone number served the sampled address;
- obtaining informed consent for the interview;
- determining the eligibility of the address and enumerating adult household members;
- administering the SCV Screener and any required CIRs to the household respondent, then to other eligible individual respondents;
- collecting locator information to facilitate Wave 2 contact, including multiple telephone numbers and an email address, if provided; and
- documenting the results of all call attempts in the CATI case management system.

At the end of the interview, interviewers attempted to speak with any other eligible adults in the household to complete their surveys or schedule an appointment for a return call. Completed telephone interview cases that were eligible for the \$10 incentive were automatically flagged in the survey control system so that RTI could conduct weekly incentive mailings.

As described in *Section 4.3*, 443 (23.1%) of the 1,920 addresses assigned to Condition 2 could not be matched to a cell or landline number prior to data collection. These cases were released directly to the field for in-person follow-up 3 weeks after the Wave 1 advance mailing, providing residents the

¹⁴ Due to small cell sizes, the demographic characteristics of the 45 inbound CATI respondents at Wave 1 are not reported. However, the majority were age 50 or older, non-Hispanic, white, and female. Approximately 20% of these respondents reported one or more crime incidents.

opportunity to participate via inbound CATI before the field interviewer's visit. Per the study design, telephone nonresponse cases were also fielded on a flow basis for in-person contact attempts.¹⁵ This included cases with disconnected or nonworking numbers, calls that went unanswered or only reached answering machines after repeated attempts, break-offs, and other noncontact cases. Additionally, non-hostile refusal cases were fielded if the telephone interviewer was unable to determine whether the dialed number served the sampled address (that is, if the resident hung up or refused before the address confirmation question). For these cases, in-person contact was needed to determine if the associated address was eligible, and if needed, to attempt to convert the refusal.

Overall, the Wave 1 inbound and outbound CATI operations yielded fewer completed telephone interviews than expected (n=211), including 45 inbound CATI and 166 outbound CATI interviews. This result was primarily due to the low inbound call volume, refusals, and the large number of cases in which contact could not be made in spite of numerous outbound call attempts.

5.1.3 Wave 1 Field Data Collection

Wave 1 field data collection began in mid-April, following field interviewer training and assignment of cases to field staff, and concluded September 21, 2012. Per the SCV study design, all Condition 1 addresses were first subjected to in-person contact attempts. Nonresponse follow-up attempts were then conducted in-person for household respondents, while individual respondent cases that could not be completed after multiple in-person contact attempts were transferred to the Call Center for final attempts by telephone.

As in the Call Center, field interviewers made contact attempts on different days of the week and at different times of day in an effort to find a resident at the sampled address and complete the screening. Contacts with neighbors and/or postal carriers were also made in an effort to determine the eligibility of homes that appeared vacant or at which in-person contact was never made. In some areas, interviewers also provided local law enforcement agencies with a packet of information about the SCV (e.g., lead letter, study brochure, interviewer's authorization letter) to let them know they would be working in the area. Interviewers wore their RTI-issued identification badges to further legitimize their work in the area.

The Wave 1 field interview protocol was similar to the telephone data collection protocol, with field interviewers responsible for locating and determining the eligibility of the sampled address, obtaining informed consent, and completing all required screening and interviewing activities with eligible adult household members. In addition, field interviewers requested permission to audio record portions of the interview for quality control purposes. At the end of the interview, interviewers attempted to speak with any other eligible adults in the household to complete their surveys or schedule an appointment for a return visit. At the end of the Wave 1 interview, field interviewers paid respondents

¹⁵ As noted in *Section 4.4*, a subsample of the Condition 2 telephone nonresponse cases was selected for in-person follow-up.

who were eligible for the \$10 incentive in cash; both the respondent and interviewer signed the incentive receipt form.

As with the Condition 2 telephone cases, the overall yield for the Wave 1 field operation was less than desired, with a total of 2,901 CAPI interviews completed across Conditions 1 and 2. This yield was attributed primarily to refusals at the household level, although the response rate for eligible respondents was higher than expected once successful contact was made with the household. *Section 5.4* provides additional information about the SCV nonresponse follow-up operations for both data collection waves.

5.2 Wave 2 Data Collection

5.2.1 Wave 2 Advance Mailings

Wave 2 advance mailings were conducted on a flow basis, according to respondents' Wave 1 interview dates. The mailings were personalized and sent to each individual Wave 1 respondent by name. As noted in *Section 2*, the SCV, by design, did not roster or add new household members to the sample at Wave 2 or attempt to track Wave 1 participants who had moved away from the sampled address. Personalized lead letters were necessary to ensure only those household members of the sampled address who had participated at Wave 1 received the Wave 2 survey invitation.

The Wave 2 advance mailing included a condition-tailored lead letter addressed to the respondent and an Instructions Card explaining how to participate by Web or telephone. The lead letter thanked respondents for their Wave 1 participation, reminded them about the \$10 incentive (if in an incentive treatment group), and invited them to complete the Wave 2 survey via the mode of their choice. The Instructions Card included a link to the survey Website and a unique survey access code that allowed the respondent to login and complete his/her Web survey.

Because household members could have participated on different dates during Wave 1, and thus could receive Wave 2 advance mailings at staggered times, RTI made an effort to cluster the mailings so that respondents within the same household received their survey invitations at the same time. However, if an individual respondent in the household was interviewed more than 2 weeks after the household respondent at Wave 1, the individual's advance mailing was timed to coincide with his/her Wave 1 interview date to maintain a 6-month window between the Wave 1 and Wave 2 interviews.

Email addresses, provided by approximately 53% of the Wave 1 respondents, were another means of distributing the Wave 2 survey invitation. Email messages containing a direct link to the SCV Website, the respondent's unique survey access code, and instructions for participating by telephone were sent 2 days after the advance mailings to each respondent who had provided an email address at Wave 1. Of the 1,636 emails available for Wave 1 participants, about 10% (161) returned automated messages indicating the email was undeliverable.

5.2.2 Wave 2 Telephone Data Collection

Wave 2 telephone data collection operations began October 4, 2012, following telephone interviewer training, and concluded April 7, 2013. Following the advance mailing, Wave 1 participants were given approximately 2 weeks in which to contact RTI to participate in the Wave 2 survey via inbound CATI or Web. Outbound calls were then initiated on a flow basis for nonrespondents to the initial survey invitation. All available telephone numbers obtained during the Wave 1 interview were preloaded into the CATI case management system, along with any numbers generated from the initial matching process when the ABS sample was drawn. The outbound calling algorithm was then designed such that the initial outbound contacts were attempted on the same day of week and about the same time of day as the Wave 1 interview to increase the likelihood of reaching participants at home for the Wave 2 interview.

As in Wave 1, calls to the toll-free study number were routed to an available interviewer to schedule or complete the interview via inbound CATI, if desired, or to RTI project staff to respond to questions. The volume of calls increased at Wave 2, with a total of 204 calls from individuals who participated in the first wave of the study. Of these, 171, or 12% of the 1,451 Wave 2 respondents, chose to participate via inbound CATI. The remaining callers requested additional study information (10), technical support for the Web survey (16), or refused participation (6). Additionally, one call notified the study about the death of a respondent following the Wave 1 interview.

For both inbound and outbound CATI interviews, the Wave 2 telephone data collection protocol involved (1) verifying the respondent's identity and confirming he/she still resided at the sampled address; (2) obtaining informed consent; (3) administering the SCV Screener and any required CIRs; and (4) documenting the results of all call attempts in the CATI case management system. At the end of each interview, efforts were made to administer the CATI survey to other eligible household members who were available, or to schedule a follow-up appointment. RTI conducted weekly incentive mailings for Wave 2 respondents in an incentive treatment group.

The most difficult challenge RTI faced during the Wave 2 data collection period was encouraging sample members to answer the telephone. Of the nonrespondents in Wave 2, more than 500 households were contacted multiple times without ever making contact with a household member by telephone. RTI implemented numerous procedures to overcome these contact challenges, including sending nonresponse follow-up letters and emails, adjusting interviewing shifts and staffing loads to more effective times of calling, conducting supervisor reviews of case-level call histories to ensure contacts were spread across different days of the week and times of day, and holding meetings with interviewing staff to discuss problem cases. More information about Wave 2 nonresponse follow-up efforts is provided in *Section 5.4*.

5.2.3 Wave 2 Web Data Collection

The SCV Web survey was viewed as a major innovation for the NCVS. All Wave 1 respondents were invited to participate via Web as part of their Wave 2 advance (or email) survey invitations. The

Website could be accessed through a direct link provided in email, or by either cutting and pasting or typing the survey URL into a Web browser. Web participants were routed to the SCV home page and then required to enter their unique survey code to login to their survey. They were also required to create a unique password and answer a security question before proceeding with the survey. A total of 423 Wave 1 respondents chose to participate via Web at Wave 2.

In launching the Web survey, RTI considered several potential problems that could arise during data collection. First, a household member might login and complete his/her survey in a case assigned to someone else in the home. Although personalized survey invitations were mailed to all individual respondents from Wave 1, it was not possible to control who opened the mail in the home. Web respondents were thus required to verify their name upon login, with an option to update it if necessary as a result of a recent marriage or divorce, and then answer, rather than verify, the demographic questions (e.g., age, marital status, sex, Hispanic origin, and race) administered at Wave 1. Although gender appeared to have been keyed incorrectly in several cases, no evidence of the wrong respondent completing a Web survey was identified.¹⁶

Second, offering multiple modes of participation created the potential for duplicate interviews between the Web and CATI survey systems. When an interview was completed via the Web, the system was designed to remove the case from the CATI call scheduling system. Similarly, if completed via CATI, the case was disabled in the Web system so it could not be accessed. In spite of these efforts, in four instances a Wave 2 respondent completed both a Web and CATI interview. The data for both interviews were retained on the data file, and the cases are documented in the SCV Codebook.

Another area of concern centered on the potential for technical problems in logging into the survey Website with the unique survey access code. As shown in *Exhibit 5-1*, 48 unsuccessful login attempts were identified by failed password entries on the Web survey homepage. Of these cases, 23 participants were subsequently able to reenter the correct password and complete their survey via Web, including two respondents who contacted RTI for technical support. Another 12 respondents opted to participate via CATI. Of the remaining 13 unsuccessful login attempt cases, 12 could not be completed before the end of data collection in spite of multiple outbound CATI contact attempts, and 1 received a final refusal disposition code. As noted in *Section 5.2.2*, there were 16 calls to the SCV toll-free number requesting technical assistance with the Web login procedures; all 16 callers subsequently completed the Web survey. There were no calls to RTI's IT group requesting a password reset.

There was also interest in understanding the demographic characteristics of the SCV participants who chose to respond via Web. As shown in *Exhibit 5-2*, the Web respondents were generally younger, better educated, and more likely to be employed in the week before the interview than the Wave 2 inbound and outbound CATI respondents.

¹⁶ The gender for six respondents was recoded as part of the data review process, as documented in the SCV Codebook. This involved comparisons across the Wave 1 household roster, Wave 1 interview, and Wave 2 interview data.

Exhibit 5-1. Summary of Wave 2 Web Data Collection Outcomes

Web Survey Status	Number of Cases
Web-eligible cases	3,112*
Total Web respondents	423**
Unsuccessful login attempts:	48
Completed in Web	23
Completed in CATI	12
Final noninterview	13
Technical support requests:	16
Initial password/login support	16
Password resets	0

*All Wave 1 respondents were invited to participate via Web and/or inbound CATI at Wave 2.

**Includes four Wave 2 respondents who completed both a Web and CATI interview.

Exhibit 5-2. Demographic Characteristics of Wave 2 Respondents by Mode

Demographic Characteristic	Survey Mode ¹					
	Web		Inbound CATI ²		Outbound CATI	
	N	% ³	N	%	N	%
Age:						
18-29	65	15.4%	11	6.4%	94	11.0%
30-49	155	36.7%	51	29.8%	237	27.6%
50-69	180	42.7%	87	50.9%	372	43.4%
70+	17	4.0%	21	12.3%	149	17.4%
Missing	5	1.2%	1	0.6%	6	0.7%
Race:						
White	357	84.6%	139	81.3%	686	80.0%
Black or African American	45	10.7%	28	16.4%	126	14.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Asian	9	2.1%	1	0.6%	12	1.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	1	0.6%	2	0.2%
Multiple Races	2	0.5%	2	1.2%	20	2.3%
Missing	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	9	1.0%
Hispanic Origin:						
Hispanic	9	2.1%	8	4.7%	24	2.8%
Non-Hispanic	402	95.3%	161	94.2%	822	95.8%
Missing	11	2.6%	2	1.2%	12	1.4%
Gender:						
Male	190	45.0%	81	47.4%	400	46.6%
Female	230	54.5%	89	52.0%	457	53.3%
Missing	2	0.5%	1	0.6%	1	0.1%

(continued)

Exhibit 5-2. Demographic Characteristics of Wave 2 Respondents by Mode
(continued)

Demographic Characteristic	Survey Mode ¹					
	Web		Inbound CATI ²		Outbound CATI	
	N	% ³	N	%	N	%
Marital Status:						
Married	290	68.7%	118	69.0%	494	57.6%
Widowed	11	2.6%	13	7.6%	910	10.6%
Divorced	32	7.6%	16	9.4%	103	12.0%
Separated	4	0.9%	2	1.2%	9	1.0%
Never Married	83	19.7%	21	12.3%	159	18.5%
Missing	2	0.5%	1	0.6%	2	0.2%
Education:						
Less than High School	5	1.2%	18	10.5%	74	8.6%
High School Diploma/GED	89	21.1%	69	40.4%	300	35.0%
Some College	73	17.3%	18	10.5%	141	16.4%
2-Year Degree	52	12.3%	13	7.6%	98	11.4%
4-Year Degree or Higher	202	47.9%	53	31.0%	241	28.1%
Missing	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Employed Previous Week:						
Employed Last Week	281	66.6%	80	46.8%	424	49.4%
Not Employed Last Week	140	33.2%	91	53.2%	431	50.2%
Missing	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Reported 1 or More Incidents:						
Yes	41	9.7%	14	8.2%	91	10.6%
No	381	90.3%	157	91.8%	767	89.4%

¹ Four Wave 2 respondents completed the survey via both Web and CATI. Classifications are based on the mode of the first completed survey.

² Computer-assisted telephone interview.

³ Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

From a survey operations perspective, we were also interested in understanding how Web respondents accessed the study Website, their level of comfort with computers as compared to Wave 2 CATI participants, and why CATI participants opted not to participate via Web. Information gleaned from questions added to the end of the Wave 2 CATI and Web surveys indicated the following:

- Almost 91% of the 422 Web respondents reported using a computer 3 or more days a week compared to approximately 66% of the 1,029 Wave 2 CATI respondents. Almost 19% of the CATI respondents indicated they never used a computer.
- Approximately 56% of the Web respondents accessed the survey Website by typing or cutting and pasting the survey URL into their Web browser, while the remaining 44% accessed the Website directly using the URL provided in email.
- When asked why they did not participate via Web, 25% of the CATI respondents expressed a preference for the telephone interview, 15% reported they did not have a computer or did not

have Internet access, and 7% reported computer technical problems. About 52% of CATI respondents chose “some other reason” for not participating by Web, while less than 1% expressed concerns about Internet security.

Finally, while an item nonresponse analysis was not planned for the SCV, a review of the Web data was conducted to determine whether the lack of interviewer involvement in the survey administration process led to high rates of missing data in the Screener or CIRs. Of particular interest was whether respondents answered the individual Yes/No cues in the Screener gate questions, and provided incident descriptions and dates that subsequently populated the CIR crime banner to help respondents keep track of each incident being discussed. This review determined there was little, if any, item nonresponse for most Screener and CIR variables. All Web respondents answered the individual Yes/No cues in the Screener; however, the items on forced or unwanted sex (Web Screener question 8a, cues a, b, c) had item nonresponse rates between 0.24 and 0.49%. Similarly, respondents provided crime descriptions, incident dates, and other key information required in the CIRs. As noted in *Exhibit 5-2*, several demographic variables, such as respondent age, race, and gender, had item nonresponse rates of 1.2%, 0.9%, and 0.5%, respectively, while Hispanic origin was missing for 2.6% of the Web respondents. Items on employment status and educational attainment had item nonresponse rates of 0.2% each, while marital status was missing for 0.5%. Overall, the item nonresponse rates for the Web demographic variables were generally in line with those observed in the interviewer-administered inbound and outbound CATI surveys.

5.3 Interview Administration Time

The CATI, CAPI, and Web survey instruments were programmed to capture timing data for the screener, CIRs, and overall survey length. As noted in *Section 3.4*, the instruments for all modes were reduced in length to reduce respondent burden and, for Web, to simplify the self-administration task.

Exhibit 5-3 provides the mean administration times for these interview components by wave and survey mode. Outbound CATI interviews required the least amount of time to administer at Wave 1, averaging 10.80 minutes. In comparison, inbound CATI interviews averaged 12.24 minutes and CAPI interviews averaged 12.02 minutes. At Wave 2, the Web surveys averaged 7.81 minutes to complete, compared to the inbound CATI (11.27 minutes) and outbound CATI (10.85 minutes) interviews.

Exhibit 5-3. SCV Mean Administration Times in Minutes by Wave and Mode

Wave/Mode	Screener	Crime Incident Report	Overall Survey Length
Wave 1			
Inbound CATI	4.16	8.47	12.24
Outbound CATI	3.79	7.59	10.80
CAPI	4.28	7.53	12.02
Wave 2			
Inbound CATI	4.63	7.34	11.27
Outbound CATI	4.41	7.67	10.85
Web	4.04	6.65	7.81

5.4 Nonresponse Follow-up Strategies

Nonresponse at the household level proved to be particularly challenging at Wave 1. In the Call Center, telephone interviewers experienced a large number of refusals, often in the form of break-offs and hangups, and had trouble making productive contacts in spite of numerous calls to preloaded telephone numbers. As noted in *Section 5.2.2*, telephone interviewers were usually unable to determine if the dialed numbers reached a resident of the sampled address because the refusals and break-offs occurred before the address could be verified. Field interviewers were also challenged by doorstep refusals or more passive refusal actions, such as residents not opening the door when the interviewer visited. To combat these problems, a multipronged nonresponse follow-up approach was used in an effort to overcome objections and gain cooperation from reluctant households. This approach included sending tailored nonresponse letters to households and individuals, making follow-up visits and calls, transferring cases so a different interviewer could attempt follow-up, when feasible, and sending a final overnight mailing via Federal Express.

Exhibit 5-4 summarizes the Wave 1 refusal conversion results by condition and incentive treatment. Over the course of Wave 1 data collection, approximately 32% of the 902 Condition 1 cases that refused participation in the SCV were converted into completed interviews. The conversion rates varied by incentive treatment, with 30% of the refusal cases in the \$0 incentive treatment group and 34% of the refusal cases in the \$10 incentive treatment group converted for interviews. The overall conversion rate was slightly lower for Condition 2 cases, with 27% of the 1,189 refusals resulting in completed interviews. This result was most likely due to the large number of initial refusals experienced for those cases originating in the Call Center. Moreover, the experimental design was such that Condition 2 cases spent less time in the field as a result of their initial inbound/outbound CATI contact methodology. There was similar variability by incentive treatment, with a 25% conversion rate for \$0 incentive cases and a 29% conversion rate for \$10 incentive cases. The impact of the final overnight mailing to the most challenging nonresponse cases was also examined. While it is difficult to state whether the overnight mailing itself or the interviewer's subsequent contact, or both, led to the successful conversion, approximately 19% of the Condition 1, and 18% of the Condition 2, cases that received the Federal Express mailing were interviewed in the final weeks of Wave 1 data collection.

Exhibit 5-4. Wave 1 Refusal Conversion Rates

Condition / Incentive	Overall Refusal Conversion Rate
Condition 1, Overall	31.9%
Condition 1, \$0	30.1%
Condition 1, \$10	33.9%
Condition 2, Overall	26.8%
Condition 2, \$0	25.1%
Condition 2, \$10	28.5%

Nonresponse continued to be a significant challenge at Wave 2, in spite of the rapport that the interviewers established during Wave 1 and the contact information collected in the Wave 1 interview to facilitate follow-up in Wave 2. The number of cases in which a Wave 1 respondent verbally refused to participate in the second wave was fairly low (196 of the 3,112 Wave 1 respondents or approximately 6%). Nonresponse follow-up efforts for these cases yielded a 9% refusal conversion rate for Condition 1 cases and a 16% conversion rate for Condition 2 cases.

As noted in *Section 5.2.2*, the more significant problem at Wave 2 was the large number of cases in which contact could not be made with the respondent as a result of unanswered or screened calls, answering machines, or inaccurate contact information provided at Wave 1. These cases were treated as passive or “hidden” refusals, as the Wave 1 participants were unwilling to take the calls or respond to messages left on answering machines or with other household members. Nonresponse follow-up mailings were sent to 693 Wave 1 respondents encouraging their Wave 2 participation before the end of the survey period. Of these, approximately 17% (115) completed the Wave 2 survey. Additionally, email addresses collected at Wave 1 were used to prompt nonresponders, with a maximum of three email messages sent over the course of data collection to encourage participation via CATI or Web. The final nonresponse email contained a reference to the specific study end date in the subject line and text to differentiate it from the previous emails.

Appendix E provides additional information about the nonresponse follow-up strategies used in Waves 1 and 2 of the SCV field test.

5.5 Quality Control Procedures

Quality oversight of the telephone and field data collection operations involved production monitoring through the project control system, data quality monitoring, and interviewer performance monitoring through recorded interviews and telephone verification interviews.

5.5.1 Production Monitoring

SCV field interviewers were equipped with a laptop computer and a high-speed or broadband connection to collect and transmit data. For CAPI interviews, field interviewers worked offline and transmitted the survey data to RTI upon returning home. For inbound and outbound CATI interviews, telephone interviewers accessed the SCV instrument via RTI’s Call Center Case Management System, with survey data saved in real time.

All interviewers documented their progress by entering case disposition codes into the survey control system for every contact attempt with household and individual respondents. The status of each case was tracked through the control system and used to produce daily production and status reports by experimental group. These included monitoring pending and final case dispositions by condition, incentive treatment, survey mode, and respondent type, and tracking response rates and nonresponse

follow-up outcomes. Attention was also given to interviewer efficiency, including interview production within each state and PSU, and production at the household level. In Wave 1, 904 households yielded completed interviews with multiple adults. In 535 (59%) of these households, all of the completed interviews were obtained on the same date, usually during one visit to the household. In the remaining 369 households (41%) with multiple respondents, additional visits to the home were necessary to complete the individual respondent interviews that were obtained.

5.5.2 Data Quality Monitoring

The quality of the collected data was monitored through periodic data frequency reviews for completed Web, CATI and CAPI interviews. Questionnaire items that contained open-ended comments in the CIRs or other specify verbatim fields were also reviewed for completeness and to remove personally identifiable information prior to data delivery. In addition, project staff reviewed and corrected email addresses, names, and addresses prior to sending any written materials to the household members.

5.5.3 Interviewer Performance Monitoring

Field and telephone interviewer performance was monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure all data collection procedures were followed and interviews were collected in a quality manner. For in-person interviews, quality monitoring was done using computer audio recorded interviewing (CARI) techniques. Developed by RTI (Biemer et al., 2000), CARI allows for the unobtrusive recording of the interviewer-respondent dialogue on the laptop computer for predesignated portions of the interview. Respondents are asked for permission to record parts of the interview as part of the informed consent process. If consent is refused, the recording capability is disabled for the interview. For telephone interviews, interviewer performance was assessed through both live (silent) and recorded interview monitoring in RTI's Call Center.

Quality monitoring was conducted using RTI's Quality Evaluation System (QUEST). QUEST is a survey mode independent system and set of protocols for evaluating interviewer performance either real-time (while the interview is being performed) or post-survey administration (through a review of the recorded interview). Both positive and constructive performance feedback is then given to interviewers.

For the field component of the SCV, a subset of the CAPI questions was flagged for recording to minimize the number and size of the audio files transmitted to RTI with the survey and case management data. Questions selected for recording included the Screener, a general employment question, and CIR items on presence of the respondent and other household members during the incident, offender characteristics, and crime series. During Wave 1, 93% of the CAPI interview respondents consented to the use of CARI during the interview. There was no apparent difference in the consent rate for respondents who reported a crime and those who did not. Project staff reviewed recordings for 311 cases, or approximately 10% of the completed field interviews, to assess interviewer performance. Performance dimensions that were evaluated included interview administration techniques, probing, feedback, and

presentation skills, professional behavior, and adherence to interview protocols. Feedback, given to interviewers on a flow basis, focused primarily on these three areas:

- reading the final cue in the Screener gate questions (“Did any incidents of this type happen to you?”) verbatim, even if the respondent interrupted the interviewer or answered Yes/No to each individual cue as it was read;
- collecting and recording only brief descriptions of each incident in the Screener to aid recall and populate the crime banner in the CIR; and
- securing a more private setting for the interview, when possible, to avoid disruptions by small children in the household.

The BJS Project Officer was also given remote access to the QUEST client-monitoring portal during data collection to review a sample of completed interview recordings. In addition, recordings from 30 completed field interviews were delivered to BJS, following removal of any personally identifiable information and approval of RTI’s IRB. CARI files can help researchers understand how specific questions are delivered and how respondents react to them, thereby informing potential modifications to the survey instrument.

As an additional means of field interviewer performance monitoring, telephone verification interviews were conducted for approximately 11% of the CARI refusal cases. These interviews, which took about 3 minutes to complete, were conducted by RTI Call Center personnel to verify the authenticity of the interview, survey mode, and approximate interview administration time, the amount of incentive offered, if any, and whether the interviewer behaved professionally. The respondent’s address was also confirmed.

As noted above, both silent monitoring and recorded monitoring techniques were used for interviewer performance evaluation during the Wave 1 and Wave 2 telephone data collection operations. Approximately 10% of the completed telephone interviews were selected for recorded monitoring by Call Center supervisors, while an additional sample of about 3% of the noninterview cases (e.g., appointment calls, refusals) were monitored live as the calls were taking place. As with the field interviewers, feedback was given to the telephone interviewers on a flow basis, as needed.

6. Sample Weighting Procedures

Virtually all survey data need to be weighted before they can be used to produce reliable estimates of the target population parameters. In addition to reflecting the different selection probabilities at various stages of sampling, weighting also attempts to compensate for practical limitations of surveys, such as differential nonresponse and undercoverage. Moreover, by taking advantage of auxiliary information about the target population, weighting can increase the accuracy of survey estimates. The weighting process for the SCV entailed three major steps. The first step consisted of the computation of design weights to account for unequal probabilities of selection at each stage. In the second step, the design weights were adjusted for nonresponding units, for which a response propensity approach (Folsom, 1991) was used. In the third step, the nonresponse-adjusted weights were poststratified to American Community Survey estimates of the target population to ensure proper coverage.

RTI's *PROC WTADJUST* procedure in SUDAAN (RTI, 2008) was used to adjust the design weights for nonresponse and undercoverage. The procedure implements the Generalized Exponential Model of Folsom and Singh (2000), which provides double protection against the biases from nonresponse and coverage error because its use can be justified with either a quasi-random response (coverage) model or with a response prediction model. This section describes the calculation of the sampling weights for ZIP Codes, households, and for the Wave 1 and Wave 2 interviews.

6.1 ZIP Code Weights

A total of 64 5-digit ZIP Codes from the four-state study area was selected with probabilities proportional to the number of active, complete, and locatable mailing addresses associated with a ZIP Code. (Details of the sample selection procedures are provided in Section 4.) Therefore, the design weight assigned to each sample ZIP i is

$$ZIPWT_i = 1 / \pi_i .$$

where

$$\pi_i = \text{the overall selection probability assigned to ZIP Code } i.$$

The sum of the 64 ZIP Code weights equals 4,438, which is an estimate of the 3,737 ZIP Codes on the SCV sampling frame.

6.2 Address Weights

An initial address weight was assigned to each of the 3,840 sample addresses as follows. Denote the conditional inclusion probability of selecting a sample address j in ZIP i as π_{ij} . Then, the initial address weight is:

$$AddWT_{ij} = ZIPWT_i / \pi_{ij}.$$

The sum of the 3,840 address weights is 16,732,108, which is an estimate of the 16,567,614 addresses on the SCV sampling frame. As described in *Section 4.2*, the use of updated address counts to select the address sample introduced a slight amount of unequal weighting (1.0005) into the sample of addresses.

Adjustments for Subsampling of Addresses Selected for the CATI Portion of the SCV. A subsample of addresses designated for CATI interviewing was selected as part of a cost-reduction strategy (see *Section 4.2*). For the 1,304 Condition 2 addresses that were subject to subsampling, the adjusted address weight for sample address j in ZIP i is:

$$AddWT2_{ij} = AddWT1_{ij} \cdot Subsamp_{ij} / 0.6.$$

where

$Subsamp_{ij} = 1$, if the random number generated for address ij was 0.6 or less; and, 0 otherwise.

For the remaining 2,536 sampled addresses, $Subsamp_{ij} = 1$ and the adjusted address weight is the same as the initial address weight¹⁷. That is:

$$AddWT2_{ij} = AddWT1_{ij}$$

Subsampling reduced the number of sampled addresses from 3,840 to 3,291. The sum of the adjusted address weights is 16,540,828. The adjusted address weights were used to calculate the household response rates described in *Section 7*.

6.3 Household Weights

Non-zero Wave 1 and Wave 2 household weights were assigned to each of the 2,004 eligible Wave 1 respondents and 1,028 Wave 2 respondents, respectively. Note that an eligible household was classified as responding to Wave 1 if a completed questionnaire was obtained from the household respondent. A household was considered eligible for Wave 2 if at least one Wave 1 responding person was eligible for a Wave 2 follow-up, and a household was considered a Wave 2 respondent if at least one Wave 1 respondent also responded to the Wave 2 interview.

6.3.1 Screening Weights

The adjusted address weight was assigned to each of the 3,085 subsampled addresses with known survey eligibility status. To account for addresses with unknown eligibility, the following screening adjustment factor was calculated for each of the four condition/incentive combinations indexed by $h = 1$ to 4.

$$SADJ_h = \sum_{ij \in h} AddWT2_{ij} / (\sum_{ij \in h} AddWT2_{ij} \cdot S_{ij})$$

¹⁷ One address was found to be associated with three housing units in the field. A single housing unit was randomly selected and the address weight was inflated by three.

where

$S_{ij} = 1$, if subsampled address ij was successfully screened; and, 0 otherwise.

Note that a screening was considered successful in CAPI if the address appeared to be occupied even it could not be enumerated because of a refusal or because access was denied. Conversely, a vacant address was considered a successful screen because no eligible persons live there.

The screening adjustment factor was then applied to the initial address weights to form the following screening weights for each ZIP i and address j in group h :

$$ScrnWT_{ij} = AddWT_{2ij} \cdot SADJ_h \cdot S_{ij}$$

Non-zero screening weights were calculated for the 3,085 successfully screened addresses. Of these, 2,728 were eligible and 357 were ineligible. The screening adjustment factors are shown for each of the four condition/incentive combinations in **Exhibit 6-1**.

Exhibit 6-1. Screening Adjustment Factors Applied to the Address Weights

	Subsampled Addresses ¹	Eligibility Status			Screening Adj. Factor ²
		Eligible	Ineligible	Unknown	
Condition 1					
No Incentive	960	829	108	23	1.025
Incentive	960	801	114	45	1.049
Condition 2					
No Incentive	699	538	77	84	1.147
Incentive	672	560	58	54	1.088
Total	3,291	2,728	357	206	

¹ After subsampling of addresses selected for the CATI.

² Ratio of the weighted number of subsampled addresses to the weighted number of addresses with known eligibility status.

6.3.2 Wave 1 Household Weights

The screening weights were adjusted for Wave 1 nonresponse among screened and eligible households as follows. First, the following Wave 1 nonresponse adjustment factor was calculated for each of the four condition/incentive combinations indexed by $h = 1$ to 4.

$$HHR1ADJ_h = \sum_{ij \in h} ScrnWT_{ij} / (\sum_{ij \in h} ScrnWT_{ij} \cdot HHR1_{ij})$$

where

$HHR1_{ij} = 1$, if household ij responded to Wave 1; and, 0 otherwise.

The Wave 1 nonresponse adjustment factor was then applied to the screening weights to form the following Wave 1 household weights for each ZIP i and household j in group h :

$$HH1WT_{ij} = ScrnWT_{ij} \cdot HHR1ADJ_h \cdot HHR1_{ij}$$

Non-zero Wave 1 household weights were calculated for the 2,004 eligible and responding households. The sum of the Wave 1 household weights is 14,685,326.

6.3.3 Wave 2 Household Weights

The Wave 1 household weights were adjusted for Wave 2 nonresponse among responding Wave 1 households as follows. First, the following Wave 2 nonresponse adjustment factor was calculated amongst households eligible for Wave 2 follow-up for each of the four condition/incentive combinations indexed by $h = 1$ to 4.

$$HHR2ADJ_h = \sum_{ij \in h} HH1WT_{ij} / (\sum_{ij \in h} HH1WT_{ij} \cdot HHR2_{ij})$$

where

$$HHR2_{ij} = 1, \text{ if household } ij \text{ responded to Wave 2; and, } 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

The Wave 2 nonresponse adjustment factor was then applied to the Wave 1 household weights to form the following Wave 2 household weights for each ZIP i and household j in group h :

$$HH2WT_{ij} = HH1WT_{ij} \cdot HHR2ADJ_h \cdot HHR2_{ij}$$

Non-zero Wave 2 household weights were calculated for the 1,028 eligible and responding households. The sum of the Wave 2 household weights is 14,581,405. The nonresponse adjustment factors applied to the Wave 1 and Wave 2 household weights are shown in **Exhibit 6-2**.

Exhibit 6-2. Household Nonresponse Adjustment Factors by Wave

	# Eligible Households		# Responding Households		Nonresponse Adjustment Factors ¹	
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2
Condition 1						
No Incentive	829	610	615	292	1.349	2.089
Incentive	801	597	598	335	1.338	1.785
Condition 2						
No Incentive	538	363	369	170	1.495	2.163
Incentive	560	420	422	231	1.368	1.836
Total	2,728	1,990	2,004	1,028		

¹ Ratio of the weighted number of eligible households to the weighted number of responding households.

6.4 Personal Interview Weights

Non-zero Wave 1 and Wave 2 personal interview weights were assigned to each of the 3,112 Wave 1 respondents and 1,451 Wave 2 respondents, respectively. A two-step process was used to calculate the weights. First, the weights were poststratified to demographic control totals based on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS, 2011). Then, the poststratified weights were serially adjusted for Wave 1 and Wave 2 nonresponse within each of the four incentive/condition combinations.

6.4.1 Poststratification to 2011 ACS Estimates

All eligible persons 18 years and older in responding Wave 1 households were selected for the personal interview. Therefore, the final Wave 1 household weight served as the initial Wave 1 person weight for each eligible person k^{18} in a Wave 1 responding household ij . That is,

$$PERinitWT_{ijk} = HHIWT_{ij}.$$

The initial Wave 1 person weights sum to 27,747,211, which is an estimate of the total number of adults in the four-state survey population. Because these estimates are subject to sampling error and noncoverage, *PROC WTADJUST*¹⁹ was used to calculate the following poststratified weight for each person ijk in poststratum p defined by age, race, Hispanicity, and gender²⁰.

$$PERPSWT_{ijk\epsilon p} = ACS_p \cdot PERinitWT_{ijk\epsilon p} / \sum_{ijk\epsilon p} PERinitWT_{ijk}$$

where

$$ACS_p = \text{the number of adults in poststratum } p \text{ based on the 2011 ACS.}$$

Non-zero poststratified person weights were assigned to the 3,784 persons who were eligible for the Wave 1 personal interview based on age and residency. The poststratified person weights sum to 32,445,321. The ACS control totals and poststratification adjustment factors are shown in **Exhibit 6-3**.

¹⁸ For persons who should not have been included on the household roster (e.g. persons under 18, persons for which the sampled address was not their primary residence), *PERinitWT* was set equal to 0.

¹⁹ See Section 15.3 of the SUDAAN manual (RTI, 2008) for the equations related to the weight adjustment model used in *PROC WTADJUST*.

²⁰ Among the 3,784 persons selected for the personal interview, 94 were missing at least one of the four demographic variables needed for poststratification (46 respondents, 42 nonrespondents, and 6 ineligible based on language or because they were physically unable). For 50 persons, race, Hispanic, and age category were logically imputed based on the values of other persons in the household. For the remaining 44 persons, the mode value among respondents for race, Hispanic, and age category (i.e., White, Non-Hispanic, age 50-69) was imputed. Sex was randomly assigned to the 11 nonrespondents with missing sex.

Exhibit 6-3. Poststratification Adjustment Factors

	Household Population ¹	Sample Estimate ²	Mean Adjustment Factor
Race			
White	25,652,322	21,673,284	1.1836
Black	4,744,780	4,604,084	1.0306
Other	2,048,219	1,469,843	1.3935
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	1,656,098	1,366,977	1.2115
Non-Hispanic	30,789,223	26,380,234	1.1671
Gender			
Male	15,620,776	13,459,407	1.1606
Female	16,824,545	14,287,804	1.1775
Age			
18-29	6,841,645	5,270,851	1.2980
30-49	11,142,872	9,596,018	1.1612
50-69	10,340,216	9,835,190	1.0513
70+	4,120,588	3,045,152	1.3532
Total	32,445,321	27,747,211	1.1693

¹ 2011 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

² Sum of the initial person weights (PERinitWT) assigned to all rostered persons.

6.4.2 Wave 1 Personal Interview Weights

The poststratified person weights were adjusted for Wave 1 nonresponse among responding Wave 1 households as follows. First, the following Wave 1 nonresponse adjustment factor was calculated amongst respondents eligible for the SCV interview for each of the four condition/incentive combinations indexed by $h = 1$ to 4.

$$PERNRIADJ_h = \sum_{ijk \in h} PERPSWT_{ijk} / (\sum_{ijk \in h} PERPSWT_{ijk} \cdot PERRI_{ijk})$$

where

$$PERRI_{ijk} = 1, \text{ if person } ijk \text{ responded to Wave 1; and, } 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

The Wave 1 nonresponse adjustment factor was then applied to the Wave 1 poststratified weights to form the following Wave 1 nonresponse adjusted person weights for each person ijk in group h :

$$PERIWT_{ijk} = PERPSWT_{ijk} \cdot PERNRIADJ_h \cdot PERRI_{ijk}$$

Non-zero nonresponse adjusted Wave 1 person weights were calculated for the 3,112 eligible and responding persons who provided a Wave 1 personal interview. The nonresponse adjusted person weights sum to 31,642,397.

6.4.3 Wave 2 Personal Interview Weights

The Wave 1 person weights were adjusted for Wave 2 nonresponse among Wave 1 respondents as follows. First, the following Wave 2 nonresponse adjustment factor was calculated amongst Wave 1 respondents eligible for Wave 2²¹ for each of the four condition/incentive combinations indexed by $h = 1$ to 4.

$$PERNR2ADJ_h = \sum_{ijk \in h} PER1WT_{ijk} / (\sum_{ijk \in h} PER1WT_{ijk} \cdot PERR2_{ijk})$$

where

$$PERR2_{ijk} = 1, \text{ if person } ijk \text{ responded to Wave 2; and, } 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

The Wave 2 nonresponse adjustment factor was then applied to the Wave 1 household weights to form the following Wave 1 nonresponse adjusted person weights for each person ijk in group h :

$$PER2WT_{ijk} = PER1WT_{ijk} \cdot PERNR2ADJ_h \cdot PERR2_{ijk}$$

Non-zero nonresponse adjusted Wave 2 person weights were calculated for the 1,451 eligible and responding persons who provided a Wave 2 personal interview. The sum of the Wave 2 person weights is 30,970,761. The nonresponse adjustment factors applied to the Wave 1 and Wave 2 person weights are shown in **Exhibit 6-4**.

²¹ Sixty-four Wave 1 respondents were ineligible for Wave 2 because they were incarcerated, moved out of the interviewing area, were deceased, or were unable to complete the Wave 2 interview in CATI because of a language barrier or because they were physically or mentally unable.

Exhibit 6-4. Nonresponse Adjustment Factors for the Personal Interviews by Wave

	# Eligible Persons		# Responding Persons		Nonresponse Adjustment Factors ¹	
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 1	Wave 2
Condition 1						
No Incentive	1,113	930	954	404	1.169	2.324
Incentive	1,132	984	999	499	1.135	1.992
Condition 2						
No Incentive	642	479	496	218	1.301	2.241
Incentive	809	655	663	330	1.218	2.043
Total	3,696	3,048	3,112	1,451		

¹ Ratio of the weighted number of eligible persons to the weighted number of responding persons.

6.5 Design Consistent Estimation

Sampling weights inversely reflect the selection probabilities and differential response rates of sample members. Using sample weights and taking into account the sample design are especially important with complex sample designs like the SCV. In addition, the weights help to reduce the nonresponse bias that may result from the differential response rates among households and persons selected for the study.

Although weighted estimation reduces bias in the sample estimates, the inequalities in the sampling weights typically inflate the variances of sample estimates above what would be obtained from a simple random sample of the same size. *Design effects* (Kish, 1965) are used to measure the amount of variance inflation that is associated with a disproportionately allocated sample. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the design-consistent variance of a parameter estimate to the variance based on a simple random sample of the same size. In a multi-stage sampling design like the one used for the SCV, design effects attributable to clustering and stratification also will affect sampling variances.

Not accounting for the sample design when calculating estimates will result in confidence intervals that are too narrow and false findings of significance. For these reasons, it is recommended that the analysis of the SCV interview data be done with statistical software that accounts both for the sample weights and for the way the sample was selected. To facilitate the use of design-consistent estimation, the interview data files include the household and person weights for both the Wave 1 and Wave 2 surveys, as well as a variable indicating the PSUs.

7. Research Findings

7.1 Statistical Power

As described in the OMB memo developed for the SCV (RTI, 2011), an initial sample of 960 addresses from each of the four condition/incentive combinations was proposed to detect differences in household and individual response rates between each of the four condition/incentive combinations with acceptable statistical power. Early in Wave 1 data collection, however, the response rate to the telephone portion of the SCV was about 20% compared to the assumed rate of about 40%. Left unchanged, approximately 1,000 telephone nonrespondents would have needed to be activated for field follow-up instead of 750 as originally budgeted.

To control data collection costs, 60% of Wave 1 telephone nonrespondents were randomly selected for field follow-up. A 60% subsampling rate induced an unequal weighting effect that increased the detectable differences by 2.6 percentage points more than predicted in the OMB memo. Subsampling also reduced the effective number of Condition 2 Wave 1 personal interviews. Because of higher than expected personal interview rates, however, the Wave 2 detectable differences are approximately the same as predicted in the OMB memo.

Except for the Wave 1 household response rate, the sampling variances associated with the response rates are the product of two sample estimates. For example, the Wave 1 interview response rate is the product of the Wave 1 household response rate and the conditional interview response rate among responding households. Equation (2) from Goodman (1960) was used to generate conservative estimates of the sampling variances associated with the Wave 1 interview response rates as well as the Wave 2 household and interview response rates. The variance estimates are conservative because they assume the components of the product are independent.

The minimum household and individual response rates differences shown in *Exhibit 7-1* are based on the final SCV analysis file and assume 80% statistical power at the 0.05 one-tail level of significance. The one-tailed tests assume that Condition 1, which is based on CAPI, will result in higher response rates than Condition 2, which is primarily based on CATI. Also, power calculations assume that households and persons who are offered incentives will respond at higher rates than those who are not.

This section answers the following six research questions that were posed in the OMB memo.

1. How does the alternative mixed-mode design compare to the current design in terms of response rate and cost?
2. Does initial rapport between interviewer and respondent carry over into subsequent self-administered interviews?
3. What portion of the household respondents will respond to an initial interview by inbound CATI, and what cost savings might be realized?
4. How will key survey estimates change (if at all) if different mode mixes and incentives are used?

5. How does the use of incentives affect interview cost or response rates within alternative modes of administration?
6. Are incentives effective in boosting response rates and maintaining rapport in subsequent waves?

Exhibit 7-1. Minimum Detectable Household and Individual Response Rate Differences

Comparison ¹	Wave 1 Response Rate		Wave 2 Response Rate ²	
	Household	Individual	Household	Individual
Without Incentive				
Condition 1 vs. Condition 2	6.7%	7.7%	6.7%	5.7%
With Incentive				
Condition 1 vs. Condition 2	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	6.4%
Condition 1				
With Incentive vs. Without	5.7%	7.4%	6.9%	5.9%
Condition 2				
With Incentive vs. Without	7.2%	7.7%	7.2%	6.2%

¹ Differences in response rates will be detected with 80% power at the 0.05 (one-tail) level of significance. Specifically, Condition 1 response rates are assumed to be higher than Condition 2, and With Incentive response rates are assumed to be higher than response rates without an incentive.

² The Wave 2 response rates account for nonresponse in Wave 1.

7.2 Comparison of SCV Mixed-Mode Design to the Current NCVS Design (Research Question 1)

7.2.1 Wave 1 Response Rate Comparisons

The Wave 1 household response rates for each of the four subgroups of interest (i.e., treatment/control crossed with incentive/no incentive) are shown in *Exhibit 7-2*. Although no significant difference was evident between Conditions 1 and 2 among households that were offered an incentive, the Condition 1 household response rate was significantly higher (13.6 percentage points) than Condition 2 among households that were not offered an incentive. Although the incentive had little effect on households assigned to Condition 1, households assigned to Condition 2 responded at a significantly higher rate (8.3 percentage points) when offered an incentive.

The Wave 1 individual interview response rates for each of the four subgroups of interest (i.e., treatment/control crossed with incentive/no incentive) are shown in *Exhibit 7-3*. As was the case with the household response rates, the effect of the incentive was significant among sampled individuals assigned to Condition 2 but not to Condition 1. In addition, Condition 1 individuals responded at significantly higher rates than those assigned to Condition 2 regardless of whether an incentive was offered.

Exhibit 7-2. Wave 1 Household Response Rates¹ by Type of Condition and Incentive Status

Condition	Incentive				Difference ⁴	
	None		\$10		RR	SE
	RR	SE	RR	SE		
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ²)	72.4%	2.1%	71.3%	2.2%	1.1%	2.3%
2 (Initial contact: CATI ³)	58.7%	2.5%	67.1%	2.2%	-8.4%**	2.9%
Difference ⁴	13.6%***	2.7%	4.2%	2.9%		

¹ Calculated as weighted number of household interviews divided by weighted number of eligible households.

² Computer-assisted personal interview.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview. Includes inbound and outbound CATI interviews.

⁴ Significance levels: * = 0.05, ** = 0.01, *** = 0.001

RR = response rate, SE = standard error.

Exhibit 7-3. Wave 1 Individual Interview Response Rates¹ by Type of Condition and Incentive Status

Condition	Incentive				Difference ⁴	
	None		\$10		RR	SE
	RR	SE	RR	SE		
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ²)	62.0%	2.1%	62.9%	2.2%	-0.9%	3.0%
2 (Initial contact: CATI ³)	45.3%	2.2%	55.1%	2.1%	-9.8%***	3.1%
Difference ⁴	16.7%***	3.1%	7.8%**	3.0%		

¹ Product of the weighted household response rate and the proportion of eligible household members who provided an interview.

² Computer-assisted personal interview.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview. Includes inbound and outbound CATI interviews.

⁴ Significance levels: * = 0.05, ** = 0.01, *** = 0.001

RR = response rate, SE = standard error.

7.2.2 Comparing the Wave 1 Cost of Implementing Condition 1 to that of Condition 2

An analysis of the Wave 1 cost and level-of-effort data was also conducted to compare the costs of interviewing households in the four treatment groups. First, the variable costs for the Wave 1 field and telephone data collection efforts were calculated for Conditions 1 and 2. Included in these estimates were the following:

- Telephone (CATI) cases: Telephone interviewer and supervisor labor; incentives for completed interviews (if in incentive treatment group); and labor and postage associated with incentive mailings for completed telephone interviews.

- Field (CAPI) cases: Field interviewer and supervisor labor; field mileage and other miscellaneous expenses (e.g., parking, tolls); incentives for completed interviews (if in incentive treatment group).

All telephone and field staff training costs, including interviewer labor and per diem, were excluded from the estimates, as were RTI professional staff labor associated with data collection preparation and management activities.

Next, level-of-effort data, specifically CAPI and CATI contact attempts, were gleaned from the Wave 1 contact histories for each case, including respondents and nonrespondents. An estimated “cost per CAPI contact attempt” and “cost per CATI contact attempt” was then derived within each Condition by taking the calculated variable costs for each mode and dividing them by the total number of contact attempts in that mode.²² These “cost per contact attempt” estimates were then used to arrive at an estimated cost per complete in each of the four treatment groups shown in *Exhibit 7-4*. Condition 1, \$0 incentive was treated as the reference group because it most closely mirrors the current NCVS design. When compared to the reference group, interviews in the Condition 1, \$10 incentive group cost an average of 7% less than their \$0 incentive counterparts. In other words, for every \$1.00 in variable costs incurred in the reference group, Condition 1, \$10 interviews incurred an average of 7 cents less, or \$0.93. Condition 2 interviews were considerably cheaper; Condition 2, \$0 and \$10 incentive cases cost on average 10% and 34% less, respectively, than those in the reference group. This difference is attributable to the greater volume of telephone contacts, traditionally a less expensive survey mode, and the reduced time these cases spent in the field given their initial survey modes of inbound and outbound CATI. Although Condition 2 costs were lower, the Condition 2 response rate was also significantly lower (see *Exhibits 7-2* and *7-3*). Thus, while Condition 2 may seem to offer promising cost savings for the NCVS, any realized savings may be outweighed by a decrease in the response rate.

Exhibit 7-4. Relative Wave 1 Cost per Complete Comparisons by Condition and Incentive Status¹

Condition	Incentive	
	None	\$10
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ²)	1.00	0.93
2 (Initial contact: CATI ³)	0.90	0.66

¹ Condition 1, no incentive was chosen as the reference group because it most closely resembles the current NCVS design.

² Computer-assisted personal interview.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview.

²² It could be argued that the initial contact with a household may have required more effort, and thus cost, particularly in the field, where the interviewer may have had to spend more time locating the sampled address initially. Conversely, subsequent contact attempts may have required less effort once the interviewer made successful contact with the household. Because the cost per contact attempt within a given mode (CATI and CAPI) was based on level-of-effort data for both interview and noninterview cases, and given the relatively short average length of the SCV interview, a set cost per CATI contact attempt and cost per CAPI contact attempt was assumed for purposes of these analyses.

Interestingly, completed interview cases in both the Condition 1 and 2 incentive treatment groups were less expensive than their \$0 incentive counterparts within the same Condition. Specifically, cost savings of 7% and 26% were estimated for Condition 1 and Condition 2 incentive cases, respectively, when compared to \$0 incentive cases within the same Condition. This finding suggests the incentives essentially paid for themselves through reduced interviewer labor and other variable costs, while yielding an overall cost savings. This finding is further demonstrated by comparing the contact attempt data for Condition 1 completed field interviews in the \$0 and \$10 incentive treatment groups. Interviews completed in the \$0 incentive treatment group averaged 4 contact attempts while those in the \$10 incentive treatment group averaged 3.5, a difference of approximately 12%.

The SCV findings regarding the use of incentives are consistent with those of prior research efforts. For example, incentive experiments on studies such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) and the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG, National Center for Health Statistics) Cycle 5 Pretest have demonstrated that the additional incentive costs are more than offset by savings in interviewer labor and reduced travel costs (see Kennet et al., 2005; Duffer et al, 1994).

7.2.3 Comparing the Cost of Interviewing a Subsample of NCVS Respondents to that of All Respondents in Multi-person Households

This analysis stems from earlier SCV work that simulated the design effects associated with selecting a subsample of household members for the 2008 NCVS (Iannacchione & Shook-Sa, 2013). The Wave 1 cost per contact attempt estimate derived for Condition 1 was applied to the contact attempt data for Condition 1 households with one adult household member and those with two or more. The results of this analysis are shown in *Exhibit 7-5*: no substantive differences in average variables costs between \$0 and \$10 incentive cases were found for Condition 1 single-adult households. For households with two or more adults, however, the average variable cost per interview was 5% and 7% less, respectively, in the \$0 and \$10 incentive groups. This difference likely occurred because interviewers were able to administer multiple interviews during a single visit to the household. Interestingly, the cost of interviewing the first adult in a multi-adult household was about the same as the cost of interviewing the adult in a single-adult household. Lead materials expressing the study’s desire to interview all adults in the household did not seem to impact the cost required to secure the first interview in the household.

Exhibit 7-5. Relative Cost Comparisons by Number of Adults and Incentive Status¹

Number of Adults per Household	Incentive	
	None	\$10
One	1.00	0.99
Two or More	0.95	0.93

¹ Standardized cost to complete for Condition 1 households.

These cost estimates were used to compare the cost of interviewing all initial respondents to the 2011 NCVS to a subsample of either one or two respondents for the same cost. The cost comparisons assume that the relative size distribution of NCVS households would be preserved with subsampling. As *Exhibit 7-6* shows, interviewing either one or two randomly selected persons from each multi-person household nearly preserves the nominal sample size of the current NCVS sample. Although subsampling eligible persons within NCVS households may be efficient from a cost standpoint, the results of the aforementioned simulation study indicate that subsampling is likely to significantly increase the design effects associated with estimated victimization rates.²³

Exhibit 7-6. Nominal and Effective Number of Sampled NCVS Respondents Assuming Same Cost as Interviewing all Household Members¹

	Number of Respondents per Household		
	All ²	Two	One
Number of Households	11,447	13,226	20,897
Nominal Number of Respondents	21,200	21,062	20,897
Design Effect ³	1.38	1.52	1.78
Effective Number of Respondents ⁴	15,362	13,857	11,740

¹ Based on the standardized cost to complete for Condition 1 households without an incentive.

² Number of initial interviews for the 2011 NCVS.

³ Estimated design effects found in Iannacchione & Shook-Sa (2013).

⁴ Effective sample is the nominal sample size divided by the design effect.

By design, the SCV interviewed only adults aged 18 or older. By contrast, the NCVS interviews all household members aged 12 and older. As a result, this analysis naively assumes the cost associated with interviewing a youth in a household is approximately the same as the cost of interviewing an adult.

7.3 Impact of Initial Rapport on Subsequent Self-Administered Modes (Research Question 2)

When considering less costly modes of data collection for subsequent waves, one must know what mode of initial contact will yield high participation rates in a longitudinal design. The SCV research design enabled an evaluation of the combination of modes that would produce high response rates not only in Wave 1, but would also help build rapport with respondents to ensure participation in Wave 2, when respondent action is required. This hypothesis was tested by comparing the Wave 2 household and individual interview rates for each of the four subgroups.

As *Exhibit 7-7* shows, the Wave 2 response rates of households assigned to Condition 1 and those assigned to Condition 2 were not significantly different when an incentive was offered. Within each Condition, the use of incentives also significantly improved the Wave 2 household response rates.

²³ Increased design effects would either cause increased costs associated with sampling more HHs to maintain the current precision of NCVS estimates, or a loss in precision of the estimates.

Exhibit 7-7. Wave 2 Household Response Rates¹ by Type of Condition and Incentive Status

Condition	Incentive				Difference ⁴	
	None		\$10		RR	SE
	RR	SE	RR	SE		
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ²)	34.7%	1.8%	39.9%	2.1%	-5.3%*	2.8%
2 (Initial contact: CATI ³)	27.2%	2.0%	36.6%	2.1%	-9.4%***	2.9%
Difference ⁴	7.5%**	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%		

¹ Product of the Wave 1 household response rate times the proportion of eligible Wave 2 households that provided at least one interview.

² Computer-assisted personal interview.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview. Includes inbound and outbound CATI interviews.

⁴ Significance levels: * = 0.05, ** = 0.01, *** = 0.001

RR = response rate, SE = standard error.

The Wave 2 individual interview response rates for each of the four subgroups of interest are shown in *Exhibit 7-8*. At the individual level, the effect of the use of incentives on Wave 2 response rates was not as apparent as at the household level. Although incentives did significantly increase individual response rates within conditions, the Condition 2 response rate was significantly lower than the Condition 1 rate with or without the use of incentives.

Exhibit 7-8. Wave 2 Individual Interview Response Rates¹ by Type of Condition and Incentive Status

Condition	Incentive				Difference ⁴	
	None		\$10		RR	SE
	RR	SE	RR	SE		
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ²)	26.7%	1.6%	31.6%	1.8%	-4.9%*	2.4%
2 (Initial contact: CATI ³)	20.2%	1.7%	27.0%	1.9%	-6.8%**	2.5%
Difference ⁴	6.5%**	2.3%	4.6%*	2.6%		

¹ Product of the Wave 1 Individual Interview response rate times the proportion of eligible Wave 2 persons that provided an interview.

² Computer-assisted personal interview.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview. Includes inbound and outbound CATI interviews.

⁴ Significance levels: * = 0.05, ** = 0.01, *** = 0.001

RR = response rate, SE = standard error.

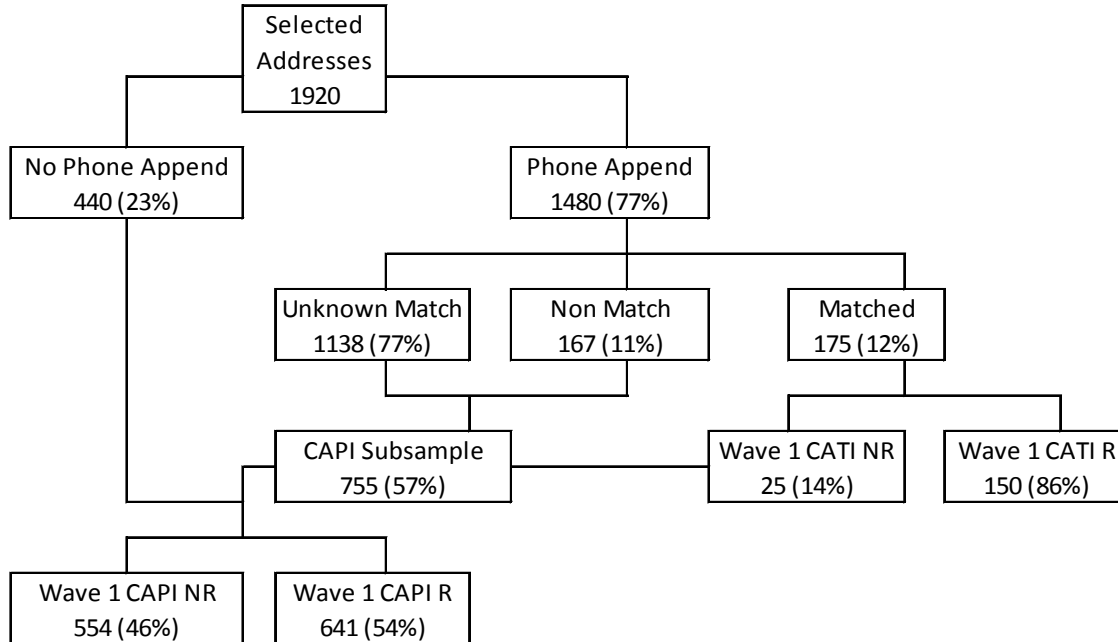
7.4 Response Rates and Potential Cost Savings from Initial Inbound and Outbound CATI Interviews with Household Respondents (Research Question 3)

As described in *Section 4.3*, at least one telephone number (cell and/or landline) was appended to 77% of the 1,920 addresses selected for Condition 2.²⁴ As the flowchart in *Exhibit 7-9* shows, only 23% of the telephone appends could be verified to either match or not match to a sampled address. The

²⁴ Details of the telephone appending activity are provided in *Section 4*.

remaining 77% could not be verified primarily because the person contacted at the number refused participation before the address could be verified. To control costs, the larger-than-expected number of CATI nonrespondents were subject to subsampling for the CAPI phase of interviewing.

Exhibit 7-9. Final Wave 1 Disposition of Condition 2 Addresses



The inbound call rate at Wave 1 was low, with only 45 telephone interviews completed. This suggests inbound CATI is not a viable option at Wave 1, before rapport with the household has been established through interviewer visits or calls.

Exhibit 7-10 shows the final Wave 2 disposition of personal interviews by mode and incentive. The main findings are summarized as follows.

- **Inbound CATI:** Except for respondents in the Condition 2, no-incentive group, approximately 12% of Wave 2 respondents elected to respond via inbound CATI.
- **Outbound CATI:** Respondents in the Condition 2, no-incentive group, required more outbound CATI than persons in the other three groups.
- **Web:** Between 25% and 30% of Wave 2 respondents elected to respond via the Web.

Exhibit 7-10. Final Disposition of Wave 2 Personal Interviews by Mode and Incentive

	Condition 1				Condition 2			
	No Incentive		Incentive		No Incentive		Incentive	
Persons Eligible for Wave 2 ¹	930		984		479		663	
Wave 2 Personal Interviews: ²	404	43.4%	499	50.7%	218	45.5%	330	49.8%
Inbound CATI	52	12.9%	62	12.4%	16	7.3%	41	12.4%
Outbound CATI	239	59.2%	284	56.9%	147	67.4%	188	57.0%
Web	113	28.0%	153	30.7%	55	25.2%	101	30.6%

¹ Sixty-four Wave 1 respondents were ineligible for Wave 2, including 1 who was incarcerated, 32 who moved out of the survey area, 13 who were deceased, 4 who were unable to complete the Wave 2 interview in CATI due to a language barrier, and 14 who were physically or mentally unable to participate. Of the 18 Wave 1 respondents who were unable to participate due to a language barrier or physical or mental impairment, 14 were Condition 1 and 4 were Condition 2 cases. It is likely that these Wave 1 Condition 1 respondents found it more challenging to complete the interview by phone rather than in-person. Also, because there were six months between data collection waves, it is possible that impairments arose during this time that prevented respondents from completing the Wave 2 interviews.

² Four Wave 2 respondents completed the interview in both Web and CATI. Classifications are based on the mode for the first completed survey.

In addition to examining the proportion and characteristics of sample members who contacted RTI to participate by telephone, a comparison of the level-of-effort associated with inbound and outbound CATI interviews was also made to estimate the cost savings that could be achieved by offering an inbound CATI option. For this analysis, Wave 2 cost and level-of-effort data were used because of the low Wave 1 inbound CATI yield. Among CATI interviews in the \$0 incentive group, outbound CATI interviews cost an average of 4.8 times more than inbound CATI interviews. Similarly, outbound CATI interviews in the \$10 incentive treatment group cost an average of 2.3 times more than their inbound CATI counterparts.

Unlike the Wave 1 CAPI interviews, the incentives did not pay for themselves through an overall reduction in interview costs between the \$0 and \$10 incentive treatment groups within mode (that is, within inbound and outbound CATI), although the average variable costs for outbound CATI interviews in the \$10 incentive group were only 10% higher than for the nonincentive group. Thus, the incentives come close to paying for themselves when offered in an outbound CATI environment, but not when sample members call in to participate via inbound CATI.

7.5 Impact of Mode and Incentives on Key Estimates (Research Question 4)

As *Exhibits 7-11* and *7-12* show, neither the mode of data collection nor the offering of an incentive significantly impacted the percentage of persons reporting one or more incidents in Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Exhibit 7-11. Wave 1 Reported Incident Rates by Condition and Incentive Status

Condition	Incentive				Difference	
	None		\$10		% Reporting Incident(s)	SE
	% Reporting Incident(s)	SE	% Reporting Incident(s)	SE		
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ¹)	14.4	1.2	14.3	1.7	0.1	1.8
2 (Initial contact: CATI ²)	13.1	2.0	16.8	1.9	-3.8	2.7
Difference	1.3	2.2	-2.6	2.4		

¹ Computer-assisted personal interview.

² Computer-assisted telephone interview.

Exhibit 7-12. Wave 2 Reported Incident Rates by Condition and Incentive Status

Condition	Incentive				Difference	
	None		\$10		% Reporting Incident(s)	SE
	% Reporting Incident(s)	SE	% Reporting Incident(s)	SE		
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ¹)	9.1	1.7	9.2	1.4	-0.1	2.4
2 (Initial contact: CATI ²)	9.6	2.0	11.1	2.0	-1.5	2.7
Difference	-0.4	2.4	-1.9	2.4		

¹ Computer-assisted personal interview.

² Computer-assisted telephone interview.

In addition, the percentage of Wave 1 respondents who reported one or more incidents by CAPI was compared to the percentage reported by CATI. Similarly, the percentage of Wave 2 respondents who reported one or more incidents by CATI was compared to the percentage reported via the Web. As *Exhibit 7-13* shows, no significant mode differences were found for either Wave 1 or Wave 2.

Exhibit 7-13. Reported Incident Rates by Mode

	Wave 1		Wave 2	
	% Reporting Incident(s)	SE	% Reporting Incident(s)	SE
CAPI ¹	14.8	1.0	n/a	n/a
CATI ²	13.3	2.5	9.9	1.2
Web	n/a	n/a	9.4	1.2

¹ Computer-assisted personal interview.

² Computer-assisted telephone interview. Includes inbound and outbound CATI respondents.

An evaluation was also conducted to see if more sensitive crimes were reported in the self-administered Web mode. If respondents were more comfortable reporting sensitive items in a self-administered setting, they could elect to complete their Wave 2 interview online rather than via CATI. A

linear regression analysis found that the only significant predictor of reporting sensitive crimes²⁵ at Wave 2 was age, with younger persons reporting sensitive crimes at higher rates than older persons. Wave 2 mode as well as condition, incentive, and other respondent demographic characteristics were not significant predictors of reporting sensitive crimes.

However, the relatively small number of reported incidents did not allow for calculation of key NCVS estimates (victimization rates), so mode effects could not be evaluated for victimization rates. A comparison of Wave 2 respondent demographic characteristics was also conducted to identify any differences between CATI and Web respondents. Persons who elected to complete the interview online tended to be younger, have a higher educational attainment, and a higher rate of employment (as discussed in *Section 5.2.3*).

7.6 Impact of Incentives on Interview Costs and Response Rates within Alternative Modes of Administration (Research Question 5)

As described in *Sections 7.2, 7.3, and 7.7*, the \$10 incentive did not have a significant effect on Condition 1 household or individual interview response rates at Wave 1, but it did increase both the household and individual interview response rates for Condition 2. At Wave 1, the cost per completed interview was lower for the incentive group than the no-incentive group for both conditions, indicating that the incentives effectively paid for themselves. At Wave 2, households and persons offered an incentive had significantly higher response rates for both conditions, but the cost per completed interview was higher for the incentive groups than the no-incentive groups. That is, the incentives did not pay for themselves at Wave 2, but they were effective in boosting response rates.

Additionally, an evaluation of the ability to obtain more complete household rosters as a result of the possible incentive to all adult family members is particularly important if gatekeepers, the individuals who provide the interviewer with an enumeration of the household, are less likely to omit members of the household when an incentive will be provided for each completed interview. Conducting part of the household enumeration by an alternative mode can also lead to greater cost efficiency by minimizing the number of in-person contact attempts, especially if the majority of the individual interviews are conducted in the first interview together with the initial enumeration. However, to maintain data quality the alternative mode must yield accurate enumerations that are consistent with what is obtained via the current in-person enumerations. *Exhibit 7-14* shows the mean number of reported household members by condition and incentive status. Although condition and incentive status do not significantly affect the reported number of adults, the mean number of children reported in Condition 2 is significantly less than reported in Condition 1 unless an incentive is offered.

²⁵ Sensitive crimes were those where respondents reported being attacked or threatened (with or without a weapon), having forced/unwanted sex, or being injured during the crime incident.

Exhibit 7-14. Mean Number of Reported Household Members by Mode and Incentive Status

Mode	Incentive				Difference ⁴	
	None		\$10		Mean	SE
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE		
12 to 17 years old ¹						
CAPI ²	0.26	0.03	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.03
CATI ³	0.10	0.05	0.20	0.08	-0.10	0.10
Difference ⁴	0.16**	0.05	0.03	0.08		
18 or older ⁵						
CAPI ²	1.91	0.04	2.02	0.04	-0.10	0.05
CATI ³	2.09	0.13	2.16	0.10	-0.07	0.17
Difference ⁴	-0.17	0.14	-0.14	0.11		

¹ Excludes 14 households where the household respondent did not report the number of 12 to 17-year-olds.

² Computer-assisted personal interview among Condition 1 respondents.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview among Condition 2 respondents.

⁴ Significance levels: * = 0.05, ** = 0.01, *** = 0.001

⁵ Excludes eight households where the household respondent did not report the number of persons 18 or older.

7.7 Effectiveness of Incentives in Boosting Response Rates and Reducing Costs in Subsequent Waves (Research Question 6)

7.7.1 Effect of Incentives on Wave 2 Data Collection Costs

The Wave 2 cost and level-of-effort data were analyzed using a methodology similar to that described in *Section 7.2* for Wave 1. As shown in *Exhibit 7-15*, the relative cost per completed interview was higher, 14% and 5% respectively, in the incentive groups for both Conditions 1 and 2. This suggests that, unlike in Wave 1, the cost of the incentives themselves were not offset by reductions in interviewer labor. Conversely, the relative cost per complete was 24% lower for Condition 2 cases in the \$0 incentive treatment group; however, the interview yield was also lower.

Exhibit 7-15. Relative Wave 2 Cost per Complete Comparisons by Condition and Incentive Status¹

Condition	Incentive	
	None	\$10
1 (Initial contact: CAPI ²)	1.00	1.14
2 (Initial contact: CATI ³)	0.76	1.05

¹ Condition 1, no incentive was chosen as the reference group because it most closely resembles the current NCVS design.

² Computer-assisted personal interview.

³ Computer-assisted telephone interview.

7.7.2 Effect of Incentives on Wave 2 Response Rates

The observed Wave 2 conditional response rate among Wave 1 respondents who were offered a \$10 incentive was 5.8 percentage points higher than those who were not offered an incentive. In addition to the use of incentives, a logistic regression model found several other significant factors related to response propensity, including age, whether the sample member was the Wave 1 household respondent, and the interaction of race with the reporting of one or more incidents in Wave 1. Predictive margins (Korn & Graubard, 1997) were used to estimate the overall effect of incentives on SCV Wave 2 after adjusting for these other factors. The predictive margins shown in *Exhibit 7-16* may be viewed as the expected response rates if everyone eligible for the Wave 2 sample was a) offered a \$10 incentive; and then b) not offered an incentive. The 6.7 percentage point difference in predictive margins implies that offering an incentive significantly increased the Wave 2 conditional response rate even after adjusting for other factors influencing response propensity. Thus, while incentives did not yield the cost savings observed at Wave 1, they were effective in boosting Wave 2 response rates.

Exhibit 7-16. Wave 2 Conditional Response Rate¹ by Incentive Status

Incentive Status	Observed Rate		Predictive Margin ²	
	RR	SE	RR	SE
No Incentive	43.8%	1.9%	43.4%	1.9%
Incentive	49.6%	2.1%	50.0%	2.1%
Difference ³	-5.8%*	2.5%	-6.7%**	2.4%

¹ Calculated as the weighted number of Wave 2 respondents divided by the weighted number of Wave 2 eligible persons.

² Adjusted for condition, respondent age category, race, Hispanicity, sex, household respondent status, incidents reported at Wave 1, and race by incidents reported at Wave 1 interaction.

³ Significance levels: * = 0.05, ** = 0.01, *** = 0.001
RR = response rate, SE = standard error.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

The SCV was designed to field test traditionally lower cost, self-administered survey modes, in combination with incentives, as complements to the interviewer-based data collection methods currently used in the NCVS. The mixed-mode design allowed for an evaluation of self-administered survey methods, specifically inbound CATI and Web, which have the potential to increase survey participation while maintaining affordable costs and quality. The study also sought to provide respondents with more options for participation and to test whether nominal incentives would increase subsequent survey participation when self-administration modes are used. Incentives have never been used in the NCVS. Thus, the SCV, with its multi-wave design, provided an opportunity to examine the effect of incentives on initial Wave 1 contact efforts as well as a follow-up measure to test the effects of the Wave 1 contacts and incentives on Wave 2 survey participation. Additional analyses examined the feasibility of using ABS to collect data in multiple modes and of subsampling persons within NCVS households to reduce data collection costs.

This section provides a summary of our analysis conclusions and recommendations for the NCVS, including areas for further evaluation. As noted in previous sections of this report, the SCV, by design, was subject to these limitations:

- Only English-speaking adults age 18 or older were sampled.
- Data collection occurred in four states; thus, the sample was not nationally representative.
- Only two waves of data collection were conducted.
- Abbreviated versions of the NCVS instruments were administered for all SCV modes to reduce respondent burden. The SCV Web survey had further modifications to simplify the self-administration task.

8.1 Recommendation 1: Address-based Sampling (ABS)

ABS is a viable alternative sampling frame for the NCVS, given the time and cost savings realized over traditional field enumeration. To address low ABS coverage in some rural areas, a hybrid approach that utilizes field enumeration in these areas is a potential solution. We recommend ABS be considered for national implementation in the NCVS.

Currently, the sampling frame for the NCVS is maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Department of Justice, 2008). As such, it is subject to Title XIII restrictions that do not allow it to be shared with research contractors. In contrast, mailing addresses are offered to the public by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) through a nonexclusive license agreement with qualified private companies.

The commercial availability of USPS addresses enables ABS to be considered as an alternative sampling frame for the NCVS that is amenable to the appending of telephone numbers. In addition, the time and cost savings of ABS compared to traditional field enumeration are well documented (Iannacchione, 2011). Although ABS coverage in some rural areas is problematic, a hybrid frame would

be a potential solution. With a hybrid approach, the sample would be selected, and selected areas where ABS coverage is expected to be high would rely on ABS while areas where ABS coverage is expected to be low would rely on field enumeration. This approach maintains high coverage of the target population while allowing for the cost savings of ABS, when possible.

8.2 Recommendation 2: Condition 2 - CATI

Condition 2 interviews were considerably cheaper to complete than those in Condition 1. However, response rates were also significantly lower. While Condition 2 may offer promising cost savings for the NCVS, provided an incentive is offered, any realized savings may be outweighed by a decrease in response rates. Before implementing this approach for the NCVS, further study is needed to determine if a higher incentive would yield response rates comparable to the current design, and to further evaluate potential mode effects.

Condition 2, which used CATI as the initial contact mode, may be a viable cost-saving option for the NCVS provided an incentive is offered. Condition 2 interviews were considerably cheaper; with Condition 2 \$0 and \$10 incentive cases costing on average 10% and 34% less, respectively, than those in Condition 1. This difference is attributable to the greater volume of telephone contacts, traditionally a less expensive survey mode, and the reduced time these cases spent in the field given their initial survey modes of inbound and outbound CATI. It is important to note that although Condition 2 costs were lower, the Condition 2 response rate was also significantly lower (see *Exhibits 7-2* and *7-3*). Thus, while Condition 2 may seem to offer promising cost savings for the NCVS, any realized savings may be outweighed by a decrease in the response rate.

The SCV did not provide any evidence of mode effects at either Wave 1 or Wave 2. There were no significant differences across modes or conditions in the proportion of respondents reporting incidents. Furthermore, mode was not a significant predictor of the proportion of respondents reporting sensitive crimes at Wave 2, when a self-administered option was offered (Web). However, the relatively small number of reported incidents did not allow for calculation of key NCVS estimates (victimization rates), so further research is needed to evaluate potential mode effects on crime victimization rates.

8.3 Recommendation 3: Incentives

Findings on the use of incentives were mixed. The \$10 incentive was shown to increase response rates for Wave 1 Condition 2 cases, but not for Condition 1 cases. Response rates were also higher for incentive cases in both conditions at Wave 2. Incentives were shown to pay for themselves at Wave 1 through reduced interviewer labor and other variable costs (e.g., travel), but not at Wave 2 when the primary survey mode was CATI. Thus, a decision to implement incentives in the NCVS should consider both factors—the impact on response rates and whether the cost of the incentives themselves can be offset by reduced data collection costs. We recommend additional experimentation to determine whether a larger incentive (for example, \$15 or \$20) would yield higher response rates, and to evaluate the cost effectiveness of higher incentives at Wave 1 and in the out waves. Such experimentation would attempt to determine the optimal incentive amount for the NCVS.

As described in *Section 7.2.1*, the \$10 incentive had limited effect on Wave 1 Condition 1 response rates but significantly improved Condition 2 response rates. During Wave 1, the \$10 incentive

“paid for itself” through reductions in interviewer labor and other variables costs such as travel (see *Exhibit 7-4*). Interviews in which an incentive was offered were completed with fewer contact attempts and a lower overall cost than those in which an incentive was not offered. However, the cost savings associated with incentives was not realized at Wave 2, as illustrated in *Exhibit 7-15*.

For Condition 1, in which the primary survey mode is CAPI, these findings suggest the incentive lowers the overall cost of the data collection effort, even when there is no significant improvement in response rates. It is possible that the interview burden in the SCV was low enough that that the incentive did not impact respondents’ participation decisions. Conversely, it is possible the incentive offered by the SCV was too low and a higher incentive, say \$15 or \$20, would have positively impacted Condition 1 response rates. To test these ideas, however, an experiment that compares these alternative amounts to the \$0 control and \$10 amount tested in the SCV is needed.

For Condition 2, the \$10 incentive significantly improved response rates and resulted in lower data collection costs. As with Condition 1, however, additional experimentation is needed to determine the optimal incentive amount for the NCVS.

At Wave 2, offering an incentive significantly increased the Wave 2 conditional response rate even after adjusting for other factors influencing response propensity. However, when traditionally lower cost survey modes were utilized, the relative cost per completed interview was higher, 14% and 5% respectively, in the incentive groups for both Conditions 1 and 2 (see *Exhibit 7-15*). This suggests that, unlike in Wave 1, the cost of the incentives themselves were not offset by reductions in telephone interviewer labor. Moreover, while the relative cost per complete was 24% lower for Condition 2 cases in the \$0 incentive treatment group, the interview yield was also lower. Although a higher incentive could lead to further reductions in interviewer labor, the reduction would need to be significant enough to offset the higher cost of the incentive itself. Again, additional experimentation is needed to test this theory.

8.4 Recommendation 4: Mail Survey Mode

The mail survey mode was not found to be a viable option for the current NCVS given the length and complexity of the survey instruments and the detailed classification of crimes used by the survey. Additional research is recommended to assess the feasibility of a mail survey approach for other purposes, including implementation of an ABS sampling frame to telephone administration of the NCVS instruments or to screen out households with no new crime victimizations in the out waves to limit more costly telephone and in-person screening.

As described in *Section 3.1*, the SCV experimental design initially included a mail survey option as one of the self-administered survey modes to be field tested. However, multiple rounds of instrument design and cognitive testing suggested that considerable reworking of the survey instrument, including rewording and restructuring of items in the Screener, was needed to reduce burden and arrive at a mail survey that could be effectively completed in a paper-and-pencil, self-administered format. In particular, cognitive test respondents struggled to give accurate counts of incidents in the Screener, and often double-counted incidents when they had experienced more than one type of crime in a single incident (e.g., a

break-in and assault) or experienced separate incidents at different times. Moreover, respondents tended to treat the Screener as a checklist, marking things off as they went along even if the incident happened at the same time as something they reported in a previous question. Thus, interviewer assistance was needed to help respondents successfully navigate the Screener and arrive at an accurate number of incidents for more detailed discussion in the CIR. More broadly, respondents often did not read questions in their entirety, missing important details such as reference periods or location cues, and reported that the questions were redundant, too long, and complicated. By contrast, respondents generally found the CIR easy to fill out. However, the overall length of the questionnaire was intimidating, and respondents described the Screener as more difficult than the CIR.

These findings suggest a mail survey mode is not a viable option for the current NCVS given the length and complexity of the survey instruments and the detailed classification of crimes the survey uses. However, a mail mode could be used for a different purpose. For example, mail could be used to implement an address-based sampling frame to telephone administration of the screener and incident report. Such a mixed-mode strategy to reducing data collection costs has been undertaken as part of other BJS-sponsored research. In their report on pilot study results from the NCVS Companion Study, for example, Brick et al. (2013) described their evaluation of the effectiveness of a mail screener in collecting telephone numbers to administer the screener and incident report by telephone. The Companion Study pilot also used a shortened mail screener that asked selected households about their experiences with property and violent crimes in the past 12 months. A response rate of 45% was achieved with no incentive and only two questionnaire mailings and a reminder postcard mailing. Additional research is needed to further assess the feasibility of a mail survey approach to high-level crime classification given NCVS's current reliance on interviewers to collect and synthesize information from participating households.

Another potential use of a mail mode is screening out households with no new crime victimizations to limit more costly telephone and in-person screening. Thus, a mail screener that can be quite different from the current screener could be used to identify households and individuals that *may* have been victimized in the past 6 months, and only those sample members would be followed up with interviewer administration. The Companion Study pilot provided some indication that such an approach could work to the extent that the screening questions in the mail request were predictive of actual incidents reported in the telephone-administered incident report. Additional experimentation is needed to evaluate the feasibility of such an approach.

8.5 Recommendation 5: Inbound CATI

Inbound CATI was not shown to be a viable option for the NCVS at Wave 1, before interviewer rapport with the sampled households was established. At Wave 2, however, the inbound CATI yield was higher, with 12% of respondents participating in this mode. Inbound CATI interviews were also considerably cheaper than outbound CATI interviews with and without incentives. We recommend consideration of an inbound CATI option in the out waves of the NCVS to reduce data collection costs. Further research is needed, however, to address operational issues such as methods for inviting newly sampled household members to participate in this mode in the out waves, and to assess the feasibility for sample members under age 18.

Inbound CATI was viewed as a possible method of reducing data collection costs during the initial contact phase of Wave 1 and at Wave 2, once rapport had been established with sampled households. Inbound CATI has the potential to reduce costs by reducing the number of cases requiring more labor-intensive outbound calling. However, interviewer labor to administer the survey itself and to follow up on broken or missed appointments set during the call-in is still incurred.

As noted in *Section 7.4*, only 45 telephone interviews were completed via inbound CATI at Wave 1. This low yield suggests inbound CATI is not a viable option at Wave 1, before rapport with the household has been established through interviewer visits or calls. At Wave 2, however, the inbound CATI yield was higher, with approximately 12% of the Wave 2 respondents (171 individuals) interviewed in this manner. This suggests offering inbound CATI as a mode choice once rapport has been established by an interviewer is promising for the NCVS. The 2012 NCVS data, for example, indicate 17,346 adults age 18 or older, who had participated at Time 1, completed a Time 2 interview. Assuming a comparable inbound CATI yield could be achieved for the NCVS, up to 2,082, or 12%, of the Time 2 adults could respond in this manner. Although the SCV conducted only one follow-up wave, an assumption could be made that a similar proportion of cases could be completed via inbound CATI in subsequent waves of the NCVS as well. This has the potential to lower data collection costs in the out waves of the NCVS as inbound CATI interviews required less effort to complete than their outbound CATI counterparts. As noted in *Section 7.4*, outbound CATI interviews were more expensive than inbound CATI interviews, with average costs 2.3 times higher when an incentive was offered and 4.8 times higher when no incentive was offered. Thus, offering respondents the option of inbound CATI has the potential to yield significant cost savings for the NCVS.

There are operational issues to be considered, however, in implementing inbound CATI for the NCVS. Currently, the NCVS does not use a centralized call center for its telephone interviewing operations. Moreover, while the SCV, by virtue of its study design, was able to target Wave 2 survey invitations to Wave 1 respondents by name, the current NCVS attempts to identify and add new household members to the sample as the residents at the sampled addresses change over time. As a result, mailings targeted to respondents by name would not reach all eligible household members at some addresses.

Another consideration is the NCVS's inclusion of children and youth ages 12-17 in the study. As noted above, the SCV is limited in its ability to assess the feasibility of inbound CATI for younger household members. However, it is reasonable to assume that adults who choose an inbound CATI mode could be asked if there are other eligible household members available to be interviewed during the call, including minors. Attempts could then be made to conduct those interviews during the same call, with provisions for obtaining parent or guardian consent, or to schedule appointments for future interviews.

8.6 Recommendation 6: Web Survey Mode

The Web survey mode, offered at Wave 2, was found to be particularly promising for the NCVS. In addition to being significantly cheaper than interviewer-assisted modes, 29% of Wave 2 respondents chose to complete the survey online. We recommend consideration of a Web survey option in the out waves of the NCVS to reduce data collection costs. Further research is needed to assess the feasibility of Web for the full complement of NCVS items and to evaluate methods for newly sampled household members to participate online. The feasibility of Web for 12-17 year olds and potential mode effects also need further study.

The Web survey was a promising addition to the complement of survey modes tested in the SCV. Similar to inbound CATI, the Web mode has the potential to increase survey participation by providing respondents with greater flexibility as to when and where they complete the survey. Moreover, it offers a less expensive means of collecting data, particularly in later waves of the study when rapport has been established through previous interviewer-administered surveys.

As described in *Section 5.2.3*, the Web survey yield was higher than expected, with approximately 29% of the Wave 2 respondents (422 individuals²⁶) participating in this mode. Using the 2012 NCVS Time 2 data again, this finding suggests up to 5,030 of the 17,346 Time 2 adult respondents who were interviewed at Time 1 could participate via Web. Offering Web as a mode choice, therefore, has the potential to yield significant cost savings for the NCVS in the out waves, once rapport has been established with the household, by eliminating or significantly reducing interviewer labor and almost all other variable costs associated with these cases. For the SCV, the majority of the Web surveys (75%) were completed with little or no nonresponse prompting by RTI.

Because Wave 2 of the SCV included only those adults who participated at Wave 1 and administration of a streamlined version of the Screener and CIR, further assessment of the feasibility of Web is needed in several areas. First, testing of the full complement of NCVS survey items in a Web environment is needed, including those items excluded in the SCV to reduce burden. Such testing can be used to gauge respondent reactions to a longer survey, including the household enumeration component of the NCVS which, by design, was not deployed in Wave 2 of the SCV. Second, the feasibility of offering a Web survey option to Wave 1 nonrespondents or new household members rostered in subsequent waves needs to be assessed. This includes addressing practical issues such as the mechanism for providing login credentials to all eligible household members, including those new to the study, and ensuring the privacy of their responses is maintained. Finally, an evaluation of the Web survey mode for minors is needed, with consideration given to: (1) whether the NCVS survey content lends itself to a Web self-administered environment for minors; (2) methods for obtaining parent or guardian consent when minors are surveyed via the Web; and (3) potential privacy concerns in households where parents use software or other monitoring tools to keep track of their child's Internet activity. Such tools could provide parents with a means of seeing their child's answers to the Web survey.

²⁶ Although 423 respondents participated via Web at Wave 2, one case was treated as a CATI respondent because both a CATI and Web survey were completed.

As discussed in *Section 8.2*, there was no evidence of mode effects when comparing either the proportion of respondents reporting incidents or the proportion of respondents reporting sensitive crimes at Wave 2. However, the small number of reported incidents in the SCV made calculation of key victimization rates infeasible, so further study of potential mode effects is needed.

8.7 Recommendation 7: Subsampling Persons within NCVS Households

Based on a simulation study, subsampling either one or two eligible persons within multi-person NCVS households is likely to significantly increase the design effects of key estimates. While the cost savings associated with interviewing fewer persons within households would allow the nominal sample size to be maintained, they are not enough to offset the increase in design effects. We recommend a field study be conducted to more accurately estimate the costs associated with subsampling persons within households, and the effect of subsampling on response rates, victimization rates, and obtaining interviews with persons 12-17.

The results of a simulation study (Iannacchione & Shook-Sa, 2013) indicate that subsampling either one or two eligible persons from each multi-person household selected for the NCVS is likely to significantly increase the design effects of the victimization rates. Increased design effects would either cause increased costs associated with sampling more households to maintain the current precision of victimization rate estimates, or a loss in precision of victimization rate estimates.

Our evaluation of cost savings attributable to subsampling indicate that the nominal sample size for the existing NCVS sample can be retained by subsampling either one or two persons per household. Simply equalizing the nominal sample sizes however, does not consider the increased design effects that are associated with a one- or two- person per household sample. Specifically, for the same total cost, selecting two persons per household is estimated to reduce the effective sample size from 15,362 respondents to 13,857 respondents. Selecting one person per household is expected to reduce the effective sample size to 11,740 respondents. Although the cost savings associated with interviewing a subsample of persons in a multi-person household would offset at least part of the increased cost needed to enroll additional households, it is reasonable to assume that additional resources would be needed to equalize the precision of a within-household subsample with that of the current design.

This research is subject to the following caveats.

1. The simulation assumes that the response propensities of NCVS sample members are not significantly affected by within-household subsampling. However, the survey literature (see for example, Sharp & Frankel, 1983) suggests that the size of the survey request (intention to interview everyone 12 or older in a household vs. a subsample) may affect response rates (i.e., the greater the burden, the lower the participation rate).
2. Attempting to interview everyone in a household may result in privacy concerns that cause deliberate concealment of one or more household members.
3. A positive (or negative) interview experience for one household member may help to gain (or discourage) the cooperation of the other household members. This group dynamic would not apply to a single-respondent design.

4. The SCV only interviewed adults aged 18 or older. By contrast, the NCVS interviews all household members aged 12 and older. As a result, this analysis naively assumes the cost associated with interviewing a youth in a household is approximately the same as the cost of interviewing an adult.

With these caveats in mind, we recommend that a field study be done to better estimate the effects of subsampling on NCVS households. The field study could either be based on a subsample of NCVS multi-person households or on a separate sample of households, such as an outgoing rotation of sampled households in the NCVS. With either design, multi-person households would be randomly assigned to a sample of one, two, or all eligible persons in a household. An example of a similar design was conducted as part of the National Comorbidity Survey–Replication (Groves & Heeringa, 2006). Such a study would more accurately estimate the costs associated with interviewing a subsample of persons in a multi-person household, and whether the resulting cost savings would be enough to offset the increased costs of enrolling additional households. The field study could also measure the effects of within-household subsampling on response rates and victimization rates. Finally, including persons aged 12-17 could be considered to get an accurate data collection cost estimate for children.

9. References

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Appendix A. Survey Mode Considerations

Survey Mode Considerations

Traditional methods of interviewing include the in-person and over the telephone interviewing strategies. There are strengths and weaknesses associated with both methods. Telephone interviewing tends to be less costly than in-person interviewing as this mode does not involve travel time to and from the household, and because telephone interviewers are generally paid less than interviewers in the field. However, the telephone mode generally results in increased partial interviews since respondents may easily break-off the conversation. Visual aids, which can be helpful to respondents in remembering long lists, are difficult to incorporate in a telephone interviews. Telephone interviewing is not conducive to administering lengthy informed consent and assent procedures. Compared with face-to-face surveys, telephone surveys have also been found to yield lower response rates (Groves and Kahn, 1979; Cannell et al., 1987; Sykes and Collins, 1988; Hox and de Leeuw, 1994). Though in-person interviewing is more costly, this form of administration generally results in higher response rates resulting from increased rapport between the interviewer and respondents. Rapport in the face to face context also makes the in-person approach amenable to longer interviews. In-person interviewers can be cross-trained as telephone interviewers, thereby eliminating the need for centralized, facility-based telephone interviewing; however, traditional monitoring activities, one of the hallmarks of centralized administration, are not feasible with this approach.

The self-administered modes, such as mail and Web surveys, tend to have lower per-unit costs because no paid labor is involved—the costs for responding fall almost entirely on the respondent (Groves et al., 2004). With their growing proliferation, Web surveys are increasingly popular in mixed-mode surveys and are notably cost- and time-efficient (Dillman 2000; Couper 2000). The Web mode combines the advantage of computer-assisted response with the advantages of self-administration, providing a data collection option that is both convenient for respondents and cost-effective. With strictly cost in mind, a data collection approach that emphasizes completion via the Web or mail is preferable. Research indicates that self-administration elicits more honest reporting on sensitive topics than interviewer administration (Tourangeau, Rips, and Rasinksi, 2000), but self-administered modes are generally characterized by lower response and higher break-off rates compared to interviewer-administered modes (e.g., Gribble et al., 2000; Tourangeau, Steiger, and Wilson, 2002). Thus, they are often offered in combination with other modes, such as CATI.

Given these mode considerations, and the objectives of the study, the SCV deployed a mixed-mode, multi-wave design that attempted to take advantage of the strengths of the modes while recognizing their limitations. The design blended a primary, interviewer-administered contact mode for the household respondent (CAPI or CATI) with less costly options (inbound CATI and Web) for (1) interviews with individual respondents in the household, (2) nonresponse follow-up with household and individual respondents, and (3) interviews in the second wave. As discussed in *Section 3.1*, a mail survey mode was not utilized because of the challenges identified during the cognitive testing of a paper-and-pencil version of the instrument.

Exhibit A-1 lists the modes and mode combinations that were utilized in the SCV and the rationale for their inclusion at Wave 1 and/or Wave 2.

Exhibit A-1. SCV Modes and Mode Combinations and Rationale for Use in Study Design

Study Objective	Mode/Mode Combination to be Utilized in Data Collection	Rationale for Inclusion in SCV Experimental Design
Evaluate less costly mode for initial contact with household	CAPI	Control group; comparison group that most closely mirrors current NCVS primary contact mode for household respondents.
	Inbound/Outbound CATI	Less costly option for securing household respondent interview, yet still establishes interviewer rapport with household.
Evaluate less costly mode(s) for interviewing individual respondents following completion of household respondent interview	CAPI	Control group; most closely mirrors current NCVS primary contact mode for individual respondents.
	Inbound/Outbound CATI	Less expensive than CAPI mode, especially when inbound calling is offered prior to outbound calling. Intended to build on rapport already established with the household respondent by an interviewer.
Evaluate alternative mode(s) for nonresponse follow-up of household and individual respondents to maximize response rates	Outbound CATI	Control group; comparison group that most closely mirrors current NCVS nonresponse follow-up mode.
	CAPI/Outbound CATI	Used as nonresponse follow-up mode when initial contacting by inbound or outbound CATI not successful; in-person follow-up (CAPI) needed when telephone number was not available or nonworking.
Evaluate less costly mode(s) for subsequent waves of data collection	Web, Inbound CATI	Used as primary survey modes for Wave 2, with Wave 1 participants given choice of Web or inbound CATI mode. Less costly options than in-person or outbound CATI that provide flexibility for respondents.
	Outbound CATI	Used as Wave 2 nonresponse follow-up mode when Wave 1 participant did not respond via Web or inbound CATI. Less costly than in-person follow-up but engages interviewer in effort to secure participation.

Groves et al. (2004) identified three main reasons for using mixed-mode data collection: cost reduction, response rate maximization, and money saving in longitudinal surveys. The use of a combination of data collection methods reduces cost, as it typically involves an attempt to collect data in a cheaper mode (e.g., Web), followed by a more expensive mode (e.g., telephone), and possibly moving to an even more costly mode (e.g., face-to-face interviewing) for the nonrespondent sample persons. Longitudinal surveys also employ mixed-mode data collection to reduce cost in later waves, when rapport

between the interviewer and the respondent has already been established in the first wave, usually administered in face-to-face mode.

One mode can also be used to compensate for the weakness of another (e.g., Massey, Marquis, & Tortora, 1982; Marquis & Blass, 1985; for a detailed discussion, see Groves and Lepkowski, 1985). For example, in-person interviewing can overcome barriers to response caused by not having a telephone number or households using call-screening devices to evade interviewers. Mixed-mode designs are thought to promote response by providing respondents the flexibility and convenience of choice, resulting in more opportunities to respond and in different settings (i.e., at home, at work, or while travelling). By offering multiple modes simultaneously, it is possible both to lower costs and to reduce nonsampling errors, such as nonresponse error and measurement error (Biemer & Lyberg, 2003; Groves, 1989).

Appendix B. SCV Survey Instruments

CATI/CAPI Address Verification and Household Enumeration Questionnaire

A. ADDRESS VERIFICATION SECTION

1. May I speak to someone who is 18 years of age or older?

YES	1	GO TO INTRODUCTION FOR ASSIGNED MODE
NO – SET APPT	2	SET APPOINTMENT
NO – NO ONE 18+	3	

1a. Just to confirm, is there anyone living in this household who is 18 years of age or older?

YES	1	
NO	2	GO TO Q9 AND EXIT INTERVIEW

1b. May I speak to the household member who is 18 years of age?

YES	1	GO TO Q2 (THIS PERSON IS HH R)
NO	2	EXIT/TRY TO ARRANGE FOLLOW-UP

INTERVIEWER NOTES:

- i. ALL household members are 17 years of age or younger → Stop the interview. This is an ineligible household.*
- ii. At least 1 household member is 18 or older → Screening must be completed with someone 18 or older.*

2. For survey purposes, I need to confirm that I have the correct address. Is it [FILL ADDRESS]?

YES	1	
NO	2	GO TO Q8 AND LOCATE RIGHT ADDRESS

3. Are there any other living quarters at this address or within this structure, such as a separate apartment with a separate entrance?

YES	1	
NO	2	GO TO Q5

3a. How many additional living quarters are at this address?

[FILL ADDRESS FOR REFERENCE]

ENTER NUMBER [RANGE 1-4]

4. Do the occupants of the other living quarters live and eat separately from the residents of this household? PROBE IF NEEDED: In other words, do the occupants live on their own or do they share common space and food?

YES, OCCUPANTS LIVE SEPARATELY 1

NO, OCCUPANTS SHARE COMMON SPACE/ FOOD2 GO TO Q5

4a. Do the occupants or intended occupants of the additional living quarters have direct access from the outside or through a common hall?

YES 1

NO 2

4b. How many occupants live in the separate living quarters?

ENTER NUMBER [RANGE 1-9]

5. Are you the person or one of the persons living at this address who owns or rents this home?

[FILL ADDRESS FOR REFERENCE]

YES 1 GO TO Q7 – DESIGNATED HH R

NO 2

6a. Thank you for verifying those address questions. Can I now speak to an adult who is knowledgeable about this household? [THIS MAY BE THE ADULT YOU ARE SPEAKING TO, OR ONE OF THE PERSONS WHO OWNS OR RENTS THE HOME.]

YES 1 [ADMINISTER INTRODUCTION, EXPLAIN PURPOSE, AND CAPTURE CONTACTING INFORMATION AT Q7 FOR KNOWLEDGEABLE ADULT

NO 2 [SET APPOINTMENT OR ATTEMPT TO CONVERT REFUSAL].

6. For verification purposes, we need to collect some brief contacting information. All information collected is completely confidential and will not be recorded or associated with your answers. Confidentiality of all answers to questions in this survey is protected under Federal law, U.S. Code, Title 13, Section 9 and 214.

Name (BCNAME_CV) – HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT NAME

Title (BCTITL_CV) – HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT TITLE

Phone Number (BCNUM_CV)

7. Thank you for answering our questions, but I have the wrong address. Have a nice day/evening.
8. Thank you for answering our questions, but we are only interviewing adults age 18 and older for this study. Have a nice day/evening.

B. CATI/CAPI HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION SECTION

Now I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household.

1. Including yourself, how many people 18 years of age or older are living or staying at this address? [FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADDITIONAL LIVING QUARTERS – Q3=YES; FILL]: Please do not include persons who reside in separate living quarters at this address.

[FILL ADDRESS FOR REFERENCE]

ENTER NUMBER (UP TO 10 ADULTS)

ONSCREEN INTERVIEWER HELP TEXT:

- **INCLUDE** all persons 18 years of age or older, currently living at this address;
- **INCLUDE** all persons 18 years of age or older who usually live at this address, but who are temporarily away for reasons such as visiting friends or relatives, traveling for their jobs, or in “general” hospitals;
- **INCLUDE** any lodgers, servants, hired hands, and other persons who usually live at this address.
- **DO NOT INCLUDE** any persons who live in another dwelling unit at this address or within this structure, such as a separate apartment with a separate entrance.

2. Please provide the following information about yourself:

A What is your first and last name? ▼	B What was your age at your last birthday? ▼	C What is your current marital status? ▼	D What is your sex? ▼	E Are you Hispanic or Latino? ▼	F What is your race? (Please select one or more.) ▼
(Please enter) First Name <input type="text"/> Last Name <input type="text"/>	Age (in years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Married <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Male <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Female	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ No	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ White <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Asian <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

3. [IF MORE THAN ONE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ADMINISTER NEXT QUESTION TO HOUSEHOLD REpondent ONLY.] Now I have some questions about the other adults age 18 and

older in your household. Let's start with the oldest and work down to the youngest adult in this household.

A What is [his/her] first and last name? ▼	B What is [his/her] relationship to you? ▼	C What was [his/her] age at [his/her] last birthday? ▼	D What is [his/her] sex? ▼
<p><i>(Please print)</i></p> <p>First Name</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Last Name</p> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Husband/Wife <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Son/Daughter <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Father/Mother <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Brother/Sister <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Other Relative <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Not a Relative	<p>Age (in years)</p> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Male <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Female

4. You've named the following individuals (confirm names in grid). Is there anybody else 18 years of age or older living or staying at this address?

- YES 1 GO TO HHLD_AGE AND CORRECT COUNT; ENTER NEW INFO
 NO 2 GO TO Q HHR_12-17

5. How many children 12-17 years of age are living or staying at this address? *Please enter 0 if there are no children 12-17 years of age at this address.*

		CHILDREN 12-17 YEARS OF AGE
--	--	-----------------------------

6. How many children under 12 years of age are living or staying at this address?

		CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE
--	--	--------------------------------

FORM **SCV-1**
Implementation
Date: (MM/DD/YYYY)

RTI International

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

**SURVEY OF
CRIME VICTIMIZATION
SCV-1 BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE**

**S
C
V
1**

RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. To begin, let's collect some information about you:

First Name _____
Last Name _____

<p>2. Age at last Birthday</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-49 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 50-69 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 70+</p>	<p>3. Marital status</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	<p>4. Sex</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>5. Are you of Hispanic Origin?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>6. What is your race? Please select one or more.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</p>	<p>7. Please provide your phone numbers, so that we may contact you again in six months. PROBE FOR UP TO THREE NUMBERS</p> <p>Home: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Cell: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Work: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
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HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT ONLY

8. Not including yourself, how many people 18 years of age or older are living at this address?

Include all persons 18 years if age and older, currently living at this address;

Include all persons 18 years if age and older, who usually live at this address, but who are temporarily away for reasons such as visiting friends or relatives, travelling for their jobs, or in "general" hospitals;

Include any lodgers, servants, hired hands, and other persons who usually live at this address.

Do not include any persons in living quarters with a different mailing address, such as in a separate apartment with a different address.

Number of people

8a. Please start with your spouse or partner; include unmarried children 18 years of age or older (from oldest to youngest), include married children, their spouses and children 18 years of age or older (from oldest to youngest), include other persons related to you, as well as lodgers and non-relatives staying at this address.

What is the person's first and last name?

First Name _____
Last Name _____

<p>8b. What is this person's relationship to you?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/Wife 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Son/Daughter 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/Mother 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/Sister 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a relative</p>	<p>8c. What was this person's age at their last birthday?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-49 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 50-69 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 70+</p>	<p>8d. What is this person's marital status?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	<p>8e. What is this person's sex?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
--	---	--	---

<p>8f. Is this person Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>8g. What is this person's race? Are they...</p> <p>Please select one or more.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</p>	<p>9. DISPLAY ROSTER. Any more ADULT household members to add?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
--	--	---

RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

17a. SQTHEFT

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

As I go through them, tell me if any of these happened to you in the last 6 months, that is since _____, 20 ____.

Was something belonging to YOU stolen, such as -
Read each category.

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

(b) Clothing, jewelry, or cellphone -

(c) Bicycle or sports equipment -

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

(e) Things outside your home such as a garden hose or lawn furniture - (Asked of Household Respondent only)

(f) Things belonging to children in the household - (Asked of Household Respondent only)

(g) Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs -

OR

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

Did any incidents of this type happen to you?
Ask only if necessary

532

- 1 Yes - ASK 17b
2 No - If Household Respondent SKIP to 18a; Else SKIP to 21a

17b. SQTHEFTTIMES

How many times?

533

_____ Number of times (17b)

17c. SQTHEFTSPEC

What happened?

Briefly describe incident(s)

If Household Respondent ASK 18a; else SKIP to 21a

18a. SQBREAKIN (Asked of Household Respondent Only)

(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone -
Read each category.

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

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

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

Did any incidents of this type happen to you?
Ask only if necessary

534

- 1 Yes - ASK 18b
2 No - SKIP to 19

18b. SQBREAKINTIMES (Asked of Household Respondent Only)

How many times?

535

_____ Number of times (18b)

18c. SQBREAKINSPEC (Asked of Household Respondent Only)

What happened?

Briefly describe incident(s)

RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>19. SQTOTALVEHICLES (Asked of Household Respondent Only)</p> <p>What was the TOTAL number of cars, vans, trucks, motorcycles, or other motor vehicles owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own.</p>	<p>536</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 21a</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p>
<p>20a. SQMVTHEFT (Asked of Household Respondent Only)</p> <p>During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) (was the vehicle/were any of the vehicles) -</p> <p>Read each category.</p> <p>(a) Stolen or used without permission?</p> <p>(b) Did anyone steal any parts such as a tire, car stereo, hubcap, or battery?</p> <p>(c) Did anyone steal any gas from (it/them)? OR</p> <p>(d) Did anyone ATTEMPT to steal any vehicle or parts attached to (it/them)?</p> <p>Did any incidents of this type happen to you? Ask only if necessary</p>	<p>537</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 20b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 21a</p>
<p>20b. SQMVTHEFTTIMES (Asked of Household Respondent Only)</p> <p>How many times?</p>	<p>538</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Number of times (20b)</p>
<p>20c. SQMVTHEFTSPEC (Asked of Household Respondent Only)</p> <p>What happened?</p>	<p>Briefly describe incident(s)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>21a. SQATTACKWHERE</p> <p>(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) since _____, 20____, were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you -</p> <p>Read each category.</p> <p>(a) At home including the porch or yard -</p> <p>(b) At or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home -</p> <p>(c) At work or school -</p> <p>(d) In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport -</p> <p>(e) While riding in any vehicle -</p> <p>(f) On the street or in a parking lot -</p> <p>(g) At such places as a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting -</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(h) Did anyone ATTEMPT to attack or ATTEMPT to steal anything belonging to you from any of these places?</p> <p>Did any incidents of this type happen to you? Ask only if necessary</p>	<p>539</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 21b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 22a</p>
<p>21b. SQATTACKWHERETIMES</p> <p>How many times?</p>	<p>540</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Number of times (21b)</p>
<p>21c. SQATTACKWHERESPEC</p> <p>What happened?</p>	<p>Briefly describe incident(s)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

22a. SQATTACKHOW

(Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways -

(Exclude telephone threats) -

Read each category.

- (a) With any weapon, for instance, a gun or knife -
- (b) With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick -
- (c) By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle -

- (d) Include any grabbing, punching, or choking,
- (e) Any rape, attempted rape or other type of sexual attack -
- (f) Any face to face threats -

OR

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

541

- 1 Yes - ASK 22b
- 2 No - SKIP to 23a

Did any incidents of this type happen to you?
Ask only if necessary

22b. SQATTACKHOWTIMES

How many times?

542

_____ Number of times (22b)

22c. SQATTACKHOWSPEC

What happened?

Briefly describe incident(s)

23a. SQTHEFTATTACKKNOWNOFF

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

Read each category.

- (a) Someone at work or school -
- (b) A neighbor or friend -
- (c) A relative or family member -
- (d) Any other person you've met or known?

543

- 1 Yes - ASK 23b
- 2 No - SKIP to 24a

Did any incidents of this type happen to you?
Ask only if necessary

23b. SQTHEFTATTACKKNOWNOFFTIMES

How many times?

544

_____ Number of times (23b)

23c. SQTHEFTATTACKKNOWNOFFSPEC

What happened?

Briefly describe incident(s)

RESPONDENT'S SCREEN QUESTIONS

<p>24a. SQSEXUAL</p> <p>Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by -</p> <p>Read each category.</p> <p>(a) Someone you didn't know -</p> <p>(b) A casual acquaintance -</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(c) Someone you know well?</p> <p>Did any incidents of this type happen to you? <i>Ask only if necessary.</i></p>	<p>S45</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 24b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 25a</p>
<p>24b. SQSEXUALTIMES</p> <p>How many times?</p>	<p>S46</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Number of times (24b)</p>
<p>24c. SQSEXUALSPEC</p> <p>What happened?</p>	<p>Briefly describe incident(s)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>25a. SQCALLPOLICECRIME</p> <p>During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?</p>	<p>S47</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 25b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 26a</p>
<p>25b. SQCALLPOLICESPEC</p> <p>What happened?</p>	<p>Briefly describe incident(s)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>25c. CHECK ITEM A SQCALLPOLICEATTACKTHREAT</p> <p>If not sure ask:</p> <p>Were you attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you or another household member?</p>	<p>S49</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 25d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 26a</p>
<p>25d. SQCALLPOLICEATTCKTHREATTIMES</p> <p>How many times?</p>	<p>S50</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Number of times (25d)</p>
<p>26a. SQNOCALLPOLICECRIME</p> <p>During the last 6 months, (other than any incidents already mentioned,) did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?</p>	<p>S51</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 26b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Screener Summary</p>
<p>26b. SQNOCALLPOLICESPEC</p> <p>What happened?</p>	<p>Briefly describe incident(s)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>26c. CHECK ITEM B SQNOCALLPOLICEATTACKTHREAT</p> <p>If not sure ask:</p> <p>Were you attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to you or another household member?</p>	<p>S53</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 26d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Screener Summary</p>
<p>26d. SQNOCALLPOLICEATTACKTHREATTIMES</p> <p>How many times?</p>	<p>S54</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Number of times (26d)</p>

SUMMARY

IF ONLY 1 CRIME REPORTED IN SCREENER (ONLY ONE SCREENER ITEM=YES AND "HOW MANY TIMES" FOLLOW-UP=1), GO TO CIR2. ONLY 1 CIR WILL BE REQUIRED. THE "WHAT HAPPENED" TEXT BECOMES THE INCIDENT 1 DESCRIPTION.

ELSE, IF >1 CRIME REPORTED IN SCREENER, ASK:

S1. Please think about ALL the crimes you experienced in the past 6 months. You told us you experienced the following:

[LIST DESCRIPTION TEXT FROM EACH "WHAT HAPPENED" BOX THAT WAS COMPLETED. DO NOT INCLUDE ANY COUNTS.]

[RESPONSE BOX LABEL: TEXT IN BOX]

[RESPONSE BOX LABEL: TEXT IN BOX]

[RESPONSE BOX LABEL: TEXT IN BOX]

Total reported crimes: [SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF BOXES COMPLETED]

Did these crimes ALL happen at the same time, that is, during one crime incident, or did they happen at different times?

1 Crimes all happened at the same time - SKIP TO S2

2 Crimes happened at different times - SKIP TO S3

S2. [LIST DESCRIPTION TEXT FROM EACH "WHAT HAPPENED" BOX AT TOP OF SCREEN FOR REFERENCE]

INTERVIEWER: R REPORTED ALL OF THESE CRIMES HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME. CREATE 1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIME INCIDENT.

PROGRAMMER: PROVIDE BOX FOR INTERVIEWER TO TYPE NEW DESCRIPTION. THIS WILL BE USED AS THE FILL FOR CIR2 AND THE BANNER THROUGHOUT THE CIR. THIS INTERVIEW WILL REQUIRE ONE CIR.

INCIDENT 1: _____

S3. [LIST DESCRIPTION TEXT FROM EACH "WHAT HAPPENED" BOX AT TOP OF SCREEN FOR REFERENCE]

Crimes can happen in different ways. You might experience:

- **A single crime incident, such as your car being stolen;**

- **More than 1 type of crime happening at the same time, such as your home being broken into AND your car being stolen, all in the same crime incident;**

- **Or you might experience multiple crime incidents at different times. For example, you might have had your home broken into in June and your car stolen in August.**

How many different crime incidents did you experience in the past 6 months?

Number of different crime incidents

PROGRAMMER: THIS WILL DRIVE THE NUMBER OF TOTAL CIRs (ALLOWING UP TO 10 CIRs). BASED ON ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION, THE SAME NUMBER OF BOXES SHOULD APPEAR FOR INTERVIEWER TO ENTER BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS. THESE INTERVIEWER DESCRIPTIONS WILL BE USED AS THE FILL FOR CIR2 AND THE BANNER THROUGHOUT THE CIRs.

S4. You told me that you experienced [FILL NUMBER] different crime incidents in the past 6 months. Let me make sure I have a good description of each of these before we continue with the survey. This will help us keep track of which crime incident we are discussing.

INTERVIEWER: CREATE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH CRIME INCIDENT FROM RESPONDENT'S "WHAT HAPPENED" RESPONSES. IF MULTIPLE CRIMES HAPPENED IN THE SAME INCIDENT, COMBINE THESE INTO ONE DESCRIPTION.

INCIDENT 1: _____

INCIDENT 2: _____

ETC...

FORM SCV-2 Implementation Date: (dd-mm-yyyy)		RTI-INTERNATIONAL ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CRIME INCIDENT REPORT SURVEY OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION			
2. INCIDENT ADDRESS [FOR CIR2+, FILL: Next.] You reported that in the past 6 months, that is since FILL DATE, you experienced the following: FILL INCIDENT (1,2,3..) DESCRIPTION CREATED BY INTERVIEWER. Did this incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?		605 1 <input type="checkbox"/> While living at this address 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Before moving to this address	
3a. INCIDENTDATE In what month and year did this incident happen? Encourage respondent to give exact month.		606 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month Year IF DATE IS OUTSIDE OF REFERENCE PERIOD, ASK 3b. ELSE, CONTINUE TO 4.	
3b. We are only asking about crimes that happened in the past 6 months. We will not collect information on this incident. Did you have anything else like this happen between [FILL REFERENCE PERIOD]?		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - START NEW CIR TO GET DATE OF THIS INCIDENT; THEN PROCEED WITH REMAINING CIR QUESTIONS. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - START CIR FOR NEXT TYPE OF CRIME REPORTED IN SCREENER, OR GO TO END.	
4. INCIDENTNUMBEROFTIMES If unsure, ask - Altogether, how many times did this type of incident happen during the last 6 months?		607 _____ Number of incidents	
5a. CHECK ITEM A How many incidents? (Refer to 4.)		608 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 incidents (not a "series") - SKIP to 6 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 or more incidents - ASK 5b	
5b. CHECK ITEM B INCIDENTSSIMILAR If unsure, ask: Are these incidents similar to each other in detail or are they for different types of crimes?		609 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Similar - ASK 5c 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different (not a "series") - SKIP to 6	
5c. CHECK ITEM C RECALLEDDETAILS If unsure, ask: Can you recall enough details of each incident to distinguish them from each other?		610 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (not a "series") 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (is a "series")	
6. INCIDENTTIME (If box 2 is marked in 5c, read: The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.) About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?		612 During day 1 <input type="checkbox"/> After 6 a.m. - 12 noon 2 <input type="checkbox"/> After 12 noon - 3 p.m. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> After 3 p.m. - 6 p.m. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of day At night 5 <input type="checkbox"/> After 6 p.m. - 9 p.m. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> After 9 p.m. - 12 midnight 7 <input type="checkbox"/> After 12 midnight - 6 a.m. 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of night OR 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know whether day or night	

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<p>7a. INCIDENTPLACE</p> <p>In what city, town, or village did this incident occur?</p>	<p>613</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside U.S.</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not inside a city/town/village</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> SAME city/town/village as present residence</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFERENT city/town/village from present residence</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>8a. LOCATION_GENERAL</p> <p>Did this incident happen ...</p> <p>Read each category until respondent says "yes", then enter appropriate precode.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> In your home or lodging? - ASK 8b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Near your home? - SKIP to 8c</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> At, in or near a friend's/relative's/neighbor's home?</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> At a commercial place?</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> In a parking lot or garage?</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> At school?</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> In open areas, on the street, or on public transportation?</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Some where else?</p> <p>} SKIP to 15a</p>
<p>8b. LOCATION_IN_HOME</p> <p>Ask if necessary:</p> <p>Where in your home or lodging did this incident happen?</p>	<p>616</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> In own dwelling, own attached garage, or enclosed porch (Include illegal entry or attempted illegal entry of same)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> In detached building on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. (Include illegal entry of same)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> In vacation home/second home (Include illegal entry or attempted illegal entry of same)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> In hotel or motel room respondent was staying in (Include illegal entry or attempted illegal entry of same)</p> <p>} SKIP to 9</p>
<p>8c. LOCATION_NEAR_HOME</p> <p>Ask if necessary:</p> <p>Where near your home or lodging did this incident happen?</p>	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Own yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, unenclosed porch (does not include apartment yards).....</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment hall, storage area, laundry room (does not include apartment parking lot/garage).....</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> On street immediately adjacent to own home or lodging.....</p> <p>} SKIP to 15a</p>
<p>9. OFFENDERLIVE</p> <p>Did the person who committed the crime, that is the offender, live (here/there or have a right to be (here/there), for instance, as a guest or a repair person?</p>	<p>617</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 15a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } ASK 10</p>
<p>10. OFFENDERINSIDE</p> <p>Did the offender actually get INSIDE your (house/apartment/room/garage/ shed/ enclosed porch)?</p>	<p>618</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 12</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } ASK 11</p>
<p>11. OFFENDERTRY</p> <p>Did the offender TRY to get in your (house/ apartment/room/garage/shed/porch)?</p>	<p>619</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 12</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 15a</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - ASK 12</p>
<p>12. FORCEENTRY</p> <p>Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (got in by force/TRIED to get in by force)?</p>	<p>620</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 13</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 14</p>

<p>13. EVIDENCE</p> <p>What was the evidence?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>Window</p> <p>625 * <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Damage to window (include frame, glass broken/removed/cracked)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Screen damaged/removed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Lock on window damaged/tampered with in some way</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other - Specify</p> <p>Door</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Damage to door (include frame, glass panes or door removed)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 Screen damaged/removed</p> <p>626 * <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Lock or door handle damaged/tampered with in some way</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other - Specify</p> <p>Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other than window or door - Specify</p> <p>SKIP to 15a</p> <p>SKIP to 15a</p>
<p>14. OFFENDERGETIN</p> <p>How did the offender (get in/TRY to get in)?</p>	<p>627 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Let in</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Offender pushed his/her way in after door opened</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Through OPEN DOOR or other opening ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Through UNLOCKED door or window</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Through LOCKED door or window - Had key</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 Through LOCKED door or window - Picked lock, used credit card, etc., other than key</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 Through LOCKED door or window - Don't know how</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8 Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other - Specify</p>
<p>15a. HHMEMBERPRESENT</p> <p>Ask or verify -</p> <p>Were you or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred?</p> <p>You may need to probe to obtain more details to determine if respondent was present.</p>	<p>634 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes - ASK 15b</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 No - SKIP to 34</p>
<p>15b. WHICHMEMBER</p> <p>Ask or verify -</p> <p>Which household members were present?</p>	<p>635 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Respondent only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Respondent and other household member(s)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Only other household member(s), not respondent - SKIP to 34</p> <p>Ask 16</p>
<p>16. SEEOFFENDER</p> <p>Ask or verify -</p> <p>Did you personally see an offender?</p>	<p>636 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 No</p>
<p>17. WEAPONPRESENT</p> <p>Did the offender have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something to use as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?</p>	<p>637 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes - ASK 18a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Don't know } SKIP to 19</p>
<p>18a. WEAPON</p> <p>What was the weapon?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>638 * <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Knife</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other sharp object (scissors, ice pick, axe, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Blunt object (rock, club, blackjack, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other - Specify - ASK 18b</p> <p>SKIP to 19</p>
<p>18b. WEAPON_SPEC</p> <p>Please specify the other weapon.</p>	<p>Specify</p> <p>_____</p>

19. ATTACK Did the offender hit you, knock you down or actually attack you in any way?	<input type="checkbox"/> 639 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 24a <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - ASK 20
20. TRYATTACK Did the offender TRY to attack you?	<input type="checkbox"/> 640 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 23a <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - ASK 21
21. THREATEN Did the offender THREATEN you with harm in any way?	<input type="checkbox"/> 641 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 23c <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - ASK 22a
22a. WHATHAPPEN What actually happened? Probe: Anything else? Enter all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> 642 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Something taken without permission <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to take something <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Unwanted sexual contact with force (grabbing, fondling, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Unwanted sexual contact without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apartment <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify - ASK 22b
22b. WHATHAPPEN_SPEC Please specify what actually happened.	Specify - SKIP to 28a _____
23a. HOWTRYATTACK How did the offender TRY to attack you? Probe: Any other way? Enter all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> 643 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat to kill <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack other than to kill or rape <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Unwanted sexual contact with force (grabbing, fondling, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unwanted sexual contact without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot at (but missed) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Followed or surrounded <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, push, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify - ASK 23b
23b. HOWTRYATTACK_SPEC Please specify how the offender TRIED to attack you.	Specify - SKIP to 28a _____
23c. HOWTHREATEN How were you threatened? Probe: Any other way? Enter all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> 643 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat to kill <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack other than to kill or rape <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Unwanted sexual contact with force (grabbing, fondling, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unwanted sexual contact without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot at (but missed) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Followed or surrounded <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, push, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify - ASK 23d
23d. HOWTHREATEN_SPEC Please specify how you were threatened.	Specify - SKIP to 28a _____

<p>24a. HOWATTACK</p> <p>How were you attacked?</p> <p>Probe: Any other way?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>646 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot at (but missed)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with gun held in hand</p> <p>647 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed/cut with knife/sharp weapon</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by object (other than gun) held in hand</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by thrown object</p> <p>648 * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped, knocked down</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify - ASK 24b</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} SKIP to 25a</p>
<p>24b. HOWATTACK_SPEC</p> <p>Please specify how you were attacked.</p>	<p>Specify</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>25a. INJURY</p> <p>What were the injuries you suffered, if any?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>655 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None SKIP to 28a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or stab wounds</p> <p>656 * 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun shot, bullet wounds</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Knocked unconscious</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify - ASK 25b</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} SKIP to 26a</p>
<p>25b. INJURY_SPEC</p> <p>Please specify the injuries you suffered.</p>	<p>Specify</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>26a. MEDICALCARE</p> <p>Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self treatment?</p>	<p>659 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 26b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 28a</p>
<p>26b. RECEIVECAREWHERE</p> <p>Where did you receive this care?</p> <p>Probe: Anywhere else?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>660 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At the scene</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home/neighbor's/friend's</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Health unit at work/school, first aid station at a stadium/park, etc.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office/health clinic</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital (other than emergency room)</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>26c. CHECK ITEM D Is (box 6) "Hospital" marked in 26b?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 27a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 28a</p>
<p>27a. CAREOVERNIGHT</p> <p>Did you stay overnight in the hospital?</p>	<p>662 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 27b</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 28a</p>
<p>27b. CAREDAYHOSPIT</p> <p>How many days did you stay in the hospital?</p>	<p>663 _____ Number of days</p>
<p>28a. PROTECTSELF</p> <p>Did you do anything with the idea of protecting YOURSELF or your PROPERTY while the incident was going on?</p>	<p>666 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 29</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No/took no action/kept still - ASK 28b</p>
<p>28b. DURINGINCIDENT</p> <p>Was there anything you did or tried to do about the incident while it was going on?</p>	<p>667 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 29</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No/took no action/kept still - SKIP to 30</p>

<p>29. ACTIONS DURING INC</p> <p>What did you do?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>USED PHYSICAL FORCE TOWARD OFFENDER</p> <p>668 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked offender with gun; fired gun 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked with other weapon 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked without weapon (hit, kicked, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened offender with gun 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened offender with other weapon 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to injure, no weapon</p> <p>RESISTED OR CAPTURED OFFENDER</p> <p>669 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Defended self or property (struggled, ducked, blocked blows, held onto property) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Chased, tried to catch or hold offender</p> <p>SCARED OR WARNED OFF OFFENDER</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Yelled at offender, turned on lights, threatened to call police, etc</p> <p>PERSUADED OR APPEASED OFFENDER</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperated, or pretended to (stalled, did what they asked) 670 * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained, etc</p> <p>ESCAPED OR GOT AWAY</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> Ran or drove away, or tried; hid, locked door</p> <p>GOT HELP OR GAVE ALARM</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> Called police or guard 671 * 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to attract attention or help, warn others (cried out for help, called children inside)</p> <p>REACTED TO PAIN OR EMOTION</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> Screamed from pain or fear</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>16 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>30. ANYONE PRESENT</p> <p>Was anyone present during the incident besides you and the offender? (Other than children under age 12.)</p>	<p>677 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 31 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 34 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }</p>
<p>31. PERSONS HARMED</p> <p>Not counting yourself, were any of the persons present during the incident harmed (Pause), threatened with harm (Pause), or robbed by force or threat of harm? (Do not include yourself, the offender, or children under 18 years of age.)</p>	<p>682 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 32 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 34 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }</p>
<p>32. PERSONS HARMED NUM</p> <p>How many? (Do not include yourself, the offender or children under 18 years of age.)</p>	<p>683 _____ Number of persons</p>
<p>33a. HHMEM HARMED</p> <p>How many of these persons are members of your household now? (Do not include yourself, the offender or children under 18 years of age.)</p>	<p>684 _____ Number of persons 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 34</p>
<p>33b. HHMEM HARMED NAMES</p> <p>If not sure ask:</p> <p>Who are these household members? (Do not include yourself, the offender, or children under 18 years of age)</p> <p>Enter the line number(s) of other household members.</p>	<p>Line number(s)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>34. ONE OR MORE OFFENDERS</p> <p>Ask or verify -</p> <p>Was the crime committed by only one or by more than one offender?</p>	<p>692 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one - SKIP to 36 2 <input type="checkbox"/> More than one - SKIP to 45 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - ASK 35</p>

35. KNOWOFFENDERS Do you know anything about one of the offenders?	693 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 36 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 57
36. SINGOFFENDERGENDER Was the offender male or female?	698 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
37. SINGOFFENDERAGE How old would you say the offender was?	699 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-17 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 or older 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
38a. SINGOFFENDERGANG Was the offender a member of a street gang, or don't you know?	700 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (a member of a street gang) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not a member of a street gang) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if a member of a street gang)
38b. SINGOFFENDERDRINKDRUG Was the offender drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	701 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) - ASK 39 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) } SKIP to 40 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs) }
39. SINGOFFENDERDRINKORDRUG Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	702 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On drugs 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking or on drugs - could not tell which
40. SINGOFFENDERKNEW Was the offender someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?	703 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Knew or had seen before - SKIP to 42 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
41. SINGOFFENDERRECOG Would you be able to recognize the offender if you saw him/her?	704 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 44a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably) } 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No
42. SINGOFFENDERHOWWELL How well did you know the offender - by sight only, casual acquaintance, or well known?	705 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only - SKIP to 44 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance ... } ASK 43 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known }
43. SINGOFFENDERRELATION How well did you know the offender? For example, was the offender a friend, cousin, etc.?	707 RELATIVE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse at time of incident 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify NONRELATIVE 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or ex-friend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer/client 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Patient 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor (current or former) 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (current or former) 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Co-worker (current or former) 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher/school staff 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative - Specify
44a. Were any of the offenders Hispanic or Latino?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
44b. SINGOFFENDERRACE What race or races was the offender? Please select one or more. Was the offender...	708 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander? 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 57
45. HOWMANYOFFENDERS How many offenders?	710 _____ Number of offenders

46. MULTOFFENDERGENDER Were they male or female?	<input type="checkbox"/> 711 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female } SKIP to 48 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know sex of any offenders.. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Both male and female If only two offenders, SKIP to 48; otherwise ASK 47
47. MULTOFFENDERMOSTGENDER Were they mostly male or mostly female?	<input type="checkbox"/> 712 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Evenly divided 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
48. MULTOFFENDERYOUNG How old would you say the youngest was?	<input type="checkbox"/> 713 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-17 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 or older 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
49. MULTOFFENDEROLD How old would you say the oldest was?	<input type="checkbox"/> 714 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-17 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 or older 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
50a. MULTOFFENDERGANG Were any of the offenders a member of a street gang, or don't you know?	<input type="checkbox"/> 715 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (a member of a street gang) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not a member of a street gang) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if a member of a street gang)
50b. MULTOFFENDERDRINKDRUG Were any of the offenders drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	<input type="checkbox"/> 716 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (drinking or on drugs) - ASK 51 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (not drinking/not on drugs) } SKIP to 52 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (if drinking or on drugs)
51. MULTOFFENDERDRINKORDRUG Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	<input type="checkbox"/> 717 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On drugs 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both (drinking and on drugs) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking or on drugs - could not tell which
52. MULTOFFENDERKNEW Were any of the offenders known to you, or were they strangers you had never seen before?	<input type="checkbox"/> 718 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All known } SKIP 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Some known } to 54 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers } ASK 53 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
53. MULTOFFENDERRECOG Would you be able to recognize any of them if you saw them?	<input type="checkbox"/> 719 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure (possibly or probably) } SKIP to 56a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No
54. MULTOFFENDERHOWWELL How well did you know the offender(s) - by sight only, casual acquaintance, or well known? Probe: Anything else? Enter all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sight only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known
55. MULTOFFENDERRELATION How did you know them? For example, were they friends, cousins, etc.? Probe: Anything else? Enter all that apply.	RELATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> 723 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse at time of incident 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-spouse at time of incident 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent or step-parent 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child or step-child 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify NONRELATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> 724 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend or ex-friend 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, boarder 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Schoolmate <input type="checkbox"/> 725 * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer/client 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Patient 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor (current or former) 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (current or former) 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Co-worker (current or former) 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher/school staff 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative - Specify

<p>56a. Were any of the offenders Hispanic or Latino?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - AKS 56b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 56c</p>
<p>56b. What ethnicity were most of the offenders?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Hispanic or Latino 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly non-Hispanic or Latino 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Equal number of each ethnicity 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>56c. What race or races were the offenders? Please select one or more. Were they... Probe: Anything else?</p>	<p>726 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian? 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander? 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>IF MORE THEN ONE ANSWER OPTION IS CHOSEN, GO TO 56d. ELSE, SKIP TO 57.</p>
<p>56 d. What race were most of the offenders?</p>	<p>726 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Black or African American 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly American Indian or Alaska Native 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Asian 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Equal number of each race 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>57. THEFT Ask or verify: Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? (Include anything stolen from the business operated from the respondent's home.)</p>	<p>731 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 65a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>58. ATTEMPTTHEFT Ask or verify: Did the offender(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household? (Include anything stolen from the operated from the respondent's home.)</p>	<p>732 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 59 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 74</p>
<p>59. ATTEMPTTHEFTWHAT What did the offender try to take? Probe: Anything else? Enter all that apply.</p> <p>60. ATTEMPTTHEFTOWNER Did the (property/money) the offender tried to take belong to you personally, to someone else in the household, or to both you and other household members?</p>	<p>733 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 734 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached car stereo or satellite radio, attached CB radio, etc.) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline or oil 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle or parts 735 * 10 <input type="checkbox"/> TV, DVD player, VCR, stereo, other household appliances 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Silver, china, art objects 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.) 736 * 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal effects (clothing, jewelry, toys, etc.) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun (pistol, revolver) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Other firearm (rifle, shotgun)..... 737 * 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>738 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent only 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent and other household member(s) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household member(s) only 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonhousehold member(s) only 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p>
<p>61. CHECK ITEM E Did the offender try to take cash, a purse, or a wallet? (Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 59?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 62 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 63</p>

<p>62. ATTEMPTTHEFTONPERSON</p> <p>Ask or verify:</p> <p>Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?</p>	<p>742 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>63. ATTEMPTTHEFTITEMONPERSON</p> <p>Ask or verify:</p> <p>Was there anything (else) the offender(s) tried to take directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or something that you were wearing?</p> <p>Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member</p>	<p>745 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 64 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 74</p>
<p>64. ATTEMPTTHEFTITEMS</p> <p>Which items did the offender(s) try to take directly from you?</p> <p>Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</p>	<p>746 * 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached car stereo or satellite radio, attached CB radio, etc.) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline or oil 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle or parts 10 <input type="checkbox"/> TV, DVD player, VCR, stereo, other household appliances 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Silver, china, art objects 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.) 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal effects (clothing, jewelry, toys etc.) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun (pistol, revolver) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Other firearm (rifle, shotgun) 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to take everything marked in 63 directly from respondent</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} SKIP to 74</p>
<p>65a. WHATWASTAKEN</p> <p>What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>CASH/PURSE/WALLET/CREDIT CARDS</p> <p>748 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, check, bank cards</p> <p>VEHICLE OR PARTS</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 749 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached car stereo or satellite radio, attached CB radio, etc.) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unattached motor vehicle accessories or equipment (unattached CD player or satellite radio, etc.) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline or oil 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle or parts</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS</p> <p>750 * 11 <input type="checkbox"/> TV, DVD player, VCR, stereo, other household appliances 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Silver, china, art objects 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.)</p> <p>PERSONAL EFFECTS</p> <p>751 * 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Portable electronic and photographic gear (Personal stereo, TV, cellphone, camera, etc.) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing, furs, luggage, briefcase 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry, watch, keys 752 * 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Collection of stamps, coins, etc. 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Toys, sports and recreation equipment (not listed above) 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other personal and portable objects</p> <p>FIREARMS</p> <p>753 * 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun (pistol, revolver) 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Other firearm (rifle, shotgun)</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>754 * 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Tools, machines, office equipment 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm or garden produce, plants, fruit, logs 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Animals -pet or livestock 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Food or liquor 755 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>

<p>65b. CHECK ITEM F Follow the skip pattern for the first category met, based on the entries in 65a.</p> <p>65c. PRSWLT_CONTAINMONEY Did the stolen (purse/wallet) contain any money?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> If Box 2 and/or 3 is marked in 65a - SKIP to 65c <input type="checkbox"/> If Box 1 is marked in 65a - SKIP to 65d <input type="checkbox"/> If none of the conditions above are met - SKIP to 66</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 65d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No If Box 1 is marked in 65a ASK 65d otherwise SKIP to 66</p>
<p>65d. AMOUNTCASH TAKEN If not sure, ask: How much cash was taken?</p>	<p><input type="text" value="747"/> \$ _____ . <input type="text" value="00"/> Amount of cash taken</p>
<p>66. CHECK ITEM G1 Was a car or other motor vehicle stolen? (Is box 5 or 6 marked in 69a?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 67 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 69</p>
<p>67. PERMISSION GIVEN Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the offender(s)?</p>	<p><input type="text" value="763"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 68 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 69</p>
<p>68. RETURN CAR Did the offender return the (car/motor vehicle) this time?</p>	<p><input type="text" value="764"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>69. CHECK ITEM G2 Did the offender(s) take a handgun? (Is box 20 marked in 69a?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 70a <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 70b</p>
<p>70a. NUMBER HANDGUNS How many handguns were taken?</p>	<p><input type="text" value="923"/> _____ Number of handguns</p>
<p>70b. CHECK ITEM G3 Did the offender(s) take some other type of firearm? (Is box 21 marked in 69a?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 70c <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 70d</p>
<p>70c. NUMBER FIREARMS How many other types of firearms were taken?</p>	<p><input type="text" value="924"/> _____ Number of firearms</p>
<p>70d. CHECK ITEM H1 Was cash, a purse, or a wallet taken? (Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 65a?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 71a <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 71b</p>
<p>71a. CASH ON PERSON Ask or verify: Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?</p>	<p><input type="text" value="767"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>71b. OTHER ON PERSON Ask or verify: Was there anything (else) the offender(s) took directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or something that you were wearing? Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member</p>	<p><input type="text" value="768"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 72 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 73a</p>

<p>72. ITEMSTAKEN</p> <p>Which items did the offender(s) take directly from you?</p> <p>Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.</p>	<p>769 *</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit cards, check, bank cards 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached car stereo or satellite radio, attached CB radio, etc.) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unattached vehicle accessories or equipment (unattached CD player or satellite radio, etc.) 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline or oil 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle or parts 11 <input type="checkbox"/> TV, DVD player, VCR, stereo, other household appliances 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Silver, china, art objects 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.) 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Portable electronic and photographic gear (Personal stereo, TV, cellphone, camera, etc.) 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing, furs, luggage, briefcase 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry, watch, keys 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Collection of stamps, coins, etc. 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Toys, sports and recreation equipment (not listed above) 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Other personal and portable objects 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun (pistol, revolver) 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Other firearm (rifle, shotgun) 22 <input type="checkbox"/> Tools, machines, office equipment 23 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm or garden produce, plants, fruit, logs 24 <input type="checkbox"/> Animals -pet or livestock 25 <input type="checkbox"/> Food or liquor 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Other 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Everything marked in 96a was taken directly from respondent</p>
<p>73a. CHECK ITEM H2 Were only cash, a purse, or a wallet taken? (Are boxes 1, 2, or 3 the only boxes marked in 65a?)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 74 <input type="checkbox"/> No - ASK 73b</p>
<p>73b. PROPERTYVALUE</p> <p>What was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? Include recovered property. (Exclude any stolen (cash/checks/credit cards) If jointly owned with a nonhousehold member(s), include only the share owned by household members.)</p> <p>Enter total dollar value for all items taken.</p>	<p>770 \$ _____ . 00 Value of property taken</p>
<p>74. POLICEINFORMED</p> <p>Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?</p>	<p>800 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 75a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 76 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 78</p>
<p>75a. POLICEFINDOUT</p> <p>How did the police find out about it? Enter first precode that applies.</p> <p>If proxy interview, we want the proxy respondent to answer questions 75a - 79 for herself/himself, not for the person for whom the proxy interview is being taken.</p>	<p>801 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other household member 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone official called police (guard, apartment manager, school official, etc.) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police were at scene 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was a police officer 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Some other way - Specify - ASK 75b</p> <p>} SKIP to 77</p>
<p>75b. POLICEFINDOUT_SPEC</p> <p>Please specify how the police found out about it.</p>	<p>Specify - SKIP to 77</p> <p>_____</p>

<p>76. NOTREPORTEDPOLICE</p> <p>What was the reason it was not reported to the police?</p> <p>Probe: Can you tell me a little more? Any other reason?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p> <p>STRUCTURED PROBE -</p> <p>Was the reason because you dealt with it another way, it wasn't important enough to you, insurance wouldn't cover it, police couldn't do anything, police wouldn't help, or was there some other reason?</p>	<p>DEALT WITH ANOTHER WAY</p> <p>802 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to another official (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter or took care of it myself or informally; told offender's parent</p> <p>NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO RESPONDENT</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Minor or unsuccessful crime, small or no loss, recovered property 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Child offender(s), "kid stuff" 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not clear it was a crime or that harm was intended</p> <p>INSURANCE WOULDN'T COVER</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> No insurance, loss less than deductible, etc.</p> <p>POLICE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING</p> <p>803 * 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't find out until too late 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not recover or identify property 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not find or identify offender, lack of proof</p> <p>POLICE WOULDN'T HELP</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't think it was important enough, wouldn't want to be bothered or get involved 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Police would be inefficient, ineffective (they'd arrive late or not at all, wouldn't do a good job, etc.) 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Police would be biased, would harass/insult respondent, cause respondent trouble, etc.) 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender was police officer</p> <p>OTHER REASON</p> <p>804 * 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get offender in trouble with the law 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Was advised not to report to police 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal by offender or others 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to or could not take time - too inconvenient 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent not present or doesn't know why it wasn't reported</p>
<p>77. CHECK ITEM I Were the police informed? (Is "Yes" marked in 74?)</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 78 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 80</p>
<p>78. CONTACTAUTHORITIES</p> <p>Have you (or someone in your household) had contact with any other authorities about this incident (such as a prosecutor, court, or juvenile officer)?</p>	<p>829 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 79 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 80</p>
<p>79. AUTHORITIES</p> <p>Which authorities?</p> <p>Probe: Any others?</p> <p>Enter all that apply.</p>	<p>830 * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutor, district attorney 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Magistrate 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Court 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile, probation, or parole officer... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>80. DOINGATINCIDENTTIME</p> <p>Ask or verify:</p> <p>What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)?</p>	<p>832 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working or on duty - SKIP to 82 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from work - SKIP to 82 3 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from school 4 <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to or from other place 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping, errands 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Attending school } ASK 81 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure activity away from home 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Sleeping 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other activities at home 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - ASK 81</p>
<p>81. JOBDURINGINCIDENT</p> <p>Ask or verify:</p> <p>Did you have a job at the time of the incident?</p>	<p>840 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

<p>89a. CHECK ITEM L SUMMARY</p> <p>Summarize this incident. Also include any details about the incident that were not asked about in the incident report that might help clarify the incident.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>89b. CRIME SERIES CHECK</p> <p>PROGRAMMER: IF 5c=1 OR WAS NOT ASKED, DISPLAY: "PRESS NEXT TO CONTINUE." AND LOOP THOUGH CIRs AS NEEDED BASED ON THE SCREENER DATA. AFTER LAST CIR, MOVE ON TO EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS.</p> <p>IF 5c=2 (INDICATING THAT THIS CIR IS SERIES), THEN DISPLAY: CRIME SERIES CHECK: INTERVIEWER: DETERMINE IF THE NEXT CIR IS PART OF A CRIME SERIES THAT HAS BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY BY RESPONDENT.</p> <p>INCIDENT X (CRIME SERIES): [FILL WITH DESCRIPTION OF CRIME SERIES INCIDENT FROM SCREENER]</p> <p>NEXT CIR: [FILL WITH DESCRIPTION FROM SCREENER]</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: YOU HAVE INDICATED THAT INCIDENT X [FILL 1,2, ETC.] IS PART OF A CRIME SERIES. IS THE NEXT CIR PART OF THE SAME CRIME SERIES?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - GO TO CHECK2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - PRESS NEXT TO CONTINUE WITH NEXT CIR.</p>	
<p>89c. CHECK 2</p> <p>YOU HAVE INDICATED THAT THE NEXT CIR IS PART OF A CRIME SERIES REPORTED BY THE RESPONDENT. THE NEXT CIR WILL BE SKIPPED. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP NEXT CIR - PART OF CRIME SERIES ALREADY DISCUSSED 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - ADMINISTER CIR - NOT PART OF CRIME SERIES</p>	
<p>90. JOBLASTWEEK</p> <p>Did you have a job or work at a business last week? Do not include volunteer work or work around the house. (If R is a farm or business operator, include unpaid work)</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - IF CATI INCENTIVE CASE, SKIP TO 92. ELSE, GO TO 93. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - ASK 91</p>
<p>91. JOBDURINGREFPERIOD</p> <p>Did you have a job or work at a business during the last 6 months?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>IF CATI INCENTIVE CASE, ASK 92. ELSE, GO TO 93.</p>
<p>91a. EDUCATION</p> <p>What is the highest grade or year in school you have completed?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than High School 2 <input type="checkbox"/> High School or GED 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Some College (No Degree) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-year College/Associate's Degree 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-year College degree or Higher (e.g., BA, BS, MA, MS, Ph.D.)</p>
<p>91b. COMPUTER</p> <p>How often, on average, do you use a computer?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Once a month 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Once every 2 weeks 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 or 2 days a week 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 or 4 days a week 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 7 days a week 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never use</p>

CATI INCENTIVE CASES ONLY

91c. SURVEY MODE

For this final phase of the study, you were offered the choice of completing a web survey or participating by telephone. Why did you choose to do the survey by telephone rather than web?

- 1 DO NOT HAVE A COMPUTER
- 2 COMPUTER DOES NOT HAVE INTERNET ACCESS
- 3 COULD NOT LOG IN SUCCESSFULLY USING URL OR SURVEY CODE
- 4 OTHER TECHNICAL PROBLEMS
- 5 CONCERNED ABOUT SECURITY OF WEBSITE OR DATA
- 6 PREFERRED TO PARTICIPATE BY PHONE
- 7 SOME OTHER REASON

92. Those are all the questions I have for you today. In order to mail your incentive to you and to make sure our information is correct, I just need to verify your contact information.

- FILL NAME FROM SCREENER1
- FILL ADDRESS/CITY/STATE/ZIP VERIFIED IN ADDRESS VERIFICATION
- FILL PHONE NUMBERS PROVIDED IN SCREENER

Is this information correct?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No - CORRECT INFORMATION

92b. Your \$10 incentive will be mailed to you from RTI. Please allow 3-4 weeks for delivery.

GO TO SPAWNING SCREENS.

FOR ALL CAPI CASES AND CATI NON-INCENTIVE CASES

93. To make sure our information is correct, I just need to verify the contact information you have provided today.

- FILL NAME FROM SCREENER1
- FILL ADDRESS/CITY/STATE/ZIP VERIFIED IN ADDRESS VERIFICATION
- FILL PHONE NUMBERS PROVIDED IN SCREENER

Is this information correct?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No - CORRECT INFORMATION



Bureau of Justice Statistics



Survey of Crime Victimization Web Instrument

REVISED 9/25/12

WAVE 2 REFERENCE PERIOD STARTS ON DATE OF THE HH MEMBER'S WAVE 1 INTERVIEW AND ENDS ON THE DAY PRIOR TO THE CURRENT INTERVIEW DATE.

INFORMED CONSENT SCREEN:

Your address is one of over 3,800 scientifically sampled for participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The purpose of the study is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

The SCV asks about the types and amount of crime committed against you and your household. This includes crimes that may have been committed by someone you know. It also asks about characteristics of the victims affected by the offenses and the offenders who have committed these crimes. During the survey, you will never be asked to identify or report any offenders by name. The survey will take about 10-20 minutes on average and should be completed in a private location. The survey is not affiliated with any local law enforcement agency.

Participation in the SCV is voluntary, and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. Some questions in this study are of a personal nature and you may find them embarrassing or distressing. If you are upset or uncomfortable you may skip any question, or you may stop the survey at any time. You can log in and finish the survey later. You can also find telephone numbers for several help lines and support centers through the Resources button at the bottom of each survey screen.

Federal law assures that all the information you provide will be kept confidential and used for research purposes only. Your name and address will not be connected to the answers that you provide. **[IF INCENTIVE CASE]:** If you do agree to participate, and complete the interview, you will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation.

If you have any questions about the SCV, please call the project toll-free number, 1-877-294-1302. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 1-866-214-2043 (a toll-free number).

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

₁ YES

₂ NO

SURVEY INTRO/NAVIGATION SCREEN:

Thank you for participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization. This survey asks about crimes you or other members of your household may have experienced during the past six months, that is, since [FILL DATE]. When answering these questions, please think only about things that happened during this 6-month period.

The navigation buttons in the bottom tool bar will help you move through the survey.

- ➔ The [NEXT] button at the bottom right side of your screen will allow you to move forward from one question to the next.
- ➔ The [PREVIOUS] button will let you back up and change an answer to a previous question. You can then use the [NEXT] button to move forward again to the next unanswered question.
- ➔ The [LOGOFF] button can be used if you need to exit the survey and finish it at a later time. Any information you have already entered will be saved.

N1. (ASK IF NAME PROVIDED AT WAVE 1. ELSE, GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS BOX.)

Our records indicate that your name is: **FILL FIRST AND LAST NAME FROM WAVE 1**

- ₁ Yes, this is correct ➔ **GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS BOX, SKIP NAME**
- ₂ Yes, but my name has changed since the last interview ➔ **GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS BOX**
- ₃ No, this is not correct ➔ **CONTINUE**

N2. You have indicated that you are not FILL NAME FROM WAVE 1. Is this correct?

- ₁ Yes, this is correct ➔ **CONTINUE**
- ₂ No, this is not correct ➔ **GO BACK TO N1**

N3. We are sorry but this specific survey is intended for FILL NAME. Please check the survey code you received by mail or email to make sure you entered the correct one for your personal survey. You can log in again using your unique survey code to finish the survey. If you have questions or need technical assistance, please call us toll-free at 1-877-294-1302. Thank you.

➔ Please provide the following information about yourself:

First and Last Name ▼	Age at Last Birthday [404] ▼	Marital Status [405] ▼	Sex [407] ▼	Hispanic Origin [413] ▼	Race [412] (Please select one or more.) ▼
(Please print) First Name <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ 18-29 <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 30-49 <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ 50-69 <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ 70+	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Married <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Male <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Female	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ No	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ White <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Asian <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

A1. Are you still living at the same address we contacted you at for your first SCV interview?

- ₁ Yes → **GOTO PHONE NUMBER**
- ₂ No → **CONTINUE**

➔ How long have you lived at this address? [506]

- ₁ Less than 1 month
- ₂ 1-3 months
- ₃ 4-6 months
- ₄ More than 6 months

➔ Please provide your telephone number in case we need to reach you again:

Area Code + Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Web soft check if left blank or wrong format: Please enter your 10-digit phone number, including area code, in the specified format.

Instruction Box A: Display reference period at top of each survey screen: SURVEY REFERENCE PERIOD: START DATE – END DATE .

Next, we have some questions about crime incidents you or other members of your household may have experienced in the past 6 months, that is, since your first SCV interview on [DATE]. Crime incident refers to a single crime – for example, your purse being snatched – or to several crimes that happened to you at the same time. For example, you may have been attacked and your purse was stolen at the same time.

The period of time we are interested in is shown in the top left hand corner of your screen as you go through the survey.

Press Next to continue.

1a. During the past 6 months, that is since [DATE], have any of the following items belonging to you been stolen? Please select “Yes” or “No” for each item.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [532] | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
| a. | Luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book, or other things that you carry | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. | Clothing, jewelry, or cell phone | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. | Bicycle or sports equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |
| d. | Things in your home, such as a TV, stereo, tools | <input type="checkbox"/> 1d | <input type="checkbox"/> 2d |
| e. | Things outside your home, such as a garden hose or lawn furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> 1e | <input type="checkbox"/> 2e |
| f. | Things belonging to children in the household | <input type="checkbox"/> 1f | <input type="checkbox"/> 2f |
| g. | Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs | <input type="checkbox"/> 1g | <input type="checkbox"/> 2g |

Web soft check if any items (a-g) left blank

[ASK 1b IF ANY “YES” IN 1a. ELSE, GO TO 2a.]

1b. You indicated in the previous question that items belonging to you had been stolen in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [533]

Number of times

2a. During the past 6 months, [IF “YES” TO ANY ITEM IN 1a FILL: other than incidents you already mentioned,] has anyone broken in or attempted to break in any of the following places? Please select “Yes” or “No” for each location.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [534] | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
| a. | Your home | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. | Your garage, shed, or storage room | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. | Your hotel room, motel room, or vacation home | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |

Web soft check if any items (a-c) left blank

[ASK 2b IF ANY “YES” IN 2a. ELSE, GO TO 3a.]

2b. You indicated in the previous question you had experienced a break-in or break-in attempt in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [535]

Number of times

3a. During the past 6 months, [IF “YES” TO ANY ITEM IN 1a OR 2a FILL: other than incidents you already mentioned,] has anyone stolen, attempted to steal, or use without permission any of the following vehicles or parts? Please select “Yes” or “No” for each item.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [537] | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
| a. | A vehicle belonging to you or anyone in your household | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. | Any parts from a vehicle, such as a tire, car stereo, hubcap, or battery | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. | Gas from a vehicle belonging to you or anyone in your household | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |

Web soft check if any items (a-c) left blank

[ASK 3b IF ANY “YES” IN 3a. ELSE, GO TO 4a.]

3b. You indicated in the previous question that someone had stolen, attempted to steal, or used without permission vehicles or parts in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [538]

Number of times

4a. [IF “YES” TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, OR 3a FILL: Other than incidents you already mentioned,] Have you personally experienced any attacks OR threats OR thefts at any of the following locations during the past 6 months? Please select “Yes” or “No” for each location.

- [539]
- | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. At home including the porch or yard | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. At or near a friend’s, relative’s, or neighbor’s home | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. At work or school | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |
| d. In places such as a storage shed or laundry room, a shopping mall, restaurant, bank, or airport | <input type="checkbox"/> 1d | <input type="checkbox"/> 2d |
| e. While riding in any vehicle | <input type="checkbox"/> 1e | <input type="checkbox"/> 2e |
| f. On the street or in a parking lot | <input type="checkbox"/> 1f | <input type="checkbox"/> 2f |
| g. At a party, theater, gym, picnic area, bowling lanes, or while fishing or hunting | <input type="checkbox"/> 1g | <input type="checkbox"/> 2g |

Web soft check if any items (a-g) left blank

[ASK 4b IF ANY “YES” IN 4a. ELSE, GO TO 5a.]

4b. You indicated in the previous question that you personally experienced attacks OR threats OR thefts at one or more locations in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [540]

Number of times

5a. During the past 6 months, [IF “YES” TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, 3a, or 4a FILL: other than incidents you already mentioned,] have you personally been attacked or threatened in any of the following ways? Do not include telephone threats. Please select “Yes” or “No” for each.

- [541]
- | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. With any weapon, such as a gun or a knife | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. With anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. By something thrown, such as a rock or bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |
| d. By grabbing, punching, or choking | <input type="checkbox"/> 1d | <input type="checkbox"/> 2d |
| e. By raping, attempting to rape, or being sexually attacked in any way | <input type="checkbox"/> 1e | <input type="checkbox"/> 2e |
| f. By being threatened face to face | <input type="checkbox"/> 1f | <input type="checkbox"/> 2f |

Web soft check if any items (a-f) left blank

[ASK 5b IF ANY “YES” IN 5a. ELSE, GO TO 6a.]

5b. You indicated in the previous question that you personally had been attacked or threatened in one or more ways in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [542]

Number of times

6a. People often do not think of incidents committed by someone they know. During the past 6 months, [IF “YES” TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, OR 5a FILL: other than incidents you already mentioned,] have any of the following people attacked or threatened you in any way? Do not include telephone threats. Please select “Yes” or “No” for each option.

- [543]
- | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Someone at work or school | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. A neighbor or friend | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. A relative or family member | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |
| d. Any other person you have met or known | <input type="checkbox"/> 1d | <input type="checkbox"/> 2d |

Web soft check if any items (a-d) left blank

[ASK 6b IF ANY “YES” IN 6a. ELSE, GO TO 7a.]

6b. You indicated in the previous question that you had been attacked or threatened by someone you know. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [544]

Number of times

7a. During the past 6 months, [IF “YES” TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, OR 6a FILL: other than incidents you already mentioned,] have any of the following people stolen something from you? Please select “Yes” or “No” for each option.

- [543]
- | | Yes
▼ | No
▼ |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Someone at work or school | <input type="checkbox"/> 1a | <input type="checkbox"/> 2a |
| b. A neighbor or friend | <input type="checkbox"/> 1b | <input type="checkbox"/> 2b |
| c. A relative or family member | <input type="checkbox"/> 1c | <input type="checkbox"/> 2c |
| d. Any other person you have met or known | <input type="checkbox"/> 1d | <input type="checkbox"/> 2d |

Web soft check if any items (a-d) left blank

[ASK 7b IF ANY "YES" IN 7a. ELSE, GO TO 8a.]

7b. You indicated in the previous question that certain people have stolen items from you in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [544]

Number of times

8a. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to think about. During the past 6 months, [IF "YES" TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, OR 7a FILL: other than incidents you already mentioned,] have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by any of the following people? Please select "Yes" or "No" for each option.

[545]

Yes No
▼ ▼

- a. Someone you did not know _{1a} _{2a}
- b. A casual acquaintance _{1b} _{2b}
- c. Someone you know well _{1c} _{2c}

Web soft check if any items (a-c) left blank

[ASK 8b IF ANY "YES" IN 8a. ELSE, GO TO 9a.]

8b. You indicated in the previous question that you had been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [546]

Number of times

9a. [IF "YES" TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, OR 8a FILL: Other than incidents you already mentioned,] During the past 6 months did you call the police to report something that happened to you or another household member, which you thought was a crime? [547]

₁ Yes

₂ No → GO TO Question 10a

Did you call the police to report that: Please select "Yes" or "No" for each option.

[549]

Yes No
▼ ▼

9b. You were attacked or threatened in any way? _{1a} _{2a}

9c. Someone stole or attempted to steal something that belonged to you or another household member? _{1b} _{2b}

[ASK 9d IF 9a = YES. ELSE, GO TO 10a.]

9d. You indicated that you called the police to report something you thought was a crime that happened to you or another household member in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [550]

Number of times

10a. [IF "YES" TO ANY ITEM IN 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, OR 9a FILL: Other than incidents you already mentioned,] During the past 6 months did anything that you thought was a crime happen to you or another household member, but you did NOT report it to the police? [551]

₁ Yes

₂ No → GO TO Instruction Box B

10b. What incidents were NOT reported to the police? Please select "Yes" or "No" for each option.

[553]

Yes No
▼ ▼

a. Were you attacked or threatened in any way? _{1a} _{2a}

b. Did someone steal or attempt to steal something that belonged to you or another household member? _{1b} _{2b}

[ASK 10c IF 10a = YES. ELSE, GO TO Instruction Box B.]

10c. You indicated that something had happened to you or another household member in the past 6 months that you thought was a crime but you did NOT report it to the police. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen? [554]

Number of times

Instruction Box B: INSTRUCTIONS FOR CRIME REVIEW SCREEN & CIR DELIVERY:

IF NO CRIMES REPORTED IN SCREENER, GO TO CLOSING QUESTIONS 60-62. THEN EXIT SURVEY.

IF ONLY 1 CRIME REPORTED IN SCREENER, PROCEED TO CIR1 INTRO.

ELSE, IF >1 CRIME REPORTED IN SCREENER, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION SERIES:

Please think about ALL the crimes you experienced in the past 6 months. You told us you experienced the following: [LIST CRIME TYPE & COUNT IN GRID FORMAT AS FOLLOWS, USING LABELS DEFINED IN INSTRUCTION BOX C]

Items belonging to you stolen X time/times

R1. Did these crimes ALL happen at the same time, that is, during one crime incident, or did they happen at different times?

___ Crimes all happened at the same time (1 crime incident) → GOTO CIR1 INTRO (ONLY 1 CIR NEEDED)

___ Some or all crimes happened at different times (more than 1 crime incident) →CONTINUE WITH R2

R2. Crimes can happen in different ways. You might experience:

- A single crime incident, such as your car being stolen
- More than 1 type of crime happening at the same time, such as your home being broken into AND your car being stolen, all in the same crime incident
- Or you might experience multiple crime incidents at different times. For example, you might have had your home broken into in June and your car stolen in August.

How many different crime incidents did you experience in the past 6 months?

___ Number of different crime incidents in past 6 months → GOTO CIR1 INTRO

CIR1 INTRO (IF 1 CRIME INCIDENT REPORTED IN SCREENER): Next, we'd like to get some additional details about the crime incident you experienced in the past 6 months, that is, since your first SCV interview on [FILL DATE]. You told us you experienced the following: [FILL REPORTED CRIME FROM SCREENER PER INSTRUCTION BOX C].

CIR1 INTRO (IF R1 = CRIMES HAPPENED AT SAME TIME OR R2 = 1): Next, we'd like to get some additional details about this one crime incident you experienced in the past 6 months, that is, since your first SCV interview on [FILL DATE].

CIR1 INTRO (IF R2 > 1): Next, we'd like to get some additional details about each crime incident you experienced in the past 6 months. For these next questions, please think only about the first of these incidents.

CIR2+ INTRO: The next questions are about the [FILL BASED ON R2 COUNT: second/third/fourth...] crime incident you experienced in the past 6 months, that is, since your first SCV interview on [FILL DATE].

Incident 1

Instruction Box C (FILL TEXT FOR CIR1 INTRO WHEN ONLY 1 CRIME INCIDENT REPORTED IN SCREENER (AND SCREENER SUMMARY IF MULTIPLE CRIMES)):

IF QUESTION 1a = YES: items were stolen from you or another household member
IF QUESTION 2a = YES: experienced break in or attempted break in
IF QUESTION 3a = YES: vehicle, vehicle part, or gas was stolen
IF QUESTION 4a = YES: experienced personal attack, threat, or theft at a particular location
IF QUESTION 5a = YES: personally attacked or threatened in any way
IF QUESTION 6a = YES: attacked or threatened by someone you know
IF QUESTION 7a = YES: items stolen by someone you know
IF QUESTION 8a = YES: experienced forced or unwanted sexual act
IF QUESTION 9a = YES: called police to report possible crime
IF QUESTION 10a = YES: experienced possible crime but did NOT report it to police

1. When did this incident take place? [606]

Month		Year			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[FOR CIR2 AND HIGHER, DISPLAY BELOW RESPONSE FIELD: If you did not experience any additional crimes in the past 6 months, please enter “9s” for the Month and Year and press [NEXT] to continue.

Instruction Box D: If date in question 1 is outside of reference period, fill: *We are only asking about crimes that happened in the past 6 months. We will not collect information on this incident. Press next to continue.*

Then ask: *1a. Did you have anything else like this happen between [FILL REFERENCE PERIOD]?*

- ₁ Yes → Start new CIR to get date of this incident; then proceed with remaining CIR questions.
- ₂ No → Start CIR for next type of crime reported in Screener, or go to Closing Questions 60-62 if no more crimes.

INSTRUCTION BOX D1: IF DATE IN Q1 MATCHES THE DATE ENTERED IN A PREVIOUS CIR, ASK Q2; ELSE, GOTO Q3.

2. The date you entered, FILL MONTH/YEAR, matches the date you reported earlier for another crime incident: [FILL CRIME DESCRIPTION FROM BOX C]. Did these crimes happen at the same time—that is on the same day, during the same incident-- or did they happen at different times?

- ₁ Happened at the same time [SAY: We do not need to collect any more details about this crime incident since you described it earlier.]
- ₂ Happened at different times → CONTINUE

3. What happened? *Please enter a short description of this crime incident.*

(Allow 100 characters. Soft check to require answer from R: “Please enter a brief description of this crime.”)

Instruction Box E: Display CIR crime banner:

**CRIME BEING DISCUSSED: MONTH/YEAR
DISPLAY RESPONSE FROM Q3**

**IF NO DESCRIPTION ENTERED IN Q3, ONLY
DISPLAY DATE FROM Q1. IF NO DATE OR
DESCRIPTION GIVEN, DO NOT DISPLAY BANNER.**

4. To help you keep track of the crime incident we are discussing, please refer to the “CRIME BEING DISCUSSED” above each question. This shows the date (FILL IF RESPONSE TO Q3: and description) you provided for this incident.

Did this incident take place during the day or at night? [612]

- ₁ During the day (6 am – 6 pm)
- ₂ At night (6 pm – 6 am)

5. In what city, town or village did this incident occur? [613]

- ₁ The same city, town, or village as my current residence
- ₂ A different city, town, or village as my current residence
- ₃ Not inside a city, town or village
- ₄ Outside U.S.

6. Where did this incident happen? [616]

- ₁ In own home, attached garage, or porch
- ₂ In detached building on own property (detached garage, storage shed)
- ₃ In vacation home, second home, hotel or motel room
- ₄ Own yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, unenclosed porch (*Please do not include apartment yards*) → **GO TO Question 10**
- ₅ Apartment hall, storage area, laundry room (*Please do not include apartment parking lot or/garage*) → **GO TO Question 10**
- ₆ On street immediately adjacent to own home or lodging → **GO TO Question 10**
- ₇ In a public place → **GO TO Question 10**
- ₈ At work or school → **GO TO Question 10**
- ₉ Other (*Please specify*) _____ → **GO TO Question 10**

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

7. Did someone get inside or try to get inside your home, garage, shed or porch? [618/619]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → **GO TO Question 10**

8. Was there a broken lock or window, suggesting that someone got in by force or tried to get in your home, garage, shed or porch by force? [620]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → **GO TO Question 10**

9. How could you tell that someone got in or tried to get in by force? *Please select all that apply.* [625/626]

- ₁ Damage to window (including frame; broken, removed, or cracked glass)
- ₂ Window screen damaged or removed
- ₃ Lock on window damaged or tampered with in some way
- ₄ Damage to door (including frame; glass panes or door removed)
- ₅ Door screen damaged or removed
- ₆ Lock or door handle damaged or removed
- ₇ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

10. Were you or other household members present when this incident occurred? By “present” we mean you or other household members were at the immediate scene of the crime during the incident AND in a place that was reachable by the offender, so that the offender could have or did attack, threaten to attack, or stolen something directly from you or other household members. [634]

- ₁ I was present
- ₂ I and other household members were present
- ₃ Only other household members were present → **GO TO Question 28**
- ₄ No one was present → **GO TO Question 28**

11. Did the person who committed the crime, that is, the offender, have a weapon, such as a gun or knife, or something to use as a weapon? [637]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → **GO TO Question 13**
- ₃ Don't know → **GO TO Question 13**

12. What kind of weapon did the offender have? *Please select all that apply.* [638]

- ₁ Hand gun, such as a pistol or revolver
- ₂ Other gun, such as a rifle or a shotgun
- ₃ Knife
- ₄ Sharp object such as scissors, ice pick, axe
- ₅ Blunt object, such as a rock, club, blackjack
- ₆ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

13. Did the offender hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way? [639]

- ₁ Yes → GO TO Question 19
- ₂ No

14. Did the offender try to attack you? [640]

- ₁ Yes → GO TO Question 17
- ₂ No

15. Did the offender threaten you with harm in any way? [641]

- ₁ Yes → GO TO Question 18
- ₂ No

16. What happened during the incident? *Please select all that apply.* [642]

- ₁ Something was taken without permission
- ₂ Offender attempted or threatened to take something
- ₃ Offender harassed or argued with someone or used abusive language
- ₄ Unwanted sexual contact, with or without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.)
- ₅ Forcible entry (or attempted forcible entry) of house/ apartment or car
- ₆ Damaged or destroyed property (or attempted or threatened to damage or destroy)
- ₇ Other (*Please specify*) _____

**GO TO
Question
28**

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

17. How did the offender try to attack you? *Please select all that apply.*

- ₁ Unwanted sexual contact, with or without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.)
- ₂ Weapon present or attempted attack with weapon (shot at but missed, attempted attack)
- ₅ Object thrown at person
- ₆ Followed or surrounded
- ₇ Tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, push
- ₈ Other (*Please specify*) _____

**GO TO
Question
28**

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

18. How did the offender threaten you? *Please select all that apply.* [643/644/645]

- ₁ Verbal threat of rape or other sexual assault
- ₂ Verbal threat to attack or kill
- ₃ Unwanted sexual contact, with or without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.)
- ₄ Weapon present, threatened or attacked with weapon
- ₅ Object thrown at person
- ₆ Followed or surrounded
- ₇ Tried to hit, slap, knock down, grab, hold, trip, jump, push
- ₈ Other (*Please specify*): _____

**GO TO
Question
28**

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

19. How were you attacked? *Please select all that apply.* [646/647/648]

- ₁ Raped
- ₂ Tried to rape
- ₃ Sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
- ₄ Shot, shot at (but missed), hit with a gun held in hand
- ₅ Attempted attack with knife or sharp weapon
- ₆ Stabbed, cut with knife, sharp weapon or hit by object (other than gun) held in hand
- ₇ Hit by thrown object
- ₈ Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon
- ₉ Hit, slapped, knocked down, grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc
- ₁₀ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

20. Did you suffer any injuries?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → GO TO Question 24a

21. What were the injuries you suffered? *Please select all that apply.* [655/656]

- ₁ Rape
- ₂ Attempted rape
- ₃ Sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
- ₄ Knife, stab wounds, gunshot, or bullet wounds
- ₅ Broken bones, teeth knocked out, internal injuries, knocked unconscious
- ₆ Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth
- ₇ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

22a. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self treatment? [659]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → GO TO Question 24a

22b. Where did you receive medical care, including self treatment? [660]

- ₁ At the scene
- ₂ At home or at a neighbor's or friend's house
- ₃ Health unit at work or school, or a first aid station
- ₄ Doctor's office or health clinic
- ₅ Emergency room at hospital or emergency clinic
- ₆ Hospital → GO TO Question 23
- ₇ Other (*Please specify*) _____
→ GO TO Question 24a

GO TO
Question
24a

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

23. How many days did you stay in the hospital? *Please enter '0' if you did not stay in the hospital overnight.* [662/663]

Number of days (Web soft range 000-200)

24a. Did you do anything with the idea of protecting yourself or your property while the incident was going on? [666]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → GO TO Question 25

24b. What did you do or try to do to protect yourself or your property while this incident was going on? *Please select all that apply.* [668/669/670/671]

- ₁ Attacked offender with weapon
- ₂ Threatened offender with weapon
- ₃ Threatened to injure offender without a weapon
- ₄ Defended self or property
- ₅ Ran or drove away, or tried to run/drive way; hid; locked door
- ₆ Called police or guard, tried to attract attention
- ₇ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

25. Was anyone present during the incident besides you and the offender? By “present” we mean they were at the immediate scene of the crime during the incident AND in a place that was reachable by the offender, so that the offender could have or did attack, threaten to attack, or stolen something directly from them. [677]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → GO TO Question 28

26. Not counting yourself and the offender, how many people present during the incident were harmed, threatened with harm, or robbed by force or threat of harm? *Do not include children under 18 years of age. Please enter ‘0’ if no one else was harmed.* [682]

Number of people (Web soft range 00-96)

27. Not counting yourself and the offender, how many other household members were harmed, threatened with harm, or robbed by force or threat of harm? *Do not include children under 18 years of age. Please enter ‘0’ if no other household member was harmed, threatened or robbed.* [683]

Number of people (Web soft range 00-96)

28. Was the crime committed by only one or by more than one person? [692]

- ₁ Only one
- ₂ More than one → GO TO Question 35
- ₃ Don’t know → GO TO Question 44

29. Was the person who committed the crime, that is, the offender, male or female? [698]

- ₁ Male
- ₂ Female
- ₃ Don’t know

30. How old would you say the offender was? [699]

- ₁ Under 12
- ₂ 12-17
- ₃ 18-29
- ₄ 30 or older
- ₅ Don’t know

31. Was the offender a member of a street gang? [700]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No
- ₃ Don’t know

32. Was the offender drinking or on drugs? [701/702]

- ₁ Not drinking or on drugs
- ₂ Drinking only
- ₃ On drugs only
- ₄ Both drinking and on drugs
- ₅ Drinking or on drugs – could not tell which
- ₆ Don’t know

33. At the time of the incident, what was your relationship with the offender? [707]

- ₁ Spouse or ex-spouse at time of incident
- ₂ Parent or step-parent at time of incident
- ₃ Child or step-child at time of incident
- ₄ Brother or sister
- ₅ Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, friend or ex-friend
- ₆ Roommate, neighbor, co-worker or schoolmate
- ₇ Casual acquaintance
- ₈ Stranger
- ₉ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

34. Was the offender Hispanic or Latino?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No
- ₃ Don’t know

34a. What race or races was the offender? Please select one or more. Was the offender...[708]

- ₁ White
- ₂ Black or African American
- ₃ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ₄ Asian
- ₅ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ₆ Don’t know

**GO TO
Question
44**

35. How many persons were there? [710]

Number of offenders

36. Were the persons who committed the crime, that is, the offenders, male or female? [711/712]

- ₁ All male
- ₂ All female
- ₃ Both male and female, but mostly male
- ₄ Both male and female, but mostly female
- ₅ Both male and female, evenly divided
- ₆ Don't know

37. How old would you say the youngest offender was? [713]

- ₁ Under 12
- ₂ 12-17
- ₃ 18-29
- ₄ 30 or older
- ₅ Don't know

38. How old would you say the oldest offender was? [714]

- ₁ Under 12
- ₂ 12-17
- ₃ 18-29
- ₄ 30 or older
- ₅ Don't know

39. Were any of the offenders members of a street gang? [715]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No
- ₃ Don't know

40. Were any of the offenders drinking or on drugs?
Please select one. [716/717]

- ₁ Not drinking or on drugs
- ₂ Drinking only
- ₃ On drugs only
- ₄ Both drinking and on drugs
- ₅ Drinking or on drugs – could not tell which
- ₆ Don't know

41. Were any of the offenders known to you, or were they strangers you had never seen before? [718]

- ₁ All known
- ₂ Some known
- ₃ All strangers → **GO TO Question 43**

42. What was your relationship with any of the offenders? Please select all that apply. [723/724/725]

- ₁ Spouse or ex-spouse at time of incident
- ₂ Parent or step-parent at time of incident
- ₃ Child or step-child at time of incident
- ₄ Brother or sister
- ₅ Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend
- ₆ Friend or ex-friend
- ₇ Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

43. Were any of the offenders Hispanic or Latino?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No
- ₃ Don't know

43a. What ethnicity were most of the offenders?

- ₁ Mostly Hispanic or Latino
- ₂ Mostly non-Hispanic or Latino
- ₃ Equal number of each ethnicity
- ₄ Don't Know

43b. What race or races were the offenders? Please select one or more. Were they...^[726]

- ₁ White
- ₂ Black or African American
- ₃ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ₄ Asian
- ₅ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ₆ Don't know

IF ONLY ONE RACE, GO TO Question 44.

43c. What race were most of the offenders? ^[727]

- ₁ Mostly White
- ₂ Mostly Black or African American
- ₃ Mostly American Indian or Alaska Native
- ₄ Mostly Asian
- ₅ Mostly Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ₆ Equal number of each race
- ₇ Don't know

44. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or other household members? ^[731]

- ₁ Yes → GO TO Question 46
- ₂ No

45. Did the offender (s) attempt to steal something that belonged to you or others in the household? ^[732]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → GO TO Question 57

46. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any items such as cash, purse, or credit cards? *Please select all that apply.*

^[733/748]

	Stole ▼	Tried to Steal ▼	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal ▼
a. Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3a}
b. Purse	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3b}
c. Wallet	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3c}
d. Credit cards, check, or bank cards	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3d}

Web soft check if any items (a-d) left blank

Instruction Box G: If stolen CASH, PURSE or WALLET selected in Question 46, continue with Question 47. Otherwise, GO TO Question 50.

47. Was the cash, purse, or wallet on your person? ^[742]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

Instruction Box H: If stolen CASH selected in Question 46, GO TO Question 49.

If stolen PURSE or WALLET selected in Question 46, continue with Question 48.

48. Did the stolen purse or wallet contain any money? ^[Item 96d]

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → GO TO Instruction Box H2

Instruction Box H2: If you marked stolen CASH in Question 46, continue with Question 49. Otherwise, GO TO Question 50.

49. How much cash was taken? ^[747]

\$

Web soft range check 00000-99996

50. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any vehicles or vehicle parts? *Please select all that apply.*

^[734/749]

	Stole ▼	Tried to Steal ▼	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal ▼
a. Car or other motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3a}
b. Part of motor vehicle, accessories or equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3b}
c. Gasoline or oil	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3c}
d. Bicycle or bicycle parts	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3d}

Web soft check if any items (a-d) left blank

Instruction Box I: If stolen CAR or MOTOR VEHICLE selected in Question 50, continue with Question 51. Otherwise, GO TO Question 53.

51. Had permission to use the car or motor vehicle been given to the offender(s)? [763]

₁ Yes

₂ No → GO TO Question 53

52. Did the offender return the car or motor vehicle? [764]

₁ Yes

₂ No

53. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any of the following objects? Please select all that apply.

[735/750]

	Stole ▼	Tried to Steal ▼	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal ▼
a. TV, DVD player, VCR, stereo, other household appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3a}
b. Silver, china, art objects	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3b}
c. Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3c}

Web soft check if any items (a-c) left blank

54. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any of the following personal items? Please select all that apply.

[750/751]

	Stole ▼	Tried to Steal ▼	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal ▼
a. Portable electronics and cameras	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3a}
b. Clothing, furs, luggage	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3b}
c. Jewelry, watch, keys	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3c}
d. Stamps or coin collections	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3d}
e. Toys, sports and recreation equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1e}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2e}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3e}
f. Other personal and portable objects	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1f}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2f}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3f}

Web soft check if any items (a-f) left blank

55. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any of the following miscellaneous items? Please select all that apply.

[736/753/754]

	Stole ▼	Tried to Steal ▼	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal ▼
a. Handgun or other firearm	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2a}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3a}
b. Tools, machines, office equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2b}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3b}
c. Farm or garden produce	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2c}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3c}
d. Pets or livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2d}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3d}
e. Food or liquor	<input type="checkbox"/> _{1e}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{2e}	<input type="checkbox"/> _{3e}

Web soft check if any items (a-e) left blank

56. Not counting any stolen cash, checks or credit cards, what was the value of the property that was taken? *Please include recovered property.* [770]

\$

--	--	--	--	--	--

(Web soft range check 00000-99996)

57. Were the police informed or did they find out about this most recent incident any way? [800/801]

- 1 No, incident was NOT reported to the police → **GO TO Question 59**
- 2 Yes, I or someone else in my household called the police
- 3 Yes, someone official called the police (guard, apartment manager, etc.)
- 4 Yes, someone else informed the police
- 5 Yes, police were at scene
- 6 Yes, offender was a police officer
- 7 Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

58a. Have you or someone else in your household had contact with any other authorities about this incident? [829]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → **GO TO Question 59**

58b. What other authorities were contacted about this incident? [830]

- 1 Prosecutor, district attorney
- 2 Magistrate
- 3 Court
- 4 Juvenile officer, probation officer, or parole officer
- 5 Other (*Please specify*) _____

Web soft check if Specify field left blank

59. Instruction Box J: Start new CIR for the next crime reported in the Screener. If no additional crimes reported in Screener, continue with questions 60-62 below, then exit survey.

The last questions are about your work, education, and annual household income.

59. Did you have a job or work at a business last week? [576]

- 1 Yes → **GO TO Question 60a**
- 2 No

60. Did you have a job or work at a business during the last 6 months? [577]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

60a. What is the highest grade or year in school you have completed? [409]

- 1 Less than high school
- 2 High school or GED
- 3 Some college (no degree)
- 4 2-year college/Associate's degree
- 5 4-year college degree or higher (e.g., BA, BS, MA, MS, Ph.D)

61. What was the total combined income of all members of this household during the past 12 months, that is since [DATE]? *Please include money from jobs, business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, Social Security payments, and any other money income received by members of this HOUSEHOLD who are 18 years of age or older.* [214]

- 1 Less than \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000-\$19,999
- 3 \$20,000-\$34,999
- 4 \$35,000-\$49,999
- 5 \$50,000-\$75,999
- 6 \$76,000 or more

62. How often, on average, do you use a computer?

- ₁ Once a month or less
- ₂ Once every 2 weeks
- ₃ 1 or 2 days a week
- ₄ 3 or 4 days a week
- ₅ 5 to 7 days a week

63. How did you access this survey web site? Did you...

- ₁ Type the survey URL into a web browser
- ₂ Cut and paste the survey URL provided in email into a web browser
- ₃ Access the survey web site directly using link provided in email

Incentive 1.

Those are all the questions we have. As a token of our appreciation, we will mail you \$10.

Please confirm we have your correct name and address for this mailing.

FILL WITH NAME AND ADDRESS

- ₁ Yes, this is the correct name and address → **GOTO Closing Screen**
- ₂ No, this is not the correct name and address → **GOTO Incentive 2**

Incentive 2.

You have indicated that the name and/or address we have for you is not correct. Can you please provide your correct name and address below so that your \$10 can be mailed to you?

FIRST NAME:
LAST NAME:
ADDRESS 1:
ADDRESS 2:
CITY:
STATE:
ZIP:

Closing.

Thank you for participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization.

[FILL IF OTHER HH MEMBERS] If there are other adults in your household who participated in Wave 1 of the SCV, please have them go online to the SCV website and complete this survey. They can log in using their unique survey code.

Please press finish to logout and return to the main page.

Appendix C. Web Survey Design Considerations

Web Survey Design Considerations

As described in **Section 3.3**, careful consideration was given to the content and design of the SCV Web survey offered as an alternative to the inbound/outbound CATI mode at Wave 2. This appendix summarizes additional details about the design, and provides sample screen shots from the final Web survey.

C.1 Web Survey Access

- The main log in (home) page (see **Exhibit C-1**) was designed with screen layout, colors, and graphics that matched the SCV study brochure included in the advance mailing to sampled households. The page provided the log in instructions and quick links to important study information, including Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), confidentiality assurances, and a Resource list providing contact information and/or hotline numbers for crisis assistance programs. A link for RTI technical assistance was also available from the home page.
- The Wave 2 advance mailing, sent directly to each Wave 1 respondent, included detailed instructions for accessing the survey Web site, and provided a unique survey code for each Wave 1 respondent to access his/her survey online. The respondent was also given the option of contacting RTI toll-free to participate via inbound CATI, with the unique survey code used as their CATI survey identifier.
- For those Wave 1 respondents who provided an email address in the interview, the Wave 2 survey invitation, including the URL for the Web site and the respondent's unique survey code, was also sent via email.

C.2 Web Security

- All respondents to the Web survey were required to create a unique password upon accessing their survey instrument (see **Exhibit C-2**). Respondents were instructed to create a password they could easily remember. There were no restrictions placed on the length or content of the password because usability testing determined that some respondents had trouble creating passwords that complied with specified formats (e.g., those requiring entry of a combination of letters, numerals, or other keyboard characters). The respondent was required to reenter his/her unique survey code and password to resume the survey following a break-off.
- Selecting and responding to a security question was also part of the log-in procedures, as required by RTI's IRB (see **Exhibit C-3**). Respondents were presented with a drop down list of five possible security questions, and asked to select one that they would be able to answer. The security question was developed for use by RTI IT personnel in the event a respondent logged off, attempted to resume his/her survey at a later time, and could not remember the unique password he/she had created at log in.

C.3 Informed Consent

- Active consent to participate in the Web survey was required by RTI's IRB. At the end of the consent script, respondents were required to answer a Yes/No question indicating their consent to participate. The consent form language was similar to, but shorter, than the script used in the field so that it could be presented on one screen.

C.4 Survey Introduction

- The opening screens of the Web survey introduced the SCV survey reference period and explained the use of the navigation buttons, specifically the Next, Previous, and Logoff buttons. Respondents were also directed to a Resource tab at the bottom of the screen which provided a quick link to the crisis assistance and/or hotline numbers included in the study brochure and available through the FAQ link on the main log in page. At the direction of RTI's IRB, the Resource tab was accessible from any screen in the Web survey.

C.5 Respondent Name/Address Verification

- Because many SCV households included more than one potential survey participant from Wave 1, a mechanism for verifying the respondent's identity at login was necessary. The goal was to reduce the likelihood that a Wave 1 participant would login using a survey code assigned to another member of the household. The name of the Wave 1 respondent associated with the survey code was displayed at login and respondents were asked to verify they were indeed that person. Respondents could indicate if their name had changed since Wave 1, and why (e.g., marriage, divorce), or to exit the survey if the names did not match. A follow-up screen asked respondents to confirm they really did want to exit the survey.
- Following the name verification, respondents were asked if they still lived at the address where they were surveyed at Wave 1. The actual sampled address was not displayed as a means of safeguarding confidentiality in the event the wrong person accessed the case.

C.6 Respondent Demographics

- A short set of basic demographic questions were included in the Web survey. Although this information was collected during the Wave 1 interview, these questions were asked again at Wave 2 as an additional means of determining whether or not the correct respondent accessed and completed the survey.

C.7 General Screen Formatting

- Consistent screen layouts and question formats were used throughout the Web survey so that similar types of questions were presented to respondents in the same manner. Key words or phrases were underlined or bolded to draw attention to them, and italics were used to distinguish instructions from the actual question wording. Generally, only one question was presented on each Web survey screen.

C.8 Screener Design Elements

- The most significant difference between the CATI/CAPI and Web instruments was in the administration of the Screener gate questions, that is, the Yes/No items intended to determine if the household or respondent had experienced one or more types of crimes during the reference period. In CATI/CAPI, as in the NCVS instrument, a series of cues was read to the respondent, followed by the question "Did any incidents of this type happen?" The interviewer then entered only one Yes/No response for each gate question. For the Web survey, however, cognitive and usability tests revealed that respondents would not read the entire list of cues. Instead, they focused on only the initial phrases before skipping down and answering the broader Yes/No question. To address this problem, the cues were reformatted

as individual Yes/No items for the Web survey, thereby encouraging respondents to read and consider each one before moving on to the next question. *Exhibit C-4* provides an example of one such gate question in the Web Screener.

- Because the Web survey was generally designed to present one question per screen, the count questions in the Screener (e.g., “how many times”) were reworded slightly to refer back to their associated gate questions (see *Exhibit C-5*).
- A series of verification items were also programmed at the end of the Web Screener to allow respondents who reported multiple crimes to review the information they had entered and confirm the number of reported incidents. This was done in an effort to ensure the correct number of CIRs was administered. This process was developed during usability testing to address problems with over-reporting (e.g., double counting) of incidents in the Screener. Without interviewer assistance to guide them through the Screener, usability test participants who reported multiple crimes had trouble answering the gate questions in a way that resulted in an accurate number of CIRs being administered. The Screener verification items allowed respondents to correct the number of unique incidents experienced during the reference period before continuing with the first CIR. Similar verification items were included in the CATI and CAPI instruments, for interviewer use as needed, to verify the incident counts before proceeding with the CIRs. Note that once the respondent began a CIR, he/she was able to indicate the incident did not take place in the reference period, and therefore skip out of the CIR and move on to the next appropriate question.

C.9 Respondent Recall Aids

- The banner of the Web survey screens was designed to display the survey reference period at all times. Additionally, as described in *Section 3.3*, an additional banner was displayed on the CIR screens to help the respondent keep track of the crime incident being discussed. The crime banner (See *Exhibit C-6*) displayed the month/year of the incident, as reported by the respondent, and the brief description of the incident he/she had provided.

C.10 Code All that Apply Items

- As noted in *Section 3.3*, some CIR questions with lengthy response lists were reformatted for Web self-administration. This included questions that asked about the type of personal or household items that were the target of thefts or attempted thefts. *Exhibit C-7* provides an example of one such question administered in a grid format.

C.11 Range and Consistency Checks

- For the Screener gate questions and other similar multi-part questions, soft edit checks were programmed to detect items left blank by the respondent. When one of these items was left blank, a pop-up window appeared, instructing the respondent to answer the question before proceeding. Respondents could then choose whether to return to the item and enter a response or leave it unanswered and continue with the next question. Soft, rather than hard, checks were utilized so respondents who truly wanted to skip a question or leave it unanswered could do so.

- Consistency checks were also performed on items with “Other Specify” fields to identify text fields that were left blank by the respondent. As with multi-part questions, soft range checks were implemented to allow the respondent to leave the text field blank if desired.
- Range checks were programmed for numeric response fields, such as questions collecting the amount of cash taken or value of the stolen property.

Sample screens from the SCV Web survey instrument are provided in *Exhibits C-1 to C-7*.

Exhibit C-1. SCV Web Survey Log In Screen

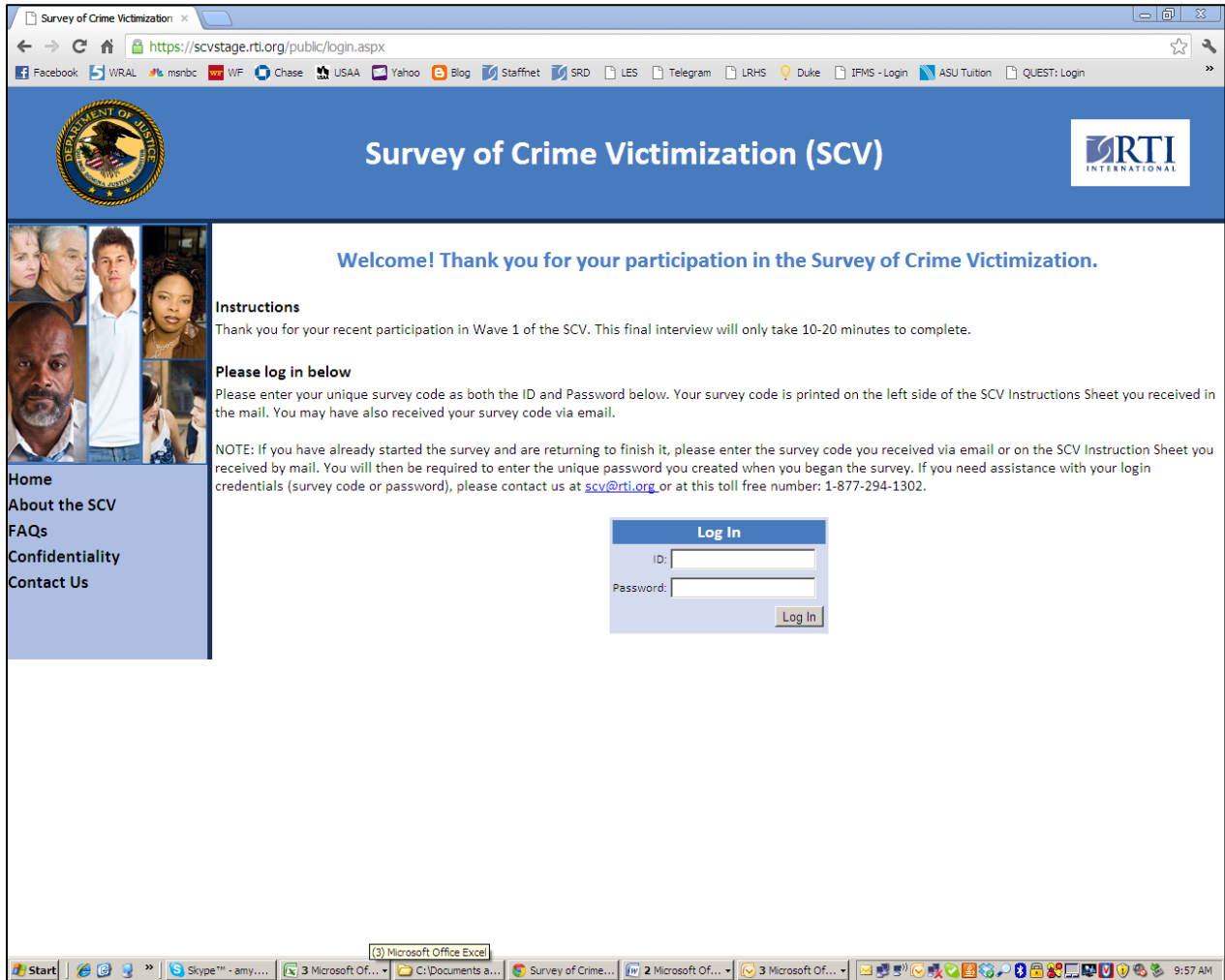


Exhibit C-2. SCV Web Survey Password Screen

Department of Justice

Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV)

RTI INTERNATIONAL

To protect your confidentiality, please create a unique password below. By creating a unique password, no one else will be able to log in to your survey. Your new password should be something that you will remember. There are no restrictions on what you enter.

NOTE: If you need to stop the survey at any time and come back to finish it later, you will need to remember this password to log back in to your survey.

Password:

Password Confirmation:

Create Password and Continue

Home
About the SCV
FAQs
Confidentiality
Contact Us

Start | Skype™ - a... | 3 Microsof... | C:\Documen... | U:\Study_D... | Untitled Pa... | 3 Microsof... | 3 Microsof... | 9:58 AM

Exhibit C-3. SCV Web Survey Security Question Screen

Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV)

To protect the privacy of your answers, please answer a security question from the list below. This will be used to identify you if you forget your unique password. Please choose a question that only you – and no one else in your household – would know the answer to. Again, this information will only be used to verify your identity should you need to contact us to reset your password. You may contact us at scv@rti.org or call our toll-free number at 1-877-294-1302 between the hours of 8:00am and 5:00pm eastern if you need a reset.

Security Question:
(Pick one from the drop-down list)

Name of your first pet

Answer:

Begin the Survey

Home
About the SCV
FAQs
Confidentiality
Contact Us

Start | Skype™ - a... | 3 Microsof... | C:\Documen... | U:\Study_D... | Untitled Pa... | 3 Microsof... | 3 Microsof... | 9:59 AM

Exhibit C-4. SCV Screener Gate Question with Individual Yes/No Cues

1a. During the past 6 months, that is since March 01, 2012, have any of the following items belonging to you been stolen? *Please select "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Luggage, a wallet, purse, briefcase, book, or other things that you carry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Clothing, jewelry, or cell phone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Bicycle or sports equipment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Things in your home, such as a TV, stereo, tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Things outside your home, such as a garden hose or lawn furniture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Things belonging to children in the household	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Things from a vehicle, such as a package, groceries, camera, or CDs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Resources Logoff Previous Next

Exhibit C-5. SCV Web Survey Screener Count Question

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) survey. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://scvstage.rti.org/engine.aspx?IID=297&caseid=D2000003&modeid=1&userid=&usermode=web&kb=0>. The browser's toolbar includes various icons for social media and utilities.

The survey header features the title "Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV)" and the case ID "(D2000003)". Below the title, it indicates the "Survey Reference Period: March 01, 2012 - September 05, 2012" and shows the "Overall Progress: 68%" with a progress bar.

The main content area contains the question: "1b. You indicated in the previous question that items belonging to you had been stolen in the past 6 months. How many times in the past 6 months did this happen?". A language dropdown menu is set to "English".

Below the question is a text input field labeled "Number of times".

At the bottom of the question area, there are navigation buttons: "Resources", "Logoff", "Previous", and "Next".

The footer of the survey displays the "Hatteras" logo.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open applications (Skype, Microsoft Office, Windows Explorer, Hatteras - Google Chrome, Microsoft Office), and the system tray with the time 1:11 PM.

Exhibit C-6. SCV CIR Screen with Crime Banner to Aid Recall

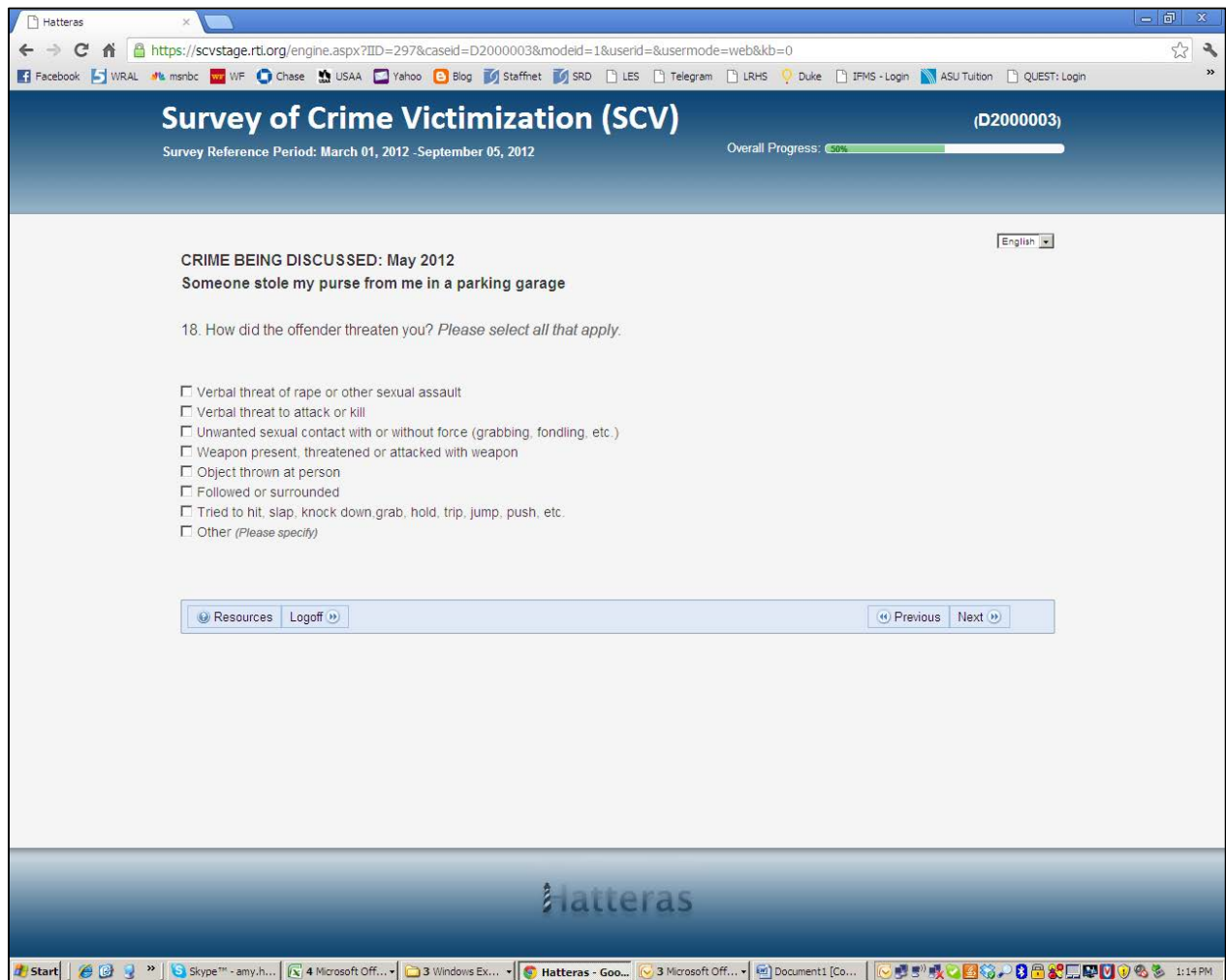


Exhibit C-7. SCV CIR Code-All-That-Apply Item

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://scvstage.rti.org/engine.aspx?ID=297&caseid=D2000003&modeid=1&userid=&usermode=web&kb=0>. The page title is "Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV)" with a case ID of "(D2000003)". The survey reference period is "March 01, 2012 - September 05, 2012" and the overall progress is 67%.

The survey question is: "CRIME BEING DISCUSSED: May 2012. Someone stole my purse from me in a parking garage. 46. Did the offender(s) steal or try to steal from you or others in the household any items such as cash, purse, or credit cards? Please select all that apply." There is an "English" language dropdown menu.

	Stole	Tried to Steal	Did Not Steal or Try to Steal
Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Purse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wallet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Credit cards, check, or bank cards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Navigation buttons include "Resources", "Logoff", "Previous", and "Next". The Hatteras logo is visible at the bottom of the page.

Appendix D. SCV Data Collection Preparations

SCV Data Collection Preparations

D.1 Development of Respondent and Other Study Materials

In preparation for the SCV field test, RTI staff worked with BJS to prepare a variety of respondent materials. These included:

- SCV Study Brochure, describing the study purpose, questions to be asked, importance of participation, sample selection procedures, planned use of the data, and methods to maintain confidentiality. The brochure also provided a list of resources (e.g., hot line numbers) for domestic violence and other similar support agencies.
- Condition-tailored lead letters
- SCV Instructions Card, containing detailed instructions for contacting RTI toll-free to complete the survey via inbound CATI (Wave 1 or 2) or Web (Wave 2)
- Informed consent scripts, for administration in the CATI, CAPI, and Web survey instruments
- Nonresponse follow-up letters, including letters targeted towards households that did not respond to initial survey requests
- Thank You/Reminder letters and postcards
- Appointment reminder cards left with households who had future appointments scheduled
- Incentive receipts, for respondents eligible for the \$10 incentive

Additional materials were created during the course of data collection, as needed, to address specific needs, including letters to assist field interviewers in gaining access to gated communities, and packets of study materials that interviewers could share with local police departments to inform them of their work in the area.

All SCV respondent materials and survey instruments were reviewed and approved by RTI's Institutional Review Board (IRB) prior to data collection. As part of this process, minor changes in the wording of the informed consent scripts and lead letters were required. The SCV data collection materials also underwent OMB review and approval prior to Wave 1. Copies of the SCV respondent materials are provided in *Exhibits D-2 to D-41*.

In addition to the respondent materials, RTI also developed materials to support the SCV telephone and field staff training sessions and data collection operations. These included:

- Training agendas
- Comprehensive interviewer manual providing an overview of the NCVS and SCV, and detailing all data collection procedures, including confidentiality and respondent rights, sampling and eligibility procedures, contacting sampled addresses and gaining cooperation,

administering the survey instruments, payment of incentives, handling distressed respondent situations, overcoming objections and averting and converting refusals, and data security, quality control, and administrative procedures.

- Computer manual for field staff use, documenting procedures for use of RTI field systems
- Training exercises and home-study materials
- Job Aid Booklet for field staff use, containing a generic version of the SCV informed consent statement, event code descriptions, definitions of key survey terms, data transmission instructions, summary of the SCV instrument content and flow, frequently asked questions (FAQs) for use in gaining cooperation, and contact information for RTI project staff.
- Certification exercises

A Distressed Respondent Protocol was also developed to guide interviewer and project staff actions in the event an SCV respondent showed signs of emotional distress during the interview.²⁷ This was required by RTI's IRB because the interview contained survey questions that could be considered sensitive and/or elicit painful memories. Copies of these materials were provided to BJS at Wave 1.

D.2 Wave 1 Interviewer Training

Wave 1 telephone interviewers participated in a 3-day training session conducted March 19-21, 2012 at RTI's Call Center in Raleigh, North Carolina. Eleven interviewers and six quality monitors/supervisors attended the session. The training program included lecture components on the SCV study design, study objectives, and data collection and quality control procedures, techniques for gaining cooperation, and hands-on practice with the Address Verification and Household Enumeration Questionnaire, Screener, and CIRs through round robin and paired practice interviews. Training also included hands-on practice with the CATI case management systems and a review of project administrative requirements. In addition to the 3-day classroom-based training session, each interviewer was also required to complete RTI's Protection of Human Subjects tutorial and a home-study exercise prior to training. Telephone interviewers were certified on key study procedures before beginning work.

RTI hired three field supervisors and 64 field interviewers to conduct the Wave 1 field work. Field interviewers were trained in one of two 3-day sessions held at the Hilton Garden Inn, Streets of Southpoint, in Durham, N.C. The first session, held April 5-7, 2012, was attended by 47 field staff. An additional 17 field interviewers were trained May 3-June 1, 2012 as Condition 2 telephone nonresponse cases began to be fielded for in-person follow-up. As with the telephone interviewer training, field staff training included lecture components on key study protocols and round robin and paired practice with the Address Verification and Household Enumeration Questionnaire, Screener, and CIRs. Training was also provided on protocols for the secure handling of case folders and other respondent materials, hands-on practice with the laptop and field management systems, use of RTI's email system, data transmission

²⁷ Only one incident of respondent distress was reported during Wave 1. The incident was discussed with the BJS Project Officer and documented for RTI's IRB.

procedures, and data security, quality control, and administrative requirements. Field interviewers were also required to complete the Protection of Human Subjects tutorial and a home-study exercise prior to training. Certification on key study procedures was the final component of the field staff training.

Exhibit D-1 provides a summary of the field and telephone interviewer training programs.

Exhibit D-1. Summary of SCV Interviewer Training Programs

Interviewer Training Topics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome, Introductions, and Overview of Training • SCV Study Background and Experimental Design • Roles, Responsibilities, and Expectations of Interviewers • Informed Consent, Confidentiality, Data Collection Agreements • Sample Design and Eligibility Requirements • Review of Key Questionnaire Concepts and Interview Screens • Demonstration Mock Interview • Round Robin and Paired Mock Interviews • Gaining Cooperation Strategies and Small Group Exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling Sensitive Situations/Distressed Respondent Protocol • Introduction to the Laptop and Field Case Management System (Field only) • Documenting Contact Attempts and Updating Event Codes • Use of Laptop Email and Data Transmission Systems (Field only) • CATI Front-end Practice (Telephone only) • Administrative Procedures • Data Security and Quality Control Procedures • Certification Activities: Written Quiz and Interview Practice

D.3 Wave 2 Interviewer Training

Wave 2 involved only CATI and Web survey modes, as described in *Section 2*. Wave 2 telephone interviewers were trained in one of two sessions held October 4 and October 26, 2012. A total of 18 interviewers were trained to work the Wave 2 cases, with only a small number of interviewers (4) participating in the first session in order to handle any inbound CATI calls in response to the initial Wave 2 lead mailing. The remaining interviewers were brought on board as additional cases were released on a flow basis, according to their Wave 1 interview dates. The Wave 2 training included a review of the SCV survey instruments, informed consent protocols, strategies for gaining cooperation and averting/converting refusals, CATI case management system components, and administrative and quality control requirements.



Exhibit D-2. Wave 1 Lead Letter – Condition 1, \$0 Incentive

April 5, 2012

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

«Case ID»

Dear Resident,

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice, is conducting the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

This letter is addressed to “Resident” because your address, rather than a specific person living at this address, was randomly selected to participate in this research study. This means that your answers represent not only you and your household, but also hundreds of other households like yours. Although you may choose not to take part in this study, your random selection means that no one else can take your place. For this reason, we hope you and your household will choose to participate.

RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS. An RTI International representative will be contacting your household shortly for an initial interview. When the interviewer arrives, he/she will present an RTI International identification card. Each adult in the household will be asked to complete the SCV interview, which will only take about 10-20 minutes on average.

Your household’s participation in the survey is considered confidential and is protected by federal law. The answers you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV. Also, feel free to ask the RTI representative any questions you have about the study or call RTI directly at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you for your cooperation. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

James P. Lynch
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

LL-HH-1-0



Exhibit D-3. Wave 1 Lead Letter – Condition 1, \$10 Incentive

April 5, 2012

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

«Case ID»

Dear Resident,

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice, is conducting the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

This letter is addressed to “Resident” because your address, rather than a specific person living at this address, was randomly selected to participate in this research study. This means that your answers represent not only you and your household, but also hundreds of other households like yours. Although you may choose not to take part in this study, your random selection means that no one else can take your place. For this reason, we hope you and your household will choose to participate. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation.***

RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS. An RTI International representative will be contacting your household shortly for an initial interview. When the interviewer arrives, he/she will present an RTI International identification card. Each adult in the household will be asked to complete the SCV interview, which will only take about 10-20 minutes on average.

Your household’s participation in the survey is considered confidential and is protected by federal law. The answers you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV. Also, feel free to ask the RTI representative any questions you have about the study or call RTI directly at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you for your cooperation. We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

James P. Lynch
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

LL-HH-1-10



Exhibit D-4. Wave 1 Lead Letter – Condition 2, \$0 Incentive

March 23, 2012

«Case ID»

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear Resident,

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice, is conducting the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

This letter is addressed to “Resident” because your address, rather than a specific person living at this address, was randomly selected to participate in this research study. This means that your answers represent not only you and your household, but also hundreds of other households like yours. Although you may choose not to take part in this study, your random selection means that no one else can take your place. For this reason, we hope you and your household will choose to participate.

RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS. We are asking that each adult member of this household call us toll free to complete the interview by telephone with an RTI representative. The interview will only take about 10 -20 minutes on average to complete.

Your household’s participation in the survey is considered confidential and is protected by federal law. The answers you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV. The Instructions card describes how easy it is for you and other adult household members to take part in the survey by telephone. To complete your interview with an RTI representative, or to receive additional information about the SCV, please call 1-877-294-1302.

We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

James P. Lynch
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

LL-HH&IR-2-0



Exhibit D-5. Wave 1 Lead Letter – Condition 2, \$10 Incentive

March 23, 2012

«Case ID»

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear Resident,

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice, is conducting the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

This letter is addressed to “Resident” because your address, rather than a specific person living at this address, was randomly selected to participate in this research study. This means that your answers represent not only you and your household, but also hundreds of other households like yours. Although you may choose not to take part in this study, because of your random selection no one else can take your place. For this reason, we hope you and your household will choose to participate. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation.***

RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS. We are asking that each adult member of this household call us toll free to complete the interview by telephone with an RTI representative. The interview will only take about 10-20 minutes to complete on average.

Your household’s participation in the survey is considered confidential and is protected by federal law. The answers you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV. The Instructions card describes how easy it is for you and other adult household members to take part in the survey by telephone. To complete your interview with an RTI representative, or to receive additional information about the SCV, please call 1-877-294-1302.

We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

James P. Lynch
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

LL-HH&IR-2-10



Exhibit D-6. Wave 2 Lead Letter – Conditions 1-2, \$0 Incentive

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear [Insert respondent’s name],

Several months ago, your address was randomly selected to participate in an important research study called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). We are grateful for the cooperation we have already received from you and are hoping you will participate in this final phase of the study!

RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS. As you may recall, the purpose of this survey is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

This final interview will only take about 10-20 minutes to complete on average. Your participation in the study is considered confidential and is protected by federal law. The answers you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

Your answers represent not only you and your household, but also hundreds of other households like yours. Although you may choose not to participate, your random selection means that no one else can take your place. For this reason, we hope you will choose to participate once again.

The enclosed Instructions card describes several easy ways in which you can take part in this final phase of the study. You can participate on-line through the study website or by telephone, whichever is most convenient for you. If you have any questions about the study or would like further information, please feel free to call an RTI representative at 1 -877- 294- 1302.

We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

James P. Lynch
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

HH&IR-0



Exhibit D-7. Wave 2 Lead Letter – Conditions 1-2, \$0 Incentive

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear [Insert respondent’s name],

Several months ago, your address was randomly selected to participate in an important research study called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). We are grateful for the cooperation we have already received from you and are hoping you will participate in this final phase of the study! ***If you complete the survey you will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation.***

RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS. As you may recall, the purpose of this survey is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

This final interview will only take about 10-20 minutes to complete on average. Your participation in the study is considered confidential and is protected by federal law. The answers you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

Your answers represent not only you and your household, but also hundreds of other households like yours. Although you may choose not to take part in this study, your random selection means that no one else can take your place. For this reason, we hope you will choose to participate once again.

The enclosed Instructions card describes several easy ways in which you can take part in this final phase of the study. You can participate on-line through the study website or by telephone. If you have any questions about the study or would like further information, please feel free to call an RTI representative at 1 -877- 294- 1302.

We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

James P. Lynch
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

HH&IR-10

Survey of Crime Victimization

Your address is one of over 3,800 scientifically sampled for participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The purpose of the study is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

The SCV asks about the types and amount of crime committed against you and your household. This includes crimes that may have been committed by someone you know. It also asks about characteristics of the victims affected by the offenses and the offenders who committed these crimes. During the survey, you will never be asked to identify or report any offenders by name. The survey will take about 10-20 minutes on average. You will be asked to contact any local law enforcement agency.

Participation in the SCV is voluntary, and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. Some questions in this study are of a personal nature and you may find them embarrassing or distressing. If you are upset or uncomfortable you may skip any question, or you may stop the survey at any time. You can log in and finish the survey later. You can also find telephone numbers for several help lines and support centers through the [Resources] button at the bottom of each survey screen.

Federal law assures that all the information you provide will be kept confidential and used for research purposes only. Your name and address will not be connected to the answers that you provide. If you do agree to participate, and complete the interview, you will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation.

If you have any questions about the SCV, please call the project toll free at 1-800-421-2043. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 770-941-3000. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 1-800-421-2043 (a toll-free number).

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

Survey of Crime Victimization

Your address is one of over 3,800 scientifically sampled for participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The purpose of the study is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.

The SCV asks about the types and amount of crime committed against you and your household. This includes crimes that may have been committed by someone you know. It also asks about characteristics of the victims affected by the offenses and the offenders who committed these crimes. During the survey, you will never be asked to identify or report any offenders by name. The survey will take about 10 minutes on average. You will be asked to contact any local law enforcement agency.

Participation in the SCV is voluntary, and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. ... Some questions in this study are of a personal nature and you may find them embarrassing or distressing. If you are upset or uncomfortable you may skip any question, or you may stop the survey at any time. You can log in and finish the survey later. You can also find telephone numbers for several help lines and support centers through the [Resources] button at the bottom of each survey screen.

Federal law assures that all the information you provide will be kept confidential and used for research purposes only. Your name and address will not be connected to the answers that you provide.

If you have any questions about the SCV, please call the project toll free at 1-800-77-2941. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 1-800-368-2043 (a toll-free number).

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

Survey of Crime Victimization

Description and Purpose of the SCV: Your address is one of over 3,800 scientifically sampled addresses selected for participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The purpose of the study is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. The survey is not affiliated with any local law enforcement agency.

Sponsor: The SCV is a research study being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is part of the U.S. Department of Justice. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study on the behalf of BJS. BJS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. RTI International performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code Section 8. BJS analyzes and publishes statistical information collected on crime, its victims and offenders, and provides data about crime to the President, Congress, other government officials, and the general public.

Interview Details: This study asks about the types and amount of crime committed against you and your household. This includes crimes that may have been committed by someone you know. It will also include questions on the characteristics of the victims affected by the offenses and the offenders who committed these crimes. During this interview, you will never be asked to identify or report any offenders by name.

Length of Interview: We anticipate the interview will take about 10-20 minutes to complete with an adult household member. However, this is only an estimate, as it will vary depending on one's experiences during the six-month reference period.

Participation Requirements/Token of Appreciation: Participation in this survey is voluntary, and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. However, whether you were a crime victim or not, your cooperation is extremely important to help ensure the completeness and accuracy of this much needed information. If you do agree to participate, and complete the interview, you will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation. We would also like to contact you again in about 6 months to update our information.

Confidentiality: While the interview has some personal questions, federal law assures that all the information you provide will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes. Your name and address will not be connected to the answers that you provide. We hope that protecting your privacy will help you to give accurate answers. There is one exception to our guarantee of confidentiality. If in the course of this interview, I learn that you or someone else is in immediate risk of harm, I may need to tell someone whose job it is to keep you safe.

Possible Risks and Discomforts: Some questions in this study are of a personal nature and you may find them embarrassing or distressing. If you are upset or uncomfortable you may skip any question, or you may stop the interview at any time.

Further Questions: If you have any questions about the SCV, please call the project toll-free number, 1-800-294-1302. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 1-800-286-2043 (a toll-free number).

Do you have any questions? (Can you/we find a private place to complete the interview?)

Survey of Crime Victimization

Description and Purpose of the SCV: Your address is one of over 3,800 scientifically sampled addresses selected for participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The purpose of the study is to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. The survey is not affiliated with any local law enforcement agency.

Sponsor: The SCV is a research study being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is part of the U.S. Department of Justice. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study on the behalf of BJS. BJS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. RTI International performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code Section 8. BJS analyzes and publishes statistical information collected on crime, its victims and offenders, and provides data about crime to the President, Congress, other government officials, and the general public.

Interview Details: This study asks about the types and amount of crime committed against you and your household. This includes crimes that may have been committed by someone you know. It will also include questions on the characteristics of the victims affected by the offenses and the offenders who committed these crimes. During this interview, you will never be asked to identify or report any offenders by name.

Length of Interview: We anticipate the interview will take about 10-20 minutes to complete with an adult household member. However, this is only an estimate, as it will vary depending on one's experiences during the six-month reference period.

Participation Requirements: Participation in this survey is voluntary, and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. However, whether you were a crime victim or not, your cooperation is extremely important to help ensure the completeness and accuracy of this much needed information. We would also like to contact you again in about 6 months to update our information.


Confidentiality: While the interview has some personal questions, federal law assures that all the information you provide will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes. Your name and address will not be connected to the answers that you provide. We hope that protecting your privacy will help you to give accurate answers. There is one exception to our guarantee of confidentiality. If in the course of this interview, I learn that you or someone else is in immediate risk of harm, I may need to tell someone whose job it is to keep you safe.

Possible Risks and Discomforts: Some questions in this study are of a personal nature and you may find them embarrassing or distressing. If you are upset or uncomfortable you may skip any question, or you may stop the interview at any time.

Further Questions: If you have any questions about the SCV, please call the project toll-free number, 1-877-294-1302. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, call RTI's Office of Research Protection at 1-866-2043 (a toll-free number).

Do you have any questions? (Can you/we find a private place to complete the interview?)

Exhibit D-12. SCV Study Brochure



For more information on RTI International, contact:
Susan Kinsey
 3040 Cornwallis Road
 Durham, NC 27709
 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX
www.rti.org

Survey of Crime Victimization

If you have any comments about this survey or have recommendations for reducing its length, please send them to:

Michael Rand
 Senior Statistician
 Bureau of Justice Statistics
 Washington, DC 20531

For more information on the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) or the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), go to www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/

Useful Information

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE
 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

National Center for Victims of Crime


1-800-FYI-CALL
 1-800-211-7996 (TTY)


Child Help


National Child Abuse Hotline
 1-800-4-A-CHILD

Eldercare Locator

1-800-677-1116







What Is the Survey of Crime Victimization?

The Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) is a survey sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice. The purpose of this study is to examine the collection of victimization data. The survey is designed to obtain information on the types and amount of crime committed against households and individuals. The SCV will:

- Collect the most up-to-date and accurate crime information from households across the US,
- Identify the most cost-efficient survey processes to collect this information in order to provide the best value for taxpayer dollars,
- Evaluate multiple survey options that make participating easier,
- Identify the best ways to provide assistance to crime victims, and
- Enable the development of effective crime programs.



What kinds of questions will I be asked?

The SCV asks questions about the types and amount of crime committed in your household, such as, but not limited to: theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, robbery, assault, rape, and purse snatching/pocket picking. This includes crimes that may have been committed by someone you know. We are also collecting information on the characteristics of the victims and offenders, as well as specific details about the crimes themselves. You will not be asked to give the names of those who may have been involved in the crimes, but we may ask about how they were related to you. The survey will take about 10 to 20 minutes to complete. It is not affiliated with any local law enforcement agency.

Why should I participate?

Participation in this survey is voluntary and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. However, whether you were a crime victim or not, your cooperation is extremely important because it will help ensure the completeness and reliability of the survey results. Your answers not only represent your household, but also hundreds of other similar households. You may choose not to take part in this study, but because our sample is selected based on scientific random sampling, no other household or person can take your place.

How was I selected for this survey?

We randomly selected a cross section of addresses, not you personally, to represent a larger population of households. We will interview all eligible adult residents (18 or older) at each selected address twice over a one-year period.

How will the data be used?

The results of the study will be used to improve the way the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted and administered to households such as yours. The NCVS is a large national survey conducted annually by BJS to measure crime in the U.S. To date, the NCVS is the largest ongoing survey sponsored by BJS.

Will my answers be kept confidential?


BJS and RTI are committed to assuring complete confidentiality of responses. Our interest is only in the combination of all responses and not anyone's individual answers. The answers that you provide will be combined with all other participant's answers, and will be coded, totaled, and turned into statistics for analysis. Your name is never recorded or associated with your answers, and the information is used only for research and analysis and cannot be used for any other purpose. Confidentiality of all answers to questions in this survey is protected under Federal law, U.S. Code, Title 13, Section 9 and 214.

Who conducts the SCV?

BJS has hired RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization based in North Carolina, to conduct the SCV. RTI International collects and processes the information from the SCV and aids BJS in the analysis of the data. BJS is responsible for the publication and dissemination of the results.

Exhibit D-13. SCV Wave 1 Instruction Sheet

Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV)



Instructions

Each adult member of your household (age 18 or older) is asked to participate in this important survey. It will only take 10–20 minutes for each person to complete.

PLEASE CALL US TOLL-FREE:

Call us toll-free at 1-877-XXX-XXXX to speak with a representative and complete the interview over the telephone. When you call, you will be asked for your unique survey code printed on the left side of this information sheet. Our representatives are available during the following times:

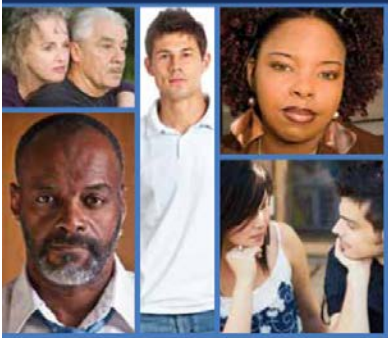
Day	Eastern Standard Time
Monday through Thursday	9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Friday	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Saturday	10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	1:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Survey Code:

Need Assistance?
For technical problems or general questions regarding the Survey of Crime Victimization, please call us toll-free at 1-877-xxx-xxxx.

Exhibit D-14. SCV Wave 2 Instruction Sheet

Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV)



Survey Code:

Need Assistance?
For technical problems or general questions regarding the Survey of Crime Victimization, please call us toll-free at 1-877-xxx-xxxx.

Instructions

Each adult member of your household (age 18 or older) is asked to participate in this important survey. It will only take 10–20 minutes for each person to complete. The survey can be completed using the most convenient method for you and your adult household members: on-line (web) or telephone.

PLEASE CHOOSE ONE SURVEY METHOD:

- **On-line (Web)**—Go to the secure study website at <https://scv.rti.org>. Enter your unique access survey code printed on the left side of this information sheet.
- **Telephone**—Call us toll free at 1-877-XXX-XXXX to speak with a representative and complete the interview over the telephone. When you call, you will be asked for your unique survey code printed on the left side of this information sheet. Our representatives are available during the following times:

Day	Eastern Standard Time
Monday through Thursday	9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Friday	9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Saturday	10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	1:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.



3040 Cornwallis Road ■ PO Box 12194 ■ Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194 ■ USA
Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

Thank you

...for your recent participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), a study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Because of your participation, we will have a better understanding of the best ways to measure crimes experienced by individuals and households across the United States.

We would also like to take this opportunity to reassure you that the information you provided for the SCV will be kept confidential and used only for statistical purposes. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

Your household will be contacted again in a few months for the final phase of this important survey. We hope we can count on your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director



3040 Cornwallis Road ■ PO Box 12194 ■ Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194 ■ USA
Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

November 11, 2011

Thank you

...for your recent participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV), a study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Because of your participation, we will have a better understanding of the best ways to measure crimes experienced by individuals and households across the United States.

As was promised and because we value your participation, enclosed is \$10 as a token of our appreciation.

We would also like to take this opportunity to reassure you that the information you provided for the SCV will be kept confidential and used only for statistical purposes. No information about your household or any individual household member can be identified from these statistics.

Your household will be contacted again in a few months for the final phase of this important survey. We hope we can count on your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

Exhibit D-17. Wave 1 CAPI Nonresponse Follow-up Letter – Condition 1 (HH Only) – \$0 Incentive – CAPI Initial Contact



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear Resident,

Recently, your household was selected to participate in an important research study called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the SCV is gathering information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for BJS.

We are asking each adult household member to complete a brief interview that will only take about 10-20 minutes on average. So far, we have been unable to speak with anyone in your household. We are nearing the end of our survey period and your participation is important—this is why we continue to try and reach you.

A limited number of households were randomly selected to participate in this study, and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the hundreds of other households you represent—will not have a chance to be heard. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule and that of others in your household so that you can be included.

To ensure you have an opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative will visit your household soon to answer any questions you have and to complete the interview with you and other adults in your household.

If you have any questions about the study, would like to set an appointment with one of our study representatives, or if you simply wish to tell us the best times to reach you, please call us toll free at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745 -242.80095

NR-HH-1 -0 NCVS -572(L)G»
OMB#

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Exhibit D-18. Wave 1 CAPI Nonresponse Follow-up Letter – Condition 1 (HH Only) – \$10 Incentive – CAPI Initial Contact



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear Resident,

Recently, your household was selected to participate in an important research study called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the SCV is gathering information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for the BJS.

We are asking each adult household member to complete a brief interview that will only take 10-20 minutes on average. So far, we have been unable to speak with anyone in your household. We are nearing the end of our survey period and your participation is important—this is why we continue to try and reach you. We appreciate that your time is a valuable. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***

A limited number of households were randomly selected to participate in this study, and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to participate, your experiences and views—as well as the hundreds of other households you represent—will not have a chance to be heard. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule and that of others in your household so that you can be included. To ensure you have an opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative will visit your household soon to answer any questions you have and to complete the interview with you and other adults in your household.

If you have any questions about the study, would like to set an appointment with one of our study representatives, or if you simply wish to tell us the best times to reach you, please call us toll free at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

NR-HH-1-10 NCVS

-572(L)G»

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Exhibit D-19. Wave 1 CATI Nonresponse Follow-up Letter – Condition 1(Indv Only) 2(HH Only) – \$0 Incentive – CAPI Initial Contact



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear Resident,

Recently, your household was selected to participate in an important research study called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the SCV is gathering information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for the BJS.

We are asking each adult household member to complete a brief questionnaire that will only take about 10-20 minutes on average. So far, we have been unable to speak with anyone in your household. We are nearing the end of our survey period and your participation is important—this is why we continue to try and reach you.

A limited number of households were randomly selected to participate in this study, and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the hundreds of other households you represent—will not have a chance to be heard. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule and that of others in your household so that you can be included. To ensure that you have the opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative may call you soon to answer any questions you have and complete the interview over the telephone.

If you have any questions about the study or would like to go ahead and complete the interview over the telephone with a study representative, please call us toll free at 1-877-294-1302. The enclosed Instructions card provides more information about how to take part in the survey by telephone.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

FU-HH&IR-12 -0 NCVS
OMB#

-72(L) G»

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Exhibit D-20. Wave 1 CATI Nonresponse Follow-up Letter – Condition 1(Indv Only) 2(HH Only) – \$10 Incentive – CAPI Initial Contact



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear Resident,

Recently, your household was selected to participate in an important research survey called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the SCV is gathering information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crimes in the U.S. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for the BJS.

We are asking each adult household member to complete a brief interview that will only take about 10-20 minutes on average. So far, we have been unable to speak with anyone in your household. We are nearing the end of our survey period and your participation is important—this is why we continue to try and reach you. We appreciate that your time is a valuable. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***

A limited number of households were randomly selected to participate in this study, and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the hundreds of other households you represent—will not have a chance to be heard. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule and that of others in your household so that you can be included. To ensure that you have the opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative may call you soon to answer any questions you have and complete the interview over the telephone.

If you have any questions about the study or would like to go ahead and complete the interview over the telephone with a study representative, please call us toll free at 1-877-294-1302. The enclosed Instructions card provides more information about how to take part in the survey by telephone.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

FU-HH&IR-12 -10 NCVS
OMB#

-572(L)G»

Exhibit D-21. Wave 1 CAPI Nonresponse Follow-up Letter – Condition 2 (HH and Indv) – \$0 Incentive – CATI Initial Contact



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear Resident,

Recently, your household was selected to participate in an important research survey called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the SCV is gathering information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for the BJS.

We are asking each adult household member to complete a brief interview that will only take about 10-20 minutes on average. Unfortunately, our representatives have not yet been able to speak with you to complete the interview, and we are nearing the end of our survey period.

A limited number of households were randomly selected to participate in this study, and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the hundreds of other households you represent—will not have a chance to be heard. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule and that of others in your household so that you can be included—this is why we continue to try and reach you. To ensure that you have the opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative may visit you soon to answer any questions you have and complete the interview in-person.

If you have any questions about the study or would prefer to complete the interview over the telephone with a study representative, please call us toll free at 1-877-294-1302. The enclosed Instructions card provides more information about how to take part in the survey by telephone.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

572(L)G»
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745 -242.80095

NR-HH&IR-4-0 NCVS -

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Exhibit D-22. Wave 1 CAPI Nonresponse Follow-up Letter – Condition 2 (HH and Indv) – \$10 Incentive – CATI Initial Contact



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

ID:

Dear Resident,

Recently, your household was selected to participate in an important research survey called the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the SCV is gathering information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. RTI International, a not-for-profit research organization, is conducting the study for the BJS.

We are asking each adult household member to complete an interview that will only take about 10-20 minutes on average. Unfortunately, our representatives have not yet been able to speak with you to complete the interview, and we are rapidly approaching the end of our survey period. We appreciate that your time is a valuable. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***

A limited number of households were randomly selected to participate in this study, and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the hundreds of other households you represent—will not have a chance to be heard. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to make a special effort to work around your schedule and that of others in your household so that you can be included—this is why we continue to try and reach you. To ensure that you have the opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative may visit you soon to answer any questions you have and complete the interview in-person.

If you have any questions about the study or would prefer to complete the interview over the telephone with a study representative, please call us toll free at 1-877-294-1302. The enclosed Instructions card provides more information about how to take part in the survey by telephone.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

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Exhibit D-23. Wave 1 Refusal Letter – Indv R D/N Want to Participate –
Conditions 1 & 2 - \$0 Incentive



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear [Insert Individual Respondent's Name],

Recently, a representative from RTI International contacted your household about participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) which is being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). At the time, you expressed some reluctance about participating in the study.

We truly understand. However, as researchers on the SCV, we face a problem:

We can't replace you, and we value your feedback.

We are asking each adult household member living at this address to complete a brief 10-20 minute survey about crime they may have experienced. We need the help and feedback of all adults living in the selected households to get a true picture of crime victimization across the U.S. A limited number of households were randomly selected to represent the population of the U.S., and as a result, you and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to participate, your experiences and views—as well as the thousands of people you represent—will not be heard.

We *do* respect the fact that you lead a busy life and have many priorities. For that reason, we'd like to contact you for the sole purpose of seeing if there is *any way* we can make the interview more convenient for you and your household. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to work around your schedule so that you can be included.

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV, including how the information you provide will be used. We will combine the answers your household provides with the answers of thousands of other people and report them only as overall numbers. Also, you may refuse to answer any question during the survey.

If you have any questions or would like to set up an appointment, please call our study representatives toll
-free at 1- 877- 294- 1302.

Thank you for your time. I hope you'll reconsider and choose to participate in this very important study.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

RLIR-123-0 NCVS

-572(L)G»

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Exhibit D-24. Wave 1 Refusal Letter – Indv R D/N Want to Participate –
Conditions 1 & 2 - \$10 Incentive



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear [Insert Individual Respondent's Name],

Recently, a representative from RTI International contacted your household about participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) that is being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). At the time, you expressed some reluctance about participating in the study.

We truly understand. However, as researchers on the SCV, we face a problem:

We can't replace you, and we value your feedback.

We are asking each adult household member living at this address to complete a brief 10-20 minute survey about crime they may have experienced. We need the help and feedback of all adults living in the selected households to get a true picture of crime victimization across the U.S. A limited number of households were randomly selected to represent the population of the U.S., and as a result, you and your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to participate, your experiences and views—as well as the thousands of people you represent—will not be heard.

We *do* respect the fact that you lead a busy life and have many priorities. For that reason, we'd like to contact you for the sole purpose of seeing if there is *any way* we can make the interview more convenient for you and your household. Your participation is critical to the success of this study, and we are happy to work around your schedule so that you can be included. We appreciate that your time is a valuable. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV, including how the information you provide will be used. We will combine the answers your household provides with the answers of thousands of other people and report them only as overall numbers. Also, you may refuse to answer any question during the survey.

If you have any questions or would like to set up an appointment, please call our study representatives toll
-free at 1- 877- 294- 1302.

Thank you for your time. I hope you'll reconsider and choose to participate in this very important study.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

RLIR-123-0 NCVS

-572(L)G»

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Exhibit D-25. Wave 1 Refusal Letter – Not a Victim – Conditions 1 & 2 - \$0 Incentive



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear Resident,

Recently, a representative from RTI International contacted your household about participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) which is being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). At that time, you indicated your household had not experienced any crime and was not interested in participating.

We understand your hesitation about participating, but as researchers on the SCV, we face a problem:

We can't replace you, and we value your feedback.

In order for us to understand the crime experienced across the U.S., we need the help and feedback of all kinds of persons and households, including those that have not experienced any crime! If we only spoke to those who had been the victims of crime, we would not be creating a true picture of crime victimization in the U.S.

We are asking each adult household member living at this address to complete a brief 10-20 minute survey about their crime experiences, if any. A limited number of households were randomly selected to represent the population of the U.S., and as a result, your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the thousands of people you represent—will not be heard.

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV, including how the information you provide will be used. We will combine the answers your household provides with the answers of thousands of other people and report them only as overall numbers. Also, you may refuse to answer any question during the survey.

To ensure that you have the opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative may visit or call you soon to answer any questions you have and complete the interview. If you have you have any questions or would like to set up an appointment, please call our study representatives toll -free at 1 -
877 -294- 1302.

Thank you for your time. I hope you'll reconsider and choose to participate in this extremely important and beneficial study.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

123-0 NCVS -572(L)G»
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745 -242.80095

RLV-

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Exhibit D-26. Wave 1 Refusal Letter – Not a Victim – Conditions 1 & 2 - \$10 Incentive



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear Resident,

Recently, a representative from RTI International contacted your household about participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) which is being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). At that time, you indicated your household had not experienced any crime and was not interested in participating.

We understand your hesitation about participating, but as researchers on the SCV, we face a problem:

We can't replace you, and we value your feedback.

In order for us to understand the crime experienced across the U.S., we need the help and feedback of all kinds of persons and households, including those that have not experienced any crime! If we only spoke to those who had been the victims of crime, we would not be creating a true picture of crime victimization in the U.S. A limited number of households were randomly selected to represent the population of the U.S., and as a result, your household cannot be replaced. If you choose not to take part, your experiences and views—as well as the thousands of people you represent—will not be heard.

We are asking each adult household member living at this address to complete a brief 10-20 minute survey about their crime experiences, if any. We appreciate that your time is a valuable. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***

The enclosed study brochure provides additional information about the SCV, including how the information you provide will be used. We will combine the answers your household provides with the answers of thousands of other people and report them only as overall numbers. Also, you may refuse to answer any question during the survey.

To ensure that you have the opportunity to participate in the SCV, an RTI study representative may visit or call you soon to answer any questions you have and complete the interview. If you have you have any questions or would like to set up an appointment, please call our study representatives toll free at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you for your time. I hope you'll reconsider and choose to participate in this extremely important and beneficial study.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

RLV-123-10 NCVS 1572X
OMB#

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Exhibit D-28. Wave 1 Gated Community Letter – Unable to Gain Access



3040 Cornwallis Road ■ PO Box 12194 ■ Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194 ■ USA
Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

[NAME], [TITLE]
[COMPLEX/COMMUNITY NAME]
[ADDRESS]
[CITY], [STATE] [ZIP]

[DATE]

Dear [MR./MS.] [NAME]:

Recently one of our field interviewers, [FIRST & LAST NAMES], attempted to contact specific residences within [COMPLEX/COMMUNITY NAME] that were randomly selected to participate in a study conducted by Research Triangle Institute (RTI) for the U.S. Department of Justice. So far, [MR./MS.] [LAST NAME] has been unable to [GAIN ACCESS/GAIN FULL ACCESS] to [NAME OF COMPLEX/COMMUNITY], and we are asking for your help.

We understand your responsibility to protect your residents and want to provide you with additional information about the study:

- We are not selling anything. This is not a marketing survey.
- The Survey of Crime Victimization, or SCV for short, is being conducted to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. For this reason, it is just as important that we talk to people who have not experienced crimes as it is that we talk to people who have.
- A limited number of household addresses were randomly chosen to take part. We do not have any information about the residents other than an address.
- The RTI interviewer will be asking each adult household member to complete a brief interview that will only take 10-20 minutes on average. **IF INCENTIVE: All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.**
- All information provided is kept completely confidential.

By helping our interviewer access the selected households in [NAME OF COMPLEX/COMMUNITY], **you** will make a direct contribution to this important research effort. [FIRST & LAST NAMES], our supervisor in your area, will contact you soon to address any questions, or you may call [HIM/HER] toll free at [TOLL FREE NUMBER].

Your assistance is extremely important to the success of this study, and I thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Susan H. Kinsey'.

Susan Kinsey
Project Director
RTI International

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Exhibit D-29. Wave 1 Gated Community Letter – Need to Contact HHS



3040 Cornwallis Road ■ PO Box 12194 ■ Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194 ■ USA
Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

[NAME], [TITLE]
[COMPLEX/COMMUNITY NAME]
[ADDRESS]
[CITY], [STATE] [ZIP]

[DATE]

Dear [MR./MS.] [NAME]:

One of our field interviewers, [FIRST & LAST NAMES], needs to contact specific residences within [COMPLEX/COMMUNITY NAME] that were randomly selected to participate in a national study conducted by Research Triangle Institute (RTI) for the U.S. Department of Justice.

We understand your responsibility to protect your residents and want to provide you with additional information about the study:

- We are not selling anything. This is not a marketing survey.
- The Survey of Crime Victimization, or SCV for short, is being conducted to gather information on crimes experienced by individuals and households. Results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S. For this reason, it is just as important that we talk to people who have not experienced crimes as it is that we talk to people who have.
- A limited number of household addresses were randomly chosen to take part. We do not have any information about the residents other than an address.
- The RTI interviewer will be asking each adult household member to complete a brief interview that will only take 10-20 minutes on average. **IF INCENTIVE: *All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***
- All information provided is kept completely confidential.

By helping our interviewer access the selected households in [NAME OF COMPLEX/COMMUNITY], **you** will make a direct contribution to this important research effort. [FIRST & LAST NAMES], our supervisor in your area, will contact you soon to address any questions, or you may call [HIM/HER] toll free at [**TOLL FREE NUMBER**].

Your assistance is extremely important to the success of this study, and I thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Susan H. Kinsey'.

Susan Kinsey
Project Director
RTI International

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Exhibit D-30. Wave 2 Refusal Letter – Conditions 1 & 2 - \$0 Incentive



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Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear [Insert Respondent Name],

Recently, a representative from RTI International contacted you about participating in the final round of interviews for the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) which is being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). At that time, you expressed concerns about participating in this final phase of the survey. We are very grateful for your participation in the first round of interviews, and we continue to try to reach you because you cannot be replaced! Here are a few reasons why:

- The SCV is important! The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.
- Each of our SCV participants is “one of a kind.” It is important that we re-interview all of our original participants to better understand experiences that change over time. This includes you and other adult household members who took part in the first round of interviews.
- Even if you haven’t been the victim of crime since your last SCV interview, we still need and value your feedback. We are interested in any experiences you have had since your last interview.
- This final round of interviews is especially critical to the success of the SCV. We will not be able to fully evaluate the best ways to collect crime victimization data from households like yours without the help of all our original participants.

There are 2 easy ways in which you can take part in the SCV, and at a time of your choosing. You can participate on-line through the study website or by telephone, whichever is most convenient for you. The enclosed Instructions card describes the ways in which you can take part in this final phase of the study. The study brochure included in the mailing provides additional information about the SCV, including how the information you provide will be used.

We will get back in touch with you soon because your help is so important to our research. If you have any further questions or would like to complete the interview over the telephone, please feel free to call our study representatives toll-free at 1-877-294-1302.

I hope you will reconsider and choose to participate in the final phase of this important study.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

RLW2-1234-0 NCVS
OMB#

-572(L)G»

Exhibit D-31. Wave 2 Refusal Letter – Conditions 1 & 2 - \$10 Incentive



3040 Cornwallis Road ■ PO Box 12194 ■ Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194 ■ USA
Telephone 919.541.6000 ■ Fax 919.541.5985 ■ www.rti.org

DATE

«add1» «add2»
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear [Insert Respondent Name],

Recently, a representative from RTI International contacted you about participating in the final round of interviews for the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV) which is being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). At that time, you expressed concerns about participating in this final phase of the survey. We are very grateful for your participation in the first round of interviews, and we continue to try to reach you because you cannot be replaced! Here are a few reasons why:

- The SCV is important! The results of the study will be used to improve the way BJS measures crime in the U.S.
- Each of our SCV participants is “one of a kind.” It is important that we re-interview all of our original participants to better understand experiences that change over time. This includes you and other adult household members who participated in the first round of interviews.
- Even if you haven’t been the victim of crime since your last SCV interview, we still need and value your feedback. We are interested in any experiences you have had since your last interview.
- This final round of interviews is especially critical to the success of the SCV. We will not be able to fully evaluate the best ways to collect crime victimization data from households like yours without the help of all our original participants.

There are 2 easy ways in which you can take part in the SCV, and at a time of your choosing. You can participate on-line through the study website or by telephone, whichever is most convenient for you. The enclosed Instructions card describes the ways in which you can take part in this final phase of the study. The study brochure included in the mailing provides additional information about the SCV, including how the information you provide will be used.

We appreciate that your time is a valuable. ***All adult household members who complete the interview will receive \$10 in cash as a token of our appreciation.***

We will get back in touch with you soon because your help is so important to our research. If you have you have any further questions or would like to complete the interview over the telephone, please feel free to call our study representatives toll-free at 1-877-294-1302.

I hope you will reconsider and choose to participate in the final phase of this important study.

Sincerely,

Susan Kinsey
RTI Project Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2008—745

-242.80095

RLW2-1234-10 NCVS
OMB#

-572(L)G»

turning knowledge into practice

RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

Exhibit D-32. First Thank You/Reminder Post Card - \$10 Incentive

[Insert
RTI/BJs/Pro
ject Logo
and name]

PO Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
RTI Project #

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Dear Resident

«Addr1»
«Addr2»
«City», «state» «zip»

«caseid»

[Insert RTI/BJs/Project Logo and name]

Dear Resident,

Recently, we sent your household information on how to complete the interview for the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). RTI International is conducting this study on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice. If you have already completed the interview, **we would like to thank you for your participation.** Your assistance is very much appreciated.

If you and any other adult household members have not yet completed the interview, we would like to remind you that all adult household members who complete the interview will receive **\$10 as a token of our appreciation.** You cannot be replaced in this important study. Your answers not only represent your household, but also hundreds of other similar households.

If you have any questions about completing the SCV interview, please contact our RTI study representatives at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you.

Exhibit D-33. First Thank You/Reminder Post Card - \$0 Incentive

[Insert
RTI/BJS/Pro
ject Logo
and name]

PO Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
RTI Project #

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Dear Resident

«Addr1»
«Addr2»
«City», «state» «zip»

«caseid»

[Insert RTI/BJS/Project Logo and name]

Dear Resident,

Recently, we sent your household information on how to complete the interview for the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). RTI International is conducting this study on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) part of the U.S. Department of Justice. If you have already completed the interview, we would like to thank you for your participation. Your assistance is very much appreciated.

If you and any other adult household members have not yet completed the interview, we ask that you and all adult household members living at this address please complete the interview as soon as possible. You cannot be replaced in this important study. Your answers not only represent your household, but also hundreds of other similar households.

If you have any questions about completing the SCV interview, please feel free to contact our RTI study representatives at 1-877-294-1302.

Thank you.

Exhibit D-34. Final Thank You/Reminder Post Card - \$10 Incentive

[Insert
RTI/BJ/Pro
ject Logo
and name]

PO Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
RTI Project #

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Dear Resident

«Addr1»
«Addr2»
«City», «state» «zip»

«caseid»

[Insert RTI/BJ/Project Logo and name]

Dear Resident,

Data collection is winding down for the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV, which is being conducted by RTI International on behalf of the Bureau of Justice statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice. By completing the SCV interview, you will make an important contribution to research that will help determine the best ways to collect crime victimization data from households across the United States. If you and all adult household members living at this address have already completed the SCV interview, **we thank you very much for your help.**

If you and any other adult household members have not yet completed the interview, there is still time to participate! And as a reminder, all adult household members who complete the interview will receive **\$10 as a token of our appreciation.** Your household's participation in this study is essential to the success of the SCV—this is why we continue to try and reach you. Your answers not only represent your household, but also hundreds of other similar households.

If you have any questions about completing the SCV interview, please feel free to contact our RTI study representatives at 1-877-294-1302. We hope you'll choose to participate in this very important and beneficial study.

Thank you.

Exhibit D-35. Final Thank You/Reminder Post Card - \$0 Incentive

[Insert
RTI/BJs/Pro
ject Logo
and name]

PO Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
RTI Project #

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Dear Resident

«Addr1»
«Addr2»
«City», «state» «zip»

«caseid»

[Insert RTI/BJs/Project Logo and name]

Dear Resident,

Data collection is winding down for the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV, which is being conducted by RTI International on behalf of the Bureau of Justice statistics (BJS), part of the U.S. Department of Justice. By completing the SCV interview, you will make an important contribution to research that will help determine the best ways to collect crime victimization data from households across the United States. If you and all adult household members living at this address have already completed the SCV interview, **we thank you very much for your help.**

If you and any other adult household members have not yet completed the interview, there is still time to participate! We ask that you and all adult household members living at this address please complete the interview as soon as possible. Your household's participation in this study is essential to the success of the SCV—this is why we continue to try and reach you. Your answers not only represent your household, but also hundreds of other similar households.

If you have any questions about completing the SCV interview, please feel free to contact our RTI study representatives at 1-877-294-1302. We hope you'll choose to participate in this very important and beneficial study.

Thank you.

Exhibit D-36. Appointment Reminder Card

Interview Appointment

Just a reminder: I appreciate you taking time for this important study and look forward to our appointment to complete the interview. I have you scheduled for the following:

Day: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Field Interviewer: _____



RTI International
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
1-877-294-1302



Interview Appointment

Just a reminder: I appreciate you taking time for this important study and look forward to our appointment to complete the interview. I have you scheduled for the following:

Day: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Field Interviewer: _____



RTI International
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
1-877-294-1302



Interview Appointment

Just a reminder: I appreciate you taking time for this important study and look forward to our appointment to complete the interview. I have you scheduled for the following:

Day: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Field Interviewer: _____



RTI International
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
1-877-294-1302



Interview Appointment

Just a reminder: I appreciate you taking time for this important study and look forward to our appointment to complete the interview. I have you scheduled for the following:

Day: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Field Interviewer: _____



RTI International
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
1-877-294-1302



Exhibit D-37. Incentive Payment Receipt

SCV Incentive Payment Receipt

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and RTI International would like to thank you for your participation in the Survey of Crime Victimization (SCV). **As a token of our appreciation for your participation** in this important research study, you are eligible to receive a \$10 cash payment.

Name of Respondent (Print): _____

Signature of Respondent: _____

Signature of Field Interviewer: _____

Case ID: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Accepted \$10 Cash Payment
 Declined \$10 Cash Payment

If you have any questions about your participation in the SCV, contact project staff at [1-877-294-1302](tel:1-877-294-1302). If you ever feel you need to talk to someone about crime victimization issues, contact information is provided in the SCV Study Brochure.

Form IR

Disposition: Top White to Respondent, Yellow to FS, Pink to FI

Exhibit D-38. Sorry I Missed You Card



RTI International
Survey Research Division
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
1-877-294-1302



RTI International
Survey Research Division
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
1-877-294-1302



Date: ____ / ____ / ____ Time: _____

Dear Resident:

I stopped by today to talk to you about an important research study being conducted by RTI International.

I am sorry that I did not find you at home. I will return to talk with you in the next few days. Thank you in advance for your participation. If you have any questions, please contact RTI via the toll-free 1-800 number or email address on the back of this card.

Sincerely, _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____ Time: _____

Dear Resident:

I stopped by today to talk to you about an important research study being conducted by RTI International.

I am sorry that I did not find you at home. I will return to talk with you in the next few days. Thank you in advance for your participation. If you have any questions, please contact RTI via the toll-free 1-800 number or email address on the back of this card.

Sincerely, _____

Exhibit D-39. Initial Wave 2 Email Invitation

To Line: Online Questionnaire Invitation for Department of Justice Study

Dear [First Name]:

Thank you for participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization about 6 months ago. We appreciate you providing your email address so we can contact you for your final survey. The survey is your opportunity to update us about your household's recent experiences with crime. It will only take about 10 to 20 minutes. **INCENTIVE FILL:** You will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation for completing the survey.

Here is your personalized link to the follow-up survey: [insert link] and survey code (XXXXXX). Please keep your survey link and survey code secure.

Your participation is voluntary, and all information will be kept strictly confidential.

Questions? Need technical support? Want to participate by telephone instead? Call [Fill number], Monday through Thursday 9 am to 11 pm, Friday 9 am to 9 pm, Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday 1:30 pm to 9:30 pm.

Regards,

Susan Kinsey
Project Director, Survey of Crime Victimization

Exhibit D-40. Follow-up Email Invitation/Reminder for Wave 2
Nonrespondents

**To Line: SECOND REMINDER: Online Questionnaire Invitation for Department of
Justice Study**

Dear [First Name]:

Thank you for participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization about 6 months ago. **Because our survey period is ending soon, I hope you take this 10-20 minute online interview.**

INCENTIVE FILL: You will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation for completing the survey.

Here is your personalized link to the follow-up survey: [insert link] and survey code (XXXXXX). Please keep your survey link and survey code secure.

Your participation is voluntary, and all information will be kept strictly confidential.

Questions? Need technical support? Want to participate by telephone instead? Call [Fill number], Monday through Thursday 9 am to 11 pm, Friday 9 am to 9 pm, Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday 1:30 pm to 9:30 pm.

Regards,

Susan Kinsey
Project Director, Survey of Crime Victimization

Exhibit D-41. Final Email Invitation/Reminder for Wave 2 Nonrespondents

To Line: FINAL REMINDER: Online Questionnaire Invitation for Department of Justice Study Ends March 2013

Dear [First Name]:

Thank you for participating in the Survey of Crime Victimization about 6 months ago. **Because our survey period is ending March 31, 2013, I hope you take this 10-20 minute online interview.**

INCENTIVE FILL: You will receive \$10 as a token of our appreciation for completing the survey.

Here is your personalized link to the follow-up survey: [insert link] and survey code (XXXXXX). Please keep your survey link and survey code secure.

Your participation is voluntary, and all information will be kept strictly confidential.

Questions? Need technical support? Want to participate by telephone instead? Call [Fill number], Monday through Thursday 9 am to 11 pm, Friday 9 am to 9 pm, Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday 1:30 pm to 9:30 pm.

Regards,

Susan Kinsey
Project Director, Survey of Crime Victimization

Appendix E. Nonresponse Follow-up Strategies

Nonresponse Follow-up Strategies

As described in *Section 5.4*, a multipronged approach was used to combat nonresponse during Waves 1 and 2 of the SCV field test. This approach is described below.

Wave 1:

- Field interviewers provided residents with various study materials to address questions or legitimize their visit. The study brochure was particularly effective at the doorstep, and Appointment Reminder Cards were also useful in ensuring scheduled appointments were met.
- Nonresponse follow-up mailings were made to households that were nonresponsive to the telephone or field interviewer contact attempts, as well as those telephone cases in which the available phone numbers were nonworking or disconnected. The initial mailings began in May 2012, approximately 1 month after the start of Wave 1 data collection, and continued through July 2012. To distinguish this mailing from the advance mailing, the nonresponse letter was delivered in a 9x11 white envelope, printed with the DOJ logo. Initial nonresponse follow-up mailings were made to 846 sampled addresses.
- Where feasible, nonresponse cases were transferred to another interviewer in the area so that refusal conversion or follow-up contacts could be made by a different person. From a practical standpoint, this could be done in those areas where multiple interviewers were staffed or worked in close proximity to each other.
- Topic-focused, group conference calls were held with interviewers in each field supervisor's region to discuss strategies for gaining cooperation and combating nonresponse. Similar discussions and trainings were held in the Call Center through regularly scheduled Quality Circle meetings with telephone interviewers.
- Field supervisors mailed refusal conversion letters, tailored to the specific study objection, to individual respondents, as needed.
- Tailored letters were developed for apartment managers and managers of gated communities and other properties with restricted access. The letters were designed to gain permission from property managers to contact sampled households in the complex, or to inform them about upcoming visits from the interviewer working in the area. The letters were mailed by the RTI field supervisors on an as-needed basis.
- Interviewers provided local law enforcement agencies with a packet of information about the study, including their interviewer authorization letter, in the event residents inquired about the legitimacy of the interviewer's work. During Wave 1, there were several instances in which a resident or neighbor of a sampled address, suspicious about the interviewer's presence, contacted law enforcement to report a stranger or strange vehicle in the neighborhood.
- As a final attention-getting measure, a letter was mailed to 927 of the most challenging Condition 1 and 2 households via Federal Express overnight delivery. The letter was shorter in length by design, but emphasized the importance of participating in the SCV before the data collection period ended. A brief set of Frequently Asked Questions, pulled from the SCV study brochure, was printed on the back of the letter to address potential questions about study participation, including survey length, nature of the questions, and use of the data.

Wave 2:

- Nonresponse follow-up letters were mailed to household and individual respondents who did not respond to the initial survey request by Web or CATI. The letters emphasized the importance of participating in the second wave.
- Tailored refusal conversion mailings were also made to household and individual respondents who objected to participating in the second wave.
- Email reminders and nonresponse follow-up messages were sent to those respondents who provided email addresses during the Wave 1 interview.
- Supervisors in RTI's Call Center conducted a thorough review of all nonresponse cases and provided guidance on next steps and strategies to address obstacles to participation. This included convening routine Quality Circle meeting in which to discuss Wave 2 progress and problems with interviewers.