This report was prepared by Westat using federal funding provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Document Title:	NCVS Redesign – Comparison of Interviewer and Web Survey Modes
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Document No.:	NCJ 306998
Publication Date:	July 2023
Award No.:	This project was supported by award numbers 2013-MU-CX-K054 and 2019-R2-CX-K001.

Abstract:
This report describes testing efforts to develop and assess a new National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) instrument. This testing was a part of the NCVS Instrument Redesign and Testing Project, a major multiyear effort to revamp the existing core survey instrument, which was last updated in 1992. The effort had three main goals: modernize the organization and content of the NCVS instrument, increase the quality of information collected and efficiency of the instrument flow, and improve the measurement and classification of crime. This report describes the large-scale national field test and web test to explore the feasibility of using a self-administered, web-based instrument for the NCVS. It details the methodology and findings from this test of two survey modes. The report examines the performance of an interviewer-administered version of the new NCVS instrument compared to a self-administered version.

NCVS Redesign Research and Development Program Report Series

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) maintains a robust research program geared toward assessing and improving the measurement of key criminal victimization estimates in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and its supplements. BJS has undertaken research in several areas to increase the efficiency, reliability, and utility of the NCVS. The *NCVS Instrument Redesign and Testing Project*, a major multiyear effort, is one such research and development effort. It is designed to revamp the existing core survey instrument, which was last updated in 1992.

The overarching objective of the project is to develop and assess a new instrument through a large-scale national field test. The project aims to modernize the core NCVS instrument, including improving the victimization screener and flow and logic of the instrument, as well as providing new measures of police performance and community safety and expanded measures of correlates of victimization and victim help-seeking.

This report describes the large-scale national field test and web test to explore the feasibility of using a self-administered, web-based instrument for the NCVS. It details the methodology and findings from this test of two survey modes. The report examines the performance of an interviewer-administered version of the new NCVS instrument compared to a self-administered version.

This report and others developed under the NCVS Redesign Research and Development Program are part of BJS's efforts to finalize a new core survey instrument. Additional reports and findings from this effort may be found on the BJS webpage at https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign.

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July 2023

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Executive Summary

This report is part of a series describing results from a Field Test and a Web Test conducted as part of the National Crime Victimization Survey Instrument Redesign (NCVS-R), a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and Westat. The report explores the feasibility of using a self-administered, web-based NCVS questionnaire. The Web Test was undertaken in 2022, with two national samples, one drawn from an address list (the address-based sample, or ABS) and the other from a probability-based web panel (the Panel sample).

The Field Test included a Household Roster (the NCVS Control Card), a Victimization Screener (NCVS-1), and a Crime Incident Report (CIR) (NCVS-2), completed for victimizations reported in the screener. The screener and CIR comprised the Person Interview, which had three experimental conditions, data from two of which are included in this report:

- Condition 1 was the current NCVS, administered by field interviewers in person or over the telephone, which is not included in this report.

- Condition 2 was a redesigned NCVS questionnaire, administered by field interviewers in person or over the telephone. There were two experimental treatments within Condition 2, varying the position of follow-up probes to the Victimization Screener. The treatment recommended for the production NCVS is called the non-interleaved (NIL) version. Only Condition 2 data from the NIL treatment are used in this report.

- Condition 3 used the same questionnaire as Condition 2, but after a field interviewer completed a Household Roster, household members age 12 or older were asked to complete the Person Interview themselves online 2 months later.

Condition 3 was designed to explore the feasibility of a self-administered, web-based NCVS interview. Unfortunately, respondent recruitment was halted early in the field period by the COVID-19 pandemic. While households with completed Roster Interviews were invited to complete the web survey and received the full follow-up protocol, the achieved Condition 3 sample was insufficient for most analytic purposes. Consequently, a second test of web administration not requiring in-person contact was added, conducted with the ABS and Panel samples.

Initial contacts with ABS households were all done by surface mail, inviting a household informant to complete the Household Roster online. All listed household members age 18 or older, and those ages 12 to 17 with parental permission, were then invited to complete the Person Interview. Eligible individuals were contacted by surface mail, email, and/or text message, depending on what contact information was provided in the roster.

Members of the commercial survey panel were initially recruited from a probability sample of households in the United States. Adults from sampled households were invited to join the panel and respond to surveys from time to time. The Web Test Panel sample, selected from members of the standing panel, reflects the geodemographic[1] distribution of the country. For the Web Test, one

[1] The commercial panel recruits participants so that their panel represents the nation both in terms of geography and in terms of the demographics within those areas, as defined by the American Community Survey and the Current Population Survey.

panel adult per household was asked to take part in the survey. Also selected was a sample of parents of 12- to 17-year-olds who had previously agreed to allow their child to participate in surveys. If they agreed, the youth was asked to complete the Web Test survey. These youth were not part of households from which the adults were sampled.

The remainder of this Executive Summary addresses, in turn, the three primary research questions related to moving the NCVS to web administration, and then offers a brief summary and conclusions.

Research Question 1: Are respondents willing to complete the NCVS on the web?

To address this question, the report examines survey response rates, item nonresponse, how closely the achieved samples match the sociodemographic characteristics of the U.S. population, and measures of possible nonresponse bias. Altogether, completed interviews were obtained for 2,112 NIL, 647 Condition 3, 2,298 ABS, and 2,603 Panel sample members.

Among the three probability samples where initial contacts with sampled addresses were part of the Web Test data collection protocol, the NIL had a higher rate of out-of-scope addresses (12.1%) and a higher Roster Interview completion rate (37.4%) than either Condition 3 (4.2% and 10.6%) or the ABS (6.2% and 29.6%). The differences between Condition 3 and the NIL are due, at least in part, to the truncated field period. The differences between the NIL and ABS are likely due to the contact mode.

The Person Interview completion rate for household respondents was highest for the NIL (93.1%), followed by the ABS (71.3%) and Condition 3 (54.3%). There was a big difference between the incentive (66.0%) and no incentive (41.1%) treatments in Condition 3. The rates of completing the other adult surveys were very similar across all three conditions (Condition 2 NIL 46.5%; Condition 3 47.4%; and ABS 48.3%). The youth completion rates were also very similar to the three samples (NIL 35.4%; Condition 3 41.7%; ABS 33.3%). In all samples, the need for parental consent reduced the youth response rate relative to that for adults.

Some 60.7% of invited Panel adults completed the Web Test survey. Of adults asked for permission to interview youth, 41.7% consented, and 90.5% of youth with parental consent completed the interview, for a net rate of 37.7%. The Panel recruitment rate, before the Web Test sample was selected, is given as 5.5%.

Overall, the self-administered samples (ABS, Panel, Condition 3) performed on par with or even better than the interviewer-administered sample (Condition 2 NIL) in terms of missing data. Item-missing rates for the Police Performance and Community Safety sections were about twice as high in the NIL as in the web samples. The web samples also had less missing income data than the interviewer-administered samples. These differences could be related to interview mode.

Compared with benchmarks from the American Community Survey, all of the Field Test and Web Test achieved samples overrepresented people age 50 or older and non-Hispanic white persons. There was more similarity in sociodemographic characteristics between the achieved NIL and ABS samples than between either of them, and the achieved Panel sample.

Examination of the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and victimization, using the NCVS as a benchmark, reveals a few differences among the samples, notably that Panel youth

were much more likely to report victimizations than expected, and much more than youth in the other samples.

Research Question 2: How do victimization rates and other outcomes differ between a self-administered web survey and one administered in person by an interviewer?

NIL Field Test estimates of victimization are generally higher than or about the same as corresponding ABS or Panel estimates.[2] The comparisons differ by violent versus property crime, the type of rate (incidence vs. prevalence), and whether 12- to 17-year-olds are included. The 12- to 17-year-old population had very low response rates for all samples, but especially for the Panel. There are indications that, at least for the Panel, estimates of violent crime for this age group are biased upward.

The overall NIL violent victimization rate is significantly ($p < .05$) higher than either the ABS rate or the Panel rate, as is the rate for violent crime excluding Simple Assault. The differences between the NIL and web samples are considerably smaller for violent crime prevalence, although the NIL estimates are significantly higher than either web sample estimate for Robbery and violent crime excluding Simple Assault. NIL victimization and prevalence estimates of property crime are consistently higher than ABS or Panel rates except for Motor Vehicle Theft, although many of the differences are not statistically significant.

ABS and Panel estimates for both violent and property crime are very similar. The only exceptions are for Burglary, Trespassing, and Vandalism. The differences for these types of incidents are likely due to a programming error that lead to not asking follow-up probes of the Panel sample.

For police contacts, NIL estimates of contact with the police are significantly higher than those from the ABS or Panel, and ABS and Panel estimates are generally not significantly different. This pattern suggests that the observed differences are evidence of a mode effect. Panel respondents have the highest proportion of neutral (middle) responses across all of the Police Performance questions, while NIL respondents have the lowest proportion for all but one of the items. To a lesser degree, this is also the case when comparing the NIL to the ABS. For many of these questions, the neutral response may be equivalent to "Don't know" or "Haven't thought about it."

NIL respondents reported less worry or concern than did ABS or Panel respondents for all questions in the "Fear of Crime" series, and several of the differences are significant. These differences are likely due to a mode effect: Some respondents may feel that admitting to fear about one's personal safety "loses face" in front of an interviewer. The fact that the smallest differences are for property crime (theft from inside or outside home) supports this explanation. Similar differences are seen when comparing responses about neighborhood disorder and collective efficacy.

[2] Because Condition 3 data collection was prematurely aborted and the achieved sample size was so small, this sample was not used in the analysis of outcomes.

Research Question 3: What proportion of respondents exhibit signs of inattention or satisficing?

Without an interviewer present, web respondents may not fully read questions or even read them at all, which may result in missing or illogical responses, for example. Respondent shortcuts in the response process has been referred to as "satisficing" (Krosnick, 1991). To address this research question, the report focuses on several measures of respondent burden and engagement, including survey timing, straightlining, choosing the middle response option, interview length, self-reports of burden (i.e., difficulty, emotional reactions), and willingness to do the survey again.

The median administration time for the NIL Person Interview was 2 to 4 minutes longer than for the ABS or Panel interviews. Thus, the web surveys were 17% to 29% shorter on average than the NIL survey. The difference between the web and the in-person version is influenced by the number of completed CIRs, but even after controlling for the number of CIRs this difference in median times persists. The magnitude of the difference is consistent with the experience of other surveys that have moved from interviewer-administration to web self-administration.

The web surveys also had many more people going through the survey very quickly. The 5th percentile of the NIL distribution for household respondents with no CIRs (10.2 minutes) is more than 4 minutes longer for ABS (6.1 minutes) and Panel (5.9 minutes) household respondents. The difference is even more pronounced for youth with no CIRs: 5th percentile of 7.1 minutes (NIL) versus 3.3 minutes (ABS) and 3.9 minutes (Panel). Some of these differences reflect reading being faster than speaking for most respondents, but they also raise questions about how carefully respondents who move through the survey so quickly are reading and responding to the survey questions.

With respect to the perceived difficulty of the questions, 99% of respondents across all samples did not think the questions were difficult. Somewhat more web respondents than NIL respondents said the survey evoked troubling thoughts. The largest difference was between the NIL (18.4%) and ABS (27.0%; $p < .05$). This difference may be due to a mode effect: In-person respondents may be less likely than web respondents to admit that the survey was disturbing.

Finally, a large majority of respondents said they would be willing to do the survey again. While there are significant ($p < .05$) differences in willingness between the NIL (78.5%) and both the ABS (82.9%) and Panel (86.7%), the differences are not large, especially considering that NIL respondents did not receive a monetary incentive, while ABS and Panel respondents did. Nonetheless, these results are encouraging for the success of a web-based NCVS, assuming an incentive would be offered.

Conclusions: Implications for Web Administration of the NCVS

The NCVS-R Web Test was initiated to provide BJS with preliminary information on the effects of incorporating self-administration into the NCVS design, specifically with a web-based questionnaire. The primary potential benefits of such a change would be (1) to reduce the cost of data collection and (2) to increase the privacy of the interview. Whether and how web administration would be incorporated into the NCVS is still to be determined.

With respect to item-missing data, the two modes seem to be reasonably equivalent. The comparisons discussed here suggest that the amount of missing data would not be significantly affected, and that respondents would be willing to complete the survey once they start it. However,

there is some evidence that Web Test respondents were not as engaged as in-person Field Test respondents. The results in this report suggest that if web is introduced as a third NCVS mode, there are likely to be mode effects between the web and either in-person or telephone interviews. In the Field Test/Web Test, the web survey had lower victimization rates, lower rates of police contact, and lower opinions about police/community than the in-person survey.

These conclusions come with several caveats. Some observed differences may actually be related to nonresponse and how respondents were recruited, rather than to survey administration mode. Analysis of nonresponse found, for example, that ABS victimization rates for non-Hispanic blacks were abnormally low relative to those in the NIL and Panel. Further research should investigate the differences in outcomes controlling for sample composition, such as by income and education.

There are also limitations on generalizing Web Test results to the NCVS. The Field Test and Web Test designs differ from any likely approach for the production NCVS. The response rate will likely be higher when implemented by BJS and the U.S. Census Bureau. The Web Test provided significant participation incentives, which likely had a significant effect on respondent cooperation (e.g., Edwards et al., 2023). If incentives are not used or are smaller, the results may differ from what was observed in the Web Test. The external validity of this study may also be limited because of differences between how the Census Bureau and Westat implement web surveys. Comparisons between the Field Test and production NCVS found significant "house effects[3]" that cannot be explained by differences in design.

The Panel sample results were useful as a same-mode, different-sample comparison group to the ABS sample. The extent to which Panel results resembled those from the ABS and not from the NIL provides further evidence that observed results were related to mode. However, further investigation into how the samples differed, and accounting for these differences through statistical models, would offer further insight into causes of observed differences in victimization estimates.

Overall, the results from this study support the effort to move to a self-administered survey. Self-administration offers many advantages (increased privacy, flexibility, lower costs). However, several challenges remain to be worked through, including obtaining response rates comparable to the current NCVS design and mitigating the effects of respondent inattention. To meet these challenges, further work is needed to adapt the NCVS for the web. Findings in this report suggest, for example, that modifying how the Victimization Screener is administered might be needed to help respondents with recall. The results also suggest further work on methods to slow respondents who are speeding through the survey.

[3] A "house effect" happens when a survey is conducted by two different organizations. Each organization has its own pool of interviewers, its own hiring and retention strategies, training approaches, and interviewer monitoring programs. In addition, each organization may have different "name recognition" with the public. These differences across organizations may impact the collected estimates.

1. Introduction

This report explores the feasibility of using a self-administered, web-based questionnaire for the NCVS. To this end, it uses data collected during two tests of a redesigned NCVS questionnaire as part of the NCVS Instrument Redesign and Testing Project (NCVS-R). The NCVS-R was a major multi-year effort to overhaul the existing NCVS survey instruments. It included a large national Field Test, conducted between October 2019 and May 2020. See Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign (Truman & Brotsos, 2022)[4] for a description of the NCVS Redesign Program, and the Field Test Topline Report (Cantor et al., 2022)[5] for a detailed description of and results from the Field Test.

The second test (the Web Test) was undertaken in 2022, with two national samples: one drawn from an address list (the address-based sample, or ABS) and the other from a probability-based commercial web panel (the Panel sample), also recruited from address lists.

The Field Test included a Household Roster (the NCVS Control Card), a Victimization Screener (NCVS-1), and a Crime Incident Report (CIR) (NCVS-2), completed for victimizations reported in the screener. The screener and CIR comprised the Person Interview, which had three experimental conditions, data from two of which are included in this report:

- Condition 1 was the current NCVS questionnaire; Condition 1 results are not included in this report.
- Condition 2 was a redesigned NCVS questionnaire, administered by field interviewers in person or over the telephone, using a web-based questionnaire. There were two questionnaire treatments within Condition 2, varying the position of follow-up probes to the Victimization Screener. The treatment recommended for the production NCVS is called the non-interleaved (NIL) version; the other version is the interleaved (IL). Only Condition 2 data from the NIL treatment are used in this report.
- Condition 3 used the same questionnaire as Condition 2, but after a field interviewer completed a Household Roster, household members age 12 or older were asked to complete the Person Interview themselves online. There was a 2-month gap between the Roster Interview and the invitation to complete the online survey.

Condition 3 was designed to explore the feasibility of a self-administered, web-based NCVS interview. Unfortunately, respondent recruitment was halted early in the field period by the COVID-19 pandemic. While households with completed Roster Interviews were invited to complete the web survey and received the full mail, email, and text message follow-up protocol, the achieved Condition 3 sample was insufficient for most analytic purposes. Consequently, a second test of web administration not requiring in-person contact was added. It is this second test of web administration that is described in this report,

[4] Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign | Bureau of Justice Statistics (ojp.gov).

[5] National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign Field Test Topline Report: Comparing Condition 1 and Condition 2 by Interleaving Treatment | Bureau of Justice Statistics (ojp.gov).

1.1 Need for the Web Test

As survey response rates have fallen and costs have increased, self-administered surveys have become more attractive to many sponsors. This shift is most apparent for surveys traditionally completed by telephone, where response rates have declined significantly since 2000 (Kennedy & Hartig, 2019). But there has also been a significant decline for in-person surveys (Williams & Brick, 2018). For example, the household response rate for the NCVS in 2000 was approximately 92% (Williams & Brick, 2018). This dropped to 67% in 2021. Once accounting for the response by individual respondents, the overall rate was 54% (ICPSR, 2022). Similar declines have occurred for other in-person surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey (NCHS, 2021). At the same time, access to the internet has been steadily increasing. According to a recent report by Pew Research,[6] 93% of adults have access to the internet. With the availability of a national sample frame of mailing addresses, random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone surveys have largely been replaced by multi-mode self-administered surveys using paper and web-based questionnaires (Olson et al., 2019). A significant recent example of a web survey is the 2020 Decennial Census, which used the web as the initial mode of collection (Pew Research Center, 2021).

Recently, several large in-person surveys have been moving to the web as well (e.g., the National Election Survey by DeBell, Amsbary, Meldener, Brock, & Maisel, 2018; the General Social Survey by Bautista, 2022). Shifting to a web-based survey for later waves of a longitudinal panel is also increasingly being considered (e.g., Cernat & Revilla, 2020). This approach is an area of exploration for the NCVS's rotating panel design. One possible design is to make an in-person contact and ask respondents to take the survey by web. A second possible design would be to ask respondents to fill out the web survey and conduct nonresponse follow-up with an interview (in person or by telephone). Of course, other designs are possible. Regardless, moving to the web requires addressing a number of basic feasibility questions.

This report describes the results of the Web Test (e.g., response rates, timings, measures of quality) and compares them to those from the Field Test Condition 2 NIL, and to results from Condition 3 where appropriate given the limitations of these data.

1.2 Differences Between Interviewer-Administered and Self-Administered Surveys

When considering the use of the web, it is important to assess how it will affect data quality. The NCVS currently is a mixed-mode survey (in-person, telephone). There are two primary reasons to expect differences between web- and interviewer-administered surveys. These differences are related to the presence of the interviewer and the channel of communication (visual vs. aural). The presence of an interviewer affects both the social and physical circumstances of the survey. It may in turn inhibit reporting of sensitive information (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). While not all types of victimization might be considered sensitive in this context, this possibility certainly holds for reports of Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) and for intimate partner violence. NCVS respondents may be reluctant to tell interviewers about sensitive incidents (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007), particularly if the offender is someone else in the household. A significant number of NCVS in-person interviews occur with others present. Catalano (2016) reports that approximately half of in-person surveys

[6] Demographics of Internet and Home Broadband Usage in the United States | Pew Research Center

were done when at least one other person was present. A web survey offers more privacy even in those situations where another person is in the same room as the respondent.

A related concern is the extent the survey asks questions that are subject to social desirability bias. This concept refers to a question for which the answer may reflect poorly on the respondent or another party. For example, when asking questions to evaluate a service or other process, interviewer-administered surveys produce more positive judgments than self-administered surveys (Elliot et al., 2009; Dillman, Smyth, & Christian, 2014; Ye & Tourangeau, 2011). Other question topics that might be subject to social desirability bias are mental and emotional well-being, body weight, and adherence to the law (Kreuter et al., 2008).

Another possible interviewer-related effect is that respondents may be motivated and assisted by interviewers in answering questions. Without an interviewer present, respondents may not fully read questions or even read them at all. Ideally, respondents should go through a sequence of cognitive steps when answering a question (e.g. comprehension, retrieval, etc.; Tourangeau et al., 2007). The extent that respondents take shortcuts through this process has been referred to as "satisficing" (Krosnick, 1991). As response tasks get harder, the greater the chance respondents will take shortcuts, resulting in different response patterns, including skipping questions, choosing the middle or neutral response, non-differentiation, and speeding.[7] All of these behaviors have been observed, to different degrees, in web surveys (Hope et al., 2022; Zhang & Conrad, 2013; Heerwegh & Loosveldt, 2008; Chang & Krosnick, 2010; Duffy, Smith, Terhanian, & Bremer, 2006; Cernat & Revilla, 2020). The NCVS interview can also be quite long. Interview length has been shown to affect response rates (Galesic & Bosnjak, 2009; Herberlein & Baumgartner, 1978; Yammarino, Skinner, & Childers, 1991) and other measures of data quality. Web administration may exacerbate this effect as compared with an in-person interview.

A related aspect to satisficing is how the interviewer can facilitate completion of difficult response tasks. The NCVS requires the respondent to engage in difficult cognitive tasks. Respondents are asked to recall events that occur over a 6-month period, date them, distinguish between events (if more than one reported) and provide details about the incident. Interviewers can facilitate these tasks by offering approved explanations and neutral probing.

On the other hand, interviewers introduce an additional source of variance, reflecting their individual interviewing styles. Interviewer variance is a particular issue for the NCVS since it began in the early 1970's (Bailey, Moore, & Bailar, 1978). Subsequent research has found systematic differences between new and experienced interviewers (Morgan & Kena, 2017). One observed issue is interviewers moving through the Victimization Screener very quickly, either in response to or anticipating respondent impatience. The Instrument Redesign addressed this issue by asking multiple questions in each screener series. It is unclear how this approach might work with a web survey. Another example is that interviewers may encourage respondents to classify events as series crimes to avoid asking about multiple incidents. Moving to a self-administered survey should reduce these kinds of effects.

A second source of difference between a web- and an interviewer-administered survey is the channel of communication. In-person and telephone interviews primarily rely on auditory

[7] Non-differentiation, also known as straightlining, occurs when the respondent marks the same answer to a group of questions that have the same response set. Speeding refers to going through the survey so quickly that it is difficult, if not impossible, to fully read and process the survey items.

communication, while a web survey is visual.[8] This shift may lead to response effects for several types of questions. The NCVS includes a number of "field-coded" questions, that is, questions asked open-endedly with lists of categories. Examples of field-coded questions on the NCVS CIR include reasons for not reporting incidents to the police and type of self-defense used. Interviewers are not supposed to read out the categories but are likely to probe by reading the first items on the list or a subset that seem related to what the respondent has said. It has been hypothesized that when using auditory cues respondents will be more likely to remember the last ones read, while for visual stimuli respondents will select the first option they feel meets their situation without reading the whole list. The evidence is mixed on this effect (de Leeuw, 2005; Schwarz, Hippler, & Noell-Neumann, 1992).

A related effect of the channel of communication is with mark-all-that-apply questions. Respondents who are able to see the list are exposed to specific cues that trigger recall, while on an interviewer-administered survey they are often not exposed to the list. This difference results in respondents providing more responses in a self-administered survey.

1.3 Research Questions and Organization of the Report

Given the above discussion, this report addresses three basic questions related to moving the NCVS to a web mode:

- Are respondents willing to complete the NCVS on the web?
  - Without an interviewer to encourage respondent attention, a web survey may result in either fewer completed interviews or more missing data. This may be especially important for respondents who report a victimization and have to fill out one or more victimization surveys.
- What proportion of respondents exhibit signs of inattention or satisficing?
  - Are there signs that respondents are paying more attention to the web survey than the in-person survey (e.g., less missing data, speeding through survey, straightlining responses)?
- How do victimization rates and other outcomes estimated from an online, self-administered web survey compare to those from one administered in person[9] by an interviewer?
  - Ultimately, the most important question is whether the surveys produce different substantive results, such as the level and types of victimization rates. The report also includes other outcomes of interest (e.g., responses to police and community ask-all questions).

To address these questions, this report presents results from the Field Test and the Web Test. As described earlier, the four included samples are the Condition 2 NIL and Condition 3 from the Field Test, and the ABS and Panel from the Web Test. Table 1-1 summarizes their similarities and differences. While the sampling frames are comparable across all four, the recruitment procedures

[8] Because of the high proportion of telephone interviews, the NCVS does not use show cards for many questions.

[9] About 5% of the Field Test interviews were administered by telephone.

are all different. Consequently, the differences in achieved samples are only partly ameliorated by weighting. Data collection procedures also differed across all four samples. The NIL sample was interviewed (almost entirely) in person by trained interviewers, while the other three samples' Person Interviews were self-administered on the web.

Table 1-1. Four samples analyzed in this report

Sample	Sample type	Recruitment for Web Test	Survey mode
Condition 2 NIL*	Address-based	In person only	Interviewer-administered: 95% in person, 5% by telephone
Condition 3**	Address-based	In person, then mail after 2-month delay	Web, self-administered
ABS***	Address-based	Mail	Web, self-administered
Panel****	Panel recruited from several different address-based samples. Respondents regularly participate in other surveys posed by the panel provider	Mail	Web, self-administered

* Condition 2 NIL utilized the redesigned, interviewer-administered version of the instrument and included a non-interleaved (NIL) version of the screener.

** Condition 3 was a self-administered version of the Condition 2 instrument.

*** The ABS, a followup to the Condition 3 test, using an address-based sample and included a self-administered roster.

**** The Panel included a sample from an existing web-based panel and was implemented in parallel with the ABS group.

Most analyses compare results among the different samples, focusing primarily on the NIL, ABS, and Panel samples. Differences in results across samples may be due to the differences in the composition of the achieved samples, to mode effects, or to other, unknown causes. Generally, the NIL and ABS may be thought of as more similar in achieved sample than either is with the Panel, while the ABS and Panel are similar in mode, with the caveat that the Panel sample is more experienced in doing surveys. Chapter 7 discusses the limitations of the design in separating mode effects versus other differences across the samples.

Chapter 2 describes the methodologies used for each of the tests in more detail, including sampling, data collection procedures, processing, and weighting. Chapter 3 provides response rates and measures of nonresponse bias. Chapters 4-6 address each of the three research questions in turn. The final chapter provides a summary of the results.

2. Methods

This chapter describes the methods to collect the data for each sample. The final section describes the methods to weight the samples and compute variances.

2.1 Condition 2 Non-Interleaved (NIL) and Condition 3 Samples

The NCVS-R Field Test had three experimental conditions. Two of these used in-person data collection only, and the third included a web survey. The universe for the NCVS-R Field Test was all persons age 12 or older living in households in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia. Persons living in Alaska and Hawaii and those living in group quarters were excluded for operational efficiency and cost. The Field Test employed a stratified three-stage sample design:

1. Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs), individual counties or groups of counties;
2. Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs), census tracts or groups of census tracts within sampled PSUs; and
3. Selection of households within sampled SSUs.

The probabilities of selection at each stage were designed to yield an approximately equal probability sample of households while attaining the target sample sizes for the experimental treatments and yielding approximately uniform sample sizes across PSUs (with the exception of PSUs selected with certainty). These objectives were achieved by sampling with probabilities proportionate to size at the first (PSU) and second (SSU) stages, and then sampling with equal probabilities (within SSUs) at the final (household) stage. Measures of size were derived from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS).[10] As with the NCVS, there was no sampling within households; all household members age 12 or older were selected with certainty. This approach resulted in all sampled individuals having approximately the same probability of selection.

The Field Test was conducted between October 2019 and May 2020. It included a Household Roster (the NCVS Control Card), a Victimization Screener (NCVS-1), and a CIR (NCVS-2), completed for victimizations reported in the screener. The screener and CIR comprised the Person Interview, which had three experimental conditions as shown in Table 2-1.

[10] For more information on the sample design, see Giambo et al. (2023).

Table 2-1. NCVS-R Field Test design and target sample sizes					
	Condition 1	Condition 2		Condition 3	
Target sample size	3,000 persons	5,000 persons		4,000 persons	
Initial sample size	5,489 addresses	9,184 addresses		6,043 addresses	
Instrument	Current NCVS instrument	Redesigned NCVS instrument		Redesigned NCVS instrument	
Mode	In person, by telephone	In person, by telephone		Household Roster in person, then web	
Interview	Interviewer-administered	Interviewer-administered		Self-administered	
Interleaving	None	Yes *(N = 2,500)*	No *(N = 2,500)*	Yes *(N = 2,000)*	Yes *(N = 2,000)*

- Condition 1 was the core NCVS, administered by field interviewers either in person or, in some cases, over the telephone, using a computer-assisted interview program.

- Condition 2 used a redesigned NCVS questionnaire, also administered by field interviewers in person or over the telephone, using a computerized questionnaire.

- Condition 3 used the same questionnaire as Condition 2, but after a field interviewer completed a Household Roster, household members age 12 or older were asked to complete the Person Interview themselves online. There was a 2-month gap between the Roster Interview and the invitation to complete the online survey.

Each Field Test condition included questions asking the respondent about their experience and interviewer's observations about the interview. Conditions 2 and 3 had different treatments for getting more detail about the broad type of crime each reported incident might represent:

- The interleaved (IL) treatment included follow-up probes as part of each screener series; and

- The non-interleaved (NIL) treatment added a complete set of follow-up probes at the beginning of the CIR for each incident reported in the screener.

The Topline Report (Cantor et al., 2022) recommended the NIL treatment for NCVS production going forward.

Data collection for Condition 3 did not start until February 2020. All in-person data collection was suspended in mid-April 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic when only 612 Condition 3 Roster Interviews had been completed, about 16% of the target. However, mail and email follow-up of members of all enumerated households was carried out as planned.

The results reported in later chapters are from the Condition 2 NIL and Condition 3. Since Condition 3 recruiting was truncated when the sample had been worked unevenly across PSUs, these data were not weighted or used to estimate outcome measures, such as victimization rates.

2.2 Address-Based Sample Web Survey (ABS)

The universe for the ABS was the same as for the Field Test, and the sample was selected in the same way as the Field Test samples described above. The sample was designed to yield a target of 3,000 completed surveys. Assuming an 8% nondeliverable rate, an average of 2.3 age-eligible

persons per household, a 35% screener response rate, and a 60% extended survey response rate, a total sample size of 6,752 addresses was selected.

Data collection occurred between January 31 and May 30, 2022. All sampled addresses were mailed a request to do the survey. The initial mailing asked a knowledgeable individual to fill out a roster of those living in the household. Once the roster was completed, all eligible persons 18 or older were sent a survey request. At the same time, the parents of those ages 12 to 17 were asked for permission to contact the minors to do the survey. Appendix A includes copies of all contact materials for the ABS sample.

The sequence of contacts for the household enumeration was:

- **Initial Letter.** An invitation letter (Exhibit A1, Appendix A) and study brochure (Exhibit A2, Appendix A) were mailed to sampled addresses requesting completion of a web-based Roster Survey. The letter was accompanied by $5, with a promise of an additional $10 for completion of the roster.

- **Postcard Reminder.** All sampled addresses received a postcard with a thank you/reminder message (Exhibit A3, Appendix A) to complete the Roster Survey.

- **Nonresponse Mailing.** Nonresponding households received a FedEx package with a nonresponse letter (Exhibit A4, Appendix A) and a paper version of the Roster (Exhibit A5, Appendix A).

The sequence of invitations for each adult (18+) to do the NCVS survey included:

- **Roster respondent.** Those responding to the Roster Survey continued directly into the ABS instrument. The introductory screen (Exhibit A6, Appendix A) informed them that they would be sent $25 for completing this portion of the survey. This person was designated as the household respondent.

- **Survey Letter to Other Adults.** A letter (Exhibit A7, Appendix A) was mailed to adults identified on the roster inviting them to complete the survey and giving instructions on how to do it. The letter included a promise of $25 for completion. Emails were also sent to adults where an email was available from the roster.

- **Postcard reminder.** Approximately 10 days after the initial mailing, all individuals (adults and youth with parental permission) received a postcard reminder (Exhibit A8, Appendix A) to complete the survey.

- **Nonresponse Mailing #1.** Nonrespondents received a FedEx mailing with a nonresponse letter (Exhibit A9, Appendix A).

- **Nonresponse Mailing #2.** Nonresponding adults received a final nonresponse letter (Exhibit A10, Appendix A).

The sequence of contacts to get permission and to request the youth fill out the survey was as follows:

- **Consent Process.** Before completing the survey, the ABS parents/guardians of youth (ages 12 to 17) were asked for permission to mail an invitation letter to their child/children.
- **Survey Letter to Youth.** Those youth with parental permission to contact were mailed a letter (Exhibit A11, Appendix A) with instructions for completing the web survey. This letter included a promise of $25 for completion. Youth were asked to assent to participation and to pass a short "quiz" to ensure understanding of the assent components.
- **Follow-up Letters for Youth.** The follow-up contacts to the youth (Exhibits A12 and A13, Appendix A) were identical to those described above for adults. The youth version of the second follow-up letter was in a sealed inner envelope addressed to the youth, enclosed in an envelope with a separate letter addressed to the parent/guardian (Exhibit A14, Appendix A).

2.3 Web Panel Sample (Panel)

The commercial panel used for the Web Test has been in existence since 1999. New members are recruited quarterly to compensate for attrition. Panel members are initially recruited from a probability sample of households in the United States. Adults from sampled households are invited to join the panel through a series of mailings and telephone calls. Invited households can join the panel by mail, phone, or online. Panel members who do not have internet access are provided with a web-enabled device and free internet service.

After initially accepting the invitation to join the panel, participants are asked to complete a short demographic survey. They then become active panel members. During the initial recruitment survey, all household members are enumerated. Following enumeration, attempts are made to recruit every household member who is at least 13 years old to participate in the Panel. For household members ages 13 to 17, consent is collected from the parents or the legal guardian during the initial recruitment survey.

The Web Test Panel sample was designed to reflect the geodemographic[11] distribution of the country according to the ACS and the latest March 2021 supplement of the Current Population Survey. A total of 4,289 members were invited to complete the survey. Sampled panel members were notified by email for survey taking, or panelists could visit their online member page for survey taking (instead of being contacted by telephone or postal mail). Data collection occurred between February 28 and March 18, 2022.

For the Web Test, one panel adult per household was asked to take part in the survey. This individual was administered the household respondent version of the survey. Selected panel members received an email invitation to complete the survey. Those completing the survey received credit in the Ipsos reimbursement system equivalent to $25. The study sent email reminders to non-responders on day 3 of the field period and additional reminders to the remaining non-responders every 3 days until the target sample size was achieved. For youth, a sample of parents of 12- to 17-year-olds was drawn from a list of those who had previously agreed to allow their child to participate on surveys. If they agreed, the youth was asked to complete the

[11] The commercial panel recruits participants so that their panel represents the nation both in terms of geography and in terms of demographics.

survey. Note these individuals were not part of households from which the adults were sampled. As with the Panel adult respondents, these individuals were administered the household respondent version of the survey.

2.4 Weighting

The NIL, ABS, and Panel samples were weighted to reflect the national population. The procedures for weighting the three groups are described in more detail below.

2.4.1 Condition 2 NIL

The NIL weighting methodology was based on the NCVS, as described in NCVS Technical Documentation (https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ncvstd16.pdf). Household, person, and victimization data were adjusted to provide annual estimates of crime experienced by the population age 12 or older in the contiguous United States (the 48 states, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia).

The Web Test base weight for each address is the inverse of the probability of selection for that address. The probability of selection accounted for any release of reserve sample. Some units in the ABS sample were subsampled because the sampled address was associated with multiple residences (with no distinguishing feature). Units at drop point addresses were enumerated and sampled. The base weights of units at these drop point addresses were adjusted as appropriate to account for the change in the probability of selection.

The weights for all of the interviewed households were adjusted to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained due to unit nonresponse. To reduce bias, the household nonresponse adjustment was performed within cells formed using region, dwelling type,[12] an indicator of whether a phone number could be matched to the sampled address, and quartiles of census tract-level demographic and socioeconomic estimates.

A household was considered as responding if at least one person within the household completed the Household Roster. The within-household nonresponse adjustment allocated the weights of nonresponding persons to respondents. The Household Roster nonresponse adjusted weights were post-stratified to estimated totals of households by region by home tenure, where the estimated totals were obtained from the 2019 ACS 1-year tabulations.

The starting weight for all persons within responding households was the post-stratified Household Roster weight. Within-household nonresponse adjustment cells included: region, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, educational attainment, whether the person lived on campus, and marital status and relationship to household reference person (self/spouse or all others).

Finally, a raking adjustment was made to bring the weighted totals in line with the 2019 1-year ACS population totals. This reduction was achieved by raking ratio adjustments using age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, and educational attainment.

[12] Twelve regions were formed by grouping geographically proximate PSU's for fieldwork purposes. Dwelling types used for the adjustment were multi-family, nursing home, retirement home, single family, trailer court, PO Box, unknown.

2.4.2 ABS

ABS weighting procedures were similar to those used for the Field Test. A base weight was created using the initial probability of selection. The household nonresponse adjustment was performed within cells formed using region, dwelling type, an indicator of whether a phone number could be matched to the sampled address, and quartiles of census tract-level demographic and socioeconomic estimates.

The within-household nonresponse adjustment allocated the weights of nonresponding persons to respondents. The Household Roster nonresponse adjusted weights were post-stratified to estimated totals of households by region by home tenure, where the estimated totals were obtained from the 2019 ACS[13] 1-year tabulations for the contiguous United States (the 48 states, excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and the District of Columbia. The within-household nonresponse adjustment cells were region, age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, and marital status.

Finally, a raking adjustment was made to bring the weighted totals in line with the 2019 1-year ACS population totals. This was accomplished by means of raking ratio adjustment using age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment.

2.4.3 Panel

The Panel weighting process began by creating weights for adults and youth separately and then combining them with a final adjustment into a single set of weights.

The Panel youth base weights reflect the initial probability of selection, including adjusting for selection of the youth within the household. These base weights were then raked to national totals for gender, race/Hispanic origin, region, metropolitan status, and household income.

Panel adult base weights were also calculated to reflect the initial selection probabilities. These were then raked to national totals for gender by age, race/Hispanic origin, region, education, and household income.

The two sets of weights were then combined and raked to the national population for gender by age, race/Hispanic origin, education, region and household income.

2.5 Variance Estimation and Significance Tests

For the NIL and ABS, replication methods were used to estimate the standard errors. A total of 28 NIL replicates were created using Fay's variation of balanced repeated replication, with Fay's k = 0.3 (Judkins, 1990). The variance strata were formed by collapsing sampling strata. Each certainty PSU comprised its own variance stratum (with SSUs combined to form two variance units within each variance stratum); noncertainty strata were combined (paired) to form variance strata, with each noncertainty PSU corresponding to a variance unit. The sampling base weights were multiplied by replicate factors to produce replicate base weights. Each set of replicate base weights was subjected to the same weighting adjustments described in the previous section to produce sets of final replicate weights for households, persons, series victimizations, and incidents. By applying

[13] The 2019 American Community Survey was used to be comparable to the Field Test.

the weighting adjustments to each replicate, the final replicate weights reflect the impact of the weighting adjustments on the variance (Rust & Rao, 1996; Valliant, 2004).

A total of 80 ABS replicates were created using the grouped Jackknife replication method (Rust & Rao, 1996). Because the sample selection used an unstratified design, there is a single variance stratum; sampled addresses were randomly grouped (in a balanced manner) to form variance units. The sampling base weights were multiplied by replicate factors to produce replicate base weights. Each set of replicate base weights was subjected to the same weighting adjustments described in the previous section to produce sets of final replicate weights for households and persons. By applying the weighting adjustments to each replicate, the final replicate weights reflect the impact of the weighting adjustments on the variance (Rust & Rao, 1996; Valliant, 2004).

For the Panel, the variances were calculated using a Taylor Linearization estimator.

To conduct significance tests, the standard errors for each of the estimates was calculated using the above methods. A t-test for a difference of means was then computed using the estimates and the standard errors.

3. Sample Performance, Response Rates, and Measures of Nonresponse Bias

This chapter covers the results of the recruitment for each of the four comparison groups (Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel), as well as indicators of possible nonresponse bias. The first section describes the results of the cross-sectional national probability samples (Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, and ABS) and of the Panel. The second section compares the four groups with respect to key social and demographic characteristics. The third section provides a measure of nonresponse bias by comparing the relationship between victimization rates and several key demographics.

3.1 Sample Performance and Response Rates

The results for the three cross-sectional probability samples are discussed in the first part of this section, including the response rates. The second part describes the response to the Panel.

3.1.1 Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, and ABS

Table 3-1 presents the completion rates for the three probability samples where initial contacts with sampled addresses were part of the data collection. The initial sample numbers are addresses, and out-of-scope addresses include vacant, demolished, and nonresidential (e.g., businesses) structures. The NIL had a higher rate of out-of-scope addresses (12.1%) and a higher Roster Interview completion rate (37.4%) than either Condition 3 (4.2% and 10.6%) or the ABS (6.2% and 29.6%). The lower out-of-scope rate for Condition 3 is likely due to the shortened field period. As mentioned in Chapter 2, the Condition 3 field period was significantly truncated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though Table 3-1 is limited to the sampled addresses with at least one contact attempt, the expected out-of-scope and roster completion rates would be similar to those of Condition 2 NIL had the field staff been able to work the sample thoroughly. Households completing the Roster Interview received the full follow-up field protocol except for some planned in-person contacts. The ABS out-of-scope rate was based on postal returns indicating the unit did not exist or was unoccupied and is likely an underestimate of the actual number.[14]

The mean number of persons listed in the NIL roster was 2.00, as compared with 2.11 for both Condition 3 and the ABS. The difference between the NIL and Condition 3 is due to both more Condition 3 “other adults” (0.91 vs. 0.85 per household) and more youth (0.19 vs. 0.16 per household). The difference between the NIL and ABS is entirely due to more ABS “other adults” (0.95 vs. 0.85 per household). The difference between Condition 3 and the NIL may be due to the truncated field period. The difference between the NIL and ABS is likely the contact mode. The expected number of persons per household, according to the ACS, is 2.3. Taken at face value, the NIL-ABS difference suggests that a roster completed on the web may more accurately reflect the household composition. However, the difference may also be related to the lower ABS roster response rate (29.6% vs. 37.4% for the NIL) or to who responded in each of these samples.

[14] For many ABS surveys using mail as the primary mode of contact, the response rate typically includes an adjustment for unknown ineligible units (AAPOR response rate RR3; e.g., see Montaquila, 2019). Most of the unknown units are those where no return was received. For purposes of this study, we take the conservative approach and do not make an adjustment (AAPOR response rate RR1).

A completed survey was defined by several criteria related to information collected about victimization experiences. NIL, Condition 3, and ABS surveys were considered complete if there was at least one CIR with complete information or the Victimization Screener had at least one "No" response to each screener series. These criteria eliminated respondents who reported a victimization but did not complete at least one CIR and those who did not answer any question in one or more screener series. Twenty-nine NIL and 25 ABS respondents were excluded in this way.

The Person Interview completion rate for household respondents was highest for the NIL (93.1%), where the household respondent interview was typically conducted immediately after the Roster Interview. The NIL household respondent interview had to be completed before any other Person Interviews were attempted in a household. The ABS household respondent was able to move directly from the roster to their individual survey. Other household members were sent requests independently of what occurred with the household respondent. The ABS household respondent rate (71.3%) was lower than the NIL rate. The ABS rate was higher than that for Condition 3 household respondents overall (54.3%), but there was a big difference between the incentive (66.0%) and no incentive (41.1%) treatments in Condition 3. The Person Interview invitation was also sent closer to the time of the Roster Interview in the ABS than in Condition 3.

The rates of completing the other adult surveys were very similar across all three conditions (Condition 2 NIL 46.5%; Condition 3 47.4%; and ABS 48.3%). The Condition 3 rate represents households who were highly cooperative, as they completed the Roster Interview before the field period was truncated. The comparable response for the ABS can be at least partly attributed to the cash incentive. The youth completion rates were also very similar to the three samples (NIL 35.4%; Condition 3 41.7%; ABS 33.3%). In all samples, the need for parental consent reduced the youth response rate relative to that of adults. Analysis of the Condition 3 data (Edwards et al., 2023) found that once consent was provided, the rate of interviewing was very high. This was also the case for the ABS. The final completion rate was calculated by multiplying the roster rate by the net completion rate.

Table 3-1. Completion rates for the Roster and Person Interviews, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, and ABS

	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3						ABS	
			Incentive		No incentive		Total			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Initial sample	4,657		3,148		2,895		6,043		6,752	
Out-of-scope	563	12.1	129	4.1	122	4.2	251	4.2	416	6.2
In-scope addresses	4,094		3,019		2,773		5,792		6,336	
Roster completed	1,531	37.4	326	10.8	287	10.3	613	10.6	1,874	29.6
Persons enumerated	3,066		699		592		1,291		3,963	
Persons per household	2.00		2.14		2.06		2.11		2.11	
Household respondents	1,529		326		287		613		1,874	
Completed interview	1,424	93.1	215	66.0	118	41.1	333	54.3	1,336	71.3
Other adults	1,294		296		250		546		1,780	
Other adults per household	0.85		0.91		0.87		0.89		0.95	
Completed interview	602	46.5	175	59.1	84	33.6	259	47.4	859	48.3
Youth	243		77		55		132		309	
Youth per household	0.16		0.24		0.19		0.22		0.16	
Completed interview	86	35.4	38	49.4	17	30.9	55	41.7	103	33.3
All persons	3,066		699		592		1,291		3,963	
Completed interview	2,112	68.9	428	61.2	219	37.0	647	50.1	2,298	58.0
Net completion rate*		25.8		6.6		3.8		5.3		17.2

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* The net completion rate is the Roster completed percentage times the Completed interview percentage for all persons.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

3.1.2 Panel Response

A total of 4,289 Panel members were invited to complete the survey. Of those, 60.7% completed the entire instrument (data not shown in a table or figure). Among adults, 3,632 were invited to participate, of whom 64.8% completed the survey. Response from youth depended on both getting consent from parents and assent from the youth. Of the 657 parents who were approached, 41.7% provided permission. Of the youth for whom there was parental consent, 90.5% completed a survey. Combining the two stages, 37.7% of the youth from the parent sample participated in the survey.

As described in Chapter 2, panelists are recruited from an ABS sample and have to respond to several requests before being eligible to respond to surveys. The recruitment rate for this study, reported by Ipsos, was 5.5%. The approximate response rate for the Web Test is 3.3% (.055 * .607 = .033), about average for Ipsos studies. A comparison of those invited to the survey to those that responded indicates that those least likely to respond to the survey request were young people (12- to 24-year-olds), Hispanics, non-Hispanic blacks, those in lower-income categories, and those separated or never married.

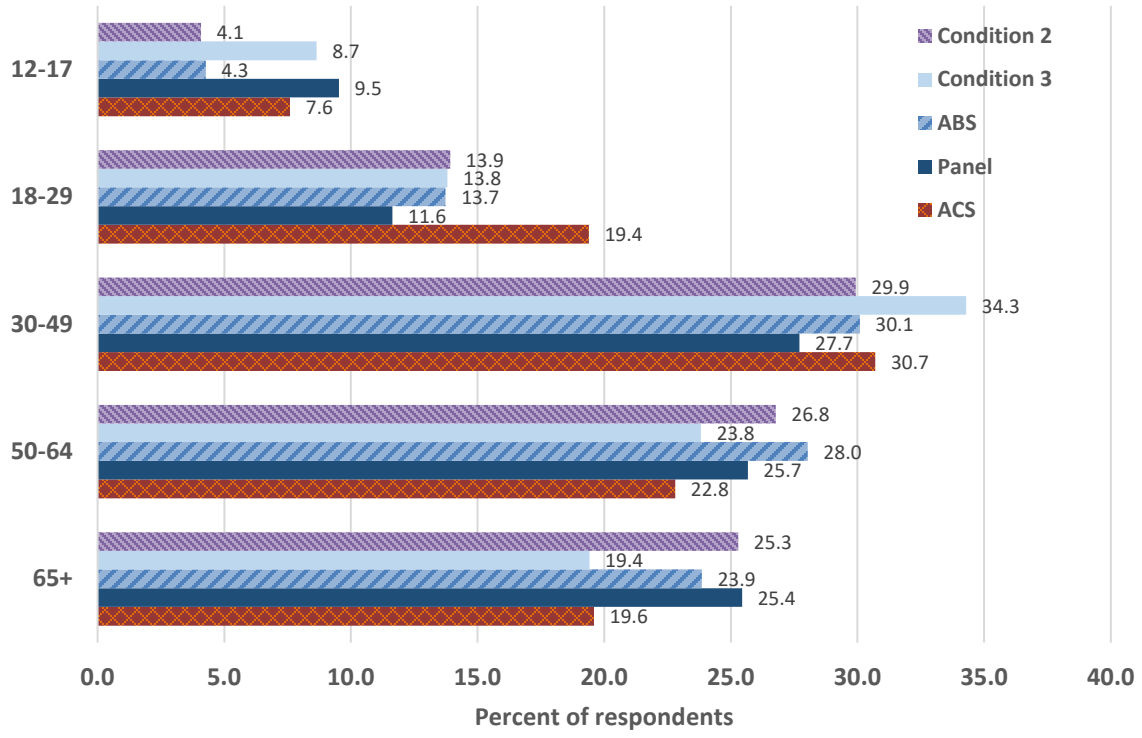
3.2 Demographic Distribution of Achieved Samples

Table B3-1, Appendix B, compares the demographic characteristics of rostered households and individuals age 12 or older from the Condition 3, ABS, Panel samples. Condition 2 NIL and benchmark estimates from the 2019 ACS. The Condition 2 NIL and ABS numbers use base weights, i.e., the inverse of the probabilities of selection. The Condition 3 and Panel numbers are unweighted. The base weights were used to reflect the characteristics of the individuals who responded before any correction was made for differential nonresponse. No weights were applied to the Condition 3 and the Panel because of the very low response rates. The Condition 3 response rate was 2.2%. While the Panel was drawn from a probability frame, it is difficult to track the original probabilities of selection given the mix across different recruitment efforts.

3.2.1 Comparison of Distributions

Figure 3-1 shows the age distribution of rostered household members in the three web-based surveys, with comparisons to Field Test Condition 2 NIL and to the 2019 ACS. Condition 2 NIL (4.1% of the population 12 or older) and the ABS (4.3%) underrepresented 12- to 17-year-olds against the ACS (9.3%). Condition 2 NIL and all of the web samples underrepresented 18- to 29-year-olds against the ACS (18.2%), with the panel falling farthest behind (11.6%). Condition 2 NIL, the ABS, and the panel all overrepresented persons 50-64 and persons 65 or older against the ACS (22.8% and 19.6%, respectively).

Figure 3-1. Age distribution of rostered household members, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel, compared with estimates from 2019 ACS



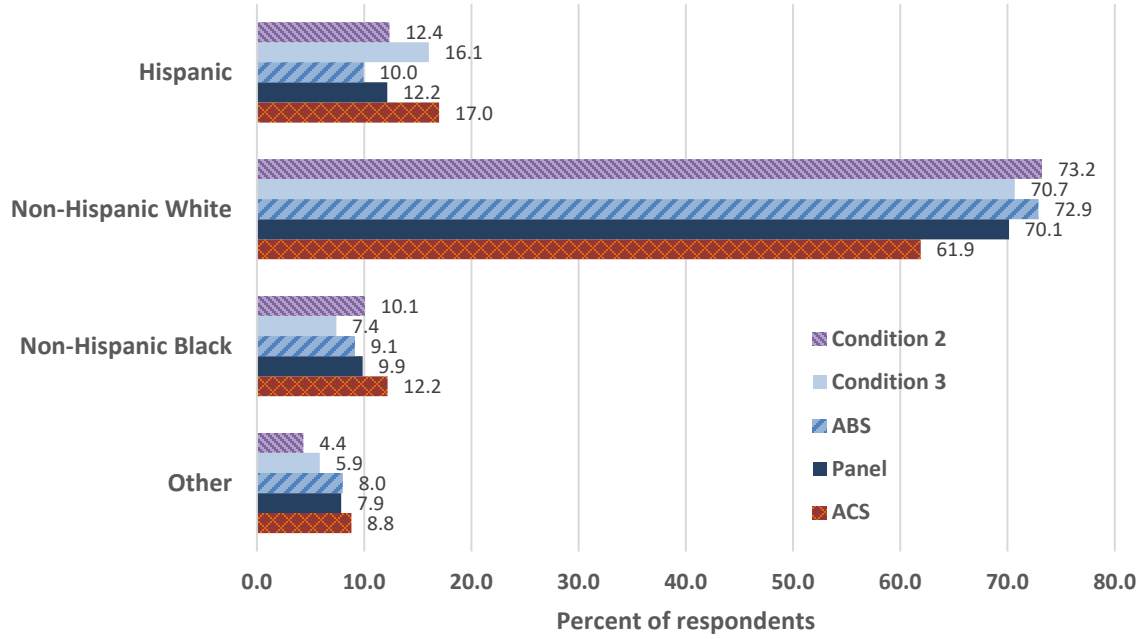
Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test, 2019 American Community Survey (ACS).

See Table B3-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Figure 3-2 compares the distribution of respondents by race/ethnicity across the Instrument Redesign samples with estimates from the 2019 ACS. All of the samples overrepresent non-Hispanic white persons against the ACS, with differences ranging from 8.2 to 11.3 percentage points. All of the samples underrepresent each of the other three race/ethnicity categories. The Condition 3 distribution is closest to the ACS, with an absolute sum of differences of 7.4, while the Panel is the most divergent, with a sum of 23.8.

Figure 3-2. Race/ethnicity distribution of rostered household members, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel, compared with estimates from 2019 ACS



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test, 2019 American Community Survey (ACS).

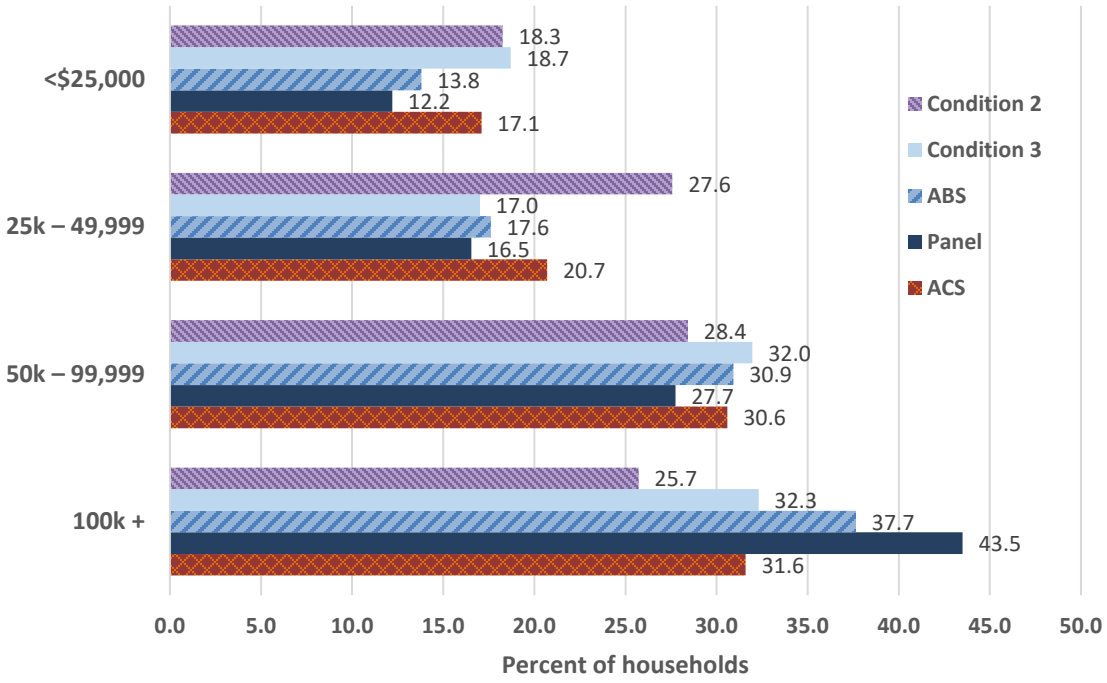
See Table B3-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

The Other Race category includes non-Hispanics who reported a race other than White or Black or reported more than one race.

Figure 3-3 compares the distribution of participating households by income across the Instrument Redesign samples with estimates from the 2019 ACS. The ABS (13.8% of households) and Panel (12.2%) samples underrepresent households in the lowest-income category (less than $25,000) against the ACS (17.1% of households). The ABS (37.7% of households) and Panel (43.5%) samples also substantially overrepresent households in the highest-income category ($100,000 or more) against the ACS (31.6% of households). The Condition 2 NIL sample diverges substantially from the ABS in households earning $25,000-$49,999 (27.6% vs. 20.7%) and in households earning $100,000 or more (25.7% vs. 31.6%).

Figure 3-3. Income distribution of rostered households where income was reported, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel, compared with estimates from 2019 ACS



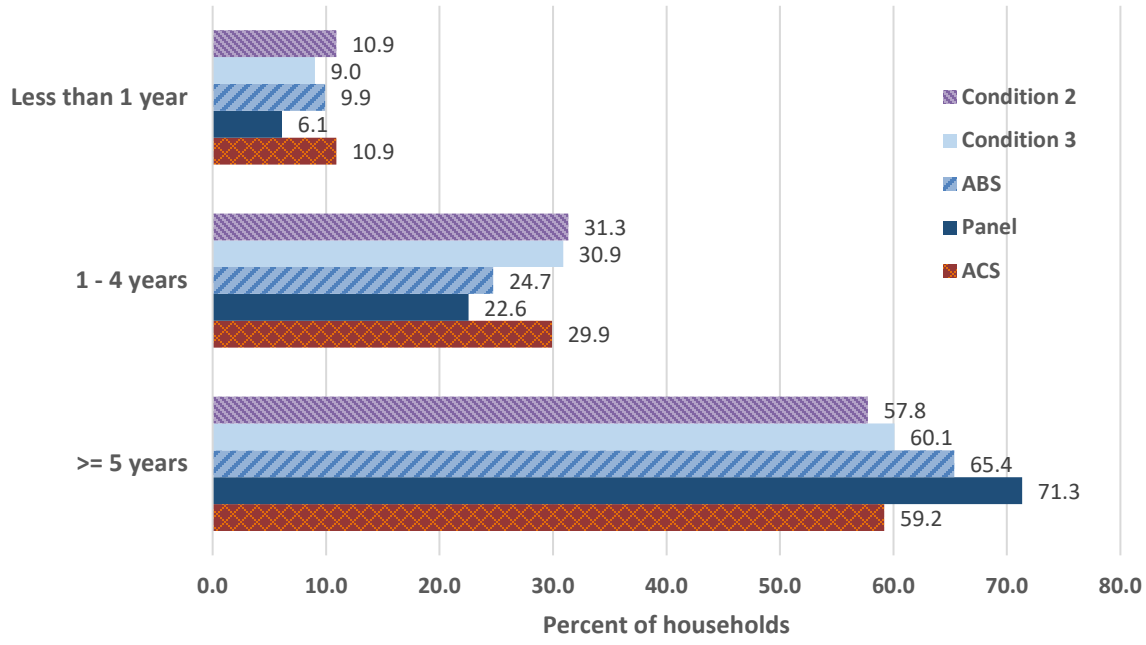
Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test, 2019 American Community Survey (ACS).

See Table B3-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Figure 3-4 compares the distribution of participating households by mobility (length of time at current address) across the Instrument Redesign samples with estimates from the 2021 NCVS. The Condition 2 NIL and Condition 3 samples track fairly closely with the ABS.

Figure 3-4. Mobility of rostered households where tenure was reported, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel, compared with estimates from 2019 ACS



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test, 2019 American Community Survey (ACS).

See Table B3-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Of the other characteristics in Table B3-1, there is little difference across the samples in gender and current employment. All of the Instrument Redesign samples underrepresented persons employed in the past 7 days against the ACS (63.6% employed), by 3.4 to 8.2 percentage points. The Panel sample (55.4% employed) had the largest underrepresentation. All of the samples also overrepresented currently married persons, by 10 percentage points or more, and underrepresented never-married persons by about the same margins.

The results can be summarized by computing the Index of Dissimilarity, a statistic commonly used to measure the amount of residential segregation. For each characteristic, this statistic is computed by:

$$D_{ij} = 0.5 * (\sum k = l \text{ to } n\ ) \ |P_{kij} - ACS_{kj}|$$

Where

|… …| is the absolute value of the quantity,

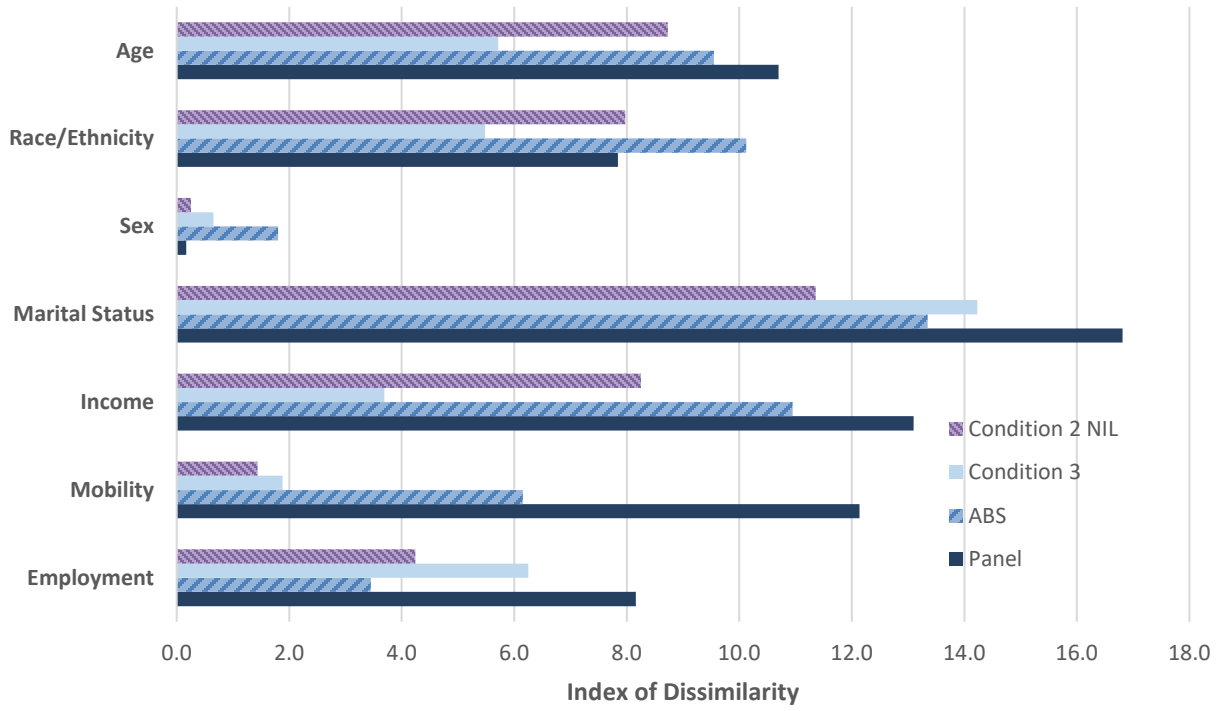
P_{ki} is the k^{th} category for the i^{th} experimental group and the j^{th} measure,

ACS_{kj} is the ACS value for the k^{th} category for the j^{th} measure,

D_{ij} is the index value for the i^{th} experimental group for the j^{th} measure.

Higher values are indicative of larger differences. The index can also be interpreted as the percentage of observations that would have to shift in order for there to be identical distributions. Figure 3-5 provides these measures for each of the demographic characteristics discussed above.

Figure 3-5. Index of Dissimilarity comparing Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel to the 2019 ACS



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test, 2019 American Community Survey (ACS).

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Generally, the values are not extremely high, with most being below 10%. Condition 3, surprisingly, has the lowest overall values across all of the characteristics. The Panel has high values (around 10% or more) for age (fewer 18-29, more 65+), income (more higher income), marital status (more married, fewer never married), and mobility (less mobile). The ABS and the NIL have similarly high values for age (fewer 12-29, more 65+), race/ethnicity (fewer minority groups), and marital status (more married, fewer never married).

3.2.2 Discussion

Understanding the differences in the demographic profiles of the experimental groups is important for several reasons. First, the demographics serve as one indicator of possible nonresponse bias (NRB). If the sample underrepresents demographic groups characterized by very high or low victimization rates, there is a risk of NRB. The post-stratification weighting done for all samples except Condition 3 was aimed at reducing or eliminating this bias. But this adjustment assumes that

those that responded to the survey in a particular group adequately represent those who were not surveyed. Any shortfalls indicated by the above analysis suggest that this assumption may not hold.

The second, related reason to examine the demographics is to help interpret comparisons between the groups, such as victimization rates. The groups differ by overall response rate (e.g., NIL vs. ABS vs. Panel) and recruitment method (e.g., NIL vs. ABS vs. Panel). When considering whether there is an effect of mode, for example when comparing the NIL and ABS to test for differences between web- and interviewer-administration, it is important to rule out differences related to nonresponse. Again, the post-stratification weighting equalizes the proportions for the major demographic groups, but this adjustment may not eliminate the influence of these differences.

Overall, the Condition 3 achieved sample most closely resembled the ACS population estimates, especially for age, race/ethnicity, and income. However, the demographics of the achieved Condition 3 sample could have turned out quite differently had the field period not been truncated by the pandemic. Given that only 2.2% of this sample responded, one has to be cautious in using the above profiles as indicative that the Condition 3 sample best represents the U.S. population.

The above comparisons indicate more similarity between the two probability samples (NIL, ABS) than between either of them or the Panel. The Panel had higher index values than the NIL and ABS for income, mobility, and employment. These differences may reflect retention in the Panel of groups that are most cooperative (higher income, less mobile, not employed). The underrepresentation of the youngest age group for the NIL and ABS reflects low parental consent rates for both surveys. All Field Test and 2022 Web Test samples have relatively high index values for marital status because they underrepresent the never-married population and overrepresent those that are married.

3.3 Correlates of Victimization

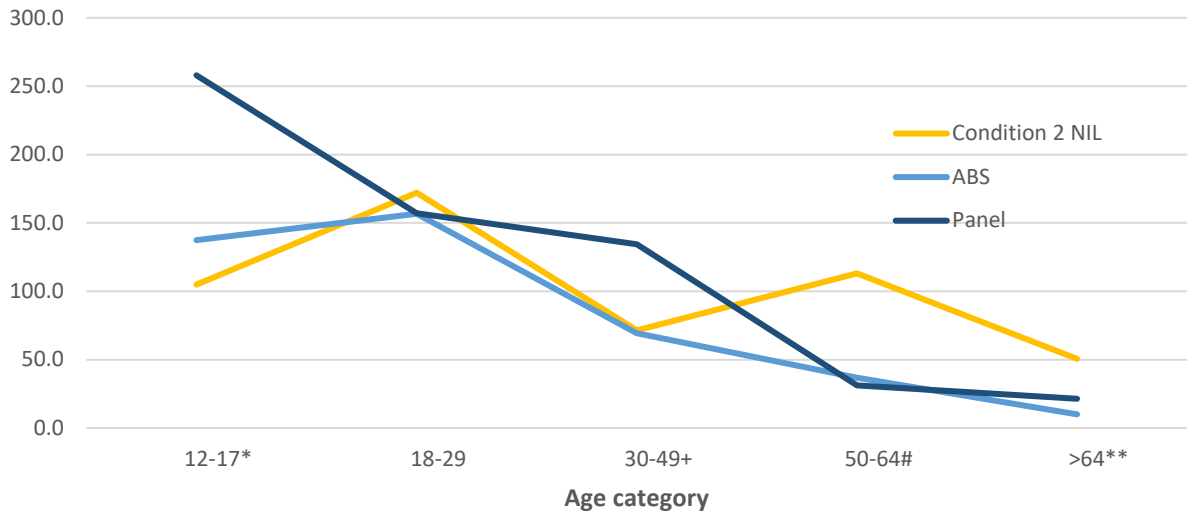
Differences in the demographic distributions are instructive because they serve as indicators of possible NRB. Nonetheless, the final weights potentially compensate for many of the differences noted above by calibrating to the national population. However, this compensation may not be adequate if those that do not respond have a different victimization profile than those that do respond. One way to investigate whether this is true is to compare the correlates of victimization across the three groups. If the samples are capturing the same types of respondents with respect to victimization risk, one would expect the correlation between risk and demographics to be similar between the experimental groups. In this section, the relationship between violent crime victimization and sociodemographics is compared for the three experimental groups and the current NCVS. In this context, the current NCVS is considered the most accurate, similar to using the ACS as the standard for demographic profiles.

3.3.1 Comparison of the Correlates of Victimization

Table B3-2, Appendix B, provides violent crime victimization rates across sociodemographic characteristics for the NIL, ABS, and Panel samples. Figures 3-6 to 3-10 compare the relationships among them. Significance test results are shown in Table B3-2. The sample sizes for many of these subgroups are relatively small, which results in estimates with large confidence intervals. The discussion below concentrates on the differences that are significant at least at the 10% level. It also avoids differences that are based on rates with a high coefficient of variation (> 40%).

The relationship between violent crime and age differs among the three samples (Figure 3-6). This observation is consistent with the Index of Dissimilarity comparisons above, as all three samples had indexes around 10. Each of the three samples underrepresents the youngest and overrepresents the oldest age group. All the samples display a negative relationship between victimization and age. However, the shape of the curves differs. The Panel has an extremely high rate for 12- to 17-year-olds, which is significantly different from the NIL and ABS rates. The highest ABS and NIL rates are for the 18-29 group, with rates falling from there, with the exception of a jump for the NIL at age 50-64. The NCVS displays a pattern most similar to the ABS and the Panel (e.g., Thompson & Tapp, 2022).

Figure 3-6. Violent crime victimization rate by age, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

+ Condition 2 NIL v Panel $p < .05$; ABS v Panel $p < .10$

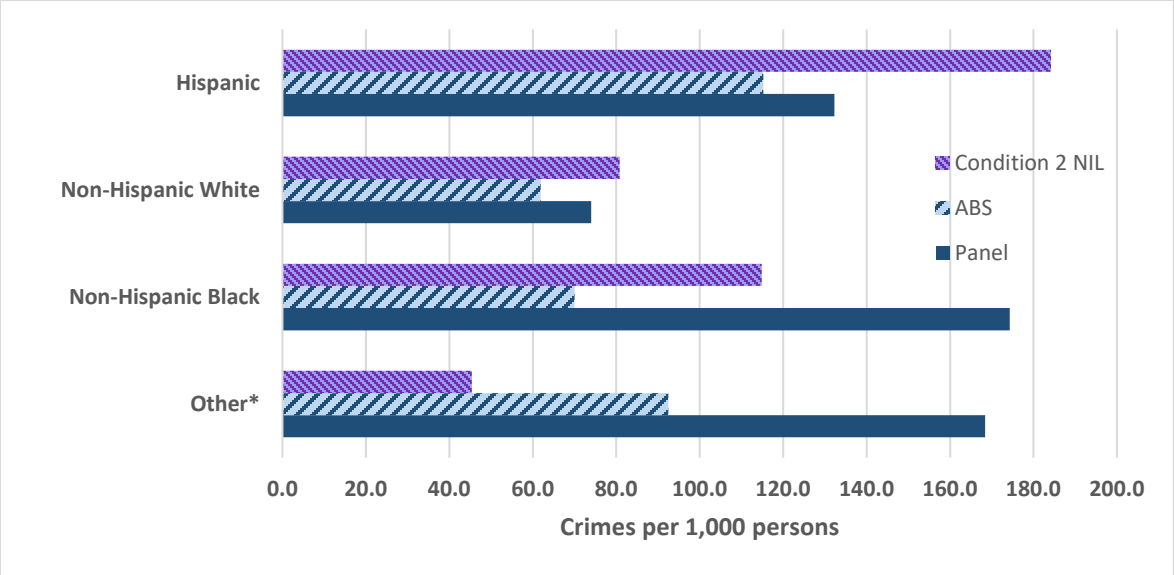
+ Condition 2 NIL v Panel $p < .10$; ABS v Panel $p < .05$;

Condition 2 NIL v ABS, Condition 2 NIL v Panel $p < .05$

**Condition 2 NIL v ABS $p < .10$

The only significant race/ethnicity difference ($p < .05$) is between the NIL and Panel for "Other" race, which includes non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander, American Indian and Alaska Native, and multi-race (see Figure 3-7). This difference, and the large but not significant difference between the Panel and ABS for non-Hispanic blacks, may be indicative of NRB.

Figure 3-7. Violent crime victimization rate by race and ethnicity, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

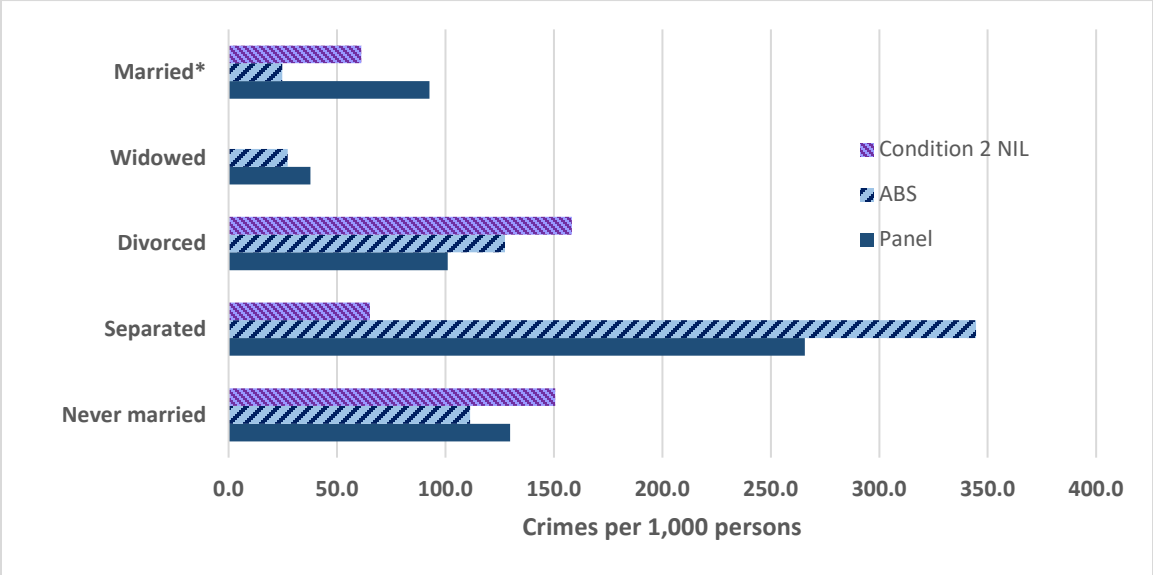
See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Condition 2 NIL v Panel $p < .05$

The results for marital status (Figure 3-8) are not highly reliable for many of the categories. The coefficient of variation (CV) for widowed, divorced, and separated is 50% or higher, which is generally not considered publishable. These high CVs are likely why the estimates jump around so much. Concentrating on the two categories of married and never married, the relationships are very similar across the samples. Married persons have a lower rate than never-married persons. This difference is consistent with the NCVS (Thompson & Tapp, 2022). The ABS estimate for married persons is significantly lower than the Panel ($p < .05$). It is also nominally lower than the NIL estimate. The ABS estimate for never-married persons is also nominally lower than the NIL and Panel estimates. Nonetheless, the relationship between married and never married is consistent across the samples.

Figure 3-8. Violent crime victimization rate by marital status, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

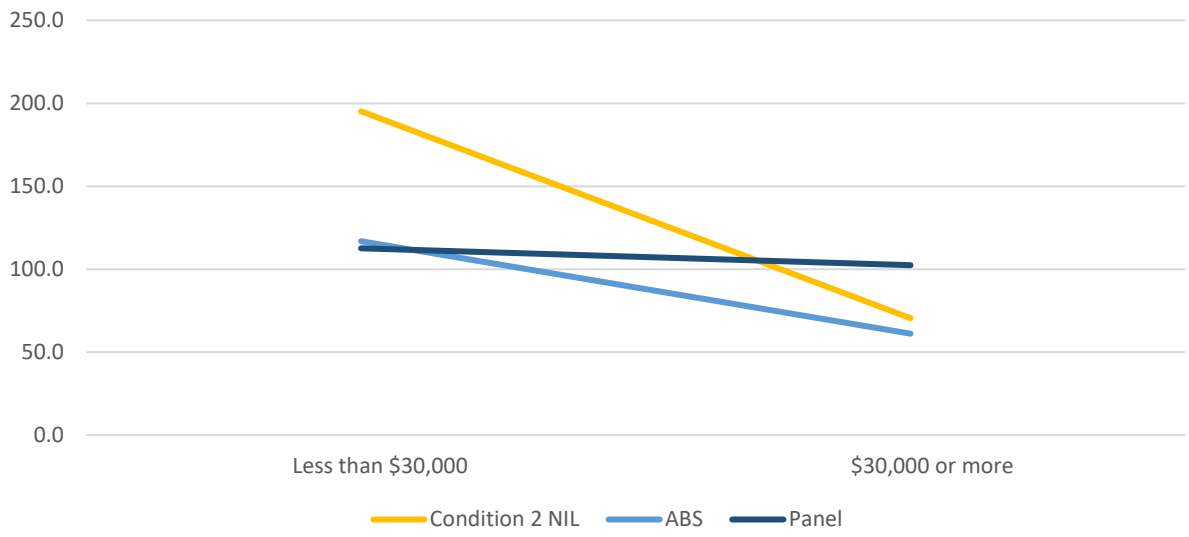
See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* ABS v Panel $p < .01$

For household income (Figure 3-9), there was higher than average missing data, as is usually the case for this characteristic on a survey. To compensate for the smaller sample sizes, data were collapsed into two categories to keep the sample sizes acceptable. All three samples show a higher victimization rate for the lower-income group, which is consistent with the NCVS (Thompson & Tapp, 2022). The negative relationship is not as strong for the Panel, primarily because the lower-income group rate is higher than those of the NIL and Panel. The demographic comparisons (Section 3.2) above found that all three groups had high index values for income. The ABS and Panel underrepresented the lowest-income groups and overrepresented the high-income groups. The NIL overrepresented the next lowest-income group and underrepresented the highest-income groups. The poor representation of respondents by income did not seem to affect the direction of the relationships. It is possible, however, that the magnitude of the relationships was affected by NRB. The ratio between these groups for the NCVS is around 2:1 (low to high). The nominal ratio for the ABS is lower (1.7), while the others are higher (NIL 2.8, Panel 2.5). These differences may be indicative of NRB related to victimization rates as they are affected by representation of persons across the income spectrum.

Figure 3-9. Violent crime victimization rate by household income, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



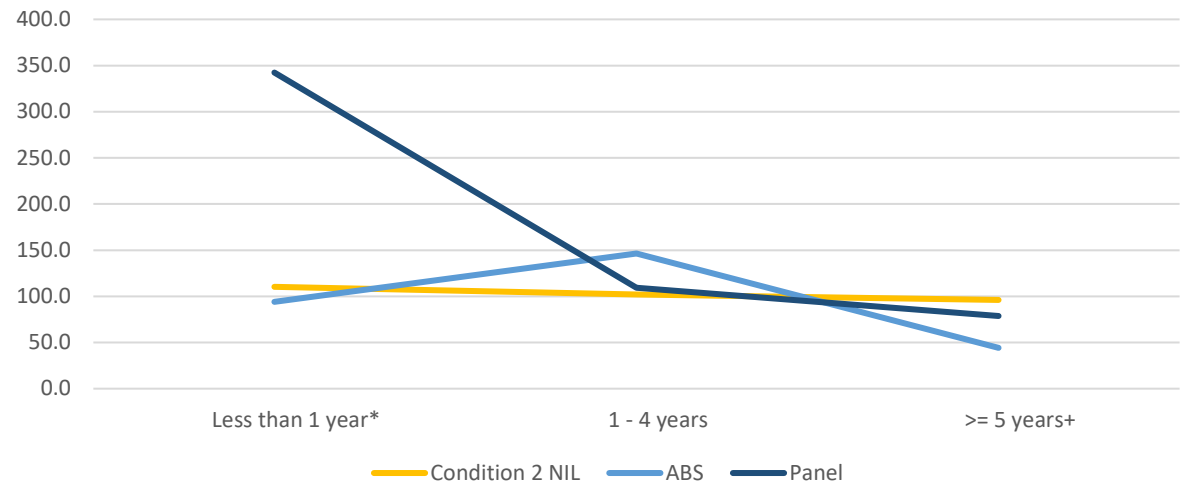
Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Mobility is negatively related to violent victimization on the NCVS (Addington, 2005; Biderman and Cantor, 1984). As shown in Figure 3-10, the lowest rates for all three samples are for the most stable group (no moves in the last 5 years), which is consistent with the NCVS. However, the relationships between victimization and mobility are not entirely consistent with the NCVS. The Panel rate for the highly mobile group is much higher than that for either the NIL or ABS; the difference with the ABS is marginally significant ($p < .10$). The demographic comparisons above also found the Panel to be much different from the NCVS distribution for mobility (Index of Dissimilarity greater than 12). These results suggest that the Panel is subject to some NRB, because its highly mobile respondents may not be representative of this group in the general population. The ABS does not exhibit a linear trend, with the middle group (1-4 years) having the highest nominal rate. However, this group is not statistically different from the less than one year group. The most stable group (5 years or more) does have the lowest victimization rates. The NIL group exhibits a linear relationship, although the differences are not statistically significant.

Figure 3-10. Violent crime victimization rate by mobility, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

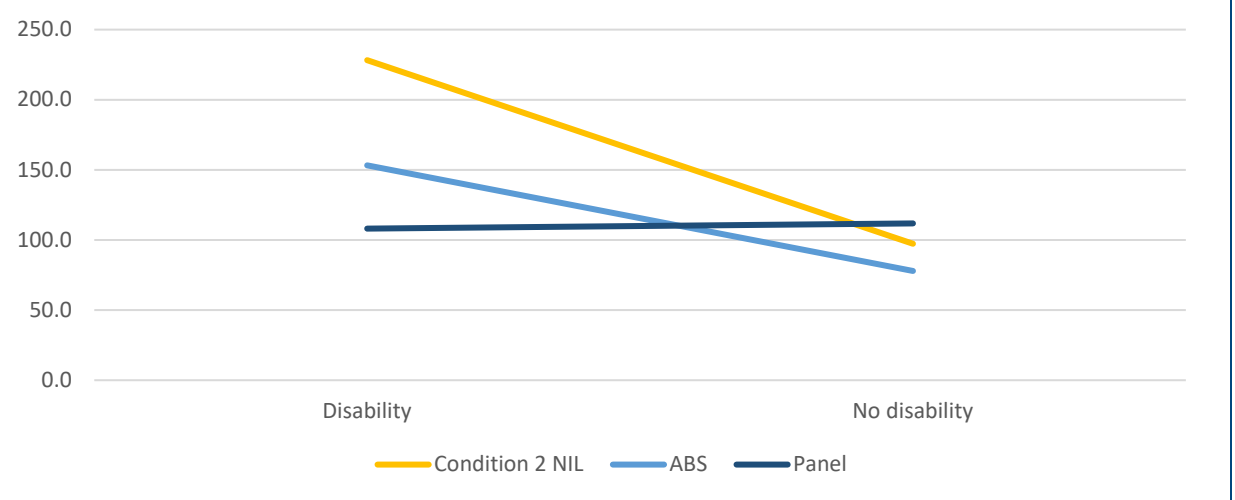
* ABS v Panel p < .10

+ Condition 2 NIL v ABS p < .05; ABS v Panel p < .05

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Disability is highly related to violent crime (Harrell, 2021). Looking at the relationship of disability and violent victimization (Figure 3-11), the ABS and NIL display the expected relationship, while the Panel does not. The CV's for the disability group is quite high (>= 45%), and some caution should be taken when interpreting the nominal differences for these groups.

Figure 3-11. Violent crime victimization rate by presence of a disability, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

3.3.2 Implications of the Differences in Correlations Across Groups

Significant deviations from the expected relationships between sociodemographic characteristics and victimization rate raise the possibility of NRB. While all of the Field Test and 2022 Web Test rates are subject to high sampling error, a few patterns stand out. Table 3-2 summarizes the key differences between the groups and their correspondence to the NCVS. The rates of violent crime for the youngest age group in the Panel are much higher than the NIL and ABS rates. The NIL and ABS rates are consistent with the NCVS pattern. The very high rate for the 12- to 17-year-old Panel group could be related to selective sampling. Panel youth were approached after sampling parents who would permit recruiting their children. As noted in Section 3.1.2, completed youth surveys were obtained for about 33% of the sampled parents, a rate considerably below that for the adult portion of the sample (64%). Considering the overall recruitment rate of the panel, the net response rate for 12- to 17-year-olds is about 1.8%.

Table 3-2. Summary of relationships between selected sociodemographic characteristics and violent victimization rates, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Characteristic	Sample with different direction of relationship	Description
Age	Panel	High Rates for 12-17
Race/Ethnicity	NIL	Low rate for Other
Marital Status	None	N/A
Household Income	None	Panel relationship is not as strongly negative as Condition 2 and ABS
Mobility	None	Highly mobile in Panel have much higher rates
Disability	Panel	No difference by disability status

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B3-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

The ABS victimization rate for non-Hispanic blacks is lower than that of the other two samples, although the differences are not significant, and the ABS pattern across race/ethnic groups is different from that of the NCVS. The ABS underrepresents non-Hispanic blacks in the earlier demographic comparisons as well. Population coverage of the ABS is restricted to those who have access to the internet and are able to access the survey. Blacks are less likely to have access, which may have affected the achieved ABS sample (Pew Research Center, 2021).

All three groups exhibit higher victimization rates for the low-income households, which is consistent with the NCVS. The magnitude of the negative relationship across income groups for all three samples is different from that of the NCVS, however. Combined with the fact that the demographic comparisons suggested ABS and Panel underrepresentation of low-income groups, nonresponse bias may have affected the ABS estimates.

For both mobility and disability, Panel estimates differ from those of the other two samples. The Panel estimate for those in the unit less than 1 year is much higher than the NIL and ABS rates. The Panel sample also underrepresented the highly mobile group compared with the NCVS. Panel estimates are not different by disability status, while there is a strong relationship for both the NIL and ABS estimates. The ABS and NIL relationships are more consistent with the NCVS data.

The above results indicate that the samples do differ by several important characteristics that may confound comparisons of victimization estimates. Consequently, when drawing conclusions related to survey mode, the analysis should control for these characteristics to the extent possible. In Chapter 5, the overall victimization rates are compared across the three groups by first using the fully weighted data. Theoretically, the weights should control for differences in the demographics, as long as those who were nonrespondents are similar to the respondents. The comparison of the relationships between demographics and victimization discussed above suggests that this assumption may not always be true. The victimization rates, using the final weights, by age, mobility, and disability are different for the Panel when compared to the NIL and ABS, suggesting that Panel recruitment led to different types of respondents, at least in these groups. Similarly, there were several differences between the ABS and the other two samples. Analyzing the effects of mode should examine differences once controlling for this characteristic as part of the analysis.

Two caveats should be noted with regard to the analyses in this chapter. One is that sample sizes for many of the subgroups are relatively small. The comparisons concentrated on the largest differences and avoided those with extremely high coefficients of variation (e.g., > 40%). But even for lower CVs, the variability due to sampling is still quite high. The median CV across these characteristics for the three samples is 30%, with a number above 40%. The second caveat is that some of the differences discussed above may be the result of an interaction between the differences in survey mode and person characteristics. For example, the higher rates for NIL elderly respondents (65 or older) may be a mode effect (web vs. interviewer) specific to this age group.

4. Completing the Survey

This chapter compares the Field Test Condition 2 NIL and Condition 3 with the Web Test samples on two aspects of data quality, item nonresponse and completing the CIR. As noted in Chapter 1, one of the potential issues associated with a web survey is satisficing, of which skipping questions is one form.

4.1 Missing Data for Questions Asked of Everyone

With a few exceptions the questionnaire program was the same for all of the samples covered by this report, whether it was used by an interviewer or a respondent on the web.[15] Some of the questions were re-worded to be appropriate for self-administration. The interviewer or respondent could skip any question presented to them by simply hitting the "Next" button. Any question that was presented but skipped in this manner was considered a missing response. A few questions included an explicit "Don't know" response. For this analysis, these are considered valid responses.

The Person Interview comprised five sections: all respondents were asked either the Community Safety or Police Performance questions; all respondents were asked the Person Characteristics section and Victimization Screener; and all household respondents were asked about Household Characteristics.[16] Item-missing rates are shown in Table B4-1, Appendix B, for the questions in these sections that were answered by a sufficient number of respondents to be meaningful. The mean rates for each section are shown in Figure 4-1.

As shown in Figure 4-1, the NIL missing rates for Community Safety (2.2%) and Police Performance (4.8%) were about twice what they were for the other samples. Questions with the highest missing rates in these two sections included the following:

Community Safety

CA3f In your local area, how common a problem is people using or dealing drugs illegally?

CA4 If children or teenagers in your local area were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it?

CA5 If children or teenagers were damaging others' property, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it?

Police Performance

PQ3a How respectfully do you think the police in your area treat people?

PQ3b In your opinion, how much time and attention do the police in your area give to what people have to say?

PQ3c In your opinion, how fairly do the police in your area treat people?

PQ3d How effective are the police at preventing crime in your area?

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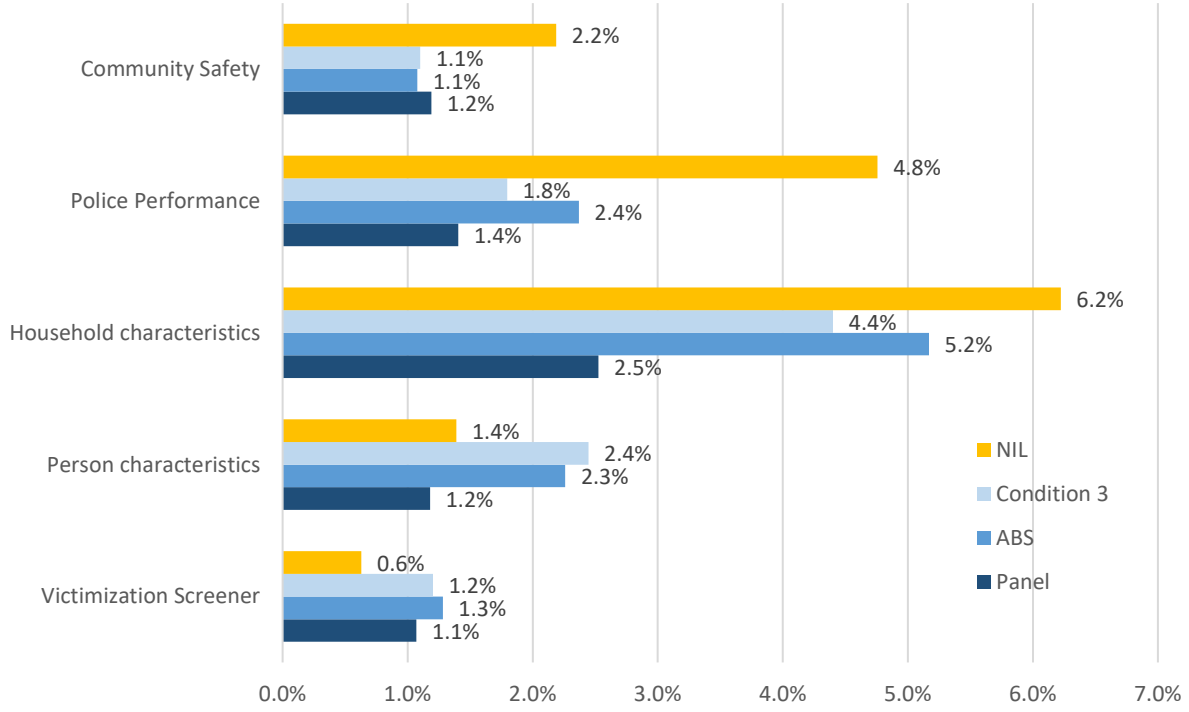
[15] The Self-protection and Hate Crime CIR sections were revised between the Field Test (the NIL and Condition 3) and the Web administration (ABS and Panel).

[16] Field Test instruments may be found in National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign Field Test Topline Report: Comparing Condition 1 and Condition 2 by Interleaving Treatment | Bureau of Justice Statistics (ojp.gov).

Figure 4-1. Item-missing rates for questionnaire sections asked of all respondents,* Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel samples



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B4-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Household characteristics questions were asked only of the household respondent in the NIL, Condition 3, and ABS samples.

The difference between the NIL and the web-based versions of these questions is large. The largest difference is for PQ3b, with the NIL missing rate (16.7%) several times that of Condition 3 (3.1%), the ABS (5.3%), and the Panel (2.0%). Each of these questions asks about an aspect of the local area with which respondents may not be very familiar. The difference in item-missing rates by whether the questionnaire was self- or interviewer-administered may be because respondents were less willing to express a partially informed opinion directly to another person.

The Household Characteristics section had the highest overall mean rate of missing data across all samples. This section includes household income, typically a topic with high item nonresponse. Here as well the web samples had lower rates of missing data than the NIL, perhaps because of the perceived greater anonymity of a web interview. The Panel sample had the lowest rate of item missingness (2.8%) in this section. Panel members are likely more used to providing such information in a survey than others.

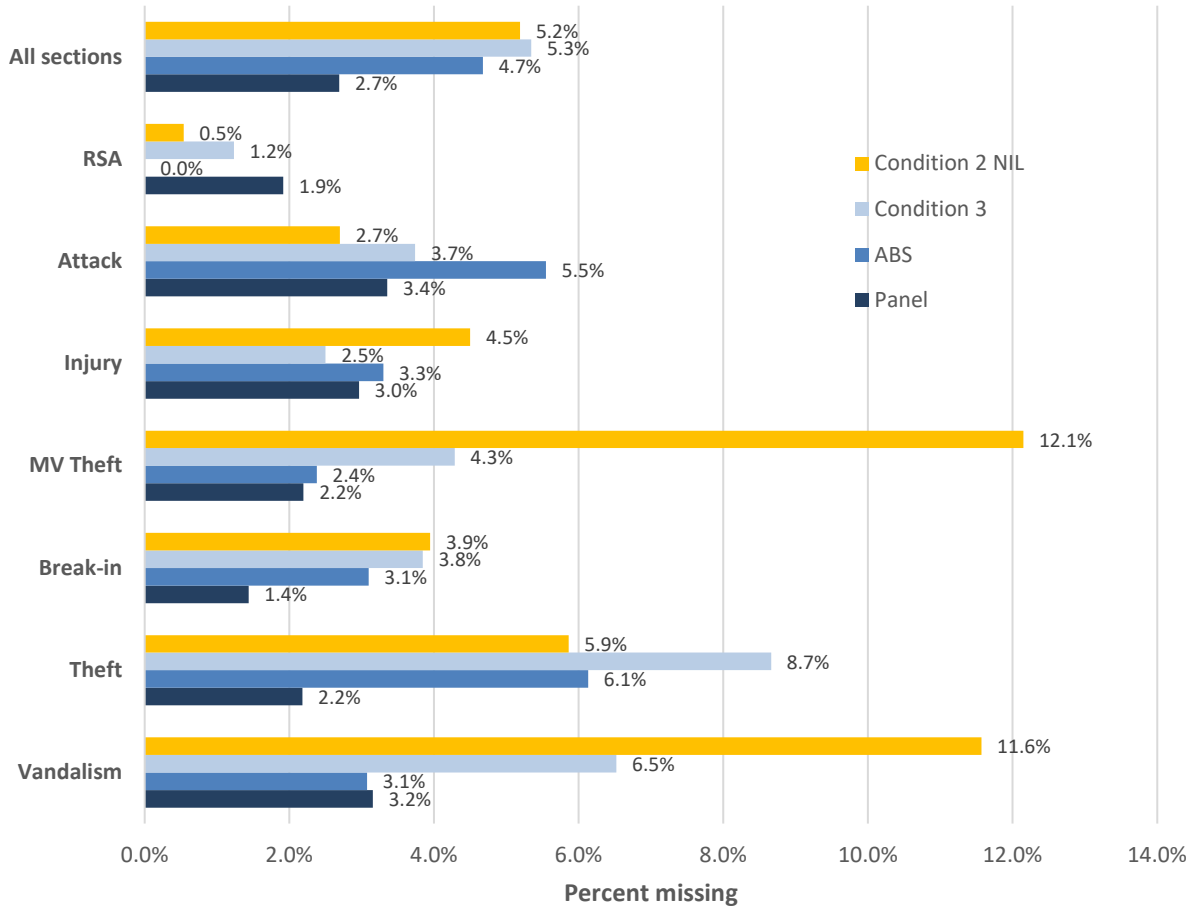
Both Person Characteristics and the Victimization Screener have a different pattern of missing response across the samples. Both Condition 3 and the ABS have higher mean rates than the NIL, although none of the mean rates exceeds 3%. Potentially sensitive Person Characteristics items with high missing rates across the samples include race and periods of unemployment. The sexual orientation questions (one for men, one for women) had higher missing rates in Condition 3 and the ABS than in the other two samples. For example, for the sexual orientation question asked of

females, the NIL (2.0%) had a lower item-missing rate than Condition 3 (4.0%) or the ABS (6.0%). It is unclear why these items would have higher missing rates in the self-administered survey, given their sensitivity. Cognitively difficult items with higher missing rates across the samples include the number of months at the current address (asked if the respondent had lived at the current address less than one year) and type of industry (15 categories). There was no particular pattern to item nonresponse in the Victimization Screener; virtually none of the questions had more than 2% missing for any sample.

4.2 Missing Data for Questions in the CIR

The first part of the CIR collects most of the information needed for assigning type of crime (TOC) codes, in "What Happened" sections corresponding to the crime types reported in the screener, plus a section asking about Injury associated with the incident. Item-missing rates for questions in these modules are shown in Table B4-2, Appendix B. Figure 4-2 shows the overall item-missing rate for each of these CIR sections, and for the group of sections as a whole.

Figure 4-2. Item-missing rates for CIR "What Happened" sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel samples



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

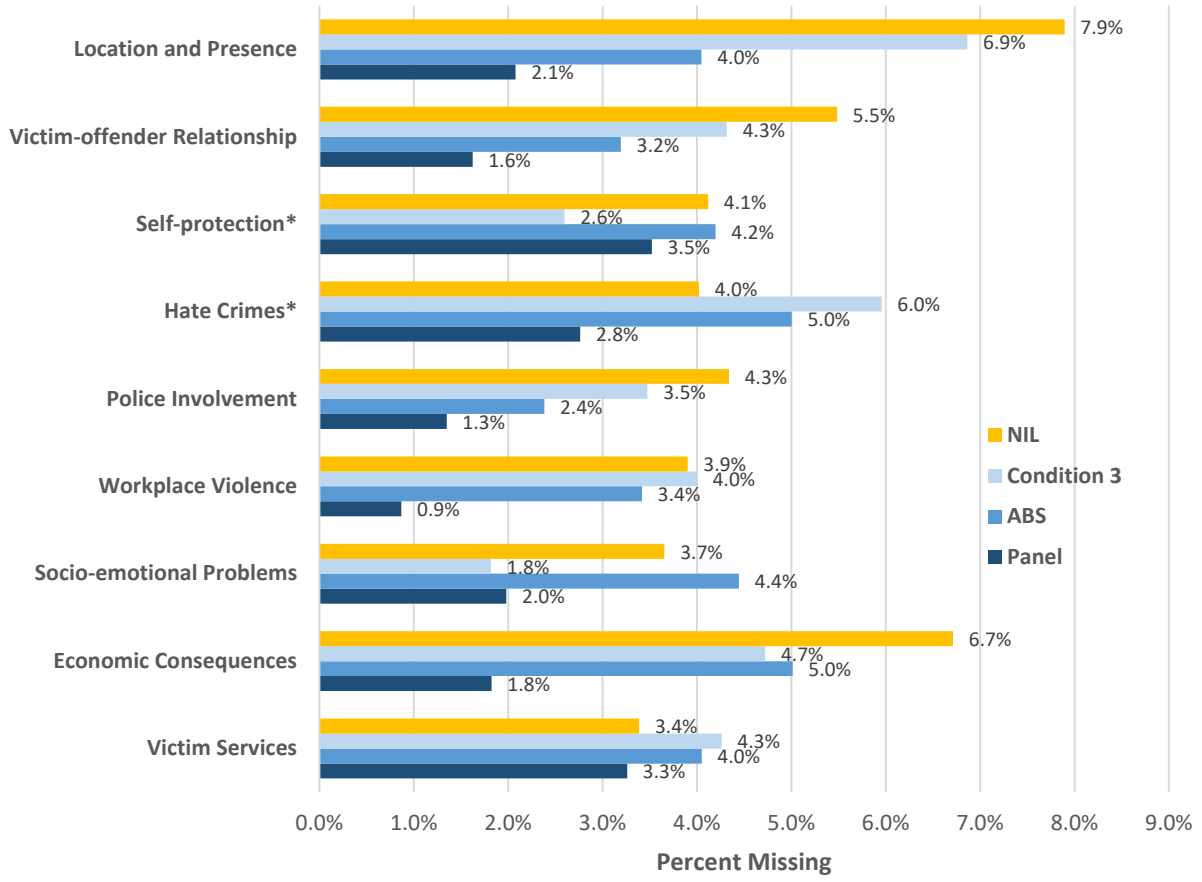
See Table B4-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Overall in these sections, there is little difference among the item-missing rates for the NIL (5.2%), Condition 3 (5.3%), and ABS (4.7%) samples. The rate for the Panel sample (2.7%) is substantially lower, just over half of the NIL and Condition 3 rates. There is more variation in the rates for individual sections. The highest rates are for the NIL sample in Motor Vehicle Theft (12.1%) and Vandalism (11.6%). By comparison, the ABS (3.1%) and Panel (3.1%) rates for Vandalism are much lower.

Figure 4-3 shows the overall item-missing rates for the remaining CIR sections except for Offender Characteristics; rates for the individual items (including Offender Characteristics) are shown in Table B4-3, Appendix B. The general pattern has the NIL sample with the highest missing rate and the Panel sample with the lowest. Self-protection and Hate Crimes are somewhat different; for these sections, the ABS and Panel samples received a revised version, and the ABS and Panel missing rates are somewhat higher than would be expected from the general pattern in the other sections. The Socio-emotional Problems and Victim Services sections, where the ABS missing rate is higher than the NIL rate, are also somewhat different from the general pattern.

Figure 4-3. Item-missing rates for CIR sections other than "What Happened" and Offender Characteristics, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel samples



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B4-3, Appendix B, for more detail.

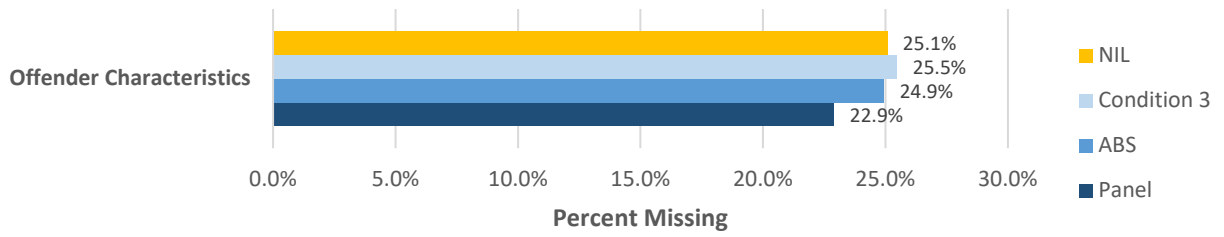
See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Sections underwent considerable revision between Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

The NIL (3.7%) and ABS (4.4%) samples had the highest mean rates of missingness in the Socio-emotional Consequences module, but these overall means mask a difference across types of questions within the module. It includes a series of items asking whether victims felt certain emotions for a month or more, less than one month, or not at all (CS4a-CS4h). These items were presented in a grid in the self-administered instrument, but for the NIL sample, the interviewer read each question. Across this set of items, the self-administered surveys had higher mean missing rates (Condition 3 3.1%, ABS 5.9%, Panel 2.6%) than the NIL (0.4%) (data not shown in a table or figure). The higher missing rates reflect a tendency of some respondents who may not have had a particular emotional response to skip through the items that did not apply to them. This pattern often occurs for grids in self-administered surveys.

The Offender Characteristics CIR section was unique in that all of the questions included an explicit "Don't know" response, with the anticipation that many respondents would know nothing about the offenders. Figure 4-4 shows the item-missing rates for this section, including the explicit "Don't know" response as missing. As expected, the rates are much higher than for the other CIR sections. There is little difference across the sample, although the Panel sample still has the lowest rate.

Figure 4-4. Item-missing rates for the CIR Offender Characteristics section, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel samples



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B4-3, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

4.3 Completing the CIR

The previous sections explored missing responses in CIRs completed or partially completed by respondents across the Condition NIL interviewer-administered questionnaire and the three samples using the web-based, self-administered questionnaire. In all cases, the Person Interviews were considered complete, but not all CIRs identified in the Victimization Screener may have been completed. This section tracks the status of all incidents reported in the NIL, ABS, and Panel screeners.

Table 4-1 compares reporting of incidents in the Victimization Screener across the Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples. One of the most striking differences between Condition 1 and Condition 2 in the Field Test was in the number of positive responses to screener series (Cantor et al., 2022). Condition 1 had a mean of 0.20 positive responses per screener respondent versus 0.30 in Condition 2 IL and 0.32 in Condition 2 NIL (the NIL number is shown in Table 4-1). Both the ABS (0.33) and panel (0.39) had even higher mean positive responses. The Condition 2 NIL had a higher

mean number of incidents (1.78) per positive screener series response than did the ABS (1.50) or panel (1.70).

Table 4-1. Number of screener respondents, and victimization reports and incident outcomes in screener, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

	Condition 2 NIL	ABS	Panel
Number of screener respondents	2,112	2,298	2,749
Number of respondents reporting an incident	477	527	715
Percent of all screener respondents	22.6%	22.9%	26.0%
Screener series with positive response	674	758	1071
Mean positive responses per respondent	0.32	0.33	0.39
Number of incidents reported in screener*	1199	1154	1842
Mean incidents per positive response	1.78	1.52	1.72
Incidents with no CIR – included in series	208	104	236
Percent of incidents reported in screener	17.3%	9.0%	12.8%
Number of incidents reported minus series	991	1,050	1,574
CIR not asked because of cap of 4	57	19	79
Percent of incidents reported in screener	5.8%	1.8%	5.0%
Incidents ineligible at screener	160	309	358
Percent of incidents reported in screener	16.1%	29.4%	22.7%
Date out of range	82	203	210
Duplicate	50	67	96
Threat not face-to-face	28	39	52
CIRs expected	774	722	1,137
Per screener respondent	0.37	0.31	0.41

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

The difference in mean number of incidents per positive screener series response is due in part to more Condition 2 NIL incidents reported as part of series crimes—17.3% of all Condition 2 NIL incidents reported in the screener did not lead to a CIR because they were part of a series crime.[17] This proportion compares with 9.0% in the ABS and 14.5% in the Panel sample. The proportion of multiple-incident events (four or more incidents in one screener series) for which respondents said they could not distinguish details was almost identical for the three samples (NIL 51.1%, ABS 52.6%, and Panel 51.8%, data not shown in a table). What was different across the samples, and explains the difference in mean incidents per positive screener series response, is that NIL respondents reported a higher proportion of multiple-incident events (28.9%) with 10 or more incidents than did either ABS (5.3%) or Panel (10.8%) respondents.

To reduce respondent burden, the Field Test instituted a cap of 4 CIRs per screener series. This limitation applied to 5.6% of Condition 2 NIL incidents reports in the screener as well as to 1.4% of ABS incidents, and 5.8% of panel sample incidents. After the subtractions for series crimes and the cap, the mean number of incidents to be classified per screener respondent was 0.44 for the NIL, 0.45 for the ABS, and 0.54 for the panel.

[17] For the Field Test and 2022 Web Test, a series crime was a set of four more or more of the same type of incident the respondent said they could not distinguish among. Only the most recent incident was asked about in the CIR. For this analysis, the number of incidents in a series was capped at 30. Thus, the number of incidents in a particular series crime not getting a CIR could range from 3 to 29.

After accounting for series crimes, the cap of 4, and ineligible incidents, the mean number of CIRs expected per screener respondent was 0.37 for Condition 2 NIL, 0.31 for the ABS, and 0.41 for the Panel sample.

Table 4-2 shows the outcome of expected CIRs among interviews considered complete in the Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples.

Table 4-2. CIR outcomes, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

	Condition 2 NIL	ABS	Panel
CIRs expected	774	722	1,137
Duplicate discovered in processing	5	5	15
Percent of CIRs expected	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%
Total CIRs not asked in error	72	20	56
Percent of CIRs expected	9.3%	2.8%	4.9%
CIRs completed -- Not an NCVS crime	96	92	136
Percent of CIRs expected	12.4%	12.7%	12.0%
CIRs completed -- NCVS crime	601	605	930
Percent of CIRs expected	77.6%	83.8%	81.8%
Percent of CIRs expected	85.6%	86.2%	86.0%
NCVS crimes per screener respondent	0.28	0.26	0.34

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

A small number of duplicate incidents was discovered in processing, mostly property crimes reported by more than one household member for the NIL and ABS. No duplicates were possible for the Panel because only one person was selected per household. Programming errors caused between 2.8% (ABS) and 9.3% (Condition 2 NIL) of expected CIRs not to be completed. Since the proportion of CIRs expected coded as "Not an NCVS crime" was about the same across samples, the difference in incidents coded as NCVS crimes (77.6% Condition 2 NIL, 83.8% ABS, and 81.8% Panel) largely reflects the difference in CIRs not asked in error. After removing CIRs not asked from the denominator, the proportion of expected CIRs classified as NCVS crimes is almost the same for all three samples, at about 86%.

"CIRs completed" in Table 4-2 are those that the respondent went all the way through. However, respondents may not have answered all applicable questions required for TOC coding. Some CIRs classified as "Not an NCVS crime" were missing responses to one or more TOC coding-critical questions—39.6% in Condition 2 NIL, 26.1% in the ABS, and 11.0% in the Panel, representing 4.9%, 3.1%, and 1.3% of CIRs expected, respectively. While it is possible that some responses were missing because the respondent did not know the answer, others could be missing because of respondent fatigue or refusal. One likely cause of the higher NIL rate of incidents coded as "Not an NCVS crime" is that both the ABS and Panel samples were promised $25 incentives for completing the survey, while Condition 2 respondents received no monetary incentive. The promised incentive may have motivated respondents to provide more information. Another possible explanation is that web respondents may have just been more likely to report incidents not meeting the NCVS definition of a crime, just as they were more likely to report incidents outside of the reference period.

If missing response to TOC coding-critical items is due to respondent fatigue, one would expect more missing response where multiple CIRs were requested. Table 4-3 shows the number and

Table 4-3. Number and percentage of CIRs missing one or more critical items, by sequence number of CIR, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Which CIR	Condition 2 NIL				ABS				Panel			
	Missing critical item(s)		All CIRs		Missing critical item(s)		All CIRs		Missing critical item(s)		All CIRs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First or only	20	36.4	441	62.2	15	33.3	417	59.3	26	63.4	607	56.1
Second	10	18.2	155	21.9	17	37.8	139	19.8	7	17.1	215	19.9
Third	14	25.5	66	9.3	7	15.6	68	9.7	6	14.6	115	10.6
Fourth or later	11	20.0	47	6.6	6	13.3	79	11.2	2	4.9	145	13.4

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

percentage of CIRs missing one or more TOC coding-critical items and CIRs in total by where in the sequence the CIR was presented. For Condition 2 NIL, 36.4% of incomplete CIRs were the first or only CIR for that respondent, as compared with 62.2% of all CIRs. On the other hand, 20.0% of incomplete CIRs were the fourth or later in sequence, as compared with 6.6% of all CIRs. This pattern is consistent with an explanation of respondent fatigue. The corresponding ABS proportions for the first or only CIR are very similar – 33.3% for incomplete CIRs and 59.3% for all CIRs. The proportions for second and third ABS CIRs support the fatigue explanation – 37.8% and 19.8% for the second, 15.6% and 9.7% for the third. Finally, the Panel pattern does not indicate fatigue at all, with 63.4% of incomplete CIRs and 56.1% of all CIRs being the first or only, and 4.9% versus 13.4% for the fourth or later CIR.

4.4 Summary and Discussion

As discussed in Chapter 1, a potential data quality issue with a web survey is that respondents will not be as attentive without an interviewer to guide them. This chapter has examined three different measures to explore the issues of inattention and satisficing: (1) item-missing data; (2) completion of the Victimization Screener; and (3) completion of multiple CIRs. Chapters 5 and 6 will explore the issue further with other measures.

Item-missing data is considered an indication of strong satisficing (Krosnick, 1991). Comparing item nonresponse between the interviewer-administered Field Test and the self-administered Web Test does not provide evidence of this outcome. Overall, the self-administered samples performed on par with or even better than the interviewer-administered samples in terms of missing data. Item-missing rates for the Police Performance and Community Safety sections were about twice as high in the NIL as in the web samples. These differences could be related to interview mode. Generally, respondents to self-administered surveys are more likely to disclose sensitive information, and they are also more likely to provide negative evaluations (e.g., of a third party, service) (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007; Elliot et al., 2009; Ye et al., 2011). It may be that web respondents are more willing to provide answers to these questions, even though they may not be fully informed. NIL respondents may have been more reluctant to make judgments based on partial information.

A similar explanation could hold for the Web Test samples' smaller amount of missing data in the Household Characteristics section, which primarily asks about income. Income is among the most sensitive topics with high levels of missing data. The anonymity of the web mode may have increased the respondent's willingness to provide this information.

The questions where some of the web missing rates were noticeably higher than the NIL were cognitively difficult items—months at the current address, employer industry—where the presence of an interviewer may help the respondent come up with an answer. Item nonresponse in the Victimization Screener was relatively low (between 0.6% and 1.6%) across all samples. The slightly lower rates for the NIL may be because the presence of an interviewer helped some respondents with recall or simply with entering a response.

There was more variability in comparative item-missing rates across CIR sections than across the sections asked of everyone, in part because of smaller sample sizes. Across all of the "What Happened" sections, which included most of the information needed for TOC coding, there was little difference in item nonresponse among the NIL, Condition 3, and ABS samples, although there was variation within individual sections.

The Panel sample had noticeably less item nonresponse across most of the CIR sections, perhaps because of Panel members' familiarity with completing surveys online. A concern with online panels is that respondents may speed through the questions, answering with little or no thought.

A second measure of satisficing is how well respondents report incidents during the screening process. This can be a complicated set of tasks involving recall, dating, reporting the number of incidents, and assessing whether incidents are part of a series crime. Web respondents initially reported about the same number of victimizations in the screener as Condition 2 NIL respondents but were more likely to report incidents that were outside of the reference period (Table 4-1). This difference may reflect a real mode effect: interviewers likely headed off some reporting of out-of-scope incidents and may have influenced reporting of series crimes.

A third measure of attentiveness is whether respondents report necessary details as the number of incidents increases. The sample sizes were too small to examine this, given relatively few individuals report more than one incident. The data available indicate that both NIL and ABS respondents displayed patterns of respondent fatigue as the number of incidents increased.

5. Comparison of Survey Outcomes

This chapter addresses the question "How do key outcomes estimated from self-administered web survey compare to those from interviewer-administered survey?" The outcomes examined include the victimization rates and the "ask-all" questions on police and communities.

These outcomes are compared across the three samples that vary by mode and the method of recruitment: (1) NIL Condition 2 (C2) from the Field Test, (2) ABS Web survey, and (3) probability panel respondents (Panel). The web survey conducted as Condition 3 as part of the Field Test is not included in these analyses because the data collection was cut short well before a significant part of the sample could be contacted and complete the survey.

Unless otherwise indicated, estimates use the survey weights developed for each sample. The NIL and ABS weights reflect the initial probabilities of selection post-stratified to control totals from the ACS. The Panel vendor provided weights for each person in that sample, which were also calibrated to control totals from the ACS. These weights sum to the sample size rather than the population size (as the NIL and ABS weights do), so do not support estimates of population totals.[18] Standard errors for the two probability samples were computed using Jackknife replication, while the Panel standard errors used a Taylor Approximation. Significance tests used the standard errors to compute t-tests for each paired comparison.

5.1 Comparing Condition 2 NIL with the ABS and Panel: Victimization Rates

This section compares the victimization rates for the C2 NIL, the ABS, and the Panel. The objective is to assess whether any mode effects are observed between the in-person interview and the two web surveys. The rates were computed using the series adjustment, which counts up to 10 incidents for those that are identified as a series crime.

5.1.1 Violent Crime Victimization

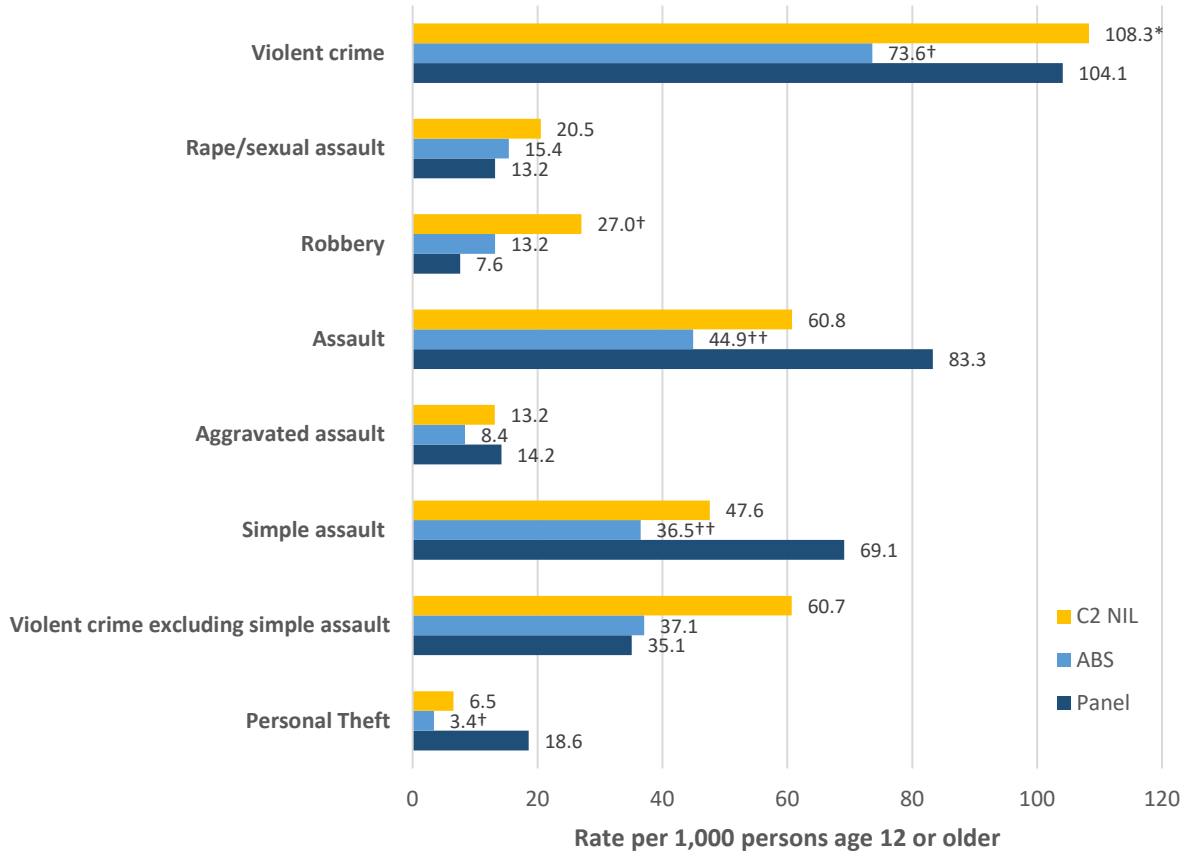
Estimates of violent crime from the NIL, ABS, and Panel samples are shown in Table B5-1, Appendix B, and are summarized in Figure 5-1. The NIL rates are consistently higher than those from the ABS, although none of the differences are statistically significant at $p < .05$. The direction of the differences between the NIL and Panel estimates varies by TOC. Highlights of the differences include:

- The overall ABS violent crime rate is 73.6 per 1,000 persons, as compared with 108.3 per 1,000 for the NIL; this difference is marginally significant ($p < .10$).
- The ABS violent crime rate is also lower than that of the Panel (104.1 per 1,000); this difference is also marginally significant ($p < .10$).
- While all of the other NIL rates are higher than those from the ABS, none of the differences are significant.

[18] See Chapter 2 for more details on the weighting for all the samples.

- Some of the NIL rates are nominally higher than the Panel and some are lower; only the difference for Robbery (NIL 27.0 per 1,000, Panel 7.6 per 1,000) is marginally significant ($p < .10$).

Figure 5-1. Number and rate of violent victimizations, persons age 12 or older by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

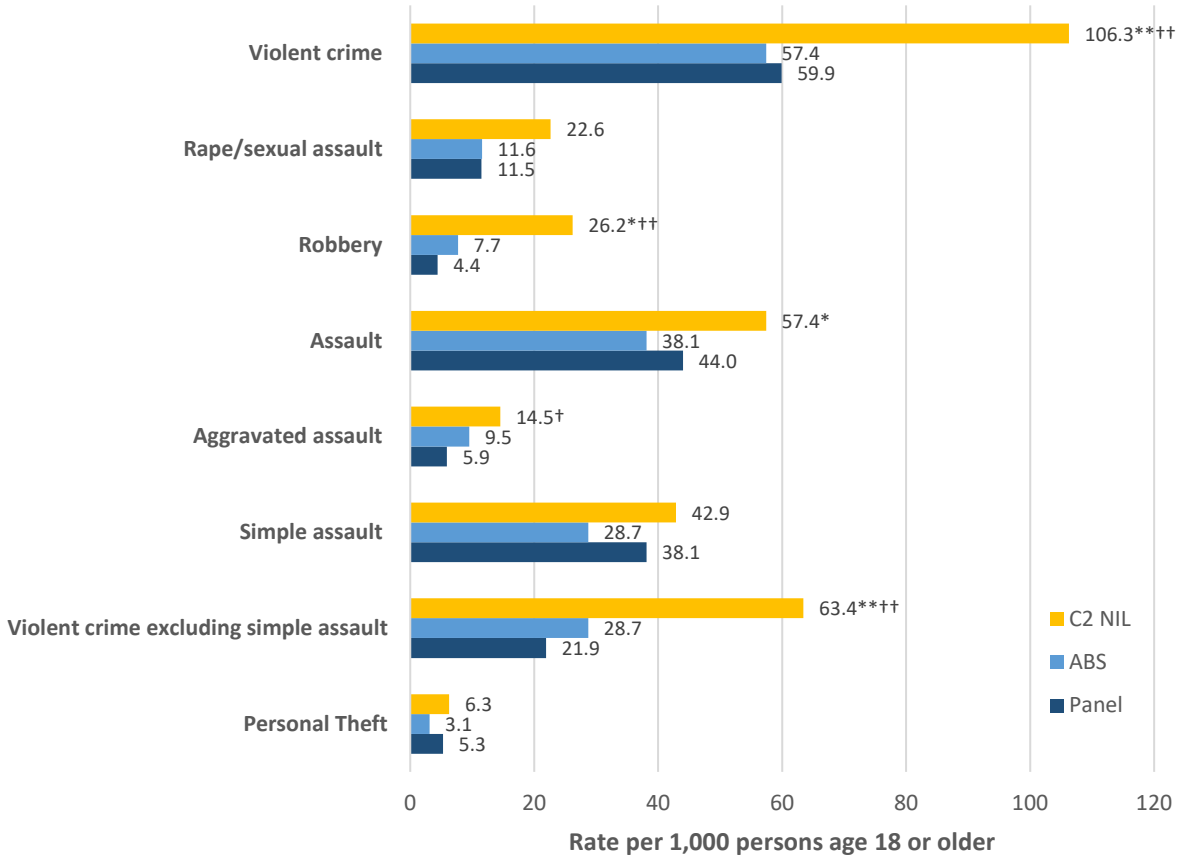
†† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Because of the relatively low response rate for 12- to 17-year-olds in the NIL, ABS, and Panel samples, separate violent victimization rates were estimated excluding this group (Table B5-2, Appendix B). The estimates are also shown in Figure 5-2. The NIL estimates excluding youth are all higher than either the ABS or Panel estimates. None of the differences between the ABS and Panel rates are statistically significant. Highlights of Figure 5-2 include:

- The overall NIL rate for violent crime (106.3 per 1,000 persons 18 or older) is almost twice as high as either the ABS (57.3 per 1,000) or Panel (59.9 per 1,000) estimates ($p < .05$ for both differences).
- The NIL RSA rate (22.6 per 1,000) is also almost twice both the ABS (11.6 per 1,000) and Panel (11.5 per 1,000) rates, but the differences are not significant.
- The NIL Robbery rate (26.2 per 1,000) is about three times the ABS (7.7 per 1,000; $p < .10$) and Panel (4.4 per 1,000; $p < .05$) rates.

Figure 5-2. Number and rate of violent victimizations, persons age 18 or older by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

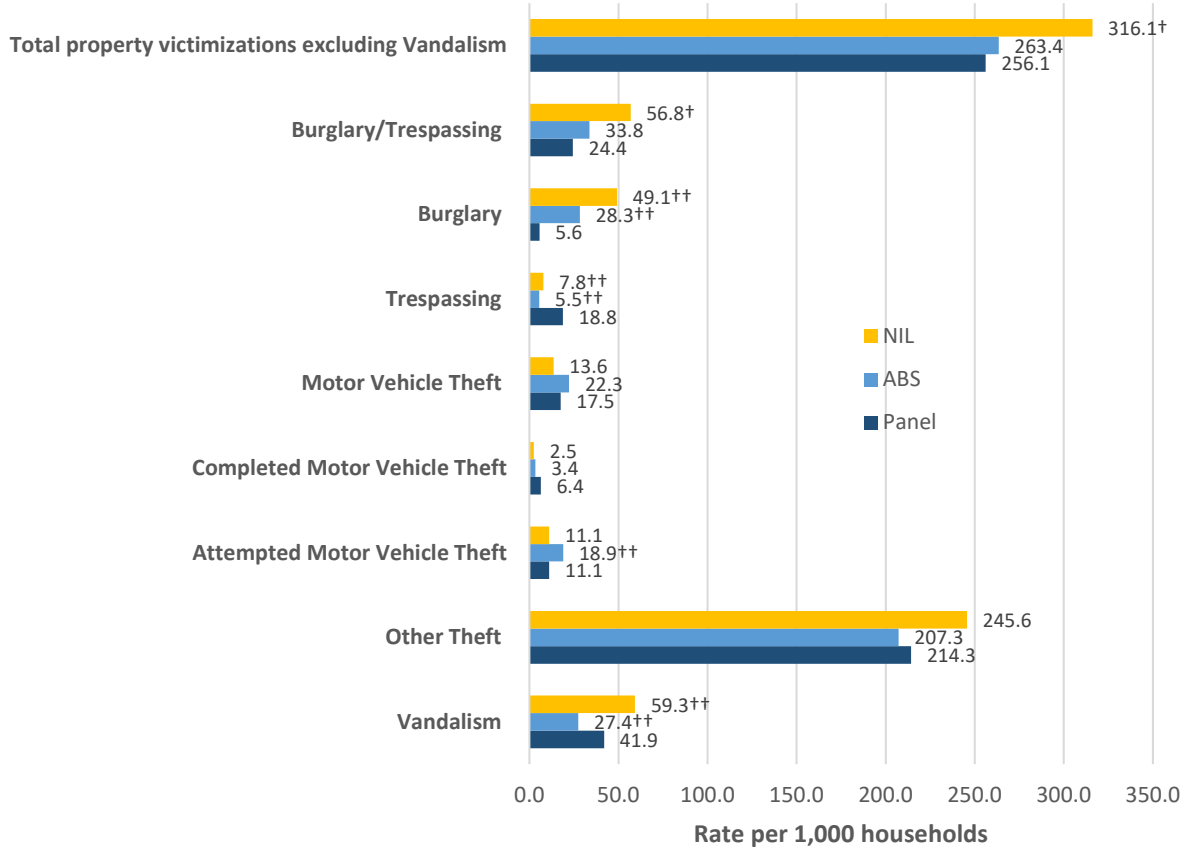
Except for Aggravated Assault, the ABS estimates for 18 or older are all lower than the ABS estimates for 12 or older. A few differences between the NIL and ABS estimates become significant or marginally significant when youth are excluded: Robbery (26.2 vs. 7.7 per 1,000; $p < .10$), Assault (57.4 vs. 38.1 per 1,000; $p < .05$), and violent crime excluding Simple Assault (63.4 vs. 28.7 per 1,000; $p < .05$).

As shown in Figure 5-2, the Panel estimates for age 18 or older are all lower than the Panel estimates for age 12 or older in Figure 5-1. The most dramatic differences are for Simple Assault (69.1 per 1,000 to 38.1 per 1,000) and as a consequence for Assault (83.3 per 1,000 to 44.0 per 1,000) and for all violent crime (104.1 per 1,000 to 59.9 per 1,000). The Panel estimates in Figure 5-2 are all nominally lower than the corresponding NIL estimates. The NIL and Panel estimates for Robbery (26.2 vs. 4.4; $p <. 05$), Aggravated Assault (14.5 vs. 5.9; $p <. 07$) and Violent Crime excluding Simple Assault (63.4 vs. 21.9; $p <. 01$) are all at least marginally significantly different.

5.1.2 Property Crime Victimization

Estimates of property crime victimization are shown in Tables A5-3, Appendix B, and are summarized in Figure 5-3. The overall property crime prevalence excluding Vandalism is nominally higher for the NIL (316.1 per 1,000 households) than for the ABS (263.4 per 1,000), but this difference is not statistically significant. The NIL rate is also higher than that for the Panel (256.1), and the difference is marginally significant ($p < .10$).

Figure 5-3. Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-3, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Other highlights from Figure 5-3:

- Both the NIL (49.1 per 1,000) and ABS (28.3 per 1,000) samples have higher rates of Burglary than the Panel (5.6 per 1,000). Both differences are significant ($p < .05$). The NIL rate is also higher than that of the ABS, but the difference is not significant.

- The Panel (18.8 per 1,000) has a higher rate of Trespassing than either the NIL (7.8 per 1,000) or the ABS (5.5 per 1,000), and both differences are significant ($p < .05$). The NIL and ABS rates for Trespassing do not differ.

- The NIL (59.3 per 1,000) has a higher rate for Vandalism than the ABS (27.4 per 1,000), and the difference is significant ($p < .05$). The NIL rate is also higher than that for the Panel (41.9 per 1,000), but the difference is not significant.

The results are very similar when restricting the respondent population to persons 18 or older (Table B5-4, Appendix B).

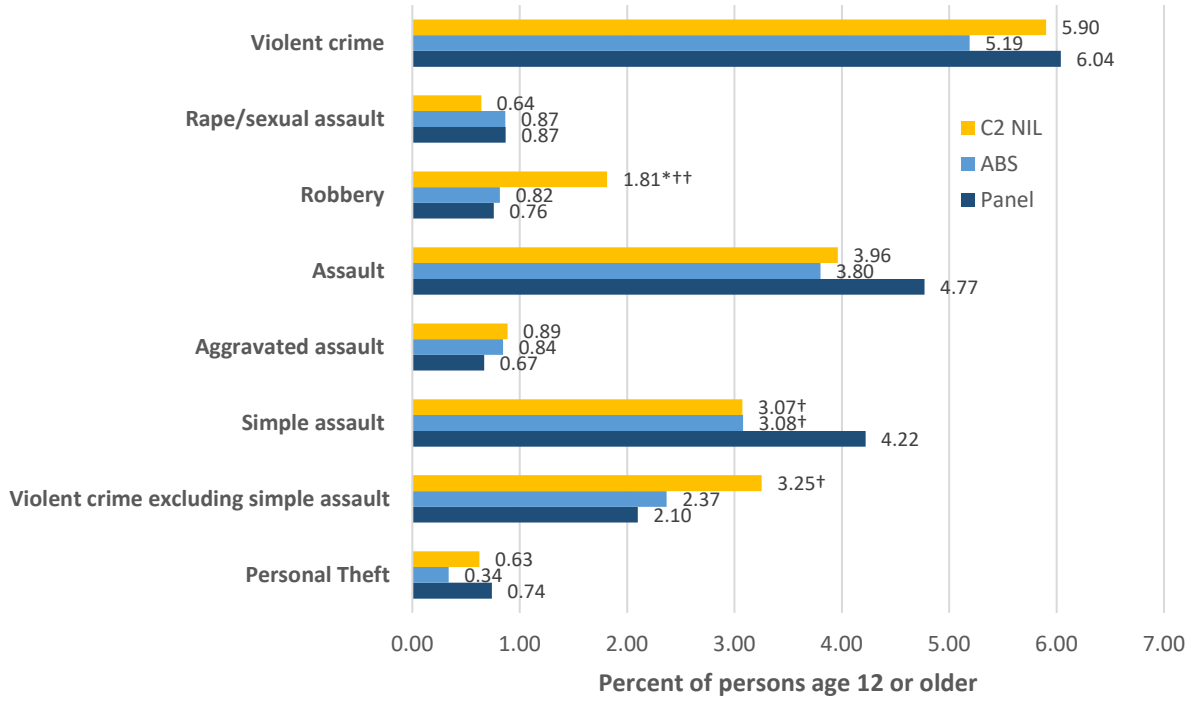
5.2 Comparing Condition 2 NIL with the ABS and Panel: Prevalence Rates

The victimization rates described above count all incidents classified as NCVS crimes reported by each respondent, including series victimizations. For relatively small samples, such as those in the Field and 2022 Web Tests, victimization rates may be disproportionately influenced by a small number of respondents reporting many incidents. One way to stabilize the estimates is to compare the percentage of persons victimized (prevalence rates) rather than total number of victimizations (victimization rates). This section presents prevalence rate estimates for violent and property crimes.

5.2.1 Violent Crime Prevalence

The percentage of the population 12 or older that reported being victims of violent crime is shown in Table B5-5 and is summarized in Figure 5-4. The overall prevalence of the NIL (5.90%) is not significantly different from that of either the ABS (5.19%) or the Panel (6.04%).

Figure 5-4. Percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, persons 12 or older, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-5, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Significantly different from the ABS (p < .10)

†† Significantly different from the Panel (p < .05)

† Significantly different from the Panel (p < .10)

Other highlights of Figure 5-4 include:

- There is no clear pattern of differences between the NIL and ABS across crime types. None of the differences is significant at the 5% level. The NIL (1.81%) and ABS (0.82%) estimates for Robbery are marginally significantly different (p < .10).
- There is also no clear pattern of differences between the NIL and the Panel.
  - While overall violent crime prevalence is not different between these samples, the NIL rate for violent crime excluding Simple Assault (3.25%) is higher than the Panel rate (2.10%; p < .05).
  - The NIL Robbery estimate (1.81%) is significantly higher than that from the Panel (0.76%; p < .05).
  - The NIL Simple Assault estimate (3.07%;) is marginally different (p < .10) from the Panel estimate (4.22%).

Violent crime prevalence rates excluding 12- to 17-year-olds are shown in Table B5-6, Appendix B. There are some differences in the overall levels, most notably for Simple Assault: the NIL rate for 12 or older is 3.96%, as compared with 3.57% for 18 or older, while the ABS estimates move from 3.80% to 3.08% and the Panel from 4.77% to 3.39%. However, there are few differences in the comparisons. The changes in significance between NIL and either ABS or Panel are:

- The NIL-ABS comparison for Robbery goes from marginally significant (12 or older; p < .10) to significant (18 or older; p < .05).
- The NIL-Panel comparison for Simple Assault goes from marginally significant (12 or older; p < .10) to not significant (18 or older; p > .10).
- The NIL-ABS comparison for violent crime excluding Simple Assault goes from marginally significant (12 or older; p < .10) to significant (18 or older; p < .05).
- These differences again demonstrate the relatively greater contribution of the youth sample to Panel estimates than to NIL estimates.

Table 5-1 compares significance test results between the NIL and ABS and between the NIL and Panel for violent crime incidence and prevalence estimates, for persons age 18 or older (from Tables B5-2 and B5-6, Appendix B). A positive t-value indicates that the NIL estimate was higher than the ABS or Panel estimate; a negative t-value indicates the reverse. If the incidence and prevalence t-values are both positive, a higher p-value for prevalence than for incidence indicates that NIL respondents were more likely to report multiple incidents. For example, in the first row of Table 5-1 under "NIL vs. ABS," the t-values for both incidence and prevalence estimate comparisons are positive, indicating that the NIL estimates are higher. The incidence p-value (.01) is lower than the prevalence p-value (.16), indicating that NIL respondents were more likely to report multiple

incidents than were ABS respondents. Finally, a positive incidence t-value and a negative prevalence t-value also indicate that NIL respondents were more likely to report multiple incidents.

Comparing the NIL with the ABS, all of the incidence and all but one of the prevalence t-values are positive, reflecting higher NIL estimates. Among the comparisons where both t-values are positive, all but one of the significance levels are lower for the incidence than for the prevalence comparisons. (The p-value for the Robbery prevalence comparison (0.04) is slightly lower than the corresponding incidence p-value (0.07).) These comparisons indicate that NIL respondents reporting a violent crime were more likely than ABS respondents to report more than one. This conclusion is consistent with the accounting analysis in Chapter 4.

The NIL-Panel comparison is similar. All of the t-values for the incidence comparison are positive, indicating a higher NIL rate. For all but two of the prevalence comparisons, either the t-value is negative (RSA, Assault, and Simple Assault) or the p-value is higher than the p-value for the incidence comparison (violent crime overall, Aggravated Assault, and Personal Theft), indicating that NIL respondents were more likely to report multiple incidents. The exceptions are Robbery, where the prevalence p-value (0.01) is slightly lower than the incidence p-value (0.03), and violent crime excluding Simple Assault, where the two p-values are identical (0.01) and the prevalence t-value (2.66) is slightly lower than the incidence value (2.72).

Table 5-1. Significance test results for violent crime incidence and prevalence estimate comparisons, NIL vs. ABS and NIL vs. Panel, for persons 18 or older

Type of crime	NIL vs. ABS				NIL vs. Panel			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Violent crime	2.80	0.01	1.42	0.16	2.75	0.01	0.79	0.43
Rape/Sexual Assault	1.03	0.31	-0.45	0.65	1.06	0.30	-0.16	0.88
Robbery	1.85	0.07	2.09	0.04	2.24	0.03	2.58	0.01
Assault	1.92	0.06	0.60	0.55	1.40	0.16	-0.55	0.58
Aggravated Assault	1.05	0.30	0.09	0.93	2.00	0.05	1.63	0.11
Simple Assault	1.51	0.13	0.37	0.71	0.50	0.61	-1.38	0.17
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	2.19	0.03	1.44	0.15	2.72	0.01	2.66	0.01
Personal Theft	1.03	0.30	0.93	0.35	0.28	0.78	0.19	0.85

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Tables B5-2 and B5-6, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

5.2.2 Property Crime Prevalence

The percentage of households reporting a property crime is shown in Figure 5-5 (and Table B5-7, Appendix B). The patterns of comparisons between NIL and ABS and between NIL and Panel estimates are similar to those for the victimization rates (Table B5-3). Overall, a higher percentage of NIL households 18.9%) reported a property crime than did either ABS (14.3%; $p < .05$) or Panel (15.4%; $p < .05$) households.

Other highlights from Figure 5-5:

- NIL estimates are higher than those from the ABS for Burglary (3.0% vs. 1.8%; $p < .10$), Trespassing (0.8% vs. 0.4%; ns), Other Theft (16.2% vs. 11.8%; $p < .05$), and Vandalism (4.2% vs. 2.3%; $p < .05$).

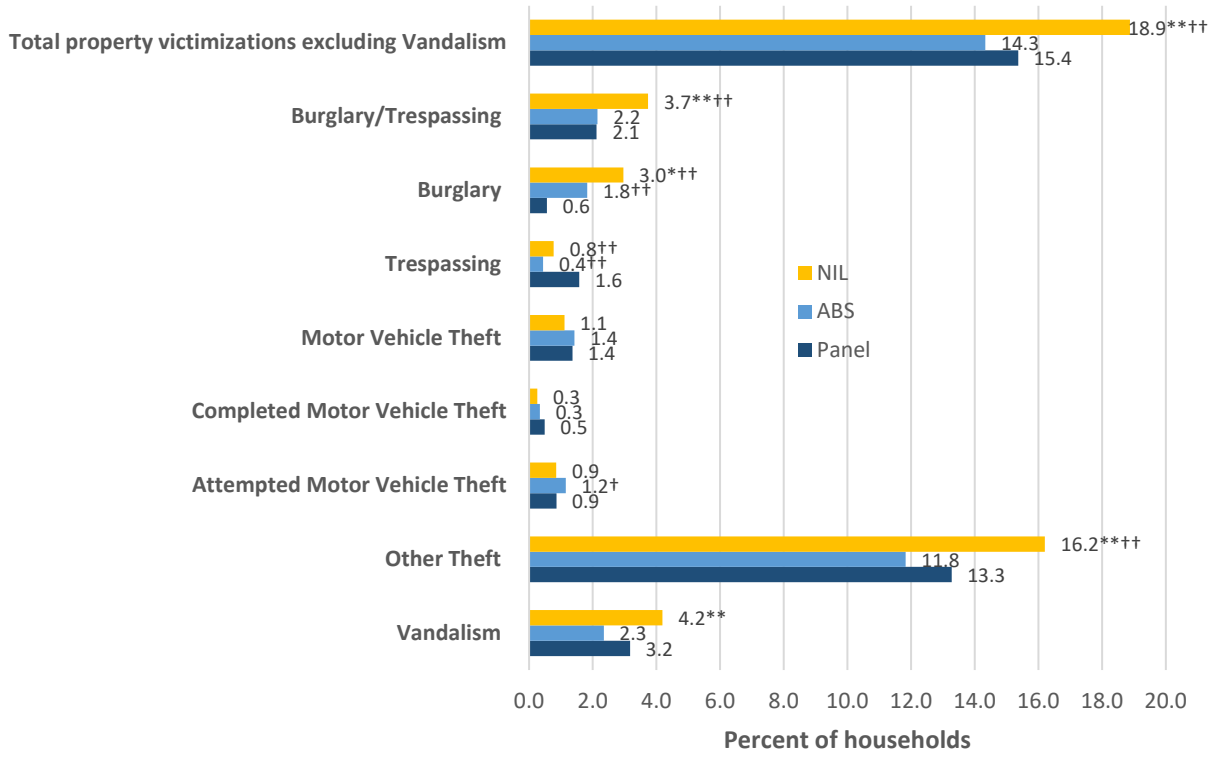
- NIL estimates are lower than those from the ABS for Completed Motor Vehicle Theft (0.25% vs. 0.34%; ns) and Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft (0.9% vs. 1.2%; ns).

- NIL estimates are higher than those from the Panel for Burglary (3.0% vs. 0.6%; $p < .05$), Other Theft (16.2% vs. 13.3%; ns), and Vandalism (4.2% vs. 3.3%; $p < .05$).

- NIL estimates are lower than those from the Panel for Trespassing (0.8% vs. 1.6%; $p < .05$) and Completed Motor Vehicle Theft (0.3% vs. 0.5%; ns).

The above patterns do not change when restricting the population to persons 18 or older.

Figure 5-5. Percent of households that were victims of property crime, persons 12 or older, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-7, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

†† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Table 5-2 compares significance test results between the NIL and ABS and between the NIL and Panel for property crime incidence and prevalence estimates (from Tables B5-4 and B5-9, Appendix B). The comparison metrics described above for Table 5-1 apply to Table 5-2 as well.

Comparing the NIL with the ABS, t-values for all of the incidence comparisons except for Motor Vehicle (MV) Theft are positive, and the same is true of the prevalence estimates. As with violent crime estimates summarized in Table 5-1, the NIL estimates are generally higher than the ABS estimates. However, all of the prevalence p-values except for MV Theft and Vandalism are lower than the incidence p-values, indicating that the ABS respondents were more likely than NIL respondents to report multiple incidents. The prevalence estimates for property crime overall excluding Vandalism, Burglary/Trespassing, and Other Theft are all statistically significant ($p < .05$), while the corresponding incidence estimates are all not significant ($p > .10$).

Table 5-2. Significance test results for property crime incidence and prevalence estimate comparisons, NIL vs. ABS and NIL vs. Panel

Type of crime	NIL vs. ABS				NIL vs. Panel			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Total property victimizations excluding Vandalism	1.38	0.17	3.15	0.00	1.54	0.12	2.19	0.03
Burglary/Trespassing	1.24	0.22	2.16	0.03	1.78	0.08	1.98	0.05
Burglary	1.24	0.22	1.92	0.06	2.97	0.01	4.71	0.00
Trespassing	0.65	0.52	1.01	0.31	-2.70	0.01	-2.27	0.03
Motor Vehicle Theft	-1.15	0.25	-0.75	0.46	-0.99	0.33	-0.91	0.37
Completed Motor Vehicle Theft	-0.48	0.63	-0.45	0.65	-1.79	0.08	-1.46	0.15
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	-1.10	0.27	-0.75	0.46	-0.22	0.83	-0.26	0.80
Other Theft	1.28	0.20	3.04	0.00	0.99	0.32	1.94	0.05
Vandalism	2.97	0.00	2.91	0.00	1.14	0.26	1.05	0.30

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Tables B5-3 and B5-8, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Comparing the NIL and Panel, the patterns between the incidence and prevalence estimates are similar to those for the NIL-ABS comparisons, but the differences in p-values are somewhat smaller. The comparisons for total property victimizations excluding Vandalism moved from not significant ($p > .10$) to significant ($p < .05$), and the comparison for Other Theft moved from not significant ($p > .10$) to marginally significant ($p < .10$).

5.3 Comparison of Victimization and Prevalence Rates for the Two Web Test Samples

The above comparisons were between surveys that differed by mode (web vs. interviewer-administered). In this section, similar comparisons are made between the two web samples (ABS and Panel). The samples primarily differ in how the respondents were recruited. ABS respondents were recruited using probability methods; everyone 12 or older in sampled households was asked to complete the survey. Panel respondents came from a commercial web panel provider. Members were originally recruited as part of a probability sample. Each panel member receives multiple requests to do surveys and thus had opportunities to drop out before the request was made for this study. For the Web Test, individual adults (18 or older) were asked to participate. A second sample was selected of parents of 12- to 17-year-olds who had previously said they were willing to let their child participate in surveys. After the parents gave permission, the youth were invited to be in the study.

A second source of the difference between these two groups is a programming error in the Panel questionnaire. Panel respondents were not administered the CIR2 follow-up probes. As a result, they may not have been asked all of the follow-up questions needed to classify an incident. This error primarily affects the classification of Burglary, and to a lesser extent, Robbery.[19]

5.3.1 Victimization Rates

ABS and Panel estimates of violent crime are shown in Table B5-1, Appendix B, and Figure 5-1. The following comparisons summarize the differences:

- The rates for RSA and Aggravated Assault are very similar and are not statistically different.
- The ABS rate for Robbery (13.2 per 1,000) is nominally higher than the Panel rate (7.6 per 1,000), but the difference is not significant.
- There is a very large difference in the rates for Simple Assault (ABS 36.5 per 1,000 vs. Panel 69.1 per 1,000; $p < .05$).
- There is also a large difference for Personal Theft, although there are very few incidents reported for these types of crimes (ABS 3.4 per 1,000 vs. Panel 18.6 per 1,000; $p < .10$).

[19] The questionnaire included a set of questions at the beginning of the CIR that asked if the incident involved any additional elements related to classifying the incident into an NCVS type of crime (CIR2). These questions included whether someone stole a vehicle, vehicle parts, or something else, tried to steal something, broke into a property, vandalized, attacked, or had unwanted sexual contact. If one of these elements had already been reported on the screener, that element was not re-asked in CIR2. These questions were inadvertently not asked of Panel respondents, which primarily affected the classification of Burglary, Vandalism, and Robbery. See Appendix C for more details.

When restricting the sample to persons 18 or older (Table B5-2 and Figure 5-2), none of the differences in violent crime victimization estimates is statistically significant. The large difference in Simple Assault estimates observed for the population 12 or older is much reduced and not statistically significant (ABS 28.7 per 1,000 vs. Panel 38.1 per 1,000). The difference observed above for Personal Theft reverses direction but is not significant (ABS 3.1 per 1,000 vs. Panel 2.1 per 1,000).

ABS and Panel estimates of property crime are shown in Table B5-3, Appendix B, and Figure 5-3. The following comparisons summarize the differences:

- The ABS rate for Burglary is significantly higher than the Panel rate (ABS 28.3 per 1,000 vs. Panel 5.6 per 1,000; $p < .05$).
- The ABS rate for Trespassing is significantly lower than the Panel rate (ABS 5.5 per 1,000 vs. Panel 18.8 per 1,000; $p < .05$).
- The ABS rate for Vandalism is significantly lower than the Panel rate (ABS 27.4 per 1,000 vs. Panel 41.9 per 1,000; $p < .05$).
- There are no significant differences for property crime overall, Other Theft, and MV Theft.

None of these relationships change when restricting the population to persons 18 or older (Table B5-4, Appendix B).

5.3.2 Comparison of Prevalence Rates between the ABS and Panel

The differences between the ABS and Panel prevalence rates resemble those for the incidence rates, but there are fewer statistically significant differences. For violent crimes (Table B5-5, Appendix B), none of the differences are significant at the 5% level. For Simple Assault, the rate for the Panel is larger than that for the ABS (3.08 vs. 4.22; $p < .10$). This pattern is the same when restricting to adults 18+. For property crimes (Table B5-6, Appendix B), there are significant differences for Burglary and Trespassing. This result is similar for the victimization rates. The primary difference with the victimization rates is Vandalism, which is no longer significant, although in the same direction as the victimization rates.

5.4 Victimization Estimates: Summary and Conclusions

The violent crime victimization rates for Condition 2 NIL are consistently higher than the ABS rates, although many are not statistically significant. This was also the case, although to a lesser extent, for property crimes. The disparity in response rate for 12- to 17-year-olds between the Panel and the NIL and ABS samples confounds the comparison, at least for violent crime.[20] Therefore, the rates for persons age 18 or older are more useful for comparing across samples.

Comparing the NIL with the ABS and Panel estimates for the population 18 or older, the overall NIL violent crime victimization rate (106.3 per 1,000) is substantially and significantly higher than either the ABS (57.4 per 1,000; $p < .05$) or the Panel (59.9 per 1,000; $p < .05$). These differences arise mostly from the violent crime categories excluding Simple Assault. In contrast, the NIL overall

[20] Because NIL and ABS youth respondents were not asked in the screener about Motor Vehicle Theft, Break-ins, or Vandalism, they had much less impact on the property crime rates.

prevalence rate for violent crime, while nominally higher than either the ABS or Panel rate, is not statistically different from either. Only Robbery among the violent crimes shows a significantly higher NIL prevalence rate (1.71 per 1,000) than either the ABS (0.61 per 1,000; $p < .05$) or Panel (0.44 per 1,000; $p < .05$) rates.

The main contributor to the difference in violent victimization rates is that NIL respondents who reported qualifying incidents were much more likely to report multiple incidents than either ABS or Panel respondents. For the population 18 or older, the mean number of incidents reported among the victims is 1.96 for the NIL, 1.32 for the ABS, and 1.24 for the Panel. The NIL mean is higher than that of either other sample for all of the violent crime categories presented.

The property crime comparisons tell a somewhat different story. Except for MV Theft, all of the NIL property crime victimization and prevalence estimates are higher than those from the ABS and Panel samples.[21] Of the victimization estimates, the only significant differences are for Vandalism. However, there are significant differences between the NIL and both other samples for total property crime excluding Vandalism, Burglary/Trespassing, and Other Theft. Unlike for violent crime, the mean numbers of victimizations per respondent reporting at least one property crime are 1.64 for the NIL, 1.82 for the ABS, and 1.64 for the Panel. Thus, the main source of the differences in estimates is the number of households for which a property crime was reported.[22]

As noted in Chapter 1, there are two hypotheses on the effects of interview mode. One is that crimes may be underreported because of fear of disclosure to an interviewer (motivated misreporting). The alternative hypothesis predicts that web self-respondents are not as fully engaged when doing the survey and do not report or remember relevant events as well as those talking with an interviewer. Evidence in the literature is not strong for either of these hypotheses. The patterns noted above, especially for the ABS, seem to support the second hypothesis more than the first. The consistently higher rates for the NIL victimization rates may be the result of respondents being less attentive to the questions on the web, where there is not an interviewer actively cuing them. Beyond that, the higher NIL rates may also be indicative of interviewers helping respondents navigate the tasks of recalling and dating incidents. For example, interviewers can help respondents date events as in or out of the reference period. Web respondents were more likely to report incidents out of the reference period than NIL respondents. The tendency for NIL respondents to report more than one violent crime suggests they may have paid more attention because they were interviewed in person.

For most types of crimes collected on the NCVS, the absence of an effect of motivated misreporting is not too surprising. The reporting of most predatory victimizations would not, by most definitions, be considered a sensitive survey topic. One exception is questions on RSA. By most definitions, RSA is considered a sensitive topic, and one might expect there to be higher rates for the web surveys. Consistent with most other types of crime, however, the difference in RSA rates is well within sampling error (NIL 20.5 per 1,000 vs. ABS 15.4 per 1,000; ns; Table B5-1, Appendix B). There may be some underestimation in the ABS and Panel because of the minor programming error in the CIR

[21] The Panel Trespassing estimates are higher than those from the NIL, but this difference is likely an artifact of a programming error in the Panel questionnaire.

[22] For the Panel sample, household estimates were always based on one respondent, while for NIL and ABS households, more than one adult may have reported a property crime. Thus, it is likely that the Panel estimates would have been somewhat higher had the same rules applied as with the other samples.

section that classifies RSA incidents.[23] To reduce the effects of this error, all of the narratives for those reporting unwanted sexual contact in the screener were reviewed and used to classify the incidents. Narratives were not always provided, however, and those provided did not always contain enough detail to classify the incident.

A second test for differences in reporting of RSA incidents for the NIL, ABS, and Panel is to compare the percentage of persons who reported an unwanted sexual contact at the victimization screening item. This is where the vast majority of the RSA incidents are initially identified and is the most likely place for underreporting if a respondent does not want to disclose the incident. Consistent with the final rates for the other types of crimes, the rates of positive responses to the RSA screening series (S_07) are very close across the three groups. The NIL and ABS had almost identical rates (7.0% and 7.2%, respectively). The rate for the Panel was slightly above the other two (8.5%).

The absence of a motivated misreporting effect is consistent with several other studies that have compared self- and interviewer-administered victimization surveys. One study administered the NCVS when comparing a telephone survey to an interactive voice response mode (Cantor & Williams, 2013). A second compared surveys on RSA using an audio computer-assisted self-interview and an interviewer-administered telephone survey (Cantor et al., 2020). Neither of these studies found a significant difference between the self- and interviewer-administered modes.

Several of the findings in this chapter are consistent with the satisficing[24] hypothesis:

- NIL respondents were more likely than either ABS or Panel respondents to report multiple violent victimizations, which resulted in higher victimization estimates.
- Prevalence estimates of property crimes from the NIL are higher than corresponding estimates from the ABS or Panel, meaning that more NIL respondents were reporting in-scope property crimes.
- ABS and Panel respondents were more likely than NIL respondents to report incidents in the screener that occurred outside the reference period, suggesting that they were less likely to be paying attention when the reference period was mentioned in a question.

While these differences might be attributed to respondents paying less attention to the response task, they may also reflect the assistance interviewers offer for complex or difficult response tasks.

It is also possible that some of the above patterns reflect lower rather than higher data quality. The higher number of reported ABS and Panel incidents out of the reference period may reflect more precise dating than the NIL respondents offered. All of the interviews are temporally unbounded, and thus are subject to "telescoping" incidents into the reference period.

Differences in survey estimates between the ABS and Panel may also reflect differences in sample composition and experience with surveys. The largest difference in victimization rates for the

[23] Respondents who reported unwanted sexual contact on the screener and did not report a completed rape were not asked the appropriate follow-up questions to finalize the classification of the incident. See Appendix C for more details.

[24] Survey satisficing happens when a respondent takes cognitive short cuts to get thru a survey faster. For example, this might take the form of a respondent skimming over opinion questions and providing all neutral answers, or answering lead-in questions in such a way that they can avoid followup questions.

population 12 or older was for Simple Assault, where the Panel is much higher. However, excluding 12- to 17-year-olds from the calculation greatly reduces the difference, and it is no longer significant. The difference in rates for 12- to 17-year-olds may reflect different recruiting methods. The ABS drew youth respondents from sampled households and required active parental consent. The Panel sample was drawn from parents who had already agreed to allow their children to participate in studies by the panel provider. These parents were not included in the adult sample. As noted in Chapter 3, once accounting for the Panel recruitment rates, the final response rate for the youth sample was less than 1.8%. While the NIL and ABS response rates for youth were 13.2% and 9.8%, respectively.

5.5 Police Performance and Community Safety

Both the Field Test and 2022 Web Test included two new sets of questions asking for respondents' perceptions of police performance in their local area and of community safety. Each respondent received one or the other of these modules. The Police Performance module also includes questions on contacts with the police. A separate report, *National Crime Victimization Survey Redesign: Police Performance and Neighborhood Safety* (Cantor et al., 2023) describes results from the Field Test. This chapter will focus on comparisons across the NIL and 2022 Web Test samples for these modules.

5.5.1 Police Performance

The new module on police performance was developed to measure perceptions of the police and how well they do their job. Tested questions covered several procedural justice concepts, which included the idea that popular assessment of the criminal justice system is affected by the perceived fairness of the process and how the individual is treated (Tyler, 2017). The module started by asking about contacts with the police in the past year. These questions were intended to provide context and analytic options for the performance measures.

Contact with the Police

BJS collects extensive data on the prevalence and nature of contacts with the police in the Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS). The questions added in the Instrument Redesign were not meant to produce estimates of police contacts, but to allow analysts to examine perceptions of police performance, controlling for recent experience with the police. The police contact questions are based on the 2015 PPCS (Davis, Whyde, & Langton, 2018). The items included in the Field Test and 2022 Web Test are shown below, with the corresponding PPCS item numbers upon which it is based in parentheses:

PQ1a. During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity? (PPCS 2a)

PQ1b. During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report something else, such as a traffic accident or medical emergency? (PPCS 2b)

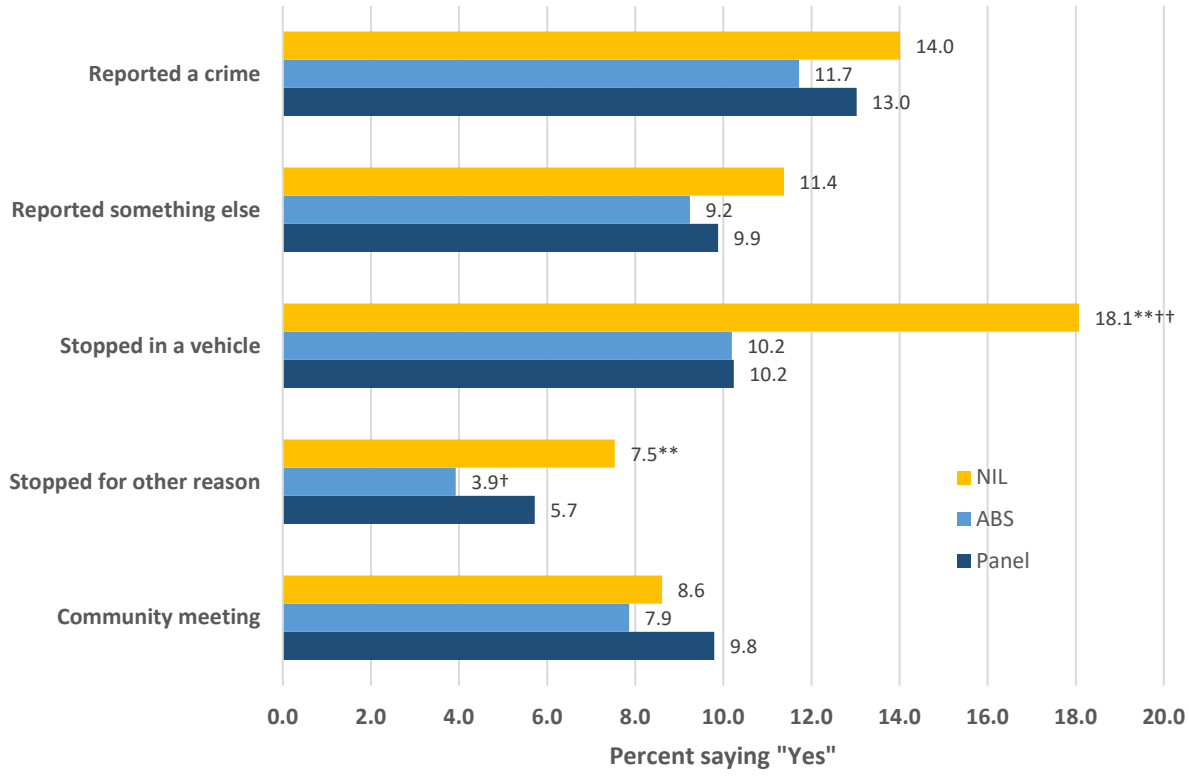
PQ2a. During the past 12 months, that is, since {DATE 12 MONTHS AGO} have you been stopped by the police when you were driving or when you were a passenger in a motor vehicle? (PPCS 2g & 2h)

PQ2b. During the past 12 months, that is, since {DATE 12 MONTHS AGO} have you been stopped or approached by the police for some other reason? (PPCS 2j)

PQ2c. During the past 12 months, that is, since {DATE 12 MONTHS AGO} have you been at a community meeting, neighborhood watch, or other anti-crime activity where the police took part? (PPCS 2c)

Table B5-8, Appendix B, presents frequencies for these questions across the three samples. The results are summarized in Figure 5-6. Overall, 41.1% of NIL respondents reported some contact with the police in the previous year, as compared 30.8% in the ABS and 33.8% in the Panel (Table B5-8). The differences between the NIL and the Web Test samples are both significantly different ($p < .05$); the difference between the ABS and Panel is not. Looking at Figure 5-6, NIL respondents reported the highest rate of contact for each of the first four questions, which cover police-initiated and citizen-initiated contact. The NIL is significantly different ($p < .05$) from both the ABS and Panel for "Stopped in a vehicle" and from the ABS for "Stopped for other reason" ($p < .05$). Panel respondents reported higher rates of contact than ABS respondents in all of the contact questions, but the only marginally significant difference ($p < .10$) is for "Stopped for other reason."

Figure 5-6. Percent of respondents reporting contact with police, by type of contact, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-8, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Perceptions of Police Performance

The Field Test and 2022 Web Test included the following six questions to assess the police, including four questions on dimensions related to procedural justice (respect, voice, distributive fairness, and trust) and two questions on police effectiveness:

PQ3a. How respectfully do you think the police in your area treat people? **(Respect)**

Very respectfully
Somewhat respectfully
Neither respectfully nor disrespectfully
Somewhat disrespectfully
Very disrespectfully

PQ3b. In your opinion, how much time and attention do the police in your area give to what people have to say? **(Voice)**

A great deal of time
A lot of time
A moderate amount of time
A little time
No time at all

PQ3c. In your opinion, how fairly do the police in your area treat people regardless of who they are? **(Distributive fairness)**

Very fairly
Somewhat fairly
Neither fairly nor unfairly
Somewhat unfairly
Very unfairly

PQ3d. How effective are the police at preventing crime in your area? **(Police effectiveness)**

Very effective
Somewhat effective
Neither effective nor ineffective
Somewhat ineffective
Very ineffective

PQ3e. How much do you trust the police in your area? **(Trust)**

Trust completely
Somewhat trust
Neither trust nor distrust
Somewhat distrust
Distrust completely

PQ3f. Taking everything into account, how would you rate the job the police in your area are doing? **(Overall effectiveness)**

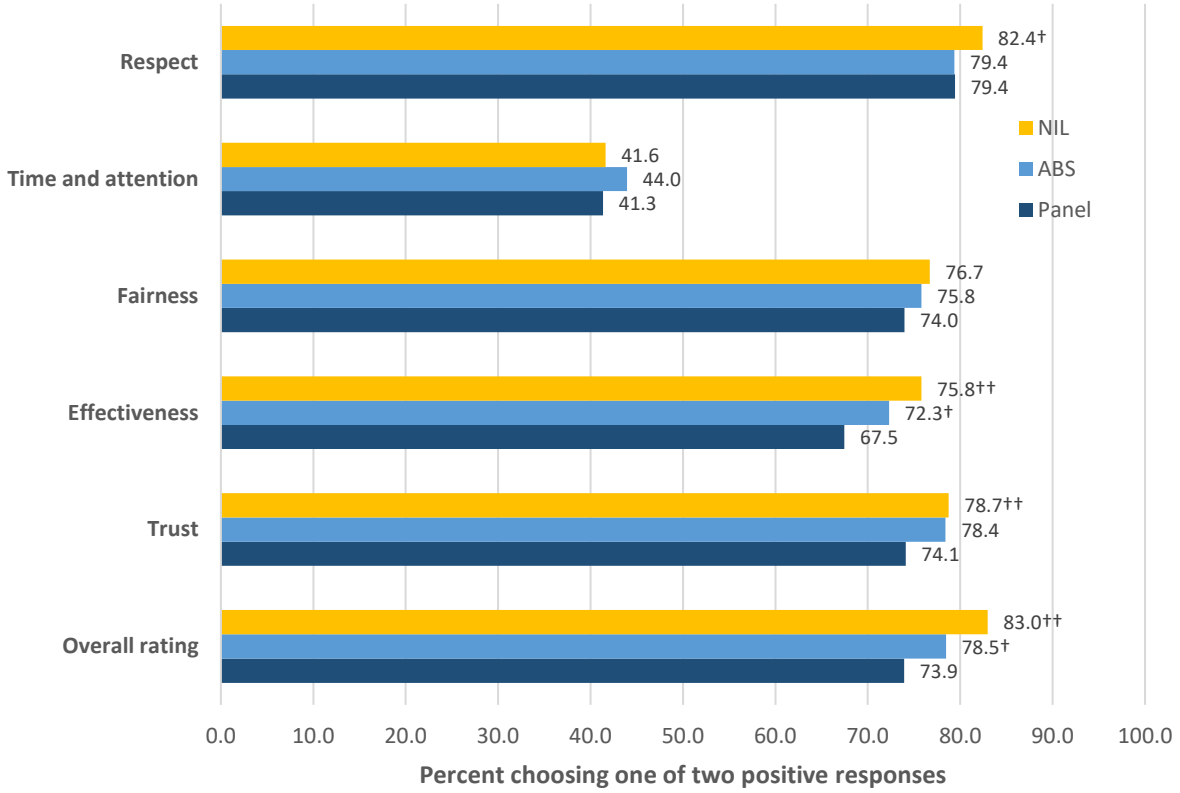
A very good job
A somewhat good job
Neither a good nor a bad job
A somewhat bad job
A very bad job

Response frequencies and significance tests for these six questions may be found in Table B5-9, Appendix B. The results are summarized in Figures 5-7 (positive responses), 5-8 (neutral responses), and 5-9 (negative responses). In Figure 5-7, a higher percentage of Condition 2 NIL respondents gave positive responses than respondents from either other sample except for Time and Attention. Three of the differences between the NIL and the Panel are statistically significant ($p < .05$), and one is marginally significant ($p < .10$). A higher percentage of ABS respondents than Panel respondents gave positive responses for every question, but only two differences (Effectiveness and the overall rating) are marginally significant ($p < .10$).

In Figure 5-8, Panel respondents have the highest proportion of neutral responses across all questions, while NIL respondents have the lowest proportion for all but one of the questions. The NIL percentages are significantly different ($p < .05$) from those of the Panel for all of the dimensions except Trust. Comparisons between the NIL and the ABS are similar, except that the difference for Time and Attention is only marginally significant ($p < .10$). There are two marginally significant ($p < .10$) differences between the ABS and Panel, for Trust and the overall rating.

In Figure 5-9, Panel respondents have the highest percentage of negative responses for all items, and NIL respondents have the lowest. All of the NIL-Panel differences are significant ($p < .05$). Two of the ABS-Panel differences (Time and Attention, Effectiveness) are significant ($p < .05$), and one (Fairness) is marginally significant ($p < .10$).

Figure 5-7. Percent of respondents reporting a positive opinion (top two response options) about police, by dimension, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-9, Appendix B, for more detail.

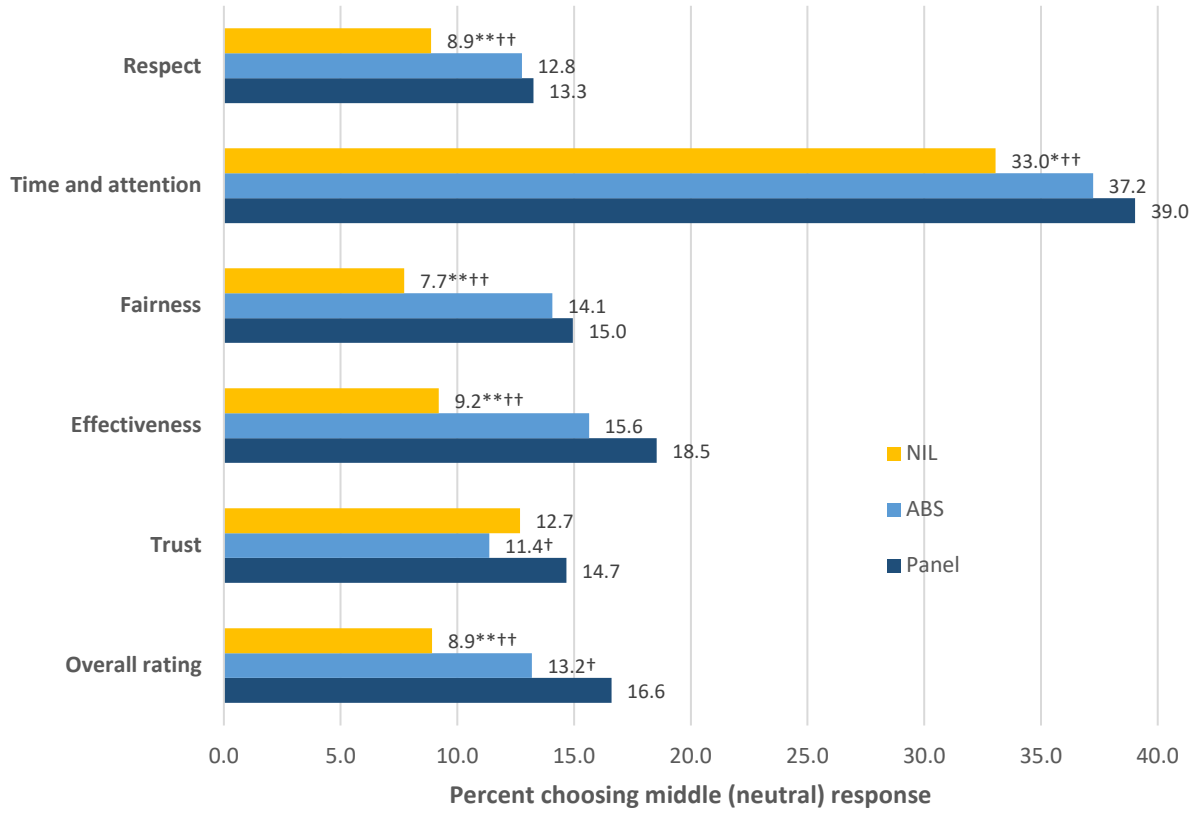
See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Positive responses in this figure include "Very respectfully" and "Somewhat respectfully" (PQ3a), "A great deal of time" and "A lot of time" (PQ3b), "Very fairly" and "Somewhat fairly" (PQ3c), "Very effective" and "Somewhat effective" (PQ3d), "Trust completely" and "Somewhat trust" (PQ3e), and "A very good job" and "A somewhat good job" (PQ3f).

Figure 5-8. Percent of respondents reporting a neutral opinion (middle response option) about police, by attribute, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-9, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

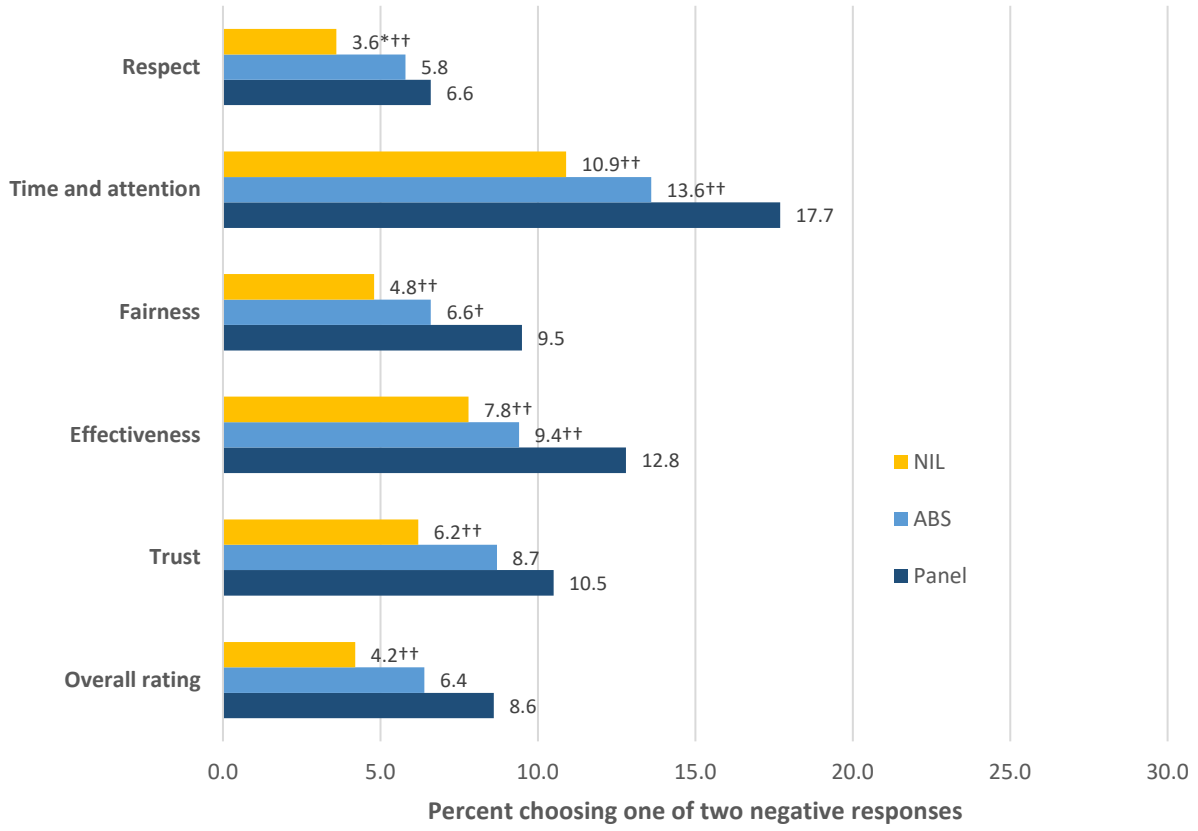
**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Neutral or middle opinions in this figure include "Neither respectfully nor disrespectfully" (PQ3a), "A moderate amount of time" (PQ3b), "Neither fairly nor unfairly" (PQ3c), "Neither effective nor ineffective" (PQ3d), "Neither trust nor distrust" (PQ3e), and "Neither a good job nor a bad job" (PQ3f).

Figure 5-9. Percent of respondents reporting a negative opinion (bottom two response options) about police, by attribute, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-9, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

†† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Negative responses in this figure include "Very disrespectfully" and "Somewhat disrespectfully" (PQ3a), "A little time" and "no time at all" (PQ3b), "Very unfairly" and "Somewhat unfairly" (PQ3c), "Very ineffective" and "Somewhat ineffective" (PQ3d), "Distrust completely" and "Somewhat distrust" (PQ3e), and "A very bad job" and "A somewhat bad job" (PQ3f).

Discussion

For police contacts, NIL estimates of contact with the police are significantly higher than those from the ABS or Panel, and ABS and Panel estimates are generally not significantly different. This pattern suggests that the observed differences are evidence of a mode effect. The effect might reflect non-differentiation or straightlining, which is a form of inattentiveness. "Straightlining" is providing the same answer to all of a series of items. The police contact questions were presented in two grids (one for police-initiated and one for respondent-initiated contact). Straightlining is more likely to occur for items that appear in this type of format. There is some evidence to support this possibility. Of NIL respondents saying "No" to both PQ1a and PQ1b, 24.8% went on to say "Yes" to PQ2a, PQ2b,

and/or PQ2c, as compared with 16.7% of ABS respondents and 17.5% of Panel respondents. (These data are not shown in a table or figure.)

Panel respondents have the highest proportion of neutral responses across all of the Police Performance questions, while NIL respondents have the lowest proportion for all but one of the items. To a lesser degree, this is also the case when comparing the NIL to the ABS. For many of these questions, the neutral response may be equivalent to "Don't know" or "Haven't thought about it." Selecting the middle category is considered a form of "satisficing," and has been found on other web surveys (Hope et al., 2014; Duffy et al., 2006). As shown in Figure 4-1, item nonresponse in the Police Performance section was 4.8% for the NIL, as compared with 2.4% for the ABS and 1.8% for the Panel. The difference in item-missing rates may explain some of the differences between the NIL and the Web Test samples in selecting the neutral response.

If there is a tendency for web respondents to use the middle option in lieu of "no opinion", one would expect the effect to be larger among respondents without contact with the police than among those with contact. Across all six opinion items, ABS respondents without police contact were an average of 2.4 percentage points more likely to choose the middle option than were those with contact; the average difference for Panel respondents was 2.6 points. On the other hand, NIL respondents without contact were 1.7 points *less* likely to choose the middle option than those with contact, suggesting that the NIL middle option selections are more likely to represent a real opinion than for either of the Web Test samples. (These data are unweighted, and not shown in a table or figure.)

ABS and Panel respondents were also more likely to report negative attitudes than NIL respondents. This difference may also reflect a mode effect, related to social desirability. Survey respondents may be less likely to report negative opinions about the police to an interviewer than they would be on a self-administered questionnaire.

5.5.2 Community Safety

In the Field Test and 2022 Web Test, the new Community Safety module included questions on fear of crime, neighborhood disorder, and collective efficacy. The fear of crime and neighborhood disorder items are indicators of perceived risk of victimization. Collective efficacy is defined as a combination of local "social control" and "cohesion" (Sampson, Raudenburg, & Earls, 1997). Social control is a resident's beliefs about how others will react to crime in the neighborhood. Cohesion is the willingness of residents to cooperate with each other.

Fear of Crime

Fear may be operationalized in many ways (e.g., worry, perceived risk, threat, and self-reported behavior such as avoidance). The Instrument Redesign chose two approaches to measuring fear: (1) a series of questions about "worry" (CA1a – CA1d, CA_1); and (2) a measure of how fear influences behavior (CA2). Field Test/Web Test questions measuring fear of crime were as follows:

CA1. How worried are you about . . .

a. Being mugged or robbed in your local area?

b. Being threatened or attacked in your local area?

c. Something stolen from inside your home?

d. Having something stolen from your porch, lawn, garage, or other part of your property?

Extremely worried
Very worried
Somewhat or moderately worried
Slightly worried
Not at all worried

CA_1. Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?

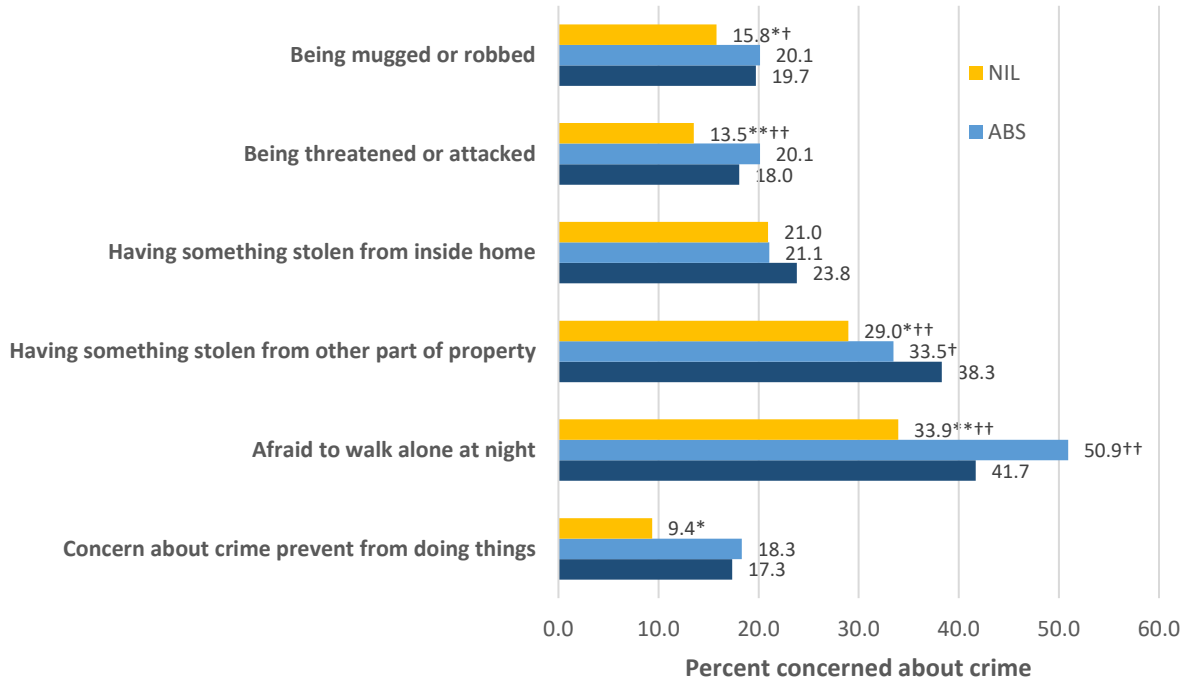
CA2. How often does concern about crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?

Every day
Several times a week
Several times a month
Once a month or less
Never

Response frequencies and significance tests for these six questions may be found in Table B5-10, Appendix B. The percentages of respondents expressing concern are summarized in Figure 5-10. NIL respondents reported less worry or concern than did either ABS or Panel respondents for all questions in this series. The differences between the NIL and ABS for "Being threatened or attacked" (NIL 13.5% vs. ABS 20.1%) and "Afraid to walk alone at night" (NIL 33.9% vs. ABS 50.9%) are statistically significant ($p < .05$). The differences between the NIL and Panel samples are also significant for these two questions (NIL 13.5% vs. Panel 18.0%; NIL 33.9% vs. ABS 41.7%), as is the difference for "Having something stolen from other part of property" (NIL 29.0% vs. Panel 38.3%).

There is no clear overall pattern of difference between the ABS and Panel samples across the fear of crime questions. The largest differences are for "Afraid to walk alone at night" (ABS 50.9% vs. Panel 41.7%; $p < .05$) and "Having something stolen from other part of property" (ABS 33.5% vs. Panel 38.3%; $p < .10$).

Figure 5-10. Percent of respondents reporting concern about crime, by subject of concern, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-10, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Responses included as "concern about crime" are: "Extremely worried," "Very worried," and "Somewhat worried" (CA1a-CA1d); "Yes" (CA_1); and "Every day," "Several times a month," and "Several times a week" (CA2).

Neighborhood Disorder

Four items measured Neighborhood Disorder in the Field Test and 2022 Web Test, as follows:

CA3. In your local area, how common a problem is . . .

a. Vandalism, graffiti, or other deliberate damage to property?

b. People being drunk or rowdy in public places?

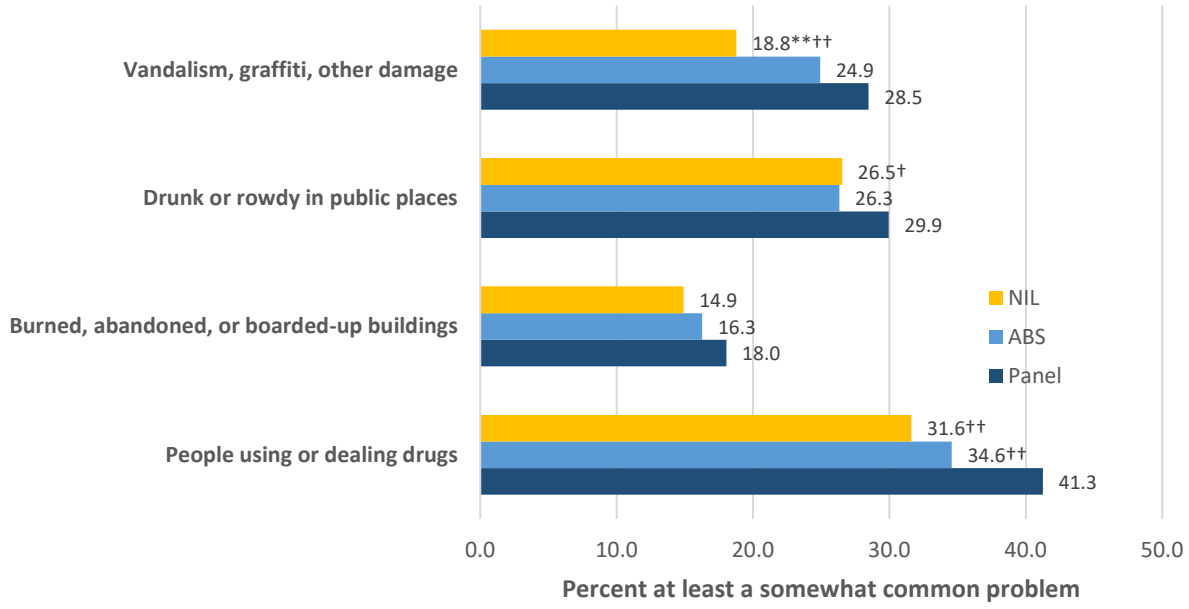
c. Burned, abandoned or boarded-up buildings?

d. People using or dealing drugs illegally?

Extremely common
Very common
Somewhat common
Not too common
Not common at all

Response frequencies and significance tests for these six questions may be found in Table B5-11, Appendix B. The results are summarized in Figure 5-11. Panel respondents reported more disorder of each type than either ABS or NIL respondents, and ABS respondents reported more disorder than NIL respondents except for "Drunk or rowdy in public places." NIL respondents selected "Extremely common," "Very common," or "Somewhat common" for the problem of "vandalism, graffiti, or other deliberate damage to property" significantly less often (18.8%) than either ABS (24.9%) or Panel (28.5%) respondents ($p < .05$). Both NIL (31.6%) and ABS (34.6%) respondents reported "People using or dealing drugs" as a problem significantly less often than Panel respondents (41.3%; $p < .05$ for both comparisons).

Figure 5-11. Percent of respondents reporting disorder is common in their local area, by type of disorder, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-11, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

†† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Responses included as "common" are "Extremely common," "Very common," and "Somewhat common."

Collective Efficacy

Field Test and 2022 Web Test questions measuring social control (CA4-CA6) and cohesion (CA7), the elements of collective efficacy, were as follows:

CA4. If children or teenagers in your local area were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it?

CA5. If children or teenagers were damaging others' property, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it?

CA6. If there was a crime in your local area, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would call the police?

Very likely
Somewhat likely
Neither likely nor unlikely
Somewhat unlikely
Very unlikely

CA7. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area:

a. People around here are willing to help their neighbors.

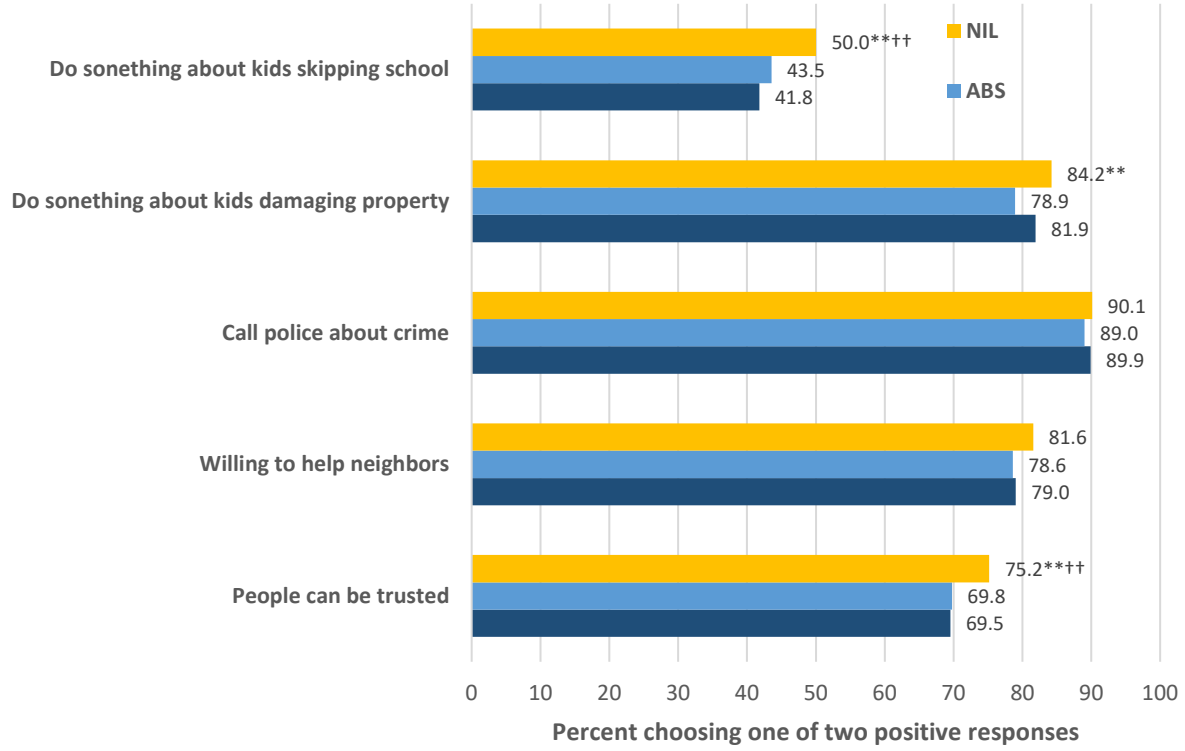
b. People in this local area can be trusted.

Strongly agree
Somewhat agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Somewhat disagree
Strongly disagree

Response frequencies and significance tests for these six questions may be found in Table B5-12, Appendix B. The results are summarized in Figures 5-12, 5-13, and 5-14.

Figure 5-12 shows the percentage of respondents choosing one of the two positive responses to each of the collective efficacy items. NIL respondents were more likely to offer a positive response than ABS or Panel respondents for each of the items. Comparisons with the ABS are significant for "Do something about kids skipping school" (NIL 50.0% vs. ABS 43.5%; $p < .05$), "Do something about kids damaging property" (NIL 84.2% vs. ABS 78.9%; $p < .05$), and "People can be trusted" (NIL 75.2% vs. ABS 69.8%; $p < .05$). Comparisons with the Panel are significant for "Do something about kids skipping school" (NIL 50.0% vs. Panel 41.8%; $p < .05$) and "People can be trusted" (NIL 75.2% vs. Panel 69.5%; $p < .05$). There is no clear pattern between ABS and Panel respondents, and there are no significant differences.

Figure 5-12. Percent of respondents reporting positive opinions of neighbors, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-12, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

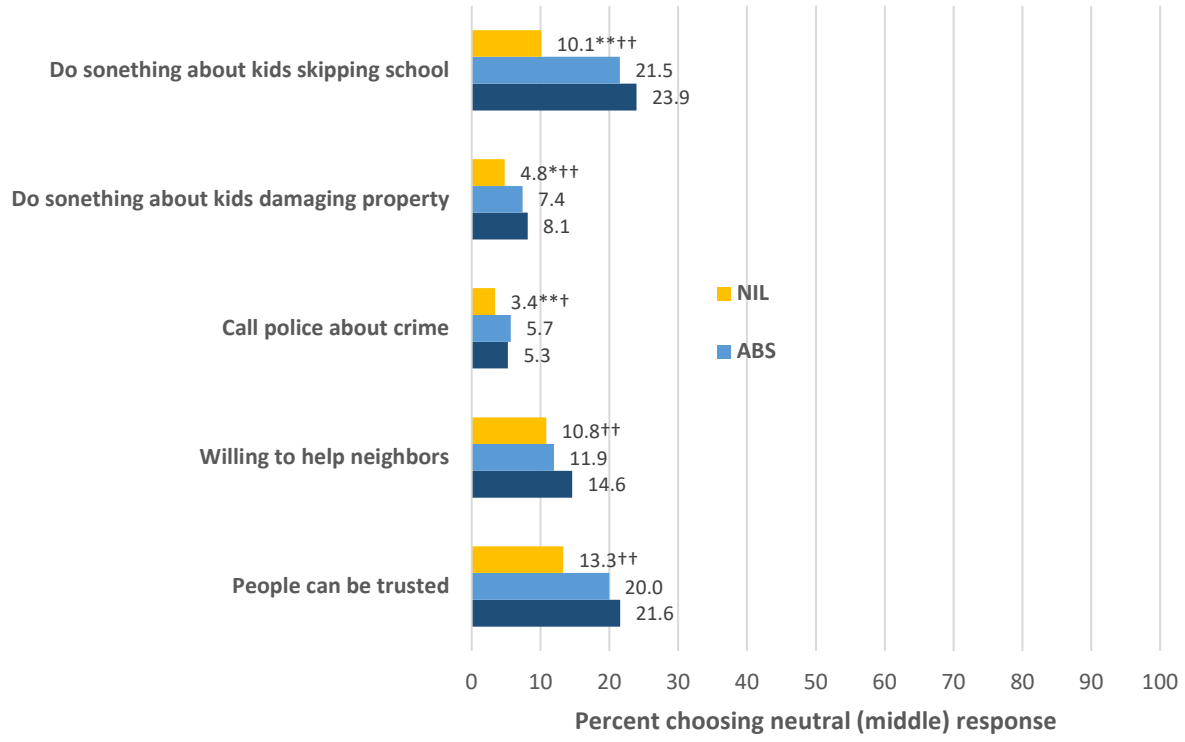
**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

Positive responses include "Very likely" and "Somewhat likely" (CA4-CA6) and "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree" (CA7).

Figure 5-13 shows the percentage of respondents choosing the neutral (middle) response to each of the collective efficacy items. NIL respondents were less likely to choose the neutral response than ABS or Panel respondents for each item. Comparisons with the ABS are significant for "Do something about kids skipping school" (NIL 10.1% vs. ABS 21.5%; $p < .05$) and "Call police about crime" (NIL 3.4% vs. ABS 5.7%; $p < .05$). Comparisons with the Panel are significant for "Do something about kids skipping school" (NIL 10.1% vs. Panel 23.9%; $p < .05$), "Do something about kids damaging property" (NIL 4.8% vs. Panel 8.1%; $p < .05$), "Willing to help neighbors" (NIL 10.8% vs. Panel 14.6%; $p < .05$), and "People can be trusted" (NIL 13.3% vs. Panel 21.6%; $p < .05$). Panel respondents were more likely than ABS respondents to choose the neutral response in four of the five items, but there are no significant differences.

Figure 5-13. Percent of respondents reporting neutral opinions of neighbors, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-12, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

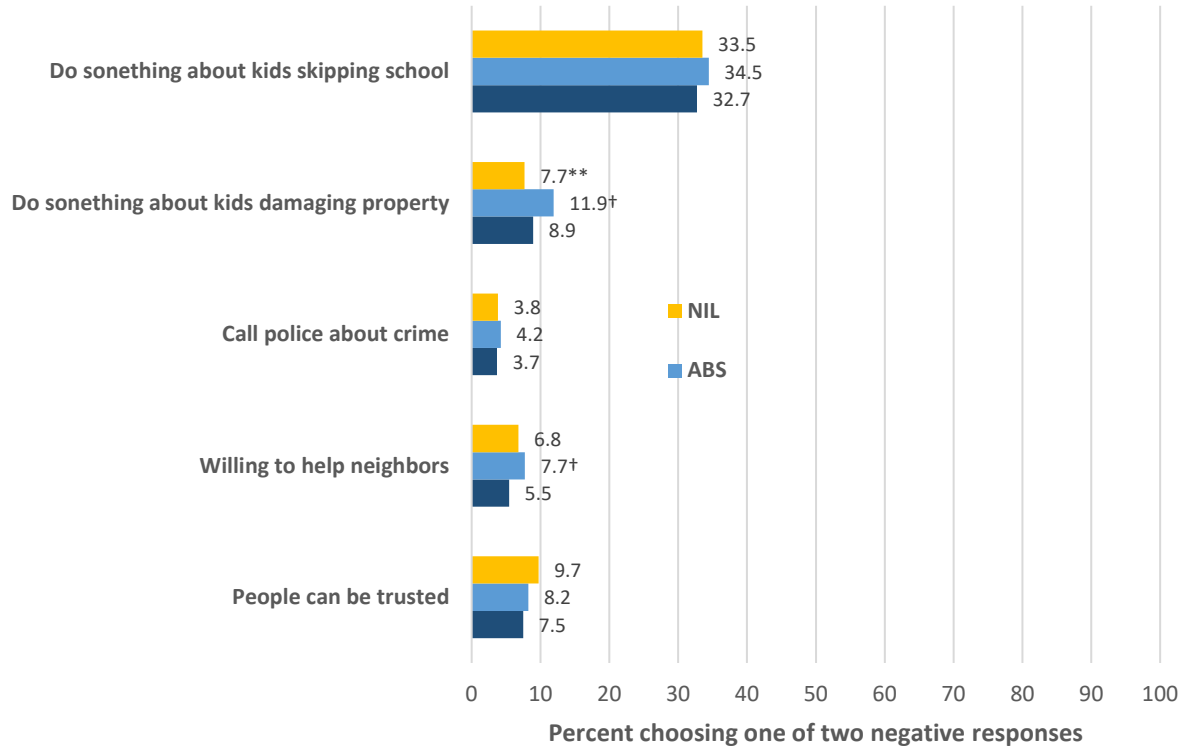
* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Figure 5-14 shows the percentage of respondents choosing one of the two negative responses to each of the collective efficacy items. There is no clear pattern across the items, with only one significant difference, between the NIL (7.7%) and the ABS (11.9%; $p < .05$).

Figure 5-14. Percent of respondents reporting negative opinions of neighbors, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B5-12, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

†† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Negative responses include "Very unlikely" and "Somewhat unlikely" (CA4-CA6) and "Strongly disagree" and "Somewhat disagree" (CA7).

Discussion

NIL respondents reported less worry or concern than did either ABS or Panel respondents for all questions in the "Fear of Crime" series, and several of the differences are significant. These differences are likely due to a mode effect: some respondents may feel that admitting to fear about one's personal safety "loses face" in front of an interviewer. The fact that the smallest differences are for property crime (theft from inside or outside home) supports this explanation.

Panel respondents reported more neighborhood disorder of each type than either ABS or NIL respondents, and ABS respondents reported more disorder than NIL respondents except for "Drunk or rowdy in public places." Several of these differences are significant. It is possible that the disorder questions have the same kind of mode effect between NIL and the Web Test samples as suggested for fear of crime.

NIL respondents were more likely to offer a positive response than were ABS or Panel respondents for each of the collective efficacy items, with some significant differences. As with the disorder items, there may be a mode effect, with the NIL respondents more likely to want to present a good impression of their neighborhoods than the Web Test respondents.

The pattern continues with the Neighborhood Cohesion questions, with NIL respondents more likely to select positive responses than the Web Test respondents. The pattern across samples for selecting the neutral response observed for the Police Performance questions also repeats with the cohesion questions, with NIL respondents less likely to select the middle (or neutral) alternative. As with the Police Performance items, a small part of the difference may be because the NIL respondents could say "I don't know" or "I have no opinion" and have the interviewer go to the next question. Item-missing rates for the Community Safety questions averaged 2.2% for the NIL, as compared with 1.1% for the ABS and 1.2% for the Panel.

5.6 Summary of Comparisons for Outcomes

This chapter compared three sets of outcomes of interest to the NCVS. One was the Topline victimization measures, including estimates of incidence and prevalence. The second was Police Performance items added as part of the Instrument Redesign. These items included both questions on whether the respondent had any contact with the police in the last 12 months and opinions about the police. The third set was questions about perceptions of community safety. All three analyses identified differences between the in-person and web survey modes, and suggested that at least some of these differences were due to mode effects.

For the measures of victimization, the NIL consistently found higher rates of incidence than either the ABS or Panel samples. Some of the differences are statistically significant, although not all. One of the primary reasons for the difference in violent crime estimates is that NIL respondents reported more multiple victimizations and more series crimes. In addition, web respondents were more likely to report incidents outside the reference period. The NIL estimate of property crime incidence is also higher than that from the Web Test samples, but the source of the difference is more households reporting at least one victimization, rather than victims reporting more incidents.

The explanation for the differences by mode appears related to how respondents complete the survey, rather than to motivated misreporting. The Victimization Screener poses a difficult task for respondents. The results in this chapter indicate that there are differences in how respondents complete this task in the two modes. Should BJS consider implementing a web survey, they should examine how to assist respondents in screener processes (e.g., recall, dating, defining series). It is also important to understand better why the two modes differ. Some of the differences observed may not necessarily reflect the interviewer enhancing quality.

For the police contact items, the in-person survey yielded higher (around 7 to 10 percentage points) contact rates than the web surveys. It is not entirely clear what may account for this difference. If it is related to mode, it may be non-differentiation, which is a type of inattention that has been found on web surveys, especially for items that appear in a grid format. For both the Police Performance and the Community Safety items, two different mode effects are suggested. One is a tendency for the web respondents to use the middle category as an option in place of "don't know." The second is an effect of social desirability. Web respondents were more likely to report negative responses than those interviewed in person.

As noted in the first chapter, some caution has to be exerted to fully ascribe the above effects to mode. The patterns seem to be consistent with a mode effect, as the ABS and Panel display similar differences with the NIL. Nonetheless, additional analyses controlling for demographic and other characteristics would provide further refinement. They would help clarify the results related to mode, but also the observed differences between the ABS and the Panel.

6. Respondent Burden and Signs of Engagement

Previous chapters examined measures that may be evidence of satisficing on a web survey. These measures included the extent to which respondents completed the entire survey (Chapter 4), the amount of item-missing data (Chapter 4), and selecting the middle response categories in a scale (Chapter 5). The discussion in this chapter focuses on several measures of respondent burden and engagement, including survey timing, self-reports of burden, and interest in the survey.

6.1 Response Burden

If a survey is perceived as burdensome in length, difficulty, threat, or interest, respondents are more likely to take shortcuts when answering the questions. Regardless of the mode, if a survey is perceived to be overly burdensome, respondents may be less likely to participate at all. If they do participate, they may be less engaged. These concerns are heightened for a web survey, where an interviewer is not present to make the request to participate and guide the respondent through the survey.

This section presents several different measures of response burden: (1) the amount of time taken to complete the survey; (2) perceived burden, including whether the survey was perceived as difficult; (3) whether the questions were particularly sensitive; and (4) whether the respondent would be willing to take the survey again.

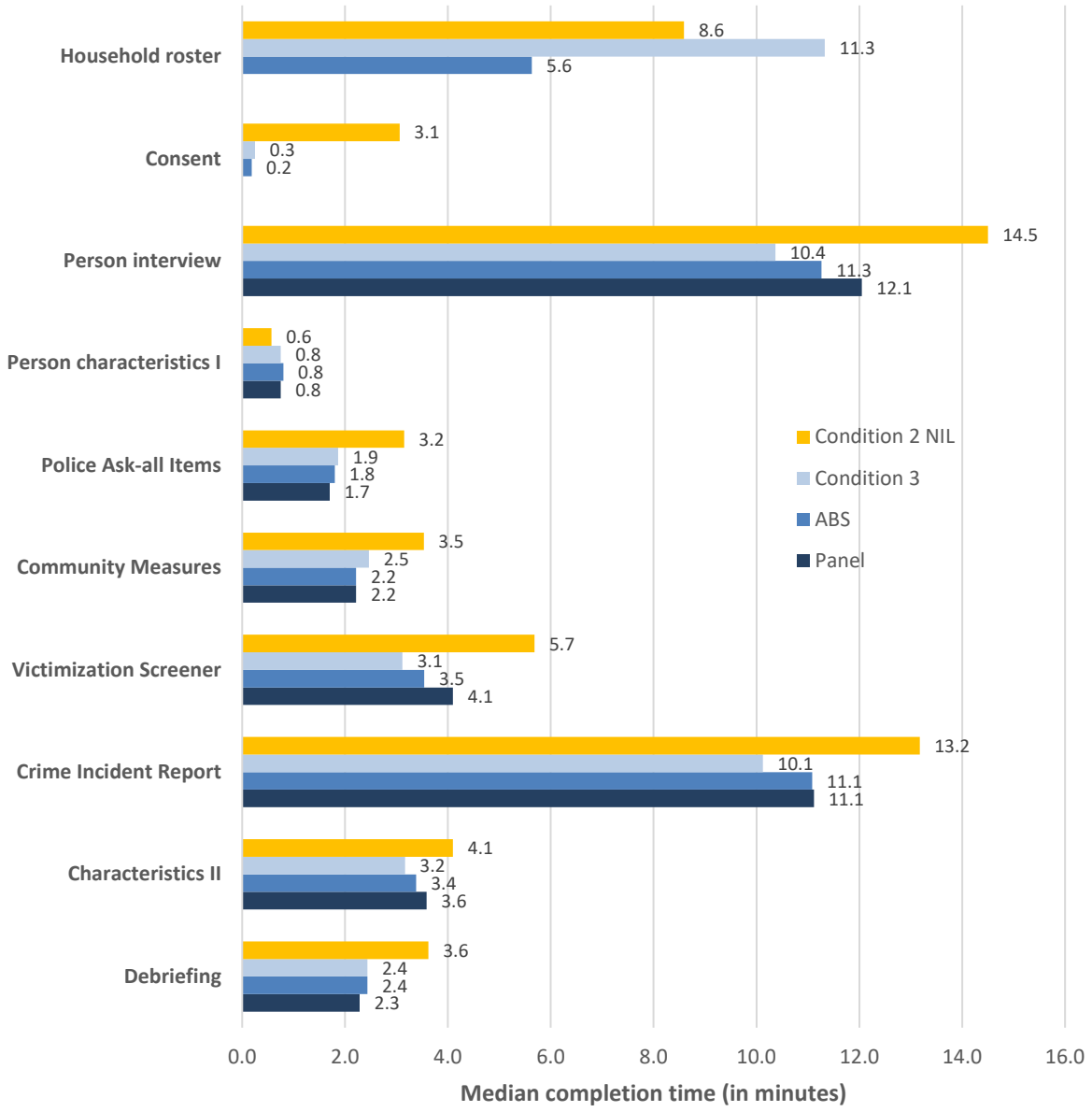
6.1.1 Time to Complete the Survey

Web survey respondents typically complete the interview much faster than those interviewed in person. Part of this difference is that most respondents can read faster than an interviewer speaks. Nonetheless, going through the survey very quickly may also be indicative of respondents not fully engaging in the response task.

The questionnaire program tracked the time taken to complete the survey and to complete each section. Some respondents stopped working on the survey for a period of time but stayed logged in. The program could not distinguish such breaks. Thus, the total time to complete was capped at 120 minutes for analysis. Interviews in the 1st and 99th percentiles of the timing distribution, after capping, are also excluded. Otherwise, the timing data includes all submitted surveys. Some of these were ultimately not defined as complete because they were missing key information.

The timings for the "Person Interview" (Tables B6-1a and B6-1b, Appendix B) include completing the following sections: Person Characteristics I, Ask-All questions, Victimization Screener, CIR, Person Characteristics II, and Household Characteristics II. These sections constitute the NCVS-R core questionnaire. Timings for the Person Interview do not include the Consent section, the Household Roster, or the debriefing items, although timings for these sections are shown in Tables B6-1a and B6-1b. The median administration times by section are also shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1. Median questionnaire administration time by section, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B6-1, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

Consistent with prior experience (described later in this section), the web surveys (Tables A6-1a Condition 3 and A6-1b) took less time than the in-person survey (Table B6-1a Condition 2 NIL). The median time to complete was 2 to 4 minutes longer for the in-Person Interview (NIL 14.5 minutes versus Condition 3 10.4 minutes; ABS 11.3 minutes; Panel 12.1 minutes). Part of this difference is due to respondents going through the survey very quickly. For example, the fastest respondents for

the NIL went through the survey much more slowly than the fastest for the web surveys. For example, NIL respondents who went through the survey faster than 95% of the other NIL respondents took 8.6 minutes. This is considerably slower than the comparable set of respondents for Condition 3 (4.2 minutes), the ABS (4.8 minutes) respondents, and the Panel (5.6 minutes).[25]

- The NIL took more time than the web surveys for almost all sections. For example, the NIL median time to complete the Police Ask-all questions was 3.2 minutes. The web samples each took less than 2 minutes.

- With a few exceptions, timings for the three web surveys were very similar. For example, for the Police Ask-all questions they were within 0.2 of a minute (Condition 3 1.9 minutes, ABS 1.8 minutes; and Panel 1.7 minutes).

- The median time for NIL respondents to complete the Victimization Screener (5.7 minutes) was 1.5 to 3 minutes more than each of the web surveys (Condition 3 3.1 minutes; ABS 3.5 minutes; Panel 4.1 minutes). The difference between the ABS and Panel medians is due to Panel respondents reporting more incidents than ABS respondents. (See Table 4-1.)

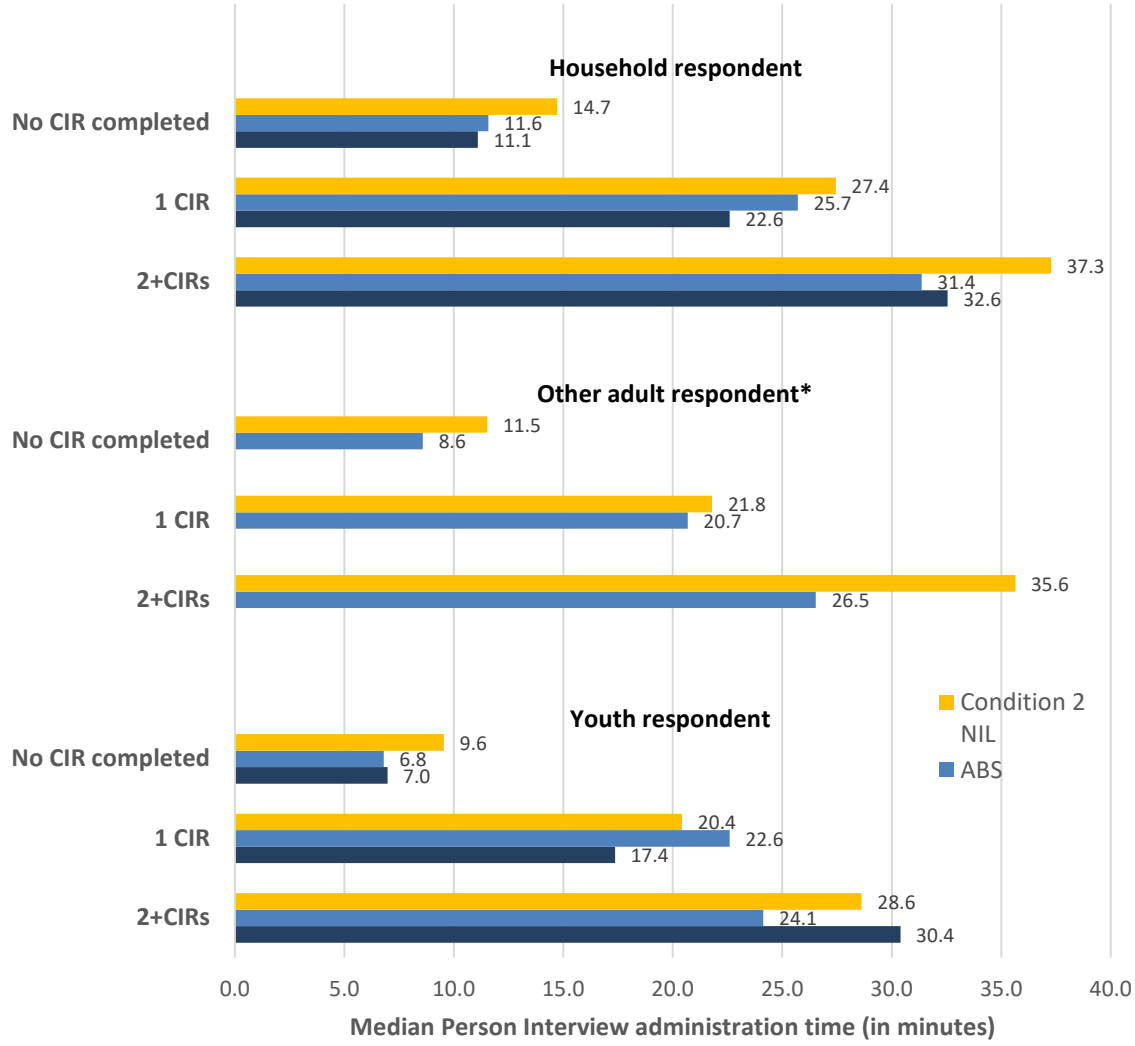
As might be expected, the mean times to complete the sections were uniformly higher than the medians. This difference reflects a relatively small number of unusually long interviews.

The time to complete the Person Interview is not just a function of mode, but also of two other NCVS features. One is whether the respondent reported one or more victimization incidents requiring CIRs. To some extent, distribution of the length of the survey is bimodal. If no victimizations are reported, the survey is relatively short. Length increases significantly if there are one or more CIRs. A second feature is whether the respondent is answering for the household, which involves additional victimization screening questions. These questions add time and increase the chances that a CIR will be required.

Table B6-2 shows the Person Interview timings by household respondent status and number of CIRs; the data are summarized in Figure 6-2. The figure excludes Condition 3 because of its small sample size and relatively small number of CIRs.

[25] For some web surveys, analysts take out respondents who answer the questionnaire very quickly. The analyses in Chapter 5 and this chapter kept any survey that provided enough information to determine if the person had experienced an NCVS crime. (See definition of a completed interview in Chapter 3.)

Figure 6-2. Median Person Interview administration time by type of respondent and number of CIRs, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B6-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

* All Panel adults were considered household respondents.

For household respondents, the NIL took approximately 3 minutes longer than the web surveys when no victimizations were reported. The pattern for other adults and youth is similar.[26] Other highlights from Figure 6-2 include:

- The median time for household respondents completing one CIR was 11 to 13 minutes longer than for interviews with no CIRs. The median completion time with one CIR was longest for the NIL (27.4), second longest for the ABS (25.7), and less time for the Panel (22.6).

- Completing two or more CIRs adds between 6 and 10 minutes for household respondents over interviews with one CIR. The smaller increase relative to one CIR over no CIRs indicates that respondents are moving faster through the second and later CIRs than through the first.

- The above patterns are similar for other adults and the youth. Youth generally complete the survey faster than adults if no CIR is required. However, if at least one CIR is required, youth's median completion times are close to those for adults. For example, ABS youth with one CIR had a median time of 22.6 minutes, compared with 20.7 minutes for other adults.

6.1.2 Other Indicators of Respondent Burden

Several additional measures were collected to measure respondent burden. These included whether the respondent thought the survey was difficult, whether the survey led them to think about things they did not want to think about, and whether they would be willing to participate again.

To collect the above measures, respondents were administered a series of debriefing questions at the end of the survey. To measure difficulty, they were asked:

D1. How easy or difficult were the questions on this survey to understand? Would you say:

Very difficult
Difficult
Neutral
Easy
Very Easy

Virtually all of the respondents did not perceive the questions to be either difficult or very difficult to understand (Table B6-3). For NIL, 1.8% reported it as being difficult or very difficult, .4% for Condition 3, .8% for ABS, and 1% for the Panel. This does not vary by whether the person was the household respondent, another adult respondent or a youth. They also do not vary by the number of CIRs that were completed.

[26] There are no data for the "other adults" for the Panel because only one person per household was invited to complete the survey.

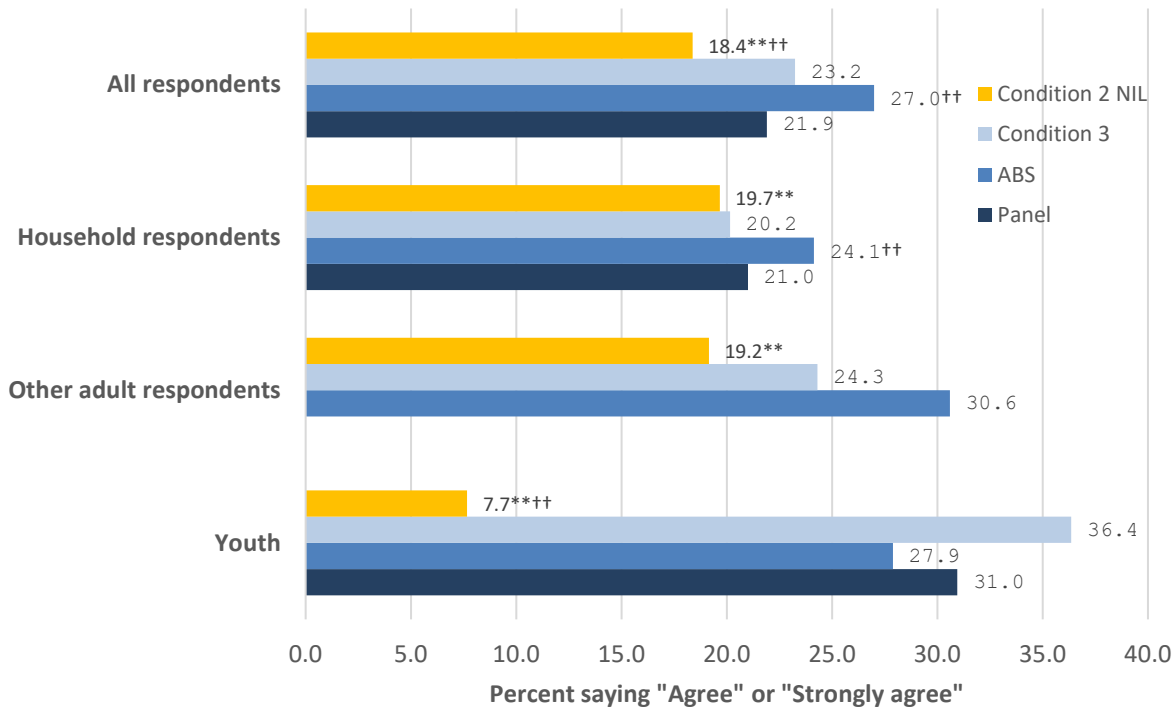
To measure whether the questions evoked emotional or distressing thoughts, respondents were asked:

D3. The research made you think about things you did not want to think about. Would you say you:

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly Agree

Respondents to the web survey were more likely to say either "Agree" or "Strongly agree" to this question (Table B6-3 and Figure 6-3). Among NIL respondents, 18.4% agreed or strongly agreed that topics were sensitive compared to 27.0% of ABS ($p < .05$) and 21.9% of Panel ($p <. 01$) respondents. The Condition 3 rate (23.2%) is between the two other web survey rates.

Figure 6-3. Percent of respondents saying that the interview made them think about things they did not want to think about, by type of respondent, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B6-3, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

NIL household respondents (19.7%) and other adults (19.2%) were significantly less likely to agree or strongly agree than were ABS respondents (24.1% and 30.6%, respectively; both $p < .05$). ABS household respondents were also somewhat more likely to agree or strongly agree than were Panel respondents (21.0%; $p < .05$).

NIL youth (7.7%) were much less likely to agree or strongly agree that the survey made them think about things they did not want to think about. The differences with the ABS (27.9%) and Panel (31.0%) are statistically significant ($p < .05$).

The distribution of these responses by the number of completed CIRs is shown in Table B6-4. For both the NIL and Panel, the percentage who agreed that the survey made them think about things they did not want to think about goes up significantly ($p < .05$) when more than one CIR is completed (Table B6-4). This pattern does not occur for the ABS—the percentages are very similar regardless of the number of CIRs.

A third measure of burden asked respondents if they would be willing to take the survey again:

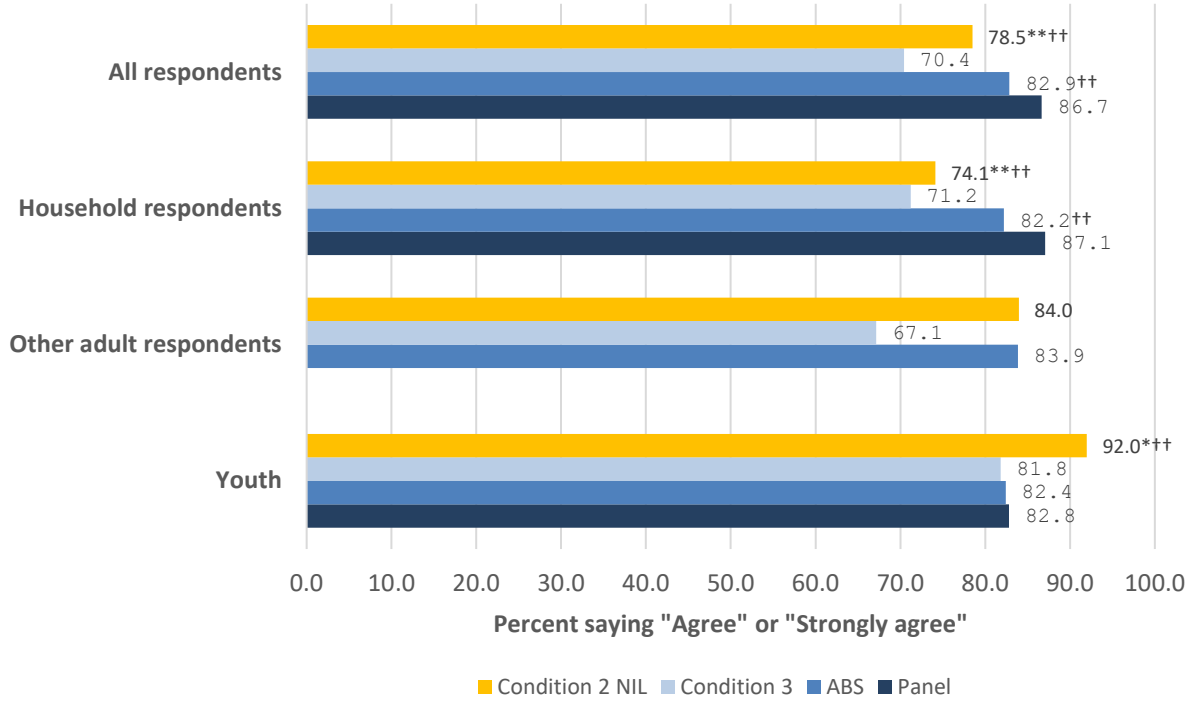
D4. If you were asked to do this survey again in the future, you would participate. Would you say you:

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly Agree

The percentage of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing is shown in Table B6-3, Appendix B, and Figure 6-4. Overall, NIL respondents were slightly less likely to agree (78.5%) with this statement than were ABS (82.9%; $p < .05$) or Panel (86.7%; $p < .05$) respondents. The ABS and Panel percentages were also significantly different ($p < .05$). Condition 3 respondents were the least likely overall (70.4%) to say they would participate again.

NIL household respondents were less likely to agree they would take the survey again (74.1%) than either ABS (82.2%; $p < .05$) or Panel (87.1%; $p < .05$) household respondents. On the other hand, NIL youth were more willing to take the survey again (92.0%) than either ABS (82.4%; $p < .10$) or Panel (82.8%; $p < .10$) respondents. As shown in Table B6-4, Appendix B, there was no difference in willingness to do the survey again among NIL respondents by how many CIRs were required. The ABS and Panel percentages dropped slightly with two or more CIRs, but the differences are not statistically significant.

Figure 6-4. Percent of respondents saying that they would participate again, by type of respondent, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B6-3, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

6.1.3 Discussion

With respect to the median administration time, the difference between the in-person and web surveys for the Person Interview was 2 to 4 minutes. The web surveys were 17% to 29% shorter on average than the NIL survey. The difference between the web and the in-person version is influenced by the number of CIRs that were filled out. As shown in Chapter 5, the victimization rates were higher for NIL, which would tend to push the timings up for this version. Regardless, even after controlling for the number of CIRs (Table B6-2), this difference in median times persists.

Other surveys that have compared interviewer-administration to web self- administration have also found the web completed considerably faster. The time differential observed for the Field Test and Web Test is similar to, if not less than, what has been observed for other, longer, web surveys. For example, the General Social Survey (GSS) recently ran pilot tests with a web instrument. The web version took 50 minutes compared to 70 minutes for the in-person version (Schapiro, Bautista, & Son, 2022), or 71.4% as long. Similarly, the American National Election Study (ANES) ran parallel in-person and web surveys in 2016. The average timing for the in-person survey was 80 minutes, while the web survey was 64 minutes (DeBell et al., 2018), or 80.0% as long as the in-person. Of

course, the GSS and ANES are both longer surveys than the NCVS, at 70 to 80 minutes in person. The NCVS is, on average, much shorter.

Comparing median times to the GSS and ANES can be deceiving because reporting an incident on the NCVS essentially doubles or triples the time needed to complete the survey. Interestingly, the 2-4-minute difference in the NCVS median time persists for those completing one CIR. Table 6-1 shows the ratios between samples of the median administration times in Table B6-2. For interviews with no CIRs, the ratio of ABS or Panel administration time to NIL administration time ranges between 71.2% (ABS youth) and 78.7% (ABS household respondents), which is similar to the GSS and ANES. For interviews with one CIR, the range is from 82.4% (Panel household respondents) to 110.6% (ABS youth), and for interviews with more than one CIR from 74.4% (ABS other adults) to 106.2% (Panel youth). Requiring a CIR reduces the gap between web and in-person administration time in percentage terms, especially for youth, who may become distracted more easily than adults.

Table 6-1. Ratios of Person Interview median length (in minutes) by type of respondent and number of CIRs, for interviews of 120 minutes or less, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Type of respondent	Median ratios		
	ABS/NIL	Panel/NIL	Panel/ABS
Household respondents			
No CIR	78.7%	75.4%	95.8%
1 CIR	93.7%	82.4%	87.9%
2+CIRs	84.2%	87.3%	103.8%
Other adult respondents			
No CIR	74.5%	N/A	N/A
1 CIR	94.9%	N/A	N/A
2+CIRs	74.4%	N/A	N/A
Youth			
No CIR	71.2%	72.9%	102.5%
1 CIR	110.6%	85.0%	76.8%
2+CIRs	84.3%	106.2%	126.0%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B6-2, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

N/A: All adult Panel respondents were household respondents.

One might expect Panel respondents to move through the survey more quickly than ABS respondents, having generally more experience with online surveys. Comparing ABS and Panel median administration times, the ratios are equally split between the Panel being shorter and being longer than the ABS.

The use of the median time does not take into account that the web version had a wider range of completion times. For these analyses, web survey timings were capped at 2 hours to account for persons who may have left and come back but stayed logged in. Even so, as shown in Table B6-2 the 95th percentile Person Interview time for household respondents with no CIRs was longer for the ABS (26.7 minutes) and Panel (28.4 minutes) than for the NIL (21.7 minutes). The patterns for other adult and youth respondents with no CIRs are similar. For interviews with one or more CIRs, there is less consistency in 95th percentile comparisons.

It is also the case that the web surveys had many more people going through the survey very quickly. The 5th percentile of the NIL distribution for household respondents with no CIRs (10.2 minutes) is more than 4 minutes longer for ABS (6.1 minutes) and Panel (5.9 minutes) household respondents. The difference is even more pronounced for youth with no CIRs: 5th percentile of 7.1 minutes (NIL) versus 3.3 minutes (ABS) and 3.9 minutes (Panel). Some of this difference reflects reading being faster than speaking for most respondents. But, it also raises questions about how carefully respondents who move through the survey so quickly are reading and responding to the survey questions. To be fair, observations and reports from NCVS interviewers also find some respondents who report no victimizations before even hearing the questions, especially at later panel waves. This, in part, motivated the use of a minimum time to administer the screening questions when monitoring NCVS interviewer performance. Nonetheless, when further assessing data quality on a web version of the NCVS, it will be important to evaluate further those who finish the survey very quickly.

With respect to the perceived difficulty of the questions, regardless of the mode, 99% of respondents did not think the questions were difficult. It is also reassuring that web administration did not affect the perceived difficulty of the questions. There were somewhat more web respondents who said the survey evoked troubling thoughts. The difference was largest for the comparison of NIL to ABS (18.4% vs. 27.0%; $p < .05$). It is not clear why the ABS would evoke more unwanted thoughts. Some of the differences may be due to mode effect. Respondents to in-person surveys may be less likely to admit that the survey was disturbing to them when compared to those answering on the web.

With respect to doing the survey again, a strong majority from all samples were willing to do the survey again, especially the web samples with more than 80% of respondents saying they would do so. This proportion holds regardless of how many CIRs were required. This finding suggests that a web application would be relatively well received. Much of the difference between modes stemmed from the NIL household respondents being less likely to say they were willing to do it again when compared to the non-household respondents (both adult and youth). Household respondents do have additional burden because they have to fill out the household enumeration. However, both the NIL and ABS household respondents had to complete the enumeration. It may be that the additional incentive provided to the ABS to complete the enumeration reduced the hesitancy to do the survey again. The Panel household respondents did not do a household enumeration.

Those most willing to do it again were the Panel respondents, which is not too surprising given that they had already agreed to be part of an ongoing series of surveys as panel members. It is somewhat encouraging that the ABS percentage was within 4 percentage points of the Panel (82.9 vs. 86.7; $p <. 00$).

There are two important caveats to the above results. One is that the ABS and Panel are restricted to those who have relatively easy access to the internet. If web surveys were completed with those with less access to the internet, the application may not be as readily accepted. For example, if a respondent is given access to the web while the interviewer visits their home. A second caveat is that both ABS and Panel respondents were provided cash incentives, while NIL respondents were not. The incentive may have affected respondent opinions about the survey burden and their willingness to do it again.

6.2 Measures of Respondent Engagement

Two measures of respondent engagement were collected. One measure scored whether respondents correctly responded to two hypothetical vignettes. A second examined the extent respondents answered two "trap" questions correctly.

6.2.1 Empirical Results

Two hypothetical vignettes were posed to respondents at the end of the interview. Separate pairs of vignettes were developed for those age 18 or older and those ages 12 to 17. For adults, the vignettes were:

VI1. Jean and her husband got into an argument last month. He slapped her hard across the face and chipped her tooth. Do you think Jean should report this incident on this survey?

VI2. Sally and Jim both got drunk on a date and had sex. Sally regretted that it happened but felt that because both she and Jim were drunk, they just got carried away. Do you think Sally should report this incident on this survey?

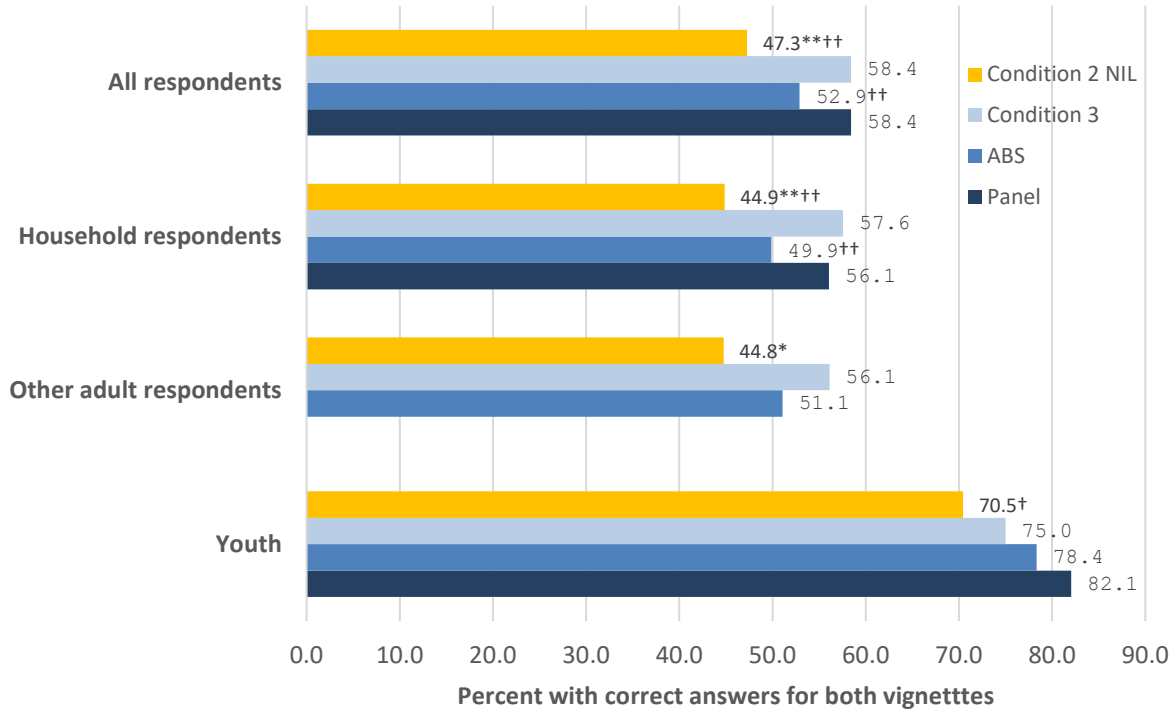
For Youth, the vignettes were:

VI1Y. Last month, Joe's scooter was taken from his front yard. He found it a week later in the park, and it was broken. Do you think Joe should report this story on this survey?

VI2Y. Hannah was walking down the hallway at school, and someone came up behind her and pinched her butt. She did not see who did it but was upset about it. Do you think Hannah should report this story on this survey?

For VI1 and both youth questions, the correct answer is to report it on the survey. For VI2, the correct answer is "No." All the vignettes describe ambiguous situations that require some reflection by the respondent. The assumption is that correct answers reflect more respondent attentiveness. The weighted response frequencies are shown in Table B6-3, Appendix B, and Figure 6-5.

Figure 6-5. Percent of respondents with correct answers to vignettes, by type of respondent, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel



Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

See Table B6-3, Appendix B, for more detail.

See Table 1-1 notes for descriptions of the survey conditions/samples.

**Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .05$)

* Significantly different from the ABS ($p < .10$)

††Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .05$)

† Significantly different from the Panel ($p < .10$)

Across all types of respondents, NIL respondents were least likely to answer both vignettes correctly. For NIL household respondents (44.9%), the differences with both the ABS (49.9%) and Panel (56.1%) are significant ($p < .05$), as is the difference between the ABS and Panel. These same significant differences are carried over into the percentages for all respondents. Other highlights from Figure 6-5 include:

- Condition 3 household respondents (57.6%) were the most likely to answer both vignettes correctly.
- The difference between NIL (44.8%) and ABS (51.1%) other adults is a bit larger than the difference for household respondents, but it is only marginally significant ($p < .10$) because of smaller sample sizes.
- Condition 3 other adults (56.1%) were also the most likely to answer both vignettes correctly.

- NIL youth (70.5%) were also least likely to answer both vignettes correctly. The difference with ABS youth (76.0%) is not significant, and the difference with Panel youth (82.1%) is marginally significant ($p < .10$).

- Condition 3 youth (75.0%) were more likely than NIL youth to answer both correctly, but less likely than youth in either of the other web samples.

The ABS and Panel surveys included two questions to test whether the respondent was paying attention (Table B6-5). One question in the debriefing asked if respondents regularly visited a set of websites, two of which were not actual sites. The question was:

PC37. Which of the following websites do you use at least once a month?

Facebook
Instagram
FizzyPress
YouTube
Twitter
LinkedIn
Doromojo
None of the above

The fictitious sites were FizzyPress and Doromojo. Two of the ABS and three of the Panel respondents selected one of these.

The other question was inserted at the end of the first CIR:

ATTN1. Paying attention and reading the instructions carefully is critical. If you are paying attention, please select "slightly worried."

Extremely worried
Very worried
Somewhat worried
Slightly worried
Not at all worried

The vast majority of the respondents selected the requested option. Among ABS respondents, 91.5% selected the requested option, as compared with 92.7% of Panel respondents.

6.2.2 Discussion

Respondents in the web surveys were more likely than were NIL respondents to answer the two vignette questions correctly. The ABS rate was 5 points higher (47.3% vs. 52.9%) and the Panel 11 points higher (47.3% vs. 58.4%) than the NIL rate. Usual interpretation of this kind of question as a measure of attention assumes that higher rates reflect a more thoughtful response. Two of the vignettes were of ambiguous situations that required some attention to details. The higher percentage of web respondents answering correctly is an encouraging sign for a possible future web-based NCVS.

An assumption underlying the vignette analysis is that giving the correct answer is an indication of paying more attention to the item. There may be other reasons for a correct (or incorrect) answer.

The vignettes are purposively ambiguous and respondents may get it wrong, even if they are paying close attention. There may be other reasons why the mode affected their answers (e.g., social desirability) and is not an indication of attention.

About 8% of respondents did not select the requested answer to the trap question (ATTN1). This is not a large number and is consistent with other web surveys. Recent research (Kennedy et al., 2021) did not find these types of questions particularly useful in weeding out inattentive respondents. However, this research was looking at data quality in volunteer web panels where anyone can respond. Further research on whether incorrect response to this question correlates with other measures of data quality is needed before drawing conclusions on the utility of this result for the NCVS.

6.3 Summary and Conclusions

Results discussed in this chapter both encourage and pose challenges for implementing a web-based NCVS. With respect to the measures of burden and engagement, the web did not stand out from the in-person mode. The median time to complete the survey was somewhat shorter on the web, but the difference was not large (2-4 minutes). Respondent reports of difficulty and whether they would do the survey again were more positive for the Web Test samples. Similarly, web respondents achieved higher scores on the vignettes than the in-person respondents.

In terms of challenges, there are indications that some respondents were not as engaged in the survey as desired. A significant number of respondents finished the survey very quickly (4 minutes or less), and about 8% did not answer the trap question correctly. Further analysis of these data should consider developing measures of engagement and correlating them with outcome measures to assess their utility as indicators of data quality. For example, one could combine the vignette and trap question scores and correlate the result with important sociodemographics, victimization reports, and attitudinal responses (police and community questions).

7. Summary and Conclusions

This report was intended to address three primary questions:

1. Are respondents willing to complete the NCVS on the web?
2. How do victimization rates and other outcomes estimated from an online, self-administered web survey compare to those from one administered in person by an interviewer?
3. What proportion of respondents exhibit signs of inattention or satisficing?

This chapter summarizes the results related to each of these questions. The last section discusses limitations of the research as well as possible additional research when assessing the use of the web for the NCVS.

7.1 Are Respondents Willing to Complete the NCVS on the Web?

Overall, the self-administered samples (Condition 3, ABS, Panel) performed on par or even better than the interviewer-administered sample (NIL) with respect to completing the survey once starting it. The amount of item-missing data was lower for the web surveys for some items (e.g., Police Performance and Community Ask-All; Income), while the NIL was lower for other items (e.g., Victimization Screener, number of times moved). There was more item-missing data for the Victimization Screener on the web surveys. However, the overall amount of missing screener responses was less than 2%. With respect to completing the CIR, the two modes were very similar. For both the NIL and ABS, respondents with more CIRs were more likely to not complete all that was required than were respondents with a single CIR.

The discussion in Chapter 4 suggested that a few of the patterns related to item-missing data were related to the mode of the survey. The higher levels of missing for the NIL on the Ask-All questions is consistent with an effect related to social desirability. These particular items ask the respondent to evaluate the police, their neighbors and community, in general. Respondents may have been less likely to skip these items on the web, even if they did not have a strong opinion or full information. As noted below, web respondents may have used the middle category, rather than skipping the item.

One of the most critical sections of the survey is the Victimization Screener. It can also be the most cognitively demanding because it requires recall of incidents that may not be top of mind, as well as dating them accurately and answering initial questions about the details. There was some indication that web respondents answered some of the follow-up questions on the Victimization Screener differently than in-person respondents. First, the two web samples (ABS and Panel) were more likely to report incidents as out of the reference period than the NIL. It is not clear whether this is a positive or negative pattern. On the one hand, it may reflect a lack of concentration by the web respondent when first asked the screening question. On the other hand, it may reflect web respondents dating the incident more accurately when asked for the specific month. Without further research, there is no way of knowing which if either of these hypotheses applies.

Accurately dating incidents is one of the hardest cognitive tasks for respondents (Tourangeau et al., 2000). It is particularly difficult when the interview is unbounded (NCVS time-in-sample 1) and incidents are more likely to be telescoped into the reference period. Interviewers can help respondents date incidents. Further research should examine how a web-based NCVS might provide assistance to respondents. Such assistance might include emphasizing the importance of dating the incident accurately, perhaps with follow-up questions. Or it might use a different sequence of questions to simplify the task. One possibility is first to ask if the incident occurred before, during, or after the first month of the reference period, then to ask for the specific month.

The second place in the screener where web respondents differed from Condition 2 NIL respondents was in the number of reported incidents defined as part of a series crime. Web respondents reported fewer series crimes with 10 or more incidents than did NIL respondents. There is no obvious explanation for this difference, and the number of multiple-incident screener reports is relatively small. While series crimes are rare, they have a large effect on victimization estimates. Exploratory research on interviewer and respondent perceptions of the series crime questions could shed some light on possible differences by mode.

7.2 How Do Victimization Rates and Other Outcomes Differ between Web and In-Person Modes?

NIL Field Test estimates of victimization are generally higher than or about the same as corresponding ABS or Panel estimates.[27] The comparisons differed by violent versus property crime, the type of rate (incidence vs. prevalence), and whether 12- to 17-year-olds are included. The 12- to 17-year-old population had very low response rates for all samples, but especially for the Panel. There are indications that, at least for the Panel, estimates of violent crime for this age group are biased upward. Therefore, the most useful violent crime comparisons are for persons 18 or older.

The overall NIL violent victimization rate is significantly ($p < .05$) higher than either the ABS or Panel rate, as is the rate for violent crime excluding Simple Assault. The differences between the NIL and web samples are considerably smaller for violent crime prevalence, although the NIL estimates are significantly higher than either web sample estimate for Robbery and violent crime excluding Simple Assault. NIL victimization and prevalence estimates of property crime are consistently higher than ABS or Panel rates except for MV Theft, although many of the differences are not statistically significant.

ABS and Panel estimates for both violent and property crime are very similar. The only exceptions are for Burglary, Trespassing, and Vandalism. The differences between these types of incidents are likely due to the minor programming error that leads to not asking follow-up probes of the Panel sample.

Chapter 1 discussed two response effects related to reporting criminal victimizations: satisficing, and motivated misreporting. The above patterns in victimization estimates are most consistent with satisficing. The overall pattern of NIL estimates being higher than those from the ABS or Panel is consistent with respondents exerting more effort to remember events when interviewed in person. In-person respondents were more likely to report multiple-incident events with more than

[27] Because Condition 3 data collection was truncated due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the achieved sample size was so small, this sample was not used in the analysis of outcomes.

10 violent victimizations than either ABS or Panel respondents. This difference may reflect deeper processing when recalling incidents, as well as help interviewers may have provided in recalling and dating events. As noted in the previous section, NIL respondents were less likely to report incidents outside of the reference period than were web respondents. This difference may also reflect greater attention or effort when initially responding during an in-person interview.

The seeming absence of motivated misreporting (i.e., intentionally not reporting an incident because of fear of disclosure to another person) for both violent and property crimes may not be too surprising since most crimes on the NCVS are not generally considered sensitive. The one possible exception is for estimates of Rape or Sexual Assault, which would be considered a sensitive topic. Comparisons of RSA estimates from the Field and Web Tests are not consistent with other studies of sensitive topics (e.g., drug use, abortion) where self-response reduced motivated misreporting relative to interviewer-administered surveys. However, they are consistent with several other studies conducted by BJS that found a similar lack of difference between self- and interviewer-administered surveys when reporting RSA (Cantor et al., 2021; Cantor & Williams, 2013).

Estimates from the Police Performance and Community Safety questions exhibit signs of both satisficing and social desirability bias. Satisficing is suggested by two different patterns. One is that significantly fewer web respondents reported some contact with the police. The difference between the NIL and ABS rates is more than 10 percentage points (41.1% vs. 30.8%). One explanation is satisficing in the form of non-differentiation, where web respondents select the same response for several consecutive questions. The second indication of satisficing is that more web respondents picked the middle or neutral response category in the Police Performance and Community Safety questions. Social desirability bias is suggested by the higher rates of negative evaluations web respondents gave both the local police and their communities.

7.3 What Proportion of Respondents Exhibit Signs of Inattention or Satisficing?

To further assess possible inattention or satisficing, data were collected on the real and perceived burden of the interview, and on several dimensions of respondent engagement. Measuring burden provides an indication of whether respondents may be tempted to take shortcuts, or even drop out of the survey. The higher the burden, the more satisficing expected. One objective measure of burden is the amount of time to complete the survey. Consistent with other research, the web surveys took about 70-80% as long as the in-person survey when there were no CIRs to complete. However, the difference between the median times without a CIR and with one or more CIRs was comparable between the NIL and the web surveys. Thus, the median times for completing Person Interviews with one or more CIRs were much closer between in-person and web than for Person Interviews without CIRs. The comparisons varied by how many CIRs were completed and whether the person was the household respondent, another adult, or a youth. A significant number of web respondents completed the Person Interview very quickly—the 5th percentile for ABS and Panel interviews without CIRs was around 6 minutes, as compared with an NIL 5th percentile of 10 minutes. This difference suggests that some web respondents did not fully read the questions or took other shortcuts and contributes to the difference in median administration time for interviews without CIRs.

With respect to perceived burden, virtually all respondents, in all modes, reported the survey was not difficult. Similarly, a strong majority said they would be willing to do the survey again, with

slightly more web respondents reporting this. The one area that web respondents reported more difficulties was the extent the incidents led to troubling thoughts. Almost 10% more ABS respondents reported this occurred when compared to the NIL. Some of this may be an effect of mode. Respondents to the in-person survey may be more reluctant to report being upset than they are on the web.

Several other direct measures of respondent engagement were also collected. One was whether respondents understood the vignettes, which serves as a measure of whether respondents are carefully reading the items. The web survey respondents had a slightly higher percentage who got them correct, suggesting greater attention. As noted earlier, there may be other reasons for correct or incorrect answers, however. The other two measures of engagement also did not reveal that a significant number of respondents were not engaged. Virtually everyone avoided picking inaccurate websites and a relatively small percentage of respondents did not select the correct response at the end of the CIR.

7.4 Overall Summary, Limitations, and Future Research

How web administration can be incorporated into the NCVS is still to be determined. The NCVS-R Web Test was initiated to provide BJS with preliminary information on the effects of incorporating self-administration into the NCVS design, specifically with a web-based questionnaire. The primary potential benefits of such a change would be (1) to reduce the cost of data collection, and (2) to increase the privacy of the interview.

With respect to item-missing data, the two modes seem to be reasonably equivalent. The results suggest that the amount of item-missing data would not be significantly affected, and that respondents would be willing to complete the survey once they start it. There is some evidence that Web Test respondents were not as engaged as in-person Field Test respondents. A number of individuals went through the survey very quickly, and there were signs of satisficing around several questions. Web respondents were also more likely than in-person respondents to report incidents outside of the reference period.

The results discussed in this report suggest that if web is introduced as a third NCVS mode, there are likely to be mode effects between the web and either in-person or telephone interviews. In the Field Test/Web Test, the web survey had lower victimization rates, lower rates of police contact, and lower opinions about police/community than the in-person survey. A significant proportion of NCVS interviews are also conducted by telephone from the interviewer's home. There is no significant mode effect associated with the in-person and telephone interviews on the NCVS (Berzofsky et al., n.d.). This lack of a mode effect is consistent with other research that has found very few differences between in-person and telephone interviews (de Leeuw, 2018). If the mode effects observed in the present study occur on the NCVS, it is reasonable to assume that they will carry over to telephone as well.

If mode effects are found when introducing web interviews to the NCVS, mixing the three modes may affect key outcomes, complicating analysis and interpretation. One way to deal with this problem would be to develop an adjustment similar to the bounding adjustment currently used for the unbounded first time-in-sample interview. This strategy has been used on at least one other survey that has found big differences between self- and interviewer-administered surveys (Elliot et al., 2009). A second possibility is to move the survey to a single-mode, self-administered survey. This would not eliminate the role of the Census field representative (FR), who would be responsible for making contact and prompting nonrespondents. It would significantly change the FR's role,

however. A third possibility is not to try to mitigate the mode effects. For purposes of measuring year-to-year change, as long as the mixture of modes stays relatively constant, mode effects should not affect the estimates of change going forward. Individual users can assess how mode effects might affect their analysis. This is, for example, how the NCVS treats unbounded interviews for in-movers. Exactly which of the above options is best will, in part, depend on how large the mode effect turns out to be.

These conclusions have to be tempered by several caveats. One relates to the internal validity of the analyses. Some of the observed differences that were attributed to mode may actually be related to nonresponse and the method used to recruit respondents. The NIL and ABS samples are from the same sample frame and are based on a probability sample design. However, the ABS required access to the internet to respond. The NIL had a slightly higher response rate (25.8% vs. 17.2%). Demographically, the samples were a bit different from each other, although the differences in the summary indices were not large. Nonetheless, even when using the final weights, which equalize across important demographics, there still may be nonresponse bias that is not accounted for. Analysis of nonresponse found, for example, that the victimization rates for non-Hispanic blacks were abnormally low for the ABS sample. Research should further investigate the observed differences in outcomes once controlling for sample composition. This kind of analysis would include, for example, controlling for correlates related to the internet, such as income and education, to see if the observed differences noted above disappear.

There are also limitations on the external validity or generalizability of the results to the NCVS. The web survey design implemented for this study differs from any likely approach for the production NCVS. The response rate will likely be higher when implemented by BJS and the Census Bureau. For example, with a full implementation, there will be participants who were not able to respond in this study because of low or no access to the internet. These individuals may react differently to the web survey. The NCVS-R Web Test provided significant participation incentives, which is fairly standard for a web survey and likely had a significant effect on respondent cooperation (e.g., Edwards et al., 2023). If incentives are not used or are smaller, the results may differ from what was observed in the Web Test.

The external validity of this study may also be limited because of differences between how the Census Bureau and Westat implement web surveys. Comparisons between the NCVS-R Field Test and the production NCVS found significant "house effects" that cannot be explained by differences in design. For example, even after controlling for the fact that the NCVS-R data are not bounded by a previous interview, the NCVS-R victimization rates are 2 to 4 times higher than the NCVS (Cantor et al., 2022). There is little research on whether such house effects also may affect a web survey.

The Panel results were useful because they provided a same-mode, different-sample comparison group. The extent to which Panel results resembled those from the ABS and not from the NIL provides further evidence that observed results were related to mode rather than nonresponse. However, further investigation into how the samples differed and accounting for these differences through statistical models would provide more information on the extent that either mode or sample composition was related to the observed differences in estimates.

This study has not examined how the web might have affected response patterns within the CIR. As discussed in Chapter 1, mode differences (web versus interviewer) may lead to response effects other than satisficing, social desirability, or motivated misreporting. The CIR contains a number of questions that are open-ended in an interview setting but closed-ended on the web (e.g., reporting to police, location). That is, web respondents would see all of the listed response options, while

interviewers typically do not read or show all of the options to the respondent. Examining how response to these kinds of questions differ between the visual web mode and the largely auditory interviewer-administered mode would offer insight into mode effects on estimates of characteristics of criminal victimization. The relatively small sample sizes for this study, with relatively few CIRs completed, make this difficult. But further analysis may provide some insights into how respondents react to these items on the web.

Finally, both Web Test samples offered cash incentives for completing the Person Interview, and the ABS sample offered an incentive for completing the Household Roster. Condition 3 included an incentive experiment, and although the field period was severely truncated, it was clear that the incentive had a large positive effect on the response rate (Edwards et al., 2023). The NCVS has never offered incentives. But, as the research for Condition 3 found, incentives are a key ingredient for motivating respondents to complete a web survey. Whether incentives would be offered would have a large effect on the response rate/cost tradeoff. It is widely believed that for surveys outside the Census Bureau, cash incentives "pay for themselves," that is, the cost per completed interview with incentives may be the same as or less than the cost per completed interview without the incentive (Berlin et al., 1992; RTI, 2002).

Overall, the results from this study support the effort to add a self-administered survey. It offers many advantages (e.g., increased privacy, flexibility, lower costs). However, further work is needed to adapt the NCVS for the web. This study suggests that modifying how the Victimization Screener is administered might be needed to help navigate respondents through the initial cognitive tasks of recall. In addition, further work is needed to assess the consequences of speeding through the survey, how this affects data quality, and whether it is possible to either measure or intervene.

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Appendix B

Tables and Standard Errors

Table B3-1. Demographic characteristics of achieved Field Test and 2022 Web Test samples compared with 2019 American Community Survey

Characteristic	C2 NIL	C3	ABS	Panel	2019 ACS
	Weighted percent*	Unwanted percent	Weighted percent*	Weighted percent	Weighted percent
Age					
12-17	4.2	8.6	4.3	9.5	7.6
18-29	14.3	13.8	13.7	11.6	19.4
30-49	30.4	34.3	30.1	27.7	30.7
50-64	26.2	23.8	28.0	25.7	22.8
65+	24.9	19.4	23.9	25.4	19.6
Race/Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13.1	16.8	10.4	12.4	17.0
Non-Hispanic White	69.9	67.1	71.8	69.8	61.9
Non-Hispanic Black	10.1	6.9	8.8	9.8	12.2
Other	6.9	9.1	9.1	8.0	8.8
Sex					
Male	49.2	48.2	47.1	48.7	48.9
Female	50.8	51.8	52.9	51.3	51.1
Marital Status					
Married	54.2	60.3	57.0	62.9	46.1
Widowed	6.6	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.5
Divorced	12.8	10.6	13.0	9.6	10.6
Separated	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
Never married	24.9	22.8	23.8	21.5	36.0
Income					
<$25,000	18.7	18.7	10.9	12.0	17.1
25k – 49,999	27.3	17.0	16.0	14.7	20.7
50k – 99,999	28.3	32.0	32.0	28.6	30.6
100,000 or more	25.6	32.3	41.1	44.7	31.6
Income (two categories)					
< $30,000	23.8	21.1	15.0	15.2	46.0
>= $30,000	76.2	78.9	85.0	84.8	54.0
Mobility					
Less than 1 year	10.9	9.0	9.9	6.1	10.9
1 - 4 years	31.3	30.9	24.7	22.6	29.9
>= 5 years	57.8	60.1	65.4	71.3	59.2
Employment					
Employed, past 7 days	59.4	57.4	60.2	55.4	63.6
Not employed	40.6	42.7	39.9	44.6	36.4

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Condition 2 NIL and ABS percentages are calculated with base weights (i.e., the inverse of the probabilities of selection).

Table B3-2. Unweighted number and weighted rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons 12 or older, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Characteristic	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel		Significance Test					
							NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-test	p-value	t-test	p-value	t-test	p-value
Age												
12-17	8	105.0	13	137.5	56	258.0	-0.57	0.57	-2.38	0.02	-1.85	0.07
18-29	34	172.1	32	156.7	35	157.0	0.19	0.85	0.17	0.86	0.00	1.00
30-49	35	71.4	45	69.4	72	134.5	0.08	0.93	-1.84	0.07	-1.95	0.05
50-64	29	113.0	18	36.7	23	31.1	2.20	0.03	2.42	0.02	0.45	0.65
65 or older	12	50.5	5	10.0	14	21.4	1.64	0.10	1.13	0.27	-1.16	0.25
Race/Ethnicity												
Hispanic	17	184.2	21	115.3	38	132.2	0.77	0.44	0.57	0.57	-0.32	0.75
Non-Hispanic White	79	80.8	66	61.9	107	74.0	1.08	0.28	0.39	0.70	-0.69	0.49
Non-Hispanic Black	15	114.9	8	70.0	21	174.3	0.66	0.51	-0.67	0.50	-1.26	0.21
Other	7	45.4	14	92.5	34	168.4	-1.24	0.22	-2.18	0.03	-1.22	0.23
Sex on Birth Certificate												
Male	65	116.2	50	66.9	84	88.9	2.22	0.03	1.15	0.25	-1.10	0.27
Female	53	83.0	63	81.7	116	118.2	0.05	0.96	-1.13	0.26	-1.22	0.22
Marital Status												
Married	34	61.3	29	24.7	97	92.6	1.50	0.14	-1.08	0.28	-3.86	0.00
Widowed	0	0.0	2	27.2	6	37.8	-1.34	0.18	-1.69	0.0997	-0.35	0.73
Divorced	25	158.3	22	127.5	28	101.1	0.41	0.69	1.06	0.29	0.42	0.67
Separated	2	65.2	9	344.6	3	265.6	-1.38	0.17	-1.01	0.32	0.28	0.78
Never married	57	150.6	44	111.3	66	129.8	0.96	0.34	0.43	0.67	-0.44	0.66
Income												
< $25,000	21	209.9	15	119.0	32	130.7	0.90	0.37	0.83	0.41	-0.18	0.86
$25,000–$49,999	24	107.8	21	101.5	42	169.4	0.13	0.90	-0.94	0.35	-1.04	0.30
$50,000–$99,999	7	61.7	24	54.3	49	80.6	0.22	0.83	-0.52	0.60	-0.98	0.33
$100,000 or more	10	57.9	29	63.8	77	86.8	-0.20	0.84	-1.03	0.31	-0.89	0.38

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B3-2. Unweighted number and weighted rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons 12 or older, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Characteristic	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel		Significance Test					
							NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-test	p-value	t-test	p-value	t-test	p-value
Income												
Less than $30,000	35	195.2	22	116.9	39	112.6	1.08	0.28	1.20	0.24	0.08	0.93
$30,000 or more	32	70.5	70	61.2	161	102.4	0.46	0.64	-1.44	0.15	-2.05	0.04
Mobility												
Less than 1 year	22	110.3	14	94.1	19	342.4	0.31	0.76	-1.56	0.13	-1.64	0.10
1-4 years	42	102.0	49	146.4	56	109.4	-0.93	0.35	-0.18	0.86	0.96	0.34
5 years or more	54	96.1	50	44.2	125	78.7	2.58	0.01	0.81	0.42	-2.22	0.03
Employment												
Employed in past 7 days	73	89.2	75	77.5	116	115.1	0.57	0.57	-1.05	0.29	-1.65	0.10
Not employed	39	112.6	31	70.2	48	70.7	1.03	0.31	0.99	0.33	-0.02	0.99
Disability												
Yes	23	228.2	9	153.2	20	108.1	0.58	0.57	1.04	0.30	0.49	0.63
No	14	97.3	11	77.9	21	111.8	0.36	0.72	-0.26	0.79	-0.76	0.45

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B4-1. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items administered to all respondents, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Community questions									
CA1a	Worry about being mugged or robbed	1,064	0.94%	334	0.60%	1,122	0.98%	1,309	0.76%
CA1b	Worry about threat or attack	1,064	1.03%	334	0.90%	1,122	1.69%	1,309	1.45%
CA1c	Worry about stolen from inside home	1,064	1.32%	334	0.90%	1,122	1.07%	1,309	1.30%
CA1d	Something stolen from porch, lawn, garage or other part of your property	1,064	1.41%	334	0.60%	1,122	0.89%	1,309	0.61%
CA2	Concern about crime prevent you from doing stuff	1,064	1.60%	334	0.60%	1,120	0.71%	1,306	1.00%
CA3a	How common is vandalism	1,064	2.07%	334	1.20%	1,118	0.81%	1,306	1.15%
CA3b	How common is people being drunk or rowdy in public places	1,064	1.88%	334	1.20%	1,118	1.25%	1,306	1.38%
CA3c	How common are burned, abandoned or boarded-up buildings	1,064	1.79%	334	1.20%	1,118	0.72%	1,306	1.30%
CA3d	People using or dealing drugs illegally	1,064	4.51%	334	1.20%	1,118	1.07%	1,306	1.30%
CA4	Would anyone do something if kids skip school and hang out	1,064	6.30%	334	1.20%	1,117	0.54%	1,306	1.61%
CA5	Would anyone do something if kids were damaging property	1,064	3.20%	334	1.50%	1,117	1.52%	1,305	1.30%
CA6	How likely neighbors would call the police	1,064	2.44%	334	0.90%	1,117	1.07%	1,303	1.38%
CA7a	People are willing to help neighbors	1,064	0.94%	334	1.80%	1,117	1.25%	1,301	0.92%
CA7b	People in local area can be trusted	1,064	1.50%	334	1.80%	1,117	1.79%	1,301	1.38%
CA_1	Any place where afraid to walk alone at night	1,064	1.88%	334	0.90%	1,122	0.80%	1,307	0.99%
Police questions									
PQ1a	Been contacted by police	1,082	0.74%	324	0.93%	1,081	1.85%	1,379	0.94%
PQ1b	Have you contacted police	1,082	0.74%	324	1.54%	1,081	2.31%	1,379	2.10%
PQ2a	Been stopped by police when driving	1,082	1.02%	324	1.23%	1,079	1.39%	1,377	0.94%
PQ2b	Been stopped for some other reason	1,082	1.02%	324	2.47%	1,079	2.87%	1,377	2.61%
PQ2c	Met police at a community meeting	1,082	1.02%	324	1.85%	1,079	1.67%	1,377	1.09%
PQ3a	Police treat respectively	1,082	6.10%	324	1.23%	1,078	1.76%	1,377	0.80%
PQ3b	Attention do police give to what people say	1,082	16.73%	324	3.09%	1,078	5.29%	1,376	1.96%
PQ3c	How fairly do police treat people	1,082	11.65%	324	2.16%	1,078	3.53%	1,376	1.82%
PQ3d	How effective are police at preventing crime	1,082	7.49%	324	3.09%	1,077	2.60%	1,375	1.38%
PQ3e	How much do you trust the police in your area	1,082	2.13%	324	1.23%	1,077	1.21%	1,374	0.95%
PQ3f	Rating job police are doing	1,082	3.70%	324	0.93%	1,077	1.58%	1,374	0.87%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-1. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items administered to all respondents, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Household income									
H26A	Income above or below 30k	1,446	7.68%	339	4.72%	1,190	6.55%	2,362	2.79%
H26B1	Follow-up to initial question	314	10.83%	68	7.35%	206	4.85%	380	3.68%
H26B2	Follow-up to initial question	1,021	12.14%	255	9.41%	906	8.17%	1,916	4.54%
H27	Receive benefits	1,446	2.84%	339	2.36%	1,189	2.69%	2,362	1.61%
H28	Worry income won't meet expenses	1,446	2.97%	339	1.77%	1,189	4.04%	2,361	1.36%
Person characteristics									
PC1_MO	Months lived at address	290	6.55%	81	9.88%	337	10.39%	315	6.67%
PC1_YR	Years lived at address	1,938	0.98%	645	1.24%	2,151	1.63%	2,644	0.79%
PC3	Homeless	250	3.20%	63	1.59%	231	3.03%	167	2.40%
PC4	Number of times moved	920	0.98%	265	0.38%	775	0.13%	780	0.13%
PC5	Have job or business in last 7 days	2,083	0.72%	617	0.81%	2,142	0.89%	2,531	0.67%
PC6	Job in last 12 months	853	1.29%	266	1.88%	865	2.89%	1,129	2.21%
PC6A	Same job for all of past 12 months	1,382	0.58%	428	1.40%	1,410	0.85%	1,588	1.01%
PC7	Been unemployed in last 12 months	297	4.04%	92	3.26%	333	3.30%	344	3.20%
PC9	Actively looking for work	838	0.72%	261	0.77%	830	1.81%	1,085	0.55%
PC10	Did job last 2 weeks?	152	0.66%	77	2.60%	130	1.54%	179	0.56%
PC12	Employer category	1,345	2.08%	415	3.13%	1,352	1.92%	1,497	1.20%
PC16	Employer industry	1,345	4.83%	415	13.25%	1,351	4.74%	1,494	3.01%
PC19	Difficulty hearing	2,146	0.93%	658	1.67%	2,157	1.76%	2,616	0.69%
PC20	Difficulty seeing	2,146	0.79%	658	2.74%	2,157	1.67%	2,615	1.07%
PC21	Difficulty concentrating	2,146	0.75%	658	2.13%	2,157	1.95%	2,614	1.22%
PC22	Walking or climbing stairs	2,146	0.75%	658	2.58%	2,157	2.50%	2,614	1.53%
PC23	Dress or bathing	2,146	0.93%	658	2.43%	2,157	2.27%	2,614	1.19%
PC24	Doing errands alone	2,083	0.96%	617	1.30%	2,092	1.91%	2,447	1.10%
PC24a	Consider yourself disabled	430	1.40%	111	0.90%	398	3.52%	477	1.05%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-1. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items administered to all respondents, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Person characteristics (continued)									
PC25	Hispanic	892	1.01%	361	1.66%	1,049	1.72%	250	0.80%
PC26	Race	892	9.64%	510	7.65%	1401	6.42%	421	3.56%
PC26a	Most identify with Hispanic or race	170	1.76%	79	0.00%	169	0.00%	47	0.00%
PC27	Marital status	2,083	1.01%	617	1.94%	2,071	2.03%	2,447	0.82%
PC28	Spouse living with you	1,155	0.26%	365	0.00%	1,164	0.69%	1,434	0.42%
PC29	Live with boyfriend, girlfriend or partner	520	1.54%	178	3.37%	636	4.09%	1,013	2.37%
PC30	Sexual orientation	231	0.87%	59	1.69%	159	5.03%	259	0.77%
PC31	Best represents sexual orientation	195	2.05%	75	4.00%	216	6.02%	270	1.85%
PC32	Sex on birth certificate	426	0.94%	134	0.75%	376	4.26%	529	1.13%
PC33	Gender ID	426	1.17%	134	0.75%	376	3.72%	529	0.76%
PC35	Citizen	2,146	0.98%	658	0.91%	2,133	1.64%	2,612	0.88%
PC36	VA status	2,058	0.92%	601	2.00%	2,035	2.11%	2,362	0.59%
PC37	Military era service	228	1.75%	75	0.00%	242	1.24%	305	3.28%
Victimization screener items – Does someone own a car? (household respondent)									
S_01	Own a car	1,446	0.76%	339	0.59%	1,241	0.73%	2,423	0.95%
S_01A	Number of vehicles	1,333	0.45%	315	0.63%	1,125	0.36%	2,235	0.31%
Victimization screener items – Motor vehicle theft (household respondent)									
S_01B1	Anyone steal car	1,332	0.45%	315	0.32%	1123	0.53%	2,226	0.58%
S_01B2	Anyone try to steal	1,332	0.83%	315	0.63%	1123	0.53%	2,226	0.94%
S_01C1	How many times - 1 or 2+	35	0.00%	*	*	35	2.86%	70	1.43%
Victimization screener items – Motor vehicle parts (household respondent)									
S_02A1	Steal vehicle part	1,332	1.05%	315	0.95%	1123	0.98%	2,225	1.26%
S_02A2	Steal gas from vehicle	1,332	0.98%	315	0.63%	1123	1.25%	2,225	2.02%
S_02A3	Steal vehicle parts	1,332	1.20%	315	0.32%	1123	0.89%	2,225	1.30%
S_02B1	How many times - 1 or 2+	53	0.00%	18	0.00%	63	1.59%	104	0.00%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-1. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items administered to all respondents, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Victimization screener items – Theft									
S_03A1	Steal cell phone, money wallet, purse or backpack	2,146	0.37%	658	1.52%	2191	1.23%	2,667	0.75%
S_03A2	Steal something that you wear, like clothing, jewelry, or shoes?	2,146	0.37%	658	1.82%	2191	1.78%	2,667	1.57%
S_03A3	Steal something in your home, like a TV, computer, tools, or guns?	2,146	0.47%	658	1.98%	2191	1.46%	2,667	1.05%
S_03A4	….from your porch, lawn, garage, or other part of your property, such as . . .?	2,146	0.42%	658	1.98%	2191	1.55%	2,667	1.20%
S_03A5	Steal something out of a vehicle, such as a package or groceries?	2,146	0.37%	658	1.67%	2191	1.23%	2,667	1.31%
S_03A7	Steal anything else that belongs to you, including things that were stolen from you at work or at school?	2,146	0.56%	658	1.82%	2191	1.19%	2,667	1.16%
S_03B	Attempt to steal something	2,146	0.37%	658	0.46%	2191	1.00%	2,666	1.01%
S_03C1	How many times - 1 or 2+	296	0.00%	113	0.88%	343	0.58%	428	1.64%
S_03C1_NUM	Number for 2+	85	0.00%	31	0.00%	92	2.17%	120	0.83%
Victimization screener items – Break-in									
S_04A1	….forcing a door or window, pushing past someone, jimmying a lock, . . .?	1,446	0.41%	339	0.59%	1237	1.29%	2,412	0.91%
S_04A2	Break in or try to break into your garage, shed, or storage room?	1,446	0.35%	339	0.59%	1237	1.62%	2,412	1.16%
S_04A3	Break in or try to break into a hotel or motel room or vacation home . . . ?	1,446	0.41%	339	1.47%	1237	1.62%	2,412	1.04%
S_04B1	How many times - 1 or 2+	48	0.00%	15	6.67%	65	4.62%	86	1.16%
Victimization screener items – Vandalism (household respondent)									
S_05A1	….has anyone vandalized your home, car, or something else . . . ?	1,446	0.69%	339	0.29%	1237	1.05%	2,409	0.87%
S_05A2	….deliberately injure or kill an animal, such as a pet or livestock . . . ?	1,446	0.83%	339	0.29%	1237	1.05%	2,408	1.16%
S_05B1	How many times - 1 or 2+	82	2.44%	16	0.00%	73	1.37%	126	3.97%
S_05B1_NUM	Number for 2+	23	0.00%	*	*	10	10.00%	25	0.00%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-1. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items administered to all respondents, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Victimization screener items – Attack									
S_06A1	With a weapon, such as a gun or knife	2,146	0.47%	658	1.52%	2189	1.32%	2,657	0.98%
S_06A2	With something else used as a weapon?	2,146	0.47%	658	1.98%	2189	1.83%	2,657	1.47%
S_06A3	By throwing something at you, such as a rock or bottle?	2,146	0.65%	658	1.67%	2189	1.46%	2,657	1.35%
S_06A4	By hitting, slapping, grabbing, kicking, punching, or choking you?	2,146	0.51%	658	1.22%	2189	1.83%	2,657	1.35%
S_06A5	….attack or try to attack you or use force against you in any other way?	2,146	0.70%	658	1.37%	2189	1.78%	2,657	1.02%
S_06A6	….did anyone THREATEN to attack you, but not actually do it?	2,146	0.61%	658	0.30%	2189	1.05%	2,655	0.94%
S_06A8	Attack by someone you know	2,146	0.47%	658	0.61%	2188	1.28%	2,655	0.83%
S_06B1	How many times - 1 or 2+	153	1.96%	50	0.00%	166	0.00%	237	0.42%
S_06B1_NUM	Number for 2+	53	0.00%	41	17.07%	193	1.04%	353	0.85%
Victimization screener items – Rape and sexual assault									
S_07A1	Did anyone touch, grab, or kiss your {sexual body parts against your will . . . ?	2,146	0.93%	658	1.22%	2186	1.19%	2,653	0.68%
S_07A2	….force you to have sexual contact by holding you down . . . ?	2,146	0.93%	658	1.37%	2186	1.37%	2,653	1.02%
S_07A3	….threaten to physically hurt you or someone close to you . . . ?	2,146	0.93%	658	1.37%	2186	1.28%	2,653	0.83%
S_07A4	….have sexual contact with you … while you were passed out . . . ?	2,146	1.12%	658	1.06%	2186	1.19%	2,653	1.13%
S_07B1	How many times - 1 or 2+	17	0.00%	11	0.00%	27	3.70%	39	0.00%
Victimization screener items – Anything else?									
S_08	….anything else that you might think of as a crime that happened to you, personally, in the past 12 months . . . ?	2,146	0.75%	658	0.61%	2185	1.10%	2,651	0.91%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-2. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in the CIR "What happened" sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Follow-up victimization probes									
CIR2A	Motor vehicle theft	673	6.39%	113	7.96%	644	3.73%	N/A	N/A
CIR2B	Motor vehicle parts theft	647	5.87%	113	8.85%	617	3.89%	N/A	N/A
CIR2C	Theft	395	8.61%	54	5.56%	395	3.54%	N/A	N/A
CIR2D	Attempted theft	651	7.68%	109	9.17%	601	4.66%	N/A	N/A
CIR2E	Break-in	655	7.18%	113	7.96%	627	5.42%	N/A	N/A
CIR2F	Vandalism	613	5.87%	113	7.96%	614	3.26%	N/A	N/A
CIR2G	Attack, threatened attack	590	7.63%	98	10.20%	547	3.84%	N/A	N/A
CIR2H	Unwanted sexual contact	709	7.90%	119	8.40%	675	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Series crimes									
SC1	Happen in the same place?	16	0.00%	*	*	14	0.00%	27	0.00%
SC2	Same offender?	16	6.25%	*	*	14	14.29%	27	7.41%
What happened: Unwanted sexual contact									
SA_0	Touching, groping, penetration?	20	0.00%	13	7.69%	26	0.00%	42	0.00%
SA_1A	Unwanted vaginal sex	17	0.00%	*	*	19	0.00%	33	3.03%
SA_1B	Unwanted oral or anal sex	17	0.00%	*	*	19	0.00%	33	0.00%
SA_1C	Unwanted penetration with finger or object	17	5.88%	*	*	19	0.00%	33	0.00%
SA_1D	Unwanted sexual contact	17	0.00%	*	*	19	0.00%	33	0.00%
SA_2A	Offender use physical force?	17	0.00%	*	*	*	*	10	0.00%
SA_2B	Offender threaten to hurt?	17	0.00%	*	*	*	*	10	0.00%
SA_2C	Blacked out, unconscious, asleep	17	0.00%	*	*	*	*	10	0.00%
SA_2D	Too drunk or high	17	0.00%	*	*	*	*	10	0.00%
SA_3A	Offender try to have vaginal sex?	10	0.00%	*	*	20	0.00%	34	2.94%
SA_3B	Offender try to have oral or anal sex?	*	*	*	*	20	0.00%	32	6.25%
SA_3C	Offender try to penetrate?	10	0.00%	*	*	20	0.00%	33	6.06%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-2. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in the CIR "What happened" sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
What happened: Attack/threatened attack									
A0	Actually attack, try, or threaten	80	8.75%	16	6.25%	57	15.79%	70	1.43%
A8	How threatened	62	0.00%	15	0.00%	41	0.00%	64	1.56%
A1	Offender have a weapon?	141	4.26%	56	3.57%	153	2.61%	244	0.82%
A2	What was the weapon?	31	0.00%	14	0.00%	24	0.00%	24	0.00%
A2a	What kind of gun?	14	0.00%	5	0.00%	4	0.00%	8	0.00%
A4	Try to hit, grab, knock down, attack in any way	84	1.19%	28	7.14%	83	4.82%	131	4.58%
A5	Threaten to hit, grab, knock down, attack in any way	67	1.49%	20	5.00%	71	5.63%	101	2.97%
A6	What did offender do?	22	4.55%	*	*	36	11.11%	38	5.26%
A7	How did offender try or threaten to attack?	62	1.61%	19	5.26%	47	0.00%	93	1.08%
A9A	Offender (also) . . . Hit, slap, knock down	44	2.27%	20	0.00%	45	11.11%	71	5.63%
A9B	Grab, hold, trip, jump, push	44	0.00%	20	5.00%	45	6.67%	71	5.63%
A9C	Hit with an object	44	2.27%	20	5.00%	45	11.11%	71	8.45%
A9D	Throw something at you	44	2.27%	20	0.00%	45	8.89%	71	5.63%
A9E	Choke you	44	2.27%	20	5.00%	45	8.89%	71	5.63%
A9F	Do something else	44	11.36%	20	5.00%	45	13.33%	71	15.49%
A10	Did offender steal or try to steal something	110	1.82%	50	4.00%	127	1.57%	231	1.30%
Consequences I: Injury									
CI1	Victim physically injured?	148	3.38%	57	3.51%	161	3.11%	245	2.45%
CI2	How injured	16	12.50%	*	*	30	3.33%	32	12.50%
CI3	Other physical consequences	15	13.33%	10	0.00%	30	0.00%	38	0.00%
CI3A	Pregnant at the time?	*	*	*	*	22	9.09%	17	0.00%
CI6	Any care from a medical or dental professional	16	0.00%	10	0.00%	30	3.33%	39	2.56%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-2. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in the CIR "What happened" sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
What happened: Motor vehicle theft									
MV1a	Actually take vehicle?	14	0.00%	10	10.00%	34	2.94%	10	0.00%
MV1b	Actually take vehicle parts or gas?	*	*	*	*	17	5.88%	21	9.52%
MV2a	Who did vehicle belong to?	48	12.50%	18	0.00%	67	0.00%	75	1.33%
MV2b	Who did parts or gas belong to?	82	10.98%	23	4.35%	93	4.30%	102	2.94%
MV3	Anyone tell the offender OK to use vehicle	97	12.37%	12	0.00%	41	0.00%	65	0.00%
What happened: Break-in									
BI1	What did offender break into?	123	5.69%	31	0.00%	132	8.33%	82	3.66%
BI2	Offender actually get inside?	73	4.11%	20	5.00%	89	0.00%	78	1.28%
BI3	Signs of force?	73	2.74%	20	10.00%	89	0.00%	78	0.00%
BI4	What were signs	35	0.00%	7	0.00%	45	0.00%	40	0.00%
What happened: Theft									
T2a	What was stolen?	334	7.19%	119	11.76%	330	10.61%	375	3.47%
T3b	How much cash taken	48	0.00%	15	0.00%	60	0.00%	56	0.00%
T4	Who stolen money/property belonged to	353	6.23%	127	7.87%	349	6.02%	392	1.02%
T5	Was cash/purse/wallet on person?	77	0.00%	22	4.55%	70	0.00%	87	1.15%
T6	Anything (else) taken directly from victim?	345	6.38%	119	6.72%	332	3.92%	375	2.67%
What happened: Vandalism									
V1	What damaged or destroyed	63	14.29%	12	8.33%	37	2.70%	95	2.11%
V2	What was the damage	63	12.70%	12	0.00%	37	2.70%	95	2.11%
V3	Offender anyone living with respondent	58	10.34%	11	18.18%	28	3.57%	111	2.70%
V4	Offender try to steal anything	58	8.62%	11	0.00%	28	3.57%	111	5.41%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Location									
LO_T	Time of incident	672	8.63%	210	4.76%	628	3.50%	931	1.61%
CIR1a	Incident happen at former residence?	100	8.00%	25	8.00%	75	1.33%	71	5.63%
LO_1	Where was vehicle?	174	9.77%	47	2.13%	166	3.01%	212	0.94%
LO_3	Where did incident happen?	498	7.03%	163	7.36%	455	3.74%	719	2.64%
LO1_1	Happen where you live now?	270	11.48%	96	10.42%	270	6.30%	369	2.44%
LO1_1a	Happen in U.S.?	126	22.22%	28	25.00%	84	16.67%	132	7.58%
LO1_1b	On Indian reservation?	94	2.13%	17	0.00%	70	4.29%	120	0.00%
LO2	Where did incident happen?	139	4.32%	58	13.79%	171	2.92%	277	1.81%
LO_2e	At what type of business?	35	2.86%	10	0.00%	36	0.00%	61	0.00%
LO8	How far from home?	238	1.68%	85	2.35%	255	2.35%	357	1.68%
Presence									
PR1	Respondent/other HH member see/have contact?	527	7.59%	153	6.54%	470	4.26%	680	1.91%
PR2	Who saw/heard/had contact?	34	5.88%	*	*	33	0.00%	63	0.00%
PR3	Did offender have a weapon?	31	0.00%	*	*	29	3.45%	50	2.00%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Victim-offender relationship									
VO1	One or more offenders?	672	7.89%	210	6.19%	624	3.37%	929	1.72%
VO1 a	One or more offenders?	53	83.02%	13	69.23%	21	85.71%	16	43.75%
VO1b	Know who offender(s) were?	334	0.30%	104	1.92%	312	1.28%	520	1.15%
VO2	Know anything about offender(s)?	520	9.42%	164	6.71%	499	5.41%	682	2.20%
VO3	How learned about offender(s)	156	1.28%	*	*	124	1.61%	175	0.57%
VO6	Know offender?	218	0.92%	70	0.00%	196	1.02%	331	1.21%
VO7	Able to recognize offender?	97	1.03%	29	0.00%	91	1.10%	122	2.46%
VO8	How well offender known	121	0.00%	41	0.00%	105	0.00%	209	1.91%
VO9	Know where offender might be found	65	1.54%	25	0.00%	71	1.41%	105	2.86%
VO10	How offender known	106	0.00%	36	0.00%	87	0.00%	173	0.58%
VO10a	How offender known	106	0.00%	36	0.00%	87	2.30%	172	0.00%
VO11	Connection to offender	112	1.79%	34	5.88%	109	0.92%	158	2.53%
VO12	Ever lived with offender	98	0.00%	33	0.00%	86	1.16%	170	0.59%
VO13	Live with offender at time of incident	35	0.00%	16	0.00%	34	0.00%	58	0.00%
VO14	How many offenders	56	1.79%	11	0.00%	42	0.00%	69	1.45%
VO15	Any offender known	56	1.79%	11	0.00%	42	2.38%	69	0.00%
VO16	Able to recognize any offender	35	2.86%	*	*	31	6.45%	42	0.00%
VO17	How well known	21	0.00%	*	*	11	0.00%	23	0.00%
VO18	Know where any offender might be found	22	4.55%	*	*	21	0.00%	25	0.00%
VO21	Ever lived with any offender	16	0.00%	*	*	*	*	18	0.00%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Offender characteristics									
OC1	Offender gender	237	4.22%	80	3.75%	204	3.43%	328	2.13%
OC2	Offender age	237	4.22%	80	2.50%	204	2.94%	328	4.57%
OC2a	Offender age range	33	6.06%	19	0.00%	20	0.00%	85	1.18%
OC3	Hispanic/Latino	237	13.08%	80	21.25%	204	14.22%	328	12.80%
OC4	Offender race	237	19.41%	80	21.25%	204	19.12%	328	33.23%
OC5	Street gang member	237	56.12%	80	45.00%	204	46.08%	328	43.90%
OC6	Drinking/on drugs	237	53.59%	80	58.75%	204	53.43%	328	43.90%
OC9	Offenders' gender	56	12.50%	11	0.00%	42	11.90%	64	10.94%
OC10	Offenders' gender	14	7.14%	5	0.00%	13	0.00%	25	8.00%
OC11	Youngest offender age	56	8.93%	11	9.09%	42	14.29%	64	10.94%
OC11a	Youngest offender age	23	8.70%	3	33.33%	11	0.00%	30	6.67%
OC12	Oldest offender age	56	12.50%	11	18.18%	42	21.43%	64	9.38%
OC12a	Oldest offender age	16	25.00%	1	100.00%	10	0.00%	14	0.00%
OC13	Hispanic/Latino	56	23.21%	11	27.27%	42	33.33%	64	18.75%
OC15	Offender race	56	14.29%	11	0.00%	42	26.19%	64	12.50%
OC17	Street gang member	56	66.07%	11	81.82%	42	78.57%	64	67.19%
OC18	Drinking/on drugs	56	64.29%	11	90.91%	42	76.19%	64	65.63%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Self-protection									
SP1	How reacted during incident	165	6.06%	57	8.47%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP2	What did victim do?	118	8.50%	38	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP3b	Helped or made worse?	165	4.85%	59	3.39%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP4	Anyone else present?	158	4.43%	58	3.45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP5	Anyone else try to do anything?	93	1.08%	25	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP6	Who took actions?	45	0.00%	15	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP7	What did they do?	45	0.00%	15	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP8	Helped or made worse?	44	2.27%	15	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP9	Anyone under age 12 there?	93	4.30%	25	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SP9a	Anyone harmed/threatened/have things taken	93	1.08%	25	0.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hate crimes									
HC2	Hate crime targeted at you?	632	4.75%	210	6.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC2a_1	Prejudice or bigotry a reason -- race?	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC2a_2	Religion	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC2a_3	Ethnicity	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC2a_4	Disability	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC2a_5	Sex	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC2a_6	Sexual orientation/gender identity	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC3	Targeted at people victim spends time with?	617	3.24%	207	6.76%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HC4	Evidence of hate crime	24	4.17%	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Police involvement									
PI1	Police find out?	672	7.74%	33	0.00%	619	3.55%	892	1.57%
PI2a	Why not contact police	450	0.67%	140	0.71%	443	1.13%	678	0.59%
PI2b	Other reason does not contact police	70	2.86%	16	6.25%	32	3.13%	78	1.28%
PI3	Most important reason	131	0.76%	*	*	209	1.44%	336	0.60%
PI4	Who informed police?	166	1.20%	*	*	156	0.64%	227	0.44%
PI5	How notify police	153	0.00%	*	*	150	0.00%	219	1.83%
PI9	When police notified	145	0.00%	*	*	129	1.55%	196	1.02%
PI10	What did police do?	140	2.86%	52	0.00%	133	0.00%	193	1.55%
PI11	How satisfied with phone report	22	0.00%	*	*	32	0.00%	42	0.00%
PI12	Should police have come?	52	0.00%	*	*	57	0.00%	79	1.27%
PI13	How satisfied with contact time	83	0.00%	*	*	76	1.32%	111	0.00%
PI14	Did police say how long it would take	83	2.41%	*	*	76	1.32%	111	0.90%
PI15	What did police do?	84	0.00%	37	5.41%	76	0.00%	111	0.90%
PI16	Police do any of these things?	84	14.29%	37	16.22%	76	6.58%	111	6.31%
PI17	Later contact with police	620	1.13%	33	6.06%	597	0.67%	878	0.80%
PI18	Who got in touch?	35	5.71%	*	*	42	4.76%	77	1.30%
PI19	How did police follow up?	35	0.00%	18	0.00%	42	2.38%	77	0.00%
PI20	Respectfully	164	1.83%	*	*	161	0.00%	230	0.43%
PI21	Satisfaction with time	164	1.83%	*	*	161	0.00%	230	1.30%
PI22	Did everything they could	164	1.83%	*	*	161	0.00%	230	1.74%
PI23	How effectively handled	164	3.66%	*	*	161	4.35%	230	1.30%
PI24	Consider it a crime at time?	672	8.33%	33	9.09%	619	4.36%	892	2.24%
PI25	Consider it a crime now?	672	8.93%	33	6.06%	619	5.33%	892	1.79%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Workplace violence									
WV1	Working or on duty	107	7.48%	*	*	108	4.63%	154	0.00%
WV2	On way to or from work	40	12.50%	*	*	51	5.88%	71	0.00%
WV3	Type of employer	46	0.00%	*	*	37	8.11%	43	4.65%
WV5	Name of employer	39	0.00%	*	*	25	0.00%	31	0.00%
WV6	Kind of business/industry	44	0.00%	*	*	31	0.00%	41	0.00%
WV7	Category of business/industry	46	6.52%	*	*	37	2.70%	43	4.65%
WV8	Kind of work	44	0.00%	*	*	31	0.00%	40	0.00%
WV9	Activities/duties	44	0.00%	*	*	31	0.00%	38	0.00%
Consequences II: Socio-emotional problems									
CS1	Problems at work or school	672	8.04%	33	0.00%	619	3.55%	892	1.79%
CS2	Problems with family or friends	672	8.04%	33	3.03%	619	3.72%	892	1.57%
CS3	How upsetting	672	7.59%	33	0.00%	619	4.04%	892	1.46%
CS4_a	Felt for a month or more . . . Angry	255	0.39%	12	8.33%	255	2.75%	445	1.35%
CS4_b	Shocked	255	0.39%	12	0.00%	255	5.88%	445	3.15%
CS4_c	Fearful	255	0.39%	12	8.33%	255	6.27%	445	2.02%
CS4_d	Depressed	255	0.39%	12	0.00%	255	7.84%	445	3.15%
CS4_e	Anxious or panicked	255	0.39%	12	0.00%	255	7.45%	445	2.47%
CS4_f	Less confident	255	0.00%	12	8.33%	255	8.24%	445	3.37%
CS4_g	Sad	255	0.00%	12	0.00%	255	5.10%	445	2.47%
CS4_h	Annoyed	255	0.78%	12	0.00%	255	3.92%	445	2.70%
CS5a	Difficulty sleeping	255	0.39%	12	0.00%	254	0.79%	445	0.45%
CS6	Talked to a counselor	255	0.39%	12	0.00%	254	1.57%	445	1.12%
CS7	Out-of-pocket expenses	29	0.00%	*	*	27	0.00%	45	0.00%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Economic consequences									
CE5	Value of stolen items	344	5.52%	17	5.88%	341	8.21%	392	1.79%
CE6	Get stolen items back?	347	5.48%	17	11.76%	353	8.22%	406	1.48%
CE7	Value of items got back	14	0.00%	*	*	*	*	18	0.00%
CE8	Anything damaged?	522	7.47%	32	0.00%	500	5.20%	767	2.09%
CE9	What was damaged?	21	0.00%	16	12.50%	41	0.00%	71	4.23%
CE13	Value of damage	171	9.94%	*	*	159	3.14%	196	3.57%
CE14	Need to stay somewhere else?	171	7.02%	*	*	159	1.89%	196	2.04%
CE15	Time off from work or school	507	7.89%	24	0.00%	437	3.66%	595	1.18%
CE16	Days off from work or school	18	0.00%	*	*	35	2.86%	39	2.56%
CE17	Lose any pay?	17	0.00%	*	*	34	0.00%	33	0.00%
CE18	How much pay lost	11	0.00%	*	*	24	0.00%	20	0.00%
CE19	Lose job?	18	0.00%	*	*	35	0.00%	39	0.00%
CE19a	Change job or school?	14	0.00%	*	*	27	0.00%	26	0.00%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B4-3. Number of respondents and percent missing an answer by item for selected items in other CIR sections, Condition 2 NIL, Condition 3, ABS, and Panel (continued)

Variable name	Question content	Condition 2 NIL		Condition 3		ABS		Panel	
		n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate	n	Missing rate
Victim services									
VS1A	Told family/friends/co-workers?	152	1.97%	12	0.00%	138	1.45%	195	1.03%
VS1B	Told anyone in these positions?	152	3.29%	49	8.16%	138	4.35%	195	3.59%
VS2A	Help from . . . Hotline etc.	152	2.63%	12	0.00%	138	1.45%	195	1.54%
VS2B	Counseling etc.	138	3.62%	42	2.38%	125	2.40%	184	1.63%
VS2C	Advocacy with medical care	36	0.00%	16	6.25%	38	2.63%	59	3.39%
VS2E	Free or low-cost legal services	152	4.61%	12	0.00%	138	3.62%	195	1.03%
VS2F	Help with the legal process	152	3.95%	12	0.00%	138	4.35%	195	3.59%
VS2G	Help with restraining order etc.	152	3.95%	12	0.00%	138	3.62%	195	4.10%
VS2H	Help applying for victim compensation	143	4.20%	40	5.00%	124	4.84%	146	5.48%
VS2I	Financial assistance	143	4.20%	40	2.50%	124	5.65%	146	5.48%
VS2J	Housing etc.	143	4.20%	40	2.50%	124	5.65%	146	4.11%
VS2K	Any other help	143	4.20%	40	10.00%	124	13.71%	146	10.61%
VS4	Any other help unable to get	152	3.29%	12	0.00%	138	2.17%	195	0.51%
VS7	Did victim want services	131	0.76%	11	0.00%	124	0.81%	181	2.76%

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

* Fewer than 10 observations.

Table B5-1. Number and rate of violent crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 12 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Panel		Significance tests					
									NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Weighted Number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Violent crime	118	29,169,043	108.3	113	19,817,537	73.6	200	104.1	1.82	0.07	0.20	0.84	-1.68	0.09
Rape/Sexual Assault	16	5,521,721	20.5	18	4,158,240	15.4	31	13.2	0.45	0.66	0.70	0.49	0.30	0.76
Robbery	30	7,283,384	27.0	17	3,559,307	13.2	22	7.6	1.25	0.21	1.98	0.05	0.96	0.34
Assault	72	16,363,939	60.8	78	12,099,989	44.9	147	83.3	1.54	0.13	-1.47	0.14	-2.63	0.01
Aggravated Assault	18	3,545,784	13.2	15	2,274,478	8.4	21	14.2	1.03	0.31	-0.12	0.91	-0.70	0.49
Simple Assault	54	12,818,154	47.6	63	9,825,512	36.5	126	69.1	1.12	0.27	-1.62	0.11	-2.73	0.01
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	64	16,350,889	60.7	50	9,992,025	37.1	74	35.1	1.41	0.16	1.50	0.14	0.16	0.87
Personal Theft	11	1,759,316	6.5	7	915,263	3.4	14	18.6	1.02	0.31	-1.32	0.19	-1.73	0.09

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-2. Number and rate of violent crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 18 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Panel		Significance tests					
									NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Violent crime	110	24,049,305	106.3	98	13,793,306	57.4	128	59.9	2.80	0.01	2.75	0.01	-0.22	0.82
Rape/Sexual Assault	16	5,521,721	22.6	17	2,780,325	11.6	22	11.5	1.03	0.31	1.06	0.30	0.02	0.99
Robbery	28	5,891,921	26.2	13	1,842,068	7.7	9	4.4	1.85	0.07	2.24	0.03	1.02	0.31
Assault	66	12,635,663	57.4	68	9,170,913	38.1	97	44.0	1.92	0.06	1.40	0.16	-0.74	0.46
Aggravated Assault	18	3,152,381	14.5	15	2,274,478	9.5	13	5.9	1.05	0.30	2.00	0.05	1.02	0.31
Simple Assault	48	9,483,282	42.9	53	6,896,436	28.7	84	38.1	1.51	0.13	0.50	0.61	-1.40	0.16
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	62	14,566,023	63.4	45	6,896,871	28.7	44	21.9	2.19	0.03	2.72	0.01	0.82	0.41
Personal Theft	10	1,532,009	6.3	6	738,106	3.1	7	5.3	1.03	0.30	0.28	0.78	-0.89	0.38

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-3. Number and rate of property crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (reported by age 12 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Panel		Significance tests					
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Total property victimizations excluding Vandalism	396	38,182,344	316.1	433	31,823,161	263.4	604	256.1	1.41	0.16	1.74	0.08	0.25	0.80
Burglary/Trespassing	51	6,866,159	56.8	52	4,081,877	33.8	61	24.4	1.28	0.20	1.91	0.06	1.15	0.25
Burglary	41	5,929,799	49.1	42	3,414,292	28.3	11	5.6	1.29	0.20	2.96	0.01	3.23	0.00
Trespassing	10	936,360	7.8	10	667,585	5.5	50	18.8	0.65	0.52	-2.46	0.02	-3.37	0.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	1,648,414	13.6	36	2,691,979	22.3	45	17.5	-1.15	0.25	-0.72	0.47	0.65	0.51
Completed	4	307,439	2.5	5	408,330	3.4	17	6.4	-0.48	0.63	-1.68	0.10	-1.14	0.26
Attempted	14	1,340,975	11.1	31	2,283,649	18.9	28	11.1	-1.10	0.27	0.00	1.00	1.16	0.25
Other Theft	327	29,667,771	245.6	345	25,049,305	207.3	498	214.3	1.29	0.20	1.09	0.28	-0.30	0.76
Vandalism	76	7,161,888	59.3	50	3,311,944	27.4	112	41.9	2.97	0.00	1.54	0.13	-2.10	0.04

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-4. Number and rate of property crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (reported by age 18 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Panel		Significance tests					
									NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Total property victimizations excluding Vandalism	376	36,393,039	301.2	412	30,421,425	251.8	509	249.6	1.38	0.17	1.54	0.12	0.08	0.94
Burglary/Trespassing	49	6,726,749	55.7	52	4,081,877	33.8	55	26.1	1.24	0.22	1.78	0.08	0.92	0.36
Burglary	39	5,790,389	47.9	42	3,414,292	28.3	10	5.4	1.24	0.22	2.97	0.01	3.24	0.00
Trespassing	10	936,360	7.8	10	667,585	5.5	45	20.7	0.65	0.52	-2.70	0.01	-3.54	0.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	1,648,414	13.6	36	2,691,979	22.3	40	19.2	-1.15	0.25	-0.99	0.33	0.41	0.68
Completed	4	307,439	2.5	5	408,330	3.4	15	7.0	-0.48	0.63	-1.79	0.08	-1.28	0.20
Attempted	14	1,340,975	11.1	31	2,283,649	18.9	25	12.2	-1.10	0.27	-0.22	0.83	0.98	0.33
Other Theft	309	28,017,876	231.9	324	23,647,569	195.7	414	204.3	1.28	0.20	0.99	0.32	-0.38	0.71
Vandalism	76	7,161,888	59.3	50	3,311,944	27.4	105	46.1	2.97	0.00	1.14	0.26	-2.55	0.01

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-5. Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 12 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Panel		Significance tests					
									NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Violent crime	102	15,893,425	5.9	92	13,976,738	5.2	147	6.0	0.88	0.38	-0.18	0.86	-1.09	0.28
Rape/Sexual Assault	11	1,730,105	0.6	14	2,332,550	0.9	21	0.9	-0.72	0.47	-0.90	0.37	-0.01	0.99
Robbery	27	4,886,365	1.8	13	2,198,713	0.8	17	0.8	1.88	0.06	2.13	0.04	0.16	0.87
Assault	72	10,667,113	4.0	68	10,233,563	3.8	118	4.8	0.22	0.83	-1.19	0.24	-1.38	0.17
Aggravated Assault	18	2,387,816	0.9	15	2,274,478	0.8	18	0.7	0.13	0.90	0.82	0.42	0.56	0.58
Simple Assault	54	8,279,297	3.1	55	8,291,248	3.1	104	4.2	-0.01	0.99	-1.72	0.09	-1.80	0.07
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	54	8,762,155	3.3	41	6,378,996	2.4	51	2.1	1.34	0.18	1.93	0.06	0.51	0.61
Personal Theft	10	1,683,909	0.6	7	915,263	0.3	12	0.7	0.94	0.35	-0.33	0.75	-1.55	0.12

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-6. Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 18 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Panel		Significance tests					
									NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Percent of persons	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Percent of persons	Unwtd number	Percent of persons	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Violent crime	94	13,217,731	5.4	78	10,461,715	4.4	103	4.8	1.42	0.16	0.79	0.43	-0.68	0.50
Rape/Sexual Assault	11	1,730,105	0.7	13	2,072,534	0.9	16	0.8	-0.45	0.65	-0.16	0.88	0.32	0.75
Robbery	25	4,174,443	1.7	10	1,476,954	0.6	9	0.4	2.09	0.04	2.58	0.01	0.60	0.55
Assault	66	8,703,341	3.6	58	7,700,315	3.2	84	3.9	0.60	0.55	-0.55	0.58	-1.07	0.29
Aggravated Assault	18	2,387,816	1.0	15	2,274,478	0.9	12	0.5	0.09	0.93	1.63	0.11	1.24	0.22
Simple Assault	48	6,315,525	2.6	45	5,757,999	2.4	73	3.4	0.37	0.71	-1.38	0.17	-1.81	0.07
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	52	8,050,232	3.3	37	5,397,221	2.2	33	1.6	1.44	0.15	2.66	0.01	1.28	0.20
Personal Theft	9	1,456,601	0.6	6	738,106	0.3	7	0.5	0.93	0.35	0.19	0.85	-0.90	0.37

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-7. Percentage of households that were victims of property crime, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL			ABS			Web Panel		Significance tests					
									C2 NIL vs. ABS		C2 NIL vs. Web Panel		ABS vs. Web Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Weighted number	Rate per 1,000	Unwtd number	Rate per 1,000	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Total Property Victimizations Excluding Vandalism	376	36,393,039	301.2	412	30,421,425	251.8	509	249.6	1.38	0.17	1.54	0.12	0.08	0.94
Burglary/Trespassing	49	6,726,749	55.7	52	4,081,877	33.8	55	26.1	1.24	0.22	1.78	0.08	0.92	0.36
Burglary	39	5,790,389	47.9	42	3,414,292	28.3	10	5.4	1.24	0.22	2.97	0.01	3.24	0.00
Trespassing	10	936,360	7.8	10	667,585	5.5	45	20.7	0.65	0.52	-2.70	0.01	-3.54	0.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	1,648,414	13.6	36	2,691,979	22.3	40	19.2	-1.15	0.25	-0.99	0.33	0.41	0.68
Completed Motor Vehicle Theft	4	307,439	2.5	5	408,330	3.4	15	7.0	-0.48	0.63	-1.79	0.08	-1.28	0.20
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	14	1,340,975	11.1	31	2,283,649	18.9	25	12.2	-1.10	0.27	-0.22	0.83	0.98	0.33
Other Theft	309	28,017,876	231.9	324	23,647,569	195.7	414	204.3	1.28	0.20	0.99	0.32	-0.38	0.71
Vandalism	76	7,161,888	59	50	3,311,944	27.4	105	46.1	2.97	0.00	1.14	0.26	-2.55	0.01

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-8. Response distributions, questions on contact with the police (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Any police contact (PQ1a - PQ2c)												
Yes	428	41.1	334	30.8	445	33.8	3.56	0.00	2.82	0.01	-1.29	0.20
No	629	58.7	737	68.0	889	66.0	-3.20	0.00	-2.83	0.00	0.85	0.39
Missing	3	0.2	9	1.2	3	0.2	-1.63	0.11	-0.09	0.93	1.61	0.11
During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report a crime, disturbance or suspicious activity? (PQ1a)												
Yes	139	14.0	127	11.7	171	13.0	1.22	0.22	0.60	0.55	-0.79	0.43
No	917	85.6	933	86.0	1156	86.2	-0.22	0.83	-0.39	0.70	-0.13	0.90
Missing	4	0.4	20	2.3	10	0.7	-2.69	0.01	-1.18	0.25	2.15	0.03
During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report something else, such as a traffic accident or medical emergency? (PQ1b)												
Yes	116	11.4	97	9.2	126	9.9	1.27	0.21	1.02	0.31	-0.42	0.67
No	940	88.4	958	88.0	1187	88.2	0.22	0.83	0.09	0.93	-0.16	0.87
Missing	4	0.3	25	2.8	24	1.9	-3.48	0.00	-3.86	0.00	1.09	0.28
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been stopped or approached by police (either PQ2a or PQ2b)												
Yes	228	23.2	144	13.2	165	13.5	5.05	0.00	4.86	0.00	-0.22	0.83
No	826	76.4	920	85.3	1163	85.9	-4.38	0.00	-4.80	0.00	-0.41	0.68
Missing	6	0.4	14	1.5	9	0.6	-1.85	0.07	-0.85	0.40	1.46	0.15
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been stopped by the police when you were driving or when you were a passenger in a motor vehicle? (PQ2a)												
Yes	176	18.1	108	10.2	121	10.2	4.08	0.00	4.04	0.00	-0.04	0.97
No	877	81.5	955	88.1	1205	89.0	-3.33	0.00	-3.93	0.00	-0.62	0.53
Missing	7	0.4	15	1.7	11	0.7	-1.92	0.06	-0.99	0.33	1.45	0.15
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been stopped or approached by the police for some other reason? (PQ2b)												
Yes	75	7.5	46	3.9	69	5.7	2.97	0.00	1.43	0.15	-1.91	0.06
No	979	92.1	1001	93.1	1235	91.9	-0.80	0.42	0.14	0.89	1.05	0.30
Missing	6	0.4	31	2.9	33	2.4	-3.81	0.00	-4.35	0.00	0.72	0.47
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been at a community meeting, neighborhood watch, or other activities where the police took part? (PQ2c)												
Yes	109	8.6	85	7.9	136	9.8	0.50	0.62	-0.94	0.35	-1.34	0.18
No	944	91.0	975	90.3	1188	89.2	0.44	0.66	1.27	0.20	0.66	0.51
Missing	7	0.4	18	1.9	13	1.0	-2.22	0.03	-1.61	0.12	1.33	0.19

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-9. Response distributions, questions on attitudes toward the police (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
How respectfully do you think the police in your area treat people? (PQ3a)												
Very respectfully	590	53.2	587	50.1	615	43.3	1.19	0.24	4.35	0.00	2.81	0.01
Somewhat respectfully	300	29.2	309	29.3	477	36.1	-0.03	0.97	-3.41	0.00	-3.19	0.00
Neither respectfully nor disrespectfully	77	8.9	111	12.8	160	13.3	-2.03	0.05	-2.66	0.01	-0.28	0.78
Somewhat disrespectfully	18	2.0	37	4.1	65	5.3	-2.15	0.03	-4.13	0.00	-1.10	0.27
Very disrespectfully	13	1.6	14	1.7	11	1.2	-0.22	0.83	0.65	0.52	0.77	0.44
Missing	62	5.1	19	2.1	9	0.8	3.10	0.00	5.71	0.00	1.76	0.08
In your opinion, how much time and attention do the police in your area give to what people have to say? (PQ3b)												
A great deal of time	155	13.7	171	14.5	191	13.5	-0.41	0.68	0.08	0.93	0.62	0.53
A lot of time	290	27.9	340	29.5	405	27.8	-0.62	0.54	0.06	0.95	0.73	0.47
A moderate amount of time	340	33.0	384	37.2	502	39.0	-1.69	0.09	-2.74	0.01	-0.77	0.44
A little time	69	6.9	98	10.5	178	14.5	-2.36	0.02	-5.54	0.00	-2.40	0.02
No time at all	32	4.0	28	3.1	35	3.2	0.79	0.43	0.80	0.43	-0.10	0.92
Missing	174	14.4	56	5.2	26	1.9	6.56	0.00	10.42	0.00	3.56	0.00
In your opinion, how fairly do the police in your area treat people? (PQ3c)												
Very fairly	483	43.3	505	43.7	534	37.8	-0.16	0.87	2.24	0.03	2.56	0.01
Somewhat fairly	341	33.5	345	32.1	481	36.2	0.56	0.57	-1.27	0.21	-1.84	0.07
Neither fairly nor unfairly	73	7.7	129	14.1	190	15.0	-3.47	0.00	-4.75	0.00	-0.49	0.63
Somewhat unfairly	34	3.7	42	4.4	86	7.3	-0.72	0.47	-3.66	0.00	-2.42	0.02
Very unfairly	9	1.1	18	2.1	22	2.2	-1.42	0.16	-1.81	0.08	-0.13	0.90
Missing	120	10.8	38	3.6	24	1.6	6.00	0.00	9.05	0.00	2.48	0.01

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-9. Response distributions, questions on attitudes toward the police (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel (continued)

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
How effective are the police at preventing crime in your area? (PQ3d)												
Very effective	390	35.3	361	31.7	357	25.5	1.46	0.15	4.77	0.00	2.83	0.00
Somewhat effective	424	40.5	444	40.6	576	41.9	-0.02	0.98	-0.57	0.57	-0.55	0.58
Neither effective nor ineffective	92	9.2	156	15.6	234	18.5	-3.42	0.00	-6.30	0.00	-1.43	0.15
Somewhat ineffective	53	5.2	58	6.2	109	9.0	-0.93	0.35	-3.43	0.00	-2.13	0.03
Very ineffective	23	2.6	29	3.2	44	3.8	-0.59	0.56	-1.39	0.17	-0.72	0.47
Missing	78	7.2	28	2.6	17	1.2	3.39	0.00	5.06	0.00	1.79	0.08
How much do you trust the police in your area? (PQ3e)												
Trust completely	510	44.6	505	43.3	483	33.8	0.47	0.64	4.48	0.00	4.19	0.00
Somewhat trust	363	34.1	374	35.1	543	40.3	-0.38	0.71	-2.84	0.00	-2.16	0.03
Neither trust nor distrust	110	12.7	104	11.4	180	14.7	0.62	0.53	-1.05	0.30	-1.87	0.06
Somewhat distrust	30	3.3	52	5.2	89	7.5	-2.04	0.04	-4.35	0.00	-2.00	0.05
Distrust completely	27	3.0	28	3.5	30	3.0	-0.42	0.67	0.03	0.97	0.48	0.63
Missing	20	2.3	13	1.5	12	0.8	0.95	0.34	2.14	0.04	1.08	0.28
Taking everything into account, how would you rate the job the police in your area are doing? (PQ3f)												
A very good job	522	46.9	508	43.4	540	37.9	1.31	0.19	3.93	0.00	2.28	0.02
A somewhat good job	381	36.1	374	35.1	492	36.0	0.43	0.66	0.00	1.00	-0.44	0.66
Neither a good nor a bad job	85	8.9	117	13.2	195	16.6	-2.36	0.02	-4.73	0.00	-1.88	0.06
A somewhat bad job	22	2.6	43	4.4	79	6.9	-1.43	0.16	-3.68	0.00	-2.16	0.03
A very bad job	13	1.5	17	2.1	19	1.7	-0.70	0.49	-0.32	0.75	0.45	0.65
Missing	37	3.9	17	1.9	12	0.8	2.03	0.04	3.97	0.00	1.49	0.14

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-10. Response distributions, questions on fear of crime (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
How worried are you about each of the following . . . being mugged or robbed in your local area? (CA1A)												
Extremely worried	13	2.0	13	1.8	20	2.0	0.15	0.88	0.00	1.00	-0.20	0.85
Very worried	14	1.9	36	3.4	34	3.0	-1.63	0.11	-1.24	0.22	0.56	0.58
Somewhat worried	113	11.8	158	14.9	169	14.7	-1.76	0.08	-1.91	0.06	0.08	0.94
Slightly worried	250	25.4	336	30.1	396	31.5	-2.13	0.04	-3.05	0.00	-0.65	0.51
Not at all worried	652	57.6	566	48.5	639	48.2	3.33	0.00	3.89	0.00	0.16	0.88
Missing	8	1.2	11	1.2	7	0.6	0.04	0.97	0.98	0.33	1.48	0.14
How worried are you about each of the following . . . being threatened or attacked in your local area? (CA1B)												
Extremely worried	13	1.9	18	2.3	15	1.5	-0.29	0.77	0.40	0.69	0.68	0.50
Very worried	12	1.7	39	3.8	42	3.5	-2.07	0.04	-1.86	0.07	0.34	0.73
Somewhat worried	93	9.9	147	14.0	151	13.0	-2.54	0.01	-2.11	0.04	0.65	0.52
Slightly worried	227	22.5	340	30.6	407	32.3	-3.21	0.00	-4.23	0.00	-0.72	0.47
Not at all worried	696	62.7	557	47.3	635	48.4	5.34	0.00	5.54	0.00	-0.44	0.66
Missing	9	1.3	19	1.9	15	1.3	-0.81	0.42	0.02	0.98	1.16	0.25
How worried are you about each of the following . . . having something stolen from inside your home? (CA1C)												
Extremely worried	19	2.8	25	3.0	22	2.2	-0.15	0.88	0.56	0.58	0.68	0.50
Very worried	28	3.2	42	4.2	63	5.3	-0.83	0.41	-1.86	0.07	-1.12	0.26
Somewhat worried	163	14.9	164	13.9	202	16.3	0.62	0.54	-0.89	0.37	-1.42	0.16
Slightly worried	293	26.0	381	32.5	463	35.9	-3.00	0.00	-4.79	0.00	-1.55	0.12
Not at all worried	535	51.5	496	45.1	501	39.1	2.40	0.02	5.22	0.00	2.52	0.01
Missing	12	1.5	12	1.3	14	1.2	0.30	0.76	0.40	0.69	0.15	0.88

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-10. Response distributions, questions on fear of crime (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel (continued)

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
How worried are you about each of the following . . . having something stolen from your porch, lawn, garage, or other part of your property? (CA1D)												
Extremely worried	43	4.4	54	5.7	50	4.6	-0.96	0.34	-0.14	0.89	0.88	0.38
Very worried	49	4.7	82	7.8	114	9.5	-2.27	0.03	-3.87	0.00	-1.27	0.21
Somewhat worried	219	19.8	241	20.0	304	24.2	-0.07	0.94	-2.33	0.02	-2.27	0.02
Slightly worried	325	29.5	382	32.9	470	35.6	-1.42	0.16	-2.74	0.01	-1.21	0.23
Not at all worried	401	39.9	351	32.4	322	25.6	2.76	0.01	6.36	0.00	2.80	0.01
Missing	13	1.7	10	1.2	5	0.5	0.65	0.52	1.90	0.07	1.69	0.10
Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?												
Yes	330	33.9	542	50.9	515	41.7	-5.46	0.00	-3.11	0.00	3.29	0.00
No	702	63.9	569	48.4	738	57.3	4.82	0.00	2.51	0.01	-3.16	0.00
Missing	18	2.2	9	0.7	12	1.0	1.94	0.06	1.50	0.14	-0.77	0.44
How often does concern about crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?												
Every day	20	3.0	46	5.1	35	3.1	-1.74	0.08	-0.24	0.81	1.62	0.11
Several times a week	26	2.7	54	5.0	56	5.3	-2.32	0.02	-2.70	0.01	-0.28	0.78
Several times a month	36	3.7	86	8.3	101	8.9	-4.06	0.00	-4.79	0.00	-0.48	0.63
Once a month or less	210	21.0	309	27.0	383	29.9	-2.51	0.01	-4.20	0.00	-1.33	0.19
Never	743	67.5	615	54.1	679	51.8	5.09	0.00	6.91	0.00	0.90	0.37
Missing	15	2.1	8	0.6	11	0.9	1.76	0.08	1.34	0.19	-0.83	0.41

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-11. Response distributions, questions on neighborhood disorder (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property? (CA3a)												
Extremely common	12	1.3	30	3.1	42	4.0	-1.71	0.09	-3.53	0.00	-0.72	0.47
Very common	37	4.9	62	6.7	65	5.5	-1.41	0.16	-0.53	0.59	1.05	0.30
Somewhat common	136	12.6	158	15.0	228	19.0	-1.41	0.16	-3.91	0.00	-2.15	0.03
Not too common	371	34.9	431	36.6	509	39.7	-0.57	0.57	-1.77	0.08	-1.21	0.23
Not common at all	475	43.8	426	37.2	409	30.8	2.11	0.04	4.68	0.00	2.69	0.01
Missing	19	2.5	9	1.2	12	1.1	1.56	0.12	1.89	0.07	0.31	0.76
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . people being drunk or rowdy in public places (CA3b)												
Extremely common	25	3.6	36	4.4	32	3.3	-0.44	0.66	0.20	0.84	0.76	0.45
Very common	47	5.2	56	5.9	103	8.9	-0.50	0.62	-2.91	0.00	-2.12	0.04
Somewhat common	173	17.7	171	16.1	210	17.7	0.79	0.43	-0.02	0.98	-0.86	0.39
Not too common	315	29.3	407	34.7	498	38.3	-2.42	0.02	-4.29	0.00	-1.64	0.10
Not common at all	473	42.2	432	37.6	407	30.5	1.89	0.06	5.46	0.00	3.16	0.00
Missing	17	2.0	14	1.4	15	1.2	0.79	0.43	0.97	0.34	0.24	0.81
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . burned, abandoned or boarded-up buildings? (CA3c)												
Extremely common	12	1.9	23	2.8	15	1.4	-0.67	0.51	0.45	0.65	1.16	0.25
Very common	22	2.4	37	3.8	46	4.2	-1.50	0.14	-2.01	0.05	-0.47	0.64
Somewhat common	102	10.7	97	9.6	134	12.4	0.56	0.58	-0.98	0.33	-1.68	0.10
Not too common	209	20.4	287	26.8	322	25.6	-2.80	0.01	-2.41	0.02	0.57	0.57
Not common at all	689	62.8	664	56.1	734	55.0	2.30	0.02	2.84	0.00	0.48	0.63
Missing	16	1.9	8	0.8	14	1.3	1.30	0.20	0.70	0.49	-0.97	0.33
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . people using or dealing drugs illegally? (CA3d)												
Extremely common	44	5.6	60	6.9	78	7.6	-0.82	0.41	-1.54	0.13	-0.37	0.71
Very common	71	7.1	78	7.6	128	10.8	-0.36	0.72	-2.78	0.01	-2.38	0.02
Somewhat common	197	18.9	221	20.0	284	22.9	-0.53	0.60	-2.05	0.04	-1.42	0.16
Not too common	216	20.6	335	27.1	384	29.2	-3.10	0.00	-4.38	0.00	-1.06	0.29
Not common at all	477	43.3	410	37.0	377	28.3	2.21	0.03	6.20	0.00	3.68	0.00
Missing	45	4.5	12	1.3	14	1.2	3.63	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.12	0.90

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-12. Response distributions, questions on collective efficacy (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
If children or teenagers in your local area were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it? (CA4)												
Very likely	258	22.8	231	18.9	250	18.4	1.70	0.09	2.09	0.04	0.29	0.77
Somewhat likely	311	27.2	284	24.6	308	23.4	1.25	0.21	2.04	0.04	0.62	0.53
Neither likely nor unlikely	97	10.1	215	21.5	293	23.9	-5.02	0.00	-7.64	0.00	-1.05	0.29
Somewhat unlikely	152	15.3	165	15.1	200	16.1	0.12	0.91	-0.48	0.63	-0.60	0.55
Very unlikely	168	18.3	214	19.4	194	16.7	-0.56	0.58	0.80	0.42	1.63	0.11
Missing	64	6.4	6	0.5	20	1.5	5.20	0.00	4.13	0.00	-2.48	0.01
If children or teenagers were damaging others' property, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it? (CA5)												
Very likely	641	57.1	565	47.1	642	48.7	3.65	0.00	3.84	0.00	-0.57	0.57
Somewhat likely	272	27.1	333	31.8	401	33.2	-1.95	0.05	-3.05	0.00	-0.59	0.56
Neither likely nor unlikely	45	4.8	74	7.4	102	8.1	-1.97	0.05	-2.69	0.01	-0.58	0.56
Somewhat unlikely	33	4.1	74	6.8	57	5.0	-2.33	0.02	-0.88	0.38	1.58	0.12
Very unlikely	28	3.6	52	5.1	47	3.9	-1.64	0.10	-0.44	0.66	1.22	0.22
Missing	31	3.3	17	1.8	16	1.0	1.83	0.07	2.88	0.01	1.44	0.15
If there was a crime in your local area, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would call the police? (CA6)												
Very likely	784	71.3	769	64.6	872	66.3	2.43	0.02	2.01	0.04	-0.70	0.48
Somewhat likely	181	18.9	240	24.4	276	23.6	-2.59	0.01	-2.58	0.01	0.35	0.72
Neither likely nor unlikely	28	3.4	53	5.7	59	5.3	-2.00	0.05	-1.79	0.08	0.36	0.72
Somewhat unlikely	23	2.3	25	2.7	25	2.0	-0.49	0.62	0.39	0.70	0.89	0.37
Very unlikely	11	1.6	16	1.5	18	1.7	0.01	0.99	-0.14	0.89	-0.23	0.82
Missing	23	2.7	12	1.1	15	1.1	1.82	0.07	1.80	0.08	-0.09	0.93

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-12. Response distributions, questions on collective efficacy (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel (continued)

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test				Significance					
			ABS		Panel		NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	Unwtd number	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Please {tell me/mark} how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area. People around here are willing to help their neighbors. (CA7)												
Strongly agree	533	46.3	483	39.3	498	36.4	2.49	0.01	3.95	0.00	1.25	0.21
Somewhat agree	364	35.3	421	39.3	533	42.7	-1.42	0.16	-2.85	0.00	-1.42	0.16
Neither agree nor disagree	95	10.8	121	11.9	159	14.6	-0.65	0.52	-2.29	0.02	-1.62	0.11
Somewhat disagree	29	3.9	49	5.0	44	3.7	-0.79	0.43	0.24	0.81	1.21	0.23
Strongly disagree	21	2.9	27	2.8	21	1.8	0.07	0.95	0.95	0.34	1.29	0.20
Missing	8	0.8	14	1.7	10	0.9	-1.47	0.14	-0.15	0.89	1.33	0.19
Please {tell me/mark} how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area. People in this local area can be trusted. (CA8)												
Strongly agree	13	1.8	20	2.0	16	1.4	2.13	0.04	5.27	0.00	1.00	0.32
Somewhat agree	444	37.6	384	32.0	358	25.4	-0.05	0.96	-2.66	0.01	3.10	0.00
Neither agree nor disagree	391	37.6	432	37.8	564	44.2	-3.23	0.00	-4.57	0.00	-2.77	0.01
Somewhat disagree	118	13.3	196	20.0	239	21.6	0.32	0.75	0.52	0.60	-0.76	0.45
Strongly disagree	55	5.9	55	5.4	63	5.2	0.82	0.41	1.27	0.21	0.16	0.87
Missing	29	3.8	28	2.8	25	2.2	-0.31	0.76	0.54	0.59	0.77	0.44

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-1a. Field Test questionnaire timings (in minutes) for interviews of 120 minutes or less, Condition 2 NIL and Condition 3 samples

Section	Condition 2 NIL					Condition 3				
	n	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile	n	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile
Household Roster	2,029	9.86	8.59	4.44	20.09	504	13.33	11.33	6.25	28.44
Consent	1,871	3.44	3.06	0.88	7.25	506	0.54	0.25	0.07	1.70
Person Interview	2,029	17.22	14.50	8.62	36.72	506	12.11	10.37	4.22	26.37
Person Characteristics I	2,029	0.65	0.57	0.30	1.28	506	1.03	0.75	0.27	2.70
Police Performance	1,019	3.34	3.15	2.22	5.32	244	2.30	1.87	0.97	4.87
Community Safety	1,010	3.74	3.53	2.38	5.88	262	2.86	2.47	1.20	5.72
Victimization Screener	2,029	5.90	5.68	3.15	9.62	506	3.87	3.12	1.00	8.80
Crime Incident Report	352	14.30	13.18	4.77	27.73	16	10.25	10.13	0.77	22.40
Characteristics II	2,029	4.27	4.10	1.58	7.43	506	4.03	3.17	1.02	9.78
Debriefing	2,018	3.99	3.62	2.05	7.08	501	2.93	2.43	1.00	6.37

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-1b. Web Test questionnaire timings (in minutes) for interviews of 120 minutes or less, ABS and Panel samples

Section	ABS					Panel				
	n	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile	n	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile
Household Roster	1,725	6.97	5.63	2.53	15.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consent	2,074	0.46	0.18	0.07	1.45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Person Interview	1,996	14.37	11.27	4.82	34.15	2,373	15.56	12.05	5.65	38.02
Person Characteristics I	2,065	1.05	0.80	0.37	2.45	2,373	0.93	0.75	0.37	2.00
Police Performance	1,006	2.25	1.80	0.80	4.90	1,220	2.37	1.70	0.88	4.84
Community Safety	1,047	2.71	2.22	1.07	5.93	1,153	3.06	2.22	1.20	5.97
Victimization Screener	2,044	4.34	3.54	1.15	9.92	2,373	4.87	4.10	1.67	10.58
Crime Incident Report	321	12.92	11.08	3.95	28.77	437	13.18	11.12	3.67	29.47
Characteristics II	1,996	4.21	3.38	1.28	9.85	2,373	4.36	3.58	1.28	9.65
Debriefing	1,988	3.04	2.43	1.02	7.03	2,373	2.93	2.28	1.15	6.80

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-2. Length of Person Interview (in minutes) by type of respondent and number of CIRs, for interviews of 120 minutes or less, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

Type of respondent	Condition 2 NIL				ABS				Panel			
	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile	Mean	Median	5th percentile	95th percentile
Household respondents												
No CIR	15.27	14.72	10.22	21.68	13.56	11.58	6.10	26.65	13.31	11.10	5.88	28.35
1 CIR	28.47	27.44	15.78	47.07	25.76	25.72	12.13	43.73	24.61	22.60	10.22	47.57
2+CIRs	36.97	37.27	20.67	51.78	34.63	31.37	17.92	56.78	33.59	32.55	16.75	56.97
Other adult respondents												
No CIR	11.78	11.53	7.38	16.88	10.19	8.58	4.20	21.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 CIR	23.61	21.80	10.73	43.98	23.95	20.68	10.83	57.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2+CIRs	37.36	35.64	19.00	51.65	28.80	26.53	18.05	48.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth												
No CIR	9.90	9.55	7.12	12.92	8.02	6.80	3.25	19.40	8.96	6.97	3.92	17.83
1 CIR	20.74	20.43	10.42	31.32	23.90	22.60	15.13	39.77	19.33	17.36	8.97	34.85
2+CIRs	28.72	28.63	8.00	44.57	24.59	24.13	20.50	29.58	30.59	30.40	13.45	41.63

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

N/A: Not applicable (The Panel sample had one respondent per household.)

Table B6-3. Respondent experience and engagement, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

Type of respondent	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel		Significance tests					
							NIL vs. ABS		NIL vs. Panel		ABS vs. Panel	
	Unwtd numerator	Weighted percent	Unwtd numerator	Weighted percent	Unwtd numerator	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value	t-value	p-value
Percent perceiving questions to be difficult or very difficult to understand (D1)												
Overall	33	1.8	15	0.8	19	1.0	2.02	0.05	1.59	0.12	-0.62	0.54
Household respondents	22	1.9	9	0.8	18	1.0	1.90	0.06	1.50	0.14	-0.65	0.52
Other adult respondents	10	1.7	6	1.0	N/A	N/A	1.01	0.31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth	1	1.1	0	N/A	1	0.8	N/A	N/A	0.23	0.82	N/A	N/A
Percent thinking about things they didn't want to think about (D3)												
Overall	371	18.4	543	27.0	536	21.9	-5.94	0.00	-2.63	0.01	3.69	0.00
Household respondents	259	19.7	281	24.1	461	21.0	-2.59	0.01	-0.86	0.39	2.07	0.04
Other adult respondents	105	19.2	236	30.6	N/A	N/A	-4.91	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth	For	7.7	26	27.9	75	31.0	-3.29	0.00	-5.40	0.00	-0.48	0.63
Percent who would participate again (D4)												
Overall	1,629	78.5	1,737	82.9	2,250	86.7	-2.69	0.01	-5.81	0.00	-2.93	0.00
Household respondents	1,051	74.1	957	82.2	2,046	87.1	-4.31	0.00	-8.24	0.00	-3.31	0.00
Other adult respondents	500	84.0	700	83.9	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth	78	92.0	80	82.4	204	82.8	1.76	0.08	2.41	0.02	-0.07	0.94
Percent answering both vignettes correctly (VI1 and VI2 or VI1Y and VI2Y)												
Overall	973	47.3	1,192	52.9	1,552	58.4	-3.08	0.00	-7.19	0.00	-3.14	0.00
Household respondents	635	44.9	669	49.9	1,341	56.1	-2.69	0.01	-7.07	0.00	-3.39	0.00
Other adult respondents	276	44.8	446	51.1	N/A	N/A	-1.95	0.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth	62	70.5	77	78.4	211	82.1	-1.09	0.28	-1.77	0.08	-0.72	0.47

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

N/A: Not applicable (The Panel sample had one respondent per household.)

Table B6-4. Respondent experience and engagement by number of CIRs, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

Sample	No CIR	1 CIR2	2+ CIR	Significance	
				t-value	p-value
Percent perceiving questions to be difficult or very difficult to understand (D1)					
Condition 2 NIL	1.8	1.2	2.4	0.45	0.69
ABS	0.6	0.6	3.8	3.64	0.09
Panel	0.7	1.5	2.8	2.50	0.24
Percent thinking about things they didn't want to think about (D3)					
Condition 2 NIL	17.8	15.5	26.3	6.15	0.04
ABS	26.6	28.9	28.1	0.49	0.77
Panel	19.4	27.2	35.5	22.53	<.0001
Percent who would participate again (D4)					
Condition 2 NIL	78.2	79.8	79.2	0.37	0.83
ABS	83.0	84.9	76.7	1.65	0.37
Panel	87.2	86.4	82.6	2.47	0.29

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-5. Respondent attention, ABS and Panel samples

Survey question and responses	ABS		Panel		Significance test	
	Unweighted count	Weighted percent	Unweighted count	Weighted percent	t-value	p-value
Paying attention and reading the instructions carefully is critical. If you are paying attention, please select "Slightly worried." (ATTN_1)						
Slightly worried	361	91.5	544	92.7	0.00	1.00
Another response	33	8.5	35	7.3	0.03	0.98
Which of the following websites do you use at least once a month? (Mark all that apply) (PC37)						
Selected real sites only, or "None of the above"	2,017	99.8	2,545	99.8	0.00	1.00
Selected at least one fake site	2	0.2	3	0.2	-0.01	0.99

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B3-2SE. Standard errors for Table B3-2: Unweighted number and weighted rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons 12 or older, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Characteristic	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 SE	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 SE	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 SE
Age						
12-17	105.0	39.7	137.5	41.4	258.0	50.5
18-29	172.1	69.1	156.7	43.4	157.0	52.4
30-49	71.4	17.8	69.4	15.7	134.5	29.4
50-64	113.0	33.1	36.7	10.3	31.1	7.0
65 or older	50.6	24.3	10.0	4.7	21.4	8.6
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	184.2	81.8	115.3	35.6	132.2	38.3
Non-Hispanic White	80.8	12.4	61.9	12.3	74.0	12.5
Non-Hispanic Black	114.9	52.7	70.0	42.5	174.3	70.9
Other	45.4	19.0	92.5	32.8	168.4	53.0
Sex on Birth Certificate						
Male	116.3	18.3	66.8	12.7	88.9	15.5
Female	82.7	21.2	81.7	19.3	118.2	23.1
Marital Status						
Married	61.3	23.7	24.7	6.0	92.6	16.6
Widowed	0.0	0.0	27.2	20.2	37.8	22.3
Divorced	158.3	48.9	127.5	57.9	101.1	22.9
Separated	65.2	40.1	344.6	198.9	265.6	194.6
Never married	150.6	32.9	111.3	24.5	129.8	34.7
Income						
< $25,000	209.9	86.4	119.0	51.5	130.7	40.2
$25,000–$49,999	107.8	33.7	101.5	33.8	169.4	56.2
$50,000–$99,999	61.7	29.4	54.3	16.7	80.6	20.9
$100,000 or more	57.9	22.2	63.8	19.4	86.8	17.3
Income (2 categories)						
Less than $30,000	195.2	61.0	88.6	27.4	165.5	57.7
$30,000 or more	70.5	15.7	52.1	12.3	66.5	11.2
Mobility						
Less than 1 year	110.3	30.7	94.1	41.9	342.4	145.6
1-4 years	102.0	34.7	146.4	32.5	109.4	20.7
5 years or more	96.1	17.7	44.2	9.5	78.7	12.3
Employment						
Employed in past 7 days	89.2	16.0	77.5	13.1	115.1	18.7
Not employed	112.6	35.3	70.2	21.4	70.7	23.6
Disability						
Yes	228.2	104.4	153.2	77.9	108.1	49.0
No	97.3	44.4	77.9	30.0	111.8	32.9

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-1SE. Standard errors for Table B5-1: Number and rate of violent crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 12 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)
Violent crime	108.3	15.3	73.6	11.4	104.1	14.1
Rape/Sexual Assault	20.5	9.7	15.4	6.1	13.2	4.0
Robbery	27.0	9.6	13.2	5.5	7.6	2.0
Assault	60.8	8.0	44.9	6.5	83.3	13.1
Aggravated Assault	13.2	3.8	8.4	2.6	14.2	7.9
Simple Assault	47.6	8.1	36.5	5.7	69.1	10.5
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	60.7	14.4	37.1	8.6	35.1	9.2
Personal Theft	6.5	2.8	3.4	1.3	18.6	8.7

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-2SE. Standard errors for Table B5-2: Number and rate of violent crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 18 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)
Violent crime	106.3	14.0	57.4	8.5	59.9	7.2
Rape/Sexual Assault	22.6	10.8	11.6	4.7	11.5	4.2
Robbery	26.2	10.6	7.7	2.8	4.4	1.6
Assault	57.4	7.4	38.1	6.1	44.0	5.2
Aggravated Assault	14.5	4.2	9.5	2.9	5.9	2.0
Simple Assault	42.9	7.6	28.7	4.7	38.1	4.8
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	63.4	15.6	28.7	6.6	21.9	5.0
Personal Theft	6.3	2.9	3.1	1.3	5.3	2.1

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-3SE. Standard errors for Table B5-3: Number and Rate of property crimes, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (reported by age 12 or older)						
Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)
Total property victimizations excluding Vandalism	316.1	29.6	263.4	22.7	256.1	17.6
Burglary/Trespassing	56.8	16.5	33.8	7.2	24.4	3.9
Burglary	49.1	14.6	28.3	6.8	5.6	1.8
Trespassing	7.8	2.9	5.5	2.0	18.8	3.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	13.6	4.0	22.3	6.4	17.5	3.6
Completed	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.6	6.4	2.1
Attempted	11.1	3.8	18.9	6.0	11.1	3.0
Other Theft	245.6	24.2	207.3	17.1	214.3	15.6
Vandalism	59.3	9.9	27.4	4.2	41.9	5.5

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-4SE. Standard errors for Table B5-4: Number and Rate of Property Crimes, by Type of Crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (reported by age 18 or older)						
Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000 (SE)
Total property victimizations excluding Vandalism	301.2	28.1	251.8	22.3	249.6	18.1
Burglary/Trespassing	55.7	16.1	33.8	7.2	26.1	4.2
Burglary	47.9	14.2	28.3	6.8	5.4	1.9
Trespassing	7.8	2.9	5.5	2.0	20.7	3.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	13.6	4.0	22.3	6.4	19.2	4.0
Completed	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.6	7.0	2.3
Attempted	11.1	3.8	18.9	6.0	12.2	3.3
Other Theft	231.9	22.9	195.7	16.5	204.3	15.8
Vandalism	59.3	9.9	27.4	4.2	46.1	6.0

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-5SE. Standard errors for Table B5-5: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 12 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Percent of persons	Percent of persons (SE)	Percent of persons	Percent of persons (SE)	Percent of persons	Percent of persons (SE)
Violent crime	5.4	0.5	4.4	0.5	4.8	0.5
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2
Robbery	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
Assault	3.6	0.4	3.2	0.5	3.9	0.5
Aggravated Assault	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2
Simple Assault	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.4	3.4	0.4
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	3.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	1.6	0.3
Personal Theft	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-6SE. Standard errors for Table B5-6: Number and percent of persons who were victims of violent crime, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel (Age 18 or older)

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Percent of persons	Percent of persons (SE)	Percent of persons	Percent of persons (SE)	Percent of persons	Percent of persons (SE)
Violent crime	5.4	0.5	4.4	0.5	4.8	0.5
Rape/Sexual Assault	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2
Robbery	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
Assault	3.6	0.4	3.2	0.5	3.9	0.5
Aggravated Assault	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2
Simple Assault	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.4	3.4	0.4
Violent crime excluding Simple Assault	3.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	1.6	0.3
Personal Theft	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-7SE. Standard errors for Table B5-7: Percentage of households that were victims of property crime, persons 12 or older, by type of crime, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel

Type of crime	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Percent of households	Percent of households (SE)	Percent of households	Percent of households (SE)	Percent of households	Percent of households (SE)
Total property victimizations excluding Vandalism	18.9	1.15	14.3	0.82	15.4	0.77
Burglary/Trespassing	3.7	0.67	2.2	0.32	2.1	0.33
Burglary	3.0	0.51	1.8	0.31	0.6	0.18
Trespassing	0.8	0.29	0.4	0.15	1.6	0.28
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.1	0.32	1.4	0.28	1.4	0.25
Completed Motor Vehicle Theft	0.3	0.10	0.3	0.16	0.5	0.16
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	0.9	0.30	1.2	0.26	0.9	0.19
Other Theft	16.2	1.19	11.8	0.77	13.3	0.72
Vandalism	4.2	0.53	2.3	0.35	3.2	0.37

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-8SE. Standard errors for Table B5-8: Response distributions, questions on contact with the police (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel						
Survey question	Condition 2 NIL		Web test			
			ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
Any police contact (PQ1a - PQ2c)						
Yes	41.1	2.19	30.8	1.90	33.8	1.38
No	58.7	2.17	68.0	1.93	66.0	1.39
Missing	0.2	0.13	1.2	0.61	0.2	0.12
During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report a crime, disturbance or suspicious activity? (PQ1a)						
Yes	14.0	1.34	11.7	1.32	13.0	0.98
No	85.6	1.27	86.0	1.38	86.2	1.00
Missing	0.4	0.20	2.3	0.67	0.7	0.24
During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report something else, such as a traffic accident or medical emergency? (PQ1b)						
Yes	11.4	1.17	9.2	1.21	9.9	0.88
No	88.4	1.18	88.0	1.43	88.2	0.95
Missing	0.3	0.11	2.8	0.72	1.9	0.41
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been stopped or approached by police (either PQ2a or PQ2b)						
Yes	23.2	1.72	13.2	1.00	13.5	1.03
No	76.4	1.68	85.3	1.13	85.9	1.05
Missing	0.4	0.18	1.5	0.61	0.6	0.21
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been stopped by the police when you were driving or when you were a passenger in a motor vehicle? (PQ2a)						
Yes	18.1	1.70	10.2	0.92	10.2	0.93
No	81.5	1.67	88.1	1.10	89.0	0.95
Missing	0.4	0.18	1.7	0.62	0.7	0.22
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been stopped or approached by the police for some other reason? (PQ2b)						
Yes	7.5	1.05	3.9	0.61	5.7	0.71
No	92.1	0.99	93.1	0.85	91.9	0.81
Missing	0.4	0.18	2.9	0.65	2.4	0.43
During the past 12 months, have you . . . been at a community meeting, neighborhood watch, or other activities where the police took part? (PQ2c)						
Yes	8.6	0.94	7.9	1.16	9.8	0.85
No	91.0	1.03	90.3	1.26	89.2	0.89
Missing	0.4	0.19	1.9	0.63	1.0	0.28

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-9SE. Standard errors for Table B5-9: Response distributions, questions on attitudes toward the police (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question	Condition 2 NIL		Web test			
			ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
How respectfully do you think the police in your area treat people? (PQ3a)						
Very respectfully	53.2	1.77	50.1	1.95	43.3	1.44
Somewhat respectfully	29.2	1.47	29.3	1.63	36.1	1.40
Neither respectfully nor disrespectfully	8.9	1.28	12.8	1.42	13.3	1.03
Somewhat disrespectfully	2.0	0.43	4.1	0.88	5.3	0.68
Very disrespectfully	1.6	0.39	1.7	0.53	1.2	0.39
Missing	5.1	0.72	2.1	0.68	0.8	0.26
In your opinion, how much time and attention do the police in your area give to what people have to say? (PQ3b)						
A great deal of time	13.7	1.58	14.5	1.21	13.5	0.97
A lot of time	27.9	1.63	29.5	1.86	27.8	1.27
A moderate amount of time	33.0	1.65	37.2	1.84	39.0	1.43
A little time	6.9	0.87	10.5	1.27	14.5	1.07
No time at all	4.0	0.80	3.1	0.78	3.2	0.57
Missing	14.4	1.14	5.2	0.83	1.9	0.39
In your opinion, how fairly do the police in your area treat people? (PQ3c)						
Very fairly	43.3	2.01	43.7	1.84	37.8	1.40
Somewhat fairly	33.5	1.65	32.1	1.73	36.2	1.40
Neither fairly nor unfairly	7.7	1.10	14.1	1.47	15.0	1.06
Somewhat unfairly	3.7	0.53	4.4	0.85	7.3	0.81
Very unfairly	1.1	0.39	2.1	0.62	2.2	0.50
Missing	10.8	0.96	3.6	0.72	1.6	0.33

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-9SE. Standard errors for Table B5-9: Response distributions, questions on attitudes toward the police (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel (continued)

Survey question	Condition 2 NIL		Web test			
			ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
How effective are the police at preventing crime in your area? (PQ3d)						
Very effective	35.3	1.61	31.7	1.79	25.5	1.25
Somewhat effective	40.5	1.95	40.6	1.93	41.9	1.43
Neither effective nor ineffective	9.2	0.91	15.6	1.65	18.5	1.17
Somewhat ineffective	5.2	0.68	6.2	0.93	9.0	0.87
Very ineffective	2.6	0.59	3.2	0.68	3.8	0.61
Missing	7.2	1.14	2.6	0.72	1.2	0.31
How much do you trust the police in your area? (PQ3e)						
Trust completely	44.6	2.00	43.3	1.83	33.8	1.36
Somewhat trust	34.1	1.65	35.1	1.95	40.3	1.43
Neither trust nor distrust	12.7	1.57	11.4	1.40	14.7	1.08
Somewhat distrust	3.3	0.55	5.2	0.80	7.5	0.80
Distrust completely	3.0	0.72	3.5	1.01	3.0	0.57
Missing	2.3	0.68	1.5	0.59	0.8	0.24
Taking everything into account, how would you rate the job the police in your area are doing? (PQ3f)						
A very good job	46.9	1.82	43.4	1.98	37.9	1.40
A somewhat good job	36.1	1.48	35.1	1.71	36.0	1.39
Neither a good nor a bad job	8.9	1.15	13.2	1.40	16.6	1.15
A somewhat bad job	2.6	0.85	4.4	0.87	6.9	0.79
A very bad job	1.5	0.40	2.1	0.65	1.7	0.42
Missing	3.9	0.74	1.9	0.67	0.8	0.25

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-10SE. Standard errors for Table B5-10: Response distributions, questions on fear of crime (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel						
	Condition 2 NIL		Web test			
			ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
How worried are you about each of the following . . . being mugged or robbed in your local area?						
Extremely worried	2.0	0.95	1.8	0.94	2.0	0.48
Very worried	1.9	0.63	3.4	0.67	3.0	0.53
Somewhat worried	11.8	1.04	14.9	1.39	14.7	1.11
Slightly worried	25.4	1.45	30.1	1.67	31.5	1.40
Not at all worried	57.6	1.90	48.5	1.94	48.2	1.50
Missing	1.2	0.63	1.2	0.36	0.6	0.23
How worried are you about each of the following . . . being threatened or attacked in your local area?						
Extremely worried	1.9	0.78	2.3	0.97	1.5	0.43
Very worried	1.7	0.77	3.8	0.65	3.5	0.57
Somewhat worried	9.9	1.04	14.0	1.27	13.0	1.04
Slightly worried	22.5	1.82	30.6	1.75	32.3	1.41
Not at all worried	62.7	2.09	47.3	1.98	48.4	1.50
Missing	1.3	0.63	1.9	0.43	1.3	0.34
How worried are you about each of the following . . . having something stolen from inside your home?						
Extremely worried	2.8	0.88	3.0	0.99	2.2	0.49
Very worried	3.2	0.86	4.2	0.72	5.3	0.69
Somewhat worried	14.9	1.06	13.9	1.24	16.3	1.13
Slightly worried	26.0	1.47	32.5	1.60	35.9	1.44
Not at all worried	51.5	1.88	45.1	1.89	39.1	1.46
Missing	1.5	0.65	1.3	0.36	1.2	0.34
How worried are you about each of the following . . . having something stolen from your porch, lawn, garage, or other part of your property?						
Extremely worried	4.4	0.76	5.7	1.09	4.6	0.68
Very worried	4.7	0.87	7.8	1.05	9.5	0.90
Somewhat worried	19.8	1.35	20.0	1.33	24.2	1.28
Slightly worried	29.5	1.72	32.9	1.71	35.6	1.43
Not at all worried	39.9	1.81	32.4	2.02	25.6	1.32
Missing	1.7	0.58	1.2	0.38	0.5	0.22
Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?						
Yes	33.9	2.00	50.9	2.38	41.7	1.49
No	63.9	2.14	48.4	2.40	57.3	1.49
Missing	2.2	0.74	0.7	0.23	1.0	0.31
How often does concern about crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?						
Every day	3.0	0.62	5.1	1.05	3.1	0.55
Several times a week	2.7	0.60	5.0	0.77	5.3	0.73
Several times a month	3.7	0.60	8.3	0.95	8.9	0.91
Once a month or less	21.0	1.61	27.0	1.74	29.9	1.37
Never	67.5	1.70	54.1	2.01	51.8	1.50
Missing	2.1	0.82	0.6	0.24	0.9	0.31

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-11SE. Standard errors for Table B5-11: Response distributions, questions on neighborhood disorder (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test			
			ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property? (CA3a)						
Missing	2.5	0.70	1.2	0.43	1.1	0.32
Extremely common	1.3	0.41	3.1	0.98	4.0	0.64
Very common	4.9	0.92	6.7	0.93	5.5	0.71
Somewhat common	12.6	1.11	15.0	1.37	19.0	1.21
Not too common	34.9	2.28	36.6	2.05	39.7	1.47
Not common at all	43.8	2.43	37.2	1.97	30.8	1.37
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . people being drunk or rowdy in public places? (CA3b)						
Missing	2.0	0.72	1.4	0.39	1.2	0.34
Extremely common	3.6	1.24	4.4	1.20	3.3	0.62
Very common	5.2	0.89	5.9	1.07	8.9	0.89
Somewhat common	17.7	1.39	16.1	1.56	17.7	1.18
Not too common	29.3	1.53	34.7	1.65	38.3	1.45
Not common at all	42.2	1.65	37.6	1.78	30.5	1.35
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . burned, abandoned or boarded-up buildings? (CA3c)						
Missing	1.9	0.77	0.8	0.31	1.3	0.38
Extremely common	1.9	0.87	2.8	1.13	1.4	0.39
Very common	2.4	0.67	3.8	0.68	4.2	0.65
Somewhat common	10.7	1.37	9.6	1.22	12.4	1.07
Not too common	20.4	1.73	26.8	1.48	25.6	1.31
Not common at all	62.8	2.29	56.1	1.78	55.0	1.51
In your local area, how common a problem is each of the following . . . people using or dealing drugs illegally? (CA3d)						
Missing	4.5	0.80	1.3	0.37	1.2	0.34
Extremely common	5.6	0.94	6.9	1.38	7.6	0.88
Very common	7.1	0.94	7.6	0.97	10.8	0.96
Somewhat common	18.9	1.44	20.0	1.54	22.9	1.28
Not too common	20.6	1.45	27.1	1.52	29.2	1.35
Not common at all	43.3	2.03	37.0	1.98	28.3	1.33

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B5-12SE. Standard errors for Table 5-12: Response distributions, questions on collective efficacy (percentage in each response category), Condition 2 NIL, ABS, Panel

Survey question and response categories	Condition 2 NIL		Web test			
			ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
If children or teenagers in your local area were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it?						
Very likely	22.8	1.79	18.9	1.43	18.4	1.12
Somewhat likely	27.2	1.39	24.6	1.52	23.4	1.25
Neither likely nor unlikely	10.1	1.26	21.5	1.89	23.9	1.30
Somewhat unlikely	15.3	1.24	15.1	1.24	16.1	1.11
Very unlikely	18.3	1.62	19.4	1.22	16.7	1.16
Missing	6.4	1.11	0.5	0.21	1.5	0.37
If children or teenagers were damaging others' property, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it?						
Very likely	57.1	1.60	47.1	2.20	48.7	1.50
Somewhat likely	27.1	1.39	31.8	1.94	33.2	1.44
Neither likely nor unlikely	4.8	0.93	7.4	0.95	8.1	0.83
Somewhat unlikely	4.1	0.72	6.8	0.90	5.0	0.69
Very unlikely	3.6	0.59	5.1	0.73	3.9	0.61
Missing	3.3	0.74	1.8	0.42	1.0	0.28
If there was a crime in your local area, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would call the police?						
Very likely	71.3	2.01	64.6	1.85	66.3	1.45
Somewhat likely	18.9	1.30	24.4	1.69	23.6	1.31
Neither likely nor unlikely	3.4	0.78	5.7	0.84	5.3	0.72
Somewhat unlikely	2.3	0.54	2.7	0.62	2.0	0.43
Very unlikely	1.6	0.81	1.5	0.40	1.7	0.42
Missing	2.7	0.80	1.1	0.33	1.1	0.30
Please {tell me/mark} how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area.						
People around here are willing to help their neighbors.						
Strongly agree	46.3	2.07	39.3	1.88	36.4	1.41
Somewhat agree	35.3	2.13	39.3	1.85	42.7	1.49
Neither agree nor disagree	10.8	1.21	11.9	1.20	14.6	1.13
Somewhat disagree	3.9	0.93	5.0	0.90	3.7	0.57
Strongly disagree	2.9	1.03	2.8	0.64	1.8	0.42
Missing	0.8	0.23	1.7	0.57	0.9	0.29
People in this local area can be trusted.						
Strongly agree	1.8	0.62	2.0	0.52	1.4	0.38
Somewhat agree	37.6	1.95	32.0	1.74	25.4	1.25
Neither agree nor disagree	37.6	1.97	37.8	1.78	44.2	1.49
Somewhat disagree	13.3	1.25	20.0	1.65	21.6	1.31
Strongly disagree	5.9	1.01	5.4	0.95	5.2	0.68
Missing	3.8	1.16	2.8	0.54	2.2	0.47

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-3SE. Standard errors for Table B6-3: Respondent experience and engagement, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

Type of respondent	Condition 2 NIL		ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
Percent perceiving questions to be difficult or very difficult to understand						
Overall	1.75	0.40	0.78	0.26	1.00	0.24
Household respondents	1.89	0.52	0.78	0.27	1.02	0.25
Other adult respondents	1.68	0.48	0.99	0.48	N/A	N/A
Youth	1.08	1.08	N/A	N/A	0.78	0.78
Percent thinking about things they didn't want to think about						
Overall	18.38	1.00	26.99	1.05	21.91	0.89
Household respondents	19.67	1.24	24.14	1.20	21.00	0.92
Other adult respondents	19.15	1.50	30.59	1.78	N/A	N/A
Youth	7.67	2.77	27.89	5.48	30.95	3.30
Percent who would participate again						
Overall	78.5	1.20	82.85	1.08	86.67	0.73
Household respondents	74.13	1.38	82.19	1.26	87.06	0.75
Other adult respondents	83.96	1.45	83.85	1.52	N/A	N/A
Youth	91.97	2.60	82.41	4.77	82.81	2.77
Percent answering both vignettes correctly						
Overall	47.27	1.15	52.90	1.42	58.42	1.04
Household respondents	44.87	1.15	49.87	1.47	56.06	1.09
Other adult respondents	44.75	2.47	51.09	2.12	N/A	N/A
Youth	70.45	5.88	78.35	4.27	82.05	2.88

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-4SE. Standard errors for Table B6-4: Respondent experience and engagement by number of CIRs, Condition 2 NIL, ABS, and Panel samples

	No CIR (%)	No CIR (SE)	1 CIR2 (%)	1 CIR2 (SE)	2+ CIR (%)	2+ CIR (SE)
Percent perceiving questions to be difficult or very difficult to understand (D1)						
Condition 2 NIL	1.8	0.45	1.2	0.67	2.4	1.47
ABS	0.6	0.29	0.6	0.45	3.8	1.77
Panel	0.7	0.23	1.5	0.76	2.8	1.48
Percent thinking about things they didn't want to think about (D3)						
Condition 2 NIL	17.8	0.96	15.5	2.57	26.3	4.00
ABS	26.6	1.21	28.9	3.46	28.1	4.35
Panel	19.4	0.96	27.2	2.52	35.5	3.69
Percent who would participate again (D4)						
Condition 2 NIL	78.2	1.34	79.8	2.70	79.2	3.02
ABS	83.0	1.16	84.9	2.46	76.7	6.04
Panel	87.2	0.81	86.4	1.95	82.6	2.93

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Table B6-5SE. Standard errors for Table B6-5: Respondent attention, ABS and Panel samples				
Survey question and responses	ABS		Panel	
	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)	Weighted percent	Weighted percent (SE)
Paying attention and reading the instructions carefully is critical. If you are paying attention, please select "Slightly worried." (ATTN_1)				
Slightly worried	91.5	1.56	92.7	1.24
Another response	8.5	1.56	7.3	1.24
Which of the following websites do you use at least once a month? (Mark all that apply) (PC37)				
Selected real sites only, or "None of the above"	99.8	0.12	99.8	0.12
Selected at least one fake site	0.2	0.12	0.2	0.12

Source: 2019-2020 NCVS-R Field Test and 2022 Web Test.

Appendix C

Web Test Survey Errors Affecting Analysis

Appendix C
Web Test Survey Errors Affecting Analysis

Issue	Details & implications
Education question missing at start of data collection	Some surveys completed during the first weeks of the data collection are missing education, as the question was added to the Person Interview after data collection had begun. The question had been unintentionally omitted from the ABS Roster Interview, and education data were not available for the Panel sample. In all, 527 ABS respondents (23.0% of the total) and 120 Panel respondents (4.3%) were not asked about their education level.
Completed groping incidents not asked about tactics	If a respondent reported completed groping but did not report completed penetration, they were not asked the tactic questions. The TOC algorithm requires a tactic (in addition to groping). The Narrative Review process was needed to identify completed sexual assaults. The number of completed sexual assaults in the edited TOC code may be different from what would have been estimated had the skip been working correctly. Some 15 ABS and 16 Panel CIRs had the tactic questions incorrectly skipped. Of these, 4 ABS and 2 Panel CIRs wound up coded as "not an NCVS crime," 10 ABS and 12 Panel CIRs as some type of RSA, and one ABS and one Panel CIR as some other type of crime. All of the ABS CIRs coded as RSA were changed from another code after Narrative Review, as were 9 of the 12 Panel CIRs classified as RSA. This error was also present in the Field Test questionnaire. It affected 31 Condition 2 NIL CIRs, 6 of which wound up coded as "not an NCVS crime," 26 as RSA, and 2 as some other type of crime. Of the 26 RSA codes, 18 were changed from another code after Narrative Review.
The non-interleaving (CIR2) questions were not asked of the Panel respondents	The "CIR2" questions are a "double check" that the incident has all the appropriate screener flags it needs entering into the CIR. The web survey failed to ask these backup items of the Panel respondents. The Narrative Review process was needed to identify incidents that may have been missing a screener flag. If the narrative was not sufficiently detailed important features of the crime may be missing for some Panel respondents.
Some screened incidents incorrectly identified as "duplicates"	For some screener sections, if the month entered matched a prior month it may have been treated as a "duplicate" even if it was not. This issue was found in screener sections 2 (vehicle parts theft), 4 (break-ins) and 5 (vandalism). This error (1) may have caused confusion for respondents and (2) would have reduced the number of CIRs asked. A review of the data indicates that 2 ABS incidents reported in the Break-in screener series were incorrectly coded as duplicates. There were no instances in other ABS screener series or in any of the Panel screener series.
Error if respondent reported both a completed attack and a verbal threat in the screener	The survey had an error for respondents who reported multiple incidents in the Attack portion of the screener and who indicated that they were both attacked *and* verbally threatened. For these respondents, the system only asked about the most recent Attack/Threat and skipped any others. This error led to 9 ABS and 32 Panel CIRs not being asked, which represented 4.0% and 9.3%, respectively, of CIRs arising in the Attack screener series.
Missing debriefing items on location of where the survey was done, who else was present, and if anyone saw answers	Most respondents skipped these questions because of a programming error (D7_0; D7; D8; D9; D10; D10a, D10b).