



Analyzing Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey: A Workshop for Data Users

Bureau of Justice Statistics
Victimization Statistics Unit

December 5, 2023
1:30-3:30pm ET



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1

Introductions



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Introducing the NCVS Team for Today's Workshop

- Emilie Coen
- Erika Harrell
- Rachel Morgan
- Susannah Tapp
- Alexandra Thompson
- Jennifer Truman





Workshop agenda

- NCVS presentation (35 minutes)
 - Background, methodology, accessing data and statistics, data file structure, weighting, unit of analysis
- N-DASH demonstration (10 minutes)
- Data analysis demonstration (60 minutes)
 - Estimate victimization rates for violent and property crimes
- Closing remarks and Q&A (15 minutes)



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The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)



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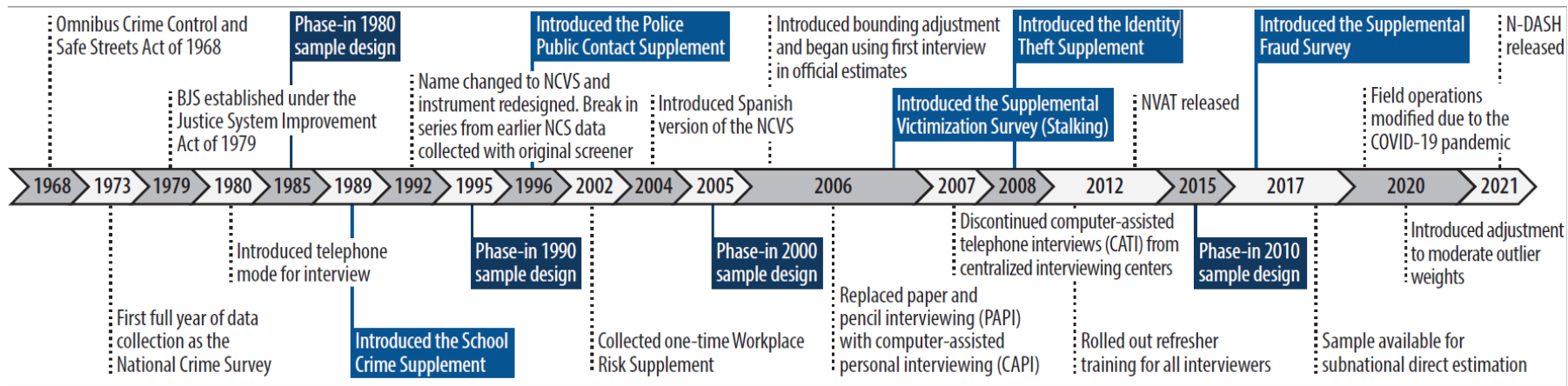
What is the National Crime Victimization Survey?

- Nation's primary source of information on **criminal victimization**
- Currently sponsored and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
- Started in 1972 as the National Crime Survey
- Redesigned and renamed National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in 1992
- One of two national measures of crime
 - See [*The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2011–2020*](#) (NCJ 303385, BJS web, February 2022) for more information on the similarities and differences between the NCVS and UCR
- Developed to complement the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program
- Crimes **reported and not reported** to the police



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Collecting data since 1973



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How are the data collected?

- National sample of **persons age 12 or older** living in U.S. households
- **Panel design** – seven interviews over a course of 3.5 years (every 6 months)
- **Self-report survey** – persons asked about criminal victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months
- **Incident based** – collects information about each victimization incident



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What data are collected?

Violent crime

- Rape/sexual assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Simple assault

Personal larceny

- Purse snatching
- Pocket picking

Property crime

- Burglary/trespassing
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other types of household theft

Characteristics of victims and crimes for the population and for subgroups

Only source of national data on topics including *intimate partner violence, crimes against persons with disabilities, injury, firearms and crime, cost of crime, and reporting to police*

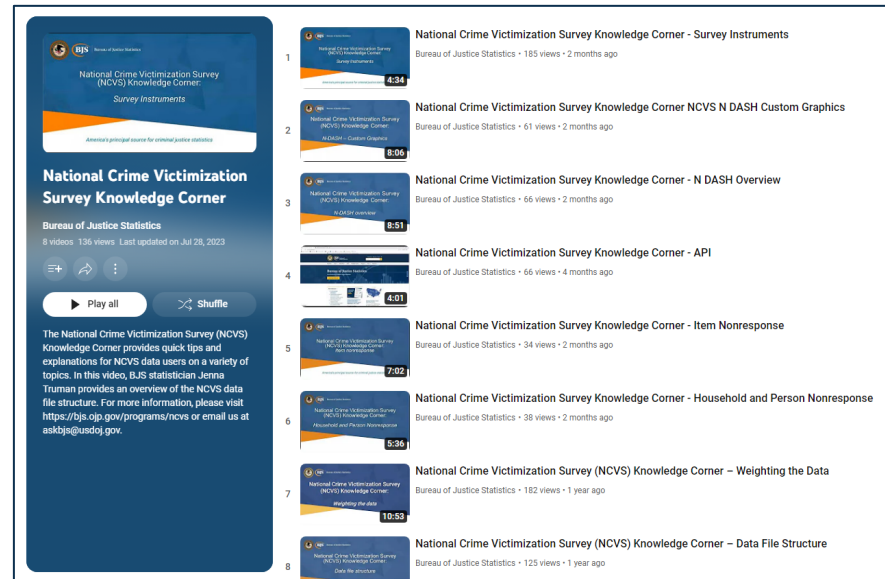


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Want to learn more about the NCVS?

- Check out our new **Knowledge Corner** series
 - The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Knowledge Corner provides quick tips and explanations for NCVS data users on a variety of topics
 - [Knowledge Corner playlist](#)
- Check out the website!
 - <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs>



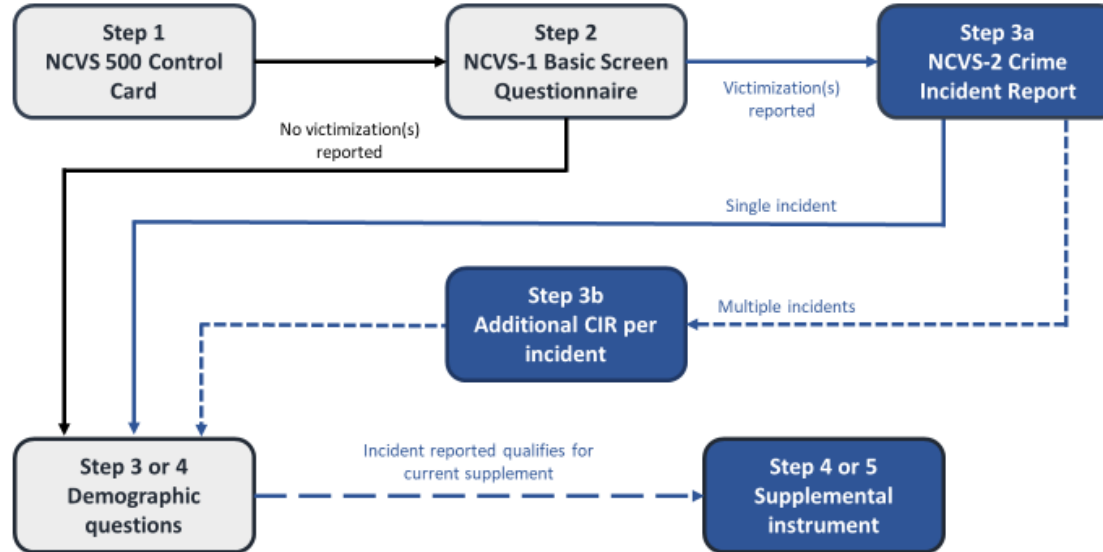
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Survey Instruments



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Flow of the NCVS instrument



Accessing NCVS data and statistics



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How to access NCVS data and statistics?

1. BJS statistical reports (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library>)
2. N-DASH online data tool (<https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/Home>)
3. Data files
 - Public-use files available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/95>)
 - Apply for restricted-use files through ResearchDataGov (<https://www.researchdatagov.org/>)
4. NCVS API (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-crime-victimization-survey-ncvs-api>)



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BJS statistical reports



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September 2023, NCJ 307089

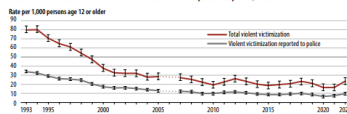
Criminal Victimization, 2022

Alexandra Thompson and Savannah N. Tapp, PhD, BJS Statisticians

The rate of violent victimization in the United States rose to 23.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2022, after reaching a 30-year low of 16.4–16.5 during 2020–2021 (figure 1). Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Despite the recent increase, the last three decades saw an overall decline in the violent victimization rate from 79.8 to 23.5 per 1,000 from 1993 to 2022.

The rate of violent victimization reported to police followed a similar pattern. This rate trended downward during the past 30 years, falling from 33.8 (1993) to 9.7 (2022) reported victimizations per 1,000 persons. However, 2022 (9.7 per 1,000) marked a rise in the rate of reported violent victimization from 2021 (7.5 per 1,000).

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization and violent victimization reported to police, 1993–2022



Note: See table 1 for definitions and appendix table 1 for estimates, standard errors, and 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for 2006 are based on 2006 data. For more information, see *Criminal Victimization, 2006* (NCJ 204765). For more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey, see *Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022*.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The violent victimization rate increased from 16.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons in 2021 to 23.5 per 1,000 in 2022.
- About 10% of violent victimizations involved a firearm in 2022, an increase from 2021 (7%).
- Victims received assistance from a victim service provider in 9% of violent victimizations in 2022.
- In 2022, about 1.24% (1.5 million) of persons age 12 or older nationwide experienced at least one violent crime.
- In 2022, about 2 in 5 (42%) violent victimizations were reported to police.
- The burglary or trespassing rate was lower in 2022 (14.6 victimizations per 1,000 households) than in 2018 (21.1 per 1,000) but has been relatively flat since 2020.



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MARCH 2023

SPECIAL REPORT

NCJ 305402

Criminal Victimization in the 22 Largest U.S. States, 2017–2019

Grace Kline, MPF, and Rachel E. Morgan, PhD, BJS Statisticians

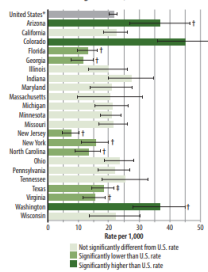
Among the 22 most populous states, 3 had violent victimization rates that were higher than the rate for the United States (21.6 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) during the aggregate period of 2017 to 2019 (figure 1). Seven states had rates that were lower. These findings are based on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).¹ The NCVS is the nation's primary source of data on criminal victimization, including crimes reported and not reported to police. Violent victimization in the NCVS includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

This is the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) first release of substantial nonfatal violent and property victimization data collected directly through the NCVS. To produce direct substantial victimization statistics, BJS redesigned the NCVS sample in 2016 to accommodate precise estimates with data aggregated over a minimum of 3 years.² This report presents selected state-level estimates of violent and property victimization for the 3-year aggregate period of 2017–19 in the 22 largest U.S. states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In this report, significance is reported at the 95% and 90% confidence levels. See figures and appendix tables for testing on specific findings. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

¹BJS increased the size of the NCVS core sample and reallocated its distribution to enable production of state-level victimization estimates for the 22 states and certain metropolitan areas within those states. See *Criminal Victimization, 2016* (NCJ 253121, BJS, October 2018).

FIGURE 1
Rate of violent victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in the 22 largest states, 2017–19



Note: Violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Estimates include 95% confidence intervals. Significance is reported at the 95% and 90% confidence levels. Asterisks indicate significance at the 95% confidence level. Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level. Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level. Unpublished disclosure of confidential information and aggregated the disclosure and response practices applied by this release (CIBS-PTD-301). See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors. See appendix table 2 for population estimates.



BJS Bureau of Justice Statistics

The National Crime Victimization Survey and National Incident-Based Reporting System: A complementary picture of crime in 2021

Rachel E. Morgan, Ph.D., and Erica L. Smith, BJS Statisticians | NCJ 305180 OCTOBER 2022

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) measure a set of offenses that overlap but are not identical, which leads to differences in estimates between the two data sources. The NCVS interviews victims on crimes both reported and not reported to police, while NIBRS collects data on crime recorded by law enforcement agencies. Restricting the NCVS to violent crime reported to police, and excluding

simple assault, aligns the NCVS and NIBRS measures as closely as possible. Taken together, these two measures of crime provide a more comprehensive picture of crime in the United States.¹

¹See *Criminal Victimization, 2021* (NCJ 305184, BJS, September 2022) for additional NCVS estimates and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer at <https://crime-data-explorer.flourish.co.uk/> for additional NIBRS estimates. Additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics is available on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/>. Additional information about the FBI is available on the FBI website at <https://www.fbi.gov/newsroom/speical>.

Rate of crime per 1,000 reported to police in the National Incident-Based Reporting System and in the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021

Type of crime	Rate per 1,000 persons		Rate per 1,000 persons	
	2020 NIBRS ^a	2021 NIBRS ^a	2020 NCVS ^b	2021 NCVS ^b
Violent crime excluding simple assault	4.03	3.96	2.78	2.91
Murder and nonnegotiable manslaughter	0.07	0.07	—	—
Rape/sexual assault ^c	0.42	0.43	0.26	0.25
Robbery	0.67	0.61	0.85	1.00
Aggravated assault	2.87	2.84	1.66	1.66
Property crime	10.3	11.1	21.0	21.0
Burglary ^d	3.08	2.71	4.18	3.66
Motor vehicle theft	2.68	2.68	3.18	3.12

Note: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime rates are calculated differently. NIBRS-based crime rates are normally reported per 100,000 persons but were recalculated for this report to align with the reporting of NCVS crime rates per 1,000. NIBRS violent and property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons. NCVS violent crime rates are calculated per 1,000 persons, and NCVS property crime rates are calculated per 1,000 households. See the FBI's Crime Data Explorer at <https://crime-data-explorer.flourish.co.uk/> for additional information. ^a2020 NIBRS data are preliminary. ^b2021 NCVS data are preliminary. ^c2021 NCVS data are preliminary. ^d2021 NCVS data are preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2020 and 2021; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2020 and 2021.

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October 2022

JUST THE STATS

NCJ 305204

Criminal Victimization, 1995–2021

Erica Harrell, Ph.D., BJS Statistician

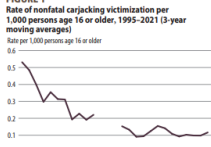
Key findings

- Based on 3-year moving averages, the rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization¹ declined 78%, from 0.53 per 1,000 persons age 16 or older in 1995 to 0.12 per 1,000 in 2021 (figure 1).²
- Over the past 10 years (2012–2021), the rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization has ranged from 0.09 per 1,000 persons to 0.15 per 1,000.
- During 2012–21, nonfatal carjackings were more likely to take place at or near the victim's home (39%) than at other locations (table 1).
- The majority of nonfatal carjackings involved an offender with a weapon (59%). Offenders armed with firearms accounted for 38% of nonfatal carjackings.
- Victims were as likely to resist the offender in a nonfatal carjacking (53%) as to not resist during the crime (47%). About one in four (26%) nonfatal carjackings resulted in victim injury.
- Offenders in nonfatal carjackings were more likely to be strangers to the victim (64%) than known to the victim (26%).
- Males were as likely as females to experience nonfatal carjackings (0.12 per 1,000 each) (table 2).
- Black persons (0.26 per 1,000) were more likely than white persons (0.07 per 1,000) and as likely as Hispanic persons (0.22 per 1,000) to experience nonfatal carjackings.
- The rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization of persons in households with annual incomes of less than \$75,000 (0.16 per 1,000) was more than three times that of those in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more (0.05 per 1,000).

¹Because the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is based on interviews with victims, it does not collect information on fatal carjacking.

²In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 95% and 90% confidence levels. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

FIGURE 1
Rate of nonfatal carjacking victimization per 1,000 persons age 16 or older, 1995–2021 (3-year moving average)



Note: Estimates are based on 3-year moving averages (e.g., the 1995 estimate averages the rates for 1993, 1994, and 1995). Estimates that include 2006 data are excluded from the figure. For more information on data comparability and changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey, see *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224306, BJS, December 2008). See appendix table 1 for rates and standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995–2021.

Nonfatal carjacking measure

To measure nonfatal carjacking using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), cases were selected that met these criteria: (a) a completed or attempted robbery occurred; (b) the victim was age 16 or older; and (c) a car or other motor vehicle, such as a truck or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads or highways, was taken or an attempt was made to take such a vehicle. For additional methodological details regarding the NCVS, see *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2021* (NCJ 305101, BJS, September 2022).

Figure 1 features trend estimates of nonfatal carjacking victimization with 3-year moving averages. Tables 1 and 2 show an aggregate period of multiple years. These approaches increase the reliability and stability of the nonfatal carjacking estimates.



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<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library>

National Crime Victimization Survey Dashboard (N-DASH)



National Crime Victimization Survey Data Dashboard (N-DASH)



- Users can create interactive data visualizations with NCVS data
- Provides a variety of views and analysis types to investigate questions of interest
- Quick and custom graphics

<https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/Home>



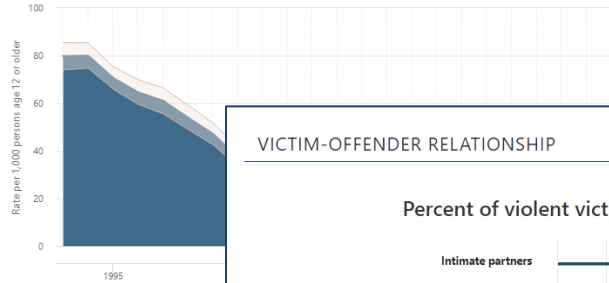
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N-DASH Online Data Tool



VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION

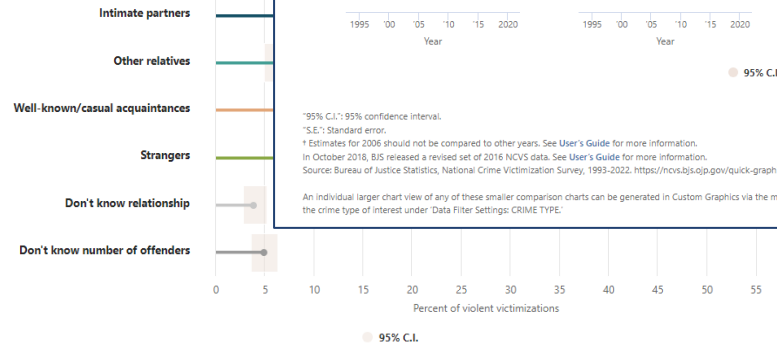
Rate of violent victimizations, 1993-2022



*95% C.I.: 95% confidence interval.
 *S.E.: Standard error.
 † Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. In October 2018, BJS released a revised set of 2016 NCVS data.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2022. <https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/quick-graphics>

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

Percent of violent victimizations by victim-offender relationship, 1993-2022



*95% C.I.: 95% confidence interval.
 *S.E.: Standard error.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2022. <https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/quick-graphics>

Rate of rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault victimizations, 1993-2022



*95% C.I.: 95% confidence interval.
 *S.E.: Standard error.
 † Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See User's Guide for more information.
 In October 2018, BJS released a revised set of 2016 NCVS data. See User's Guide for more information.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2022. <https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/quick-graphics>

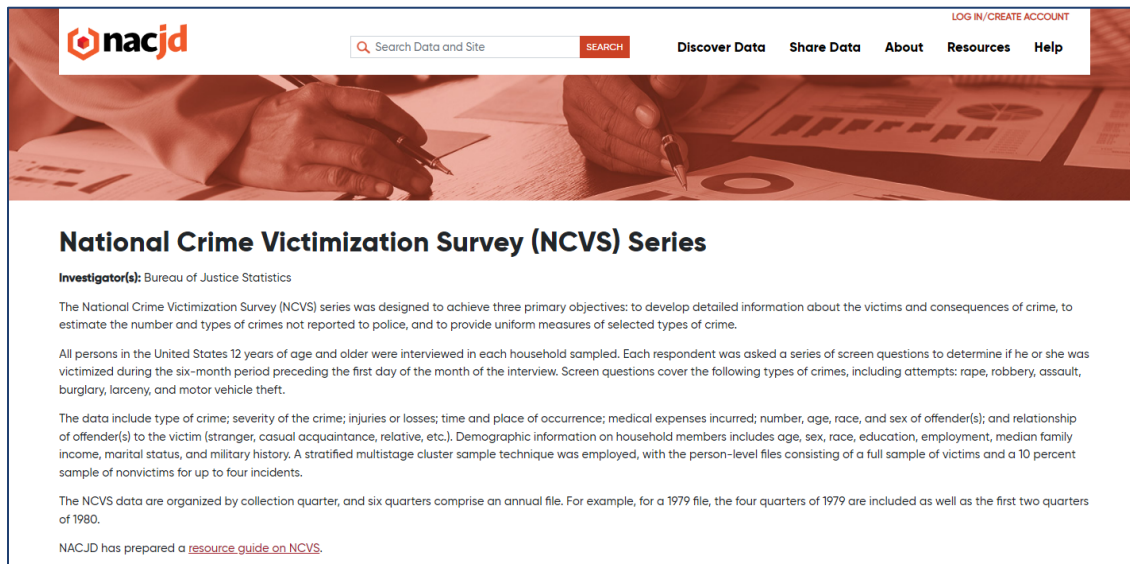
An individual larger chart view of any of these smaller comparison charts can be generated in Custom Graphics via the multi-year-trends/characteristic view, by selecting 'Personal' under 'Display Settings: CRIME CATEGORY', and the crime type of interest under 'Data Filter Settings: CRIME TYPE'.



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NCVS public-use data files

- Archived at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)



The screenshot shows the NACJD website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NACJD logo, a search bar, and links for 'Discover Data', 'Share Data', 'About', 'Resources', and 'Help'. Below the navigation bar is a large image of hands writing on a document. The main heading is 'National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Series'. Below this, it states 'Investigator(s): Bureau of Justice Statistics'. The text describes the survey's objectives, the population surveyed, the types of crimes covered, the data included, and the organization of the data files. A link to a 'resource guide on NCVS' is provided at the bottom.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Series

Investigator(s): Bureau of Justice Statistics

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) series was designed to achieve three primary objectives: to develop detailed information about the victims and consequences of crime, to estimate the number and types of crimes not reported to police, and to provide uniform measures of selected types of crime.

All persons in the United States 12 years of age and older were interviewed in each household sampled. Each respondent was asked a series of screen questions to determine if he or she was victimized during the six-month period preceding the first day of the month of the interview. Screen questions cover the following types of crimes, including attempts: rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

The data include type of crime; severity of the crime; injuries or losses; time and place of occurrence; medical expenses incurred; number, age, race, and sex of offender(s); and relationship of offender(s) to the victim (stranger, casual acquaintance, relative, etc.). Demographic information on household members includes age, sex, race, education, employment, median family income, marital status, and military history. A stratified multistage cluster sample technique was employed, with the person-level files consisting of a full sample of victims and a 10 percent sample of nonvictims for up to four incidents.

The NCVS data are organized by collection quarter, and six quarters comprise an annual file. For example, for a 1979 file, the four quarters of 1979 are included as well as the first two quarters of 1980.

NACJD has prepared a [resource guide on NCVS](#).

NCVS public-use data files

Studies
Variables
Data-related Publications

Showing 1 to 50 of 90 entries.

☐ Summaries: Hidden

Sort by:

Title A-Z

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Study Title/Investigator	Released/Updated
1. Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's Estimates of Rape and Domestic Violence for Gag Factors, 1986-1990 (ICPSR 6558) Coker, Ann L.; Stasny, Elizabeth A.	1996-10-01
2. National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2005: Concatenated Incident-Level Files (ICPSR 4699) United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics	2008-12-16
3. National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992 [Record-Type Files] (ICPSR 22929) United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics	2008-07-29
4. National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993 [Record-Type Files] (ICPSR 22928) United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics	2008-07-29
5. National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994 [Record-Type Files] (ICPSR 22927) United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics	2008-07-29
6. National Crime Victimization Survey, 1995 [Record-Type Files] (ICPSR 22926) United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics	2008-07-29



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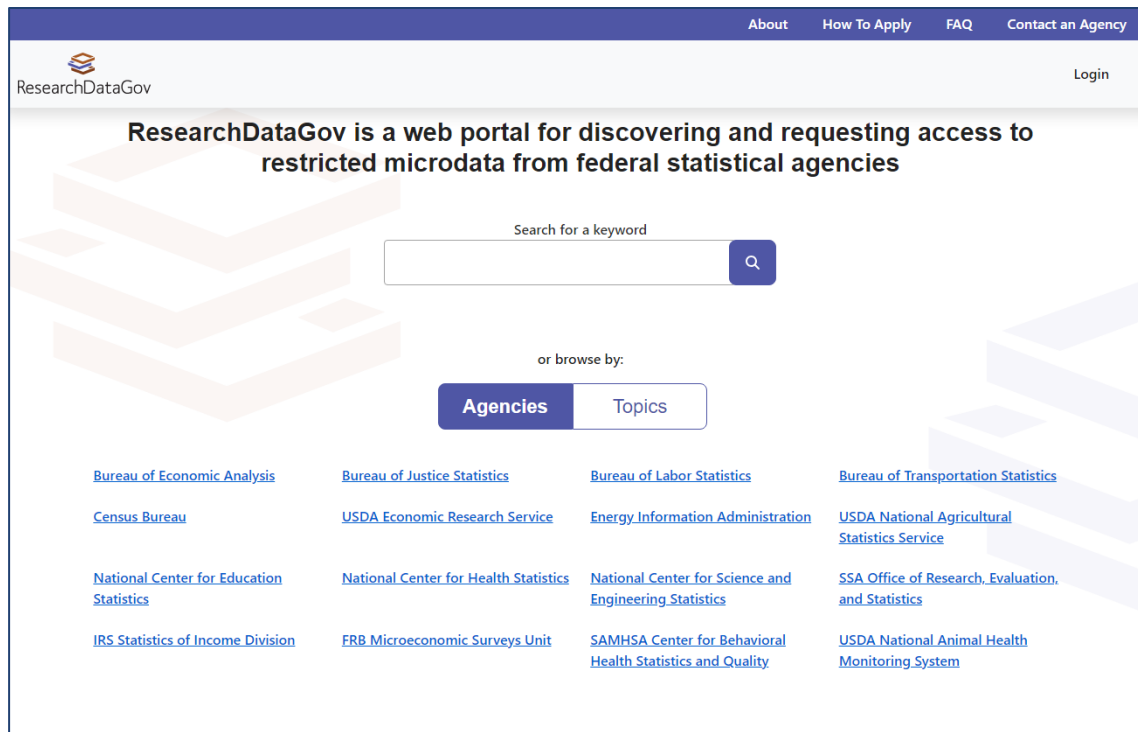
<https://icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/95>



NCVS restricted-use data files

- Apply at ResearchDataGov to access these data through the U.S. Census Bureau's Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDC)

<https://www.researchdatagov.org/>



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NCVS restricted-use data files



Title	Last Modified
Police-Public Contact Survey RDG 730 Census Bureau	04-10-2023
NCVS School Crime Supplement RDG 2996 Census Bureau	04-10-2023
NCVS Supplemental Fraud Survey RDG 7968 Census Bureau	04-10-2023
NCVS Identity Theft Supplement RDG 821 Census Bureau	04-10-2023
NCVS Supplemental Victimization Survey RDG 783 Census Bureau	04-10-2023
National Crime Victimization Survey RDG 600 Census Bureau	10-17-2023



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<https://www.researchdatagov.org/>



NCVS API



National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) API



Access premade datasets commonly used variables for analysis



Create custom datasets via queries



Download different data types such as JSON, XML, and CSV formats

[LEARN MORE](#)

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) API

This page provides information on National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) datasets that are available via an Application Programming Interface (API) called Socrata Open Data API (SODA API). The API follows the [REST](#) (REpresentational State Transfer) design pattern to format requests and provide researchers and developers with endpoints in multiple formats along with related codebooks, methodology, and metadata. More information about SODA API can be found [here](#).

Related Links

- [N-DASH](#)
- [NCVS Program Page](#)
- [Data Analysis Tools](#)

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (i.e., rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (i.e., burglary/trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of theft) both reported and not reported to the police.

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/national-crime-victimization-survey-ncvs-api>



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NCVS data file structure and weighting



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Annual NCVS data

- Data users can download individual years of data
- Codebooks include detailed information on individual NCVS year
- Download (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R, ASCII, delimited) from NACJD includes 5 files:
 - (1) address record-type file; (2) household record-type file; (3) person record-type file; (4) incident record-type file; and (5) incident-level extract file.

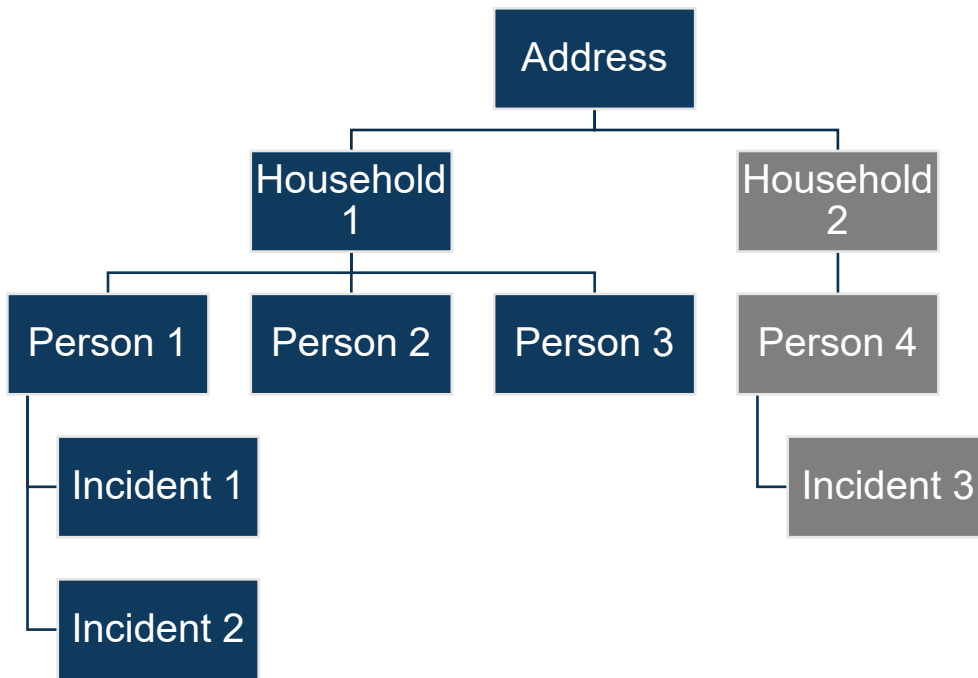
Concatenated NCVS data

- Data users can download public-use files which include all years 1992 through most recent year (currently 2022)
- Codebooks include fewer details because there are so many years of data; refer to annual codebook for further details
- Download (SAS, SPSS, Stata, R, ASCII, delimited) from NACJD includes 3 files:
 - (1) Concatenated household file; (2) concatenated person file; and (3) concatenated incident extract file.

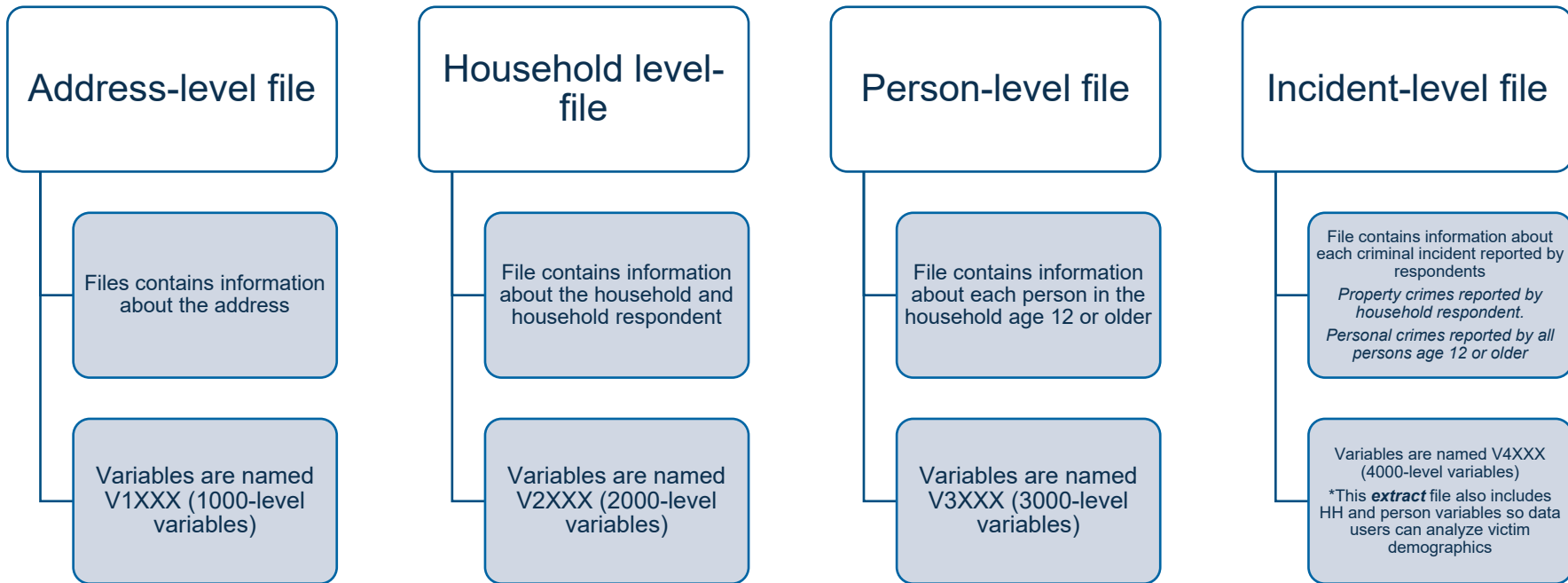


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NCVS data are hierarchical



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NCVS public-use file (PUF) structure



- Annual files include collection year data from January 1 – December 31
 - Based on date of interview, not date of incident
- Most sampled persons/households should be included twice in the person/household level file
 - Interview 1 – January-June; Interview 2 – July-December
 - 1/7 phases in during July-December; 1/7 phases out + replacement households





What is a sample weight?

- Sample weights are adjustments that are applied to sample data to make the data representative of a specific population of interest.
- *For the NCVS, sample weights are applied to make sample data representative of the U.S. population of **households** or **persons age 12 or older**.*



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What is a sample weight?

- Sample data that are not weighted (unweighted data) can be biased as a result of who completed and did not complete the survey. Unweighted data are not representative and cannot be used to generalize about specific populations of interest.
 - *BJS does not report out on unweighted NCVS data. Statisticians examine unweighted data to understand sample characteristics and assess sample sizes for estimate reliability.*
 - *All NCVS statistical estimates in BJS reports are weighted to be representative of the U.S. population.*
- **The NCVS has four types of weights: household, person, incident, and victimization.**
- Knowing when to use each type of weight is critical for your analysis.





NCVS household weights – household data file

V2116

(household weight)

- Adjusts each 6-month period to total count of U.S. households

WGTHHCY

(adjusted household weight)

- Divides V2116 by 2 for annual count of U.S. households.
- *Use this weight to generate the annual count of U.S. households when calculating property crime rates*

Example from 2022 NCVS household file – WGTHHCY values are half of V2116 values

 V2116	 WGTHHCY
1121.48891	560.74446
924.53821	462.26910
897.67995	448.83998
1559.54715	779.77357



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NCVS person weights – person data file

V3080

(person weight)

- Adjusts each 6-month period to U.S. population count of persons age 12 or older

WGTPERCY (adjusted person weight)

- Divides V3080 by 2 for annual U.S. population of persons age 12 or older
- *Use this weight to generate the annual count of U.S. persons age 12 or older when calculating violent crime or personal larceny rates*

Example from 2022 NCVS person file – WGTPERCY values are half of V3080 values

 V3080	 WGTPERCY
1243.30097	621.65048
1207.96316	603.98158
1298.39515	649.19757
1070.37699	535.18849



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NCVS victimization and incident weights – incident data file

Incident

- The number of specific criminal acts involving **one or more victims**.
- If every incident had one victim, the number of incidents would be the same as the number of victimizations.
- If there was more than one victim, the incident estimate is adjusted to compensate for the possibility that the incident could be reported multiple times and over-counted.

Victimization

- The total number of times that people or households were victimized by crime.
- For violence and personal larceny, the number of victimizations is the number of victims of that crime.
- Each crime against a household is counted as having a single victim – the affected household.

*Only respondents who reported an incident/victimization are included in the incident data file.

*Data users must decide if they are interested in analyzing incidents or victimizations and apply the appropriate weight.



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NCVS victimization weights – incident data file

WGTVICCY

- Provides total count of victimizations
- No adjustment for series crimes

SERIES_WEIGHT

- Accounts for high-frequency repeat victimizations or series victimizations
- This weight counts series victimizations as the actual number of victimizations up to a maximum of 10 (avoiding extreme outlier effect)

Series victimizations – crimes that are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each event or describe in detail (e.g., domestic violence)

If it's not a series victimization, weight values for WGTVICCY and SERIES_WEIGHT are equal.

	WGTVICCY	SERIES_WEIGHT
Non-series	585.27398	585.27398
Series (12 vics capped at 10)	750.64685	7506.46848



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NCVS incident weights – incident data file



V4527

- Provides total count of incidents
- No adjustment for series crimes

SERIES_iWEIGHT

- Accounts for high-frequency repeat incidents or series incidents
- This weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents up to a maximum of 10 (avoiding extreme outlier effect)

Series incidents – crimes that are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each event or describe in detail (e.g., domestic violence)

If it's not a series incident, weight values for V4527 and SERIES_iWEIGHT are equal.

Remember, the difference between victimizations and incidents is the number of victims involved.



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	 V4527	 SERIES_iWEIGHT
Non-series →	585.27398	585.27398
Series (12 incs capped at 10) →	375.32342	3753.23424



NCVS weights

In 2022 –

- Household weight (WGTHHCY) ranged from 83 to 5,326
- Person weight (WGTPERCY) ranged from 98 to 12,109
- Victimization weight (SERIES_WEIGHT) ranged from 197 to 47,798

*In other words, a weighted count of about ~47,800 victimizations could be based on $n = 1$ or $n = 100$ s, depending on characteristics of victim.

Always important to check unweighted counts.

BJS statisticians ensure that all published estimates meet data quality standards. In certain cases, an estimate may be flagged or suppressed if it does not meet the minimum sample size or coefficient of variation is above a certain threshold.



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N-DASH demonstration

Follow along at: ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov



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Participants –

Download files from Dropbox
(link provided in chat and via email)



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NCVS estimation demonstration:

Example 1

Open the files that you downloaded



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Conducting basic analyses using the NCVS



- Resources for calculating victimization (and incident) rates, numbers, and percentages
 - [NCVS Resource Guide](#) and [Codebooks](#) (NACJD)
 - [NCVS Technical Documentation](#) (also in workshop materials)
 - Variance estimation
 - User's guides
 - [Generalized variance function \(GVF\) parameters](#)
 - [Direct variance estimation](#)
 - Significance testing files (included in 'NCVS workshop replication example.xlsx')
 - NACJD [Learning Guide](#) for the NCVS
 - NCVS library recodes



Replicating *Criminal Victimization*, 2022



TABLE 1

Number and rate of violent victimizations, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of violent crime	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total violent crime ^b	6,385,520	23.2	5,813,410 †	21.0 ‡	4,558,150 †	16.4 †	4,598,310 †	16.5 †	6,624,950	23.5
Rape/sexual assault ^c	734,630 †	2.7 †	459,310	1.7	319,950 †	1.2 †	324,500 †	1.2 †	531,810	1.9
Robbery	573,100	2.1	534,420 ‡	1.9	437,260 †	1.6 †	464,280 †	1.7 †	694,860	2.5
Assault	5,077,790	18.4	4,819,680 ‡	17.4	3,800,950 †	13.7 †	3,809,530 †	13.6 †	5,398,290	19.1
Aggravated assault	1,058,040 †	3.8 †	1,019,490 †	3.7 †	812,180 †	2.9 †	766,330 †	2.7 †	1,540,110	5.5
Simple assault	4,019,750	14.6	3,800,190	13.7	2,988,770 †	10.7 †	3,043,190 †	10.9 †	3,858,180	13.7

We will be replicating the circled values

TABLE 2

Number and rate of property victimizations, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Type of property crime	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^a
Total	13,502,840	108.2 †	12,818,000 ‡	101.4	12,085,170 †	94.5 †	11,682,060 †	90.3 †	13,373,330	101.9
Burglary/trespassing ^b	2,639,620 †	21.1 †	2,178,400 ‡	17.2 †	1,741,250	13.6	1,800,350	13.9	1,919,930	14.6
Burglary ^c	1,867,620 †	15.0 †	1,484,730	11.7 ‡	1,210,640	9.5	1,142,900 ‡	8.8	1,324,030	10.1
Trespassing ^d	772,000 †	6.2 †	693,670	5.5 ‡	530,610	4.1	657,440	5.1	595,910	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	534,010 †	4.3 †	495,670 †	3.9 †	545,810 †	4.3 †	558,670 †	4.3 †	716,650	5.5
Other theft ^e	10,329,210	82.7	10,143,930 †	80.2	9,798,110 †	76.6 †	9,323,040 †	72.1 †	10,736,750	81.8



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What you need for today's examples

- NCVS workshop syntax example 1 (and 2).sps downloaded from
- NCVS workshop replication example 1 (and 2).xlsx
- GVF parameters and rhos.xlsx

* *Examples analyze 2022 NCVS data files downloaded from NACJD*
<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38603>



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Refer to workshop
materials!

Replicating *Criminal Victimization*, 2022



To begin:

1. Open 'NCVS workshop replication example 1.xlsx'
2. Go to 'output' tab for SPSS code and data tables

*See "Additional reference slides" for step-by-step process of how to replicate these estimates using SPSS.

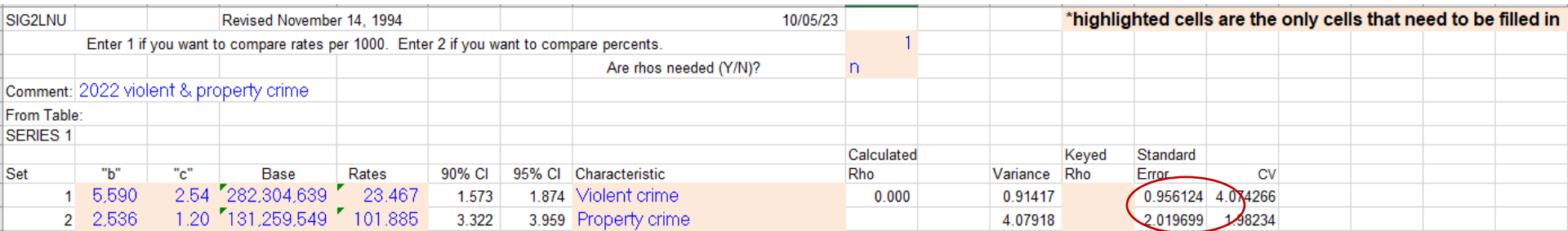
Refer to workshop
materials!



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N-DASH: Rate of violent crime



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Replicating standard errors for Number of violent and property victimizations

N-DASH: Number of violent crimes

N-DASH: Number of property crimes

Crime type: **Violent victimization**
 Number: 6,624,953
 95% C.I.: 6,095,919 - 7,153,987
 S.E.: 269,920

Crime type: **Property victimization**
 Number: 13,373,327
 95% C.I.: 12,853,750 - 13,892,905
 S.E.: 265,095

SIG1LNU		Revised December 2, 1994				05-Oct-23		*highlighted cells are the only cells that need to be filled in				
		Are rhos needed (Y/N)?	n									
Comment:		2022 violent & property crime							4.07%			
From Table:									1.98%			
SERIES 1												
Set	"a"	"b"	"c"	Estimate	90% CI	95% CI	Characteristic	Calculated Rho	Variance	Keyed Rho	Standard Error	CV
1	-0.000171	5,590	2.54	6,624,953	444,019	529,043	Violent crime	0.000	72,856,875,299.893		269920.1276	4.07429511
2	-0.000124	2,536	1.20	13,373,327	436,082	519,587	Property crime		70,275,549,255.799		265095.3588	1.98226928

Updates from BJS



- Subscribe to [JUSTSTATS](#)
 - Stay up-to-date with data releases, statistical report releases, and data tool updates
- Follow BJS on X (@BJSgov) and Facebook
- Email AskBJS@usdoj.gov with questions – emails are forwarded to BJS statisticians with topical expertise



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Q&A

Type your question into Q&A,
select All Panelists



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BJS Victimization Statistics Unit

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Additional reference slides on –



- NCVS sample design and selection
- NCVS panel design
- Survey instruments
- Interview mode and data quality
- Crime classification
- Supplements
- Unit of analysis
- Additional replication example and step-by-step instructions for calculating examples



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NCVS sample design and selection



Target population

- U.S. residents age 12 or older residing in housing units (HU) or certain noninstitutionalized group quarters (GQ)

Two-stage sample design

- First stage – counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas selected as primary sample units (PSU)
 - Occurs once every 10 years using population data from the most recent decennial census
- Second stage – HUs and GQs within PSUs selected as secondary sampling units (SSU)
 - Occurs every year for HUs and every 3 years for GQs
 - Address-based clustering – increase efficiency in interviewing and minimize travel time for interviewers



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NCVS sampling frame

- Two dynamic sampling frames –
 - Housing units (HU)
 - Group quarters (GQ) (e.g., college housing, group homes for adults, workers' living quarters, and convents)
- Both frames based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF)
 - National inventory of addresses that is continually updated
- HU unit frame updated twice each year in January and July
- GQ frame created once every 3 years





NCVS panel design

- Each HU and GQ interviewed every 6 months for a total of 7 interviews over 3.5 years
- The sample is divided into 7 rotating groups, such that new sample households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households
- Interviews conducted continuously throughout the year



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Benefits of panel design

- Cost efficiency compared to constantly selecting new sample
- Smaller variances for estimates of year-to-year change compared to independent samples
- Longitudinal design allows researchers to examine within person and household change over time
- Allows for bounding interviews after the first time in sample
 - Ensures previously reported incidents are not reported again (telescoping –bringing incidents outside the reference period into the period)
 - Before 2006, initial interviews were excluded
 - Since 2006, bounding interviews included and weighting adjustment applied



2016 NCVS sample redesign



- Redesign boosted and reallocated sample to—
 - reflect changes in the U.S. population based on the 2010 decennial census
 - make it possible to produce aggregate state- and local-level victimization estimates for the largest 22 states and specific metropolitan areas within those states
- Sample designed to produce aggregate state-level estimates with coefficients of variation (CVs) of no more than 10%, using up to 3 years of data
 - Currently, the sample is designed to produce annual national estimates with a CV of no more than 5%



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NCVS sample size



	Household	Person
2011-2015 (pre-sample redesign)	~110,000 eligible households per year	~180,000 eligible persons age 12 or older per year
2022 (post-sample redesign)	~144,000 eligible households per year	~227,000 eligible persons age 12 or older per year
2022 response rate	~64%	~82%



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NCVS interview mode



- An NCVS interview should be conducted in person when the sample household—
 - is assigned for a first enumeration period interview
 - has not been interviewed in any previous enumeration period
 - does not have a telephone number at which they can be reached
 - does not want to be interviewed by telephone
 - has a privacy detector that requires the caller to enter a personal identification number (PIN)
- Most NCVS interviews, after the initial one, are attempted by telephone because it is more cost effective
- About half of interviews are conducted in person each year



Household Roster (NCVS-500 Control Card)



- Basic record for each sample unit throughout each enumeration period
- **Household respondent** = most knowledgeable adult household member
- **Household roster** = contains demographic information on every person living in the household



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Refer to workshop
materials!



NCVS-1 Basic Screen Questionnaire

- Contains questions designed to determine whether any crimes were committed against the *household as a whole (property crime)* or against an *individual household member (personal crime)* during the **6-month reference period**
 - Household respondent answers questions about property crimes
 - All respondents answer questions about personal crimes
- Questions are written in a “short cue” format
 - The interviewer reads a question “stem” about whether the respondent has experienced a certain type of incident and then gives examples of the type of incident in “short cues” to prompt respondent memory



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materials!



NCVS-2 Crime Incident Report (CIR)

- Used to gather detailed information about incidents reported in the NCVS-1
- One Crime Incident Report (CIR) is completed for each crime incident reported in the NCVS-1
- Attribute/incident based – questions focused on details regarding the criminal incident
- Crime estimates come from the CIR – after confirming a crime was committed



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materials!

NCVS-2 Crime Incident Report (CIR)



- Series crimes
 - Victimizations that are similar in nature and occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each event or describe each event in detail (e.g., domestic violence)
 - Interviewers can identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and collect detailed information (on the CIR) on only the most recent incident in the series
 - Can exist for any crime type



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materials!



NCVS-2 Crime Incident Report (CIR)

- Use of narratives for editing and coding
 - Last question on CIR asks interviewer to write a summary of the incident
 - Incident data are compared to incident summaries and pertinent information in case notes
 - Particular attention is paid to questions that classify crime incidents (i.e., location, presence, physical attack, attempted attack, threat, and theft)
- Type of crime
 - Details collected in the CIR allow crimes to be classified with substantial detail



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materials!

NCVS data quality



- During data collection, the Census Bureau monitors several data quality items, including—
 - non-response follow-up for respondents
 - Census conversion specialists (converting non-respondents to respondents)
 - re-interviews of a select number of respondents
 - monitoring field representatives
- After data collection, the Census Bureau provides several deliverables to BJS, including—
 - non-response bias analysis
 - source and accuracy statement
 - information on item missingness



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Identification variables

- Make sure you know the correct IDs for addresses, households, and persons
- Use IDs to link files; check the quality of the linking
 - E.g., a matched person should have the same gender/race and consistent age patterns over time



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How are the data collected?

- Administered by U.S. Census Bureau interviewers to a nationally representative sample of persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households
- Interviews everyone in a sampled household that is age 12 or older
 - Seven interviews over a course of 3.5 years (every 6 months)
 - First interviews in person, subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone
- Self-report survey – persons asked about criminal victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months
- Incident based – collects information about each victimization incident





NCVS Crime Classification: Violent Crime

- **Rape/sexual assault**
 - Rape
 - Completed
 - Attempted
 - Sexual assault
- **Robbery**
 - Completed
 - With injury
 - Without injury
 - Attempted
 - With injury
 - Without injury

- **Assault**
 - Aggravated
 - Completed with injury
 - Attempted/threatened with weapon
 - **Simple**
 - Completed with injury
 - Assault without weapon without injury
 - Attempted/threatened without weapon



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NCVS Crime Classification: Personal Larceny



- **Purse snatching**
 - Completed
 - Attempted
- **Pocket picking**



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NCVS Crime Classification: Property Crime



- **Burglary/trespassing**

- Completed
- Forcible entry
- Unlawful entry without force
- Attempted forcible entry

- **Motor vehicle theft**

- Completed
- Attempted

- **Other household theft**

- Completed
 - Less than \$50
 - \$50-\$249
 - \$250 or more
 - Amount not available
- Attempted



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NCVS supplements

- Short topical surveys administered at the end of the NCVS interview to eligible respondents.
- Supplements allow BJS to capture the changing landscape of crime
- Usually in the field for 6 months: January-June or July-December
- In recent years, BJS administered 5 different supplements on a rotating basis:
 - Identity Theft Supplement (ITS)
 - Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS)
 - School Crime Supplement (SCS)
 - Supplemental Fraud Survey (SFS)
 - Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) – stalking



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Unit of analysis

Property crimes reported at the household level

- Burglary
- Trespassing
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other types of household theft (*theft from the housing unit or property*)

Violent crimes reported at the person level

- Rape or sexual assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Simple assault

Personal larceny reported at the person level (*theft from the person's body*)

- Purse snatching
- Pocket picking

Unit of analysis

Household estimates: based on counting **households** affected by the crime

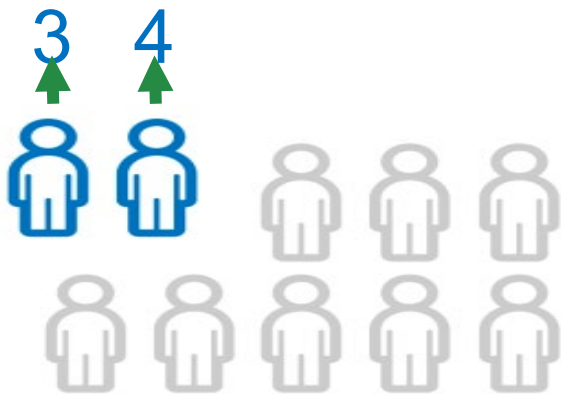
- For property victimizations in bulletin, based on the SERIES_WEIGHT
- 5 property crimes among these 10 households



Unit of analysis

Victimization estimates: based on counting **victimizations**

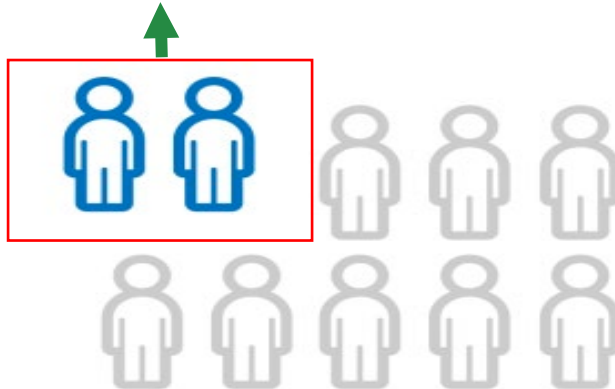
- Uses the SERIES_WEIGHT
- 7 victimizations among these 10 people



Incident estimates: based on counting **incidents**

- Uses the SERIES_iWEIGHT
- 1 incident among these 10 people

1 incident
w/ 2 victims



Unit of analysis

Prevalence estimates: based on counting **victims**

- Uses the WGTPERCY
- 2 victims among these 10 people



Step-by step examples



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Replicating the estimates in CV22

– overview

- In **SPSS** –
 1. Use 2022 **incident extract** data file to generate number of violent and property crimes
 2. Use 2022 **person** data file to generate number of persons age 12 or older in the U.S.
 3. Use 2022 **household** data file to generate the total number of households in the U.S.
- In **Excel** –
 1. Calculate **rates**, dividing the number of crimes by the population counts and multiplying by 1,000
 2. Calculate **standard errors** using GVBs



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Key recodes

- Document included in workshop materials and includes –
 - Type of crime (TOC)
 - Demographics
 - Victim-offender relationship
 - Injury
 - Weapon use



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Replicating *Criminal Victimization*, 2022



See 'NCVS workshop replication example 1.xlsx' –

Key Steps:

1. Calculate victimization rates
 - a. Open SPSS Syntax (NCVS workshop example syntax 1.sps)
 - b. Run syntax
 - c. Export findings to Excel
 - d. Link output to a worksheet tab
 - e. Divide violent victimization numbers over person populations and multiply by 1,000; divide property victimization numbers over household populations and multiply by 1,000
 - f. Also, consider unweighted cell sizes to determine reliability of each estimate



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Replicating *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

Number of violent victimizations and persons

 *Type of crime.
 *NOTE: violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault

*weighted using series_weight (victimization weight adjusted for series crimes).

weight by SERIES_WEIGHT.

*cv22 report shows crime estimates rounded to the nearest 10.

FREQUENCIES newcrime.

*unweighted to look at raw counts. BJS/NCVS rule is to flag estimates with 10 or fewer cases.

weight off.

FREQUENCIES newcrime.

*get person file (38603-0003-Data.sav).

*you can manually open the file or use a "get file" command to recall the file from where it's saved.

GET

FILE='G:\NCVS\Presentations\ASC 2023\Workshop\Internal files for workshop presentation\ICPSR data\38603-0003-Data.sav'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 **WINDOW**=FRONT.

*weighted using person weight.

weight by wgtpercy.

temporary.

frequencies yearq.

newcrime Type of Crime collapsed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Violence	6624953	32.9	32.9	32.9
	2.00 Personal Larceny	147398	.7	.7	33.6
	3.00 Property	13373327	66.4	66.4	100.0
	Total	20145678	100.0	100.0	

YEARQ YEAR AND QUARTER OF INTERVIEW (YYYY.Q)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2022.1	69813608	24.7	24.7	24.7
	2022.2	71151555	25.2	25.2	49.9
	2022.3	71326412	25.3	25.3	75.2
	2022.4	70013064	24.8	24.8	100.0
	Total	282304639	100.0	100.0	



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Replicating *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

Number of property victimizations and households

 *Type of crime.
 *NOTE: violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault

*weighted using series_weight (victimization weight adjusted for series crimes).
weight by SERIES_WEIGHT.
 *cv22 report shows crime estimates rounded to the nearest 10.
FREQUENCIES newcrime.
 *unweighted to look at raw counts. BJS/NCVS rule is to flag estimates with 10 or fewer cases.
weight off.
FREQUENCIES newcrime.

newcrime Type of Crime collapsed					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Violence	6624953	32.9	32.9	32.9
	2.00 Personal Larceny	147398	.7	.7	33.6
	3.00 Property	13373327	66.4	66.4	100.0
	Total	20145678	100.0	100.0	

*get household file (38603-0002-Data.sav).
 *you can manually open the file or use a "get file" command to recall the file from where it's saved.
GET
FILE='G:\NCVS\Presentations\ASC 2023\Workshop\Internal files for workshop presentation\38603-0002-Data.sav'.
DATASET NAME DataSet1 **WINDOW=FRONT.**
 *weighted using household weight.
weight by wgthhcy.
temporary.
frequencies yearQ.

YEARQ YEAR AND QUARTER OF INTERVIEW (YYYY.Q)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2022.1	2391910	25.2	25.2	25.2
	2022.2	2264245	23.9	23.9	49.1
	2022.3	2395630	25.3	25.3	74.4
	2022.4	2426694	25.6	25.6	100.0
	Total	9478478	100.0	100.0	



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Calculating the standard errors for 2022 using GVs



In Excel (see 'NCVS workshop replication example 1.xlsx') –

1. One significance testing worksheet for numbers (Sig1), another rates and percentages (Sig2)
2. Include appropriate GVF parameters for analysis
 - a. See 'GVF parameters and rhos.xlsx'
3. Enter or link estimates (number, rate, percent)
 - a. In significance testing worksheet for rates and percentages –
 - indicate whether you are estimating rates or percentages
 - enter or link base for rate or percent
4. Standard errors are calculated in the worksheet (also, confidence intervals (CI) and coefficients of variation (CV))

*To generate standard errors around victimization, incidence and prevalence estimates from the NCVS, you can use **generalized variance function (GVF) parameters** produced by the U.S. Census Bureau for BJS



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Refer to workshop
materials!

Replicating standard errors for Rate of violent and property victimizations

Calculate standard error:



significance testing rates and percentages (Sig2)



GVF parameters and rhos

2022 Parameter Sets	Collection Year		
	a	b	c
1. Overall Person Crime Estimates	-0.00017101	5,590	2.541
2. Person Crime Domain Estimates	-0.00038364	3,991	6.208
3. Overall Property Crime Estimates	-0.00012374	2,536	1.196
4. Property Crime Domain Estimates	-0.00012797	2,767	1.225

NCVS estimation demonstration:

Example 2

Open the files that you downloaded



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Replicating *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

Rate of violent victimization for Hispanic persons

Key Steps:

1. Incident file **38603-0005-Data.sav**: get number of violent victimizations for Hispanic persons (both weighted and unweighted)
2. Person file **38603-0003-Data.sav**: get number of Hispanic persons in the population (weighted)
3. Calculate rate
4. Calculate standard error



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Replicating *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

Rate of violent victimization for Hispanic persons

 * Use these variables to count: total number of victimizations for Hispanic persons
 * weighted using series_weight (victimization weight adjusted for series crimes).
 weight by SERIES_WEIGHT.

temporary.
 select if newcrime=1 and v_Hispanic=1.
 frequencies newcrime.

newcrime					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Violence	1151188	100.0	100.0	100.0

Number of violent victimizations for Hispanic persons — **1,151,188**

Population of Hispanic persons---**50,873,242**

 *To calculate Hispanic violent victimization rates you need to get the 2022 population for Hispanic persons

 *get person file (38603-0003-Data.sav).
 *you can manually open the file or use a "get file" command to recall the file from where it's saved.
 GET
 FILE='G:\NCVS\Presentations\ASC 2023\Workshop\Internal files for workshop presentation\ICPSR data\38603-0003-Data.sav'.
 DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.
 * Person race/ethnicity: Hispanic=1 or 0.
 frequencies V3024A.
 recode v3024A (1=1) (else =0) into v_Hispanic.
 value labels v_Hispanic 0 "not Hispanic"
 1 "Hispanic".
 frequencies v_Hispanic.
 *weighted using person weight.
 weight by wgtpercy.
 temporary.
 select if v_Hispanic=1.
 frequencies v_Hispanic.

v_Hispanic					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Hispanic	50873242	100.0	100.0	100.0



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Replicating standard errors for Rate of violent victimization for Hispanic persons

To generate standard errors around victimization, incidence and prevalence estimates from the NCVS, you can use **generalized variance function (GVF) parameters** produced by the U.S. Census Bureau for BJS

2022 Parameter Sets	Collection Year			
	a	b	c	
1. Overall Person Crime Estimates	-0.00017101	5,590	2.541	
2. Person Crime Domain Estimates	-0.00038364	3,991	6.208	
3. Overall Property Crime Estimates	-0.00012374	2,536	1.196	
4. Property Crime Domain Estimates	-0.00012797	2,767	1.225	



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Replicating *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

Percent of violent victimizations reported to police for Hispanic persons

Key Steps:

1. Incident file **38603-0005-Data.sav**: get number of violent victimizations reported to police for Hispanic persons (both weighted and unweighted)
2. Refer to the number of violent victimizations for Hispanic persons you calculated previously
3. Calculate percent
4. Calculate standard error



Bureau of Justice Statistics



Replicating *Criminal Victimization 2022*

Percent of violent victimizations reported to police for Hispanic persons

Number of violent victimizations of Hispanic persons—**1,151,188**
Number reported to police --- **524,596**

newcrime					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Violence	524596	100.0	100.0	100.0

Your denominator is number of violent victimizations for Hispanic persons.

% reported to police: **45.570**



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Replicating *Criminal Victimization, 2022*

Rate of violent victimization for Hispanic persons

TABLE 3

Rate of violent victimization, by type of crime and demographic characteristics of victims, 2021 and 2022

Victim demographic characteristic	Total violent crime ^a		Violent crime excluding simple assault ^b	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Total	16.5	23.5	5.6	9.8
Sex				
Male	17.5 †	23.5	4.9 †	9.5
Female	15.5 †	23.4	6.2 †	10.0
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^c	16.1 †	24.0	5.4 †	9.7
Black ^c	18.5	21.8	7.7	9.0
Hispanic	15.9 †	22.6	5.4 †	11.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{c,d}	9.9	13.6	2.9	4.8
Other ^{c,e}	45.1	58.9	9.6 †	25.6

- We will be replicating the circled values

N-DASH: Rate of violent victimization for Hispanic persons

Crime type: **Violent victimization**
 Race/Hispanic origin: **Hispanic**
 Rate: **22.6**
 95% C.I.: 18.59 - 26.67
 S.E.: **2.06**