



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Additional Findings from the National Field Test and Plans for Implementation Webinar

June 29, 2023, 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Agenda

- Overview of NCVS Redesign Reports
- Methods from National Field Test
- Measurement of Crime in the New Instrument
- Findings from Police Performance and Community Safety Modules
- BJS implementation update and next steps
- Q&A

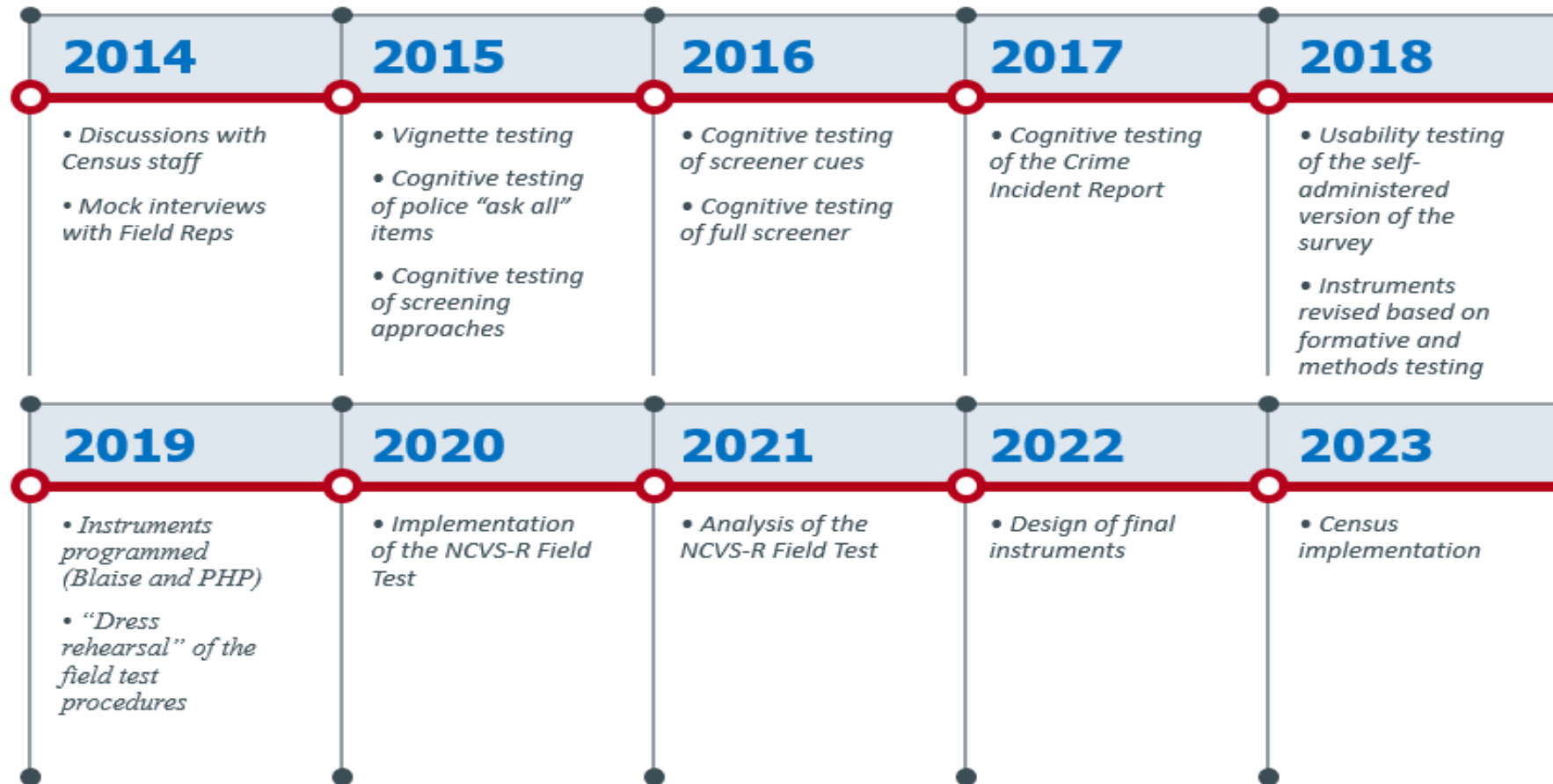


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign

**Overview of NCVS
Instrument Redesign Third-
Party Reports**

NCVS Instrument Redesign Research to Date



NCVS Instrument Redesign Third Party Reports

- NCVS-R Field Test Topline Report (NCJ 303980, March 2022, updated March 2023)
- NCVS Redesign: Police Performance and Neighborhood Safety (NCJ 306159)
- NCVS Redesign: Measuring Crime in the NCVS (NCJ 306156)
- NCVS Instrument Redesign Field Test Methodology (NCJ 306155)
- NCVS Redesign: NCVS Crime Incident Report (NCJ 306157)
- NCVS Redesign Letter and Incentive Experiment Report (NCJ 306158)

Police Performance and Neighborhood Safety

- Instrument Redesign introduced two new modules with attitude questions to be asked of all respondents age 12 or older
- In NCVS-R Field Test, each respondent was asked one or the other
- Questions came before Victimization Screener
- Presentation will cover content of modules and Field Test results

Report available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/306159.pdf>

Measuring Crime in the NCVS

- Collection and classification of crime victimization incidents in the NCVS involves:
 1. Asking respondents if they have been victimized in the previous 6 months (NCVS-1)
 2. Asking for details of what happened in each reported incident
 3. Reviewing information from (1) and (2) to apply a type-of-crime (TOC) code to each incident
- Each of these steps was modified in the Instrument Redesign. We will describe:
 - The nature of the changes in each step
 - Results from the national Field Test
 - Further recommendations

Report available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/306156.pdf>

NCVS-R Field Test Methodology

- Describes the methods used for the Pilot test. This presentation will cover
 - Development of redesigned questionnaires
 - National Field Test design
 - Sample design
 - Data collection
 - Data processing/coding
 - Weighting and variance estimation

Report available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/306155.pdf>

NCVS Redesign: Crime Incident Report

- Field Test results from CIR sections with significant changes not covered in other reports
 - Victim-offender Relationship
 - Offender Characteristics
 - Self-protection
 - Police Involvement
 - Social/Emotional Consequences
 - Economic Consequences
 - Victim Services
 - Series Crimes

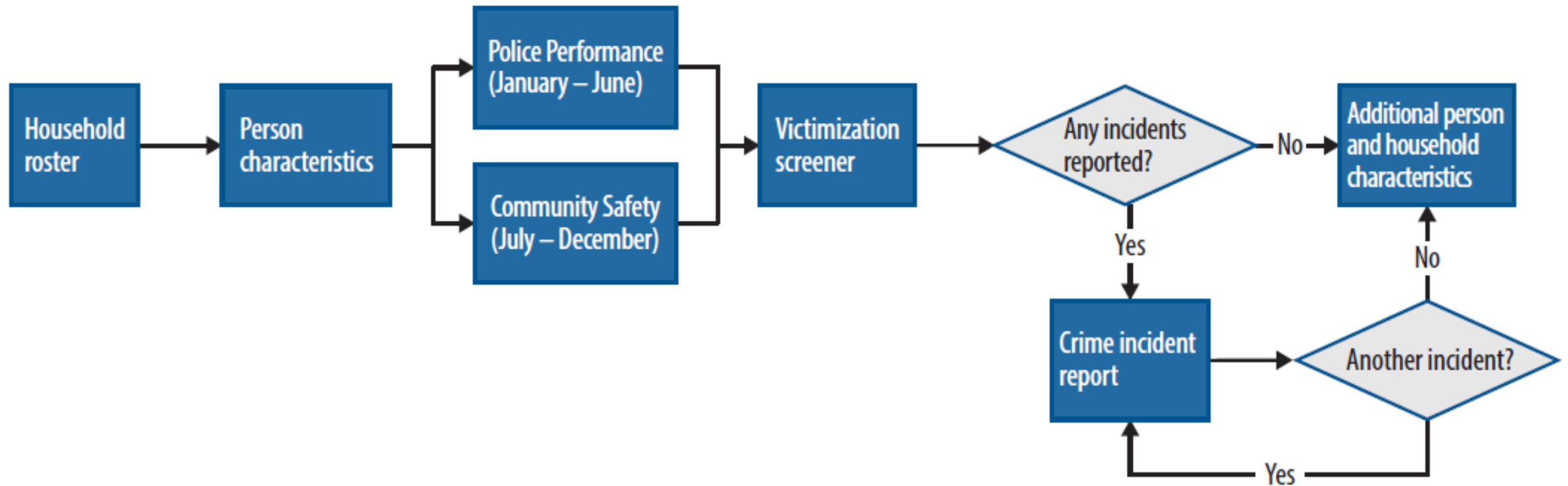
Report available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/306157.pdf>

Letter and Incentive Experiment Report

- Field Test included an experiment with advance letters
 - “Traditional” versus “Icon” format
 - Across all 3 Field Test conditions (current NCVS, redesigned NCVS interviewer-administered, redesigned NCVS self-administered on the Web)
 - Condition 3 had both household-level and person-level letters
- Condition 3 also included an incentive experiment
 - All sampled households approached in person for Roster Interview
 - Listed HH members 12 and older invited to complete Person Interview 2 months later
 - Treatment 1: \$20 promised incentive for completing Person Interview
 - Treatment 2: No incentive

Report available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/306158.pdf>

Flow of the new NCVS instrument



Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign

Field Test Methods

See *National Crime Victimization Survey Instrument Redesign: Field Test Methods* (NCJ 306155, BJS, June 2023) for more information.

Field Test Overview

- Questionnaires
 - Household Roster (NCVS Control Card)
 - New “Ask-all” modules on Police Performance and Neighborhood Safety
 - Current and redesigned Victimization Screener (NCVS-1)
 - Current and redesigned Crime Incident Report (CIR) (NCVS-2)
- National sample of households (excl. Alaska and Hawaii)
- Households assigned to one of three treatments
 - Current NCVS (Condition 1)
 - Interleaved redesigned questionnaire (Condition 2 IL)
 - Non-interleaved redesigned questionnaire (Condition 2 NIL)

Field Test Overview (continued)

- Interviews attempted with all HH members 12 or older
 - One wave of interviewing, October 2019 – April 2020
 - Reference period – Last 12 months
- Reported victimization incidents assigned type-of-crime (TOC) codes
 - By algorithm
 - Coder review and modification
- Construction of design-based sample weights
- Calculation of standard errors and significance tests

Instrument Development

- Assessment of current NCVS
- Review of literature using NCVS data
- Technical Review Panel
- Formative research on key concepts
- Cognitive and usability testing
- Expert review
- Programming in Blaise (Control Card and Informed Consent) and PHP (Victimization Screener, CIR, Ask-all modules)
- Testing of programs

Field Test Design

	Condition 1 Respondents = 3,000 persons	Condition 2 Respondents = 5,000 persons	
Instrument	Current NCVS instrument	Redesigned NCVS instrument	
Mode	In person, telephone	In person, telephone	
Interview	Interviewer-administered	Interviewer-administered	
Interleaving	None	Yes (IL) (<i>n</i> =2,500)	No (NIL) (<i>n</i> =2,500)

Sample Design

- Persons 12 or older living in households in 48 contiguous United States and D.C.
- Sample frame developed from 2012-2017 American Community Survey
- 3-stage sample design
 - Counties or groups of counties, probability proportional to size (pps)
 - Census tracts or groups of tracts, pps
 - Households, equal probability
 - All persons 12 or older selected with certainty
- Approximately equal probabilities of selection at household level

Data Collection

- Small pilot test as a dress rehearsal
- Interviewers assigned to either Condition 1 or Condition 2
- Sampled households mailed advance letters
- Interviewers made observations of neighborhood
- Validation of interviews
 - GPS
 - Interview recordings (CARI)
 - Telephone and in-person validation

Interviews Completed and Weighted Response Rates

	Condition 1		Condition 2	
	Number	Response Rate	Number	Response Rate
Household Roster	1,911	37.3%	3,058	35.8%
Person Interview				
Household	1,812	94.6%	2,832	92.5%
Other Adult	839	55.1%	1,155	47.5%
Youth	71	34.4%	157	34.5%
Final	2,722	27.0%	4,144	24.3%

Data Processing

- Automated algorithm to assign TOC codes
- Determine whether each CIR meets completeness definition
 - TOC code for an NCVS crime or all applicable questions required for coding answered
- Determine whether each Person Interview meets completeness definition
 - At least one CIR for an NCVS crime OR
 - At least one CIR completed and all key screener questions answered OR
 - No CIR required and all key screener questions answered
- Review of CIR text responses against the algorithm-assigned TOC code

Survey Weights

- Calculated separately for each Condition using Census NCVS procedures
- Household weight: inverse of selection probability, adjusted for non-response and post-stratified to 2019 ACS
- Person weight: household weight, adjusted for person-level non-response and post-stratified to 2019 ACS
- Victimization weight: Person weight, adjusted to account for series crimes
- Incident weight: victimization weight, adjusted to account for multi-victim incidents

Variance Estimation

- Variances calculated using balanced repeated replication (BRR)
- Base weights multiplied by replicate factors to create 28 sets
- Replicate weights adjusted in the same way as primary weights

Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign

Measuring Crime in the NCVS

Instrument Changes, Field Test Results,
and Recommendations

See *National Crime Victimization Survey instrument Redesign: Measuring Crime in the NCVS* (NCJ 306156, BJS, June 2023) for more information.

Introduction

- Collection and classification of crime victimization incidents in the NCVS involves:
 1. Asking respondents if they have been victimized in the previous 6 months (NCVS-1)
 2. Asking for details of what happened in each reported incident
 3. Reviewing information from (1) and (2) to apply a type-of-crime (TOC) code to each incident
- Each of these steps was modified in the Instrument Redesign. This presentation will describe:
 - The nature of the changes in each step
 - Results from the national Field Test
 - Further recommendations

Major Changes to the Victimization Screener

- Reorganized the NCVS-1 into discrete “screener series” for each of seven broad crime types
 - Motor Vehicle Theft, Motor Vehicle Parts Theft, (Other) Theft, Break-ins, Vandalism*, Attacks, and Unwanted Sexual Contact
- Within each screener series, separated lists of cues into individual questions
- Updated content within cues
- Expanded and made more explicit the cues for Unwanted Sexual Contact

*Vandalism added in Redesign

Major Changes to the CIR for Measuring Crime

- Reorganized CIR so most questions needed for TOC coding at the beginning
- “What Happened” section for each major crime type in screener
- Used screener and follow-up probe responses to drive skip patterns
- Changed definition of “Presence,” removed requirement of being “present” to ask about violent crime
- Removed Location requirement for asking about Burglary
- Added detail about use of weapons

Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) in Redesigned CIR

- “What Happened: RSA” CIR section is entirely new to NCVS
 - Current NCVS CIR does not ask directly about sexual contact at all
- Detailed, explicit questions about offenders’ behavior
 - Type and direction of penetration
 - Other unwanted sexual contact
- Detailed questions about offenders’ tactics
 - Use or threat of force
 - Blacked out, unconscious, unable to consent while drunk or high
 - Other forms of coercion
 - Whether offender continued after being told to stop

Field Test Takeaways

- Redesign may lead to higher estimates for some crimes:
 - RSA
 - Robbery
 - Burglary
 - Simple Assault
 - Household Theft of lower-valued items
- Reasons for higher estimates
 - Expanded RSA questions
 - More individual questions in Victimization Screener
 - Follow-up probes to identify complex crimes (Burglary, Robbery)
 - Removing CIR's dependence on Presence and Location (Violent Crime, Burglary)

Field Test Takeaways (continued)

- Redesigned questionnaire identified more victimization incidents than current NCVS (Table on next slide)
- Classification of reported incidents was as efficient or more efficient with redesigned questionnaire than with current NCVS
- Recommendation is to proceed with redesigned questionnaire, non-interleaved version
 - NIL was better able to identify Robbery and Burglary than IL
- Some further changes recommended based on Field Test experience

Number of Screener Respondents and Victimization Reports

	Condition 1	Condition 2 IL	Condition 2 NIL
Number of screener respondents	2,770	2,033	2,112
Screener series with positive response	559	613	674
Mean positive responses per respondent	0.20	0.30	0.32
Number of incidents reported in screener	1,014	1,108	1,201
Mean incidents per positive response	1.81	1.81	1.78

Major Changes to TOC Classification

- Complete overhaul of RSA TOC codes using redesigned CIR, based on reported behaviors and tactics
 - Field Test added codes for non-NCVS crimes “Coerced Penetration” (91) and “Coerced Sexual Contact” (92)
- Personal Theft expanded to include any theft of items on person that was not coded as a Robbery
- Violent Crime codes do not require a report of Presence
- Added Vandalism (TOC = 60)

Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign

Police Performance and Neighborhood Safety

See [National Crime Victimization Survey Instrument Redesign: Police Performance and Neighborhood Safety](#) (NCJ 306159, BJS, June 2023) for more information.

Added two new question sequences to NCVS

- Instrument Redesign introduced two new modules with attitude questions to be asked of all respondents 12+
 - Police Performance
 - Neighborhood Safety
- These items were added to address two significant priorities:
 - Provide data for local areas and for analysts (Groves and Cork, 2018)
 - Engage respondents at the beginning of the interview



Contact with the Police and Police Performance

Procedural Justice concepts

- Questions were developed in consultation with a working group formed from the TRP. Wes Skogan worked closely with the redesign team to develop, test and finalize wording of questions.
- Popular assessment of the police is affected by the perceptions of the process and how the individual is treated (Tyler, 2017).
 - Perceived fairness of the process
 - How the individual is treated
- Original draft of the module included measures of seven dimensions. Voice, trust, respect, neutrality, legitimacy, value alignment and distributive fairness

Pre-Testing and changes to original set

- Pretesting found that respondents found some items redundant and difficult to answer
- Changes made to Police Performance items
 - Reduced the number of questions
 - Added a direct question on police effectiveness
- Add questions on prior contact with the police
 - This will allow analysts to assess opinions by whether there has been contact and the type of contact
 - Items are an abbreviated set adopted from the Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS) (Davis, Whyde and Langton, 2018)

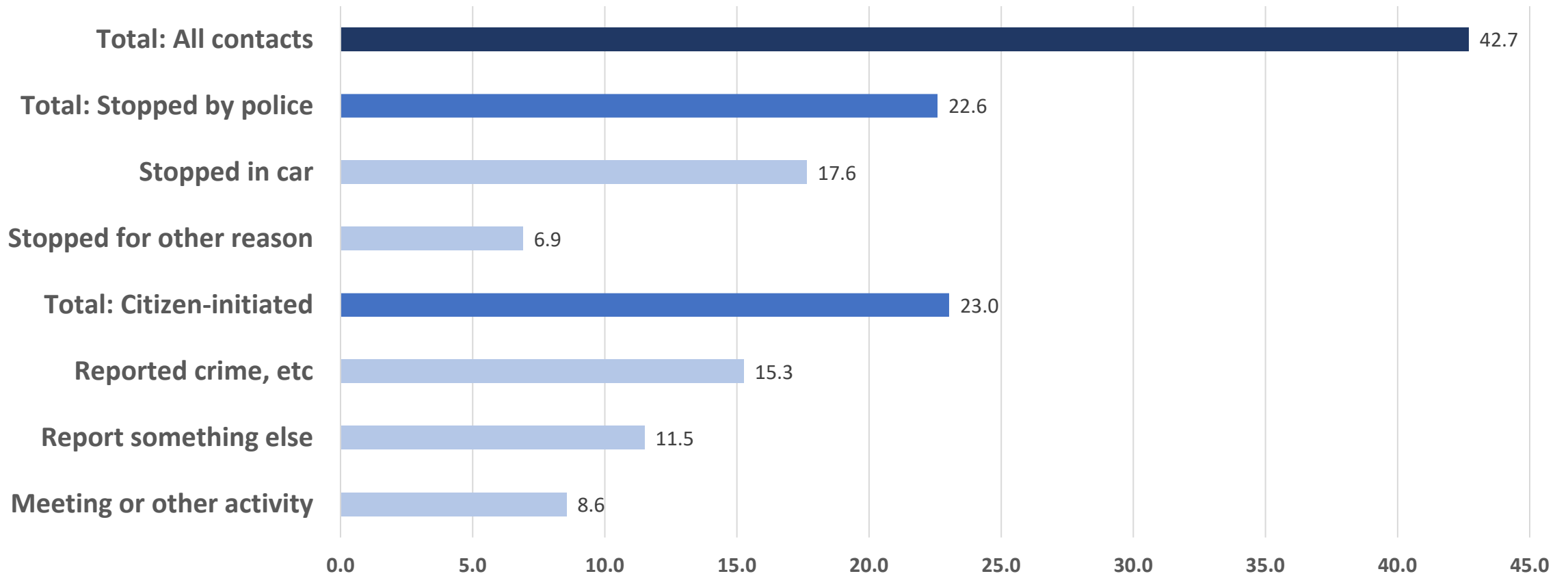
Contact with the police

- Questions from the Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS)
 - During the past 12 months, have you contacted the police in your area to report a crime, disturbance, or suspicious activity?
 - ... have you contacted the police in your area to report something else, such as a traffic accident or medical emergency?
 - ... have you been stopped by the police when you were driving or when you were a passenger in a motor vehicle?
 - ... have you been stopped or approached by the police for some other reason?
 - ... have you been at a community meeting, neighborhood watch, or other activities where the police took part?

Final police performance items

- Respect:
 - How respectfully do you think the police in your area treat people?
- Voice
 - ... how much time and attention do the police in your area give to what people have to say?
- Distributive fairness
 - ... how fairly do the police in your area treat people regardless of who they are?
- Police effectiveness
 - How effective are the police at preventing crime in your area?
- Trust
 - How much do you trust the police in your area?
- Overall effectiveness
 - Taking everything into account, how would you rate the job the police in your area are doing?

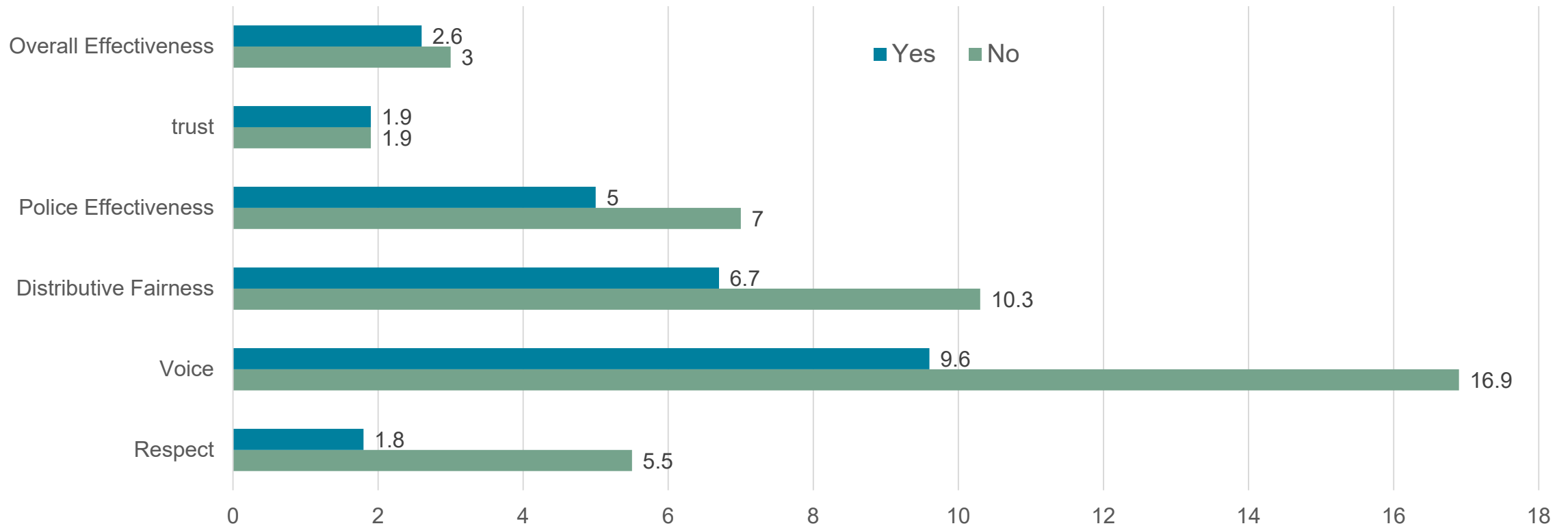
Percent of respondents reporting contact with Police



Possible Reasons for difference between Field Test and PPCS

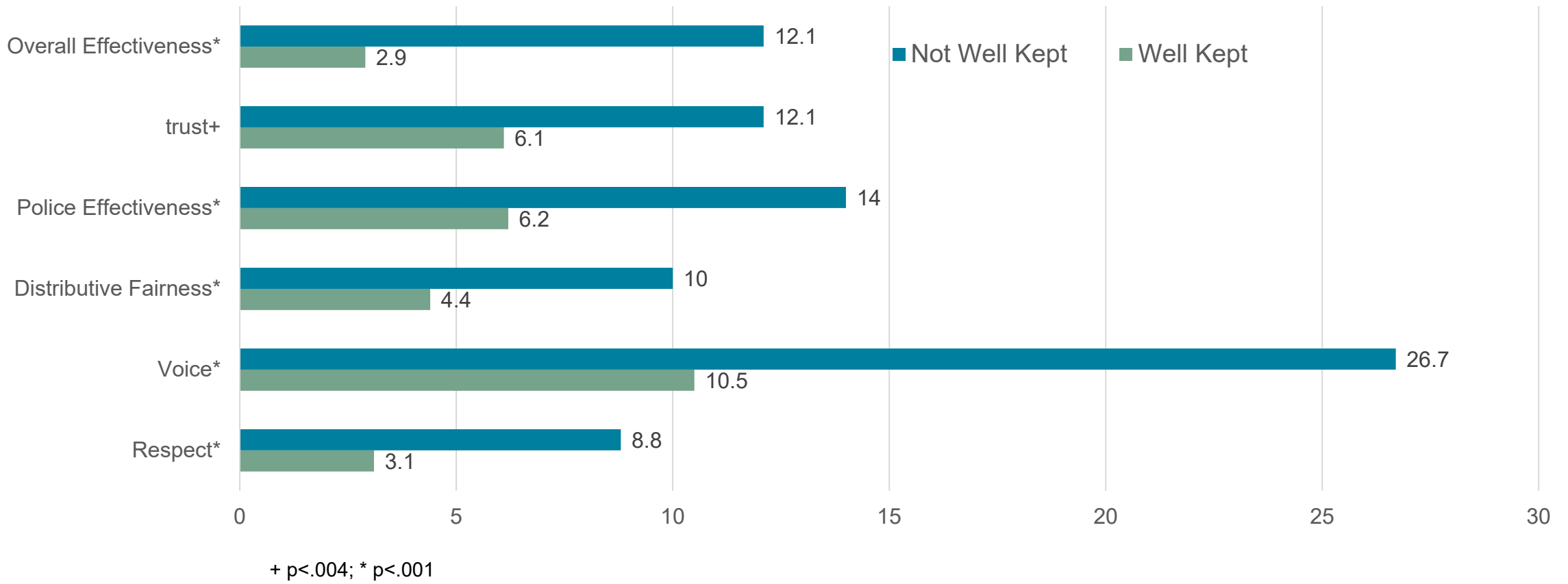
- Placement in interview (Field Test at the beginning; PPCS at the end)
- Differences in response rate (Field Test 27%; PPCS 51%)
- Time in sample (Field Test one interview; PPCS up to six)
- Difference in reference period
- Differences in field staff experience with NCVS
- “House effects”

Percent missing data for police performance items by whether there was contact with police*



* None of the differences are statistically significant

Percent reporting negative opinion of police by whether interviewer thought block was well kept



Recommendations for police items

- Overall the police contact and performance items performed as intended
 - There was minimal missing data for the police contact items
 - The police performance items were correlated with key indicators
 - ✦ Key demographic items
 - ✦ Measures of Neighborhood safety
 - Police performance were related, although not consistently, with police contact items
- Some concern the contact items produced much higher rates than the PPCS
 - Need to examine how these perform within the context of the NCVS
 - If large differences persist, it would be worth studying the reasons behind these
- Monitor responses for youth (12-17) to further assess quality



Neighborhood Safety Measures

Rational for inclusion of Neighborhood Safety measures

- These were developed with a subgroup of the TRP. Janet Lauritsen and Wes Skogan worked closely with project staff to finalize wording.
- Indicators of perceived risk of victimization
 - Fear of crime and Neighborhood disorder
 - Anticipate producing regular reports at both the national and sub-national level
- Collective efficacy (Sampson, Radenbush and Earls, 1997)
 - Social control – how others will react to crime in the neighborhood
 - Neighborhood cohesion – willingness of neighbors to cooperate with each other
 - These are included to provide additional predictors for analysts of the NCVS

Fear of Crime: Question items

- How worried are you about . . .
 - Being mugged or robbed in your local area? (85.1% slightly/not at all worried)
 - Being threatened or attacked in your local area? (87.1% slightly/not at all worried)
 - Something stolen from inside your home? (79.2% slightly/not at all worried)
 - Having something stolen from your porch, lawn, garage, or other part of your property? (70.7% slightly/not at all worried)
- Is there any place within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? (64.6% “no”)
- How often does concern about crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? (69.2% “never”)

Fear of Crime: Results

- 60-65% “not at all worried” about being mugged, robbed, threatened, or attacked
- Somewhat more concern about property crime
- More concern about violent crime among
 - Females
 - Black and Hispanic persons
 - Unmarried persons
 - Those having personal experience with crime
 - Those on blocks that interviewers reported as unsafe and not well kept

Neighborhood Disorder: Question items

- In your local area, how common a problem is . . .
 - Vandalism, graffiti, or other deliberate damage to property? (78.1% not common*)
 - People being drunk or rowdy in public places? (72.8% not common*)
 - Burned, abandoned or boarded-up buildings? (85.5% not common*)
 - People using or dealing drugs illegally? (63.4% not common*)
 - ✦ Extremely common
 - ✦ Very common
 - ✦ Somewhat common
 - ✦ Not too common
 - ✦ Not common at all

* Not common or not common at all

Neighborhood Disorder: Correlations

- Higher levels of disorder reported by
 - Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black persons
 - Those in low-income households
 - Persons reporting being victimized
 - Persons 18-29 years of age
 - Persons in areas observed by interviewers as not well-kept
 - Persons in areas where interviewers reported not feeling safe

Collective Efficacy: Question items

- Social control
 - 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? (24.4% “very likely”)
 - If children or teenagers were damaging others’ property, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would do something about it? (58.1% “very likely”)
 - If there was a crime in your local area, how likely is it that any of your neighbors would call the police? (72.0% “very likely”)
- Neighborhood Cohesion
 - Please tell me 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. (48.1% “strongly agree”)
 - ... People in this local area can be trusted. (38.7% “strongly agree”)

Results for Social Cohesion Measures

- Item nonresponse very low (2% or less)
- Characteristics significantly related with :
 - Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Black
 - Low income
 - Violent crime victims
 - FI notes area not well kept
 - FI did not feel safe

Neighborhood Safety measures: Recommendations

- Retain all Fear of Crime and Neighborhood Disorder items
 - All items correlated with socio-demographics, victimization, FI observations
 - All items contribute to highly reliable scales
- Retain all Collective Efficacy items
 - Easy to answer
 - Correlated with victimization
 - May be used as covariates for local area analyses, analyses of household and personal victimization
- This module will be called Community Safety in implementation

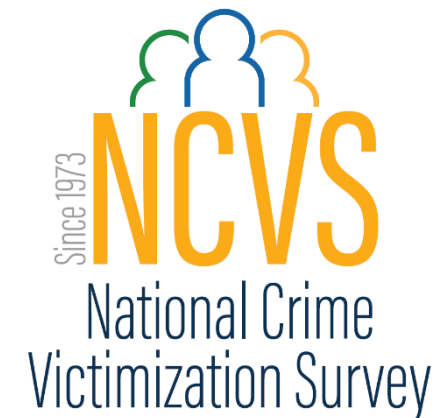


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Implementation of the NCVS Instrument Redesign

Overview

- NCVS Instrument Redesign decisions on the new survey
- Implementation plans
- Respondent communication updates
- Recent web testing efforts
- Next steps and timeline for the NCVS Instrument Redesign



For more information, see the NCVS Instrument Redesign webpage at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign>.



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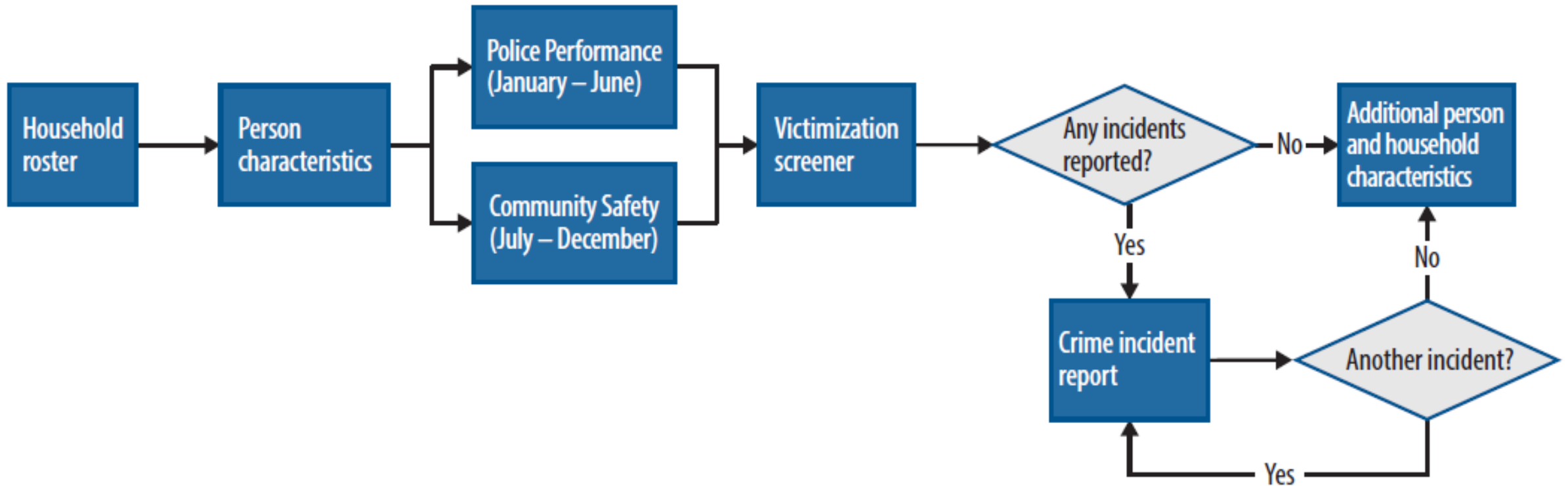
Key updates to the instrument

- Maintains a two-stage measurement approach in screening and classifying crime
- Features updated crime screening questions
 - Improve quality of information collected
 - Allow for more efficient flow through the crime incident report
- Collects expanded information on victimization incidents and victim help-seeking
- Introduces non-crime questions on police performance and community safety



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Flow of the new NCVS instrument



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New NCVS instrument

- Field Test version of the instrument available in *NCVS Redesign Field Test Topline Report* at <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/303980.pdf>
- Post-Field Test version of the new instrument will be released during next phase of testing
- Westat, Census, and BJS working to develop crosswalk of NCVS instrument comparison old to new

For more information and updates, see the NCVS Instrument Redesign webpage at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign>.



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Operational pilot test

- Data collection period: July 2023 to September 2023
- Purpose of pilot test:
 - (1) to assess the new survey instrument and protocols in the Census Bureau data collection environment
 - (2) to test all systems and operational procedures within the Census Bureau data collection environment
- Pilot test will inform field protocol and interviewer training needs for the full implementation



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Operational pilot test (cont.)

- Sample: about 3,500 housing units with 45% from the existing sample and 55% from the reserve sample
- PSUs were selected based on available field staff, hiring, current workloads, and crime rates
- Sampled households will be excluded from official estimates
- Limitations:
 - Sample is not representative of the U.S. nor designed to test for differences between new and current instrument
 - Not feasible to test all possible combinations of questions in new instrument



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Split sample

- Data collection period: January–December 2024
- Split sample will be applied to second-stage sample
- Instrument assignment designated at housing unit level
- Randomly split within PSUs
 - Half of NCVS sample cases in each PSU will receive current instrument and half will receive new instrument
- FRs will administer both new and current instrument
- Aggregate 2024 sample will remain steady (~240,000 persons in 150,000 households)



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Split sample (cont.)

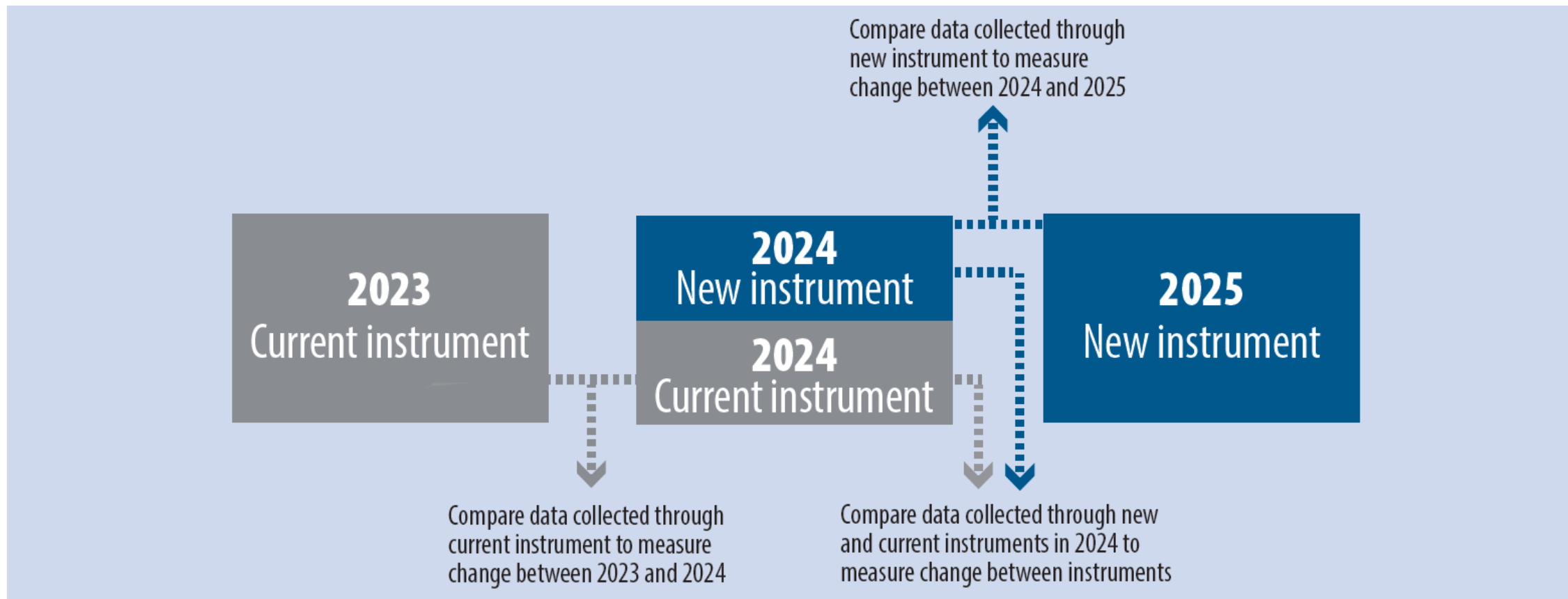
Operational factors that impacted final design:

1. Estimate precision
2. Field operations structure and logistics
3. Training procedures



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Measuring changes in estimates



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Full implementation of new instrument

- In 2025, all interviews will be conducted with new instrument
- 2024 estimates may follow a delayed schedule
- Estimates for both current and new instruments and estimates over time will be examined
- BJS will not administer any of the NCVS supplements in 2023 or 2024



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NCVS respondent communication updates

Respondent communications refresh

- New NCVS Factsheet in field as of January 2023
- Additional translations (Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese) available on NCVS Participant webpage at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/ncvs-participant>
- New advance letter will be in field later this year

Frequently Asked Questions

What is this survey about?

The NCVS asks whether people experienced crime in the last 6 months and asks about those experiences, regardless of whether they were reported to the police.

Who is conducting this survey?

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the NCVS on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

How is the information collected?

A Census Bureau representative will come to your home or call to interview you and any other household members ages 12 or older. Generally, people from each selected address are interviewed once every 6 months over a 3-year period for a total of seven interviews.

How was I selected for this survey?

We select addresses, not you personally, to represent all households in the United States. If you move away while this address is still in the survey, we will interview the residents who move in.

Why should I participate?

Your cooperation is important to help ensure accurate and reliable information about crime and safety in neighborhoods like yours. We think you will find the survey interesting, and your participation will help the public understand crime and safety issues in different communities around the country.

How will my privacy be protected?

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect your information (Title 13, U.S. Code, Section 9 and Title 34, U.S. Code, Sections 10231 and 10134). Your answers will not be connected to your name. The Census Bureau and the BJS are not allowed to publicly release your responses in a way that could identify you or your household.

Resources for Victims

National Center for Victims of Crime
1-202-467-8700
<<https://victimsofcrime.org>>

Victim Connect
1-855-4VICTIM (1-855-484-2846)
<<https://victimconnect.org>>

Boys Town National Hotline
1-800-448-3000
<www.boystown.org/hotline>

Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline
1-800-4-A-CHILD (1-800-422-4453)
<www.childhelp.org>

Eldercare Locator
1-800-677-1116
<<https://eldercare.acl.gov>>

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-SAFE (1-800-799-7233)
1-800-787-3224 (TTY)
<www.thehotline.org>

The 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline
988
<<https://988lifeline.org>>

The National Sexual Assault Hotline
1-800-656-HOPE (1-800-656-4673)
<www.rainn.org>

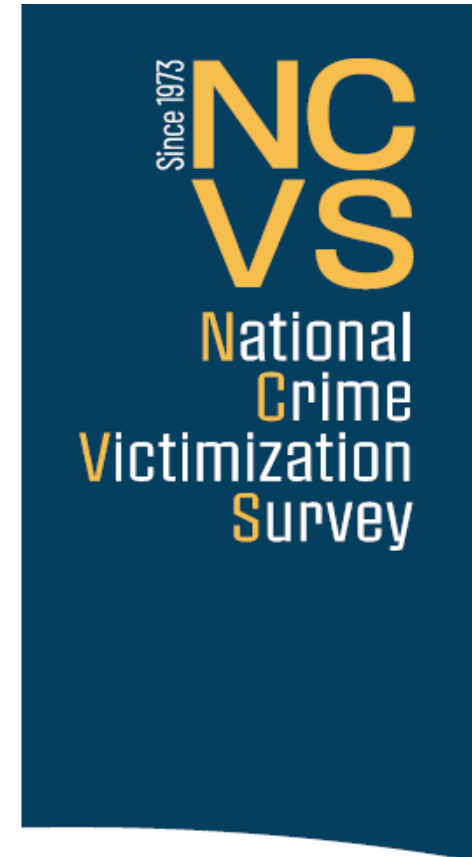
The Trevor Project
1-866-488-7386
<www.thetrevorproject.org>

Survey sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
bjs.ojp.gov

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
census.gov

Issued December 2022
NCVS-10 (12-22)
Connect with us
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[@BJSgov](https://www.bjs.gov)



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New NCVS respondent webpage

NCVS Participant Page

Welcome [↗](#)

Welcome to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) participant page. Thank you for taking the time to visit. The NCVS has been collecting data on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes reported and not reported to the police from all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1973. The NCVS relies on participation from people like you across the country who help provide a complete picture of the types and amount of crime happening in the United States.

The NCVS is administered by the U.S. Census Bureau on behalf of the [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS). Even if you have not been a victim of crime, your participation helps BJS understand crime and safety issues in different communities around the country.

What to Expect [↗](#)

Households selected to participate in the NCVS are chosen to represent other similar households in the United States.

If your Household is Selected [↗](#)

If you are selected to participate in the NCVS, you will receive a [letter](#) in the mail providing information on the survey and notifying you that a U.S. Census Bureau employee will contact you soon.

On This Page [↗](#)

- [What to expect](#)
- [Why Participate](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Participant Materials](#)
- [Resources for Victims](#)
- [FAQs](#)

Federal Justice Statistics Program

Law Enforcement Core Statistics (LECS)

National Corrections

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/ncvs-participant>

Your Experiences Matter!

The NCVS relies on participation from people like you across the country who help provide a complete picture of the types and amount of crime happening in the United States. Here's what to expect if you're selected.



If Your Household is Selected



You'll get a letter in the mail with information on the survey and notification that a U.S. Census Bureau employee will contact you.

1



If you participate, you can schedule a confidential interview, and a representative will call or visit to interview you and any household members age 12 or older.

2



If you're the household respondent, you'll be asked demographic information for people age 12 or older in the household.

3



You will be interviewed once every 6 months over a 3-year period, for a total of seven interviews.

4



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Next steps for NCVS Instrument Redesign

NCVS web test

- Tested self-administered, web-based mode as a third mode for the future
- **Research questions:**
 - Are respondents willing to complete NCVS on web?
 - What proportion of respondents exhibit signs of inattention or satisficing?
 - How do victimization rates estimated from self-administered web survey compared to those from interviewer-administered survey



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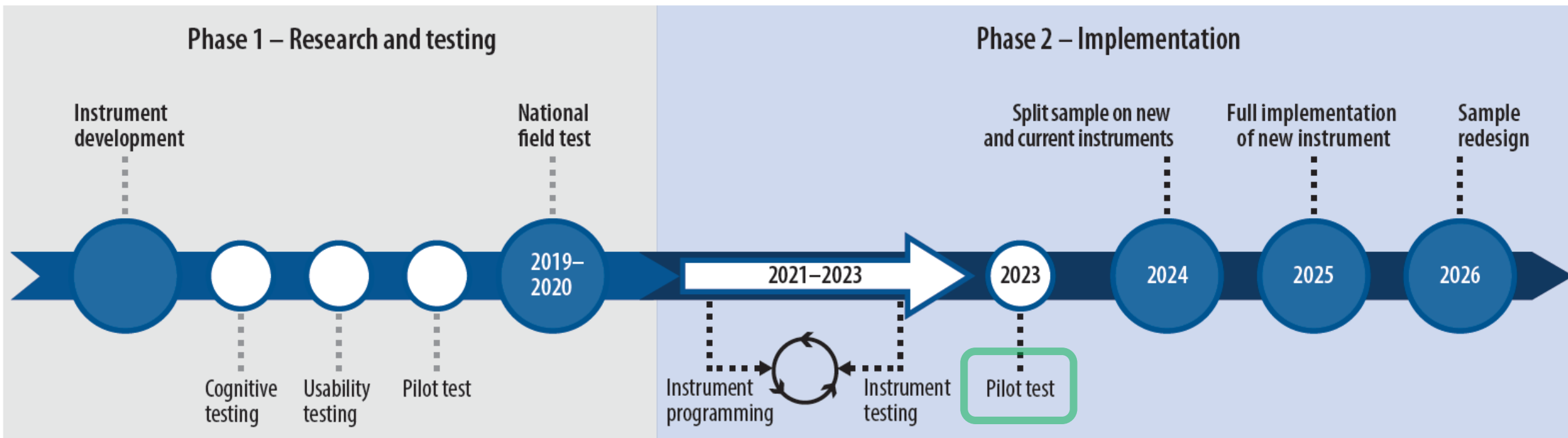
NCVS web test (cont.)

- **Two sample design:**
 - (1) address-based sample (ABS), and
 - (2) probability-based online panel in the U.S.
 - Household roster for ABS completed on web or paper
 - Person level surveys completed on the web
- Data collection: January to May 2022 ([OMB 1121-0339](#))
- Census expects to have technology in place for web mode in 2027
 - To prepare for this, BJS anticipates more research and testing to determine if and how web mode will be used in the NCVS



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NCVS instrument redesign timeline



Note: Phase 2 schedule is preliminary and subject to change.



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NCVS 50th anniversary

- September 27, 2023
- Please register to attend:
<https://bjs.ojp.gov/events/upcoming>
- Two-part event planned
 - Morning session at Department of Justice
 - Afternoon session at BJS



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Q&A Session

Please type your questions for the panelists into the Q&A window

Send to All Panelists



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Thank you!



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