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Political and Social Research

National Crime Surveys: Index of Crime Severity, 1977

Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert M. Figlio,
Paul E. Tracy, and Simon I. Singer

ICPSR 8295

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The National Crime Survey Index of Crime Severity, 1977

(ICPSR 8295)

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Acknowledgement of Assistance

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> The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The data for THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY INDEX OF CRIME SEVERITY, 1977 were originally collected by Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and Simon I. Singer of the University of Pennsylvania. Neither the collector of the original data nor the Consortium bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

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Wolfgang, Marvin E., Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and Simon I. Singer.

THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY INDEX OF CRIME SEVERITY, 1977 (ICPSR 8295)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to determine the seriousness of criminal events. The principal investigators sought to determine and rate the relative seriousness of murder, rape, and petty theft. Information in the collection includes respondents' opinions on the severity of particular crimes as well as how that severity compared to other crimes. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All households in the United States.
SAMPLING: A stratified random sample of households in the United States.
NOTE: This data collection was conducted as a supplement to the National Crime Survey: National Sample over a six-month period beginning in July, 1977.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1977 Collection Quarter 3
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: approximately 30,000
VARIABLES: 204
RECORD LENGTH: 108
RECORDS PER CASE: 8

PART 2: 1977 Collection Quarter 4
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: approximately 30,000
VARIABLES: 204
RECORD LENGTH: 108
RECORDS PER CASE: 8

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Wolfgang, Marvin E., et al. THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY INDEX OF CRIME SEVERITY. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1985.

Wolfgang, Marvin E., et al. THE SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME SEVERITY RATIOS FOR CORE-ITEM OFFENSES. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1985.

Executive summary

How serious is a murder? Or a rape? Or, for that matter, a petty theft? Do such questions have any meaning? Would their answers have any utility?

Implicit judgments about the severity of crime are imbedded in our social institutions. Requiring the death penalty for certain crimes designates them as the most serious that can occur in this society. Crimes labeled felonies are considered more serious than those labeled misdemeanors. Crimes that can incur life sentences are more serious than those that receive prison sentences of only a few years.

Still, the seriousness of a crime is by no means clear-cut or immutable. In 1976 the rape of an adult woman was changed from a capital to a noncapital offense. The penalty for an offense in one State may be substantially different from the penalty for the same offense in another State. Even within one jurisdiction, the disparity in the sentences meted out by different judges for the same offense has been repeatedly noted with concern by criminal justice scholars. Much of the impetus behind recent determinate and mandatory sentencing legislation has come from the wish to minimize sentencing disparity.

When we speak of crimes such as robbery or burglary, we are speaking of legal categories rather than specific crimes. Although all "robberies" possess the characteristics necessary to be legally classified as such, they can vary in their particulars to an extraordinary degree. These variations, in all their complexity, seldom find their way into the penal code. They may or may not be taken into consideration by the sentencing judge. This wide range of possibilities within each crime type further confounds the seriousness issue. Robbery, because it involves personal confrontation and force or threat of force, is generally considered more serious than burglary. Yet most people would probably see the loss of several masterpieces in a museum burglary as more serious than the loss of lunch money in a schoolyard robbery.

Criminologists and criminal justice researchers have been interested in methods of determining the seriousness of criminal events for many years. An accurate measure of the seriousness with which society views a broad range of criminal events would be helpful to lawmakers and policymakers. It could provide a measure of the appropriateness of sentencing practices and it could assist in the allocation of scarce criminal justice resources. It could even indicate more accurately than at present whether crime is increasing or decreasing and by how much.

The two basic sources of information on the national crime rate are the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and BJS' National Crime Survey (NCS).* In the crime index, the UCR counts the total number of murders, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, and thefts reported to the police during the year. Through a survey of households across the Nation, the National Crime Survey collects information on the total number of rapes, robberies, assaults, burglaries, and thefts committed during the year. In computing crime rates and victimization rates from one year to the next, both the UCR and the NCS treat each type of crime as equally important. An increase of 100 pocket pickings affects the crime rate just as much as an increase of 100 murders, and 100 rapes affect the violent victimization rate as much as 100 simple assaults, which can be no more than a verbal threat of physical harm.

Intuition says that this is not completely right; 100 pocket pickings are not equal to 100 murders or 100 simple assaults to 100 rapes in the amount of injury they do or in the amount of anguish and fear they create. Clearly, murders and rapes should count more, but how much more? Even within a single crime category, shouldn't certain events count more than others? For example, isn't a robbery in which the victim is shot more serious than one in which the offender is unarmed? How much more serious?

To pursue answers to questions such as these, a survey of the seriousness of crime was conducted in 1977 as a supplement to the NCS. The survey, which included 60,000 persons 18 years of age or older, was the largest ever made of how the general public ranks the seriousness of a wide range of crimes.

Developing, conducting, and compiling the results of the severity study was a complex process using highly sophisticated mathematical techniques. For the

*See *Measuring Crime*, BJS Bulletin, February 1981, NCJ-75710.

respondents, though, the process was relatively simple. They were each given a description of a crime, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street," and told that the seriousness of this crime was 10. They were then given a list of other crimes and told to compare them in seriousness to the bicycle theft. If a crime seemed to be twice as serious, they were to rate it at 20. If it were four times as serious, they were to rate it 40, and so on. Each person rated 25 crimes, but not everyone had the same 25. Overall, 204 items, each of which was illegal in at least one State, were rated.

Combining the ratings given by each of the 60,000 respondents, a single severity score was developed for each of the 204 items by scaling all responses as ratios to the severity of a theft of one dollar. These are shown in the table of severity scores. The scores range from 72.1 for "planting a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed" to 0.2 for "A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." The scores represent the relationship of one crime to another in terms of seriousness. A crime with a rating of 20 is considered by the general public to be twice as serious as a crime rated 10, which in turn is twice as serious as a crime rated 5.

Each of the items in the survey is quite specific as to the details of the crime and its consequences. These consequences strongly affect the ratings, a fact that is repeatedly apparent when similar crimes with different outcomes are examined. For example, the items scored 72.1, 43.9, 33.0, and 24.5 are all the same, planting a bomb that goes off in a public building. The outcomes range from 20 people killed to no one injured, and the scores descend in seriousness reflecting the differing outcomes. The crime scored 30.5 is an apparent inconsistency. More injury occurred in this incident (20 people hurt) than in the one scored 33.0 (one person hurt). A few other such apparently inconsistent ratings appear in the table. These may simply be due to the fact that no one saw all 204 items. Persons scoring the item where 20 people were injured may not have had the item where only one was injured with which to compare it.

When the outcome is not physical violence, but property loss, the same attention to detail is reflected among the scores. For example, in both item 21.0 and item 17.9, the victim was shot and required hospitalization. The different scores reflect the amount of money the robber took, $1,000 in the first case and $10 in the second.

The relationship of the victim to the offender and the ability of the victims to defend themselves both seem to be taken into consideration in assigning scores. The death of a child at the hands of its parent (47.8) is more serious than a husband's fatally stabbing his wife (39.2), which in turn is more serious than a wife's killing her husband (27.9).

The overall pattern of severity scores indicates that people clearly regard violent crimes as more serious than property offenses. They also take white-collar crime and drug dealing quite seriously, rating two offenses of this type higher than some forms of homicide. One of the highest scores (39.1) is awarded to a factory that causes the death of 20 people by knowingly polluting the city water supply. Running a narcotics ring (33.8) is regarded more seriously than skyjacking (32.7) and selling heroin for resale (20.6) more seriously than rape if the woman's injuries do not require hospitalization (20.1).

In general, people tend to agree about the severity of specific crimes. A few differences appear, however, when the scores of different groups are examined. For example, blacks and members of other racial groups in general assign lower scores than whites. Older people found thefts of large amounts to be more serious than people in younger age brackets. Men and women, however, did not differ in any significant way in their overall scoring pattern. As might be expected, victims assign higher scores than nonvictims.

Methodology

The National Survey of Crime Severity was conducted as a supplement to the National Crime Survey over a 6-month period beginning in July 1977. A total of 60,000 persons participated in the survey, each rating the seriousness of 25 specific criminal events. Twelve different forms were used, each with a different set of items, so that the total of items scored was 204. Some items appeared on more than one form, and five practice items appeared on all of the forms:

"A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." (Assigned a score of 10 as a starting point; however, this assigned score cannot be compared with the ratio scores presented in the findings; this item was used as a modulus or example and was not included in the data analysis from which the ratio scores were derived.)

"A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized."

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." (received the lowest score)

"A person stabs a victim to death."

"A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed." (received the highest severity score)

The persons interviewed were all 18 years of age or older and were members of households that composed half of the National Crime Survey (NCS) sample. The NCS conducts interviews in 60,000 households forming a stratified random sample representative of the entire Nation.

How do people rank the severity of crime?

Severity score and offense

72.1—A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.

52.8—A man forcibly rapes a woman. As a result of physical injuries, she dies.

47.8—A parent beats his young child with his fists. As a result, the child dies.

43.9—A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and one person is killed.

43.2—A person robs a victim at gunpoint. The victim struggles and is shot to death.

39.2—A man stabs his wife. As a result, she dies.

39.1—A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, 20 people die.

35.7—A person stabs a victim to death.

35.6—A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result, the victim dies.

33.8—A person runs a narcotics ring.

33.0—A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and one person is injured but no medical treatment is required.

32.7—An armed person skyjacks an airplane and holds the crew and passengers hostage until a ransom is paid.

30.5—A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are injured but no medical treatment is required.

30.0—A man forcibly rapes a woman. Her physical injuries require hospitalization.

27.9—A woman stabs her husband. As a result, he dies.

26.3—An armed person skyjacks an airplane and demands to be flown to another country.

25.8—A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.

25.2—A man tries to entice a minor into his car for immoral purposes.

24.9—A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $100,000 worth of damage.

24.8—A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim requires hospitalization.

24.5—A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes but no one is injured.

24.5—A person kidnaps a victim. A ransom of $1,000 is paid and the victim is returned unharmed.

22.9—A parent beats his young child with his fists. The child requires hospitalization.

22.3—A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $500,000 worth of damage.

21.7—A person pays another person to commit a serious crime.

21.2—A person kidnaps a victim.

21.0—A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires hospitalization.

20.6—A person sells heroin to others for resale.

20.1—A man forcibly rapes a woman. Her physical injuries require treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

19.9—A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result one person dies.

19.7—A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result 20 people become ill but none require medical treatment.

19.5—A person smuggles heroin into the country.

19.5—A person kills a victim by recklessly driving an automobile.

19.5—A high school boy beats a middle-aged woman with his fists. She requires hospitalization.

19.0—A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

18.3—A man beats his wife with his fists. She requires hospitalization.

18.0—A person stabs a victim with a knife. The victim requires hospitalization.

17.9—A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires hospitalization.

17.8—Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. Only one bottle is sold and the purchaser dies.

17.8—A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim is wounded slightly and does not require medical treatment.

17.7—A person, armed with a gun, robs a bank of $100,000 during business hours. No one is physically hurt.

17.7—An employer orders one of his employees to commit a serious crime.

17.5—A high school boy beats an elderly woman with his fists. She requires hospitalization.

17.1—A person stabs a victim with a knife. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

16.9—A legislator takes a bribe of $10,000 from a company to vote for a law favoring the company.

16.9—A man drags a woman into an alley, tears her clothes, but flees before she is physically harmed or sexually attacked.

16.8—A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is hurt and requires hospitalization.

16.6—A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is hurt and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

16.5—A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

16.4—A person attempts to kill a victim with a gun. The gun misfires and the victim escapes unharmed.

15.9—A teenage boy beats his mother with his fists. The mother requires hospitalization.

15.7—A county judge takes a bribe to give a light sentence in a criminal case.

15.7—A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

15.6—A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization.

15.5—A person breaks into a bank at night and steals $100,000.

14.6—A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. The victim is hurt and requires hospitalization.

14.5—A company pays a bribe of $100,000 to a legislator to vote for a law favoring the company.

14.1—A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a Federal health insurance plan for patient services.

13.9—A legislator takes a bribe from a company to vote for a law favoring the company.

13.7—A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is injured and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

13.5—A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a Federal health insurance plan for patient services. He gains $10,000.

13.4—An employer orders his employees to make false entries on documents that the court has requested for a criminal trial.

13.3—A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization.

13.0—A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city.

12.7—A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $10,000 worth of damage.

12.2—A person pays a witness to give false testimony in a criminal trial.

12.0—A person gives the floor plans of a bank to a bank robber.

12.0—A police officer takes a bribe not to interfere with an illegal gambling operation.

11.9—A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.

11.8—A person stabs a victim with a knife. No medical treatment is required.

11.8—A man beats a stranger with his fists. He requires hospitalization.

11.7—Ten high school boys beat a male classmate with their fists. He requires hospitalization.

11.4—A person knowingly lies under oath during a trial.

11.3—Three high school boys beat a male classmate with their fists. He requires hospitalization.

11.2—A company pays a bribe to a legislator to vote for a law favoring the company.

10.9—A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.

10.8—A person steals a locked car and sells it.

10.5—A person smuggles marijuana into the country for resale.

10.4—A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. The victim requires hospitalization.

10.3—A person illegally sells barbiturates, such as prescription sleeping pills, to others for resale.

10.3—A person operates a store where he knowingly sells stolen property.

10.3—A person threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $1,000 and is not harmed.

10.0—A government official intentionally hinders the investigation of a criminal offense.

9.7—A person breaks into a department store, forces open a safe, and steals $1,000.

9.7—A person breaks into a school and steals equipment worth $1,000.

9.7—A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. No physical harm occurs.

9.7—A person walks into a public museum and steals a painting worth $1,000.

9.7—A person breaks into a display case in a store and steals $1,000 worth of merchandise.

9.6—A person breaks into a home and steals $1,000.

9.6—A police officer knowingly makes a false arrest.

9.4—A public official takes $1,000 of public money for his own use.

9.4—A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. No physical harm occurs.

9.3—A person threatens to seriously injure a victim.

9.2—Several large companies illegally fix the retail prices of their products.

9.2—A person knowingly makes false entries on a document that the court has requested for a criminal trial.

9.0—A city official takes a bribe from a company for his help in getting a city building contract for the company.

9.0—A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. No physical harm occurs.

8.9—A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but no hospitalization.

8.6—A person performs an illegal abortion.

8.5—A person sells marijuana to others for resale.

8.5—A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor but is not hospitalized.

8.3—A person illegally gets monthly welfare checks of $200.

8.2—Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. Only one bottle is sold and the purchaser is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.

8.0—A person steals an unlocked car and sells it.

8.0—A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. No physical harm occurs.

7.9—A person trespasses in a railroad and steals tools worth $1,000.

7.9—A teenage boy beats his father with his fists. The father requires hospitalization.

7.9—A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. No medical treatment is required.

7.7—Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway.

7.7—A person conceals the identity of someone that he knows has committed a serious crime.

7.6—A person steals $1,000 worth of merchandise from the counter of a department store.

7.5—A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. No physical harm occurs.

7.4—A person illegally gets monthly welfare checks.

7.3—A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.

7.3—A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim is hurt but does not require medical treatment.

7.3—A person breaks into a department store and steals merchandise worth $1,000.

7.2—A person willingly hides out a bank robber.

7.2—A person signs someone else's name to a check and cashes it.

7.1—A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. The victim is injured and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

6.9—A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim requires hospitalization.

6.9—A person breaks into a public recreation center, forces open a cash box and steals $1,000.

6.9—A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, one person becomes ill but does not require medical treatment.

6.9—A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.

6.8—Because of a victim's race, a person injures a victim to prevent him from enrolling in a public school. No medical treatment is required.

6.7—A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. The victim is hurt and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

6.6—A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.

6.6—A person steals $1,000 worth of merchandise from an unlocked car.

6.5—A person uses heroin.

6.4—An employer refuses to hire a qualified person because of that person's race.

6.4—A person gets customers for a prostitute.

6.3—A person, free on bail for committing a serious crime, purposefully fails to appear in court on the day of his trial.

6.2—An employee embezzles $1,000 from his employer.

6.2—A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.

6.1—A person runs a prostitution racket.

6.1—A person cheats on his Federal income tax return and avoids paying $10,000 in taxes.

5.7—A theatre owner knowingly shows pornographic movies to a minor.

5.5—A person runs a place where liquor is sold without a license.

5.4—A person has some heroin for his own use.

5.4—A real estate agent refuses to sell a house to a person because of that person's race.

5.4—A person threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.

5.3—A person loans money at an illegally high interest rate.

5.1—A man runs his hands over the body of a female victim, then runs away.

5.1—A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. No physical harm occurs.

5.0—A person knowingly buys stolen property from the person who stole it.

4.9—A person snatches a handbag containing $10 from a victim on the street.

4.7—A man exposes himself in public.

4.6—A person carries a gun illegally.

4.5—A person cheats on his Federal income tax return.

4.4—A person steals an unlocked car and later abandons it undamaged.

4.4—A person picks a victim's pocket of $100.

4.4—A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.

4.3—A person breaks into a public recreation center, forces open a cash box, and steals $10.

4.2—A person attempts to break into a home but runs away when a police car approaches.

3.8—A person turns in a false fire alarm.

3.7—A labor union official illegally threatens to organize a strike if an employer hires nonunion workers.

3.6—A person attempts to break into a parked car, but runs away when a police car approaches.

3.6—A person knowingly passes a bad check.

3.6—A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.

3.5—A person runs a place where he permits gambling to occur illegally.

3.3—A person breaks into a department store, forces open a cash register, and steals $10.

3.3—A person picks a victim's pocket of $10.

3.3—A person attempts to rob a victim but runs away when a police car approaches.

3.2—A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.

3.2—An employer illegally threatens to fire employees if they join a labor union.

3.1—A person breaks into a home and steals $100.

3.1—A person forces open a cash register in a department store and steals $10.

3.1—A person breaks into a school and steals $10 worth of supplies.

2.9—A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.

2.8—A person breaks into a department store and steals merchandise worth $10.

2.4—A person knowingly carries an illegal knife.

2.2—A person trespasses in a city-owned storage lot and steals equipment worth $10.

2.2—A person steals $10 worth of merchandise from the counter of a department store.

2.1—A person is found firing a rifle for which he knows he has no permit.

2.1—A woman engages in prostitution.

1.9—A person makes an obscene phone call.

1.9—An employee embezzles $10 from his employer.

1.9—A store owner knowingly puts "large" eggs into containers marked "extra-large."

1.7—A person under 16 years old is drunk in public.

1.7—A person is a customer in a place where he knows gambling occurs illegally.

1.7—A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.

1.6—A person is a customer in a house of prostitution.

1.6—A male, over 16 years of age, has sexual relations with a willing female under 16.

1.6—A person is a customer in a place where he knows liquor is sold without a license.

1.6—A person breaks into a parking meter and steals $10 worth of nickels.

1.5—A person takes barbiturates, such as sleeping pills, without a legal prescription.

1.5—A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.

1.4—A person has some barbiturates, such as sleeping pills, for his own use without a legal prescription.

1.4—A person smokes marijuana.

1.4—A person trespasses in a railroad yard and steals a lantern worth $10.

1.3—A person has some marijuana for his own use.

1.3—Two persons willingly engage in a homosexual act.

1.1—A person disturbs the neighborhood with loud, noisy behavior.

1.1—A person takes bets on the numbers.

1.1—A group continues to hang around a corner after being told to break up by a police officer.

1.1—A person under 16 years old illegally has a bottle of wine.

0.9—A person under 16 years old is reported to police by his parents as an offender because they are unable to control him.

0.8—A person under 16 years old runs away from home.

0.8—A person knowingly trespasses in a railroad yard.

0.8—A person is drunk in public.

0.7—A person under 16 years old breaks a curfew law by being out on the street after the hour permitted by law.

0.6—A person trespasses in the backyard of a private home.

0.5—A person takes part in a dice game in an alley.

0.3—A person is a vagrant. That is, he has no home and no visible means of support.

0.2—A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.

NSCS: Interview forms, versions 1 to 12

Interview form Version 01

FORM NCS-201
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 01
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						01

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 [ ] Personal
2 [ ] Telephone
3 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 [ ] Yes – All
2 [ ] Yes – Part
3 [ ] No
4 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 [ ] Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 [ ] Proxy interview on NCS
3 [ ] Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 [ ] Language difficulty
5 [ ] Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 [ ] Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. *(PAUSE)* There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*	1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*	2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*	3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
	4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, *(PAUSE)* and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
5. A person kidnaps a victim.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
6. Several large companies illegally fix the retail prices of their products.	
7. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	
8. A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	
9. A person conceals the identity of others that he knows have committed a serious crime.	
10. A company pays a bribe of $10,000 to a legislator to vote for a law favoring the company.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
11. A person takes part in a dice game in an alley.	
12. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result, the victim dies.	
13. A person walks into a public museum and steals a painting worth $1,000.	
14. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	
15. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
16. A person smokes marijuana.	
17. A person breaks into a display case in a store and steals $1,000 worth of merchandise.	
18. A person knowingly lies under oath during a trial.	
19. A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. The victim is hurt and requires hospitalization.	
20. A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $100,000 worth of damage.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
21. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, 20 people become ill but none requires medical treatment.	
22. An employer orders one of his employees to commit a serious crime.	
23. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	
24. A man beats his wife with his fists. She requires hospitalization.	
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. (PAUSE) BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?

1 [ ] No – End Interview
2 [ ] Yes – **What was it?**_____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form Version 02

FORM NCS-202
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 02
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						02

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 ☐ Personal
2 ☐ Telephone
0 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 ☐ Yes – All
2 ☐ Yes – Part
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 ☐ Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 ☐ Proxy interview on NCS
3 ☐ Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 ☐ Language difficulty
5 ☐ Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 ☐ Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious **YOU** think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is **20 TIMES MORE** serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is **HALF AS SERIOUS**, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. *(PAUSE)* There is no upper limit; use **ANY** number so long as it shows how serious **YOU** think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If **YOU** think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious **YOU** think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do **YOU** think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do **YOU** think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, *(PAUSE)* and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. A person breaks into a public recreation center, forces open a cash box and steals $1,000. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. No medical treatment is required. . . . . .
7. A person knowingly trespasses in a railroad yard. . .
8. A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. No physical harm occurs. . . . . .
9. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building. . . . . .
10. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, one person dies. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. A person picks a victim's pocket of $100. . . . . .
12. A person smuggles marijuana into the country for resale. . . . . .
13. A person steals a locked car and sells it. . . . . .
14. A legislator takes a bribe of $10,000 from a company to vote for a law favoring the company. . .
15. A man drags a woman into an alley, tears her clothes, but flees before she is physically harmed or sexually attacked. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. A person gives the floor plans of a bank to a bank robber. . . . . .
17. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building. . . . . .
18. A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim is hurt but does not require medical treatment. . . .
19. An employer refuses to hire a qualified person because of that person's race. . . . . .
20. A person stabs a victim with a knife. No medical treatment is required. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10. . . . . .
22. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized. . . .
23. Two persons willingly engage in a homosexual act.
24. A parent beats his young child with his fists. As a result, the child dies. . . . . .
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed. . . . . .

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* **BEFORE** I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 ☐ No – End Interview
2 ☐ Yes – What was it? _____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form
Version 03

FORM NCS-203
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 03
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU / Segment / CK / Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___			03

E. Respondent Line No. / Name

F. Interviewer identification Code / Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 [ ] Personal
2 [ ] Telephone
3 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 [ ] Yes – All
2 [ ] Yes – Part
3 [ ] No
4 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 [ ] Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 [ ] Proxy interview on NCS
3 [ ] Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 [ ] Language difficulty
5 [ ] Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 [ ] Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. *(PAUSE)* There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, *(PAUSE)* and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. A person willingly hides out a bank robber. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. No physical harm occurs. . . . . .
7. A person cheats on his federal income tax return and avoids paying $10,000 in taxes. . . . . .
8. A store owner knowingly puts large eggs into containers marked "extra-large." . . . . . .
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor but is not hospitalized. . . . . .
10. A public official takes $1,000 of public money for his own use. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. A person performs an illegal abortion. . . . . .
12. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building. . . . . .
13. A man forcibly rapes a woman. Her physical injuries require hospitalization. . . . . .
14. A police officer knowingly makes a false arrest. . . .
15. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are injured but no medical treatment is required. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building. . . . . .
17. A person sells marijuana to others for resale. . . . .
18. A person robs a victim at gunpoint. The victim struggles and is shot to death. . . . . .
19. A person trespasses in a railroad yard and steals tools worth $1,000. . . . . .
20. An employer orders his employees to make false entries on documents that the court has requested for a criminal trial. . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. A man runs his hands over the body of a female victim, then runs away. . . . . .
22. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building. . . . . .
23. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization. . . . . .
24. A teenage boy beats his mother with his fists. The mother requires hospitalization. . . . . .
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed. . . . . .

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 [ ] No – End Interview
2 [ ] Yes – What was it?_____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form
Version 04

FORM NCS-204
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 04
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42 section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						04

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 ☐ Personal
2 ☐ Telephone
3 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 ☐ Yes – All
2 ☐ Yes – Part
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 Proxy interview on NCS
3 Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 Language difficulty
5 Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. (PAUSE) There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, (PAUSE) and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
5. A person has some barbiturates, such as sleeping pills, for his own use, without a legal prescription.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
6. A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $10,000 worth of damage.	
7. Because of a victim's race, a person injures a victim to prevent him from enrolling in a public school. No medical treatment is required.	
8. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	
9. A person, free on bail for committing a serious crime, purposefully fails to appear at court on the day of his trial.	
10. A person breaks into a home and steals $1,000.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
11. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and one person is killed.	
12. A person is a customer in a place where he knows gambling occurs illegally.	
13. A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a federal health insurance plan for patient services. He gains $10,000.	
14. A person trespasses in the backyard of a private home.	
15. A person illegally gets monthly welfare checks of $200.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
16. A person is a customer in a house of prostitution.	
17. A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is hurt and requires hospitalization.	
18. A person loans money at an illegally high interest rate.	
19. A man tries to entice a minor into his car for immoral purposes.	
20. A person kidnaps a victim. A ransom of $1,000 is paid and the victim is returned unharmed.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
21. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	
22. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	
23. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	
24. A high school boy beats a middle-aged woman with his fists. She requires hospitalization.	
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 ☐ No – End Interview
2 ☐ Yes – What was it? _____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form
Version 05

FORM NCS-205
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 05
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO___						05

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 ☐ Personal
2 ☐ Telephone
3 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 ☐ Yes – All
2 ☐ Yes – Part
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 ☐ Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 ☐ Proxy interview on NCS
3 ☐ Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 ☐ Language difficulty
5 ☐ Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 ☐ Other – Specify

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. (PAUSE) Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 (PAUSE) or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. (PAUSE) There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. (PAUSE) If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. (PAUSE)

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? (Obtain answer) . . . . . .

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? (Obtain answer) . . . . . .

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? (Obtain answer) . . . . . .

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, (PAUSE) and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? (PAUSE)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. (PAUSE)

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
5. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, one person becomes ill but does not require medical treatment.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
6. A person kills a victim by recklessly driving an automobile.	
7. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	
8. A person attempts to break into a parked car but runs away when a police car approaches.	
9. A person uses heroin.	
10. A person turns in a false fire alarm.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
11. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is injured and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization. . . .	
12. An armed person sky-jacks an airplane and demands to be flown to another country.	
13. A person stabs a victim with a knife. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	
14. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	
15. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
16. A person breaks into a public recreation center, forces open a cash box, and steals $10.	
17. A person disturbs the neighborhood with loud, noisy behavior.	
18. A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim requires hospitalization.	
19. A person breaks into a school and steals $10 worth of supplies.	
20. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
21. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	
22. A person is found firing a rifle for which he knows he has no permit.	
23. A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. No physical harm occurs.	
24. A high school boy beats an elderly woman with his fists. She requires hospitalization.	
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. (PAUSE) BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 ☐ No – End Interview
2 ☐ Yes – What was it? _____ (*Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.*)

Interview form Version 06

FORM NCS-206
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 06
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						06

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 [ ] Personal
2 [ ] Telephone
3 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 [ ] Yes – All
2 [ ] Yes – Part
3 [ ] No
4 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 [ ] Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 [ ] Proxy interview on NCS
3 [ ] Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 [ ] Language difficulty
5 [ ] Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 [ ] Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. (PAUSE) Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 (PAUSE) or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. (PAUSE) There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. (PAUSE) If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. (PAUSE)

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, (PAUSE) and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? (PAUSE)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. (PAUSE)

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. **A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. **A person makes an obscene phone call.** . . . . . .
7. **An employee embezzles $10 from his employer.** . . . . . .
8. **Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. Only one bottle is sold and the purchaser dies.** . . . . . .
9. **An employer illegally threatens to fire employees if they join a labor union.** . . . . . .
10. **A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. **A person attempts to rob a victim but runs away when a police car approaches.** . . . . . .
12. **A person forces open a cash register in a department store and steals $10.** . . . . . .
13. **A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.** . . . . . .
14. **A person has some heroin for his own use.** . . . . . .
15. **A person threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. **A person illegally gets monthly welfare checks.** . . . . . .
17. **A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.** . . . . . .
18. **A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.** . . . . . .
19. **A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city.** . . . . . .
20. **A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $500,000 worth of damage.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. **A man exposes himself in public.** . . . . . .
22. **An armed person sky-jacks an airplane and holds the crew and passengers hostage until a ransom is paid.** . . . . . .
23. **A person snatches a handbag containing $10 from a victim on the street.** . . . . . .
24. **A parent beats his young child with his fists. The child requires hospitalization.** . . . . . .
25. **A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.** . . . . . .

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. (PAUSE) BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 [ ] No – End interview
2 [ ] Yes – **What was it?** _____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form
Version 07

FORM NCS-207
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 07
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU / Segment / CK / Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___			07

E. Respondent Line No. / Name

F. Interviewer identification Code / Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 Personal
2 Telephone
3 Not applicable
9 OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 Yes – All
2 Yes – Part
3 No
4 Not applicable
9 OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 Proxy interview on NCS
3 Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 Language difficulty
5 Could not understand instructions – *Explain on reverse side*
6 Other – *Specify* ✓

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. *(PAUSE)* There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, *(PAUSE)* and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. A person breaks into a home and steals $10. . . . . ___

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. A person illegally sells barbiturates, such as prescription sleeping pills, to others for resale. . . ___
7. A city official takes a bribe from a company for his help in getting a city building contract for the company. . . . . ___
8. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building. . . . . ___
9. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs. . . . . ___
10. A person cheats on his federal income tax return. . ___

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. A person, under 16 years old, runs away from home. ___
12. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. No physical harm occurs. . . . . ___
13. A person pays a witness to give false testimony in a criminal trial. . . . . ___
14. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building. . . . . ___
15. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, 20 people die. . . . . ___

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. A person breaks into a school and steals equipment worth $1,000. . . . . ___
17. A person runs a narcotics ring. . . . . ___
18. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor but is not hospitalized. . . . . ___
19. A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a federal health insurance plan for patient services. . . . . ___
20. A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is hurt and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization. . . . . ___

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. A person runs a place where liquor is sold without a license. . . . . ___
22. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building. . . . . ___
23. A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires medical treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization. . . . . ___
24. Three high school boys beat a male classmate with their fists. He requires hospitalization. . . . . ___
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed. . . . . ___

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 ☐ No – End Interview
2 ☐ Yes – What was it? _____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form Version 08

FORM NCS-208
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 08
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						08

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 [ ] Personal
2 [ ] Telephone
3 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 [ ] Yes – All
2 [ ] Yes – Part
3 [ ] No
4 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 [ ] Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 [ ] Proxy interview on NCS
3 [ ] Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 [ ] Language difficulty
5 [ ] Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 [ ] Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. *(PAUSE)* There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." *Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how* serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is *injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, (PAUSE) and that playing* hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
5. A person breaks into a parking meter and steals $10 worth of nickels.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
6. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	
7. A person knowingly passes a bad check.	
8. A person, under 16, is reported to police by his parents as an offender because they are unable to control him.	
9. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. The victim is injured and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	
10. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
11. An employee embezzles $1,000 from his employer.	
12. A government official intentionally hinders the investigation of a criminal offense.	
13. A person breaks into a department store and steals merchandise worth $10.	
14. A person attempts to kill a victim with a gun. The gun misfires and the victim escapes unharmed.	
15. A woman engages in prostitution.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
16. A group continues to hang around a corner after being told to break up by a police officer.	
17. A person sells heroin to others for resale.	
18. A person breaks into a bank at night and steals $100,000.	
19. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	
20. Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. Only one bottle is sold and the purchaser is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	
COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .	
21. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	
22. A person, under 16 years old, breaks a curfew law by being out on the street after the hour permitted by the law.	
23. A person steals an unlocked car and later abandons it undamaged.	
24. A man stabs his wife. As a result she dies.	
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 [ ] No – End Interview
2 [ ] Yes – What was it? _____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form Version 09

FORM NCS-209
(6-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 09
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU / Segment / CK / Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___			09

E. Respondent Line No. / Name

F. Interviewer identification Code / Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 ☐ Personal
2 ☐ Telephone
3 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 ☐ Yes – All
2 ☐ Yes – Part
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 ☐ Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 ☐ Proxy interview on NCS
3 ☐ Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 ☐ Language difficulty
5 ☐ Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 ☐ Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. (PAUSE) Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 (PAUSE) or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. (PAUSE) There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. (PAUSE) If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. (PAUSE)

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, (PAUSE) and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? (PAUSE)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. (PAUSE)

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. **A person breaks into a department store, forces open a cash register and steals $10.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. **A person takes barbiturates, such as sleeping pills, without a legal prescription.** . . . . . .
7. **An offender knowingly carries an illegal knife.** . . . .
8. **A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.** . . . . . .
9. **A theater owner knowingly shows pornographic movies to a minor.** . . . . . .
10. **A person steals an unlocked car, and sells it.** . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. **A person trespasses in a city-owned storage lot and steals equipment worth $10.** . . . . . .
12. **A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result, the victim dies.** . . . . . .
13. **A person pays another person to commit a serious crime.** . . . . . .
14. **A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.** . . . . . .
15. **A person steals $1,000 worth of merchandise from an unlocked car.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. **A person attempts to break into a home but runs away when a police car approaches.** . . . . . .
17. **A person knowingly buys stolen property from the person who stole it.** . . . . . .
18. **A person runs a place where he permits gambling to occur illegally.** . . . . . .
19. **A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.** . . . . . .
20. **A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. **A person is a customer in a place where he knows liquor is sold without a license.** . . . . . .
22. **A person breaks into a department store and steals merchandise worth $1,000.** . . . . . .
23. **A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires hospitalization.** . . . .
24. **A man beats a stranger with his fists. He requires hospitalization.** . . . . . .
25. **A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.** . . . . . .

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. (PAUSE) BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 ☐ No – End Interview
2 ☐ Yes – **What was it?** _____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form Version 10

FORM NCS-210
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 10
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						10

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 ☐ *Personal*
2 ☐ Telephone
3 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 ☐ Yes – All
2 ☐ Yes – Part
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 ☐ *Type Z noninterview on NCS*
2 ☐ Proxy interview on NCS
3 ☐ Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 ☐ Language difficulty
5 ☐ Could not understand instructions *–Explain on reverse side*
6 ☐ Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." *This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness.* (PAUSE) Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 (PAUSE) or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, *the number you tell me* should be around 5 and so on. (PAUSE) There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. (PAUSE) If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. (PAUSE)

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, (PAUSE) and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? (PAUSE)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. (PAUSE)

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. A person stabs a victim with a knife. The victim requires hospitalization. ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. ____
7. A person steals $1,000 worth of merchandise from the counter of a department store. ____
8. A person under 16 years old illegally has a bottle of wine. ____
9. A county court judge takes a bribe to give a light sentence in a criminal case. ____
10. A person is a vagrant. That is, he has no home and no visible means of support. ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building. ____
12. A man forcibly rapes a woman. As a result of physical injuries she dies. ____
13. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10. ____
14. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized. ____
15. A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires hospitalization. ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. A person has some marijuana for his own use. ____
17. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes but no one is injured. ____
18. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building. ____
19. A legislator takes a bribe from a company to vote for a law favoring the company. ____
20. A person gets customers for a prostitute. ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. No physical harm occurs. ____
22. A real estate agent refuses to sell a house to a person because of that person's race. ____
23. A person picks a victim's pocket of $10. ____
24. A teenage boy beats his father with his fists. The father requires hospitalization. ____
25. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed. ____

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. (PAUSE) BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 ☐ No – End Interview
2 ☐ Yes – What was it? _____ (Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)

Interview form
Version 11

FORM NCS-211
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 11
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						11

E. Respondent
Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification
Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 ☐ Personal
2 ☐ Telephone
3 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 ☐ Yes – All
2 ☐ Yes – Part
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Not applicable
9 ☐ OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 ☐ Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 ☐ Proxy interview on NCS
3 ☐ Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 ☐ Language difficulty
5 ☐ Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 ☐ Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* **Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200** *(PAUSE)* **or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on.** *(PAUSE)* **There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is.** *(PAUSE)* **If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero.** *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)*

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, *(PAUSE)* **and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct?** *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. **A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.** ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. **A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.** ____
7. **A person runs a prostitution racket.** ____
8. **A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization.** ____
9. **A person operates a store where he knowingly sells stolen property.** ____
10. **A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim requires hospitalization.** ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. **A person under 16 years old is drunk in public.** ____
12. **A person breaks into a department store, forces open a safe, and steals $1,000.** ____
13. **A labor union official illegally threatens to organize a strike if an employer hires non-union workers.** ____
14. **A person steals $10 worth of merchandise from the counter of a department store.** ____
15. **A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor but is not hospitalized.** ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. **A police officer takes a bribe not to interfere with an illegal gambling operation.** ____
17. **A person stabs a victim to death.** ____
18. **A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.** ____
19. **A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and one person is injured, but no medical treatment is required.** ____
20. **A person threatens to seriously injure a victim.** ____

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. **A male, over 16 years of age, has sexual relations with a willing female under 16.** ____
22. **A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.** ____
23. **A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. No physical harm occurs.** ____
24. **Ten high school boys beat a male classmate with their fists. He requires hospitalization.** ____
25. **A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.** ____

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* **BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?**
1 ☐ No – End interview
2 ☐ Yes – **What was it?** ____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

Interview form Version 12

FORM NCS-212
(4-14-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY
VERSION 12
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

A. Sample (cc 4)	B. Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	CK	Serial	C. H.H. No. (cc 2)	D. Version No.
JO ___						12

E. Respondent Line No. | Name

F. Interviewer identification Code | Name

G. Date completed

H. Type of interview
1 [ ] Personal
2 [ ] Telephone
3 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

I. Was anyone else present during interview?
1 [ ] Yes – All
2 [ ] Yes – Part
3 [ ] No
4 [ ] Not applicable
9 [ ] OFFICE USE ONLY

J. Reason for noninterview
1 [ ] Type Z noninterview on NCS
2 [ ] Proxy interview on NCS
3 [ ] Refused NSCS (supplement only)
4 [ ] Language difficulty
5 [ ] Could not understand instructions –*Explain on reverse side*
6 [ ] Other – *Specify*

OFFICE USE ONLY	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ▶ *Interview all household members 18 years and over (proxy interview not acceptable)*

INTRODUCTION – I would like to ask your opinion about how serious YOU think certain crimes are.

The first situation is, "A person steals a bicycle parked on the street." This has been given a score of 10 to show its seriousness. *(PAUSE)* Use this first situation to judge all the others. For example, if you think a situation is 20 TIMES MORE serious than the bicycle theft, the number you tell me should be around 200 *(PAUSE)* or if you think it is HALF AS SERIOUS, the number you tell me should be around 5 and so on. *(PAUSE)* There is no upper limit; use ANY number so long as it shows how serious YOU think the situation is. *(PAUSE)* If YOU think something should not be a crime, give it a zero. *(PAUSE)*

Consider the following situation: "A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized." What number would you give to this situation to show how serious YOU think it is compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

"A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

"A person stabs a victim to death." Compared to the bicycle theft with a score of 10, how serious do YOU think this is? *(Obtain answer)* . . . . . .

1. A person steals a bicycle parked on the street	10
2. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized	
3. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school	
4. A person stabs a victim to death	

Let's go over these first few answers to be sure I have recorded them correctly. You feel that a robbery in which the victim is injured is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft, *(PAUSE)* and that playing hooky is (more/less/as) serious (than/as) the bicycle theft; is that correct? *(PAUSE)*

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: *Stop and resolve any misunderstandings about the instructions. Make any changes to the practice scores as needed.*

Score the remaining situations in the same way by comparing each one to the bicycle theft. There are no right or wrong answers. Remember, you may use any numbers, as high or low as you wish. *(PAUSE)*

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

5. **A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. The victim is hurt and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

6. **A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. The victim requires hospitalization.** . . . . . .
7. **A person is drunk in public.** . . . . . .
8. **A man forcibly rapes a woman. Her physical injuries require treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.** . . . . . .
9. **A person trespasses in a railroad yard and steals a lantern worth $10.** . . . . . .
10. **A person smuggles heroin into the country.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

11. **A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim is wounded slightly but does not require medical treatment.** . . . . . .
12. **A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.** . . . . . .
13. **A person carries a gun illegally.** . . . . . .
14. **A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.** . . . . . .
15. **A person signs someone else's name to a check and cashes it.** . . . . . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

16. **A person knowingly makes false entries on a document that the court has requested for a criminal trial.**
17. **A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building** . . . . . .
18. **A person takes bets on the numbers.** . . . . . .
19. **A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.** . . . . . .
20. **A person, armed with a gun, robs a bank of $100,000 during business hours. No one is physically hurt.** . .

COMPARED TO THE BICYCLE THEFT SCORED AT 10, HOW SERIOUS IS . . .

21. **A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.** . . . . . .
22. **A company pays a bribe to a legislator to vote for a law favoring the company.** . . . . . .
23. **A person threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $1,000 and is not harmed.** . . . . . .
24. **A woman stabs her husband. As a result, he dies.** . . . . . .
25. **A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.** . . . . . .

Q. To help us understand peoples' scores, I would like to ask an additional question. *(PAUSE)* BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over?
1 [ ] No – End Interview
2 [ ] Yes – What was it?_____ *(Explain on reverse side any special circumstances, then end interview.)*

•U. S. Government Printing Office: 1977 - 758-771

NSCS: Item, version, and aggregation effects in the national pretest*

(1) There are no order effects in terms of respondent fatigue or in terms of respondent acclimation to the task. This is true not only in the means of the responses but also in the standardized variances, implying that within a version variances are homoscedastic (see tables B-1, B-2, and B-3).

Table B-1 provides means for introduction 1 (magnitude scale), introduction 2 (category scale), and the combined responses for each version and question. Table B-2 provides the standard deviations. Table B-3 shows the regressions of each mean or standard deviation for the combined responses on the position of the question in the questionnaire. The column headed r^2 indicates the proportion of variance in the means explained by a trend in response. For example, for version 1, 17 percent of the variation in the item means is explained by a linear trend in the data. The equation being fit is

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{(means)}\\ \text{or}\\ \text{(standard deviation)}\end{array}\right\} = a + b \cdot \text{(position: 1-24)}.$$

The column headed a is the intercept of the equation, and b is the slope. As can be seen from table B-3, little or none of the variation in the means (standard deviation) is explained by a linear trend in response. The slopes in each of these regressions are very close to zero, also indicating lack of trend. Further, as all the slopes are positive (albeit small), there is no indication of respondent fatigue.

(2) There do not seem to be any special problems with particular items.

(3) There are hardly any differences between introduction 1 and introduction 2. The major finding for the mean scores across items on a version is that the average response on introduction 1 is lower than that for introduction 2. This means that for introduction 1 there is a tendency for respondents to give relatively higher numbers for the very serious crimes. So using introduction 1 improves the differentiation between very serious crimes and crimes that are less serious, whereas introduction 2 provides more differentiation between the less significant crimes and clustering of the more serious crimes.

Tables B-1 and B-2 show the means and standard deviations (computed using simple random sampling formulas) for each question within each version. Core-item questions, asked on three different versions, are displayed separately by version. For example, core item 1 was asked on version 1 as question 7, version 5 as question 14, and version 9 as question 19.

The core items are not aggregated in any one place. However, to test whether there was a great deal of variance in response due to differences between versions, the variances of the first five core items (dollar questions) were aggregated in table B-4 to obtain a total sum of squares for each question aggregated, and then the sums of squares for each rendition of the question (3 different renderings, as described above for core-item 1) were summed to provide a within-sum of squares. Using these two numbers to obtain a between-version sum of squares, it appears that only 1–2 percent of the variance for any core item is due to between-version variation. This means that there should be no special problem with aggregating items, because seemingly large differences in the means between versions for a core item are miniscule compared to the variation within a version.

*Prepared by Charles D. Cowan, Survey Analysis and Evaluation Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table B-1

Standardized means for NSCS pretest, by version and position within version

Version	Introduction	Question number 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
1	c*	.030	.241	.040	.724	.537	.370	.118	.486	.282	.464	.065	.698	.347	.347	.252	.175	.354	.598	.431	.566	.794	.485	.479	—	.386
	1**	.035	.208	.039	.694	.482	.325	.104	.441	.244	.422	.063	.666	.304	.299	.223	.167	.309	.563	.392	.534	.789	.456	.440	—	.357
	2***	.012	.371	.047	.837	.743	.540	.176	.650	.435	.621	.071	.813	.513	.527	.359	.210	.531	.729	.581	.682	.807	.590	.621	—	.499
2	c	.024	.274	.046	.791	.320	.297	.063	.412	.171	.607	.233	.429	.169	.532	.546	.440	.435	.376	.171	.416	.342	.493	.217	.875	.368
	1	.031	.214	.039	.726	.261	.233	.055	.342	.137	.530	.190	.367	.139	.438	.457	.350	.354	.325	.131	.357	.282	.419	.199	.838	.302
	2	.012	.381	.059	.902	.426	.411	.077	.538	.232	.737	.313	.543	.225	.707	.709	.604	.586	.469	.243	.525	.455	.634	.254	.941	.456
3	c	.027	.288	.054	.867	.350	.396	.377	.147	.317	.477	.506	.469	.426	.220	.358	.232	.474	.509	.890	.401	.077	.773	.554	.618	.408
	1	.046	.238	.062	.800	.321	.374	.340	.144	.289	.431	.448	.409	.366	.204	.314	.214	.414	.426	.843	.372	.074	.738	.496	.577	.373
	2	.013	.326	.047	.919	.372	.414	.406	.149	.339	.512	.552	.517	.472	.233	.392	.245	.522	.574	.927	.423	.080	.800	.598	.650	.436
4	c	.030	.296	.042	.854	.279	.545	.405	.307	.456	.879	.206	.542	.253	.426	.252	.646	.469	.487	.706	.207	.449	.192	.381	.670	.416
	1	.032	.237	.042	.755	.230	.461	.315	.234	.378	.847	.165	.443	.232	.344	.214	.519	.407	.443	.653	.185	.370	.156	.287	.572	.357
	2	.028	.344	.043	.936	.319	.615	.479	.367	.520	.906	.239	.624	.271	.492	.282	.749	.518	.522	.749	.226	.515	.221	.458	.751	.466
5	c	.030	.293	.038	.861	.413	.642	.417	.243	.420	.293	.578	.727	.627	.164	.912	.285	.115	.432	.233	.288	.193	.317	.336	.910	.405
	1	.051	.222	.038	.782	.332	.541	.339	.221	.365	.234	.487	.651	.528	.166	.864	.247	.112	.383	.203	.257	.188	.262	.275	.851	.357
	2	.011	.358	.037	.930	.485	.732	.485	.263	.468	.347	.659	.793	.715	.163	.953	.318	.118	.474	.259	.315	.196	.365	.388	.961	.450
6	c	.025	.263	.046	.873	.340	.190	.159	.641	.292	.204	.236	.213	.697	.465	.318	.387	.466	.231	.538	.661	.332	.795	.311	.709	.391
	1	.032	.212	.046	.805	.295	.148	.131	.541	.255	.182	.184	.181	.606	.388	.268	.314	.398	.200	.454	.607	.294	.741	.264	.641	.342
	2	.018	.313	.046	.941	.387	.237	.189	.743	.328	.228	.288	.246	.791	.546	.369	.464	.535	.263	.619	.718	.374	.850	.363	.778	.443
7	c	.032	.243	.040	.749	.196	.457	.392	.440	.918	.295	.131	.391	.477	.484	.352	.730	.413	.271	.473	.524	.317	.230	.549	.421	.397
	1	.049	.201	.039	.691	.165	.379	.320	.367	.932	.264	.130	.316	.401	.409	.303	.715	.361	.233	.427	.470	.266	.202	.480	.367	.353
	2	.010	.296	.041	.819	.232	.553	.481	.531	.901	.334	.132	.482	.570	.577	.412	.748	.477	.318	.528	.590	.378	.264	.631	.486	.450
8	c	.022	.235	.031	.864	.307	.231	.161	.366	.121	.361	.501	.200	.634	.268	.124	.707	.629	.439	.795	.476	.102	.283	.657	—	.369
	1	.028	.184	.017	.811	.286	.205	.145	.314	.104	.303	.449	.174	.596	.233	.089	.645	.572	.365	.718	.402	.073	.236	.615	—	.328
	2	.016	.288	.045	.918	.328	.257	.177	.418	.138	.420	.555	.226	.673	.305	.159	.771	.687	.515	.874	.552	.130	.331	.701	—	.412
9	c	.029	.277	.045	.890	.229	.274	.206	.349	.455	.206	.884	.717	.358	.400	.291	.335	.317	.643	.162	.178	.439	.719	.852	—	.401
	1	.036	.232	.048	.838	.190	.220	.171	.273	.387	.166	.846	.670	.294	.341	.237	.271	.261	.577	.148	.146	.353	.663	.839	—	.355
	2	.024	.311	.043	.928	.259	.315	.232	.406	.506	.236	.912	.752	.405	.446	.331	.384	.361	.692	.173	.202	.504	.762	.863	—	.436
10	c	.041	.285	.063	.867	.152	.626	.429	.399	.133	.625	.109	.905	.227	.455	.733	.272	.730	.266	.637	.427	.367	.326	.234	.462	.407
	1	.064	.251	.060	.810	.139	.572	.370	.369	.122	.498	.090	.868	.198	.406	.651	.250	.680	.248	.564	.344	.312	.270	.198	.430	.366
	2	.025	.309	.065	.908	.161	.664	.472	.422	.141	.717	.121	.933	.249	.493	.795	.289	.768	.279	.691	.489	.408	.368	.260	.485	.438
11	c	.033	.267	.048	.907	.353	.237	.392	.573	.488	.715	.183	.448	.315	.160	.329	.509	.932	.548	.187	.298	.173	.747	.433	.505	.407
	1	.036	.214	.041	.867	.280	.187	.345	.491	.389	.635	.154	.390	.262	.126	.268	.423	.905	.487	.167	.239	.138	.706	.355	.452	.356
	2	.030	.335	.057	.958	.448	.302	.453	.677	.613	.814	.219	.520	.382	.204	.404	.620	.967	.625	.212	.375	.217	.799	.533	.572	.473
12	c	.029	.242	.036	.837	.283	.348	.449	.121	.693	.119	.672	.591	.377	.321	.314	.363	.410	.161	.349	.623	.144	.542	.457	.424	.371
	1	.036	.221	.036	.798	.245	.306	.415	.118	.651	.096	.622	.544	.334	.294	.288	.349	.376	.147	.333	.607	.146	.510	.445	.404	.347
	2	.014	.296	.036	.936	.374	.453	.533	.128	.796	.174	.793	.707	.483	.387	.378	.396	.493	.195	.386	.662	.140	.621	.487	.475	.431
Total	c	.029	.267	.044	.837	.319	.386	.290	.374	.390	.439	.354	.525	.410	.355	.399	.419	.468	.418	.466	.423	.319	.491	.452	.635	.393
	1	.039	.218	.045	.772	.285	.322	.239	.328	.354	.382	.281	.503	.350	.307	.339	.362	.413	.371	.405	.397	.305	.447	.402	.581	.348
	2	.018	.327	.043	.914	.359	.463	.352	.429	.461	.507	.443	.552	.482	.413	.471	.488	.534	.473	.539	.455	.336	.543	.513	.694	.447

*Combined introduction 1 and 2.
**Introduction 1 = no limit.
***Introduction 2 = 0-1,000

Table B-2

Standardized standard deviations for NSCS pretest by version and position within version

Version	Introduction	Question number 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
1	c*	.072	.287	.110	.379	.366	.320	.190	.354	.283	.358	.137	.372	.293	.309	.267	.254	.306	.347	.335	.340	.333	.346	.344	.344	.369
	1**	.030	.263	.111	.389	.359	.306	.176	.352	.263	.353	.138	.380	.280	.286	.246	.242	.288	.347	.326	.344	.334	.343	.343	.334	.360
	2**	.012	.343	.109	.314	.321	.321	.230	.316	.312	.337	.134	.322	.285	.332	.317	.297	.313	.320	.335	.304	.336	.341	.341	.349	.384
2	c	.045	.300	.139	.342	.313	.293	.135	.341	.233	.378	.260	.389	.233	.365	.353	.354	.343	.312	.233	.329	.342	.350	.314	.282	.373
	1	.054	.241	.115	.374	.276	.247	.114	.308	.185	.383	.216	.366	.194	.349	.343	.319	.315	.292	.183	.305	.309	.340	.292	.312	.348
	2	.014	.358	.173	.241	.345	.332	.167	.359	.292	.332	.309	.404	.283	.327	.308	.354	.340	.325	.291	.343	.371	.324	.349	.202	.394
3	c	.059	.293	.160	.279	.310	.314	.319	.220	.280	.345	.375	.314	.334	.258	.359	.257	.339	.376	.241	.299	.179	.317	.334	.336	.372
	1	.082	.258	.155	.329	.297	.305	.286	.199	.268	.335	.357	.299	.315	.237	.313	.211	.314	.353	.281	.282	.154	.323	.316	.328	.350
	2	.020	.313	.164	.220	.320	.321	.341	.235	.289	.351	.384	.319	.343	.273	.389	.288	.351	.382	.198	.311	.198	.310	.343	.340	.386
4	c	.086	.274	.101	.287	.317	.331	.328	.283	.314	.261	.271	.328	.277	.319	.294	.326	.340	.339	.310	.250	.337	.256	.309	.317	.367
	1	.038	.245	.087	.339	.282	.333	.296	.225	.298	.278	.220	.304	.282	.293	.250	.332	.337	.349	.326	.222	.321	.225	.279	.344	.354
	2	.112	.288	.111	.203	.339	.315	.336	.311	.312	.243	.303	.326	.273	.324	.322	.282	.335	.328	.290	.270	.337	.277	.313	.268	.375
5	c	.103	.297	.098	.291	.334	.350	.308	.259	.347	.299	.321	.310	.311	.228	.233	.283	.186	.320	.274	.278	.269	.298	.361	.216	.379
	1	.147	.269	.078	.348	.319	.355	.290	.261	.331	.256	.329	.338	.319	.239	.287	.261	.162	.314	.255	.270	.245	.265	.337	.257	.362
	2	.012	.309	.113	.208	.332	.321	.309	.257	.355	.324	.292	.268	.277	.220	.163	.299	.204	.321	.288	.283	.290	.317	.374	.157	.388
6	c	.054	.255	.139	.278	.290	.264	.264	.350	.302	.243	.262	.239	.333	.373	.299	.347	.336	.259	.342	.327	.334	.300	.293	.333	.370
	1	.057	.221	.133	.331	.278	.217	.219	.360	.286	.222	.213	.210	.345	.342	.275	.309	.326	.225	.349	.352	.309	.338	.274	.358	.351
	2	.051	.278	.146	.191	.298	.302	.179	.311	.316	.261	.296	.264	.295	.387	.317	.367	.335	.289	.316	.291	.354	.245	.305	.292	.382
7	c	.053	.281	.112	.361	.262	.353	.320	.328	.223	.294	.190	.311	.337	.332	.298	.332	.308	.270	.347	.340	.292	.242	.339	.319	.360
	c	.051	.253	.095	.367	.232	.330	.289	.296	.176	.274	.152	.286	.323	.316	.281	.333	.290	.246	.334	.338	.264	.213	.344	.304	.343
	2	.010	.306	.130	.342	.292	.358	.335	.343	.268	.314	.231	.315	.332	.329	.309	.332	.320	.291	.358	.332	.313	.271	.315	.326	.374
8	c	.034	.245	.084	.267	.275	.249	.225	.290	.152	.293	.335	.223	.332	.293	.185	.325	.331	.319	.295	.303	.174	.248	.330	—	.358
	1	.037	.194	.027	.306	.256	.221	.229	.262	.130	.256	.324	.199	.343	.269	.124	.355	.345	.286	.336	.294	.126	.226	.346	—	.342
	2	.029	.279	.115	.210	.292	.272	.221	.309	.171	.316	.338	.243	.317	.314	.227	.279	.307	.335	.221	.295	.210	.263	.307	—	.370
9	c	.079	.250	.131	.246	.250	.291	.257	.334	.311	.238	.245	.334	.296	.300	.276	.298	.282	.317	.209	.240	.317	.298	.270	—	.370
	1	.048	.192	.126	.284	.204	.232	.204	.275	.304	.192	.279	.362	.272	.300	.250	.269	.255	.338	.183	.182	.299	.332	.311	—	.355
	2	.097	.281	.135	.206	.278	.324	.289	.364	.308	.265	.213	.308	.305	.294	.288	.311	.296	.292	.228	.275	.317	.263	.237	—	.377
10	c	.133	.278	.171	.282	.227	.349	.351	.315	.212	.353	.218	.250	.276	.308	.315	.352	.317	.297	.341	.375	.313	.313	.263	.356	.384
	1	.164	.235	.152	.316	.195	.360	.348	.314	.188	.352	.172	.263	.246	.307	.342	.352	.334	.280	.362	.348	.290	.277	.231	.374	.367
	2	.103	.305	.184	.247	.248	.337	.348	.316	.229	.326	.245	.238	.296	.305	.279	.353	.299	.310	.316	.383	.325	.333	.283	.343	.393
11	c	.108	.261	.129	.230	.280	.263	.336	.310	.338	.303	.243	.308	.302	.224	.267	.336	.203	.314	.252	.268	.226	.317	.314	.328	.366
	1	.104	.220	.102	.264	.258	.251	.349	.327	.327	.329	.225	.326	.245	.180	.249	.333	.238	.331	.226	.268	.199	.354	.295	.339	.358
	2	.114	.293	.157	.166	.279	.265	.310	.252	.310	.234	.260	.269	.323	.264	.271	.308	.142	.273	.280	.318	.250	.254	.311	.302	.385
12	c	.038	.251	.102	.300	.269	.282	.315	.204	.334	.183	.134	.331	.296	.302	.261	.309	.315	.222	.296	.331	.180	.347	.314	.318	.348
	1	.042	.229	.080	.320	.261	.269	.315	.197	.347	.134	.345	.332	.279	.283	.247	.307	.313	.203	.287	.345	.171	.344	.323	.317	.338
	2	.020	.297	.144	.217	.268	.287	.301	.224	.279	.262	.272	.304	.312	.337	.286	.316	.308	.260	.316	.295	.202	.348	.291	.317	.364
Total	c	.080	.275	.125	.305	.312	.340	.311	.338	.359	.374	.368	.373	.344	.328	.360	.362	.361	.343	.381	.345	.346	.372	.361	.357	.368
	1	.088	.238	.107	.342	.295	.313	.232	.316	.351	.356	.357	.327	.322	.304	.334	.344	.351	.332	.364	.338	.343	.367	.351	.368	.351
	2	.067	.302	.144	.233	.327	.355	.330	.353	.328	.383	.360	.418	.355	.347	.376	.372	.364	.350	.387	.349	.349	.372	.362	.335	.381

* Combined introduction 1 and 2.
**Introduction 1 = no limit.
***Introduction 2 = 0-1,000.

Table B-3

Regression of the means and standard deviations within versions, by their position in the questionnaire

Version	Means r^2	Means a	Means b	Standard deviations r^2	Standard deviations a	Standard deviations b
1	.172	.227	.013	.192	.228	.005
2	.126	.226	.011	.190	.225	.005
3	.149	.252	.013	.130	.240	.004
4	.038	.337	.006	.202	.234	.004
5	.008	.365	.003	.032	.252	.002
6	.184	.213	.014	.358	.210	.006
7	.049	.314	.007	.164	.236	.004
8	.130	.212	.013	.225	.185	.006
9	.112	.249	.013	.208	.215	.004
10	.024	.339	.005	.277	.232	.005
11	.044	.317	.007	.175	.225	.004
12	.040	.295	.006	.208	.205	.005
Total	.180	.275	.010	.391	.245	.007

Table B-4

Aggregation of core items 1-5

Core item: version/ position	$\bar{x} = \Sigma x/n$	$\Sigma(x^2)$	n	Variance
1: 1/7	.118	11.832	237	.036
5/14	.164	17.127	217	.052
9/19	.162	13.222	189	.044
Total	.147	42.181	643	—
	BSS = .305		η^{2*} = .011	
	WSS = 28.036		F(2,640) = 3.481	
	TSS = 28.341			
2: 2/9	.171	19.180	230	.054
6/10	.204	20.739	207	.059
10/18	.266	27.561	174	.088
Total	.209	67.479	611	—
	BSS = .899		η^{2*} = .022	
	WSS = 39.873		F(2,608) = 6.854	
	TSS = 40.772			
3: 3/16	.232	25.932	217	.066
7/22	.230	22.164	199	.059
11/6	.237	22.210	178	.069
Total	.233	70.305	594	—
	BSS = .005		η^{2*} = .000	
	WSS = 38.137		F(2,591) = .039	
	TSS = 38.142			
4: 4/23	.381	50.295	209	.096
8/5	.307	33.043	195	.076
12/13	.377	40.366	176	.088
Total	.355	123.704	580	—
	BSS = .678		η^{2*} = .013	
	WSS = 49.919		F(2,577) = 3.918	
	TSS = 50.597			
5: 3/12	.469	69.434	218	.099
7/8	.440	60.084	200	.107
11/18	.548	69.286	174	.098
Total	.483	198.803	592	—
	BSS = 1.146		η^{2*} = .019	
	WSS = 59.802		F(2,589) = 5.644	
	TSS = 60.948			

*η^2 = BSS/TSS = proportion of variance explained.

NSCS: Reliability statement and standard errors: National level, census regions and subdivisions, and OMB regions*

Appendix C

Reliability of the estimates. The particular sample used for this survey is only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples could differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the survey estimates are subject to nonsampling errors. Sources of nonsampling error result from different types of response errors, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, mistakes in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames, for example, a large number of the mobile homes built since 1970 and one small class of housing units constructed since 1970 are not included in the sample frame. Quality control and edit procedures were utilized at various steps of the survey operation to keep the nonsampling errors at an acceptably low level.

As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure some nonsampling errors, that is, those due to random response and interviewer errors, but do not reflect any systematic biases in the data. These standard errors are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, standard errors calculated using the following tables provide an indication of the magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of the standard errors. Confidence interval construction in this section is discussed in terms of the Y (that is, log) and G (geometric mean) score estimates, where

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_i \log_{10} X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_i}$$

and $G = 10^Y$ as mentioned previously. Construction of confidence intervals for geometric means depends on the log scores. Y and G score estimates at the national, census region and subdivision, and Federal region levels can be obtained from tables C-1 through C-4, respectively. For example, the Y and G estimates for item 112 in the New England census subdivision are .6560 and 4.5, using table C-3.

The standard errors (s.e. Y) given in tables C-1 through C-4 for the national level, 4 census regions, 9 subdivisions, and 10 Federal regions, respectively, are applicable to estimates (Y) of mean log scores found in those tables, that is, the Y values. Estimates of the geometric means of scores (G) are also found in the tables. The estimates in tables C-2, C-3, and C-4 are for the 12 core items and five additional ones which were included on the 12 questionnaire versions with greatest frequency. An estimate of the standard error of a Y score at the State, SMSA, or city level can be obtained by multiplying s.e.(Y) for the corresponding subdivision estimate by an adjustment factor (a.f.) for the State, SMSA, or city of interest. The adjustment factor is a multiplier which reflects the numerical relationship between census subdivision and State, SMSA, or city level standard error estimates. Adjustment factors are found in tables C-5, C-6, and C-7. For example, from tables C-3 and C-5, for item 1 in New York State,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.e.}(Y) &= (\text{a.f.})(\text{s.e. } Y) \\ &= (1.4)(.0167) \\ &= .0234 \end{aligned}$$

where s.e. (Y) is found in the Middle Atlantic subdivision portion of C-3.

The standard error of a difference between two Y sample estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each Y estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a large positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference, and, if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

Confidence intervals for the geometric mean scores and the ratio of geometric mean scores can be constructed as described below. A confidence interval for the ratio of geometric mean scores can be used to detect differences in these scores between comparable subnational areas such as regions or States. Also, it should be noted $\exp(X) = e^X$, where e is the base for natural logarithms.

1. Confidence interval for the geometric mean score:

Lower endpoint:

$$\exp[Y/.4343] - Z(\text{s.e.}[Y]) \frac{(\exp[Y/.4343])}{.4343}$$

Upper endpoint:

$$\exp[Y/.4343] + Z(\text{s.e.}[Y]) \frac{(\exp[Y/.4343])}{.4343}$$

where possible values of Z include 1, 1.6, and 2 corresponding to the 68, 90, and 95 percent confidence intervals described in the "Reliability of the estimates" section above.

*Prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

2. Confidence interval for the ratio of the geometric mean scores:

Lower endpoint:

$$\exp\,[Y_i - Y_j/.4343] - Z\,(\text{s.e.}\,[Y_i])^2 + (\text{s.e.}\,[Y_j]^2)^{1/2}\,\frac{(\exp[(Y_i - Y_j)/.4343])}{.4343}$$

Upper endpoint:

$$\exp\,[Y_i - Y_j/.4343] + Z\,(\text{s.e.}\,[Y_i])^2 + (\text{s.e.}\,[Y_j]^2)^{1/2}\,\frac{(\exp[(Y_i - Y_j)/.4343])}{.4343}$$

where Y_i and Y_j are log scores for two regions in a given item.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors for item 1. From Table C-1, the standard error of log score for item 1 at the national level is s.e.(Y) = .0070. The Y score is 1.5772.

Using $Z = 1$, the confidence interval constructed for the geometric mean score would have lower endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{1.5772}{.4343}\right] - (1)(.0070)\frac{(\exp[1.5772/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 37.7729 - (.0161)(37.7729)$$
$$= 37.1648$$

and upper endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{1.5772}{.4343}\right] + (1)(.0070)\frac{(\exp[1.5772/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 37.7729 + (.0161)(37.7729)$$
$$= 38.3810.$$

Using this result, we can conclude with approximately 68 percent confidence that the interval (37.1648, 38.3810) contains the population geometric mean score for item 1 at the national level.

With $Z = 2$, the confidence interval constructed would have lower endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{1.5772}{.4343}\right] - (2)(.0070)\frac{(\exp[1.5772/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 37.7729 - (.0322)(37.7729)$$
$$= 36.5566$$

and upper endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{1.5772}{.4343}\right] + (2)(.0070)\frac{(\exp[1.5772/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 37.7729 + (.0322)(37.7729)$$
$$= 38.9892.$$

Using this result, we can conclude with approximately 95 percent confidence that the interval (36.5566, 38.9892) contains the population geometric mean score for item 1 at the national level.

Confidence interval construction for the State, SMSA, and city levels. From tables C-3 and C-5, the standard error of log score for item 1 in Massachusetts is

$$(\text{a.f.})(\text{s.e.}[Y]) = (1.4)(.0279) = .0391.$$

The estimate of the population mean log score (Y) for item 1 in Massachusetts is log (total weighted antilog of scores) = log (37.909) = 1.5787. Using $Z = 2$, the confidence interval constructed for the geometric mean score would have lower endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{1.5787}{.4343}\right] - (2)(.0391)\frac{(\exp[1.5787/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 37.9036 - (.1801)(37.9036)$$
$$= 31.0772$$

and upper endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{1.5787}{.4343}\right] + (2)(.0391)\frac{(\exp[1.5787/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 37.9036 + (.1801)(37.9036)$$
$$= 44.7300.$$

Using this result, we can conclude with approximately 95 percent confidence that the interval (31.0772, 44.7300) contains the population geometric mean score for item 1 in Massachusetts.

From tables C-3 and C-5, the standard error of the difference between the Y sample estimates for item 1 in Massachusetts and Vermont is

$$\sqrt{[(\text{a.f.})(\text{s.e.}[Y^1])]^2 + [(\text{a.f.})(\text{s.e.}[Y^2])]^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{[(1.4)(.0279)]^2 + [(3.0)(0.279)]^2}.$$
$$= .0922$$

where Y_1 and Y_2 are the sample estimates for item 1 from Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively.

To obtain the confidence interval of the ratio of the G estimates for Massachusetts and Vermont, the estimate of the difference between the Y estimates is needed. It is found by the procedure used above for Massachusetts. Thus, Y_1 and Y_2 are the logs of the total weighted antilogs of scores for Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. With Y_1 = log (37.909) = 1.5787 and Y_2 = log (33.855) = 1.5296, we have $Y_1 - Y_2 = .0491$.

Using $Z = 2$, the confidence interval constructed for the ratio of the geometric mean scores would have lower endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{.04912}{.4343}\right] + (2)(.0922)\frac{(\exp[.0491/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 1.1197 - (.4246)(1.1197)$$
$$= .6443$$

and upper endpoint:

$$\exp\left[\frac{.0491}{.4343}\right] - (2)(.0922)\frac{(\exp[.0491/.4343])}{.4343}$$
$$= 1.1197 + (.4246)(1.1197)$$
$$= 1.5951.$$

Thus, the resulting confidence interval is from .6443 to 1.5951. Since this confidence interval includes the number 1, it cannot be concluded with 95 percent confidence that a difference in geometric mean scores between the geographical subdivisions is due to factors other than sampling error.

Table C-1

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores for national estimates

(Crime severity questions 1-204)

Crime severity question	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5772	.0070	37.8
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.7997	.0066	63.0
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.8947	.0065	78.5
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.1767	.0048	150.2
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.3789	.0074	239.2
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8486	.0071	70.6
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.1606	.0082	144.8
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2041	.0083	160.0
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result, the victim dies.	2.8912	.0102	778.4
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and is hospitalized.	2.4174	.0076	261.4
11. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor but is not hospitalized.	2.2696	.0076	186.0
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.5074	.0094	32.2
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	2.8929	.0084	781.4
14. A person kills a victim by recklessly driving an automobile.	2.6296	.0125	426.1
15. A person robs a victim at gunpoint. The victim struggles and is shot to death.	2.9760	.0187	946.2
16. A person performs an illegal abortion.	2.2732	.0170	187.6
17. A person attempts to kill a victim with a gun. The gun misfires and the victim escapes unharmed.	2.5547	.0157	358.7
18. A person threatens to seriously injure a victim.	2.3082	.0161	203.3
19. A person kidnaps a victim. A ransom of $1,000 is paid and the victim is returned unharmed.	2.7288	.0145	535.5
20. A person kidnaps a victim.	2.6659	.0142	463.4
21. A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim is wounded slightly but does not require medical treatment.	2.5895	.0141	388.6
22. A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.6181	.0161	415.1
23. A person intentionally shoots a victim with a gun. The victim requires hospitalization.	2.7353	.0144	543.6
24. A person stabs a victim with a knife. No medical treatment is required.	2.4136	.0115	259.2
25. A person stabs a victim with a knife. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.5739	.0127	374.9
26. A person stabs a victim with a knife. The victim requires hospitalization.	2.5959	.0128	394.3
27. A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. No medical treatment is required.	2.2364	.0105	172.3
28. A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.2908	.0117	195.3
29. A person intentionally hits a victim with a lead pipe. The victim requires hospitalization.	2.3567	.0120	227.3
30. A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim requires hospitalization.	2.1816	.0134	151.9
31. A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim is hurt but does not require medical treatment.	2.2030	.0111	159.6
32. A person beats a victim with his fists. The victim requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.1303	.0119	135.0
33. A man forcibly rapes a woman. As a result of physical injuries she dies.	3.0627	.0170	1155.3
34. A man forcibly rapes a woman. Her physical injuries require hospitalization.	2.8178	.0183	657.3
35. A man forcibly rapes a woman. Her physical injuries require treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.6426	.0148	439.1
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.7526	.0089	565.7
37. A person attempts to rob a victim but runs away when a police car approaches.	1.8527	.0110	71.2
38. A person threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $1,000 and is not harmed.	2.3517	.0121	224.7
39. A person threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.0711	.0111	117.8
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	1.9804	.0041	95.6
41. A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires hospitalization.	2.6628	.0143	460.0
42. A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires hospitalization.	2.5935	.0157	392.2
43. A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.5577	.0117	361.1
44. A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. The victim is wounded and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.5368	.0137	344.2
45. A person robs a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint. No physical harm occurs.	2.3277	.0117	212.6
46. A person robs a victim of $10 at gunpoint. No physical harm occurs.	2.3139	.0140	206.0
47. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization.	2.5344	.0125	342.3
48. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. The victim is injured and requires hospitalization.	2.4650	.0130	291.7
49. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is injured and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.4775	.0119	300.3
50. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. The victim is injured and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.1926	.0122	155.8
51. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $1,000. No physical harm occurs.	2.2946	.0108	197.0
52. A person, armed with a lead pipe, robs a victim of $10. No physical harm occurs.	2.2126	.0127	163.2
53. A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is hurt and requires hospitalization.	2.5662	.0131	368.3
54. A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. The victim is hurt and requires hospitalization.	2.5044	.0130	319.4
55. A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. The victim is hurt and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.5597	.0137	362.8
56. A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. The victim is hurt and requires treatment by a doctor but not hospitalization.	2.1659	.0113	146.5

continued

Table C-1—*continued*

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores for national estimates

(Crime severity questions 1-204)

Crime severity question	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)
57. A person, using force, robs a victim of $1,000. No physical harm occurs.	2.2420	.0108	174.6
58. A person, using force, robs a victim of $10. No physical harm occurs.	2.0493	.0125	112.0
59. A person picks a victim's pocket of $100.	1.9812	.0098	95.8
60. A person picks a victim's pocket of $10.	1.8569	.0128	71.9
61. A person snatches a handbag containing $10 from a victim on the street.	2.0331	.0104	107.9
62. A person breaks into a bank at night and steals $100,000.	2.5308	.0146	339.5
63. A person, armed with a gun, robs a bank of $100,000 during business hours. No one is physically hurt.	2.5878	.0141	387.1
64. A person gives the floor plans of a bank to a bank robber.	2.4190	.0124	262.4
65. A person willingly hides out a bank robber.	2.1989	.0123	158.1
66. A person trespasses in the backyard of a private home.	1.1493	.0146	14.1
67. A person attempts to break into a home but runs away when a police car approaches.	1.9654	.0134	92.3
68. A person breaks into a home and steals $1,000.	2.3222	.0115	210.0
69. A person breaks into a home and steals $10.	1.8372	.0101	68.7
70. A person breaks into a department store, forces open a safe, and steals $1,000.	2.3286	.0120	213.1
71. A person breaks into a department store, forces open a cash register, and steals $10.	1.8603	.0106	72.5
72. A person breaks into a department store and steals merchandise worth $1,000.	2.2021	.0122	159.3
73. A person breaks into a department store and steals merchandise worth $10.	1.7819	.0106	60.5
74. A person breaks into a public recreation center, forces open a cash box, and steals $1,000.	2.1808	.0111	151.6
75. A person breaks into a public recreation center, forces open a cash box, and steals $10.	1.9750	.0114	94.4
76. A person breaks into a school and steals equipment worth $1,000.	2.3278	.0109	212.7
77. A person breaks into a school and steals $10 worth of supplies.	1.8288	.0117	67.4
78. A person forces open a cash register in a department store and steals $10.	1.8355	.0110	68.5
79. A person steals $1,000 worth of merchandise from the counter of a department store.	2.2225	.0118	166.9
80. A person steals $10 worth of merchandise from the counter of a department store.	1.6773	.0119	47.6
81. A person breaks into a parking meter and steals $10 worth of nickels.	1.5361	.0096	34.4
82. A person walks into a public museum and steals a painting worth $1,000.	2.3271	.0117	212.4
83. A person steals $1,000 worth of merchandise from an unlocked car.	2.1577	.0115	143.8
84. A person attempts to break into a parked car, but runs away when a police car approaches.	1.8993	.0100	79.3
85. A person steals an unlocked car and later abandons it undamaged.	1.9880	.0117	97.3
86. A person steals a locked car and sells it.	2.3743	.0119	236.8
87. A person steals an unlocked car and sells it.	2.2457	.0117	176.1
88. A person breaks into a display case in a store and steals $1,000 worth of merchandise.	2.3250	.0113	211.4
89. A person knowingly trespasses in a railroad yard.	1.2643	.0123	18.4
90. A person trespasses in a railroad yard and steals tools worth $1,000.	2.2395	.0122	173.6
91. A person trespasses in a railroad yard and steals a lantern worth $10.	1.4821	.0109	30.3
92. A person trespasses in a city-owned storage lot and steals equipment worth $10.	1.6861	.0120	48.5
93. A person signs someone else's name to a check and cashes it.	2.1982	.0126	157.8
94. An employee embezzles $1,000 from his employer.	2.1336	.0112	136.0
95. An employee embezzles $10 from his employer.	1.6130	.0107	41.0
96. A person knowingly passes a bad check.	1.8963	.0119	78.8
97. A person runs a prostitution racket.	2.1267	.0166	133.9
98. A person gets customers for a prostitute.	2.1447	.0168	139.5
99. A woman engages in prostitution.	1.6566	.0151	45.4
100. A person is a customer in a house of prostitution.	1.5487	.0158	35.4
101. A man drags a woman into an alley, tears her clothes, but flees before she is physically harmed or sexually attacked.	2.5668	.0132	368.8
102. A man runs his hands over the body of a female victim, then runs away.	2.0502	.0152	112.3
103. A theater owner knowingly shows pornographic movies to a minor.	2.0933	.0137	124.0
104. A person makes an obscene phone call.	1.6119	.0115	40.9
105. Two persons willingly engage in a homosexual act.	1.4587	.0208	28.8
106. A man exposes himself in public.	2.0166	.0155	103.9
107. A man tries to entice a minor into his car for immoral purposes.	2.7418	.0175	551.8
108. A male, over 16 years old, has sexual relations with a willing female under 16.	1.5432	.0206	34.9
109. A person under 16 years old illegally has a bottle of wine.	1.3646	.0140	23.2
110. A person is drunk in public.	1.2248	.0144	16.8
111. A person under 16 years old is drunk in public.	1.5834	.0151	38.3
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.7317	.0046	5.4
113. A person under 16 years old is reported to police by his parents as an offender because they are unable to control him.	1.3157	.0151	20.7
114. A person under 16 years old runs away from home.	1.2714	.0135	18.7
115. A person under 16 years old breaks a curfew law by being out on the street after the hour permitted by the law.	1.2057	.0118	16.1
116. A group continues to hang around a corner after being told to break up by a police officer.	1.3634	.0118	23.1
117. A person is a vagrant. That is, he has no home and no visible means of support.	.8250	.0143	6.7
118. A person disturbs the neighborhood with loud, noisy behavior.	1.3956	.0130	24.9
119. A person turns in a false fire alarm.	1.9181	.0127	82.8
120. A person carries a gun, illegally.	2.0070	.0133	101.6
121. A person is found firing a rifle for which he knows he has no permit.	1.6617	.0160	45.9
122. A person knowingly carries an illegal knife.	1.7275	.0133	53.4
123. A person is a customer in a place where he knows liquor is sold without a license.	1.5362	.0161	34.4
124. A person runs a place where liquor is sold without a license.	2.0800	.0127	120.2
125. A person takes part in a dice game in an alley.	1.0349	.0124	10.8
126. A person runs a place where he permits gambling to occur illegally.	1.8818	.0165	76.2
127. A person is a customer in a place where he knows gambling occurs illegally.	1.5829	.0141	38.3
128. A person takes bets on the numbers.	1.3744	.0157	23.7
129. A person runs a narcotics ring.	2.8685	.0174	738.8
130. A person smuggles marijuana into the country for resale.	2.3609	.0146	229.6
131. A person smuggles heroin into the country.	2.6299	.0167	426.5
132. A person sells marijuana to others for resale.	2.2710	.0163	186.7
133. A person sells heroin to others for resale.	2.6549	.0165	451.7
134. A person illegally sells barbiturates, such as prescription sleeping pills, to others for resale.	2.3533	.0141	225.6
135. A person has some marijuana for his own use.	1.4674	.0174	29.3

136. A person has some heroin for his own use.	2.0737	.0151	118.5
137. A person uses heroin.	2.1554	.0179	143.0
138. A person uses marijuana.	1.4922	.0165	31.1
139. A person has some barbiturates, such as sleeping pills, for his own use without a legal prescription.	1.4943	.0133	31.2
140. A person takes barbiturates, such as sleeping pills, without a legal prescription.	1.5104	.0160	32.4
141. A person operates a store where he knowingly sells stolen property.	2.3525	.0120	225.2
142. A person knowingly buys stolen property from the person who stole it.	2.0389	.0135	109.4
143. A person loans money at an illegally high interest rate.	2.0661	.0160	116.4
144. Several large companies illegally fix the retail prices of their products.	2.3033	.0115	201.0
145. A store owner knowingly puts "large" eggs into containers marked "extra-large."	1.6099	.0123	40.7
146. An employer illegally threatens to fire employees if they join a labor union.	1.8430	.0151	69.7
147. A labor union official illegally threatens to organize a strike if an employer hires nonunion workers.	1.9097	.0171	81.2
148. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city.	2.4551	.0148	285.1
149. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, one person dies.	2.6396	.0134	436.1
150. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, 20 people die.	2.9328	.0195	856.7
151. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, one person becomes ill but does not require medical treatment.	2.1788	.0138	150.9
152. A factory knowingly gets rid of its waste in a way that pollutes the water supply of a city. As a result, 20 people become ill but none require medical treatment.	2.6348	.0134	431.3
153. Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway.	2.2284	.0144	169.2
154. Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. Only one bottle is sold and the purchaser dies.	2.5899	.0145	388.9
155. Knowing that a shipment of cooking oil is bad, a store owner decides to sell it anyway. Only one bottle is sold and the purchaser is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.2517	.0144	178.5
156. A company pays a bribe of $10,000 to a legislator to vote for a law favoring the company.	2.5001	.0125	316.3
157. A legislator takes a bribe of $10,000 from a company to vote for a law favoring the company.	2.5677	.0130	369.5
158. A legislator takes a bribe from a company to vote for a law favoring the company.	2.4820	.0146	303.4
159. A company pays a bribe to a legislator to vote for a law favoring the company.	2.3881	.0147	244.4
160. A city official takes a bribe from a company for his help in getting a city building contract for the company.	2.2963	.0123	197.9
161. A county court judge takes a bribe to give a light sentence in a criminal case.	2.5372	.0141	344.5
162. A police officer takes a bribe not to interfere with an illegal gambling operation.	2.4177	.0127	261.6
163. A public official takes $1,000 of public money for his own use.	2.3156	.0124	206.8
164. A person cheats on his Federal income tax return.	1.9919	.0133	98.2
165. A person cheats on his Federal income tax return and avoids paying $10,000 in taxes.	2.1263	.0149	133.7
166. A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a Federal health insurance plan for patient services.	2.4894	.0153	308.6
167. A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a Federal health insurance plan for patient services. He gains $10,000.	2.4700	.0137	295.1
168. A person illegally gets monthly welfare checks.	2.2080	.0128	161.4
169. A person illegally gets monthly welfare checks of $200.	2.2574	.0127	180.9
170. A person, free on bail for committing a serious crime, purposefully fails to appear in court on the day of his trial.	2.1390	.0128	137.7
171. A person knowingly makes false entries on a document that the court has requested for a criminal trial.	2.3025	.0123	200.7
172. An employer orders his employees to make false entries on documents that the court has requested for a criminal trial.	2.4678	.0148	293.6
173. A person knowingly lies under oath during a trial.	2.3960	.0119	248.9
174. A person pays a witness to give false testimony in a criminal trial.	2.4260	.0121	266.7
175. A government official intentionally hinders the investigation of a criminal offense.	2.3387	.0142	218.1
176. A person conceals the identity of others that he knows have committed a serious crime.	2.2245	.0122	167.7
177. A person pays another person to commit a serious crime.	2.6760	.0149	474.2
178. An employer orders one of his employees to commit a serious crime.	2.5872	.0132	386.5
179. A police officer knowingly makes a false arrest.	2.3206	.0137	209.2
180. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes but no one is injured.	2.7294	.0150	536.3
181. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and one person is killed.	2.9830	.0172	961.7
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.1980	.0088	1557.5
183. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and one person is injured but no medical treatment is required.	2.8584	.0159	721.7
184. A person plants a bomb in a pubic building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are injured but no medical treatment is required.	2.8238	.0180	666.6
185. An armed person skyjacks an airplane and demands to be flown to another country.	2.7602	.0143	575.7
186. An armed person skyjacks an airplane and holds the crew and passengers hostage until a ransom is paid.	2.8549	.0154	716.0
187. An employer refuses to hire a qualified person because of that person's race.	2.1455	.0148	139.8
188. A real estate agent refuses to sell a house to a person because of that person's race.	2.0709	.0159	117.7
189. Because of a victim's race, a person injures a victim to prevent him from enrolling in a public school. No medical treatment is required.	2.1721	.0128	148.6
190. A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $10,000 worth of damage.	2.4454	.0120	278.9
191. A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $100,000 worth of damage.	2.7356	.0140	544.0
192. A person intentionally sets fire to a building causing $500,000 worth of damage.	2.6881	.0145	487.7
193. A man beats his wife with his fists. She requires hospitalization.	2.6029	.0138	400.8
194. A man stabs his wife. As a result, she dies.	2.9335	.0187	858.0
195. A woman stabs her husband. As a result, he dies.	2.7861	.0173	611.1
196. A parent beats his young child with his fists. As a result, the child dies.	3.0197	.0161	1046.4
197. A parent beats his young child with his fists. The child requires hospitalization.	2.6997	.0157	500.8
198. A teenage boy beats his father with his fists. The father requires hospitalization.	2.2391	.0136	173.4
199. A teenage boy beats his mother with his fists. The mother requires hospitalization.	2.5413	.0149	347.8
200. Three high school boys beat a male classmate with their fists. He requires hospitalization.	2.3943	.0141	247.9
201. Ten high school boys beat a male classmate with their fists. He requires hospitalization.	2.4097	.0142	256.9
202. A high school boy beats a middle-aged woman with his fists. She requires hospitalization.	2.6295	.0136	426.1
203. A high school boy beats an elderly woman with his fists. She requires hospitalization.	2.5835	.0131	383.3
204. A man beats a stranger with his fists. He requires hospitalization.	2.4113	.0144	257.8

Table C-2 (Census regions)

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores

(Crime severity questions 1-13, 36, 40, 112, and 182)

Crime severity question	Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5363	.0134	34.4	1.6109	.0119	40.8	1.5881	.0130	38.7	1.5606	.0139	36.4
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.7426	.0132	55.3	1.8199	.0101	66.1	1.8149	.0144	65.3	1.8164	.0149	65.5
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.8454	.0128	70.1	1.9223	.0104	83.6	1.9076	.0136	80.8	1.8939	.0142	78.3
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.1275	.0088	134.1	2.2062	.0090	161.5	2.1707	.0103	148.2	2.2030	.0102	159.6
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.3159	.0149	207.0	2.4182	.0137	262.0	2.3712	.0136	235.1	2.4147	.0173	259.9
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.7931	.0143	62.1	1.8698	.0114	74.1	1.8547	.0138	71.6	1.8776	.0184	75.4
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.1445	.0214	139.5	2.1823	.0137	152.1	2.1018	.0162	126.4	2.2497	.0142	177.7
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.1656	.0141	146.4	2.2452	.0142	175.9	2.1569	.0186	143.5	2.2716	.0198	186.9
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	2.8590	.0146	722.8	2.9026	.0204	799.1	2.8260	.0222	669.8	3.0273	.0253	1064.9
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.4029	.0145	252.9	2.4343	.0141	271.8	2.3584	.0157	228.2	2.5131	.0191	325.9
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.2591	.0135	181.6	2.2802	.0142	190.6	2.2198	.0153	165.9	2.3546	.0164	226.3
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.5295	.0244	33.8	1.5324	.0154	34.1	1.4631	.0151	29.1	1.5174	.0211	32.9
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	2.8586	.0141	722.1	2.9171	.0145	826.2	2.8271	.0196	671.6	3.0040	.0154	1009.3
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.7388	.0199	548.1	2.7614	.0154	577.4	2.7128	.0192	516.2	2.8257	.0191	669.4
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	1.9450	.0080	88.1	1.9960	.0084	99.1	1.9575	.0080	90.7	2.0423	.0088	110.2
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.7242	.0084	5.3	.7231	.0080	5.3	.7788	.0103	6.0	.6727	.0069	4.7
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.1588	.0150	1441.6	3.2114	.0160	1627.2	3.1455	.0209	1398.1	3.3179	.0184	2079.1

Table C-3 (Census subdivisions)

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores

(Crime severity questions 1-13, 36, 40, 112, and 182)

Crime severity question	New England			Middle Atlantic			East North Central			West North Central		
	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5896	.0279	38.9	1.5176	.0167	32.9	1.6217	.0142	41.8	1.5864	.0228	38.6
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.7915	.0212	61.9	1.7260	.0156	53.2	1.8249	.0133	66.8	1.8087	.0213	64.4
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.8851	.0210	76.7	1.8314	.0155	67.8	1.9371	.0100	86.5	1.8877	.0194	77.2
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.1781	.0152	150.7	2.1096	.0102	128.7	2.2151	.0092	164.1	2.1923	.0167	155.7
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.3883	.0192	244.5	2.2900	.0185	195.0	2.4239	.0157	265.4	2.4051	.0220	254.2
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8421	.0273	69.5	1.7764	.0164	59.8	1.8833	.0148	76.4	1.8391	.0172	69.0
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2076	.0220	161.3	2.1223	.0272	132.5	2.2041	.0164	160.0	2.1323	.0268	135.6
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2148	.0190	164.0	2.1476	.0176	140.5	2.2677	.0159	185.2	2.1926	.0261	155.8
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	2.9334	.0275	857.9	2.8329	.0164	680.6	2.9199	.0218	831.5	2.8631	.0434	729.7
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.4271	.0348	267.3	2.3947	.0136	248.1	2.4440	.0181	278.0	2.4122	.0267	258.3
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.2805	.0290	190.8	2.2516	.0145	178.5	2.2979	.0140	198.6	2.2388	.0371	173.3
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.4859	.0450	30.6	1.5457	.0285	35.1	1.5730	.0178	37.4	1.4386	.0217	27.5
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	2.9185	.0317	829.0	2.8375	.0154	687.9	2.9254	.0123	842.2	2.8979	.0366	790.6
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.7538	.0329	567.3	2.7337	.0237	541.6	2.7885	.0157	614.5	2.6987	.0387	499.7
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	1.9899	.0107	97.7	1.9292	.0093	85.0	2.0063	.0063	101.5	1.9724	.0230	93.8
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.6560	.0108	4.5	.7481	.0105	5.6	.7448	.0100	5.6	.6731	.0154	4.7
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.2231	.0308	1671.4	3.1362	.0170	1368.5	3.2223	.0139	1668.4	3.1865	.0424	1536.2

continued

Table C-3 (Census subdivisions)—*continued*

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores

(Crime severity questions 1-13, 36, 40, 112, and 182)

Crime severity question	South Atlantic			East South Central			West South Central			Mountain		
	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)	Mean of log scores (Y_j)	Standard error of Y_j	Geometric mean of scores (G_j)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5997	.0184	39.8	1.5812	.0296	38.1	1.5743	.0281	37.5	1.5429	.0242	34.9
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.8129	.0222	65.0	1.8187	.0316	65.9	1.8156	.0264	65.4	1.8126	.0385	65.0
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.9085	.0178	81.0	1.9074	.0256	80.8	1.9062	.0267	80.6	1.9033	.0315	80.0
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.1739	.0128	149.2	2.1771	.0254	150.4	2.1612	.0189	144.9	2.2007	.0176	158.7
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.3648	.0169	231.6	2.3716	.0315	235.3	2.3810	.0283	240.4	2.3834	.0328	241.8
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8723	.0203	74.5	1.8469	.0271	70.3	1.8320	.0213	67.9	1.8650	.0456	73.3
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.1124	.0227	129.5	2.0689	.0321	117.2	2.1088	.0304	128.5	2.1984	.0346	157.9
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2200	.0290	165.9	2.0618	.0390	115.3	2.1216	.0230	132.3	2.2371	.0373	172.6
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	2.8596	.0298	723.8	2.8122	.0582	648.9	2.7812	.0371	604.2	2.9309	.0621	852.9
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.3904	.0230	245.7	2.3116	.0272	204.9	2.3406	.0267	219.1	2.4437	.0336	277.8
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.2423	.0186	174.7	2.1871	.0314	153.8	2.2077	.0302	161.3	2.2812	.0307	191.1
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.4830	.0228	30.4	1.4339	.0379	27.2	1.4516	.0244	28.3	1.4741	.0529	29.8
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	2.8774	.0299	754.0	2.7941	.0328	622.4	2.7700	.0274	588.9	2.9239	.0245	839.3
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.7556	.0298	569.7	2.6655	.0291	463.0	2.6769	.0261	475.2	2.7858	.0376	610.7
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	1.9693	.0096	93.2	1.9460	.0181	88.3	1.9465	.0145	88.4	1.9878	.0123	97.2
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.7825	.0139	6.1	.7660	.0298	5.8	.7819	.0194	6.1	.6433	.0077	4.4
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.1975	.0307	1575.8	3.1025	.0351	1266.2	3.0929	.0260	1238.6	3.2345	.0398	1716.1

Crime severity question	Pacific		
	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5665	.0154	36.9
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.8176	.0140	65.7
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.8906	.0153	77.7
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.2039	.0115	159.9
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.4261	.0203	266.8
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8819	.0179	76.2
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2671	.0152	185.0
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2838	.0235	192.2
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	3.0598	.0310	1147.6
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.5365	.0207	344.0
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.3811	.0208	240.5
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.5328	.0226	34.1
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	3.0319	.0204	1076.1
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.8390	.0229	690.2
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	2.0612	.0098	115.1
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.6829	.0090	4.8
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.3469	.0226	2223.0

Appendix C

Table C-4 (Federal regions)

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores

(Crime severity questions 1-13, 36, 40, 112, and 182)

Crime severity question	Federal region #1			Federal region #2			Federal region #3			Federal region #4		
	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5896	.0279	38.9	1.4709	.0205	29.6	1.5991	.0169	39.7	1.5960	.0196	39.4
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building..	1.7915	.0212	61.9	1.6862	.0201	48.5	1.7859	.0214	61.1	1.8314	.0224	67.8
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.8851	.0210	76.7	1.7743	.0192	59.5	1.9188	.0157	83.0	1.9122	.0188	81.7
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.1781	.0152	150.7	2.0678	.0100	116.9	2.1823	.0135	152.2	2.1755	.0154	149.8
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.3883	.0192	244.5	2.2371	.0166	172.6	2.3956	.0209	248.7	2.3560	.0192	227.0
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8421	.0273	69.5	1.7389	.0165	54.8	1.8304	.0213	67.7	1.8833	.0215	76.4
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2076	.0220	161.3	2.1152	.0358	130.4	2.1259	.0229	133.6	2.0933	.0236	124.0
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2148	.0190	164.0	2.1274	.0141	134.1	2.2138	.0299	163.6	2.1478	.0287	140.6
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	2.9334	.0275	857.9	2.8356	.0165	684.8	2.8475	.0332	703.9	2.8372	.0321	687.3
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.4271	.0348	267.3	2.3864	.0191	243.5	2.4049	.0178	254.0	2.3547	.0238	226.3
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.2805	.0290	190.8	2.2328	.0143	170.9	2.2921	.0203	195.9	2.1996	.0200	158.3
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.4859	.0450	30.6	1.5284	.0376	33.8	1.5596	.0247	36.3	1.4423	.0256	27.7
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	2.9185	.0317	829.0	2.8386	.0101	689.6	2.8744	.0251	748.9	2.8300	.0301	676.0
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.7538	.0329	567.3	2.7122	.0170	515.5	2.7462	.0422	557.5	2.7317	.0272	539.2
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	1.9899	.0107	97.7	1.9261	.0098	84.3	1.9583	.0117	90.8	1.9554	.0111	90.2
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.6560	.0108	4.5	.7291	.0135	5.4	.7913	.0136	6.2	.7705	.0170	5.9
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.2231	.0308	1671.4	3.1316	.0171	1353.8	3.1706	.0240	1481.3	3.1584	.0307	1440.2

Crime severity question	Federal region #5			Federal region #6			Federal region #7			Federal region #8		
	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.6142	.0140	41.1	1.5779	.0262	37.8	1.6009	.0274	39.9	1.4903	.0359	30.9
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.8227	.0125	66.5	1.8154	.0236	65.4	1.8077	.0225	64.2	1.8286	.0576	67.4
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.9250	.0096	84.1	1.9098	.0248	81.2	1.9151	.0237	82.2	1.9281	.0399	84.7
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.2060	.0097	160.7	2.1659	.0171	146.5	2.2175	.0156	165.0	2.2007	.0269	158.7
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.4142	.0152	259.5	2.3841	.0261	242.2	2.4261	.0216	266.8	2.4183	.0575	262.0
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8807	.0137	76.0	1.8396	.0187	69.1	1.8310	.0206	67.8	1.8835	.0650	76.5
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.1967	.0167	157.3	2.1119	.0285	129.4	2.1356	.0271	136.6	2.1238	.0411	133.0
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2600	.0153	182.0	2.1234	.0233	132.9	2.2100	.0348	162.2	2.2137	.0601	163.6
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	2.9109	.0223	814.5	2.7841	.0350	608.3	2.8879	.0495	772.4	2.8876	.0922	772.0
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.4414	.0175	276.3	2.3510	.0254	224.4	2.4171	.0270	261.3	2.4595	.0595	288.1
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.2895	.0171	194.8	2.2081	.0285	161.5	2.2446	.0278	175.6	2.3071	.0405	202.8
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.5603	.0174	36.3	1.4532	.0227	28.4	1.4550	.0253	28.5	1.4363	.0740	27.3
13. A person stabs a victim to death.	2.9193	.0145	830.5	2.7708	.0258	590.0	2.9187	.0380	829.3	2.9269	.03592	845.1
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.7773	.0185	598.9	2.6817	.0244	480.5	2.7246	.0346	530.4	2.7572	.0499	571.7
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	2.0002	.0087	100.0	1.9484	.0131	88.8	1.9897	.0216	97.7	1.9849	.0231	96.6
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.7374	.0092	5.5	.7828	.0181	6.1	.6791	.0184	4.8	.6049	.0160	4.0
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.2123	.0165	1630.4	3.0950	.0238	1244.6	3.2240	.0428	1675.1	3.2248	.0482	1678.0

continued

Table C-4 (Federal regions)—*continued*

Geometric mean of scores and standard error estimates for mean of log scores

(Crime severity questions 1-13, 36, 40, 112, and 182)

Crime severity question	Federal region #9			Federal region #10		
	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)	Mean of log scores (Y_i)	Standard error of Y_i	Geometric mean of scores (G_i)
1. A person steals property worth $10 from outside a building.	1.5480	.0133	35.3	1.6407	.0385	43.7
2. A person steals property worth $50 from outside a building.	1.8044	.0145	63.7	1.8506	.0279	70.9
3. A person steals property worth $100 from outside a building.	1.8875	.0169	77.2	1.8797	.0265	75.8
4. A person steals property worth $1,000 from outside a building.	2.2033	.0131	159.7	2.1969	.0182	157.4
5. A person steals property worth $10,000 from outside a building.	2.4116	.0208	258.0	2.4291	.0446	268.6
6. A person breaks into a building and steals property worth $10.	1.8678	.0205	73.8	1.8924	.0265	78.1
7. A person does not have a weapon. He threatens to harm a victim unless the victim gives him money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2836	.0160	192.1	2.2343	.0311	171.5
8. A person threatens a victim with a weapon unless the victim gives him his money. The victim gives him $10 and is not harmed.	2.2929	.0271	196.3	2.2415	.0285	174.4
9. A person intentionally injures a victim. As a result the victim dies.	3.0661	.0326	1164.5	2.9985	.0533	996.5
10. A person intentionally injures a victim. The victim is treated by a doctor and hospitalized.	2.5169	.0230	328.8	2.5163	.0286	328.3
11. A person intentionally injures a victim.The victim is treated by a doctor but not hospitalized.	2.3798	.0209	239.8	2.3301	.0553	213.8
12. A person intentionally shoves or pushes a victim. No medical treatment is required.	1.5864	.0272	38.6	1.3474	.0296	22.3
3. A person stabs a victim to death.	3.0262	.0207	1062.1	3.0008	.0373	1001.9
36. A man forcibly rapes a woman. No other physical injury occurs.	2.8409	.0233	693.3	2.8004	.0503	631.5
40. A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.	2.0531	.0094	113.0	2.0411	.0265	109.9
112. A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.	.7071	.0108	5.1	.5925	.0119	3.9
182. A person plants a bomb in a public building. The bomb explodes and 20 people are killed.	3.3605	.0230	2293.4	3.2454	.0467	1759.5

Table C-5

Adjustment factors for standard errors: States

Census subdivision and State	Design effect
New England	
Maine	3.4
New Hampshire, Vermont	3.0
Massachusetts	1.4
Connecticut	2.0
Rhode Island	3.6
Middle Atlantic	
New York	1.4
Pennsylvania	1.8
New Jersey	2.2
East North Central	
Michigan	2.1
Ohio	1.9
Indiana	2.8
Wisconsin	3.0
Illinois	1.9
West North Central	
Minnesota	2.1
Iowa	2.4
Missouri	1.9
North Dakota, South Dakota	3.6
Nebraska	3.3
Kansas	2.7
South Atlantic	
Maryland, Delaware	2.7
District of Columbia	7.0
West Virginia	4.2
North Carolina	2.5
South Carolina	3.5
Georgia	2.6
Florida	2.0
Virginia	2.6
East South Central	
Kentucky	2.0
Tennessee	1.8
Alabama	1.9
Mississippi	2.5
West South Central	
Arkansas	3.1
Louisiana	2.4
Oklahoma	2.7
Texas	1.3
Mountain	
Montana, Wyoming	2.9
Colorado	1.9
New Mexico	3.0
Idaho, Nevada	2.6
Utah	2.9
Arizona	2.1
Pacific	
Alaska, Hawaii	5.1
Washington	2.8
Oregon	3.5
California	1.2

Table C-6

Adjustment factors for standard errors: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSA	Design effect
New York, N.Y.-N.J.	2.1
Chicago, Ill.	2.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	2.0
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	2.8
Detroit, Mich.	3.1
Boston, Mass.	2.1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2.9
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	3.4
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	3.8
Dallas, Tex.	3.5
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	3.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.0
Cleveland, Ohio	4.5
Atlanta, Ga.	4.7
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	4.0
San Diego, Calif.	4.3
Miami, Fla.	4.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	5.3
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	4.4
Denver, Colo.	2.6
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	5.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	5.1
Buffalo, N.Y.	5.3
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	3.6
Houston, Tex.	2.9
Baltimore, Md.	4.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.	3.0
Newark, N.J.	4.6
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	5.0
Columbus, Ohio	6.5
San Antonio, Tex.	4.9
Rochester, N.Y.	6.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	4.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	2.8
San Jose, Calif.	4.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	6.0
New Orleans, La.	4.4
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket R.I.-Mass.	3.6
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	4.7
Sacramento, Calif.	5.6
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss.	4.2

Table C-7

Adjustment factors for standard errors: Cities

City	Adjustment factor
New York	2.2
Chicago	3.6
Los Angeles	3.2
Philadelphia	4.5
Detroit	5.5
Houston	3.7

HOUSEHOLD SECTION

#8295

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	1	1-2	1-2	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	1	3-5	3-5	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	1 to 2	6 to 3	6-9	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	2	4	10	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	2	5-6	11-12	Serial Number 01-99
		3	1	13	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	3	2	14	Household Number 1-9
16	035	3	3-4	15-16	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	3	5	17	Sequence Number of Subrecord 1
		3 to 4	6 to 2	18-20	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Land Use	4	3	21	Land Use * 1 - Urban * 2-5 Rural 2 - Rural - Farm (10 acres or larger, $50 or more income during the last 12 months from sales of crops, livestock or other farm products) 3 - Rural - Farm (less than 10 acres, $250 or more income during the last 12 months from sales of crops, livestock or other farm products) 4 - Rural - Nonfarm (10 acres or larger, <u>less</u> than $50 income during last 12 months from the sale of crops, livestock, or other farm products) 5 - Rural - Nonfarm (less than 10 acres, <u>less</u> than $250 income during the last 12 months from the sale of crops, livestock or other farm products) * Urban or Rural as of 1970 Census.

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		4	4-5	22-23	Place size code (population in 1970) 00 Under 200 01 200 to 499 02 500 to 999 03 1,000 to 1,499 04 1,500 to 1,999 05 2,000 to 2,499 06 2,500 to 4,999 07 5,000 to 9,999 08 10,000 to 19,999 09 20,000 to 24,999 10 25,000 to 49,999 11 50,000 to 99,999 12 100,000 to 249,999 13 250,000 to 499,999 14 500,000 to 999,999 15 1,000,000 or more Blank Not a place

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		4	6	24	Place description 1 Central city of an SMSA only 2 Central city of an urbanized area only 3 Central city of both an SMSA and an urbanized area 4 Other incorporated place 5 Unincorporated place 7 Not a place

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
1	010	5	1-3	25-27	Interviewer identification AØ1-Z99

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		5	4	28	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
2	011	5	5-6	29-30	Record of Interview Line number of household respondent 01-20 actual line number

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
3		6	1	31	Household noninterview type I - Interviewed household

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
3	013	6	2	32	Race of Head in Type A Noninterview Household 1 White 2 Negro 3 Other Q Type B or C noninterview Blank - Interviewed Household

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
3	012	6	3-4	33-34	Reason for noninterview Type A - reason 01 No one home 02 Temporarily absent 03 Refused 04 Other occupied Blank - Interviewed Household
3	014	6	3-4	33-34	Type B 01 Vacant - regular 02 Vacant - storage of household furniture 03 Temporarily occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere 04 Unfit or to be demolished 05 Under construction, not ready 06 Converted to temporary business or storage 07 Unoccupied tent site or trailer site 08 Permit granted, construction not started 09 Other Blank - Interviewed Household
3	015	6	3-4	33-34	Type C 01 Unused line of listing sheet 02 Demolished 03 House or trailer moved 04 Outside segment 05 Concerted to permanent business or storage 06 Merged 07 Condemned 08 Built after April 1, 1970 09 Other Blank - Interviewed Household

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
3		6 to	5		Type Z
		7	6	35-42	Interview not obtained for -
	016	6	5-6	35-36	01-20 Line number
	017	7	1-2	37-38	01-20 Line number
	018	7	3-4	39-40	01-20 Line number
	019	7	5-6	41-42	01-20 Line number

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		8	1	43	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
4	020	8	2	44	Household Status 1 Same household as last enumeration 2 Replacement household since last enumeration 3 Previous noninterview or not in sample before V Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
5	021	8	3-4	45-46	Special Place Recode 97 Special Place 98 Not a Special Place or Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
6	022	8	5	47	Tenure 1 Owned or being bought 2 Rented for cash 3 No cash rent

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		8	6	48	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
7	023	9	1-2	49-50	Type of Living Quarters Housing Unit 01 House, apartment, flat 02 Housing unit in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 03 Housing unit - permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 04 Housing unit in rooming house 05 Mobile home or trailer 06 Housing unit not specified above Other Unit 07 Quarters not housing unit in rooming or boarding house 08 Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 09 Vacant tent site or trailer site 10 Not specified above

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
8	024	9	3	51	Number of Housing Units in Structure 1 One 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four 5 Five-Nine 6 Ten or more 7 Mobile home or trailer 8 Only OTHER units V Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
9	025	9	4	52	(Other than ... business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? 1 No 2 Yes V Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
10	026	9	5-6	53-54	Family Income 01 Under $1,000 02 $1,000 to 1,999 03 2,000 to 2,999 04 3,000 to 3,999 05 4,000 to 4,999 06 5,000 to 5,999 07 6,000 to 7,499 08 7,500 to 9,999 09 10,000 to 11,999 10 12,000 to 14,999 11 15,000 to 19,999 12 20,000 to 24,999 13 25,000 and over VV Residue This variable also appears in 12: 1-2, characters 67-68

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		10	1-2	55-56	Garbage

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
11a	No. of Persons (027)	10	3-4	57-58	Household Members 12 years of Age and Over 01-09 Actual number of members 12 and over

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		10	5-6	59-60	Garbage

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		11	1-2	61-62	Garbage

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
11b	028	11	3-4	63-64	Household Members Under 12 Years of Age 00-09 Number of members under 12 VV Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
33	057	11	5	65	What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months? 0 None 1 One 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four or more V Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
13a	030	11	6	66	Use of Telephone 1 Phone in unit - phone interview acceptable 2 Phone in unit - phone interview not acceptable or number refused 3 Phone elsewhere - phone interview acceptable 4 Phone elsewhere - phone interview not acceptable or number refused 5 No phone V Residue

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
10	026	12	1-2	67-68	Family Income 01 Under $1,000 02 $1,000 to 1,999 03 2,000 to 2,999 04 3,000 to 3,999 05 4,000 to 4,999 06 5,000 to 5,999 07 6,000 to 7,499 08 7,500 to 9,999 09 10,000 to 11,999 10 12,000 to 14,999 11 15,000 to 19,999 12 20,000 to 24,999 13 25,000 to 49,999 14 50,000 and over VV Residue This variable also appears in 9: 5-6, characters 53-54

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Vic. exp.	12	3	69	Victimization Experience Variable for the Household (reported by respondent or other household member). 1 Not Victimized 2-4 Victimized 2 Property crime only (personal larcency, household larcency, burglary, motor vehicle theft). 3 Personal crime of violence only (rape, robbery, assault). 4 Property and personal crime of violence

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		12	4-6	70-72	Garbage

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		13 to 14	1 to 6	73-84	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
N		15	1	85	N - National Sample

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		15	2	86	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
MONTH		15	3-4	87-88	Month of Interview 07 July 08 August 09 September 10 October 11 November 12 December

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Year		15	5-6	89-90	Calendar Year in which household was interviewed

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
12	No. of incidents reported by household (029)	16	1-2	91-92	Crime Incident Reports Filled 01-25 Number of incidents reported by the household

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	No. of People 18+	16	3-4	93-94	Number of People in the household 18 years old or older (number eligible for the NSCS) 01-09

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		16	5	95	Garbage

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		16 to 18	6 to 3	92 to 105	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		18	4	106	Garbage

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		18	5-6	107-108	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	19	1-2	109-110	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	19	3-5	111-113	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	19 to 20	6 to 3	114-117	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	20	4	118	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	20	5-6	119-120	Serial Number 01-99
		21	1	121	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	21	2	122	Household Number 1-9
16	035	21	3-4	123-124	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	21	5	125	Sequence Number of Subrecord 2
		21 to 23	6 to 5	126-137	Blank

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HOUSEHOLD SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		23 to 24	6 6	138-144	HOUSEHOLD WEIGHT (Adjusted for NSCS Sample) This weight contains three implied decimal places.

PERSON SECTION

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
15	034	25	1	145	Type of Interview 1 Personal - Self-response or Personal-proxy 2 Telephone - Self-response or Telephone-proxy 3 Noninterview This variable also appears in 27: 6, character 162

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
16	035	25	2-3	146-147	Line Number 01-20

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
17	036	25	4	148	Relationship to Household Head 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Nonrelative

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
18	037	25	5-6	149-150	Age last birthday 12-99 Actual age

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
19	038	26	1	151	Marital Status 1 Married 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5 Never married V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
20a	039	26	2	152	Race 1 White 2 Negro 3 Other

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
21	040	26	3	153	Sex 1 Male 2 Female

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
22	041	26	4	154	Armed Forces Member 1 Yes 2 No V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
23	042	26	5-6	155-156	What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? 00 Never attended or kindergarten 01-08 Elementary 09-12 High School 21-30 College* VV Residue *Correct College Codes are 21 to 26+ however blanking specifications allow entries of 21 to 30

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
24	043	27	1	157	Did you complete that year? 1 Yes 2 No V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
25a	044	27	2	158	Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 Yes 2 No

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
25c	045	27	3	159	Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 No 2 Yes 3 Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
25d	047	27	4	160	Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 Yes 2 No V Residue

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
26a	048	27	5	161	What were you doing most of last week - working, keeping house, going to school, or something else? 1 Working 2 With a job but not at work 3 Looking for work 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school 6 Unable to work 7 Retired 8 Other V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
15	034	27	6	162	Type of interview 1 Personal - self-response 2 Telephone - self-response 3 Personal - proxy 4 Telephone - proxy This variable also appears in 25: 1, character 145

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		28	1-5	163-167	Blank

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
26c	050	28	6	168	Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff last week? 1 No 2 Yes - Absent 3 Yes - Layoff V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
26d	051	29	1	169	Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 Yes 2-4 No - When did you last work? 2 - Less than 5 years ago 3 - 5 or more years ago 4 - Never worked V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
27	052	29	2	170	Is there any reason why you could not take a job last week? 1 No 2 Yes - Already has a job 3 Yes - Temporary illness 4 Yes - Going to school 5 Yes - Other V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
28a	053	29	3	171	For whom did you work? - Never worked V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
28b	054	29	4-6	172-174	What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) 017-998 - Industry Code (See Attachment B)

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
28c	055	30	1	175	Were you - 1 An employee of a private company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 A government employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3 Self employed in own business, professional practice or farm? 4 Working without pay in family business or farm? V Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
28d	056	30	2-4	176-178	What kind of work were you doing? (For example: Electrical Engineer, Stock Clerk, Typist, Farmer) 001-992 - Occupation Code (See Attachment C)

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
47	058	30 to 31	5 to 4	179-184	Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)
		30	5-6	179-180	Third Incident 11 - Rape 12 - Attempted rape 13 - Robbery 14 - Attempted robbery 15 - Assault 16 - Attempted assault 17 - Burglary 18 - Attempted burglary 19 - Larceny 20 - Attempted larceny 21 - Auto theft 22 - Attempted auto theft 23 - Car accident 24 - Vandalism 25 - Prowlers/peeping toms 26 - Other crimes against household 27 - Not a crime 28 - Crime against someone else 29 - Unable to classify VV - Residue
		31	1-2	181-182	Second Incident (See codes above)
		31	3-4	183-184	First Incident (See codes above)

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
48	059	31 to 32	5 to 4	185 - 190	Did anything happen to you during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did not report to the police?
		31	5-6	185-186	Third Incident 11 - Rape 12 - Attempted rape 13 - Robbery 14 - Attempted robbery 15 - Assault 16 - Attempted assault 17 - Burglary 18 - Attempted burglary 19 - Larceny 20 - Attempted larceny 21 - Auto theft 22 - Attempted auto theft 23 - Car accident 24 - Vandalism 25 - Prowlers/peeping toms 26 - Other crimes against household 27 - Not a crime 28 - Crime against someone else 29 - Unable to classify VV - Residue
		32	1-2	187-188	Second Incident (See codes above)
		32	3-4	189-190	First Incident (See codes above)

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
26d	049	32	5-6	191-192	Did you do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house? 00 No 01-99 Yes - number of hours VV Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
20b	039 Origin	33	1-2	193-194	Ethnicity 41 German 42 Italian 43 Irish 44 French 45 Polish 46 Russian 47 English 48 Scottish 49 Welsh 50 Mexican-American 51 Chicano 52 Mexican 53 Mexicano 54 Puerto Rican 55 Cuban 56 Central/South American 57 Other Spanish 58 Negro 59 Other VV Residue

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		33	4-5	196-197	Blank

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
ESR		33	3	195	Employment Status Recode 1 At work 2 With a job; not at work 3 Unemployed 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school 6 Unable to work 7 Retired 8 Other

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		33 to 34	6 to 6	198-204	NSCS Person Weight (NCS Person weight adjusted for NSCS sample) This weight contains three implied decimal places.

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PERSON SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		35	1	205	Garbage

SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
D		35	2-3	206-207	Version number that appears on NSCS form 01-12

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
E		35	4-5	208-209	Line number that appears on NSCS form 01-20

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
F		35 to 36	6 to 2	210-212	Interviewer Identification on NSCS form A01-Z99

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
H		36	3	213	Type of NSCS interview 1 Personal 2 Telephone 3 Not applicable 9 Office Use Only

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
I		36	4	214	Was anyone else present during the NSCS interview? 1 Yes - All 2 Yes - Part 3 No 4 Not applicable 9 Office Use Only

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
J		36	5	215	Reason for NSCS noninterview 1 Type Z noninterview on NCS 2 Proxy interview on NCS 3 Refused NSCS (Supplement only) 4 Language difficulty 5 Could not understand instructions 6 Other Blank indicates an interview

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		36	6	216	Blank

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	37	1-2	217-218	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	37	3-5	219-221	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	37 to 38	6 to 3	222-225	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	38	4	226	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	38	5-6	227-228	Serial Number 01-99
		39	1	229	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	39	2	230	Household Number 1-9
16	035	39	3-4	231-232	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	39	5	233	Sequence Number of Subrecord 3
		39	6	234	Blank

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
1	Bike Theft	40	1-6	235-240	A person steals a bicycle parked on the street .... 000010 preassigned score to the modulus, which appears on each version.

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
2-4		41 to 43	1 to 6	241-258	Practice items which appear on each version
2		41	1-6	241-246	A person robs a victim. The victim is injured but not hospitalized.
3		42	1-6	247-252	A person under 16 years old plays hooky from school.
4		43	1-6	253-258	A person stabs a victim to death.
					(See attachment for all other items, which changed depending on version.)
					Explanation of Numerical Score, which applies to all items 2-25.
					000001-999999 A good six digit numerical score where 999999 is a recode to indicate that the respondent gave a number over six digits.
					777777 A code to indicate that an item did not have a score because it was refused, NACTO.
					888888 A code to indicate an item was blank.

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
5-15		44 to 54	1 to 6	259-324	Scores for items 5-15
5		44	1-6	259-264	
6		45	1-6	265-270	
7		46	1-6	271-276	
8		47	1-6	277-282	
9		48	1-6	283-288	
10		49	1-6	289-294	
11		50	1-6	295-300	
12		51	1-6	301-306	
13		52	1-6	307-312	
14		53	1-6	313-318	
15		54	1-6	319-324	

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	55	1-2	325-326	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	55	3-5	327-329	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	55 to 56	6 to 3	330-333	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	56	4	334	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	56	5-6	335-336	Serial Number 01-99
		57	1	337	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	57	2	338	Household Number 1-9
16	035	57	3-4	339-340	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	57	5	341	Sequence Number of Subrecord 4
		57	6	342	Blank

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
16-25		58 to 67	1 to 6	343-402	Scores for items 16-25
16		58	1-6	343-348	
17		59	1-6	349-354	
18		60	1-6	355-360	
19		61	1-6	361-366	
20		62	1-6	367-372	
21		63	1-6	373-378	
22		64	1-6	379-384	
23		65	1-6	385-390	
24		66	1-6	391-396	
25		67	1-6	397-402	

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		68	1-2	403-404	Blank

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Work unit		68	3-6	405-408	Work Unit

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Doc. ent.		69	1-3	409-411	Document Number A sequence number assigned within each work unit group.

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		69	4-6	412-414	Blank

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Seq. No.		70	1-6	415-420	Sequence Number of case as it appears on original NSCS file. (supplement data only, no NCS data)

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		71	1-4	421-424	Blank

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Q Recode		71	5	425	Q Recode (see next page for item Q) 0 All of Q either blank or NA 1 Person had no limit. 2 Person had a limit but what that limit was is either blank or NA. 3 Limit in Q is less than the number in item 25. 4 Limit in Q equals the number in item 25. 5 Limit in Q is greater than the number in item 25. This causes an error when 25 is 999999 and Q is greater than that (code 55555) because 555555 is < than 999999.

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Q		71	6	426	To help us understand people's scores, I would like to ask an additional question. BEFORE I gave you the last item to score, did you have an upper limit or a highest number in mind that you wouldn't go over? 1 No 2 Yes

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Q score		72	1-6	427-432	Limit given in item Q A six digit numerical limit, including the following special codes 777777- Limit was blank, NA, refused when the first part of Q indicated there was a limit. (When the limit in item Q is greater than six digits, compare the number to the entry in item 25 and assign the following codes) 444444 - Limit in Q is <u>less than</u> the entry in item 25 999999 - Limit in Q is <u>equal to</u> the entry in item 25 555555 - Limit in Q is <u>greater than</u> the entry in item 25

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	73	1-2	433-434	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	73	3-5	435-437	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	73 to 74	6 to 3	438-441	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	74	4	442	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	74	5-6	443-444	Serial Number 01-99
		75	1	445	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	75	2	446	Household Number 1-9
16	035	75	3-4	447-448	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	75	5	449	Sequence Number of Subrecord 5
		75	6	450	Blank

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
K-M		76 to 78	1 to 6	451-468	Interviewer Notes (see attachment) All codes are numeric. Unused boxes are blank. There are no coded notes for July. One situation is coded in each box for a maximum of 3.
K		76	1-6	451-456	
L		77	1-6	457-462	
M		78	1-6	463-468	

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
Flags		79 to 82	1 to 6	469-492	Flags to indicate in which items a score of 000000 (situation not considered a crime) was changed to 000001 to allow for mathematical manipulation. Each digit in words 79-82 corresponds to items 2-25 blank - score was not changed in that particular item 1 - score was changed from 0 to 1 in that item
2		79	1	469	
3		79	2	470	
4		79	3	471	If the record is a noninterview garbage may appear in this field.
5		79	4	472	
6		79	5	473	
7		79	6	474	
8		80	1	475	
9		80	2	476	
10		80	3	477	
11		80	4	478	
12		80	5	479	
13		80	6	480	
14		81	1	481	
15		81	2	482	
16		81	3	483	
17		81	4	484	
18		81	5	485	
19		81	6	486	
20		82	1	487	
21		82	2	488	
22		82	3	489	
23		82	4	490	
24		82	5	491	
25		82	6	492	

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
WGT 1		83 to 84	1 to 6	493-504	Weight for the bicycle theft prescore at 10 000000000000

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
WGT 2 to WGT 4		85 to 90	1 to 6	505-540	A person's weight on a particular item. Used to tabulate Tables P1-P9. This consists of the NSCS person weight plus adjustment factors for the number of times a version was administered and the number of times the item appeared on all versions. This weight contains 3 implied decimal places. If a particular item was not scored or the case is a noninterview the weight is zero.
2		85 to 86	1 to 6	505-516	
3		87 to 88	1 to 6	517-528	
4		89 to 90	1 to 6	529-540	

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	91	1-2	541-542	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	91	3-5	543-545	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	91 to 92	6 to 3	546-549	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	92	4	550	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	92	5-6	551-552	Serial Number 01-99
		93	1	553	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	93	2	554	Household Number 1-9
16	035	93	3-4	555-556	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	93	5	557	Sequence Number of Subrecord 6
		93	6	558	Blank

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
WGT 5 to WGT 11		94 to 107	1 to 6	559-642	Person's weight for items 5-11, see word 85 for a description of this weight.
WGT 5		94 to 95	1 to 5	559-570	
WGT 6		96 to 97	1 to 6	571-582	
WGT 7		98 to 99	1 to 6	583-594	
WGT 8		100 to 101	1 to 6	595-606	
WGT 9		102 to 103	1 to 6	607-618	
WGT 10		104 to 105	1 to 6	619-630	
WGT11		106 to 107	1 to 6	631-642	

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ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		108	1-6	643-648	Blank

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SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	109	1-2	649-650	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	109	3-5	651-653	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	109 to 110	6 to 3	654-657	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	110	4	658	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	110	5-6	659-660	Serial Number 01-99
		111	1	661	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	111	2	662	Household Number 1-9
16	035	111	3-4	663-664	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	111	5	665	Sequence Number of Subrecord 7
		111	6	666	Blank

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DATA FILE CONTENT AND RECORD LAYOUT
NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY - PERSONAL RECORD FILE

SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
WGT 12 to WGT 18		112 to 125	1 to 6	667-750	Person's weight for items 12-18, see word 85 for a description of this weight.
WGT 12		112 to 113	1 to 6	667-678	
WGT 13		114 to 115	1 to 6	679-690	
WGT 14		116 to 117	1 to 6	691-702	
WGT 15		118 to 119	1 to 6	703-714	
WGT 16		120 to 121	1 to 6	715-726	
WGT 17		122 to 123	1 to 6	727-738	
WGT 18		124 to 125	1 to 6	739-750	

ATTACHMENT A
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS DIVISION SPECIAL PROJECTS
DATA FILE CONTENT AND RECORD LAYOUT
NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY - PERSONAL RECORD FILE

SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		126	1-6	751-756	Blank

ATTACHMENT A
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS DIVISION SPECIAL PROJECTS
DATA FILE CONTENT AND RECORD LAYOUT
NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY - PERSONAL RECORD FILE

SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
	Sample	127	1-2	757-758	Control Section Sample 3 or 5
	PSU	127	3-5	759-761	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number - Scrambled 001-999
	Segment	127 to 128	6 to 3	762-765	Segment Number 1100-6699
	CD	128	4	766	Check Digit 0-9
	Serial	128	5-6	767-768	Serial Number 01-99
		129	1	769	Type of Segment 1 Address 2 Special Place 3 Area 4 New Construction - Stratum I 5 New Construction - Stratum II 6 New Construction - Public Housing 8 Cen-Sup
	HH#	129	2	770	Household Number 1-9
16	035	129	3-4	771-772	Line Number of respondent 01-20
	Seq. No.	129	5	773	Sequence Number of Subrecord 8
		129	6	774	Blank

ATTACHMENT A
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS DIVISION SPECIAL PROJECTS
DATA FILE CONTENT AND RECORD LAYOUT
NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY - PERSONAL RECORD FILE

SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
WGT 19 to WGT 25		130 to 143	1 to 6	775-858	Person's weight for items 19-25, see word 85 for a description of this weight.
WGT 19		130 to 131	1 to 6	775-786	
WGT 20		132 to 133	1 to 6	787-798	
WGT 21		134 to 135	1 to 6	799-810	
WGT 22		136 to 137	1 to 6	811-822	
WGT 23		138 to 139	1 to 6	823-834	
WGT 24		140 to 141	1 to 6	835-846	
WGT 25		142 to 143	1 to 6	847-858	

ATTACHMENT A
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS DIVISION SPECIAL PROJECTS
DATA FILE CONTENT AND RECORD LAYOUT
NATIONAL SURVEY OF CRIME SEVERITY - PERSONAL RECORD FILE

SUPPLEMENT SECTION

ITEM	SOURCE CODE	WORD	DIGIT	CHARACTERS	ITEM AND CODES
		144	1-6	859-864	Blank