<https://www.bjs.gov/developer/ncvs/householdFields.cfm>

**Household victimization variable descriptions**

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**Aggregate type of crime (newcrime)**

Household victimization includes all property victimization, burglary/trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and theft. This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 3 | Property victimization |

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**Head of household age (hhage)**

The respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview. The NCVS collects information on household members age 12 or older. The age of the head of household is used for computing household crime demographics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | 19 or younger |
| 2 | 20 to 34 |
| 3 | 35 to 49 |
| 4 | 50 to 64 |
| 5 | 65 or older |

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**Hispanic origin of head of household (hhhisp)**

The classification of the head of household based on Hispanic culture and origin, without considering race.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Hispanic |
| 2 | Non-Hispanic |

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**Household income (hincome)**

The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Less than $7,500 |
| 2 | $7,500 to $14,999 |
| 3 | $15,000 to $24,999 |
| 4 | $25,000 to $34,999 |
| 5 | $35,000 to $49,999 |
| 6 | $50,000 to $74,999 |
| 7 | $75,000 or more |
| 88 | Unknown |

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**Household size (hnumber)**

The total number of people residing in the household. This includes household members under the age of 12.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | One |
| 2 | Two to three |
| 3 | Four to five |
| 4 | Six or more |

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**Location of incident (locationr)**

A measure of where the victimization occurred. This is asked of victims of both personal and household victimization. The locations include at or near the victim's home; at or near a friend, neighbor, or relative's home; at a commercial place; in a parking lot or garage; in other public areas (i.e., in open areas, on the street, or on public transportation); at school; or somewhere else.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | At or near victim's home |
| 2 | At or near friend, neighbor, or relative's home |
| 3 | Commercial place, parking lot, or other public area |
| 4 | School |
| 5 | Other location |

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**Location of residence (msa)**

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines location of residence using metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), which contain a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSAs are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be attained. However, in New England, MSAs are designated by cities and towns because these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000 residents, and (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSAs are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. An MSA may contain more than one city of 50,000 residents and may cross state lines.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Urban |
| 2 | Suburban |
| 3 | Rural |

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**Population size (popsize)**

The size range for the place in which the housing unit is located. "Not a place" is a concentration of population that is either not legally bounded as an incorporated place having an active government or not delineated for statistical purposes as a census designated place with definite geographic boundaries, such as a city, town, or village.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 0 | Not a place |
| 1 | Under 100,000 |
| 2 | 100,000 to 249,999 |
| 3 | 250,000 to 499,999 |
| 4 | 500,000 to 999,999 |
| 5 | 1 million or more |

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**Race of head of household (hhrace1R)**

Racial categories defined by the Office of Management and Budget are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics. Coding for race is White, Black, and Other (this includes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | White |
| 2 | Black |
| 3 | Other |

[top](https://www.bjs.gov/developer/ncvs/householdFields.cfm#top)

**Race/Hispanic origin of head of household (hheth1R)**

Racial categories defined by OMB include American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and white. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics. Hispanic origin is the classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, without considering race. Coding for race/Hispanic origin of head of household is non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other (this includes American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian, Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islander; and persons of two or more races), and Hispanic.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Non-Hispanic white |
| 2 | Non-Hispanic black |
| 3 | Non-Hispanic other |
| 4 | Hispanic |

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**Region (region)**

The states have been divided into four groups or census regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. The Northeast includes the 9 states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest includes the 12 states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South includes the District of Columbia and the 16 states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West includes the 13 states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Northeast |
| 2 | Midwest |
| 3 | South |
| 4 | West |

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**Reporting to the police (notify)**

Specifies whether the crime was reported to police. To calculate the household victimization rate by reporting to the police, use the total household population as the denominator.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Yes, reported to the police |
| 2 | No, did not report to the police |
| 3 | Do not know |

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**Sex of head of household (hhgen)**

The respondent's sex. The sex of the head of household is used for computing household crime demographics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Male |
| 2 | Female |

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**Type of crime (newoff)**

Household victimization includes all property victimization (burglary/trespassing, motor-vehicle theft, and theft). This category includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Burglary/trespassing: Traditionally called household burglary. Includes unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of places, including a permanent residence, other residence (e.g., a hotel room or vacation residence), or other structure (e.g., a garage or shed). Includes victimizations where the offender stole, attempted to steal, or did not attempt to steal. Does not include trespassing on land.

Motor-vehicle theft: The unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to permanently or temporarily depriving the owner of possession. Excludes vehicle parts.

Theft: The taking or attempted unlawful taking of property or cash without personal contact with the victim. Incidents involving theft of property from within a household are classified as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (e.g., a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident is classified as a burglary/trespassing.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 6 | Burglary/trespassing |
| 7 | Motor-vehicle theft |
| 8 | Theft |

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**Victim services (vicservices)**

A measure of whether victims received any help or advice from victim service agencies. This is asked of victims of both personal and household victimization. Victim service agencies are publicly or privately funded organizations that provide victims with support and services to aid their physical and emotional recovery, offer protection from future victimizations, guide them through the criminal justice system process, and assist them in obtaining restitution.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 1 | Services received from victim service agencies |
| 2 | No services received from victim service agencies |

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**Weight (weight)**

Weight definition

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| Household | The weight is attached to the household population file and is used to calculate an estimate of households covered by the NCVS. In a calculation of household victimization rate, the weight is used to determine the denominator. |
| Victimization | The weight used to calculate an estimate of victimizations. In a calculation of victimization rate, they are used to determine the numerator. This weight also accounts for high-frequency repeat victimizations, or series victimizations, which are six or more similar but separate victimizations that occur with such frequency that the victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe events in detail. BJS has decided to count series victimizations using the victim's estimate of the number of times the victimizations occurred during the prior 6 months, capping the number within each series at a maximum of 10 victimizations. Including series victimizations in national estimates can substantially increase the number and rate of violent victimization. However, trends in violence are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included. |

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**Year (year)**

Year of victimization