## General Social Survey

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WORKING PAPER \# 2
GUIDELINES FOR WORKING WITH CYCLE THREE NORMALIZED RECORD STRUCTURE FILES AND ITS MULTIPLE WEIGHTING FACTORS


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## STRUCTURE OF FILE

The normal analysis file structure of one fixed length record per respondent does not represent the most efficient data model for the analysis file for cycle 3 of the General Social Survey. This is because the amount of data collected for a respondent depends on the number of crime and accident incident reports that have been completed.

After reviewing various alternatives it was decided to use a normalized record structure data model. This leads to a file which has more than one record for some respondents. The number of basic records per respondent is determined by the highest number of incident records(reports), either accidents or criminal victimizations, that the respondent experienced. Each basic record contains personal level information (from the Personal Risk Screening Questionnaire GSS3-2), space for Accident Report information (from the GSS3-3) and space for Crime Incident Report information (from the GSS3-4).

Each respondent is identified by a unique GROUP number that is repeated (as part of the person level information) on each of the basic records needed to contain all the reports for that respondent. There are 11,698 records on the analysis file, but only 9,870 different GROUP numbers, representing data from 9,870 separate respondents sampled.

Three flags have been used to describe the basic record type(s) for a given respondent (GROUP):

```
FLAG32: Person (3-2) flag
FLAG33: Accident Report (3-3) flag
FLAG34: Crime Incident (3-4) flag
```

Each of the flag fields has two possible "states": 0 being OFF and 1 being $O N$. The definitions for $O N$ and $O F F$ are given below:

- In the case of the person flag flag 32, the ON state indicates the first occurrence of the person level information while the OFF state indicates that this is a subsequent occurrence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9,870 \text { records have FLAG32=}=1 \\
& 1,828 \text { records have FLAG32 }=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Note: The person level information is contained on ALL records (FLAG32 = 1 or 0 ). This information is provided so that tables may be produced for the Accident (or Crime Incident) report data broken down by, say, PROVince and AGE of the respondent.

- For FLAG33 the ON state indicates valid data for the Accident Report component of the record, while the OFF state indicates only default values are to be found in that section of the record.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,404 \text { records have FLAG33 }=1 \\
& 9,294 \text { records have FLAG33 }=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Note: Records with FLAG33 = 0 have only default data for that component of the record.

- FLAG34 is similar to FLAG33, covering Crime Incident report data.

> 3,808 records have FLAG34=$=1$
> 7,890 records have FLAG34 $=0$

Note: Records with FLAG34 $=0$ have only default data for that component of the record.
"SELECT" will be used throughout the documentation to indicate a computer operation. The operation is defined as creating a sub-file containing only those records which match on the SELECT criteria. To create, as an example, a working file of all Accident reports simply SELECT all records with FLAG33 $=1$.

There are seven possible basic record types, based on combinations of the values of the three flags. Below is a table giving each possible record type and the number of records on the file with that type:

Basic Record Types (FLAG Combinations)

| FLAG32 | FLAG33 | FLAG34 | Number of records <br> for each basic record <br> type combination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1 | 0 | 0 | 6,419 |

Here are some examples of the record type combinations present for certain GROUPs on the actual file.

Examples of Basic Records For Respondents

| GROUP <br> Number | FLAG32 | FLAG 33 | FLAG3 4 | Number of basic records for this GROUP (Respondent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 04501 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 01239 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 01239 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 01239 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 01747 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 01747 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 01747 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 01747 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 01018 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 01018 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |

GROUP 04501 is the typical case of a respondent reporting zero 3-3 (Accident) reports and zero 3-4 (Crime Incident) reports.

GROUP 01239 is a respondent having three $3-3$ reports and zero 3-4 reports.

GROUP 01747 has two 3-3 reports and four 3-4 reports.
GROUP 01018 has zero $3-3$ reports and two 3-4 reports.
GROUPS $04501,01239,01747$ and 01018 (as will all groups) have only one basic record with FLAG32 $=1$.

## NOTES:

1) These cases are given as examples only, other combinations of numbers of $3-3$ reports and numbers of $3-4$ reports for a respondent exist.
2) All possible basic record types (combinations of FLAG32, FLAG33 and FLAG34) are given in the examples.
3) Each REPORT (3-3 or 3-4) may represent a number of INCIDENTS.

## DESCRIPTION OF WEIGHTING FACTORS

There are 3 weights on the file, which can be used to produce several types of estimates.

## 1.Person Weight: WEIGHT32

This is the basic sampling weight assigned to each sampled individual. It has been adjusted to reflect the age and sex composition of the various provincial populations as projected by the Labour Force Survey at January 16th, 1988.

```
SELECT: Records with FLAG32 = 1
```


## $9870^{1}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { WEIGHT32 }= & 20,193,836 \\
= & \text { an estimate of the number of persons } 15 \\
& \text { years of age and older in the } \\
& \text { population. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Household Weight: WEIGHT32/DVQ64_NO
No household weight is provided on the file, however, an approximation of a household weight can be made by dividing the person weight by the total number of household members 15 years of age and older (DVQ64_NO).

SELECT: Records with FLAG32 = 1

```
9870
    \Sigma
```

(WEIGHT32/DVQ64_NO) $=9,802,543$
$=$ an estimate of the number of households in the target population

## 2. Accident Incident Weight: WEIGHT33

This is the weight assigned to the Accident Report (GSS3-3). The total number of accidents is calculated by accumulating the accident incident weight (WEIGHT33) multiplied by the number of incidents the report represents (DVNUMACC ${ }^{2}$ ) over all accident reports.

1. The number of responding households (with one randomly chosen respondent per household).
2. DVNUMACC is the number of accidents represented by this accident report (derived by adding 1 to question F35). A series accident report is defined as representing at least three separate incidents.

SELECT: Records with FLAG33 = 1 $2404^{3}$
$\Sigma$ (WEIGHT33 * DVNUMACC) $=5,427,232$
= an estimate of the total number of accident incidents reported

The total number of accidents can also be determined by accumulating WEIGHT32 * $C 7^{4}$ over all respondents who reported at least one accident incident:

SELECT: Records with FLAG32 = 1 and $0<C 7<999$
$1829^{5}$
$\Sigma($ WEIGHT32 * C7) $=5,427,232$
The estimated number of people who reported at least one accident is determined by accumulating WEIGHT32 for those respondents with $0<C 7<999$.

SELECT: Records with FLAG32 = 1 and $0<C 7<999$ 1829
$\Sigma \quad$ WEIGHT32 $=3,760,337$ = an estimate of the total population with at least one accident incident

Thus 5,427,232 accident incidents were reported by $3,760,337$ people.

## Accident Series Weight

In the incident estimations above, series incident reports were assumed to represent the actual number of incidents (DVNUMACC) reported by the respondent. In some cases the value of DVNUMACC is very high, contributing a large percentage of the total number of accidents reported. Interpretation of estimates made using the actual series value should be made with caution.

[^0]However, if each series incident is only counted as one then an underestimate of the total number of incidents is very likely. One alternative to this dilemma is to count series incidents as a maximum of three (one of the necessary conditions before an incident could be classified as a series incident by the interviewer). The effect of these adjustments can be seen below.

Counting each Accident Report as 1 incident:
SELECT: Records with FLAG33 = 1
SET "Series Factor" = 1 for all Accident Reports
2404
$\Sigma$ (WEIGHT33 * "Series Factor") $=5,017,761$

Counting Accident Crime Reports representing a series as 3 incidents:

SELECT: Records with FLAG33 = 1
SET "Series Factor" = 1 for all DVNUMACC $=1$
SET "Series Factor" $=3$ for all DVNUMACC >= 3
2404
$\Sigma$ (WEIGHT33 * "Series Factor") $=5,126,845$
These estimates can be compared with the estimate of $5,427,232$ produced above when the actual number of incidents reported is used.
3. Crime Incident Weight : WEIGHT34

This is the weight assigned to the Crime Incident Report (GSS3-4). Two adjustments are necessary, the first adjusts for how many people could have theoretically reported this crime and the second adjusts for whether the victimization was personal or household related.
The following are classified as personal victimizations:
sexual assault
assault
robbery or attempted robbery
theft or attempted theft of personal property
The following are classified as household victimizations:
break and enter or attempted break and enter
theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle or part theft or attempted theft of household property vandalism.

The total number of crime incidents reported is calculated by accumulating the crime incident weight (WEIGHT34) multiplied by the number of incidents that the report represents (DVNUMINC ${ }^{6}$ ):

SELECT: Records with FLAG34 = 1
$3808^{7}$
$\Sigma$ (WEIGHT34 * DVNUMINC) $=8,158,960$
$=$ an estimate of the total number of crime incidents reported

It is very important that the number of crime incidents is estimated using WEIGHT34 and DVNUMINC. Unlike accident incidents which can be estimated using WEIGHT33 and DVNUMACC or WEIGHT32 and $C 7$ the number of crime incidents can be estimated ONLY by using WEIGHT34 and DVNUMINC. Using WEIGHT32 and D10 ${ }^{8}$ results in an overestimate of the number of crimes reported.

The magnitude of the above noted adjustments can be seen by comparing this estimate with the correct one:

SELECT: Records with FLAG32 = 1 and $0<$ D10 < 999
$2374^{9}$
$\Sigma($ WEIGHT32 * D10) $=11,049,694$
The incorrect value of $11,049,694$ is $35 \%$ higher then the correct estimate of the total number of crimes. The difference is due to the adjustments made to the crime report weight.
6. DVNUMINC is the number of incidents represented by this crime report (derived by adding 1 to question G62). A series crime report is defined as representing at least three separate incidents.
7. There were 3,808 GSS $3-3$ Crime Incident Reports (basic records with FLAG34 = 1).
8. D10 is the total number of crime incidents reported in section D of the GSS 3-2-Personal Risk Screening Form. A value of 999 indicates that D10 is missing.
9. The number of respondents who had at least one crime reported was 2,374.

The estimated number of people who reported at least one crime is determined by accumulating WEIGHT32 for all respondents with at least one crime reported:

SELECT: Records with FLAG32 = 1 and $0<$ D10<999

## 2374

$\Sigma \quad$ WEIGHT32 $=4,759,160$
= an estimate of the population with at least one crime incident

Thus $8,158,960$ incidents were reported by $4,759,160$ people.

## Crime series weight

In the incident estimations above series incident reports were assumed to represent the actual number of incidents, DVNUMINC, reported by the respondent. The value of DVNUMINC is very high in some cases and thus these cases can contribute a large number of incidents to the total. Interpretation of estimates made using the actual series value should be made with caution.

At the other extreme if series incidents are only counted as one an underestimate of the total number of incidents is very likely. One alternative to this dilemma is to count series incidents as three incidents (by definition a series is three or more crime incidents of the same type which the respondent cannot distinguish). The effect of these adjustments can be seen below.

SELECT: Records with FLAG34 = 1
"Series Factor" = 1 for all Crime reports

```
3808
    \Sigma (WEIGHT34 * "Series Factor") = 4,814,362
```

```
SELECT: Records with FLAG34 = 1
SET "Series Factor" = 1 for all Crime reports with DVNUMINC = 1
SET "Series Factor" = 3 for all Crime reports with DVNUMINC >= 3
```

3808
$\Sigma$ (WEIGHT34 * "Series Factor") $=5,356,148$

These estimates can be compared with the estimate of $8,158,960$ produced above when the actual number of incidents reported is used.

## METHODS OF ESTIMATION AND INTERPRETATION OF ESTIMATES

I: When estimates of the Number of Persons are desired:
SELECT: Records with FLAG32 $=1$
Weight to be used : WEIGHT32

## Examples Interpretation:

(i) Nearly 57\% of adult Canadians (11.4 million) think their neighbourhood has a lower amount of crime in comparison to other areas in Canada ( $A 3=3$ ).
(ii) Nearly nineteen percent ( 3.8 million) of the adult population (DVAGE $>=15$ ) were involved in at least one accident in 1987 ( $0<C 7<999$ ).
(iii) Twenty-four percent of adult Canadians ( 4.8 million ) were victims of one or more crimes in 1987 (0<D10<999). Thirty-one percent ( 1.5 million) of these were aged 15-24 (DVAGE).
(iv) Over eight hundred and fifty thousand Canadians were assaulted one or more times in 1987 (DVNUMASS>0). Of this number 241,000 were Male (DVSEX) 15-24 years of age (DVAGE).

## Cautions and Restrictions:

When making estimates of numbers of people, one must use person-level variables, i.e. variables that describe the person rather than the incident. These person level variables may be derived from the incident reports, for the person, eg: 'Did respondent report one or more assaults?' as in (iv) above. The person weight must be used when dealing with person level variables.

II: When estimates of the number of accident incidents are desired:
SELECT: Records with FLAG33 $=1$
Weight to be used: (WEIGHT33*"Series Factor")
Note: The choice of "Series Factor" will be based on DVNUMACC and will depend on the number of incidents that the analyst wishes each series report to represent. See Description of Weighting Factors.

## Examples \& Interpretation:

(i) 5.1 million accidents were reported by 3.8 million Canadians (Note that 3.8 million is an estimate of a number of people reporting accidents, from section I above).
Of the 5.1 million accidents reported, 1.4 million incidents (27\%) were reported by males aged 15-24 (the age and sex of the respondents was found on the 3-2 section of the data).
(ii) The majority of these accidents ( 1.6 million, 31\%) occurred in the summer months ( $F 2=06,07$, or 08 ).
(iii) There were a total 685 thousand falls (ACC_SCRQ='C5A') in 1988.

## Cautions and Restrictions:

(1) When making estimates of numbers of incidents, one must use incident-level variables, i.e. variables that describe the incident rather than the person. The incident weight must be used when working with incident level variables. This may necessitate deriving incident level variables from person level characteristics (eg. age of respondent reporting incident as in $i$ above). No adjustment to person-level variables is necessary in these instances. As was shown earlier, this is not the case for the reverse situation.
(2) Comparisons of incident estimates with estimates based on other sources must acknowledge the potentially significant differences in definitions.

III: Estimate the number of people with certain types of accident characteristics

SELECT: Records with FLAG33 = 1
Weight to be used : WEIGHT32

## ERROR:

Using those records with FLAG33 $=1$ means that you are working with variables that are associated with accident incidents. The 3-2 variables are only included on the records with FLAG33 $=1$ and FLAG32 $=0$ to facilitate the derivation of new incident level variables. WEIGHT32 is appropriate for use only with respondent level variables.

## Cautions and Restrictions:

Estimates made this way have no meaningful interpretation. To combine data items from the 3-2 and 3-3 parts of the questionnaire the analyst must either:
(1) derive a person level variable from the incident reports for the respondent (e.g. total number of major activity days loss from all accidents in 1937, total out-of-pocket expenses from all accidents in 1987, number of accidents occurring in the home), then use the new variable with 3-2 variables and WEIGHT32, or
(2) derive an incident level variable from the 3-2 variables of the respondent (e.g. age of person reporting incident, household size of person reporting incident, type of accident of most concern to person reporting incident). then using the new variable with $3-3$ variables and WEIGHT33.

Examples of (1) can be found in Section I and of (2) in section II.

IV: When estimates of the number of Crime Incidents are desired:
SELECT: Records with FLAG34 = 1
Weight to be used : (WEIGHT34*"Series Factor")
Note: the choice of "Series Factor" will be based on DVNUMINC and will depend on the number of incidents that the analyst wishes each series report to represent, see Description of Weighting Factors.

## Examples \& Interpretation:

(i) The 4.8 million Canadians, an estimate of a number of persons, therefore estimated as in I, above victimized in 1987 reported 5.4 million victimizations that year [an estimate of a number of incidents i.e. FLAG34=1]. Of these victimizations 1.1 million incidents (20\%) were reported by males 15-24 (DVAGE from the Personal Risk Screening Questionnaire).
(ii) The majority of these victimizations ( 1.5 million, 27 \%) occurred in the summer months ( $\mathrm{G} 2=06,07$ or 08).
(iii) There were a total of 1.4 million assaults (DVASS >0) last year.

## Cautions and Restrictions:

(1) When making estimates of numbers of incidents, one must use incident-level variables, i.e. variables that describe the incident rather than the person. The incident weight must be used when working with incident level variables. This may necessitate deriving incident level variables from person level characteristics (eg. age of respondent reporting incident as in i above). No adjustment to person-level variables is necessary in these instances. As was shown earlier, this is not the case for the reverse situation.
(2) Comparisons of incident estimates with estimates based on Department of Justice or police records must acknowledge the significant differences in definitions.

V: Estimate the Number of People with certain Crime Incident characteristics.

SELECT: Records with FLAG34 = 1
Weight to be used : WEIGHT32

## ERROR:

Using those records with FLAG34 $=1$ means that you are working with variables that are associated with crime incidents. The 3-2 variables are only included on the records with FLAG34 $=1$ and FLAG32 $=0$ to facilitate the derivation of new incident level variables. WEIGHT32 is appropriate for use only with respondent level variables.

## Cautions and Restrictions:

Estimates made this way have no meaningful interpretation. To combine data items from the 3-2 and 3-4 parts of the questionnaire the analyst must either:
(1) derive a person level variable from the incident reports for the respondent (e.g. total value of items stolen in year, number of times assaulted, number of victimizations while away from home), then use the new variable with 3-2 variables and WEIGHT32, or
(2) derive an incident level variable from the 3-2 variables of the respondent (e.g. age of person reporting incident, household size of person reporting incident, type of crime of most concern to person reporting incident), then using the new variable with 3-4 variables and WEIGHT34.

Examples of (1) can be found in Section I and of (2) in section IV.

VI: When estimates of the Number of households are desired:
SELECT: Records with FLAG32 $=1$
Weight to be used : (WEIGHT32/DVQ64_NO)

## Example \& Interpretation:

(i) Approximately twenty-three percent of households were victimized ( $0<$ D10<999) in 1987.

## Cautions \& Restrictions:

Households must be distinguished from dwelling units which may contain one or more households.
Care must be taken in identifying what incident the analyst wishes to describe - the most serious incident, the most recent incident, etc.

Contacts

## General Information:

Doug Norris
GSS Program Manager and Assistant Director, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada,
7th Floor, Jean Talon Bldg.,
ottawa, ontario
K1A 0T6
Telephone: (613) 951-2572

```
GSS 1985, 1988 and 1991 (Cycles 1,3 and 6):
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Edward Praught,
Survey Cycle Manager,
General Social Survey,
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 7th Floor, Jean Talon Bldg.,
ottawa, ontario
K1A 0T6
Telephone: (613) 951-9180

```
GSS 1986 and 1989 (Cycles 2 and 4):
```

Ghislaine Villeneuve,
Survey Cycle Manager,
General Social Survey,
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 7 th Floor, Jean Talon Bldg., ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Telephone: (613) 951-4995
GSS 1990 (Cycle 5):
Josephine Stanic,
Survey Cycle Manager,
General Social Survey,
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 7th Floor, Jean Talon Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Telephone: (613) 951-8644

$$
-15-
$$

## APPENDIX A

1988 GSS QUESTIONNAIRE CYCLE 3

Selection control form


| necomo or caus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 11 Oere |  | 12 |  | 13 |  | 14 Resule | $15$ <br> intervawer's Name | 16 |
|  | Doy | Montm | mour | Min | Hour | Min |  |  |  |
| 01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 02 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 03 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 04 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 05 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 06 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 07 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 08 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 09 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 |  |  |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| - 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| $\cdot 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| - 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| . 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 |  |  |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 |  |  |


| Time period | Mon | Tues | wed | Thur | 6.1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0900-1200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12:01-16.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16.01-1900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1901-2100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

18. FORMS CONTMOL

| Form | Mumber ot <br> forms |
| :--- | :---: |
| GSS 3.1 | $\square$ |
| GSS 3-2 | $\square$ |
| GSS 3-3 | $\square$ |
| GSS 3-4 | $\square$ |

14. Interviewer Numbel

| 1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

20. Pinal staius
$\square$

21. Are there any persons awoy from this household attending khool, wisting, travelling on in the hospotal who Usullty hive there?
22. Does anyone else live there. such is other relatives. roomers, boarders or employens

$$
\text { Yes } \ldots . . . \text { enter names and comptete tems en throungh to }
$$

63. Wow I tm going to cundombly select the person to unterveew. This will pust eake excond

| 4. | MTECMEWEM: - In rtem 43 number the persons is yests of age and over in order from oldest to youngest. <br> - Enter number of eligrole housphold members <br> - Detrermine the selected persan by mefurning to the Solation Gred. <br> - In Nem 43 circte the selectuel perron number and enter pogelune no $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 65 | The perion 1 am to imerview is $\qquad$ (read nome) (f) herale there? ) |
|  | yes $\cdots \longrightarrow$ Go to form GSS 3.2 |
|  | set up appontment and enter detauls in rem 16 |



[^1]$\square$
$\square$ Telephome number
$\square$ Lebel Iamititemiten Number
$\square$ Pegoline Ma.

# GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY PERSONAL RISK <br> SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE 

## AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER

## SECTION A

 Cenedt on sceldemts and crime and thetr tmpect on -

All the Information you provide will be kept stictly con hotwis. whe the porricipation is wornary,

A2 These first questions ask noout your opinvons on crime and accidente and about way in which peopis protect themsetves and thetr property.

A3. Compered to other area in Cenade, to you thint your notqhbourtood hee higher mount of crime, bbout the seme or elower emount of crime?

| Higher |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Moout the same | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Lower | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Don'1 know | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ |

A4 During 1897, do you thint then crivie in your nevigbourhood hats increesed decreased, of rempined about the same?

| Incressed | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{O}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Decressed | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Serve | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Don't know | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{O}$ |

A5. Which of the tollowing types of crime it of meet concern to you? Is II... (Accept on respons only)
Attech or threet of ettect?

Deliberte demege to household or persona betonginge?

Something tee?
Yes
No


Go 10 Alt
A13. Who were the victime of thil crime?
(Munt on that apply)
Yournell?
Someone cloes to you?
(Friends, revetrues)
Sorneone afte?
None of the sowe
A14 Durling 1887, did you hav any contect with a liwyer?
Yes ${ }^{5} \bigcirc$
NO ${ }^{B} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$
Go 10 A17
A15 were eny of these centecte as result of a crime?
Yes ${ }^{7} \mathrm{O}$
No ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ Gato ATT
A16. Who were the victime of thil crime?
(Mask at thet appry)
Yoursen?
Someone choet to you?
(Friencts, remives)
Someone elee?

None of the apove
A17. During tse7. ad you hew any contect whth the courta?
Yes ${ }^{3} \bigcirc$
No ${ }^{4} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ OO TO A2O
418. Wer sny of thewe contacte ate reeum of erime?

Yee ${ }^{5} \mathrm{O}$
$\mathrm{NO}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ GO $\longrightarrow \mathrm{A} 2 \mathrm{O}$


8-4500-4 :


4-4500-1



## SECTION C

C1 The newt questions abt about aceldents which may here happened to rou during 1807

We are Interested In sccidents which oither

on

- nesurte in out of mocket expenses of 8200 On mome


C10 During the leat eeven dinys, apprasimately how many hours have you spent as:


 three yeers, that is dunng the gertod eince fanuary ites.


## SECTION D



al Did anyone tite or try to tike something from you by force or threet of fores?
 inte your meidence or any other building on your propery?

D3 Now l'm going to bek you a question shout being attacked. An atteck cen be anything from being hki sloppts, cuehed or grnboed, to oeng anot. reped or beeten.
a) (Exeluding (neldonts shesdy mentioned.) were you aftecked by anyone st in, Inciuding mombors of your own household?
b) COther then the ineldente diredy mentioned did anyone. Including membert of your own houtehold threeten to hif or atteck you or threeton you with wempon?
 motorevele, the.?

$$
\text { Yes } O \quad \mathrm{No}^{2} \mathrm{C} \longrightarrow \text { Go to De }
$$

05 (Other then the incidente aiveoby mentioned:)
a) Did snyone steel or try to steal one of these venicies or e pen of one of them, uch el a bettery. hubces or redio?
b) (Other then the incidemts streedy membionech, did snyone dellbertiely demege one of theee vehictes. such es eloching tires?

O6 (Exclucling the incideme siready mentioned.) wes anything of yours stolen during 1987:
a) From the things ueumily lapt oufeide your home, such es yerd furniture?
D) From your piece of wort, from sheol or from e public plece, such se restemrent?
c) From hotid, wecation home, cottege, cer, truck or white trovelling?

D7 (Excluding the incideme slreedy mentioned.) duning 1987, ad anyow steel on try to Eteal anything olse thet betonged to you?

D8 (Other than the incidents already memioned, did anyome dellberatety damege or destroy any property oflonging to you or anyone in your household, such is a window or a fence?

09 Were there any other crimes which heppened to you during 1047 , which may or moy nok heve been roported to the police?


019 in order to determine your longer ierm axposure to ertme. the next question concerns incldemta which happened to you in the test three yeafs. In totsi, hom many crimes heppened to you since demuery int 1ses?
$\square$ Ior None ${ }^{\infty}$

12 WTEAVEWER COMPLETE THE MUMAER OF ACCIOENT ANO CRME MCDENT REPOATS. AS GIVEN BY TOTAL BOXES ON PAGES 6 AND 7




F9 Were any other pedestriens, bicycsel or motor vehicies Involved in thit scelident?
yes
What mers ther?
(Mark af that sophy)

Pedestnan
Breycle
Car. van or truck
Motorcycie
Recragtional velwcie
Other


No ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O}$
F10 Diat thit secident happen al your place of wont?



Fi 4 whet eport or necreationel ectivify were you participaling in at the time?
Basebal
Basketbas
Boating
Cycang
Foorbal
ice nockey
Racquetbal or squash
Rumning or fogging
Skuing
Soceer
Swimmung
Tennis
Other-
$=$
0

G17 What type of injury? Was it
(Mark all Inat apply)
Broken or fractured bone(s)?
Burn of ecald?
Dislocatten, sprain. strwin or bruise?
Cut of ecrepe?
Lose of conmciousness?
Poisoning by substence or liquid?
Internal injury?
Other


F1B. Where were you injured? Was it your
(Merk all (the apory)
Eyes?
Mead or neek (excluding eyes)?
Arms or hands?
Legt or feet?
Beck or spine?
Trunk (exeluding beck or apine)? Incture shoulder chest. internal organs. olc


[^2]
atsiss Camama


G7. Did this incident happen at your place of work?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yes }{ }^{5} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow \operatorname{cosog} \\
& \text { No }{ }^{6} \mathrm{O}
\end{aligned}
$$

G8. Where did this incident take place? For example, west it home, on atreet or at school? (Mark all that apply) (if more than one marked, choose first "Go (0")



G10. Was that the same dwelling that you are living in now?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yes }{ }^{1} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow \text { GotoG12 } \\
& \text { No }{ }^{2} \bigcirc
\end{aligned}
$$

G11．What type of dwelling were you living in at the time of this Incident？Was it a

## Single deteched house？

Semi－deteched or double（side－by－ilde）？
Garden house，fownhouse or row house？
Duplax（one abowe the other）？
Low－rise apartment（less than 5 storles）？
High－rise apuriment（ 5 or more forles）？
Other
$1.1 \cdot 1,1+1$

しいしい」しいいい」いい
G12．At the time of the incident，did the person（s）who compitted the act aclusily live there？

| Yes | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ Go 10 G 16 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Don＇t know | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ GO to G16 |

G13．Did thomeone himherithem in？（Example：guesis．
workinen）
Yes．
No
G14．Did the pertion who committed the act actually get in or
just try to get in？
Actually got in
Tried to get in
Dont know

G15 Was there any evidence such as a broken lock or window that the person（s）（forceditried fo force）hiswher way in？

$\square \longrightarrow$ What was the evidence？ （Mark all that apply）
Broken lock or forced door ${ }^{4}$ Broken or forced window

Other
G22．Did you recelve any medical attention at hospltal as a result of this incident？


G24．As eresuit of this incident，did you have to stey in bed for all or most of a day？

$$
\text { Yes }{ }^{\circ} \longrightarrow \text { For how many deys? } \square
$$

$$
\text { No }{ }^{3}
$$

G25．Was oniy one percon Involved in committing the act？

| Yes |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| No | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Don＇t know ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ Goto $\longrightarrow 30$ |  |




G56. I am now going to describe different circumstances that may affect whether or not an incident is reported to the police. Old any of the following have anything to do with why this incident was not reported to the police?
Yes No know
a) Mothing wee taken or the items were recovered
b) Police couid not do enything about it
c) Fear of revenge by the oftender
d) Incident was 100 minor or it wes not importint enough
e) Incident wes personal matter and did not concern the police
f) Did not want to get invoived with pelice or court

G57. Did you seek any assistance or advice from any organisation or agency providing sssistance to victims?

Yes ${ }^{\prime} \bigcirc \longrightarrow$ Go $\longrightarrow$ G60
No ${ }^{2} 0$
G58. Do you know of any such organisation or agency in your area?

Yes ${ }^{3} \bigcirc$
No ${ }^{4} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ Goto $\mathrm{G6O}$
G59. Why did you not seek sasistence or sdvice from such an organisation or agency?

Someone eise contacted organisation or agency
Not worth trouble
Not necessary
Other


G60. INTERVIEWER: is this respondent having trouble recaling the details of this incident?

Yes ${ }^{1} O$
No ${ }^{2} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow$ OOto G63
G61. INTERVIEWER: Are there 2 or more incoent Reports remeining to be compleled for the current screen question? (Refer to screening questionnare)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yes }^{3} \mathrm{O} \\
& \mathrm{No}{ }^{4} \mathrm{O} \longrightarrow \text { Go to } \mathrm{O} 33
\end{aligned}
$$

G62. How many other incidents with details similar to this one were there during 1987? Exclude incidents airesdy reported.
$\qquad$ incidents (tt none enter 00)

INTERVIEWER: If this number is two or more, this is a series report.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

G64. INTERVIEWER: GO to G65 on the front page of this form.

## 



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[^0]:    3. There were 2,404 GSS 3-3 accident reports (basic records with FLAG33 = 1).
    4. $C 7$ is the total number of accident incidents reported in Section C of the GSS 3-2 Personal Risk Screening Form. A value of 999 indicates that C7 is missing.
    5. The number of respondent records with at least one Accident Report was 1,829.
[^1]:    A. Eligible househald members
    $B$ - Selection number

[^2]:    8-6500-42

