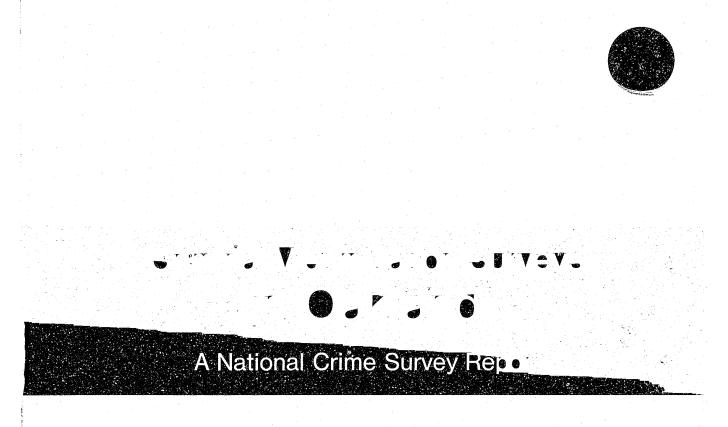
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

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Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings

Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973

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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

A National Crime Survey Report No. SD-NCS-C-15

July 1977

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

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The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this report derive from victimization surveys conducted early in 1974 under the National Crime Survey program. Presenting more comprehensive survey results and additional technical information, the report succeeds Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities, published in June 1975.

Since the early 1970's, victimization surveys have been designed and carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the purpose of developing information that permits detailed assessment of the character and extent of selected types of criminal victimization. Based on representative samplings of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two main elements: a continuous national survey and surveys in various cities. Although the overall objective of the program is to provide insights into the impact of crimes that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities, it is anticipated that the scope of the surveys will be modified periodically in order to address other topics in the realm of criminal justice. In addition, continuing methodological studies are expected to yield refinements in survey questionnaires and procedures.

The victimization surveys conducted in Oakland and 12 other central cities in 1974 enabled measurement of the extent to which city residents age 12 and over, households, and commercial establishments were victimized by selected crimes, whether completed or attempted. For those committed against individuals, the offenses covered were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households they were burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for commercial establishments they were burglary and robbery. The chapter entitled "The City Surveys" includes a detailed discussion of the crimes and of classification procedures. In addition to gauging the extent to which the relevant crimes happened, the surveys have permitted examination of the characteristics of victims and the circumstances

surrounding criminal acts, exploring, as appropriate, such matters as the relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of offenders, extent of victim injuries, economic consequences to the victims, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, whether the police were notified, and, if not, reasons advanced for not informing them.

The surveys in Oakland were carried out in the first quarter of 1974 and covered criminal acts that took place during the 12 months prior to the month of interview, a reference period roughly comparable with calendar year <u>1973</u>. Information was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 9,760 housing units (18,651 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 1,229 businesses. Respondents furnished detailed personal and household data (or information about business firms) in addition to particulars on any criminal acts they incurred.

The 103 data tables in this publication are arranged by sectors, that is, by crimes against persons, households, and commercial establishments. Within each sector, the tables are further divided along topical lines. These topics are reflected in the analytical statements compiled in the section entitled "Selected Findings," which highlights certain basic survey results. The statements illustrate the types of empirical data being produced under the National Crime Survey program.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to errors arising both from the fact that they are based on information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses, and from the fact that recording and processing mistakes invariably occur in the course of a large-scale data collection effort. As part of the discussion on reliability of estimates, these sources of error are treated in Appendixes II and III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling errors, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the report's selected findings, categorical statements involving analytical comparisons met statistical tests that the differences were equivalent to or greater than two standard errors, or, in other words, that the chances were at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described did not result solely from sampling variability. Qualified statements of comparison met significance tests that the differences were within the range of 1.6 and 2 standard errors, or that there was a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) out of 100 that the difference did not result solely from sampling variability. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication."

Four technical appendixes and a glossary of terms have been included to facilitate further analyses and other uses of survey results. The first appendix contains facsimiles of the questionnaires used for the household and commercial surveys, whereas the second and third have tables for determining estimate variances, as well as information concerning sample design and estimation procedures. The fourth appendix consists of a series of technical notes, paralleling the topics covered by the section on selected findings and designed as guides to the interpretation of survey results.

In relation to crimes against persons, survey results are based on either of two units of measure--victimizations or incidents. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For reasons outlined in the technical notes, the number of personal victimizations is somewhat greater than that of personal incidents. As applied to crimes against households and commercial establishments, however, the terms "victimization" and "incident" are synonymous. Although "crimes against commercial establishments," "commercial crimes," and other similar terms refer chiefly to victimizations of businesses, a relatively small number of offenses committed against certain other organizations also are included in results of the commercial survey, usually under the category "other"; the types of entities concerned are discussed in the introduction to Appendix III.

Attempts to compare information in this publication with data collected from local police by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published in its

report Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports-1973 are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the surveys and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those reported. Survey data reflect only those crimes experienced by residents and commercial establishments of Oakland, even though some acts took place outside the city; they exclude criminal acts committed within the city against nonresidents, such as visitors and suburban commuters. On the other hand, police statistics for Oakland include all reported crimes occurring within the city limits, irrespective of the victim's place of residence, and exclude crimes experienced by city residents in other jurisdictions. Personal crimes covered in the survey relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. The surveys did not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible. Similarly, the correspondence between reference periods for results of the city surveys and published police statistics is not exact.

Unlike crime rates developed from police statistics, the personal rates cited in this report are based on victimizations father than on incidents and are calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than on all residents. As indicated earlier, personal victimizations outnumber personal incidents. National Crime Survey rates of victimization for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics for these crimes are based on the total population. A technical note entitled "Victim characteristics," Appendix IV, gives additional details on the manner in which the victimization survey rates were computed.

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THE CITY SURVEYS

The National Crime Survey is a program designed to develop information not otherwise available on the nature of crime and its impact on society by means of victimization surveys of the general population. Based on representative samplings of households and commercial establishments, the surveys elicit information about experiences, if any, with selected crimes of violence and theft, including events that were reported to the police as well as those that were not. By focusing on the victim, the person likely to be most aware of details concerning criminal events, the surveys generate a variety of data, including information on the circumstances under which such acts occurred and on their effect.

As one of the most ambitious efforts vet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data. victimization surveys are expected to supply the criminal justice community with new insights into crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. The surveys cover many crimes that, for a variety of reasons, are never brought to police attention. They also furnish a means for developing victim profiles and, for identifiable sectors of society, yield information necessary to compute the relative risk of being victimized. Victimization surveys also have the capability of distinguishing between stranger-to-stranger and domestic violence and between armed and strong-arm assaults and robberies. They can tally some of the costs of crime in terms of injury or economic loss sustained, and they can provide greater understanding as to why certain criminal acts are not reported to police authorities. Conducted periodically in the same area, victimization surveys provide the data necessary for developing indicators sensitive to fluctuations in the levels of crime; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing the crime situation between two or more localities or types of localities.

Victimization surveys, such as those conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although they pro-

vide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through the survey technique. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and both personal and household larceny, including motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the survey program was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are those crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively by the survey technique. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of most types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to measurement or study by means of the survey approach because of the limited documentation maintained by most commercial establishments on losses from these crimes. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

1

¹Other than government-operated liquor stores and transportation systems, which fall within the purview of the program's commercial sector, government institutions and offices are outside the scope of the program. Pretests have indicated that government organization records on crime generally are inadequate for survey purposes.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the victimization surveys conducted in 13 central cities during 1974, interviews were obtained in an average of 96.6 percent of the housing units occupied by persons eligible for interview. In the commercial sector, the average response rate was 98.9 percent of eligible business establishments. Details concerning the size of the sample and response rates in Oakland can be found in Appendixes II and III of this report.

Data from victimization surveys also are subject to limitations imposed by victim recall, i.e., the ability of respondents to remember incidents befalling them or their households, and by the phenomenon of telescoping, that is, the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside (usually before) the referenced time frame. In continuous surveys, this tendency can be controlled by using a bounding technique, whereby the first interview serves as a benchmark, and summary records of each successive interview aid in avoiding duplicative reporting of criminal victimization experiences; such a technique is used in the National Crime Survey program's national sample. Because the city surveys have not been continuous, however, the data are subject to telescoping, and no assessment has been made concerning the magnitude of the problem.

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of victimizations that occurred in series and to determine their month of occurrence, inclusion of this information in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, rates of victimization would have been higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been impossible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. But, although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 3,100 series victimizations against persons and 3,200 against households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during the 12-month reference period. A table of these series victimizations, broken out by specific type of crime, appears in Appendix III of the preceding report, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*.

Although the survey-measured crimes and other terms used in this report are defined in the Glossary of Terms, the discussion that follows consists of a detailed description of the offenses and of the procedures followed in classifying victimization events. Definitions of the relevant crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States*, *Uniform Crime Reports*.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

In this study, a basic distinction is made between two types of offenses against persons: crimes of violence and crimes of theft. Personal crimes of violence (rape, personal robbery, and assault) all bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal crimes of theft may or may not involve contact between the victim and offender.

Rape, one of the most serious and least common of all the crimes measured by the surveys, is carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, excluding statutory rape (without force). Both completed and attempted acts are included, and incidents of both homosexual and heterosexual rape are counted.

Personal robbery is a crime in which the object is to relieve a person of property by force or the threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strongarm robbery). In either instance, the victim is

placed in physical danger, and physical injury can and sometimes does result. The distinction between robbery with injury and robbery without injury turns solely on whether the victim sustained any injury, no matter how minor. The distinction between a completed robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether the victim sustained any loss of cash or property. For example, an incident might be classified as an attempted robbery simply because the victim was not carrying anything of value when held up at gunpoint. Attempted robberies, however, can be quite serious and can result in severe physical injury to the victim.

The classic image of a robbery is that of a masked offender armed with a handgun and operating against lone pedestrians on a city street at night. Robbery can, of course, occur anywhere, on the street or in the home, and at any time. It may be an encounter as dramatic as the one described, or it may simply involve a child pinned briefly to a schoolyard fence while classmates make off with the victim's lunch money.

Assaults are crimes in which the object is to do physical harm to the victim. The conventional forms of assault are "aggravated" and "simple." An assault carried out with a weapon is considered to be an aggravated assault, irrespective of the degree of injury, if any. An assault carried out without a weapon is also an aggravated assault if the attack results in serious injury. Simple assault occurs when the injury, if any, is minor and no weapon is used. Within the general category of assault are incidents with results no more serious than a minor bruise and incidents that bring the victim near death—but only near, because death would turn the crime into homicide.

Attempted assaults differ from assaults carried out in that in the latter the victim is actually physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun or it could be a nonspecific verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender obviously cannot be measured in a victimization survey. For purposes of this program, attempted assault with a weapon was classified as aggravated assault; attempted assault without a weapon was considered to be simple assault.

Although the most fearsome form of assault is the brutal, senseless attack by an unknown assailant, it is also the most rare. Much more common is the incident where the victim is involved in a minor scuffle or a domestic spat. There is reason to believe that incidents of assault stemming from domestic quarrels are underreported in victimization surveys because some victims do not consider such events crimes or are reluctant to implicate relatives or friends (see "Reliability of estimates," Appendix II).

Personal crimes of theft (i.e., personal larceny) involve the theft of cash or property by stealth. Such crimes may or may not bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal larceny with contact encompasses purse snatching, attempted purse snatching, and pocket picking. Personal larceny without contact involves the theft by stealth of numerous kinds of items, which need not be strictly personal in nature. It is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Whereas the latter transpires only in the home or its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. Lack of force is a major identifying element in personal larceny. Should, for example, a woman become aware of an attempt to snatch her purse and resist, and should the offender then use force. the crime would escalate to robbery.

In any criminal incident against a person, more than a single offense can take place. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal event has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident and in accordance with the seriousness ranking system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is: rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, *if* a person were both robbed and assaulted during the

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same incident, the event would be classified as robbery; but, if the victim was harmed by the beating, the detailed characteristics would reveal that it was robbery with injury.

CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS

All three of the measured crimes against households—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—are crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. If there were such confrontation, the crime would be a personal crime, not a household crime, and the victim no longer would be the household itself, but the member of the household involved in the confrontation. For example, if members of the household surprised a burglar in their home and then were threatened or harmed by the intruder, the act would be classified as assault. If the intruder were to demand or take cash and/or property from the household members, the event would be classified as robbery.

The most serious of the crimes against households is burglary. Burglary is the illegal entry or attempted entry of a structure. The assumption is that the purpose of the entry was to commit a crime, usually theft, but no additional offense need take place for the act to be classified as burglary. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a household burglary for the household whose member or members were involved.

As mentioned earlier, household larceny occurs when cash or property is removed from the home or its immediate vicinity by stealth. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery man, or a guest. If the person has no right to be there, the crime is a burglary. Household larceny can consist of the theft of jewelry, clothes, lawn furniture, garden hoses, silverware, etc.

The theft or unauthorized use of motor vehicles, commonly regarded as a specialized form of household larceny, is treated separately in the National Crime Survey program. Completed as well as attempted acts involving automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles legally entitled to use public streets are included.

CRIMES AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Although commercial crimes, as the term is used in this report, consist primarily of victimizations of business establishments, they also include a relatively small number of offenses committed against certain other organizations, described in the introduction to Appendix III.

Only two types of commercial crimes are measured by the National Crime Survey program: robbery and burglary. These crimes are comparable to robbery of persons and burglary of households except that they are carried out against places of business rather than individuals or households. Unlike household burglary, however, commercial burglaries can take place only on the premises of ousiness firms. In a robbery of a commercial establishment, as in a personal robbery, there must be personal confrontation and the threat or use of force. Commercial robberies usually occur on the premises of places of business, but some can happen away from the premises, such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

SELECTED FINDINGS

The statements that follow are illustrative of the information that can be drawn from this report's data tables. As a guide to readers, table source citations are given parenthetically after each finding. Individuals wishing to perform additional analysis on the topics covered in the selected findings are referred to Appendix IV, Technical Notes, for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

General

The household and commercial surveys determined that an estimated 100,100 criminal victimizations were committed against Oakland residents and businesses in 1973.

Forty-one percent involved individuals; 42 percent, households; and 17 percent, commercial establishments.

Personal crimes of theft outnumbered personal crimes of violence by 1.7 to 1.

Victim characteristics

Residents of Oakland were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 59 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

Males had a much higher victimization rate than females [Table 17].

Whites had a substantially higher rate than blacks [Table 19].

Persons age 50 and over had the lowest rate of any age group—35 per 1,000 [Table 18].

Young white males age 12-19 had an exceptionally high victimization rate—some 204 per 1,000—roughly three times higher than that of their black counterparts [Table 27].

Members of families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 had the highest victimization rate of any income group [Table 20].

Females were victimized by rape at a rate of 5 per 1,000 [Table 17].

Black households had slightly higher rates of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft than white households [Table 62].

Renters had a higher burglary rate than homeowners [Table 64].

Household victimization rates tended to rise as the number of persons in the household increased [Table 65].

The household larceny rate for households with six or more persons was roughly four times, and the motor vehicle rate was about triple, the corresponding rates for one-person households [Table 65].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 637 and robbed at a rate of 137 per 1,000 [Table 85].

Approximately one-third of all Oakland businesses were victimized at least once in 1973; of those affected, 27 percent were victimized two or more times [Tables 87, 90].

Reporting to the police

Thirty-six percent of all personal crimes were reported to the police [Table 40].

Women reported violent crimes relatively more often than men, but there was no significant difference between the sexes in reporting personal crimes of theft [Table 41].

Blacks reported crimes of violence relatively more often than whites; there was some indication that whites were more apt than blacks to have reported crimes of theft [Table 41].

Violent crimes between strangers were reported relatively as often as those involving nonstrangers [Table 40].

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About one-half of all household crimes were reported to the police [Table 74].

There was no significant difference between the proportions of household crimes reported by whites and by blacks [Table 74].

Seventy-eight percent of commercial burglaries and robberies were reported to the police [Table 93].

The most common reasons for not reporting personal, household, and commercial crimes were the victim's beliefs that nothing could be done and that the crime was not important enough [Tables 39, 70, 92].

Time and place of occurrence

Personal crimes of violence were about equally divided between day and night [Table 54].

More rapes occurred at night than during the day [Table 54].

More assaults took place during the day than at night [Table 54].

More personal crimes of theft occurred during the day than at night [Table 54].

Overall, more household crimes took place at night than in the daytime; however, household burglaries were about equally divided between day and night [Table 84].

Most commercial burglaries (85 percent) and robberies (60 percent) occurred at night [Table 101].

Most personal crimes (60 percent) took place on the street; only 4 percent took place inside the victim's home [Table 36].

Crimes of violence involving nonstrangers occurred inside the victim's home relatively more often than those involving strangers [Table 37].

Number of victims and offenders

Ninety-two percent of all personal crimes of violence involved a single victim [Table 30].

Most personal crimes of violence (58 percent) were committed by a single offender; however, more personal robberies were committed by two or more offenders than by single offenders [Table 28].

Approximately equal proportions of commercial robberies were committed by persons acting alone and by multiple offenders [Table 89].

Perceived characteristics of offenders

Strangers committed four-fifths of all personal crimes of violence [Table 5].

Strangers were relatively more likely to have victimized whites than blacks [Table 5].

Victims perceived that blacks committed a majority (64 percent) of single-offender and multipleoffender (73 percent) personal crimes of violence [Tables 9, 11].

Victims perceived most single-offender personal crimes of violence (69 percent) as having been committed by persons age 21 or over [Table 13].

Multiple-offender violent crimes predominantly involved perpetrators identified as being under age 21 [Table 15].

For both single¹⁶ and multiple-offender personal crimes of violence, blacks were more likely than whites to have been victimized by members of their own race [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (81 percent) and multiple-offender (76 percent) robberies of blacks were carried out by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (85 percent) and multiple-offender (79 percent) assaults of blacks were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (71 percent) and multiple-offender (73 percent) robberies of whites were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most multiple-offender assaults (67 percent) against whites were perpetrated by blacks [Table 12].

Weapons use by offenders

Offenders used weapons in 42 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 56].

With respect to the proportion of incidents in which weapons were used, there was no signifi-

cant difference between stranger-to-stranger and nonstranger crimes [Table 56].

Firearms accounted for 35 percent of the types of weapons employed in personal crimes of violence; knives accounted for a comparable proportion [Table 57].

Offenders used weapons in 73 percent of all commercial robberies [Table 102].

Firearms were the most common type (91 percent) of weapon used [Table 103].

Victim self-protection

Victims took self-protective measures in most (64 percent) personal crimes of violence [Table 43].

Robbery victims of nonstranger offenders were relatively more likely to have employed selfprotective measures than were the victims of strangers [Table 43].

Victims rarely used firearms or knives in selfdefense, but physical force and weapons other than firearms and knives were employed relatively often [Table 45].

Victim injury and economic loss

Victims were injured in 29 percent of all personal robberies and assaults [Table 31].

In 8 percent of all personal crimes of violence, the victim received hospital care [Table 33].

About three-fourths of all personal crimes involved loss of money or property and/or property damage [Table 47].

Personal larceny was more likely than robbery to have resulted in economic loss to the victim [Table 47].

In more than half (59 percent) of all personal crimes with loss, the losses were less than \$50, including items of no monetary value [Table 48].

Blacks suffered a higher proportion of losses in the \$50 and over category than did whites [Table 49].

In a substantial majority of completed personal robberies and larcenies, no losses were recovered [Table 51].

Eighty-nine percent of all household crimes involved loss of money or property and/or property damage [Table 78].

Of household crimes resulting in loss, 52 percent involved amounts of \$50 or more [Table 80].

Blacks had a higher proportion of losses in the \$50 or more category than did whites [Table 80].

In 73 percent of all household crimes with theft, no losses were recovered; in most (68 percent) motor vehicle thefts, however, losses were fully recovered [Table 81].

Eighty-nine percent of commercial burglaries and 75 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

Roughly two-thirds of commercial crimes with loss involved amounts exceeding \$50 [Table 97].

SURVEY DATA TABLES

Table 1. Personal crimes: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	15,100	59
Rape	700	3
Robbery	5,700	22
Robbery and attempted robbery		
with injury	1,700	7
From serious assault	800	3
From minor assault	900	4
Robbery without injury	2,400	9
Attempted robbery without injury	1,600	6
Assault	8,800	34 16
Aggravated assault	4,100	16
With injury	1,300	5
Attempted assault with weapon	2,800	11
Simple assault	4,700	18
With injury	1,200	5
Attempted assault without weapon	3,500	14
Crimes of theft	26,200	102
Personal larceny with contact	2,600	10
Purse snatching	900	4
Attempted purse snatching	400	2
Pocket picking	1,300	5
Personal larceny without contact	23,600	92

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 2. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	13,300	15,100	1:1.14
Rape	600	700	1:1.05
Robbery	5,000	5,700	1:1.13
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	1,600	1,700	1:1.08
From serious assault	700	800	1:1.09
From minor assault	900	900	1:1.08
Robbery without injury	2,000	2,400	1;1.19
Attempted robbery without injury	1,500	1,600	1:1.09
Assault	7,600	8,800	1:1,15
Aggravated assault	3,400	4,100	1:1.19
With injury	1,100	1,300	1:1.18
Attempted assault with weapon	2,400	2,800	1:1.20
Simple assault	4,200	4,700	1:1.12
With injury	1,100	1,200	1:1.08
Attempted assault without weapon	3,100	3,500	1:1.13
Crimes of theft	25,700	26,200	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	2,600	2,600	1:1.03
Purse snatching	900	900	1:1.04
Attempted purse snatching	400	400	1:1.03
Pocket picking	1,300	1,300	1:1.02
Personal larceny without contact	123,100	23,600	1:1.02

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Ratios calculated from unrounded figures.

¹Because of data processing problems, a manual weighting procedure was used for estimating the number of incidents of personal larceny without contact. Since it was not feasible to perform an adjustment for cases involving more than one victim, the estimated number of incidents may be slightly inflated.

Table 3. Personal crimes of violence: Number and rate of victimizations, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

	All victim	izations	Involving strangers		Involving nons	strangers
Type of crime	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes cf violence	15,100	59	12,000	47	3,000	. 12
Rape	700	3	600	2	¹ 100	¹ Z
Complete rape	200	1	200	1	12	٦Z
Attempted rape	500	2	400	2	¹ 100	1Z
Robbery	5,700	22	5,200	20	400	2
Robbery and attempted robbery		· · · ·				
with injury	1,700	7	1,500	6	200	1
From serious assault	800	3	700	3	¹ 100	۱Z
From minor assault	900	4	900	3	٦Z	12
Robbery without injury	2,400	9	2,200	9	¹ 100	1 <u>7</u>
Attempted robbery without injury	1,600	6	1,400	6	200	1
Assault	8,800	34	6,200	24	2,500	10
Aggravated assault	4,100	16	2,800	11	1,200	5
With injury	1,300	5	800	3	500	2
Attempted assault with weapon	2,800	11	2,100	8	800	3
Simple assault	4,700	18	3,400	13	1,300	5
With injury	1,200	5	800	3	400	2
Attempted assault without weapon	3,500	14	2,600	10	900	3

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Z Fewer than 50 victimizations or less than 0.5 per 1,000. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 4. Persona	l crimes: Percer	nt distribution o	f victimizations, b	y selected
C	haracteristics of	victims and ty	pe of crime	

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex Male (46) Female (54)	53 47	57 43	51 49
Race White (56) Black (38) Other (6)	66 30 4	69 28 3	64 32 4
Age 12-15 (8) 16-19 (8) 20-24 (13) 25-34 (19) 35-49 (18) 50-64 (20) 65 and over (15)	9 11 18 24 16 14 7	12 14 18 21 14 12 9	8 9 18 27 18 15 6

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to percent in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 5. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by type of crime and selected characteristics of victims

		Sex		Race		
Type of crime	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black	
Crimes of violence	80	82	77	85	68	
Rape	87	¹ 100	87	91	79	
Robbery	92	93	92	94	88	
Robbery and attempted						
robbery with injury	91	90	92	95	79	
From serious assault	86	86	85	90	76	
From minor assault	95	96	95	98	183	
Robbery without injury	95	96	92	95	92	
Attempted robbery without		/•	·			
injury	90	89	.93	91	88	
Assault	71	75	67	78	55	
Aggravated assault	70		64	80	.54	
With injury	62	74 67	55	72	54 52	
Attempted assault with			••	•	•	
weapon	73	77	67	83	55	
Simple assault	73	75	69	77	55 58	
With injury	65	73	56	75	128	
Attempted assault			2-			
without weapon	75	76	74	77	67	

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

	Ma	ale	Fem	Female		
Type of crime	White	Black	White	Black		
Crimes of violence	85	73	84	61		
Rape	1 100	2	90	88		
Robbery	95	85	91	94		
With injury	98	73	92	190		
Without injury	95	89	91	96		
Assault	78	65	78	46		
Aggravated assault	80	63	80	41		
Simple assault	77	69	77	50		

¹Estimate. based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²No rapes of black males were recorded.

Table 7. Personal assault: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and age of victims

Race and age	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
All races ¹ 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over	63 71 74 68 69 78 91	59 69 73 71 59 72 100	66 72 74 66 79 82 84
White 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over	64 77 83 77 72 83 91	² 57 77 83 85 63 87 100	67 77 82 71 79 79 84
Black 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over	61 61 47 48 61 ² 54 ² 100	² 64 62 ³ 50 52 50 ² 32 ² 100	²⁵⁸ 360 243 ²⁴¹ 79 2100 0

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations involving nonstrangers, by type of crime and nature of relationship

Type of crime	Related and/or well known	Casually acqueinted
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery	46 #22	54 78
Assault	51	49

'Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

 Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender

		Ferceived	ier	
Type of crime	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	27	64	6	2
Rape	125	75	0	0
Completed rape	118	182	0	0
Attempted rape	29	71	0	0
Robbery	18	72	16	25
Robbery with injury	18	75	18	18
Robbery without injury	-21	71	15	13
Assault	31	60	7	12
Aggravated assault	26	67	6	· 1
Simple assault	36	55	7 .	1 3

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender

1 1		Percei	ved race of of:	fender
Type of crime and race of victims	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence				
White Elack	33 15	56 85	8 1	4
Rape				
White Black	¹ 33 16	67 94	0 0	0
Robbery				
White Elack	17 117	71 81	15 12	16 0
Robbery with injury White Elack	10 0	73 100	18 0	10 0
Robbery without injury	v	100	. 0	
White Hack	21 121	71 77	14 13	14
Assault	~1			•
White Elack	40 15	48 85	9 11	13 0
Aggravated assault		-		
White Black	38 110	50 89	10 11	1 0
Simple assault				
White Elack	41 21	47 79	9 0	1 <u>4</u> 0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

'Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	13	73	5	7	12
Rape	Ō	183	18	18	0
Robbery	13	74	13	7	13
Robbery with injury	19	77	14	16	14
Robbery without injury	14	73	13	8	12
Assault	14	71	7	7	11
Aggravated assault	15	66	110	17	13
Simple assault	13	74	15	ıģ	11

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offenders					
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available	
Crimes of violence1						
White	16 26	71	5	8	°1	
Black	°6	77	≈6	°6	24	
Robbery						
White	16 25	73	⁸ 4 *3	7	21	
Black	25	76	² 3	°9	26	
Assault			1		· · ·	
White	16 28	67	² 7	9	°2	
Black	8 ^s	79	8 ⁸	°3	² 2	

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

^aEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-
offender victimizations, by type of crime
and perceived age of offender

	Perceived age of offender						
Type of crime	Under 12	Total 12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 and over	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	12	26	4	11	11	69	4
Rape	0	14	0	12	12	90	16
Robbery	12	35	14	15	17	59	13.
Robbery with injury	12	52	16	26	119	42	15
Robbery without injury	12	29	12	11	15	66	12
Assault	11	24	4	10	9	71	4
Aggravated assault	11	23	14	11	7	74	12
Simple assault	12	25	15	10	11	68	15

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. IEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of singleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender

		Perceived age of offender					
Type of crime and age of victims	Under 12	12–20	21 and over	Not known and not available			
Crimes of violence ¹							
12-19	a2	53	45	°1			
20-34	°2	12	84	°3			
35-49	21 2	18	81	sī			
50-64	s1	30	58	°10			
65 and over	0	33	58 53	°13			
Robbery				-			
12-19	- 23	61	°37	0			
20-34	24	a19	75	°1			
35-49	Ó	22 <u>1</u>	74	23 °			
50-64	23	≈4Ò	49	29			
65 and over	ō	41	49 56	32			
Assault		•					
12-19	\$1	56	42	²1			
20-34	a1	11	85	83			
35-49	21 21	°14	85	Ó.			
50-64	õ	223 223	67	² 10			
65 and over	ō	² 16	°47	a37			

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

	Perceived age of offenders							
Type of crime	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available			
Crimes of violence	12	45	28	4	23			
Rape	0	0	° 45	19	145			
Robbery	1Z	46	29	7	17			
Robbery with injury	0	45	29	18	19			
Robbery without injury	١Z	47	29	16	17			
Assault	0	45	26	11	28			
Aggravated assault	0	41	28	13	28			
Simple assault	0	48	25	Ō.	27			

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent.

'Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders

	Perceived age of offenders							
Type of crime and age of victims	 All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available			
Crimes of violence1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································				
12-19	0	75	25	°1	20			
20-34	0	30	41	21	28			
35-49	0	18	49	°12	21			
50-64	0	33	44	27	°16			
65 and over	22	50	214 214	29	25			
Robbery								
12-19	0	82	°3	0	^a 15			
20-34	0	38		21 21	22			
35-49	0	°16	39 49 42	°16	² 18			
50-64	0	38	42	°10	s10			
65 and over	22	48	² 17	°13	² 20			
Assault		•						
12-19	0	71	26	0	23			
20-34	Ó	24	43	21	32			
35-49	Ū .	² 20	49	≥Ę	² 26			
50-64	Ō	² 22	248	Ō	°30			
65 and over	0	a26	248 26	0	a39			

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

Type of crime	Male (118,500)					Female 38,400)
Crimes of violence Rape	73 1 Z				:	47
Robbery	30					15
Robbery and attempted robbery	50					17
with injury	7					6
From serious assault	4					2
From minor assault	3					- 4
Robbery without injury	14					5
Attempted robbery without injury	8					4
Assault	43					27
Aggravated assault	21					12
With injury	6					4
Attempted assault without weapon	14					8
Simple assault	22					15
With injury	5					4
Attempted assault without weapon	17					11
Crimes of theft	112					93
Personal larceny with contact	-6					14
Purse snatching	ιZ					7
Attempted purse snatching	٦Z					Ś
Pocket picking	6					4
Personal larceny without contact	106					79

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

	(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)									
Type of crime	12–15 (19,700)	16–19 (20 , 000)	20-24 (32,100)	25-34 (49 , 500)	35-49 (46,100)	50-64 (51,000)	65 and over (38,700)			
Crimes of violence	90	109	84	63	47	35	36			
Rape	14	15	6	3	11	12	0			
Robbery	34	26	22	19	19	20	24			
Robbery and attempted robbery										
with injury	8	16	7	4	4	7	12			
Robbery without injury	19	12	9	9	8	8	6			
Attempted robbery without	17	·	6	6	7	L	7			
injury Assault	52	78	57	- 40	27	13	19			
Aggravated assault	20	38	26	19	~~~ 1/.		5			
With injury	11	14	~ 6		14 1	12	12			
Attempted assault with weapon	10	24	20	15	10	ĩ	17			
Simple assault	32	40		ží	10 13	7	7			
With injury	8	10	31 10	- 5	12	ıj	12			
Attempted assault without				- · ·			-			
weapon	24	30	20	16	10	7	4			
rimes of theft	100	123	148	140	100	76	42			
Personal larceny with contact	11	10	13	9	8	13	14			
Purse snatching	11	12	6	4	4	8	8			
Pocket picking	11	8	7	5	4	5	6			
Personal larceny without contact	99	113	135	132	91	63	28			

Table 18. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. 1Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	White (144,800)	Black (97,400)	Other (14,700)
Crimes of violence	72	44	25
Rape	3	2	Õ .
Robbery	28	15	10
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	9	4	1
From serious assault	4	2	0
From minor assault	5	2	11
Robbery without injury	11	8	17
Attempted robbery without	8	4	13
Assault	41	27	15
Aggravated assault	17	16	17
With injury	4	6	13
Attempted assault with weapon	12	10	15
Simple assault	25	10	17
With injury	6	3	11
Attempted assault without weapon	18	8	17
Crimes of theft	116	85	76
Personal larceny with contact	12	7	18
Purse snatching	. 7	3	13
Pocket picking	6	4	15
Personal larceny without contact	104	77	68

(Rate per 1.000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	(Hate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)								
Type of crime		Less than \$3,000 (30,600)	\$3,000 \$7,499 (65,900)	\$7,500 \$9,999 (27,800)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (52,700)	\$15,000 \$24,999 (38,700)	\$25,000 or more (14,200)	Not available (27,000)		
rimes of violence Rape		84 6	63 //	57 13	55 11	49 1 Z	51 0	47 12		
Robbery		36	25	16	20	19	18	16		
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	_	13	9	24	5 -	. 4	16	14		
Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury		14	10	6	9	8	16	9		
Assault		42	35	38	34	29	32	29		
Aggravated assault With injury		8	7	. 19	14	13	13	11 12		
Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault		16 18	10 18	12	11 20	10	11	9 17		
With injury Attempted assault without weapon		-6 12	6 12	15 14	4 16	13	15	13 14		
rimes of theft		84	87	102	112	129	138	83		
Personal larceny with contact		15	11	11	8	7	17	13		
Purse snatching Pocket picking		- 6	6	15	3	14	-3 14	7 7		
Personal larceny without contact		69	75	91	104	122	131			

Table 20. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims

		-		
Type of crime	Never married (78,900)	Married (121,200)	Widowed (23,900)	Divorced and separated (31,900)
Crimes of violence	91	35	37	87
Rape	4	1	11	°4
Robbery	29	13	23	39
Robbery and attempted robbery				
with injury	8	4	14	10
From serious assault	4	2	6	6
From minor assault	4	2	8	15
Robbery without injury	13	5	7	19
Attempted robbery without injury	8	5	12	10
Assault	-57	21	14	44
Aggravated assault	26	9	15	25
With injury	9	2	12	8
Attempted assault with weapon	17	7	14	17
Simple assault	32	11	8	18
With injury	9	2	12	6
Attempted assault without weapon	23	10	6	12
Crimes of theft	130	84	60	134
Personal larceny with contact	8	8	19	19
Purse snatching	3	. 4	13	9
Pocket picking	5	3	16	. 10
Personal larceny without contact	122	76	41	115

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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·			(Rate per	r 1,000 resi	dent populat	ion in each	group)			-	
	·			Crimes of	violence				Cri	mes of theft	
				Robbery			Assault			Personal	Personal
Sex and age	All personal crimes of violence	1 Rape	All rob- beries	Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	larceny with contact	larceny without contact
Male				-		3	•				
12-15 $(9,900)$ 16-19 $(9,700)$ 20-24 $(14,300)$ 25-34 $(24,100)$ 35-49 $(21,600)$ 50-64 $(23,600)$ 65 and over $(15,500)$	114 123 99 77 59 45 45	0 0 0 1 1 0 0	52 37 26 26 26 26 33	18 111 17 13 16 9 12	44 26 20 23 20 17 20	62 85 73 51 33 19 12	22 40 34 27 18 9 16	40 45 23 15 10 16	121 131 155 151 116 78 42	11 10 26 7 8 15 16	120 121 149 144 108 73 35
Female 12-15 (9,800) 16-19 (10,400) 20-24 (17,800) 25-34 (25,400) 35-49 (22,500) 50-64 (27,400) 65 and over (23,200)	65 96 72 49 36 25 30	¹ 7 111 10 7 11 13 0	16 15 19 12 14 14 18	27 0 27 25 23 6 11	18 15 12 8 11 7 7	43 71 44 30 21 9 12	18 36 20 11 10 13	24 35 24 19 11 6 7	79 115 141 130 85 74 42	11 19 10 8 19 19	77 106 123 120 77 54 24

Table 22. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

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NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 23. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

imes of violence Rape Robbery With injury Without injury Assault Aggravatcd assault Simple assault imes of theft	M	ale	Female		
Type of crime	White (66,900)	Black (44,500)	White (77,800)	Black (52,900)	
Crimes of violence	90	53	56	36	
Rape	١Z	Ö	-6	4	
Robbery	37	23	20	9	
With injury	9	6	9	13	
Without injury	28	17	11	6	
Assault	53	30	31	24	
Aggravated assault	22	21	12	12	
Simple assault	32	9	18	12	
rimes of theft Personal larceny with	125	99	109	73	
contact Personal larceny without	6	7	18	8	
contact	119	92	91	65	

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Lesg than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

-			Crimes of violence						Crimes of theft		
				Robbery			Assault			Personal	Personal
Sex and marital status	All personal crimes of violence ¹	All rob- beries	Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	larceny with contact	larceny without contact	
Male Never married (41,900) Married (60,100) Widowed (4,600) Divorced and separated	(11,600)	103 43 63 124	40 16 45 64	9 3 ² 24 16	31 12 ² 21 49	63 27 ² 18 60	30 13 215 39	36 14 23 20	138 89 57 165	7 5 ² 12 ² 12	131 85 45 153
Female Never married (37,000) Married (61,000) Widowed (19,300) Divorced and separated	(20,400)	77 27 31 66	16 11 18 25	6 4 11 27	10 7 26 18	51 14 13 34	24 5 °4 17	27 9 9 17	120 79 60 116	10 11 20 22	111 68 40 94

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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			Cri	mes of violence			Cr	imes of theft		
		All personal crimes of		personal		Assault Aggravated Simple		All personal crimes of	Personal Larceny with	Personal larceny without
lace and age	violen	cel	Robbery	assaults	assault	assault	theft	contact	contact	
hite						····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	···		
12-15 (6,600)	16		65	92	29	63	151	0	151	
16-19 (8,500)	16		41	114	49 33 21	65	175	² 10	165	
20-24 (17:200)	11.		27	79	- 33	46	177	13	164	
25-34 (27,300)	7	8 .	23	51	21	30	164	10	154	
35-49 (23,200)	5		26	28		16	118	10	108	
50-64 (31,700)	4 4	3	23	17	7	10	. 85	16	69 30	
65 and over (30,200)	4:	2	27	15	6	9	46	16	30	
lack										
12-15 (12,000)	5	0	17	30	16	14	74	°2	72	
16-19 (10,200)	50	3	² 13	52 36	31	21	87	² 10	77	
20-24 (12,400)	- 5	8	19	36	21	16	115	13	102	
25-34 (19,300)	. 4		15	30	19	11	113	(106	
35-49 (19,600)	- 44		14	27	17	10	85	°6	78	
50-64 (17,000)	_2;	3	15	27	² 5 ² 2	² 2	61	27	54 22	
65 and over (7,000)	² 1	5	°13	² 2	² 2	0	27	26 2	22	

Table 25. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1 000 resident population in each group)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

2

²Estimate, based on about 10 of fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

		Cri	mes of violence		·	Cr	imes of theft	
	All personal		· · ·	Assault		All personal	Personal larceny	Personal larceny
Race and income	crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	crimes of theft	with contact	without contact
White	<u>,</u>		· · ·					
Less than \$3,000 (15,200)	117	47	59	27	- 32	104	21	83
\$3,000-\$7,499 (32,600)	79	34	40	15	25	101	. 15	86
\$7,500-\$9,999 (14,900)	66	21	42	21	21	117	14	103
\$10,000-\$14,999 (30,000)	70	25	- 44	17	27	122	8	114
\$15,000-\$24,999 (24,900)	55	22	34	14	20	140	7	133
\$25,000 or more (11,200)	56	22	33	² 12	21	136	27	129
Not available (16,100)	61	21	37	14	23	95	17	78
Black								
Less than \$3,000 (13,800)	56	26	28	24	°4	65	29	56
\$3,000-\$7,499 (30,300)	49	16	30	19	11	72	7	65
\$7,500-\$9,999 (11,400)	49	² 10	37	18	18	85	27	77
\$10,000-\$14,999 (19,400)	36	14	21	11	10	102	e	94
\$15,000-\$24,999 (10,800)	36 36 246	15 26	20	12	10 28	116	°8	108
\$25,000 or more (2,200)	² 46		°39	19	² 20	151	0	151
Not available (9,500)	28	29 29	19	. 9	°10	67	26	61

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime

		(Rate per 1,000 r	esident popul	ation in ea	ch group)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Race, sex,	and age		Crimes of vi	olence		Crimes of theft
White Male 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(3,600) (4,100) (7,900) (13,900) (11,200) (14,500) over (11,700)		205 203 128 96 67 53 52			186 163 177 172 131 88 43
Female 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(3,000) (4,400) (9,300) (13,400) (12,000) (17,200) over (18,500)		115 120 102 59 44 33 35			110 187 177 155 107 82 48
Black Male 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(5,800) (5,300) (5,300) (8,700) (8,900) (8,900) (8,000) over (2,900)		58 65 74 55 35 128			87 108 130 123 109 68 134
Female 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(6,200) (5,200) (7,100) (10,500) (10,700) (9,000) over (4,100)		43 80 46 43 28 12 12 17			62 67 104 105 64 55 123

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and number of offenders

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	. 58	19	9	10	4
Rape	78	1 16	12	12	12
Robberv	42	30	15	11	3
Robbery and attempted robbery	-1	-			-
with injury	36	29	23	18	1 <u>1</u>
From serious assault	26	28	26	111	18
From minor assault	45	29	20	ĩ ₅	11
Robbery without injury	37		14	13	12
Attempted robbery without injury	51	34 25	īğ	10	13
Assault	54 66	12	6	11	5
Aggravated assault	65	12	13	11	á
With injury	65	17	21	1.8	19
Attempted assault with weapon	65	14	12	Ĩõ.	á í
Simple assault	67	11	Ŕ	10	22
With injury	70	111	10	iç	õ
Attempted assault without weapon	66	12	. 8	10	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

 Table 29. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single offender, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	
Crimes of violence	52	78	
Rape	75	186	
Robbery	41	46	
Assault	59	83	

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statisically unreliable.

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single victim, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Fype of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	92	:	93	90
Rape	94		96	171
Robbery	95		96	89
Robbery and attempted			•	- •
robbery with injury	96		97	¹ 92
From serious assault			95	189
From minor assault	94 98		98	¹ 100
Robbery without injury	93		94	180
Attempted robbery without				
injury	97		98	1 93
Assault	90		90	91
Aggravated assault	89		89	88
With injury	91		91	90
Attempted assault with	<i>i</i> -		/-	
weapon	88		88	87
Simple assault	91		90	93
With injury	93		91	95
Attempted assault			-	
without weapon	90		90	92

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Relationship	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
All victimizations	29	30	28
Involving strangers	27	30	25
Involving nonstrangers	35	36	35

Table 32. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Charecteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex Male Female	26 32	25 39	27 29
Race White Black	28 30	32 27	26 32
Age 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over	30 28 30 22 23 32 44	23 1 22 31 20 22 38 49	35 30 29 23 25 22 35
Annual family income Less than \$3,000 \$3,000-\$7,499 \$7,500-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$14,999 \$15,000-\$24-999 \$25,000 or more Not available	34 36 30 22 21 25 20	35 35 28 25 23 1 31 1 25	33 37 31 21 20 121 18

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime

Item	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Asrault
Received hospital care	8	8	9
Emergency room only	6	6	6
Overnight or longer	2	22	3
Incurred medical expenses ³	5	5	5

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

³Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Sex Male Female	9 7	8 27	10 8
Race White Black	7 12	29 29	6 15
Victim-offender relationship Involving strangers Involving nonstrangers	.7 13	9 ⁷ 12	8 13

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by amount

Percent
28 53 219

¹Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Type of crime	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside nonresidential building	On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	4	5	16	60	15
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Pobbery	12 112 9	12 13 13	10 12 7	57 63 67	19 19 4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	18	21	15	61	15
without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	8 13 16 11	9 12 13 12	8 13 11 15	70 50 49 52	13 11 11 11
Crimes of theft Fersonal larceny with contact Personal Larceny without contact	1Z 14 •••	1 9 •••	19 35 17	61 49 62	18 13 20

Table 36. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent. ... Represents not applicable. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, place of occurrence, and type of crime

Relationship and place	Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault
Involving strangers		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Inside own home	8	8	. 7
Near own home	12	12	13
Inside nonresidential building On street, or in park, playground,	11	7	15
schoolground, or parking lot	63	70	57
Elsewhere	6	23 a	ģ
Involving nonstrangers			
Inside own home	28	224	29
Near own home	11	² 15	ĩí
Inside nonresidential building	9	² 15 26	10
On street, or in park, playground,	•		
schoolground, or parking lot	34	²36	35
Elsewhere	18	² 18	16

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 38. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	78	8	14
Crimes of violence ¹	83	5	12
Robbery	87	6	7
Assault	81	3	15
Crimes of theft	75	9	15
Personal larceny with contact	77	13	10
Personal larceny without contact	75	9	16

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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Table 39. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

		Crime	s of violence		Crimes of theft			
Reason	All personal crimes	All crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	All crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact	
Nothing could be done; lack of proof Not important enough Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming Private or personal matter Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given	33 33 8 4 5 1 6	28 31 8 4 12 2 4 12	38 27 5 5 *2 5	23 34 9 3 14 ² 2 4	36 34 7 4 3 22 6 10	44 24 28 25 23 21 25	36 35 7 4 3 2Z 6	

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 40. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All	Involving	Involving
	victimizations	strangers	nonstrangers
All personal crimes	36		•••
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	45 54 53	45 57 53	44 129 50
with injury	65	66	147
From perious assault	71	73	155
From minor assault	59	61	125
Robbery without injury	60	60	167
Attempted robbery without injury	31	30	140
Assault	40	38	44
Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault	49 64 43 31	48 63 42 29	44 53 65 46 35
With injury	41	39	45
Attempted assault without weapon	27	27	30
Grimes of theft Personal Larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal Larceny without contact	31 47 52 42 29	48 52 44	113 133 12

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Represents not applicable.

... Represents not applicable. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 41. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

		Sex			108
Type of crime	Male	Fema	le	White	Black
All personal crimes	33	39		36	35
Crimes of violence	40	52		43	50 163
Rape	٦Ż	55 61		51	°63
Robbery	49	61	1 - C	52	53
Robbery and attempted					
robbery with injury	58	73		64	68
From serious assault	65	82		67	75
From minor assault	49	69		61	159
Robbery without injury	58	67		61	1 59 55
Attempted robbery without	·				
injury	26	38		29	132
Assault	34	47 58 64		36	
Aggravated assault	43	58		45	48 56
With injury	43 63	64		56	71
Attempted assault with		· · · ·			
weapon	34	56		41	47
Simple assault	34 25	38		30	47
With injury	34	52		38	¹ 56
Attempted assault					
without weapon	22	34		28	29
lrimes of theft	29	33		32	28
Personal larceny with					
contact	31	54		53	36
Purse snatching	ō	54		55	1 1.1
Pocket picking	32	54 53		55 51	¹ 44 ¹ 30
Personal larceny without				24	
contact	29	29		30	27

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	5064	65 and over
All personal crimes	22	37	38	44	49
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	33 37	44 51	56 67	56 57	53 60
with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	°35	52	85	71	78
without injury	38	50	61	48	44
Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	29 47 15	41 44 38	48 59 37	53 63 45	38 252 27
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without	12 ² 5	33 44	30 44	39 46	45 72
contact	12	33	29	38	33

Table 42. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victim

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	64	63	67
Rape	91	89	110Ó
Robbery	55	53	79
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	53	51	¹ 73
From serious assault	51	48	173
From minor assault	55	54	175
Robbery without injury	36	34	¹ 67
Attempted robbery without injury	86	86	193
Assault	67	69	64
Aggravated assault	64	66	58
With injury	61	65	54
Attempted assault with weapon	65	67	61
Simple assault	70	71	69
With injury	66	62	75
Attempted assault without weapon	72	73	67

				·	Robbery	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Assault	
Characteri	istic	Crimes of violence	Rape	All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Sex Male Female		62 65	100 89	52 61	55 51	51 67	69 64	68 57	71 69
Race White Black		65 63	87 100	58 51	52 51	60 51	68 67	67 60	69 77
Age 12-19 20-34 35-49 50-64 65 and o	over	71 69 58 48 48	188 88 100 188 3	67 61 58 42 39	85 74 160 134 122	62 57 57 47 54	71 70 57 53 66	71 67 48 140 71	71 72 68 63 62

 Table 44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures,

 by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²No rapes were recorded for this age group.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime

	Crimes of			Robbery		A	ssault	
Self-protective measure	violence	Rape	All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Used or brandished firearm or knife	3	- 0 -	13	¹ 1	14	2	13	12
Used physical force or other weapon	30	28	28	40	23	32	34	31
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19	30	25	30	23	15	15	15
Threatened or reasoned with offender	15	114	11	16	13	17	17	18
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	33	29	33	23	37	. 33	31	35

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims

		Sex		Re	ce
Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Mele	Female	White	Black
Used or brandished firearm or knife	3	3	12	2	13
Used physical force or other weapon	30	36	24	28	36
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19	10	29	20	18
Threatened or reasoned with offender	15	18	12	15	14
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	n 33	33	33	35	29

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 47. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent	:			
All personal crimes	74				
Crimes of violence	38				
Rape	36				
Robbery	70				
Robbery and attempted robbery					
with injury	78				
Robbery without injury	100				
Attempted robbery without injury	18				
Assault	17				
Aggravated assault	21				
Simple assault	13				
Crimes of theft	94				
Personal larceny with contact	85				
Purse snatching	70				
Pocket picking	100				
Personal larceny without contact	95				

Type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	 3	20	36	28	. 7	7
Crimes of violence ¹	23	23	30	23	7	11
Robbery	23	24	28	27	8	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	°3	14	35	24	°11	14
without injury	23	29	25	29	6	9
Assault	19	24	33	29	24	12
Crimes of theft	2	19	37	29	7	6
Personal larceny with contact	² 1	16	42	26	24	12
Purse snatching	² 1	² 15	46	23	23	² 12
Pocket picking	² 1	16	39	28	25	12
Personal larceny without contact	2	20	37	30	8	5

Table 48. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime and value of loss

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 49. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime, race of victims, and value of loss

Type of crime and race	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes ¹	 3	20	36	28	7	7
White Black	3 2	22 15	37 33	26 34	7 8	6 9
Crimes of violence ¹ White Black	7 7 ≈6	23 25 17	30 33 25	23 19 31	7 6 27	11 10 14
Crimes of theft ¹ White Elack	2 2 22 22	19 22 14	37 38 35	29 27 35	7 7 8	6 5 8

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 50. Personal robbery and larceny: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of stolen property, including cash, and race of victims

Type of crime and property value	All races ¹	White	Black
Robbery			
No monetary value	°1	² 2	0
Less than \$10	25	28	18
\$10-\$49	30	36	22
\$50-\$99	14	10	21
\$100-\$249	15	9	25
\$250 or more	7	7	25 ≈6
Not available	9	9	8 ^s
Personal larceny ³			
No monetary value	1	1	°1
Less than \$10	20	23	15
\$10-\$49	38	39	36
\$50-\$99	15	14	19
\$100-\$249	14	14	16
\$250 or more	7	7	. 8
Not available	4	3	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

³Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Table 51. Personal robbery and larceny: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered

		Personal larceny				
Proportion recovered	Robbery	All personal larcenies	With contact	Without contact		
None	75	80	65	81		
A11	9	9	8	9		
Some	16	11	27	10		
Less than half	6	4	15	4		
Half or more	5	4	7	3		
Proportion unknown	5	3	15	3		

Table 52. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent	
All personal crimes	5	
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery	8 115 8	
With injury Without injury Assault	17 4 8	
Aggravated assault Simple assault	12 4	
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact	1 <u>5</u> 4	

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 53. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime

Time lost	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Less than 1 day	39	18	66
1—5 days	44	59	26
Over 5 days	16	23	¹ 7

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

			Night	time		Not known
Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	and not available
All personal crimes	51	44	28	12	4	4
Crimes of violence	50	50	38	12	1 ₁	ĽZ
Rape	29	69	53	1 16	0	12
Robbery	47	53	42	11	٦Z	ΊZ
Robbery and attempted robb						
with injury	55	44	35	19	1 1	11
From serious assault		52	35	115	11	0
From minor assault	48 61	38	34	1 ₄	0	11
Robbery without injury	45	55	45	10	0	0
Attempted robbery						
without injury	40	60	45	14	Ö .	0)
Assault	54	46	35	11	0	1 Z
Aggravated assault	54 49 51	51	36	15	õ	٦Ž
With injury	51	49	38	11í ·	õ	ō
Attempted assault	2-					-
with weapon	48	52	36	16	0	ΊZ
Simple assault	48 58 56	42	33	9	Ó	1 Z
With injury	56	- 44	35	19	0	ō
Attempted assault					•	-
without weapon	58	42	33	9	0	٦Z
	· •					
Crimes of theft	52	42	24	12	6	6
Personal larceny				,	_	-
with contact	66	34	29	· _6	0	0
Purse snatching	69	31	27	14	0	0
Pocket picking	63	38	30	18	0	0
Personal larceny					_	
without contact	51	43	23	12	7	7

Table 54. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Estimate,based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 55. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents. by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence

			Nightti		
Relationship and type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known and not available
Involving strangers Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault	48 47 51	52 53 48	39 42 36	12 11 12	2Z 2Z 2Z
Involving nonstrangers Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault	57 50 59	43 50 41	34 42 32	9 ² 8 9	² Z 0 ² Z

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. Z Less than 0.5 percent. Includes data on rape, not shown separately. Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 56. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	42	42		42
Rape	29	32		42 * Z
Robbery	42	42	1	41
Robbery and attempted				
robbery with injury	32	29		¹ 62
Robbery without injury	51	51		¹ 50
Attempted robbery without				
injury	40	43		1 14
Assault ²	43	42		44

Z Less than 0.5 percent. Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

²Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by offenders, by type of crime

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery	35 38	34 35	26 22	5 \$6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	² 13	35	46	°6
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	45	35	14	°6
Aggravated assault With injury	33 215	34 35	29 44	26
Attempted assault with weapon	40	33	24	°4

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by offenders, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

	Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers				
Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Aggravated assault	34 38 30	35 35 35	26 21 32	5 26 23	37 229 38	32 ² 35 32	25 ² 29 21	≈6 ≈6 ≈6

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

(Rate per 1,000 households)						
Type of crime	Number		Rate			
Birglary	23,200		174			
Forcible entry	9,700		73			
Unlawful entry without force	7,700		58			
Attempted forcible entry	5,800		44			
Household larceny	14,500		108			
Less than \$50	8,000		60			
\$50 or more	5,000		38			
Amount not available	300		3			
Attempted largeny	1,100		8			
Motor vehicle theft	4,800		36			
Completed theft	3,500		26			
Attempted theft	1,200		9			

Table 59. Household crimes: Number and rate of victimizations, by type of crime

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Characteristic	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Race of head of household White (60) Black (36) Other (5)	56 40 4	56 40 4	57 39 4	54 42 4
Age of head of household 12-19 (1) 20-34 (32) 35-49 (21) 50-64 (25) 65 and over (21)	1 43 24 19 12	1 43 22 20 13	2 43 26 18 12	1 ₁ 39 30 22 8
Annual family income Less than \$3,000 (17) \$3,000-\$7,499 (27) \$7,500-\$9,999 (11) \$10,000-\$14,999 (18) \$15,000-\$24,999 (12) \$25,000 or more (4) Not available (11)	15 26 12 20 14 5 8	17 26 12 19 12 4 9	14 27 12 20 15 6 6	10 23 10 24 15 6 12
Tenurs Owned or being bought (44) Rented (57)	40 60	38 63	42 58	43 57
Number of units in structure 1 ² (54) 2 (8) 3 (3) 4 (7) 5-9 (8) 10 or more (20) Other than housing units (54 8 3 8 8 18 1) 1	50 9 2 8 9 20 1	58 9 3 8 7 15 1	60 6 4, 4, 6 18 18 12
Number of persons in househol 1 (36) 2-3 (46) 4-5 (14) 6 or more (5)	d 26 48 18 8	31 47 16 6	20 50 21 10	20 51 20 9

Table 60. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected household characteristics and type of crime

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to percent of households in the group.
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.
 ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
 ²Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

		(Rate per 1,000 hous	enolas)		
Type of crime	12-19 (1,400)	20-34 (42,600)	35-49 (28,500)	5064 (32,700)	65 and over (28,000)
Burglary	189 175	235	181	140	111
Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force	10	106 77	63	58 11	40
Attempted forcible entry	267	54	46	41 41	29
Household larceny	180	146	130	80	59
Less than \$50	175	78	70	43	41
\$50 or more	¹ 85	54	47	28	12
Amount not available	0	13	13	13	12
Attempted larceny	119	12	10	6	-4
otor vehicle theft	135	44 30	49	32	14
Completed theft Attempted theft	¹ 10 ¹ 29	30 14	38 12	20 6	11 13

Table 61. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

(Rate per 1,000 households)					
Type of crime	White (79,600)		Black (47, 500)		
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Less than \$50 \$50 or more Amount not available Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft Completed theft Attempted theft	164 59 66 40 103 62 29 12 9 32 22 11		194 98 45 51 120 56 54 4 7 42 35 7		

Table 62. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crimeand race of head of household

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
 ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

· ·	(Rate per 1,000 households)						
Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (22,400)	\$3,000–\$7,499 (36,500)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (14,500)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (24,600)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,900)	\$25,000 or more (5,400)	Not available (14,100)
Burglary	180	165	195	183	181	165	145
Forcible entry	84	76	79	73	69	48	51
Unlawful entry without force	56	47	60	56 -	76	79	58
Attempted forcible entry	41	42	56	54	36	38	36
Household larceny	88	109	120	120	135	148	65
Less than \$50	49	60	73	69	68	74	35
\$50 or more	32	40	30	39	51	62	22
Amount not available	12	12	ī5	12	13	Ó	13
Attempted larceny	15	7	11	10	14	1 ₁₃	15
Motor vehicle theft	21	30	33	46	45	53	41
Completed theft	17	21	25	34	31	43	32
Attempted theft	ī4	9	18	13	14	110	210

Table 63. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Mumbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 64. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household

	Ow	ned or being bought			·	Rented	
Type of crime	All races ¹ (57,900)	White (35,600)	Black (19,400)	5	All races ¹ (75,400)	White (43,900)	Black (28,100)
Burglary	150	155	146		192	171	228
Forcible entry	61	51	79		82	65	111
Unlawful entry without force	50	62	32		63	69	55
Attempted forcible entry	39	42	35		48	38	63
Household larceny	105	99	120		111	105	120
Less than \$50	59	65	51		60	60	. 59
\$50 or more	35	23	60		40	35	49
Amount not available	3	² 2	°4		2	°1	sl
Attempted larceny	8	9	°5		9	9	- 8
Motor vehicle theft	36	29	51		36	35	36
Completed theft	27	20	41		26	23	31
Attempted theft	9	9	9		10	12	5

(Rate per 1,000 households)

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

	(Rat	e per 1,000 households)	·	
Type of crime	One (47,300)	Two or three (61,100)	Four or five (18,700)	Six or more (6,200)
Burglary	150	179	200	227
Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force	or hh	72 61	82 73	89 80
Attempted forcible entry	39	46	46	58
lousehold larceny	61	117	158	237
Less than \$50	37	65	80	116
\$50 or more	17	39	63	101
Amount not available	11	3	14	15
Attempted larceny	5	10	10	¹ 15
otor vehicle theft	20	40	51	67
Completed theft	16	29	36	58
Attempted theft	5	11	16	i 9

Table 65. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 66. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)						
Type of crime	0ne ¹ (72,300)	Two (10,700)	Three (3,400)	Four (9,000)	Five-Nine (10,000)	Ten or more (26,000)
Burglary	161	189	162	212	215	177
Forcible entry	69	76	49	98	96	65
Unlawful entry without force	53	62	² 40	50	63	70
Attempted forcible entry	39	51	73	64	57	42
Household larceny	116	119	122	134	95	82
Less than \$50	66	66	69	65	62	
\$50 or more	39	42	°37	- 52	24	34
Amount not available	2	°1	28	25	83	22
Attempted larceny	8	2 0	28	² 12	27	8
Motor vehicle theft	70	28	49	23	30	32
Completed theft	30	22	232	212 212	25	21.
Attempted theft	10	26	217 217	°11	25	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White Less than \$3,000 (12,000) \$3,000-\$7,499 (19,700) \$7,500-\$9,999 (8,500) \$10,000-\$14,999 (15,100) \$15,000-\$14,999 (10,800) \$25,000 or more (4,400) Not available (9,100)	161 138 171 186 191 162 151	66 55 58 67 59 37 54	63 51 64 65 93 81 64	32 32 48 55 39 44 33
Black Less than \$3,000 (9,400) \$3,000-\$7,499 (15,200) \$7,500-\$9,999 (5,400) \$10,000-\$14,999 (8,200) \$15,000-\$24,999 (4,100) \$25,000 or more (700) Not available (4,400)	207 203 248 189 157 110 133	109 105 120 90 97 155 43	42 44 59 45 37 136 50	55 54 69 53 223 19 40

Table 67. Household burglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of household and annual family income

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 68. Household crimes: Percent distribution of household incidents, by place of occurrence and type of crime

Place	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Inside own home	98	20	°1
Near own home		80	32
At vacation home, motel,			
or hotel	2	• • •	¹ Z
Inside nonresidential building On street, or in park,	•••	••••	3
playground, school- ground, or parking lot Elsewhere	•••	•••	62 12

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

... Represents not applicable.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 69. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All household crimes	92	3	5
Burglary	93	3	4
Household larceny	92	2	5
Motor vehicle theft	87	6	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 70. Household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Nothing could be done;				
lack of proof	36	37	35	35
Not important enough	34	29	38	34
Police would not want			-	
to be bothered	9	8	9	19
Too inconvenient or			· •	-
time consuming	3	3	3	12
Private or personal			-	
matter	5	4	5	14
Fear of reprisal	1	11	11	Ö -
Reported to someone else	2	3	2	12
All other and not given	11	14	8	14

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 71. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

······································				
Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Nothing could be done;				
lack of proof	34	35	33	37
Not important enough	36	31	41	32
All other and not				
given	30	34	26	31
Black				
Nothing could be done;				
lack of proof	40	41	39	134
Nothing important enoug		26	31	¹ 34 ¹ 34
All other and not	•			
given	31	33	29	132

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 72. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income

Income	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other and not given
Less than \$3,000	33	29	38
\$3,000-\$7,499	39	31	30
\$7,500-\$9,999	38	35	27
\$10,000-\$14,999	36	36	27
\$15,000-\$24,999	31	38	32
\$25,000 or more	32	45	23
Not available	38	32	30

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 73. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by value of stolen property

Value	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enou <i>g</i> h	All other and not given
No monetary value Less than \$10 \$10-\$49 \$50-\$99	18 23 34	75 60 37 21	118 17 28 35
\$100-\$249 \$250 or more Not available	44 45 44 37	15 16 37	55 41 51 25

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Type of crime	All races ¹	White	Black
All household crimes	49	48	50
Burglary	57	57	57
Forcible entry	77	79	75
Unlawful entry without force	51	51	50
Attempted forcible entry	32	36	27
Household larceny	27	27	29
Less than \$50	14	15	15
\$50 or more	48	54	43
Amount not available	°24	87	°39
Attempted larceny	24	22	°35
Motor vehicle theft	77	74	81
Completed theft	92	93	90
Attempted theft	33	35	² 27

Table 74. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and race of head of household

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
All household crimes	47	48	46	51	49	48
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	54 70 48 33 23 84	55 73 48 30 31 72	56 80 51 29 22 75	59 81 54 33 30 78	59 85 48 32 26 78	53 58 58 38 29 86

Table 75. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

	by type of crim	e, race of head	d of household, and	form of tenure		
	All races ¹	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	White		Black	•••••••
Type of crime	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented
All household crimes	49	49	48	49	52	49
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry	60 83 48 40	55 73 52 27	60 88 49 43	55 73 53 29	61 78 48 34	55 74 51 25
Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	23 79	30 76	21 77	31 71	28 82	29 79

Table 76. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 77. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss reported to the police, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
All household crimes	10	27	56	85
Burglary Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	29 15 2	43 18 171	64 45 90	84 61 93

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. ²There were no recorded motor vehicle thefts involving losses valued at less than \$10.

Table 78. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime

Type of crime		Percent			
All household crimes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	89			
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft		85 96 88 64 95 89			

Table 79. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of stolen property, including cash, and type of crime

Value	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
No monetary value	1	11	2	0
Less than \$10	10	5	19	0
\$10-\$49	24	17	39	12
\$50-\$99	13	12	18	21
\$100-\$249	15	18	14	7
\$250-\$999	22	31	Ĺ.	51
\$1,000 or more	11	14	i	36
Not available	3	· 3	2	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Race and type of crime		No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races ¹ All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry	· .	6 10 4	11 7 3	25 19 11	24 23 22	28 34 51	6 8 7
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft		22 36 2 4	7 17 18 23	25 25 38 8	33 6 31 8	28 22 6 72	5 14 4 6
White All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without		6 10 6	13 8 4	29 23 14	24 25 25	24 28 45	5 6 7
force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft		22 35 2 24	8 18 22 ²4	29 30 41 13	35 ≊4 26 7	21 ² 2 5 68	4 10 4 24
Black All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry		7 10 3	8 5 23	19 13 9	25 19 20	33 42 57	8 10 8
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household Larceny Motor vehicle theft		²2 38 3 ≈4	23 15 13 22	18 19 33 21	30 27 40 8	41 ² 2 6 77	27 20 5 9

Table 80. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by race of head of household, type of crime, and value of loss

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 81. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered and type of crime

Proportion recovered	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
None	73	76	85	14
LLA	14	.7	7	68
Some	13	16	8	18
Less than half	4	5	3	5
Half or more	6	8	2	11
Proportion unknown	3	3	3	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 82. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime			Percent			
All household crimes			8	 	:	
Burglary			8			
Forcible entry			13			
Unlawful entry without force			6			
Attempted forcible entry			3			
Household larceny			4			
Less than \$50			3			
\$50 or more			6			
Amount not available			19			
Attempted larceny			13			
Motor vehicle theft			17			
Completed theft			20			
Attempted theft			18			

Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 83. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime

Time lost	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than 1 day 1-5 days	44 49	44 50	51 41	40 54
Over 5 days Amount unknown and Not available	6 ¹ 1	15 11	17 12	16 0

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

		Nighttime				
Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	Not known and not available
All household crimes	38	50	23	18	9	12
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without	44 46	44 46	25 31	13 11	7 5	12 8
force Attempted forcible entry	46 40	40 46	17 24	16 11	7 11	14 14
Household larceny Less than \$50	34 32	51 49	18 16	20 17	12 15	16 19
\$50 or more Amount not available	39 130	50	21 19	22 133	8 12	11 15
Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft	21 23	55 68 75	28 28	128 37	13 10	1 <u>11</u> 13
Completed theft Attempted theft	23 24	76 72	26 33	40	9 11	12 14

Table 84. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 85. Commercial crimes: Number and rate of victimizations, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime

. .

(Rate	per 1,000 estab	lishments)		
	Burg	lary	Robb	erv
Chracteristic	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All establishments (21,100)	13,400	637	2,900	137
Kind of establishment				
Retail (5,800)	4,300	737	1,400	236
Food group (700)	500	643	200	309
Eating and drinking		201		
places (2,000)	1,400	704	400 1 Z	183
Apparel group (500)	300	592	*Z	1 74
Lumber, building, hardware, farm equipment group (200)	200	1,000	Ó	0
Gasoline stations (500)	600	1,400	200	408
Liquor stores (400)	300	781	400	400 911
Other retail (1,600)	1,100	646	200	125
Wholesale (1,600)	1,500	956	1100	1 <u>54</u>
Service (8,800)	5,100	574	800	90
Real estate (800)	200	196	1 _Z	144
Manufacturing (1,600)	900	537	200	118
Transportation (1,100)	800	703	200	141
Other (1,400)	800	575	300	187
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000 (4,900)	2,700	553	300	57
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,000)	1,700	553	200	69
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,100)	900	430	200	74
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	1,700	702	600	249
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,900)	3,000	765	800	209
\$500,000-\$999,999 (800)	500	593	200	224
\$1,000,000 or more (2,100) No sales (1,200)	2,000	958	600	282 0
Amount not available (600)	700 300	549 470	1 ⁰ Z	158
	000	410	4	
Average number of paid employees 1-3 (7,300)	3,600	492	900	125
1–3 (7,300) 4–7 (3,300)	2,200	668	600	187
8-19 (2,500)	1,900	789	300	107
20 or more (2,400)	2,500	1,021	800	320
None (5,500)	3,200	578	300	59

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to establishments in the group.

Z Fewer than 50 victimizations.

							 ÷		·····	
Characteristic		J	Percent of	estal	lish	nents		Per	cent of c	rimes
Kind of establishment										
Retail				28					35	
Wholesale				.7					10	
Service				42					36	
Real estate				4 8 5 6					1	
Manufacturing				8					6	
Transportation				5					6	
Other				6					6	
Gross annual receipts										
Less than \$10,000				23					18	
\$10,000-\$24,999				14					12	
\$25,000-\$49,999				10					6	
\$50,000-\$99,999				11					14	
\$100,000-\$499,999				19					24	
\$500,000-\$999,999				4					4	
\$1,000,000 or more				10					16	
No sales				6					4	
Amount not available				3					2	
Average number of paid	employees									
1-3				35					28	
4-7				16					17	
8-19				12					13	
20 or more				11					20	
None				26					22	
Not available				1 ₁					0	

Table 86. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations. by selected characteristics of commercial establishments

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 87. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments that were victimized, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	 		Per	cent	 	
All establishments				34		
Retail Wholesale				41 39		
Service Manufacturing Fransportation Dther				27 23 24		

Table 88. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of completed and attempted victimizations, by kind of establishment and type of crime

	Burg	lary	Robb	ery
Kind of establishment	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted
All establishments	70	30	70	
Retail Wholesale Service Other	66 76 68 79	34 24 32 21	74 140 61 76	26 160 39 24

Table 89. Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of incidents, by kind of establishment and number of offenders

Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more	Not available
All establishments	45	26	17	12
Retail Service Other	54 45 29	28 26 24	16 115 21	12 13 26

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 90. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimized commercial establishments, by kind of establishment and number of victimizations incurred

Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more
All establishments	73	14	13
Retail	71	16	13
Wholesale	81	16	114
Service	73	16	11
Other	71	12	17

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 91. Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Kind of establishment	On premises	On delivery and elsewhere
All establishments	95	
Retail	93	17
Manufacturing	100	Ó
Service	100	0
Iransportation	100	0
Other	91	19

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 92. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police

Reason	 Percent	
Nothing could be done;		
lack of proof	36	
Not important enough	30	
Police would not want to	-	
be bothered	· L	
Too inconvenient or time consuming;		
did not want to become involved	10	
Fear of reprisal	0	
Reported to someone else	 8	
All other and not given	12	

Table 93. Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by kind of establishment and type of crime

Kind of establishment	Burglary and robbery	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	78	77	83
Retail	81	80	84
Wholesale	86	86	180
Service	71	70	78
Manufacturing	75	78	64
Transportation	89	87	100
Other	86	82	100

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 94. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments with one or more security measures

Kind of establishment					Percent			
All establishments		:			77			
Retail Wholesale Service Real estate Manufacturing Transportation Other					79 83 70 78 82 89 84			

Table 95. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments with selected types of security measures, by kind of establishment

Type of security measure	All estab- lishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	14	21	15	10	13
Central alarm-police			-		
or security service	20	27	36	10	25
Reinforcing device	19	27	32	13	18
Guard or watchman	11	11	15	-9	17
Watchdog	5	5	18	5	-4
Firearm	4	8	0	2	12
Camera	2	3	Ö	11	. 3
Mirror	2	6	Ō	1 1	õ
Other	14	12	18	11	18

Table 96. Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by kind of establishment and type of crime

Kind of establishment	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	89	75
Retail	93	76
Wholesale	90	140
Service	84	67
Other	94	86

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 97. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss

Kind of establishment	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	10	20	28	37	5
Retail	11	20	33	32	12
Wholesale	12	15	30	50	
Service	12	25	30	30	\$3
Other	11	13	18	48	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 98. Commercial burglary: Percent of victimizations resulting in damage loss to the premises, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent	
All establishments	75	
Retail Wholesale Service Manufacturing	85 78 67 70	
Transportation Other	78 74	

Table 99. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by number of employees losing time from work

Number of employees who lost time	Percent	
None One employee Two employees Three or more employees	 90 6 2 2	

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 100. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by number of man-days lost from work

Number of man-days lost		· · ·	Percent						
None Less than 1 day 1-5 days 6 or more days	· · · ·		90 4 5 1 Z						

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 101. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

			Nighttime							
Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	and not available				
Burglary and robbery	13	81	15	30	36	6				
Furglary Robbery	8 39	85 60	10 38	33 14	42 9	1 ⁷ 1				

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 102. Commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	73
Retail Service Other	80 59 74

Table 103. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of weapon used by offenders

Type of weapon	All robberies	Completed robberies	Attempted robberies
Firearm	91	96	65
Knife	6	1.	28
Other or unknown type	3	3	7

APPENDIX I SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

For the household survey, a basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-3) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-4) were used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-3 was designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident were collected. The screening form also was used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and of its members. Household screening questions were asked only once for each household, whereas individual screening questions were asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent during the interviewing period.

Once the screening process was completed, the interviewer obtained details of each revealed incident, if any. Form NCS-4 included questions concerning the extent of economic loss or injury, characteristics of offenders, whether or not the police were notified, and other pertinent details.

In the commercial survey, basically comparable techniques were used to screen for the occurrence of burglary and robbery incidents and to obtain details concerning those crimes. Form CVS-101 contained separate sections for screening and gathering information on the characteristics of business places, on the one hand, and for eliciting data on the relevant crimes, on the other.

Survey Instruments

Ропм NCS-3 and NC (8-33-73)	4	<u> </u>		ay be see	t to the Consus Bure only by sworn Cer	eau is confident	ial by lav	
	DEPARTMENT OF COM ECONOMIC STATISTICS BUREAU OF THE CEN	ADMINISTRATION	Control numb					
CEI	TIONAL CRIME SI ITRAL CITIES SA - BASIC SCREEN (MPLE	PS	U Ser	ial	Panel	НН	Segment
FORM NCS-4	- CRIME INCIDENT	T REPORT				· · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1. Interview Code	er identification Name 		6.	2 🔲 Re	c 7) ned or being bough nted for cash cash rent	t		· · ·
2. Record a Line num responde	ber of household	Date completed		Housing I 1 🛄 Ho	iving quarters (cc Unit use, apartment, fla I in nontransient ho	it .		<u> </u>
TYPE A	or noninterview (cc)	26d)		3 🗌 HL 4 🗌 HL 5 🗌 Mo	I — Permanent in tr I in rooming house bile home or trailer not specified above	ansient hotel, r	motel, e	tc.
2 🗌 Te 3 🗌 Re	one home nporarily absent — R used er Occ, — Specify	eturn dote		OTHE 7 [] Qui 8 [] Un	R Unit arters not HU in ro it not permanent in	oming or board transient hote	ing hous	
(013) 1 🗌 Whi 2 🗌 Ne 3 🗌 Oth	ro	: :			cant tent site or tra t specified above -			
2 Var 3 Ter 4 Uni 5 Uni 6 Coi 7 Uni 8 Per	ant — Regular ant — Storage of HH nporarily occupled b it or to be demolish ler construction, not verted to temporary ccupied tent site or mit granted, constru er — Specify 7	y persons with URE ed ready business or storage trailer site	624 9.	1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 ASK IN E Other the operate a 1 No		9 or more bile hame or tr ly OTHER unit : : s) does anyone address?	ailer ts in this	household
2 Der 3 Hou 4 Out 5 Cor 6 Mer 7 Cor 8 Bui	se or trailer moved side segment verted to permanent ged	business or storage		1 Unc 2 \$1, 3 2, 4 3, 5 4, 6 5, 7 6, fousehold	come (cc 24) der \$1,000 000 to 1,999 000 to 2,999 000 to 3,999 000 to 3,999 000 to 7,999 000 to 7,499 1 members 12 years	9 0 1 10 0 1 11 0 1 12 0 2 13 0 2	57,500 to 10,000 to 12,000 to 5,000 to 20,000 to 25,000 a	> 11,999 14,999 19,999 24,999
TYPE Z Interview Line nuπ	not obtained for 7			fage and	OVER 7 Total numb			
			028	2 years a	Total num	· · · ·		
(019) 4. Househol	d status e household as last	enumeration	- (029) _		Total numb			
2 🗌 Rep 3 🗌 Pre	lacement household vious noninterview o	since last enumeration r not in sample before		o 🛄 Non	CENSUS U	SE ONLY		
5. Special p	ace type code (CC 6	c)	(030)		(1)	032	6	3)

ALCONTO A LA CARACTERIA	PERSONAL CHAP	ACTER	STICS		s : : : : : : :	с	
14. 15. 16. 17. NAME (of bousehold respondent) TYPE LINE RELATIONSHIP OF NUMBER TO HOUSEHOLD KEYER - BEGIN INTER- (cc8) HEAD NEW RECORD VIEW (cc9b)	AGE MARITAL	20a. RACE (cc 15)	206. Origin (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)	23.What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe (cr 25+yrs.)(cc19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last (03) (03) (03) 1 Per 1 Head 2 Tel 2 Wife of head 3 N1p 3 0 wn child First 3 N1p 3 0 wn child <i>Fill</i> 16–21 5 Non-relative 5 Non-relative)))) 1 [] M. 2 [] Wd.	039 1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ot.		040 1 □ M 2 □ F	041) 1 🗌 Yes 2 🗌 No	(042) oo ☐ Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) K.5. (09-12) College (21-26+)	() 1 □ Yes 2 □ №
CHECK ITEM A 250. DId you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (44) 1 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 250. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (44) 1 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 250. DId you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (44) 1 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 250. DId you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (44) 1 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 250. DId you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (44) 1 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 250. DId you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (44) 1 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B (45) 2 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B (46) 2 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B (47) 2 [] Yes - SKIP to Check Item B (48) 2 [] Yes -			1 🗌 Ý	es	No — W 2 3 4	Never worked	P to 28a IP to 29
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, 1 U.S. possession, etc.) State, etcCounty c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town	foreign country,	27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052) 1 □ No Yes - 2 □ Already has a job 3 □ Temporary Illness 4 □ Going to school 5 □ Other - Specify ₇					T WEEK?
(45) 1 No 2 Yes - Nome of city, town (46)		28a (053)	28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) (053) x □ Never worked - SKIP to 29				
CHECK Is this person 16 years old or old ITEM B No - SKIP to 29 Yes 26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK -	s (working,		What ki	ind of bu	siness of	r industry is this? (For exam oe store, State Labor Dept.,	ple: TV farm)
keeping house, going to school) or something 1 Working - SKIP to 28a 6 Unable to 2 2 With a job but not at work 7 Retired 3 Looking for work 8 Other - 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school (If Armed Fo b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not 1 AST WEEK, not	 c. Were you - (953) An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 				unty, nal		
around the house? (Note: If farm or business ask about unpoid work.) 0 No Yes - How many hours? c. Did you have a job or business from which yo temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?	operator in HH, SKIP to 28a ou were	(056)	What ki engined	nd of wo er, stock	rk were y cierk, ty	PAY in family business or f you doing? (For example: ele pist, farmer)	ctricai
(050) 1 □ No 2 □ Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 □ Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27 Notes	1		exampl	e: typing	, keepin	ortant activities or duties? g account books, selling car	(⊢or s, etc.)

	HOUSEHOLD SCR		A
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months hetween1, 197and, 197 During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your	Yes - How many times?	to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	Yes-How many timos?
 (apartment/hame), garage, or enother building on your property? 30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in? 	Yes How many limes?	33. What was the total number of motor vohicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months?	(057) SKIP to 36 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept	Yes - How many	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/ony of them) without permission?	4 4 4 or more
outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	times?	35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	Ves - How many times?
	INDIVIDUAL SCI	REEN QUESTIONS	1 * *
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between1, 197 and, 197 Did you have your (packet picked/purse snatched)?	Yes - How many times?		Yes-How many times?
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	Yes — How many times?	47. Did you call the police during the last 12 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.)	
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many limes7	□ No - SKIP to 48 □ Yes - What happened?	
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times?		
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times?	Look at 47. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	Yes-How many times?
 Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weepon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 	Yes - How many limes?	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes - How many times?	No - SKIP to Check Item E TYes - What happened?	
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any can or truck, such as packages or clothing?	Yes - How many times?		
44. Was anything stalen from you while you were away from homa, for instance at work, in a theater or reztaurant, or while traveling?	Yes - How many times?	CHECK IZ + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an ITEM D that belonged to him?	Yes-How many limes?
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months?	Yes - How many times?	CHECK TEME Do any of the screen questions com for "How many times?" Do - Interview next HH member End interview if last resp and fill item 13 on cover, Yes - Fill Crime Incident Repo	ondent,
FORM NC3-3 (8-23-73)	P.	ze 3	

	an a			PERSO	AL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS				
14. NAME KEYER – BEGIN	15. TYPE OF INTER-	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	205. ORIGIN (cc 16)		22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23.What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 1224 yr	24. Did you complete that year
NEW RECORD	VIEW	(000)	(cc9b)	DAY (cc 13)	(00 14)	· ·	ļ	<u> </u>	(cc 18)	Transcribe for 25+yrs.)(cc	(cc 20)
Last	334) 1 □ Per	035	036 t 🛄 Head	@	(038) 1 ⊡ M.	(39) ı⊡w.	1	@40 1 ⊡ M	041) 1 🗌 Yes	042 00 🗍 Never attended	1 🗆 Yes
	2 🛄 Tel	·	2 Wile of head		2 🔲 Wd.	2 🛄 Neg.		2 🗆 F	2 🗌 N0	Gr kindergarten	2 🗍 No
First			3 Own child 4 Other relative		3 🗌 D. 4 🗌 Sep.	3 🗋 Ot.				Elem, (01-08)	
	16-21		s 🔄 Non-relative		S N M		i 1			College (2126+)	
CHECK	househ	old as la - SKIP	on cover page, is st enumeration? (i to Check Item B on April 1, 1970?	BoxIm		051 051	Have y		No — Wi 2 3	or work during the past 4 nen did you last work? Up to 5 years ago - S 5 or more years ago	
04 1 🗋 Yes				□ No		27.	Is ther	8 0.0V FR		Never worked S you could not take a job L	AST WEEK?
b. Where did U.S. poss			1, 1970? (State, 1	oreign	ountry,	652	1 🗌 N	•	Yes - 2	Already has a job	
State, etc			County						4	Going to school	
c. Did you l			ts of a city, town			- -			5	Other - Specify	
(045) 1 🗆 No	2	Yes - N	lame of city, town	, villag	^{e, etc} .₹	280	. For wh	om did y	ou (last)	work? (Name of company	
	in the Ar		es on April 1, 193	702		-	busine	ss, orga	nization o	or other employer)	
(047) 1 [] Yes	2		es on April 1, 17			(053)	XUN	lever wo	rked - St	KIP to 36	
CHECK		,	5 years old or old	er?		$\neg \smile$. What k	Ind of bu	siness o	r industry is this? (For ex	
ІТЕМ В		– SKIP to			·····		and rac	ilo mfg.,	retail sh	oe store, State Labor Dep	t., (arm)
			f LAST WEEK - lool) or something		10	054	. Were y	<u>}</u>			
			ork 7 🔂 Retired		SKIP to 26	d (055				PRIVATE company, busin as, salary or commissions	
3 🛄 L00	king for v	vork	B Other -		' z		2 🗖 A	GOVER	NMENT	employee (Federal, State,	
4 🔤 Kee 5 🗍 Goir			it found the		(10 20-			r local)? EL E-EM		in OWN business, profes	fonal
	-		(If Armed Fo AST WEEK, not			4	p,	ractice o	or form?		
	house?	(Note: If	farm or business			l a				PAY in family business of you doing? (For example:	
(049) 0 🗔 No	Yes - I	low many	hours?		28a					pist, former)	
			ess from which yo off LAST WEEK?			056			most imp	ortant activities or duties	2 (For
<u> </u>	2 🗌 Ye:	s - Absei	nt – SKIP to 28a If – SKIP to 27							g account books, selling	
			1	NDIVID	JAL SCR	EEN QUE	STIONS				
36. The following happened to y		the last	12 months -	1	- How man times?	y 46.	ATTEM	IPTED +	o steal so	omething that	- How many times?
between you have your	1, 197 (pocket		_, 197 Did urse snatched)?	No			inciden	ts alrea	? (other dy mentio	ned)	
37. Did anyone ta from you by u) directly by a stickup,	Yes	- How man	47.	somethi	ng that	happened	luring the last 12 months to you which you thought	wasa
mugging or the				I No		- 058)				y calls made to the police you have just told me ab	
38. Did anyone T or threatening incidents atre	to harm	you? (oth		Ves	- How man times?	Ϋ́		– ŠKIP i – What	o 48 happened	l?,	
39. Did anyone be	at you up	, attack		÷	- How man		. <u>.</u>				
with somethin (other than an				No.	times?					HH member 12 +	- How many
40. Were you knift some other we than any inclu	apon by	anyone at	all? (other	Yes	- How man times?	CHEC ITEM	c 📝	thing sto	len or an	attempt made to I No nat belonged to him?	times?
41. Did anyone T THREATEN y					- How man times?		Did any	thing he	ppen to y	but during the last 12 mon but did NOT report to th	ths which police?
	NOT inc	luding te	lephone threats?	D No		(059)	(other t	han any	Incidents	already mentioned)	
42. Did enyone T				Yes	- How man	;			io Check i happened		
other way? (a already mentio	other than				times?			·		: 	
43. During the las	t 12 mon longed to	you from	inside any car	Ves	How man times?	CHEC	D	attacked thing stu	or threat den or an	HH member 12 + Ye ened, or was some- attempt made to No hat belonged to him?	- How many times?
44. Was anything away from hom	ne, for in	stance at	work, in a		- How man times?			Do any o		een questions contain any	entries
theater or rest 45, (Other than ar	ny Incider	ts you've	already	No Yes	- How man times?	CHEC	CK DA		Interview	v next HH member, End i espondent, and fill item 13	
mentioned) Wa from you durin	is onythir ig the las	ig (eise) t 12 mont	hs?					Yes		ime Incident Reports.	
FORM NCS-3 (8-23-73)	,				D	age 4					

Survey Instruments

21.0				PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS					<u>.</u>
14. NAME KEYER – BEGIN	15. TYPE OF	16. Line Number	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	STATUS	20c. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)		22. ARMED FORCES	23.What is the highes (or year) of regular you have ever atter (ASK for persons 1	school nded?	24. Did you complete that year!
NEW RECORD	INTER-	(cc8)	HEAD (cc9b)	DAY (cc 13)	(cc 14)				MEMBER (cc 18)	Transcribe for 25+	yrs.) (cc 19)	(cc 20)
Last First	034 1 Per 2 Tel 3 NI Fill 16-21	039 	(036) 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative	<u>ᡂ</u>	3 🗌 D. 4 🗌 Sep.	039 1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ot.	 	040 1M 2 F	04) 1 Yes 2 No.	042 00 □ Never attender 07 kindergarter Elem. (01–08) 	n .	043) 1 🗌 Yes 2 🗌 No
1 □ Yes b. Where did U.S. poss State, etc c. Did you li 1 □ No 644 1 □ No 644 1 □ Yes CHECK ITEM B 26a. What were work 648 1 □ Yes Addition and the state of	Look a househ Yes ive in thi - SKIP you live ession, e	old as [a: - SKIP shouse c to Check on April itc.) = the limi Yes - N med Forc No person 16 - SKIP to 28 osch IP to 28 osch IP to 28 osch e	1, 1970? (State, I County ts of a city, town ame of city, town es on April 1, 197 s years old or old	Box / m [] No ioreign (, village , village , village for er? s er? s (working else? o work- Specify	arked) No country, e, etc.? e, etc.? e, etc.?		1 Y Is ther 1 1 N For wh busine X N What k and race Were y, 1 1 A 2 A 3 SI	e any rei o did y ss, organ lever wo lind of bu lio mfg., n employ dividual GOVER r local)? ELF-EMI	No – Wi 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 7 4 5 5 7 5 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	College (21-2 or work during the sen did you lost wo Up to 5 years a 5 or more years Never worked you could not take Already has a j Temporary illne Going to school Other - Specify work? (Name of co or other employer) (IP to 36 ' industry is this? (oe store, State Lab PRIVATE company, s, salary or commi- semployee (Federal, in OWN business,	post 4 we rk? go - SKIF ago SK a job LAS ob iss p mpany, For exam, or Dept., business ssions? State, con	ple: TV farm)
049 c. Did you h temporaril	vnpaid w Yes - I ave a job y absent 2 - Yes	(Note: If ork.) low many or busin or on lay s — Abser	AST WEEK, not farm or business hours?	operator SKIP to	in HH.	(056)	4 What ki engined What w	er, stock	ITHOUT ork were y clerk, ty most imp	PAY in family busi rou doing? (For exa pist, farmer) ortant activities or g account books, se	mple; ele duties?	ctrical
			li li	DIVIDI	JAL SCRE	EN QUE	STIONS	12.5		£	× .	
36. The following happened to yo between1 you have your	ou during , 197	the last and	12 months 🗕	Ves No	— How many times?	46.	ATTEM	PTED to d to you			🗌 Yes – 🗌 No	How many times?
 Did anyone tal fram you by us mugging or thr 38. Did anyone Tf or threatening incidents alre Did anyone be with somethin (other than any 	ing force eat? RY to rob to harm y ady menti at you up g, such a	you by u you? (othe oned) , attack y s a rock o	by a stickup, sing force or than any you or hit you or bottle?	No Yes	- How many times? - How many times? - How many times?		somethi crime? concern No - Yes	ng that H (Do not ing the i - SKIP to - What I	appened count any ncidents o 48 happened 17 — Was	HH member 12 +	nought wa police me about.)
40. Were you knife some other we than any incid	apon by a	inyone at	all? (other	Yes	- How many times?	CHEC ITEM	c 🗾 🕯	hing sto	len or an	ened, or was some- attempt made to atbelonged to him?	D No	times?
41. Did anyone Th THREATEN y other weapon, (other than any 42. Did anyone Th	ou with a NOT inc y inciden	knife, gu luding tel ts already	in, or some ephone threats? (mentioned)	⊡ No	- How many times?		you that (other the No -	ught was ian any i - SKIP to	a crime,		i to the po	
other way? (o already mentio	ther than ned)	any inclo	lents	⊡ No	- How many times?	巴	N 1	<u></u>		HH member 12 +	Yes -	How many
or truck, such	onged to as packa	you from ges or cf	inside any car othing?	□ No	- How many times?	CHEC		attacked hing sto	or threate len or an	ened, or was some- attempt made to lat belonged to him?	No	times?
44. Was anything : away from hom theater or rest	ie, for in: aurant, o	stance at r while tr	work, in a aveling?	□ N ⁰	- How many times?	CHEC	к 📐 🖞	or "How	many tin	en questions conta nes?'' / next HH member.		
45. (Other than an mentioned) Wa from you durin	s anythin	g (else) o	it all stalen	Yes No	- How many times?	ITEM	-7		if last re	spondent, and fill i me Incident Report	tem 13 on	
FORM NC\$-3 (8-23-73)					Pa	ge 5						

1000				PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS			Contraction of the second	
14. NAME Keyer – Begin	15. TYPE OF INTER-	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)		21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23.What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs,	24. Did you complete tivat year?
NEW RECORD	VIEW		(cc9b)	DAY (cc 13)	(00.14)		!		(cc 18)	Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc19	(ci; 20)
First	034 1 Per 2 Tel 3 NIT - Fill 16-21	(1) 	033 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	@ 	038 1	039 1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ot.		040 1 □ M 2 □ F	041) 1 Yes 2 No	(042) oo □ Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(041) 1 □ Yes 2 □ Nù
044 1 🖸 Yes b. Where did	househ Yes ve in thi - SKIP you live	old as las - SKIP s house o to Check on April	n cover page. Is st enumeration? (to Check Item B n April 1, 1970?	Box 1 m [[] No	e same arked) No	-	ז'םי	es e any re	No - W 2 3 4 ason why	ior work during the past 4 w then did you last work?	IP to 28a KIP to 36
U.S. poss <u>State</u> , etc c. Did you li (045) 1 🗌 No (046)	ve inside	the limi	County ts of a city, town ame of city, town				. For wh busine	om did y ss, orga	4 5 /ou (lest)	Temporary Illness Going to school Other - Specify work? (Name of company, or other employer)	-
d. Were you	in the Ar	med Forc	es on April 1, 19	70?		1					
(047) t TYes CHECK ITEM B	🗀 No -	person lé - SKIP to		5			What ki	ind of bu		KIP to 36 r industry is this? (For exa oe store, State Labor Dept,	
keeping h 1	ouse, gol ing — SK a job bu cing for w bing hous g to scho o ony wol	ng to sch IP to 28a t not at w vork e bol k at all L	LAST WEEK ool) or something 6 Unable ork 7 Retired 8 Other (If Armed Fo .AST WEEK, not farm or business	else? to work- Specify rces, SI	- SKIP to 26 77 <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u>	₫ (655)	2 A 3 SI 9	n emplo Idividual GOVER Iocal)? ELF-EM Ioctice o	for wage NMENT PLOYED r farm?	PRIVATE company, busine rs, salary or commissions? employee (Federal, State, c in OWN business, professi PAY in family business or	ounty, onal
049 0 No c. Did you h temporaril	unpaid w Yes - 1 ave a job y absent 2 [] Yes	ork.) low many or busin or on lay i – Abser	hours? ess from which ye off LAST WEEK? ht - SKIP to 280 f - SKIP to 27	SKIP to		 d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) 058 e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) 					(For
	<u> </u>			NDIVID	UAL SCR	EEN QUE	STIONS		S.		
36. The following happened to you between you have your	où during 1, 197	the last ond	ly to things that	7	- How man times?	1	Did you ATTEM belonge	find on PTED t d to you		than any	- How many times?
 Did anyone ta from you by us mugging or th; Did anyone Ti 	ing force eat?	, such as	by a stickup,		- How man times? - How man	- 058	somethi crime? concern	ng that (Do not	happened count an incidents	luring the last 12 months to to you which you thought v y calls made to the police you have just told me abou	as a
or threatening incidents alre 39. Did anyone be	to harm y ady ment at you up	ou? (oth oned) , attack	rr than any you or hit you	No.	times? — How man				happened	?	
with somethin (other than an 40. Were you knife some other we than any incid	y inciden ed, shot a apon by i	ts already it, or atta inyone at	r mentioned) cked with all? (other	No Yes	- How man Limes?	CHEC ITEM	c d	attacked hing sto	or threat len or an	HH member 12 + ened, or was some- attempt made to hat belonged to him?	- How many times?
41. Did anyone TH THREATEN y other weapon, (other then an	REATE ou with a NOT inc y inciden	N to beat knife, gu luding te ts alread	you up or un, or some ephone threats? y mentioned)	⊡ No	- How man times?	059	you this (other the No -	ught was han any - SKIP t	a crime, incidents o Check		
42. Did snyone Ti other way? (o ulready mentic	ther than (ned)	any inci	lents	No	- How man times?				hoppened 48 — Was	:	- How many
or truck, such	onged to as packs	you from ges or cl	inside any car othing?	No	- How man times?	ITEM	K 💽 1	attacked thing sto	or threat len or an	attempt made to No hat belonged to him?	times?
 44. Was anything away from hon theater or rest 45. (Other than on mentioned) Wa from you durin 	ne, for in: surant, o y inciden s anythin	stance at r while tr its you've g (else) a	work, in a aveling? already at all stolen	Yes	- How man times? - How man times?	CHEC	K D	for "Hov 	v many tii Interviev if lost re	een questions contain any o mes?'' v next HH member. End int spondent, and fill item 13 ime Incident Reports.	erview

Survey Instruments

August Augusta	1			PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS				
14. NAME KEYER - BEGIN	15. TYPE OF INTER-	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	19.	20a. RACE (cc 15)	205. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21, SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23.What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs.	24. Did you cemplete that year
NEW RECORD	VIEW		(cc9b)	DAY (cc 13)	100 24/		<u> </u>		(CC 18)	Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc19)	(cc 20)
Last First	034 1 - Per 2 - Tel 2 - Tel 3 - NI FIII 16-21	035 	030 • Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	☞	()) 1 () () 2 () () 3 () () 4 () () 5	039 1 □ W. 2 □ Neg. 3 □ 01.		040 1 □ M 2 □ F	041) 1 Yes 2 No	(042) oo ☐ Never attended or kindergarten Elem, (01-08) (09-12) College (21-26+)	043 1 - Yes 2 - No
044 1 🗌 Yes b. Where did	househ Yes ive in thi - SKIP you live	old as la: - SKIP s house o to Check on April	on cover page. Is st enumeration? (to Check Item B en April 1, 1970?	Box / m [[] No	e same arked)] No	(651)	י [] ז	e any re	No - W 2 3 4 ason why	or work during the past 4 w hen did you last work? Up to 5 years ago – SKI 5 or more years aga Never worked you could nottake a job LAS Already has a job	P to 28a (IP to 36
U.S. poss State, etc	-		County		·····		·		3	Temporary illness Going to school	
			ts of a city, town						5	Other - Specify	
]	lame of city, towr	-	e, e.c. 7	280	. For wh busine	iom did y ss, orgai	ov (last) nization c	work? (Name of company, or other employer)	:
047 1 🗆 Yes	2		as on April 1, 17,			(053)	×□N	lever wo	rked - St	KIP to 36	
	No -	- SKIP to		5		- (054)				r industry is this? (For exan oe store, State Labor Dept.,	
(04B) 1 🛄 Work	ouse, goi ing — SK a job bui king for w bing hous	ng to sch IP to 28a t not at w vork e	ork 7 🔲 Retired 8 🛄 Other	else? to work Specify	SKIP to 26	d (65) ⁶	2 🗌 A 0	n employ ndividual GOVER r local)?	for wage NMENT (PRIVATE company, Lusines s, salary or commissions? employee (Federal, State, co	iunty,
b. Did you d around the	o any woi e hause?	k at all 1 (Note: If	(If Armed Fo AST WEEK, not farm or business	counting	g work	1	4 🗆 ₩	ractice o orking W	r form? ITHOUT	in OWN business, profession PAY in family business or	arm?
temporaril	Yes — f ave a job y absent	low many or busin or on lay	hours?	u were	28a	 d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrica engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) (05) e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc. 					
(050) I 🗌 No			nt – SKIP to 28a f – SKIP to 27			1	cautipi	c, ypin	s, keepin,	g account books, sering ca	s, e.c.,
· ·			and the second	1	JAL SCRI	· · · · ·		، دو		<u>.</u>	
36. The following hoppened to y between1 you have your	ou during , 197	the last		Ves	- How man; times?	46.	ATTEM	PTED to d to you		than any	How many times?
37. Did anyone ta from you by us mugging or thr	ing force			Yes	- How man; times?	47.	somethi crime?	ing that ((Do not	count any	uring the last 12 months to to you which you thought w y calls made to the police you have just told me about	as a
38. Did anyone Ti or threatening incidents alree	to harm y ady menti	oned)	er than any	No	- How man; times?		- No -	- SKIP t			
39. Did anyone be with somethin (other than an 40. Were you knife	g, such a y inciden	s a rock a ts already	or bottle? y mentioned)	No	- How many times? - How many	CHEC	K 💽 a			HH member 12 + ened, or was some-	How many times?
some other we than any incid	apon by a ents alre	ady menti	all? (other ioned)	⊡ No	times?		7 :	steal son	nething th	attempt made to 1 No hat belonged to him?	
(other than an	ou with a NOT inc y inciden	knife, ga luding tel ts already	en, or some lephone threats? y mentioned)	⊡N∘	- How man; times?	059	you that (other the contract of the contract o	ught was han any - SKIP ti	e crime, incidents o Check I		
42. Did anyone TF other way? (o already mentio	ther than	any incid	i some ients	Ves 🗋 No	- How many times?	<u>لط</u>		·	happened		
or truck, such	onged to as packa	you from ges or cl	Inside any car othing?	□ No	- How many times?	ITEM	D D	attacked thing sto	or threat	HH member 12 + ened, or was some- attempt made to nat belonged to him?	How many times?
44. Was anything away from hom theater or rest	ie, for ins aurant, o	tance at while tr	work, in a aveling?	No	- How many times?	СНЕС	к 💼 🚦	for "How	/ many tir	een questions contain any e nes?" v next HH member. End inte	
45. (Other than an mentioned) Wa from you durin	s anythin	g (else) o	at all stolen	Ves No	- How many times?	ITEM	-7		if last re	spondent, and fill item 13 o me incident Reports.	

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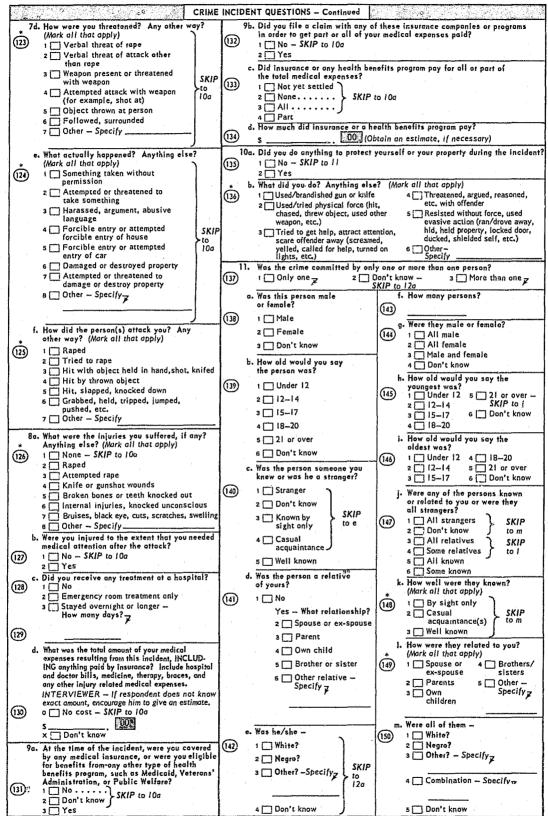
				PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS	A.			
14. NAME	15. TYPE	16. LINE	17. RELATIONSHIP	18. Age	19. MARITAL	20a. RACE	205. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED	23.What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school	24. Did ysu
KEYER - BEGIN	OF INTER-	NUMBER (cc8)	TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	LAST BIRTH- DAY	STATUS (CC 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(cc 17)	FORCES	you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs,	complete that year? (cc 20)
NEW RECORD	VIEW	<u> </u>	(cc9b)	(cc 13)			<u> </u>		(cc 18)	Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc19)	
	034) 1 🗌 Per	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	(039)		(040)	(041)	(0.42)	(043)
	2 🗌 Tel	[1 Head		1 🛄 M. 2. 🗌 Wd.	1 🗌 W. 2 🗌 Nég.			1 Yes 2 No	oo 🛄 Never attended or kindergarten	1 Yes 2 No
First	3 🗋 NI 7		3 🗍 Own child		3 🗍 D.	3 🗌 01.				Elem. (01-08)	—
	16-21		4 🛄 Other relative 5 🛄 Non-relative		4 🛄 Sep. 5 🗌 N M		1			H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	
	househ	old as la	on cover page. Is st enumeration? (i to Check Item B	BoxIm	e same	26d (05)	• Have y 1 🗌 Y		No - Wi 2	or work during the past 4 we ten did you last work? Up to 5 years aga — SKII	
250. Did you li	ive in thi	s house a	n April 1, 1970?			1				5 or more years ago Never worked	IP to 36
(044) <u>1 Yes</u>				No No		27.	Is ther	e any rea	ason why	you could not take a job LAS	T WEEK?
b. Where did U.S. pozs			1, 1970? (State, 1	oreign d	country,	(052)	1 🗔 N	0		Already has a job	
State, etc			County							Going to school	· ·
		·····	ts of a city, town	villan	etc.?	-				Other - Specify	
(045) 1 🗆 No			ame of city, town								
]				28a	busine	om did y ss, orga	ou (last) nization o	work? (Name of company, or other employer)	
d. Were you			es on April 1, 197	0?							
	2 🛄		years old or old						rked - SI		
ITEM B		– SKIP ta								industry is this? (For exam oe store, State Labor Dept.,	
	you doir	ng most o	LAST WEEK -	working	1,	<u>(054</u>)					
			ool) or something 6 🗂 Unable t		SKIP 107		Here y				
			ork 7 🗂 Retired			¹⁰⁵⁵				RIVATE compuny, business s, salary or commissions?	; or
3 🗌 Lool			a 🔲 Other –	Specify	7	1			NMENT	employee (Federal, State, co	unty,
4 🔤 Keer 5 🔤 Goin			(If Armed Fo	cer Si	(IP to 78)	<u>.</u>		r local)? ELF-EM	PLOYED	in OWN business, professio	l
b. Did you d	-	k at all I	AST WEEK, not			4	p	actice o	r tarm?		
around the	house?	(Note: If	farm or business							PAY in family business or f	
049 0 No			hours?	SKIP to	28a	. a				you doing? (For example; ele pist, farmer)	ctrical
c. Did you h			ess from which yo			- 659					
temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050) 1 🔲 No 2 🔄 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a				•	What w exampl	ere your e: typin;	most imp g, keepin	ortant activities or duties? g account books, selling car	(For s. etc.)		
			f - SKIP to 27								
				NDI, OD	UAL SCR					1	
36. The following happened to y				Yes	- How man times?	y 46.				mething that	How many times?
between1	1, 197	and	_, 197 Did				belonge	d to you	? (other) y mention	than any No	
			vrse snatched)?	<u> </u>		47.		·····		uring the last 12 months to a	
37. Did anyone ta from you by ut			s) directly s by a stickup,	1	- How man times?	y	somethi	ing that l	happened	to you which you thought we	
mugging or the				I No		- 058				y calls made to the police you have just told me about	.)
38. Did anyone Ti or threatening				1	- How man times?	۳ ۳		- SKIP t	o 48 happened	2	ļ
incidents alre									unbbenen	•	
39. Did anyone be with somethin				🗋 Yes	- How man times?	۲				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(other than an	y inciden	ts alread	y mentioned)	D No		CHEC				HH member 12 + Yes -	How many
40. Were you knife some other we	ed, shot a topon by (it, ör atte anyon e at	cked with all? (other	:-	- How man times?	ITEM	c 🌒 i	hing sto	len or an	attempt made to No	times?
than any Incid	lents alre	ady ment	ioned)	No No		+				at belonged to him?	
41. Did anyone Ti THREATEN y	ou with a	i knife, g	un, or some	No No	- How man times?	059	you tho	ught was	o crime,	ou during the last 12 months but did NOT report to the p	
other weapon, (other than an			lephone threats? y montioned)			F			incidents o Check I	already mentioned) tem E	
42. Did anyone Ti	RY to atte	ack you i	n some	Yes	- How man				happened		
other way? (a already mentio	ther than				times?						
43. During the las	t 12 mont			Yes	- How man	CHEC				HH member 12 + Yes -	How many times?
things that be or truck, such			inside any car othing?		times?	ITEM	D 🐨 🛛	thing sto	len or an	attempt made to No	
44. Was anything	stolen fro	m you wi	ile you were	Yes	- How man	,				at belonged to him?	
away from hom theater or rest					times?	CUE	_ _ }		r the scr many til	en questions contain any en mes?"	itties
45. (Other than an	y inciden	ts you've	already		- How mass	CHEC		No		v next HH member. End inte spondent, and fill item 13 o	
mentioned) Was onything (else) at all stolen times?					if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cove						

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O.M.B. No. 41-R2661; Approval Expires June 30, 1974

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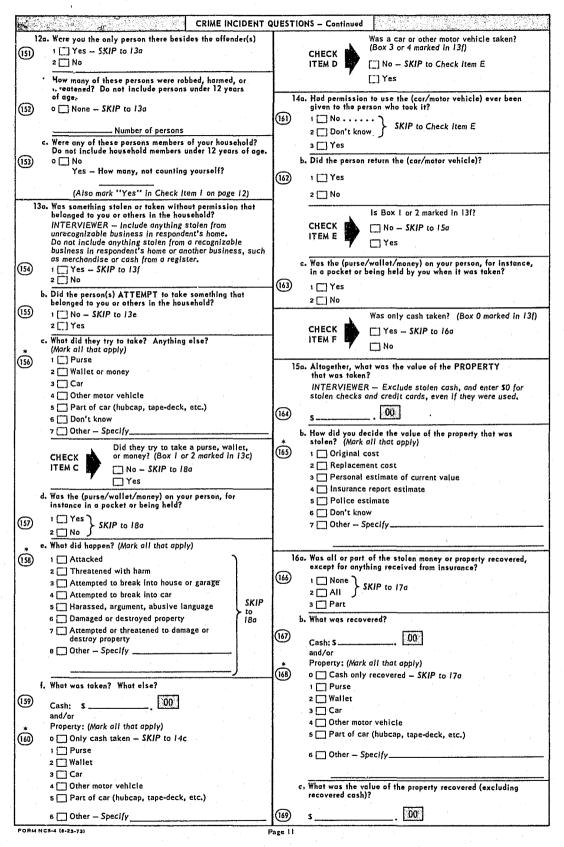
	KEYER -	Notes	NOT	ICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law e 13, U.S. code), it may be seen only by sworn Cansus employees
8 E	GIN NEW RECORD		(Titi and n	e 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees may be used only for statistical purposes.
	ie number		FORM N (8-23-73)	
0				U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
\sim	een question number			BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
<u>102)</u>	ident number			
103)	dent gonibel			NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u> </u>	
10.		e lost 12 months – (Refer to stion for description of crime),		. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? 1 🔽 Customer
		/did the first) incident happon?	(1)	2 Employee
	(Show flashcard if nece give exact month.)	essary. Encourage respondent to		s 🛄 Owner
				4 🗌 Other Specify
104	Month	(01-12)	6	. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?
	L .	incident report for a series of crimes?	(114)	t 🗆 Yes
105)		lo — SKIP to 2 'es — (Note: series must have 3 or		2 No SKIP to Check Item B
-		more similar incidents which	<u> </u>	3 Don't know J
L	In what mantfall dr. 1	respondent can't recall separately)	1 50	. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?
* D.	In what month(s) did th (Mark all that apply)	ese incidents take place?	(115)	t TYes - SKIP to Check Item B
106	1 🛄 Spring (March, Ap			2 🗋 No
:	2 Summer (June, Jul 3 Fall (September, (3 🗍 Don't know
	4 Winter (December,		Ь.	. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get
_ c.		re involved in this series?	(16)	in the building?
107	1 🛄 Three or four			1 Actually got in 2 Just tried to get in
	2 🛄 Five to ten 3 🗍 Eleven or more			3 Don't know
	4 Don't know		с.	Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken
	INTERVIEWER - If set	ries, the following questions refer	1	window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED
	only to the most recent		m	to force his way in) the building? 1 [] No
2.	About what time did (th incident happen?	is/the most recent)		Yes — What was the evidence? Anything else?
108	1 Den't know		1	(Mark all that apply) 2 []] Broken lock or window
	2 During the day (6 At night (6 p.m. to		1	3 Forced door or window
	3 🗍 6 p.m. to mid	lnight	1	(or tried) SKIP
	4 🛄 Midnight to 6 5 🦳 Don't know	a.m.]	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \ \Box \ Slashed screen \\ s \ \Box \ Other - Specify_{\overline{u}} \end{array} \qquad
3~		place inside the limits of this		r i de la companya de
_	city or somewhere else	?	d.	How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?
109)	t [] Inside limits of th 2 [] Somewhere else in		(118)	1 Through unlocked door or window
		d States - END INCIDENT REPORT		2 Had key
ь.		y did this incident occur?	1	3 🔲 Don't know
			ļ	4 🛄 Other - Specify
	State			Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this
	County		\odot	CHECK incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)
ino "	Did it hoppen inside th	e limits of a city, town, village, etc.?]	ITEM B 1 [] No - SKIP to 13a
9	2 Yes - Enter name	of city, town, etc,	1	2 🛄 Yes
iii)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	70.	Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife,
4.	Where did this incident	take place?	1	or something he was using as a weapon, such as a
12)	1 🛄 At or in own dwel	ling, in garage or	120	bottle, or wrench? 1 🔽 No
9	other building on break-in or attemp	property (Includes SKIP to 6a		2 🗍 Don't know
	2 At or in vacation		1	Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)
	D Inside commercial	I building such as		s 🛄 Gun
	store, restaurant, public conveyance	bank, gas station, ASK		4 🛄 Knife
	4 🛄 Inside office, fac			5 🛄 Other – Specify
	5 Near own home; y driveway, carport		Ь.	Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually
. •	(Does not include	break-in or		attack you in some other way?
	attempted break-in 6 [] On the street, in a			1 TYes - SKIP to 7f
		ounds or parking lot [Item B	1	2 🛄 No
	7 🔲 Inside school		_ c.	Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?
	a 🛄 Other - Specify -	2	122	1 No - SKIP to 7e
	······································	J		2 🛄 Yes



FORM NCS-4 (8-23-78)

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Survey Instruments

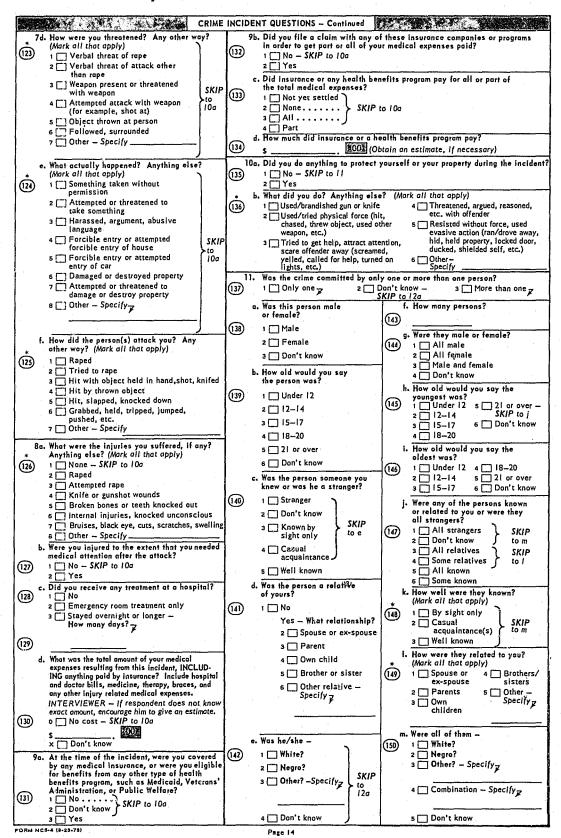


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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

	CRIME INCIDEN	T QUESTIONS Continued
	17a. Was there any insurance against theft?	20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
170	1 🗆 No]	(18) 1 No 2 1 Don't know - SKIP to Check Iter G
	2 Don't know } SKIP to 18a	Yes - Who told them?
	3 [] Yes	3 Household member 4 Someone else SKIP to Check Item G
	b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?	s Police on scene
10	1 🗖 No	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)
	2 Don't know SKIP to 18a	(132) 1 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
	3 [] Yes	2 Did not think it important enough 3 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
	c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?	 4 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
		s Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
(172)	SKIP to IBa	7 Afraid of reprisal
	2 🔲 No	8 Reported to someone else 9 Other - Specify
1	3 [] Yes	CHECK Is this person 16 years or older?
	d. How much was recovered?	ITEM G \square Yes $_$ ASK 21a
	INTERVIEWER — If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate	21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?
1	of value of the property replaced.	(183) 1 🛄 No - SKIP to Check Item H
1		2 Yes b. What was the job?
(173)	s 00	(186) 1 🖾 Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a-e - SKIP to
1	8a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?	Check Item H 2] Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e
(174)	o 🗌 No - SKIP to 19a	c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business,
		organization or other employer)
	Yes — How many members? 7	
		d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
	b. How much time was lost altogether?	
(175)	1 🛄 Less than I day	e. Were you -
	2 [] 1-5 days	1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
	3 - 10 days	2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
	4 🛄 Over 10 days	3 [] SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
	s 🛄 Don't know	4 🛄 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?
Ĩ	Pa. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing	f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
	damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?	
176	1 []] No - SKIP to 20a	g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example:
Į.	2 🗍 Yes	typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)
{ . ·	b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series
\square	1 TYes - SKIP to 19d	CHECK CHECK
	2 🛄 No	ITEM H
	c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the	
	damaged item(s)?	
1078	s SKIP to 20a	Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an
	x Don't know	CHECK entry for "How many?"
	d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?	ITEM I 🖤 🗌 No 🗍 Yes — Be sure you have an Incident Report
(179)	× 🛄 No cost or don't know — SKIP to 20a	for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or
	. 00	threatened in this incident.
	• Who paid as will pay for the same as same as an and as and	Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
1	 Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply) 	ITEN I No - Go to next Incident Report.
(180)	1 🔄 Household member	The Transform To be interviewed?
	2 TLandlord	No - Interview next HH member,
	a ☐ Insurance	Yes – END ENTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime
ľ	4 [] Other Specify	Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13
L		on the cover of NCS-3.

D.M.B. N	lo. 41-R2661: Approval Expires June 30, 1974	
BE	KEYER - Notes GIN NEW RECORD	NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.
\sim	ne number	FORM NCS-4
(101) Scr	een question number	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Social and economic statistics administration nureau of the census
(192)		CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
Inci	ident number	NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
103)		CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
<u> </u>	You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to	5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?
	appropriate screen question for description of crime).	
	hi what month (did this/did the first) incident happen?	
	(Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)	3 [] Owner
		 4 Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from
104)	Month (01-12) Is this incident report for a series of crin	the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?
_	A CONTRACT OF A D	(114) 1 L Tes
105	ITEM A 2 Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or	2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to Check Item B
	more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separate	o L'1 con e mon J
ь.	In what month(s) did these incidents take place?	there, such as a guest or a workmon?
*	(Mark all that apply)	15 1 Tes - SKIP to Check Item B
(60	t Spring (March, April, May) 2 Summer (June, July, August)	2 🛄 No
	3 [] Fall (September, October, November)	3 [] Don't know
	4 [] Winter (December, January, February)	b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get
_ c.	How many incidents were involved in this series?	in the building?
07	1 Three or four	2] Just tried to get in
	2 Five to ten 3 Eleven or more	a Don't know
	4 Don't know	c. Was there any evidence, such as a braken lock or broken
	INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer	window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED
	only to the most recent incident.	* to force his way in) the building?
2.	About what time did (this/the most recent)	(117) 1 [] No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else?
08)	incident happen? 1 [] Don't know	(Mark all that apply)
2	2 During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2 Broken lock or window
	At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)	3 Forced door or window (or tried) SKIP
	3 🛄 6 p.m. to midnight 4 🛄 Midnight to 6 a.m.	4 🛄 Slashed screen 🔰 to Check
	s 门 Don't know	$s \Box Other - Specify \neq Item B$
3a.	Did this incident take place inside the limits of this	
109)	city or somewhere else? f [] Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4	d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?
<u>ب</u>	2 Somewhere else in the United States	(118) 1 Through unlocked door or window
	3 Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPOR	
ь.	In what State and county did this incident occur?	3 Don't know
	State	4 Other - Specify
	A.	Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this
	County	- (119) CHECK A incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)
10) **	Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, e	ic.? ITEM B I I No - SKIP to 13a
<u>ب</u>	1 □ No 2 □ Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc.	2 🗌 Yes
<u></u>		Zn. Did the neuron(a) have a second state
<u>")</u>		7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a
4.	Where did this incident take place? 1 [7] At or in own dwelling, in garage or	* bottle, or wrench?
12)	other building on property (Includes SKIP to 6a	
	break-in or attempted break-in)	2 Don't know
	2 At or in vacation home, hotel/motel	Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)
	3] Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, ASK	3 🛄 Gun
	public conveyance or station 5a	4 🗍 Knife
	4 [] Inside office, factory, or warehouse	s 🗍 Other – Specify
	s 🛄 Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall	b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?
	s Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in)	 b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f
	 Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) 	attack you in some other way?
	s Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in)	attack you in some other way? (12) 1 □ Yes - SKIP to 7 f
	 Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) Image: Skip of the street, in a park, field, play- ground, school grounds or parking lot 	attack you in some other way? (12) 1 🗆 Yes - SKIP to 7/ 2 🗋 No



13 (. A	CRIME INCIDENT	QUEST	FIONS - Continued
12	a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)		Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
(15)	1 TYes - SKIP to 13a		CHECK (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
–	2 🗋 No		ITEM D No - SKIP to Check Item E
	b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years		Yes
(152)	of age. o 📺 None — SKIP to 13a		14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?
		6	$1 \square No \cdots$ } SKIP to Check Item E
	Number of persons	4	2 Don't know f Skin to check hem E
	c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.	1.	3 []] Yes
(153)	0 🗌 No		b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?
	Yes — How many, not counting yourself?	162	1 🛄 Yes
	(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item 1 on page 16)	1	2 🛄 No
13	a. Was something stalen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?		Is Box I or 2 marked in 13f?
{	INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from		CHECK
	unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable		
	business in respondent's home or another business, such		
(154) -	as merchandise or cash from a register. 1 🔲 Yes – SKIP to 13f	1	c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance,
	2 🗋 No	100	in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?
1	Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that	169	
(155)	belonged to you or others in the household?		2 🛄 No
	1 🗌 No – SKIP to 13e 2 🗋 Yes	1	Was only cash taken? (Box 0 morked in 131)
		-	CHECK Yes - SKIP to 16a
*	 What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 		No
156	1 Purse	<u> </u>	15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY
	2 Wallot or money		that was taken?
	3 Car	[INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter SO for
	4 🛄 Other motor vehicle 5 🛄 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)		stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.
	6 Don't know	64	s 003
	7 🗍 Other – Specify	1	b. How did you decide the value of the property that was
	Did they try to take a purse, wallet,	1*	stolen? (Mark all that apply)
	CHECK or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)	(65)	t 🗌 Original cost
	ITEM C No - SKIP to 18a		2 🛄 Replacement cost 3 🛄 Personal estimate of current value
	' Yes	1	4 insurance report estimate
	• Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being hold?	ł	5 🗍 Police estimate
	1 Yas)	1	s 🛄 Don't know
(157)	2 No SKIP to 18a	Î	7 Other - Specify
	. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)	1	
(158)			6a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered,
	2 Threatened with harm		except for anything received from insurance?
	3 Attempted to break into house or garage	(166)	$\{\Box, None\}$ SKIP to 17a
	4 Attempted to break into car SKIP	ł	2 All J Skii (3 178 3 Part
	s halassed, alguillent, abusive language		
	5 Damaged or destroyed property 180		b. What was recovered?
	destroy property	(67)	Cash: \$ 1002
	e 🛄 Other – Specify	ł	and/or
ŀ	•	(168)	Property: (Mark all that apply)
l f	What was taken? What else?	19	0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a
(159)			2 🛄 Wallet
	Cash: \$ 1003 and/or	Ι.	3 🗍 Car
*	Property: (Mark all that apply)	1	4 🛄 Other motor vehicle
160	o Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c		5 🔲 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
	1 🔲 Purse	1	6 🛄 Other — Specify
1	2 Wallet	1 -	tunte
	3 Car	1	
	4 🛄 Other motor vehicle 5 🔲 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)		c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?
	—		Total I
L	s 🛄 Other – Specify	(69)	\$, <u>1925</u> 5
FORM N	CS-4 (8-23-73)	ave 15	

	CRIME INCIDEN	T QUEST	TIONS - Continued
1	7a. Was there any insurance against theft?	10	Oa. Were the police informed of this incluent in any way?
170	1 🗆 No]	100	1 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G
	2 Don't know } SKIP to 18a		Yes - Who told them?
l	3 🛄 Yes		A Someone else SKIP to Check Item G
. .	b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?	1	5 Police on scene
0	1 🛄 No		b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)
	2 Don't know SKIP to IBa	(182)	I Nothing could be done - lack of proof
1	· · ·		2 Did not think it important enough 3 Police wouldn't want to be bothered
ł	3 🛄 Yes	-	4 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient
	c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?		5 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it 6 Did not want to get involved
	1 \square Not yet settled SKIP to 18a	1	7 🛄 Afraid of reprisal
	2 🗌 No)	ł	B 🛄 Reported to someone else 9 🛄 Other Specify
l	3 🛄 Yes	┟┯┯┙	A is this person 16 years or older?
ŀ	d. How much was recovered?	1	ITEN G No - SKIP to Check item H
	INTERVIEWER – If property replaced by insurance		Tes - ASA 210
	company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.	(183	la. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened? 1] No - SKIP to Check Item H
			2 🛄 Yes
(173)	s, (00)		b. What was the job? 1 Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a-e - SKIP to
	a. Did any household member lose any time from work	- (186)	Check Item H
	because of this incident?	1	2 Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e
	o 🛄 No SKIP to 19a		c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)
	Yes - How many members? 7		
			d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV
İ .			and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
	b. How much time was lost altogether?	(197)	e. Were you -
(75)	1 🛄 Less than I day	(188)	t 🔄 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or
	2 🛄 1 5 days		individual for wages, salary or commissions?
	a		2 [] A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3] SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional
ļ	4 🛄 Over 10 days		practice or farm?
	s Don't know	4	4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical
(''	a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing		engineer, stock clerk, typis:, farmer)
	damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?	189	
(176)	$1 \square No - SKIP \text{ to } 20a$	- s	g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example:
	2 Yes	4	typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)
	b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	<u> </u>	BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series
(m)	1 TYes - SKIP to 19d	1	CHECK of Incidents.
1	2 🛄 No	1	ITEM H
	c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the]	
	damaged item(s)?		
6		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(178)	s SKIP to 200	}	Look at 12c on Incident Report Is there an
	X Don't know	4	CHECK entry for "How many?"
-	d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?		ITEM I Ves – Be sure you have an Incident Report
(179)	x 🛄 No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a	1	for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or
		<u></u>	threatened in this incident.
	>,	-	Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
	e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)	ŀ	ITEM J No - Go to next Incident Report.
(180)	1 Household member	ł	Yes – Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
		1	No - Interview next HH member.
	2 🗋 Landlord		Yes – END ENTERVIEW, Enter total number of Crime
	a insurance	1 ·	Incident Reports filled for
L	4 Other - Specify	L	this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3,
FORM N	C\$-4 (3-22-73)	Page 16	\$ GPO 1 1973 . 0-520-675

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977
NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential b law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Censu employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.	FORM CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (7-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1. IDENTIFICATION CODES	
a. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC	
	COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
f, Interviewer g, Total number code (1) Incidents (2) Incident sheets	CITY SAMPLE
INTRO	DUCTION
Good morning (alternoon). I'm Mr(s.)(you We are conducting a survey in this area to mea burglaries and/or robberies. The Government no	or name)from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Issure the extent to which businesses are victims of teds to know how much crime there is and where it is e an impact on the crime problem. You can help by
Part 1 - BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS	
 2a. Is this establishment owned or operated as an incorporated business? 1 [] Yes - SKIP to 3 	 Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions or some other business activity in this establishment during the 12 month period ending?
2 🗌 No	Yes - List each department, concession, or other business activity on a senarate line of
b. How is this business owned or operated?	Yes - List each department, concession, or other business activity on a separate line of Section V of the segment lolder, if not already listed, Complete a separate questionnaire for each one that fails on
1 Individual proprietorship	questionnaire for each one that fails on a sample lins.
2 Partnership 3 📺 Government — Continue Interview ONLY II	2 [_] No
liquor store or any type of transportation	DO NOT ASK ITEM 8 UNTIL PART II AND ANY
4 Diher - Specify	INCIDENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED
	 What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services at this establishment
3. Do you (the owner) operate more than one establishment?	for the previous 12 months ending ? (Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in
1 Yes	business for entire 12 months.)
2 🗍 No	1 🗍 None
 Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at this location during the entire 12 month period 	2 Under \$10,000
ending?	3 510,000 to \$24,999 4 525,000 to \$49,999
I Tes	5 [] \$50,000 to \$99,997
z No – How many months during Months the designated period?	6 \$100,000 to \$499,999 7 \$500,000 to \$999,999
	a [] \$1,000,000 and over
Excluding you (the owner) (the partners) how many paid employees did this establishment average	s Other Specify
during the 12 month period ending?	INTERVIEWER USE ONLY
1 [] None 4 [] 8–19	9a. Record of interview (1) Date
2 🛄 1-3 5 🛄 20 or more 3 🗍 4-7	
6a. What do you consider your kind of business	(2) Name of respondent
to be at this location?	(3) Title of respondent
OFFICE USE	(4) Telephone Area code Number Extension
E	
b. Mark (X) one box RETAIL MANUFACTURING	b. Reason for non-interview
RETAIL MANUFACTURING	TYPE A 1 [] Present occupant in business at end of
2 Eating and drinking F Nondurable	survey period but unable to contact.
3 []] Generat merchandise	2 Refusal and in business at end of survey period 3 Other Type A - Specity
4 Apparel REAL ESTATE	
5 Furniture and G Apartments appliance H Other real estate	ТҮРЕ В
6 Lumber, hardware, mobile home dealers	4 Present occupant not in business at end
7 Automotive	of survey period. 5 Vacant or closed
B Drug and proprietary J BANKS	6 Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) - Specify
9 CLiquor K TRANSPORTATION	
A Gasoline service station: L ALL OTHERS - Spec	CITY TYPE C
B _ Other retail	7 COccupied by nonlistable activity
• WHOLESALE	a Demolished 9 Other Type C - Spacily
C 🛄 Durable	7
D [] Nondurable	

F	Part II - SCREENING QUESTIONS				
ř	Now I'd like to ask some questions about particular kinds of theft or attempted theft.				
	These questions refer only to this establishment for the 12 month period beginning and ending				
10.	During this period did anyone break into or some- how illegally get into this place of business?	18. Why hasn't this establishment ever been insured against burglary and/or robbery?			
	t [] Yes - How many times?	I Couldn't afford it 2 Couldn't zet anyone to insure you 3 Didn't need it			
	2 [*] No	4 S Premium too expensive			
11.	(Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in?	6 [] Other - Specify 7			
	1 [] Yes How many times?	19a. What security measures, b. When were these if any, are present at security measures this location now, to first installed			
	(Fill an Incident Report for each)	- protect it against or otherwise burglary and/or robbery? undertaken? Enter the			
12.	During this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force or threat of force on these premises?	a. Mark (X) all that apply			
	1 [] Yes - How many limes?	t [] Alarm system - outside			
	(Fill an Incident Report for each)	2 [] Centrat alarm ,			
13.	(Other than the incident(s) already mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the owner, or any employee by using force or threatening to	3 [] Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows, grates, gates, etc			
	harm you while on these premises? 1 [] Yes - How many times?	4 []] Guard, watchman			
	(Fill an Incident Report for each)	6 [] Firearms			
14.	(Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?	7 [] Cameras 8 [] Mirrors 9 [] Locks			
	Yes - How many times?	A [] Comply with National Banking Act (For Banks only)			
	2, No	B [] Other - Specily -			
15.	(Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the owner, or any employee while delivering merchandise or carrying				
	business money outside the business?	Codes for use in item 19b LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO MORE THAN 1 YEAR			
	1 Yes - How many limes?	1 - January 7 - July D - 1-2 years ago			
<u></u>	2 No	2 - February 8 - August 3 - March 9 - September			
16a	Is this establishment insured against burgulary and or robbery by means other than self-insurance?	4 - April A - October F - More than 5 5 - May B - November 6 - June C - December			
	2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to 178	20. INTERVIEWER Were there "0" incidents CHECK ITEM reported in 10-15?			
Ъ.	Does the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?	CHECK ITEM Y TOPICED In TOPICs: []] Yes - Detach incident Reports, enter "O" in items 1g(1) and (2) on page 1, and			
172	$R_{2} = \frac{1}{N_{c}} \frac{SKIP}{SKIP}$ to 19a Has this establishment ever been insured against	continue with item 8.			
	burgiary and or robbery by means other than self-insurance?	in item tg(1) on page 1, and continue with first incident Report.			
	tYes 2No - SKIP Io 18 3 Don't know - SKIP Io 198	NOTES			
Ъ.	Did the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?				
	1 [] Yes 2 [] No				
• "	Did you drop the insurance or did the company cancel your policy? 1 Businessman dropped it				
	2 insurance company cancelled policy	I			

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977
TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE	FORM CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 17-11-737 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.	INCIDENT REPORT
IDENTIFICATION CODE	CITY SAMPLE
e, PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC	INCIDENT NUMBER No. INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page
You said that during the 12 months beginning and ending (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).	7æ. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
I. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen? t Jan. 4 April 7 July A Oct.	1 [] Yes - How many? Number 2 [] No - SKIP IO 9a
2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. 8 Nov. 3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec.	b. How many of them stayed in a Number
 About what time did it happen? t During the day (6 a.m 6 p.m.) 	hospital overnight or longer?
At night (6 p.m. — 6 a.m.) 2 [] 6 p.m. — Midnight 3 [] Midnight — 6 a.m.	8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?
4 Don't know what time at night 5 Don't know	ı [] Yes - How much was paid? s06
3. Where did this incident take place?	2 [] No 3 [] Don't know
2 On delivery 3 Difference to bank	9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
Other - Specify Speci	1 [] Yes 2 [] No - SKIP to 15a
incident was occuring? 1 []] Yes	b. Who was killed? c. How many?
2 No - SKIP to 10 3 Don't know	(Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [Owner(s) ,
5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?	2 [] Employees
1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to 6a	3 [] Customers
b. What was the weapon?	5 [7] Offender(s)
1 ☐ Gun 2 ☐ Knife 3 ☐ Other <i>Specify</i>	6 [] Police,
6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?	
2 Two 3 Three SKIP to 6e	SKIP to 15a
4 Tour or more 5 Don't know - SKIP to 7a	10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
b. How old would you say the person was? 1 Junder 12 4 18-20	
2 12-14 5 21 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know	² No 7 Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Joul of Scope-J accept" erash incident
c. Was the person male or female?	Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," rease incident number, change the answers to servesning questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 19(1), page 1, and go on to the next recristed incident. It no other incidents are recristiv, roturn to page 1 and complete items 19(2) 5, and 0 and not the unterview.
2 Female 3 Don't know	are reposted, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2) G, and 9 and and the interview.
d. Was he (she) - 1 [] White? 2 [] Blarts E	 Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in? r [] Actually got in
2 □ Blac≒∓ 3 □ Other? - <i>≥pecily SKIP to 7a</i> 4 □ Don't know	2 [] Just tried to get in
e. How old would you say the youngest person was?	 Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force)
1 🗋 Under 12 4 🗌 18–20 2 🛄 12–14 5 🗋 21 or over – SKIP 10 6g 3 🗋 15–17 6 🔂 Don't know	his (the'r) way in? 1 [], Yes
1. How old would you say the oldest person was?	2 [] Na - SKIP to 14
1 🗍 Under 12 4 🗂 18–20 2 🔄 12–14 5 🛄 21 or over 3 🔄 15–17 6 💭 Don't know	13. What was the evidence? <i>ithark all that apply</i>) 1 [] Broken lock or window
g. Were they male or female?	2] Forced door 3 Alarm
t All male 3 Male and female 2 All female 4 Don't know iv. Were they -	4 Other - Specily
n. Here incy - t □ Only white? z □ Only black?	14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)? 1 () Through unlocked door or window
Conjuster? - Specify Some combination? - Specify	2 🛄 Had a key 3 🛄 Other Specilly
s Don't know	4 🗋 Oon't know



INCIDENT DED	PT Callend
	DRT - Continued
15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.	18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident? [Number
1 🛄 Yes	t [] Yes - How many people?
2 🛄 No - SKIP to 168	2 🗋 No - SKIP to 19a
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	
1 Tyes - SKIP to 15d	b. How many work days were lost altogether?
2 []] No	t 🔄 Less than I day
c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)	2 [_] I-5 days
(3 [] 6-10 days Days
\$ SKIP to 15e	4 [] Over IO days - How many?
X Don't know	5 [] Don't know
d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?	19a, Were any security measures taken after this incident to
s00	protect the establishment from future incidents?
V No cost - SKIP to 16a	t 🛄 Yes
x Don't know	2 🛄 No SKIP 10 20a
e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement?	b. What measures were taken?
(Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] This business	(Mark (X) all that apply)
2 D Insurance	1 Alarm system - outside ringing
3 Owner of Building (landlord)	2 Central alarm
4 Other - Specify 5 Don't know	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)	4 Guard, watchman 5 Watch dog
1 🖂 Yes - What was the	6 Firearms
total value? \$ 00	7 Cameras
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or	8 Mirrors
supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to	9 🔲 Locks
customers or store personnel.)	A Diher - Specily
t [] Yes - What was the total value? \$ 80	· ·
2 []] No – SKIP to 17a II answer to 16a Is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
c. How was the value determined?	1 Yes - SKIP 10 21
1 []] Original cost	
2 Replacement cost	2 100
2 Replacement cost 3 Other - Specity	2 [] No
3 Other - Specity	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police?
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported
3 Other - Specity 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police?
s Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? s00	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 C Police already knew of the incident
3 Other - Specify 174. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovored by insurance? S00 v None - Why nol? I Otdn't report it 2 Does not have insurance	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof
3 ◯ Other - Specily 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? S	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Old not think it important enough
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or properly was recovered by insurance? \$	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police
3 ☐ Other - Specily 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or properly was recovered by insurance? \$	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time
 3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? S	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Did not want to get involved
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? 5 . 00 v None - Why nol? 1 Didn't report it 2 Does not have insurance 3 Not settled yet 4 Policy has a deductible 5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered 'X Don't know b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not what to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Did not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal
 3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? S	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not whink it obsther police 5 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Did not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? 5 . 00 v None - Why nol? 1 Didn't report it 2 Does not have insurance 3 Not settled yet 4 Policy has a deductible 5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered 'X Don't know b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Did not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 21. INTERVIEWER Is this the last incident
 3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, ol the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? S	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [? Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [?] Did not think it important enough 4 [?] Did not think it important enough 4 [?] Did not want to bother police 5 [?] Did not want to take the time 6 [?] Did not want to get involved 7 [?] Afraid of reprisal 8 [?] Reported to someone else 9 [?] Other - Specily ->
 3 ○ Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? S	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [? Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [?] Did not think it important enough 4 [?] Did not think it important enough 4 [?] Did not want to bother police 5 [?] Did not want to take the time 6 [?] Did not want to get involved 7 [?] Afraid of reprisal 8 [?] Reported to someone else 9 [?] Other - Specily ->
3 ☐ Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [Police already knew of the incident 2 [Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Did not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 21. INTERVIEWER [] Is this the last Incident CHECK ITEM [] Yes - Return to page 1 and complete lems 19(2), 8, 9, end end inferview.
 3 Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [? Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [?] Did not think it important enough 4 [?] Did not think it important enough 4 [?] Did not want to bother police 5 [?] Did not want to take the time 6 [?] Did not want to get involved 7 [?] Afraid of reprisal 8 [?] Reported to someone else 9 [?] Other - Specily ->
3 ☐ Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete lease 102/2020, 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident
 3 Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete lease 102/2020, 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident
 3 Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete lease 102/2020, 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, ol the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? 5 . 00 v None - Why nol? 1 Didn't report it 2 Does not have insurance 3 Not settled yet 4 Policy has a deductible 5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered 'X Don't know b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance? S v None x Don't know SKIP to 18a c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered? 1 Police 2 Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete lease 19(2), 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, ol the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? 5 . 00 v None - Why nol? 1 Didn't report it 2 Does not have insurance 3 Not settled yet 4 Policy has a deductible 5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered 'X Don't know b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance? S v None x Don't know SKIP to 18a c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered? 1 Police 2 Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete least 5(2), 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? \$	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete least 5(2), 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident
3 Other - Specify 17a. How much, if any, ol the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance? 5 . 00 v None - Why nol? 1 Didn't report it 2 Does not have insurance 3 Not settled yet 4 Policy has a deductible 5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered 'X Don't know b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance? S v None x Don't know SKIP to 18a c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered? 1 Police 2 Other - Specify	 b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [? Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof 3 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not think it important enough 4 [] Did not want to bother police 5 [] Did not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to take the time 6 [] Old not want to get involved 7 [] Afraid of reprisal 8 [] Reported to someone else 9 [] Other - Specify 7 [] S - Refurn to page 1 and complete least 5(2), 8, 9, and end inferview. [] No - Fill the next incident

VS 101 17-11-78

: 	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 197
TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1	FORM CV5-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 17-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE	INCIDENT REPORT
INCIDENT REPORT FOR IEACH INCIDENT.	COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
IDENTIFICATION CODE	
a, PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Parret e. DCC	No. No. INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page
You said that during the \$2 months beginsing	7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
10-15 for description of prime).	1 Tes - How many? Number
I. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?	2 🛄 No SKIP to Ba
2 Feb. 5 May 6 Aug. B Nov.	······
3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec. 2. About what lime did it happen?	b. How many of them stayed in a Number hospital overnight or longer?
1 During the day (6 a.m 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m 6 a.m.)	8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did
2 🛄 6 p.m. – Midnight	this business pay for any of the medical expenses not
3 Midnight — 6 8.m. 4 Don't know what time at night	covered by a regular health benefits program?
5 🛄 Don't know	was paid? \$
Where did this incident take place?	
2 🗍 On deilvery	3 Don't know
3	9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this	1 🖸 Yes 2 🛄 No - SKIP 10 150
incident was occuring?	
1 2 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 10	b. Who was killed? c. How many? (Mark (X) all that apply)
2 No — SKIP to 10 3 Don't know	1 🛄 Öwner(s) ,
a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or weapch?	2 🛄 Employaes
that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench? 1 🔲 Yes 🔄	3 🗍 Customers
2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to Sa	4 [] innocent bystander(s)
What was the weapon?	s [] Offerider(s)
1 Gun	6 [] Police
2 Knife 3 Other - Specify	7 Other - Specify
a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?	
1 [] One - Continue with 6b below	
2 Two 3 Three SKIP to 60	SKIP to 15a
4 Four or more 5 Don't know - SKIP to 7a	10. Did the olfender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this
. How old would you say the person was?	establishment illegally?
1 Under 12 4 18-20	1 🗌 Yes
2 1214 5 21 or over 3 1517 6 Don't know	² No 7 Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of
. Was the person male or female?	Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10–15, change number of incidents in item 19(1), page 1, and go
1 [] Male	change number of incidents in item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents
2 Female 3 Don't know	on to the next reported incident. If in a other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2) 8, and 9 and end the interview,
I. Was he (she) -	<u></u>
	11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
2] Black? 3] Other? - Specify SKIP to 7a	2 Just tried to get in
4 Don't know	12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, er any
. How old would you say the youngest person was?	other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force)
1 🛄 Under 12 4 🛄 18-20 2 🛄 12-14 5 🛄 21 or over - SKIP to 6g	his (their) way in?
3 [15-17 6 Don't know	
. How old would you say the oldest person was?	2 🛄 No – SKIP to 14
1 Under 12 4 18–20 2 12–14 5 21 or over	13. What was the syldence? (Mark all that apply)
3 🗍 15-17 6 🗍 Don't know	1 Broken lock or window
, Were they male or female?	3 Alarm
t All male 3 Mate and female 2 All female 4 Don't know	Other - Specify
n. Were they -	14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
ı (] Only white? z [] Only black?	t Through unlocked door or window
3 Only other? - Specify	2 🔲 Had a key
Some combination? - Specity	3 Other - Specify
s 🛄 Don't know	4 🛄 Don't know



	DRT - Continued
15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.	18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?
t 🔄 Yes	t TYes - How many people?
2 🛄 No - SKIP to 16a	2 No - SKIP to 19a
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	
I TYes - SKIP to 15d	b. How many work days were lost altogether?
2 🗋 No	1 🛄 Less than I day
 c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate) 	2 🛄 5 days
s	3 6-10 days Days
X Don't know	4 Over 10 days - How many?
d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?	s Don't know
a, now moch and it cost to repair of reprace the damages r	19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establichment from future incidents?
v ☐ No cost – SKIP to 16a x ☐ Don't know	1 Yes
e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement?	2 🗋 No – SKIP to 20a
(Mark (X) all that apply)	b. What measures were taken?
1 Dis business	(Mark (X) all that apply)
z [] Insurance 3] Owner of Building (landlord)	1 Alarm system - outside ringing
4 Other - Specify	2 Central alarm
s Don't know	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)	4 🛄 Guard, watchman
I Tyes - What was the	s Watch deg
	6 ☐ Firearmt- 7 ☐ Camera≴
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or	8 Mirrors
supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to	9 🛄 Locks
customers or store personnel.) 1 🔄 Yes - What was the	A C Other - Specify
total value?	
2 🛄 No — SKIP to 17a il answer to 16a is yas; otherwise SKIP to 18a	
	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
c. How was the value determined?	1 🛄 Yes - SKIP 10 21
2 Replacement cost	z 🔲 No
3 Other - Specity	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported
17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	to the police?
was recovered by insurance?	(Mark (X) all that apply)
s	t Police already knew of the incident
V None - Why not?	2 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
1 Didn't report it 2 Does not have insurance	3 Did not think it important enough 4 Did not want to bother police
3 Not settled yet	5 Did not want to take the time
4 🛄 Policy has a deductible	6 Did not want to get involved
5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered X Don't know	7 Afraid of reprisal
b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	B Reported to someone else
was recovered by means other than insurance?	9 Dther - Specily
s	
V None SKIP to 18a	
	CHECK ITEM Report to be completed?
c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?	() Yes - Relurn to page 1 and complete items 1g(2),
t 🔲 Police	8, 9, and end interview.
2 Other - Specily	No – Fill the next incident Report.
NOTES	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
FORM CVS 101 (7-11-75)	je 6

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977					
TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.	FORM CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (7-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS INCIDENT REPORT COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY					
IDENTIFICATION CODE	CITY SAMPLE					
o, PSU b, Segment c, Line No, d. Panel e, DCC	f. Incident No. Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page					
You said that during the 12 months beginning and ending (refer to screening questions 10—15 for description of crime).	7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?					
1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen? 1 Jan. 4 April 7 July A Oct. 2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. 8 Nov.	1 🗌 Yes - How many? Number 2 🗌 No - SKIP to 9a					
3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec. 2. About what time did it happen?	b. How many of them stayed in a Number hospital overnight or longer?					
1 During the day (6 a.m., 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m 6 a.m.) 2 6 p.m Midnight 3 Midnight 6 a.m. 4 Don't know what time at night 5 Don't know	 Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program? □ Yes - How much was paid? S					
 Where did this incident take place? t At this place of business 2	2 🛄 No 3 🔲 Don't know					
z Un delivery z Enroute to bank 4 U Other - Specity	9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?					
4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occuring?	2 🔲 No - SKIP to 158					
incident was occuring? t	b. Who was killed? c. How many? (Mark (X) ell that epply)					
s Don't know 5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something	1 Owner(s)					
that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?	2 Employees					
	3 Customers					
3 Don't know SKIP to 68	4 innocent bystander(s)					
b. What was the weapon? 1 🛄 Gun	5 Offender(s),					
2 🔲 Knife	6 Police					
3 Other - Specify	7 🖸 Other Specily-y					
1 🛄 One - Continue with 6b below	L					
2 Two 3 Three SKIP to be	SKIP to 15a					
4 Teour or more 5 Don't know - SKIP 10 7a	10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?					
b. How old would you say the person was?	1 🗋 Yes					
2 12-14 5 21 or over	2 🗆 Nº 7					
3 15-17 6 Don't know	Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," prase incident of this sheet the second seco					
c. Was the person male or female?	number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15,					
2 Female 3 Don't know	chicky brionistic of provide includent, if the other includents on to the next of provide includent, if the other includents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2) 8, and 9 and end the interview.					
d. Was he (she) -	11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?					
2 Black?	1 []] Actually got in					
a Other? - Specify SKIP to 7a	2 Just tried to get in					
e. How old would you say the youngest person was?	12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the olfender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?					
2 2 12-14 5 21 or over - SKIP to 6g	1 🗋 Yes					
s 15-17 6 Don't know f. How old would you say the oldest person was?	2 🔲 No - SKIP to 14					
1 Under 12 4 18-20	13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)					
2 ☐ 12.—14 S ☐ 21 or over 3 _ 15.—17 6 _ Don't know	I Broken lock or window					
g. Were they male or female?	2 Forced door					
t All male 3 Male and female 2 All female 4 Don't know	3 Alarm 4 Other - Specity					
h. Were they -	14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?					
1 🛄 Only white? 2 🔲 Only Black?	1 Through unlocked door or window					
• 3 Only other? - Specity	2 🛄 Had a key					
4 Some combination? - Specify 5 Don't know	3 Other - Specity					
↓ + MIDIA	4 🔲 Don't know					

INCIDENT DED	DRT - Continued
15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For	18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time
example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, elc.	from work because of this incident? Number
	1 [] Yes - How many people?
2 No - SKIP to 16a	2 🗔 No – SKIP to 19a
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	b. How many work days were lost altogether?
	1 Less than 1 day
c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages?	2 []Less than i day 2 []i~5 days
(Estimate)	
s80	36-10 days 4Over 10 days - How many?
x Den't know	s Don't know
d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?	
s	19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
V No cost - SKIP to 18a	1 🗌 Yes
x Don't know	2 🗋 No - SKIP to 208
e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement?	
(Mark (X) all that apply)	b. What measures were taken?
1 This business 2 I insurance	(Mark (X) all that apply)
3 Owner of Guilding (landlord)	t 🛄 Alarm system - outside ringing
4 Other - Specify	2 Central alarm
s 🛄 Don't know	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)	4 🔲 Guard, watchman
t 🗖 Yes - What was the	5 🛄 Watch dog
total value?> \$ 00	6 Firearms
2 No Did the effected take any marked line and investor	7 Cameras 8 Mirrors
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to	9 []] Locks
customers or store personnel.)	A Dther - Specify-
1 ☐ Yes - What was the total value?	
2 🛄 No - SKIP to 17a II answer to 16a	
is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
c. How was the value determined?	1 TYes - SKIP to 21
1 Original cost	
2 Replacement cost 3 Other - Specify	2 No
17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police?
was recovered by insurance?	(Mark (X) all that apply)
s	1 [] Police already knew of the incident
V None - Why not?	2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof
1 Didn't report it	3 [] Did not think it important enough
2 Does not have insurance	4 Did not want to bother police
3 Not settled yet	5 🛄 Did not want to take the time
S Money and/or merchandise was recovered	6 Did not want to get involved
X Don't know	7 🗖 Afraid of reprisat
b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	8 🛄 Reported to someone else
was recovered by means other than insurance?	s []] Other - Specily
s	
x Don't know	21. INTERVIEWER Lis this the last incident
c. By what means was the stolen money and/or	CHECK ITEM F Report to be completed?
property recovered?	Yes — Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.
1 Delice	8, 9, and end Interview.
2 🗍 Other Specily	No - Fill the next incident Report.
NOTES	.
	•
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APPENDIX II HOUSEHOLD SURVEY Technical Information and standard error tables

With respect to crimes against persons and households, survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Oakland, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including foreign visitors, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it was not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. The only exemptions to the requirement for personal interview applied to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who were absent from the household during the entire field interview period; for these persons, interviewers were required to obtain proxy responses from a knowledgeable adult member of the household. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of sectors within society. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

The basic frame from which the sample was drawn for the National Crime Survey household survey in Oakland was the complete housing inventory for the city, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. For the purpose of sample selection, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or nonwhite). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. Furthermore, a single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

A total of 11,712 housing units in Oakland was designated for the sample. Of these, 1,646 were visited by interviewers during the survey period but were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. At an additional 306 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, interviews were taken with the occupants of 9,760 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 97.0 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 18,829 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 1.93 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 18,651 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 99.1 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by survey interviews were assigned two sets of final tabulation weightsone for crimes against persons and another for crimes against households. For interviews conducted at housing units selected from the Census housing inventory, the following elements determined the final weights: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation which arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment, applied solely in tabulating crimes against persons, to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; and (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units.

The household ratio estimation procedure was a key step, for it achieved a reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households that already were included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The procedure was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census.

In producing estimates of personal *incidents* (as opposed to those of personal *victimizations*), a further weighting adjustment was required in those cases where the basic unit of tabulation was an incident involving more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than one chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts in the tabulated data. When a

personal crime was reported in the household survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the incident was represented in the commercial survey, and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in the household survey results.

For household crimes, the final weight consisted of all steps described above except the third. In the household sector, victimizations and incidents are synonymous, since each distinctly separate criminal act was defined as having been experienced by a single household. Thus, the concept of multihousehold incidents was inapplicable, and an adjustment comparable to that made in the personal sector to account for multiperson incidents was unnecessary.

In performing the estimation procedure that yielded the results appearing in this publication, there was no adjustment for bringing the surveyderived estimates into accord with any independent, post-Census estimates of the city population. Subsequent to the initial processing of survey results, however, estimates were calculated of the size of the relevant population. These estimates indicate that an undercoverage amounting to about 8.6 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Oakland households. As a result, population figures that serve as bases for rates of victimization for crimes against persons understated the size of the population, and victimization and incident counts for crimes against persons also were too low. In order to bring estimates in this report into accord with this post-Census estimate, population control figures and levels of victimizations and incidents for crimes against persons should be increased (multiplied) by a ratio estimate factor of 1.086022. However, all relative figures-namely personal victimization rates and other data on personal crimes expressed in percentages-appearing on the data tables remain unaffected by the application of an independent population estimate, as the adjustment factor is applicable to both the numerators and denominators used in computing such figures. Furthermore, the adjustment is not applicable to data on household crimes.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, statistical data contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed in conducting the survey was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures obtainable if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors. Standard errors applicable to data on crimes against persons and households are presented at the end of this Appendix, preceded by instructions on their use.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to so-called nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain societal groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred earlier —or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the period. Unlike the national sample of the National Crime Survey program, the city samples have not incorporated a bounding procedure to minimize this source of nonsampling error, and the magnitude of telescoping has not been determined.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey program indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to the rule.

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors would also occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation, with retraining and reinterviewing, as appropriate, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from random response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Concerning the reliability of data from the household survey, it should be noted that estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in the report's selected findings. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors was 150.

As they appear in the report's data tables, all absolute values—including numbers of victimizations and incidents, as well as control figures (bases) shown parenthetically on rate tables—have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. Relative figures (whether rates, percentages, or ratios) were calculated from unrounded figures.

Standard error tables and calculations

For survey estimates relevant to the personal and household sectors, the standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains the standard error approximations applicable to the estimated levels, or numbers, of personal incidents, personal victimizations, and household victimizations. Standard errors pertaining to personal victimization rates are given in Table II, whereas Table III displays the standard error approximations for household victimization rates. For levels and rates not specifically listed on the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, assume that a data table in this report shows there were 3,000 personal robbery incidents in Oakland. Linear interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix yields a standard error of about 217 for the estimated 3,000 incidents. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 217, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 2.783 to 3.217. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than twice this standard error (434); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 2,566 to 3,434.

Assume further that, for an Oakland population subgroup numbering 40,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 45 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table II would yield a standard error of about 4.4. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 45 would be within 4.4 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 40.6 to 49.4. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 8.8 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 36.2 to 53.8.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high 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.

Table I. Standard error approximations for estimated number of personalincidents, personal victimizations, and household victimizations,by size of estimate

	Per	rsonal	
Size of estimate	 Incidents	Victimizations	Household incidents
50	27	29	28
100	38	41	39
250	60	65	62
500	85	92	88
1,000	121	131	124
2,500	198	213	197
5,000	294	311	278
10,000	453	468	
25,000	869	862	394 624
50,000	1,523	1,460	886
100,000	2,806	2,617	1,262

Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

					<u> </u>		S OLL OI IN						
Estimated rate		Ease of rate											
per 1,000 persons	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,00C	1,000,000
5 or 999.5	9.2	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0,1
75 or 999.25	11.2	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
or 999	12.9	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	20.5	12.9	9.1	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	28.9	18.3	12.9	9.1	5.8	4.1	- 2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
.5 or 992.5	35.3	22.3	15.8	11.2	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
0 or 990	40.7	25.8	18.2	12.9	8.1	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	63.9	40.4	28.6	20.2	12.8	9.0	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
50 or 950	89.3	56.5	39.9	28.2	17.9	12.6	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	122.9	77.7	54.9	38.9	24.6	17.4	12.3	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2
250 or 750	177.3	112.2	79.3	56.1	35.5	25.1	17.7	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8
500	204.8	129.5	91.6	64.8	41.0	29.0	20.5	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0

(68 chances out of 100)

Table III. Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

Estimated rate per	Base of rate												
1,000 households	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	8.8	5.6	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	10.8	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	12.4	7.9	5.6	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	19.6	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	27.7	17.5	12.4	8.8	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0,6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	33.9	21.5	15.2	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
10 or 990	39.1	24.7	17.5	12.4	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	61.4	38.8	27.5	19.4	12.3	8.7	6.1	3.9	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6
50 or 950	85.7	54.2	38.3	27.1	17.1	12.1	8.6	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9
100 or 900	118.0	74.6	52.8	37.3	23.6	16.7	11.8	7.5	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2
250 or 750	170.3	107.7	76.2	53.9	34.1	24.1	17.0	10.8	5•3 7•6	- 5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7
500	196.6	124.3	87.9	62.2	39.3	27.8	19.7	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	- 2.0

(68 chances out of 100)

APPENDIX III COMMERCIAL SURVEY Technical information and relative error tables

Commercial victimization surveys conducted in central cities have focused on business establishments, but coverage has extended to other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, and cultural activities. Units of Federal, State, and local government operating within the city limits generally have been excluded. In applicable cities, however, government-operated liquor stores and transportation systems were within the scope of the survey, these having been the only exceptions to the general exclusion of government entities. Organizations other than businesses have accounted for a relatively small part of each city sample. Survey data were personally gathered by interviewers from the operators (usually managers or owners) of businesses and other participating organizations. Because they are based on sample surveys rather than complete enumerations, all results are estimates.

Sample design and size

For the purposes of sample selection, Oakland was segmented into geographical units known to have contained at least four but not more than six commercial establishments, whether retail, service, or a combination of the two kinds. Establishments of other types were not taken into consideration in designing the sample; nevertheless, visually recognizable establishments of all types and selected nonbusiness organizations located within each segment during the field survey were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Segments already being sampled in connection with the nationwide commercial victimization survey were excluded from the sample.

A total of 1,596 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 355 were found to be out of business at the time of the field interviews, no longer operating at the designated address, or otherwise unqualified to participate. At 12 other establishments it was impossible to conduct interviews because the operator could not be reached, declined to participate in the survey, or was otherwise not available. Therefore, interviews were taken in 1,229 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 99.0 percent.

Estimation procedure

Data records produced by the survey interviews were assigned final weights, applied to each usable data record, enabling the tabulation of city-wide estimates of victimization data. The final weight was the product of the following elements: (1) a basic weight, reflecting each selected establishment's probability of being in the sample; (2) an adjustment for noninterviews; and (3') a factor to account for establishments which were in operation during only part of the survey reference period.

The noninterview adjustment was equal to the total number of data records required for each particular kind of business divided by the number of usable records actually collected. The factor to account for establishments that were not in operation during the entire 12-month time frame was applied only to the number of incidents involving such businesses and not the complete inventory of those establishments. This factor was obtained by multiplying the basic weight of each part-year operator by 12 and dividing the resulting product by the number of months the establishment was active during the reference period. Then, the result was multiplied by the ratio of required records divided by the number of usable records, the result being applied to the record of each part-year operator.

Reliability of estimates

As indicated, statistical data presented in this publication concerning the criminal victimization of commercial establishments are estimates that were derived through probability sampling methods rather than from complete enumeration. The sample used was only one of many of equal size that could have been selected within the city, utilizing the same sample design. Although the results obtained from any two samples might differ markedly, the average of a number of different samples would be expected to be in near agreement with the results of a complete enumeration using the same data collection procedures and processing methods. Similarly, the results obtained by averaging data from a number of subsamples of the whole sample would be expected to give an order of magnitude of the variance between any single subsample and the grouping of subsamples. Such a technique, known as the random group method, was used for calculating the coefficients of variation, or relative errors, for estimates generated by the survey. Because the relative errors are the products of calculations involving estimates derived through sampling, each error in turn is subject to sampling variability.

As in the household survey, estimates on crimes against businesses are subject to nonsampling errors, principal among these being the problem of recalling victimizations applicable to the 12 months prior to interview. Because of a number of factors, however, these errors probably were less prevalent in the commercial survey than they were in the household survey. These factors include the greater likelihood of recordkeeping and of reporting to the police by businesses, as well as the concentration of the survey on two of the more serious crimes, burglary and robbery. Unlike the national sample of the commercial victimization surveys, the city samples have not incorporated a bounding procedure to minimize nonsampling errors attributable to telescoping.

In addition to those relating to victim recall ability, nonsampling errors may have arisen from deficient interviewing and from data processing mistakes. However, quality control measures comparable to those used in the household survey were adopted to minimize such errors.

Commercial survey estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered un-

reliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics on commercial crimes was 150.

The numbers of commercial victimizations and the control figures (bases) shown parenthetically in Data Table 85 have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. However, all relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

Relative error tables and calculations

In order to measure sampling variability associated with selected results of the commercial survey, relative errors are presented on two tables in this appendix. Generalized standard errors, such as those developed in connection with the household survey, were not calculated. Instead, the tables display actual calculations of relative errors from the sample observations for estimated values pertaining to selected characteristics of business establishments. Table IV applies to the estimated level of victimizations, and Table V relates to victimization rates for each of the measured crimes. Although the relative errors listed on those tables partially gauge the effect of nonsampling error, they do not take into account any biases that may be inherent in the survey results. For estimated values not shown on Tables IV and V, rough approximations of relative errors may be made by utilizing the relative errors for similar figures having bases of comparable size.

When used in conjunction with the survey results, the relative error tables permit the construction of intervals containing the average results of all possible samples with a prescribed level of confidence. Chances are about 68 out of 100 that any given survey result would differ from results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration using the same procedures by less than the relative error displayed in the tables. Doubling the interval increases the confidence level to 95 chances out of 100 that the estimated value would differ from the results of a complete count by less than twice the relative error.

To illustrate the computation and significance of these ranges, assume that one wished to test the extent of sampling variability surrounding the 13,400 commercial burglaries estimated to have occurred in Oakland. Referring to Table IV, it is found that the relative error associated with the unrounded form of that figure (13,426) is 37.5 percent. Multiplying 13,426 by .375 yields 5,035.¹ Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the estimated number of incidents would be 8,391 to 18,461. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size,

The calculated figure (5,035) is the standard error of the estimated 13,426 burglaries (shown as 13,400 on Data Table 85).

about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confidence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the calculated interval would contain the results that would have been generated by a complete enumeration. If the interval were to be doubled, then the chances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that the resulting interval, in this case 3,356 to 23,496, would contain the total that would have been obtained from a complete tally. Table IV. Relative errors for estimated number of commercial victimizations, by characteristics of establishments and type of crime

(68 chances out of 100)						
Type of crime	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error				
Burglary	13,426	37.5%				
Completed burglary	9,421	38.6%				
Attempted burglary	4,005	35.8%				
Robbery	2,888	12.8%				
Completed robbery	2,010	13.6%				
Attempted robbery	878	19.6%				

Table V. Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments and type of crime

	Burgla	iry	Robbery		
Characteristic	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	
Kind of establishment					
All establishments	637	17.4%	137	18.8%	
Retail	737	9.9%	236	25.9%	
Wholesale	956	29.0%	¹ 54	24.2%	
Service	574	14.0%	90	20.0%	
Gross annual receipts					
Less than \$10,000	553	16.9%	57	46.7%	
\$10,000-\$24,999	553	30.8%	69	38.7%	
\$25,000-\$49,999	430	24.0%	74	38.5%	
\$50,000-\$99,999	702	18.8%	249	20.7%	
\$100,000-\$499,999	765	22.7%	209	39.6%	
\$500,000-\$999,999	593	9.5%	224	33.3%	
\$1,000,000 or more	958	29.9%	282	21.3%	
No sales	549	32.6%	0	0.0%	
Not available	471	36.2%	¹ 58	¥	

*Relative error greater than 100 percent.

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

APPENDIX IV TECHNICAL NOTES

Information provided in this appendix is designed to aid in understanding the report's selected findings and, more broadly, to assist data users in interpreting statistics in the data tables. The notes address general concepts as well as potential problem areas, but do not purport to cover all data elements or problems. The Glossary of terms should be consulted for definitions of crime categories, variables, and other terms used in the data tables and selected findings.

General

Throughout this report, victimizations are the basic units of measure. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or place of business. For crimes against persons, however, some survey results are presented on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. For many specific categories of personal crime, victimizations outnumber incidents, a difference that stems from two contingencies: (1) some crimes were simultaneously committed against more than one person, and (2) certain personal crimes may have occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery. Thus, for each personal victimization reported to survey interviewers, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place and whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. A weighting adjustment in the estimation procedure (see Appendix II) protected against the double counting of incidents. If, for example, two customers were assaulted during the course of a store holdup, the event would have been classified as a single commercial robbery, not as an incident of personal assault. With respect to crimes against households and businesses, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against targets of

either type were assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household or business. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household and commercial crimes.

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the effects, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim reactions to criminal atte and for examining victim perceptions of offender attributes. Thus, in addition to serving as a key element in computing victimization rates, victimization counts are used for developing information on victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, offender characteristics, and reporting to police. On the other hand, incident data are more adequate for the examination of the circumstances surrounding the occurrence of personal crimes. Accordingly, data concerning the time and place of occurrence of such offenses, as well as the use of weapons and number of victims and offenders, are based on incidents. In the hypothetical case given above, therefore, the rate data for personal assault would reflect the attack on each customer, and other victimization tables would incorporate details concerning the outcome of the crime for each person, such as any injuries, damage to clothing, and loss of time from work.

For data tables on crimes against persons, the table titles stipulate whether victimizations or incidents are the relevant units of measure.

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons, households, and commercial establishments appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a speci-

fic crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons, households, or businesses under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against the individual members; in calculating a rate, therefore, the denominator of the fraction consists of the number of households in question. Similarly, the rates for each of the two crimes against commercial establishments are related to the number of businesses being examined.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households and businesses, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals, households, and commercial establishments can and do occur. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during the reference period, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals, households, and business places. In other words, they do not reflect variations in the degree of risk of repeated, or multiple, victimizations; and, because of the manner in which they are calculated, the rates in effect apportion multiple victimizations among the population at large, thereby distorting somewhat the risk that any single person, household, or business had of being victimized.

Reporting to the police

The police may have learned about criminal victimizations directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member or a bystander, or because they were on (or happened upon) the scene at the time of the crime. In the data tables, however, the means by which police learned of the crime are not distinguished, the overall proportion made known to them being of primary concern.

Interviewers recorded all reasons cited by respondents for not reporting crimes to the police. Data tables on this topic distribute all reasons for each non-report, and no determination has been made of the primary reason, if any, for not reporting the crime.

Time and place of occurrence

For each of the measured crimes against persons, households, and businesses, data on when the offenses occurred were obtained for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.); the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight); and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

Regarding data from the household survey, tables on place of occurrence distinguish six kinds of sites, two of which cover the respondent's home and its immediate vicinity. For certain offenses not involving contact between victim and offender, the classification of crimes is determined on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, most household burglaries happen at principal residences, with a small percentage at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny are differentiated from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. Whereas the latter transpire only in the home and its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. In order to have been classified as a household larceny within the victim's own home, the offense had to have been committed by a person (or persons) admitted to the residence, or by someone having customary access to it, such as a deliveryman, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary, or as a personal robbery if force or its threat were used. Commercial burglaries can take place only on the premises of business firms; however, commercial robberies can occur away from the premises, or even outside the city limits, such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

For personal and household crimes, and in addition to information on the sites of occurrence, data are presented on the "geographical area" of occurrence. The tables distinguish between offenses that happened within the city of residence; inside another central city; and elsewhere (suburbs and nonmetropolitan places). Entries under the last two categories reflect two circumstances: (1) crimes that took place when the victims were temporarily away from their residence, such as vacationing, visiting or shopping in the suburbs, or while away on business; and (2) crimes that took place within the reference period but at a time when the victim lived at a place other than the city being surveyed.

Number of victims and offenders

As noted previously, the number of individuals victimized in each personal crime is a key element for computing rates of victimization and other data on the impact of crime. However, the data table specifically concerning the number of individual victims per crime is based on incidents.

Two tables, also based on incidents, display data on the number of offenders involved in personal crimes of violence. In the sequence of survey questions on characteristics of offenders, the lead question concerned the number of offenders. If the victim did not know how many offenders took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about offender characteristics, and the crime was classified as having involved strangers. The terms "stranger" and "nonstranger" are defined in the Glossary.

Perceived characteristics of offenders

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The characteristics examined are age and race. As with most information developed from this survey, offender attributes are based solely on the victim's perceptions and ability to recall the crime. Because the events often were stressful experiences, resulting in confusion or physical harm to the victim, it was likely that data concerning offender characteristics were more subject than other survey findings to distortion arising from erroneous responses. Many of the crimes probably occurred under somewhat vague circumstances, especially those at night. Furthermore, it is possible that victim preconceptions, or prejudices, at times may have influenced the attribution of offender characteristics. If victims tended to misidentify a particular trait (or a set of them) more than others, bias would have been introduced into the findings, and no method has been developed for determining the existence and effect of such bias.

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single incident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Weapons use by offenders

For personal crimes of violence and commercial robbery, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons concerned. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the mere presence of a weapon constituted "use." In other words, the term "weapons use" applies both to situations in which weapons served for purposes of intimidation, or threat, and to those in which they actually were employed as instruments of physical attack.

In addition to firearms and knives, the data tables distinguish "other" weapons and those of unknown types. The category "other" refers to such objects as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles. A difference exists, however, in the manner in which the types of weapons were classified in the personal and commercial sectors. For each personal crime of violence by an armed offender, the type, or types, of weapons present were recorded, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two firearms and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime would have been classified as one in which weapons of each type were used. With respect to each robbery of a business in which weapons of more than one type were observed, only the most lethal type was recorded. Thus, for example, if offenders used two firearms and a knife in robbing a store, the crime would have been classified as one in which firearms were used; a single entry would have been made under the category "firearms."

Victim self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims

tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered selfprotection measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon. The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime, no determination having been made of the single most important measure.

Victim injury and economic loss

Information was gathered concerning the injuries sustained by the victims of each of the three personal crimes of violence. However, during the preparation of this report, the requisite data were not available for calculating the proportion of rape victimizations in which victims were injured. Therefore, information on the percent of crimes in which victims were harmed is confined to personal robbery and assault. For each of these crimes, the types of injuries concerned are described in the Glossary, under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. By excluding victims unaware of such outlays, and of their amount, the utility of the data is somewhat restricted. Although data were unavailable on the proportion of rapes attended by victim injury, information relating to hospitalization and medical costs were available on that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons, households, and commercial establishments, the data tables make distinctions between crimes resulting in "theft and/or damage loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of ones having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. Similarly, there was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

For all crimes reported to interviewers, the surveys determined whether persons lost time from work after the experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. With respect to crimes against persons and households, the survey did not record the identity of the household member (or members) who lost work time, although it may be assumed that, for most personal offenses, it probably was the victim who sustained the loss. For commercial burglary and robbery, data on loss of time from work was applicable to owners, operators, and employees of the entities concerned.

- Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.
- Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.
- Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same housing unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.
- Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.
- Attempted forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.
- Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.
- Central city—The largest city (or "twin cities") of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), defined below.
- Commercial crimes—Burglary or robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix III.
- Forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

- Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.
- Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.
- Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.
- Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in data on personal victimizations.
- Kind of establishment—Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.
- Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.
- Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons joined in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a

legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

- Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.
- Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.
- Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizatious (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.
- Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.
- Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.
- Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Personal crimes of theft—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.
- Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
- Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash, by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

- Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.
- Physical injury-The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious assault" and "minor assault." Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries for robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.
- Simple assault—Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.
- Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

- Stranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.
- Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.
- Unlawful entry—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.
- Victim—The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households and commercial establishments.
- Victim self-protection measures—For each victimization involving a personal crime of violence, victim reactions of the following types are construed to be self-protection measures: hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; reasoning with the offender; screaming or yelling for help;

fleeing from the offender; and/or using or brandishing a weapon.

- Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of victimizations is because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with either commercial burglary or robbery are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.
- Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households. And, for crimes against commercial establishments, victimization rates are derived from the number of incidents per 1,000 establishments.
- Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person, household, or commercial establishment.

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