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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago

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A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings

Detroit

148295

Los Angeles

New York

Philadelphia

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
A National Crime Survey Report
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PREFACE

This report focuses on change in the impact of selected crimes of violence and theft, as determined by victimization surveys conducted 2 years apart under the National Crime Survey program among residents and businesses of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia. Findings about changing patterns in the use of weapons in the commission of certain violent personal crimes and in the reporting of the measured offenses to the police also are included. The study contains a separate section for each city, together with introductory, summary, and technical information. Included for each city are 20 tables providing selected data derived from the surveys. All analysis in the report is based on information in these tables.

Victimization surveys conducted in the major cities have measured the extent to which residents age 12 and over, households, and places of business were victimized by selected crimes, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public. For crimes committed against persons, the offenses were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households, they were burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for commercial establishments, they were robbery and burglary. A description of the crimes and of classification procedures, as well as a discussion of reasons why other types of criminal acts were not counted by the surveys, is given in the chapter entitled "The City Surveys."

Carried out during the first quarter of 1973, the initial surveys in the five cities covered crimes that took place during the 12-month period preceding the month of interview, a time frame roughly comparable with calendar year 1972. The second round of surveys was conducted 2 years later, during the first quarter of 1975, using basically the same sample design, interview procedures, and questionnaires; it also covered crimes that occurred in a 12-month time frame, nearly comparable with calendar year 1974. Thus, the discussion in this report compares data relating to two separate reference periods—1972 and 1974.

In both the initial and the subsequent surveys, individuals in a representative sample averaging about 10,000 housing units per city (some 22,000 residents) and the operators of an average of about 3,200 firms per city were asked to relate their experiences, if any, as victims of the relevant crimes. The surveys were designed and carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

All data derived from the surveys are estimates subject to sampling variability, as well as to errors of response and of processing. As part of the discussion on the reliability of estimates, sources of error for the household surveys are noted in Appendix II. Appendix III contains a similar discussion for the commercial surveys.

The reliability of an estimate is assessed in terms of standard errors, which are primarily measures of sampling variability. In this report, each unqualified statement of change denotes that the difference between values for 1972 and 1974 met the statistical test that the difference was equivalent to or greater than 2.0 standard errors or, in other words, that the chances were at least 95 out of 100 that the difference did not result solely from sampling variability. Qualified statements, manifest by such terms as "some indication," "less certain," "less conclusively," and "marginally significant" refer to a difference between values having a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors, or that there was a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) chances out of 100 that the difference did not result solely from sampling variability. Such terms as "no significant

change," "about the same," "similar," "stable," "constant," and "unchanged" were used to indicate that not only were the differences, if any, minor but also that they were not statistically significant, i.e., that they failed to pass at the 90 percent minimum confidence level. As they appear on the data tables, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis.

Certain 1972 data appearing in this report are inconsistent with those published in an earlier study, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities* (April 1975). These inconsistencies relate to the number of personal victimizations (Tables 1 and 2 for each city); the number of personal incidents (Table 9); the control figures (bases) used for computing personal victimization rates (Tables 3 through 8); and the number of series victimizations against persons (Table II, Appendix II). The changes in 1972 data reflected in this publication were brought about by a modification in the estimation procedure—the application of a population ratio adjustment factor that brought the data into accord with independent, post-Census estimates of the population of each city.

Attempts to compare information in this report with 1972 and 1974 data collected from police departments by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published in its annual report, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports,* 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 derive principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those that are brought to official attention. Survey data for each city reflect only those measured crimes experienced by residents or commercial firms of that city, even though some of these acts took place outside the city; they exclude criminal acts committed within each city against nonresidents, such as visitors and suburban commuters. Police statistics, on the other hand, include all reported crimes within the city limits, irrespective of the victim's place of residence, and exclude crimes experienced by city residents in other jurisdictions. Personal crimes tallied in the surveys relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. The surveys do 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 rates developed from police statistics, the rates for personal crimes cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than incidents and calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than all residents. For reasons outlined in the discussion of estimation procedures, Appendix II, as well as in the Glossary of Terms, personal victimizations outnumber personal incidents. The survey-generated 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 are based on the total population.

CONTENTS

THE CITY SURVEYS

The National Crime Survey program is 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 yet 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 provide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, because 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, motor vehicle theft, and both personal and household larceny. 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

[1] Other 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.

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, con games, and blackmail.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the second round of victimization surveys conducted in the five cities, interviews were obtained in an average of 96.1 percent of the housing units occupied by persons eligible for interview. In the commercial sector, the average response rate was 97.1 percent of eligible business establishments. For the first and second surveys in each city, details concerning the size of the sample and the response rates 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 nationwide 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 against persons and households. 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. Information concerning series victimizations was processed separately from that for other (i.e., nonseries) victimizations. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of the personal and household victimizations that occurred in series, inclusion of this information in the processing of the main body 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. A table of these series victimizations, distributed by specific type of crime, appears in Appendix II of this report.

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 (strong-arm 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 rests 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 embraces 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 same incident, the event would be classified as robbery; but if the victim were 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 is the third category of household crime measured by 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 business 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.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

For each of the five cities, this summary is based on percent changes in the rates of criminal victimization from the first and second surveys. All of the statements are based on information drawn from Table A, at the end of this section. The percents of change displayed in that table were calculated from victimization rate tables found in the "General Findings," under each city section.[1] For crimes against persons, the rates used in calculating the degree of change are found in Table 3 for each city; for household crimes, the appropriate rates are displayed in Table 11; and for commercial crimes, the relevant figures appear in Table 18.

Chicago

Although the 1974 victimization rates for most crimes measured in the Chicago household and commercial surveys remained essentially unchanged from those registered 2 years earlier, each of the significant variations that did occur were increases. The strongest increases centered on the rates for commercial robbery (up 77 percent) and aggravated assault (up 28 percent). The latter rise triggered a 9 percent increase in the overall rate for personal crimes of violence, although the relative changes in the rates for each of the violent offenses considered separately were statistically insignificant. The percent increases in the rates for household and commercial burglary, as well as for motor vehicle theft, also were statistically unfounded. Rates for two of the three forms of larceny—personal larceny with contact and household larceny—were higher in 1974, although in neither case was the percent change large enough to be conclusive.

Detroit

With one notable exception, the rates for crimes entailing the use or threatened use of force were higher in 1974 than in 1972, by anywhere from 15 percent for personal robbery to 24 percent for commercial robbery. Higher rates applied to each of the two forms of assault and personal robbery against Detroit residents, although not conclusively in each instance. The exception to this pattern involved rape, a crime for which the rate declined by one-third. In contrast, the rates for most of the nonviolent crimes remained basically unchanged, and in the case of one—household burglary—there was a decline amounting to some 12 percent. Among nonviolent crimes, only motor vehicle theft had a significant rate increase (43 percent). The stability in the rates for nonviolent crimes applied uniformly for larceny; none of the rates for the three forms of this crime underwent percentage changes that could be regarded as statistically significant.

Los Angeles

When compared to those for 1972, the 1974 victimization rates for Los Angeles residents and businesses increased for a number of the measured offenses and remained unchanged for others. There were, however, no statistically significant declines. An 11 percent rise in the overall rate for personal crimes

[1]With respect to victimization rates for personal and household crimes, the formula for calculating the standard error associated with each relative difference was not the same as the formula used in calculating the standard error of the absolute difference between the rates themselves. Thus, in some instances, the results of the significance tests used in the preparation of this summary differed slightly from the results obtained in preparing the "General Findings," where the discussion of changes in victimization rates is based mainly on absolute differences. Both standard error calculations are described in Appendix II.

of violence was chiefly attributable to marginally significant percentage increases in the rates for assault and for robbery without injury. In turn, the 12 percent increase in the 1974 assault rate mainly came about as the result of a less than conclusive percent increase in the rate for simple assault; the percent change in the rate for aggravated assault lacked statistical significance. The statistical basis for the 18 percent rise in the rate for robbery without injury was not strong enough to cause a significant percent change in the overall rate for personal robbery. However, the commercial robbery rate underwent a substantial increase (36 percent). Induced by a relative increase in the rate for personal larceny without contact, the overall 1974 rate for personal crimes of theft also rose, by about 13 percent. Besides that for personal robbery, other rates that remained relatively unchanged included those for rape, personal larceny with contact, household burglary, commercial burglary, and motor vehicle theft. The household larceny rate increased by about 10 percent.

New York

Except with respect to two crimes, all statistically significant percentage changes between the victimization rates developed from the first and second surveys in New York were increases. Assault, for which the rate rose by some 72 percent, registered the most dramatic of the increases; this change resulted from a near doubling of the rate for aggravated assault and a 52 percent rise in that for simple assault. In turn, the changes for assault resulted in a 19 percent rise in the overall rate for personal crimes of violence; the apparent percent change in the rate for personal robbery failed to attain statistical significance. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny, offenses distinguished from one another solely on the basis of place of occurrence, each had increases of 38 percent. Rape was the only personal crime associated with a significantly lower rate in 1974, although the statistical basis for the 36 percent decline was less than firm. The 1974 rate for household burglary was some 14 percent higher than that for 1972, whereas the rate for commercial burglary declined by some 11 percent; however, the statistical basis for the latter change was marginal. The rate for the third survey-measured crime against households, motor vehicle theft, remained unchanged, as did the commercial robbery rate.

Philadelphia

For a majority of the crimes addressed by the Philadelphia surveys, the rates for 1974 were lower than those for 1972. Among personal crimes of violence, this was true both for robbery (down 26 percent) and for assault (down 20 percent), as well as for the two forms of each offense. For the third violent crime—rape—no measurable rate change took place. Led by an 11 percent drop in the rate for personal larceny without contact, the incidence of personal crimes of theft also was lower in 1974; however, statistical significance could not be attached to the apparent percentage reduction in the rate for personal larceny with contact. With respect to household crimes, rates generally were lower in 1974 than 2 years earlier, although the change for household larceny was not statistically significant. There was some indication of a percent decline in the commercial robbery rate, but that for commercial burglary remained essentially unchanged.

Table A. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of change between victimization rates for 1972 and 1974, by sector, type of crime, and city

Sector and type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Personal sector					
Crimes of violence	*+9.4	*+14.6	*+11.2	*+18.6	*-22.5
Rape	-7.7	*-33.3	0.0	**-36.4	0.0
Robbery	+9.9	*+14.6	+10.6	-2.0	*-26.3
Robbery with injury	+9.1	**+22.1	-5.9	+7.4	*-31.3
Robbery without injury	+10.2	**+13.1	**+18.3	-4.2	*-24.9
Assault	+10.5	*+18.3	***+11.8	*+71.7	*-20.2
Aggravated assault	*+27.6	*+18.6	+6.5	*+104.8	*-19.6
Simple assault	-4.2	**+17.2	**+16.2	*+51.6	*-20.2
Crimes of theft	+4.4	-4.0	*+13.4	*+27.0	*-10.7
Personal larceny with contact	**+16.8	-12.8	+19.7	-0.7	-8.8
Personal larceny without contact	+1.9	-3.1	*+13.0	*+38.3	*-11.1
Household sector					
Burglary	+3.1	*-11.7	+1.0	*+13.7	*-16.4
Household larceny	**+10.5	+0.4	*+10.5	*+38.3	-5.1
Motor vehicle theft	+5.3	*+43.0	-9.2	+5.8	*-16.0
Commercial sector					
Burglary	+6.0	+4.0	-1.6	**-11.2	+7.5
Robbery	*+77.4	*+23.7	*+36.2	-2.5	**-11.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries denotes that the percent change between rates for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote percent change significant at the 90 percent confidence level; and the absence of asterisks reflects either no percent change between rates for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent percent change. The formula for calculating the standard error associated with each relative difference required the use of an estimator that differed from the one used in calculating the standard error of the absolute difference between the victimization rates themselves; thus, the results of the tests of significance differed slightly in some instances.

CHICAGO

TABLES

CHICAGO

Victimization rates for most of the personal, household, and commercial crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program in Chicago were about the same in 1974 as in 1972. Chicago's commercial establishments, however, were more likely to have been robbed in 1974 than 2 years earlier; less clear cut were the indicated increases in rates for assault, personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking), and household larceny. For the other measured crimes—rape, personal robbery, personal larceny without contact, burglary (both household and commercial), and motor vehicle theft, the rates were not significantly changed.

For several of the crimes, including some of those for which the overall rates were relatively stable, the data showed an increase in the more serious forms of these offenses. Thus, Chicagoans were more likely in 1974 than in 1972 to have incurred aggravated assault, to have been seriously injured during the course of a robbery, and, less certainly, to have been the victims of completed rape. With respect to household burglary, there was an increase in forcible entries; a higher rate in 1974 than in 1972 was noted in household larcenies involving losses of $50 or more.

A total of 654,700 victimizations was recorded in 1972; the corresponding figure in 1974 was 689,900. However, except for commercial robbery and, less conclusively, personal larceny with contact, none of the measured crimes was significantly more common in 1974 than 2 years earlier.

Chicagoans notified the police of their experience with most of the measured crimes in roughly the same proportion in 1974 as they had in 1972. The proportion of personal victimizations brought to official attention rose, however, from 37 percent in 1972 to 40 percent in 1974. There was some indication that rape, household burglary, and commercial burglary were more likely to have been reported in 1974 than 2 years earlier. Other apparent changes in reporting were not statistically significant.

Personal crimes

The rate for violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, was about 9 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972, but the rate for personal crimes of theft, the total of personal larceny with and without contact, did not change significantly. Violent victimizations of males rose by 15 percent, with assault in large measure accounting for the increase. Females, by contrast, were no more likely in 1974 to have fallen prey to violent personal crime than they were 2 years earlier. White residents of Chicago had a higher victimization rate for violent crime and for personal larceny, but for blacks the victimization rate for violent crime remained relatively stable and the rate for personal larceny showed a marginally significant decline.

The proportion of incidents of violent personal crime in which weapons were used rose from 46 percent in 1972 to 54 percent in 1974. Robbery was characterized by a 21 percent increase in weapons use; apparent increases for rape and assault were not statistically significant. The relative distribution of types of weapons used, as defined for the surveys, was roughly the same in each of the 2 years. A 12 percent increase in the use of firearms was only marginally significant.

As indicated, the overall rate for rape was not significantly changed. Nonetheless, there was some indication that the rate for completed rape rose and that for attempted rape declined. Clearly there was an increase in the rate for those completed rapes in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another.

Residents of Chicago age 12 and over were no more likely to have been robbed in 1974 than in 1972. If robbed, however, they had a greater likelihood of incurring a serious robbery-related injury in 1974 than 2 years earlier.

Reflecting an increase in the rate for aggravated assault and an apparent, although statistically insignificant, decrease in that for simple assault, the overall assault rate for 1974 was characterized by a marginally significant rise. The overall rate, as well as that for aggravated assault, clearly was higher in 1974 than in 1972 for whites and for males, but it was not significantly changed among blacks and among females. Assaults committed by persons known to the victim increased by about one-third; no similar trend was evident for assaults carried out by strangers.

The 1974 victimization rate for personal larceny, synonymous with personal crimes of theft, was not significantly different from that for 1972. For the city's white population, however, it rose by about 12 percent, from 86 per 1,000 whites age 12 and over in 1972 to 96 in 1974. Furthermore, the increase in rates among whites was noted both for personal larceny with contact and, less certainly, for that without contact. Within the black community, there was some indication of a slight decline in the overall rate for personal crimes of theft, as well as a decrease in the rate for personal larceny without contact. Persons age 65 and over clearly had higher rates in 1974 than in 1972 for both forms of personal larceny.

Household crimes

Although the overall rate for household burglary was about the same in 1974 as in 1972, the rate for forcible entry was some 14 percent higher in the former year than in the latter, having risen from 52 per 1,000 households to 59. The survey data showed that the burglary rate rose in households headed by whites and declined in those headed by blacks. In neither case, however, were the differences between rates for 1972 and 1974 statistically significant.

The household larceny rate rose from 78 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 86 in 1974, a marginally significant increase. Clearly higher in 1974 than in 1972 was the rate for those larcenies involving losses valued at $50 or more. Few changes in victimization rates for motor vehicle theft were of sufficient dimension to be judged significant.

Commercial crimes

The victimization rate for commercial robbery was 77 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972, having risen from 77 per 1,000 establishments to 137. The increase was largely attributable to an 88 percent jump in the rate for completed crimes. Within the business community, retail and wholesale establishments, firms with 20 or more paid employees, and those with annual receipts of $1 million or more had substantially higher robbery rates in 1974. No consistent pattern of change emerged with respect to commercial burglary.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Number 1972	Number 1974	Percent of crimes within sector 1972	Percent of crimes within sector 1974	Percent of all crimes 1972	Percent of all crimes 1974
All crimes	654,700	689,900	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	359,800	375,900	100.0	100.0	55.0	54.4
Crimes of violence	140,200	150,600	39.0	40.1	21.4	21.8
Rape	6,700	5,900	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.9
Completed rape	1,500	2,600	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Attempted rape	5,100	**3,300	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.4
Robbery	66,100	71,400	18.4	19.0	10.1	10.4
Robbery with injury	16,600	17,800	4.6	4.7	2.5	2.6
From serious assault	8,200	*11,700	2.3	3.1	1.2	1.7
From minor assault	8,400	**6,100	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.9
Robbery without injury	49,500	53,700	13.8	14.3	7.6	7.8
Assault	67,400	73,200	18.7	19.4	10.3	10.6
Aggravated assault	31,000	*38,900	8.6	10.4	4.7	5.6
With injury	10,800	13,500	3.0	3.6	1.6	2.0
Attempted assault with weapon	20,200	*25,400	5.6	6.8	3.1	3.7
Simple assault	36,400	34,300	10.1	9.1	5.6	5.0
With injury	9,700	9,300	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.3
Attempted assault without weapon	26,800	25,100	7.4	6.7	4.1	3.6
Crimes of theft	219,700	225,300	61.0	59.9	33.6	32.7
Personal larceny with contact	36,000	**41,400	10.0	11.0	5.4	6.0
Purse snatching	17,800	20,000	4.9	5.3	2.7	2.9
Pocket picking	18,200	21,400	5.1	5.7	2.8	3.1
Personal larceny without contact	183,700	183,900	51.0	48.9	28.1	26.7
Total population age 12 and over	2,523,000	2,480,200	...	...	...	...
Household sector	248,800	260,400	100.0	100.0	38.0	37.7
Burglary	126,800	129,300	51.0	49.6	19.4	18.7
Forcible entry	55,500	**62,700	22.3	24.1	8.4	9.1
Unlawful entry without force	32,300	29,600	13.0	11.4	4.9	4.3
Attempted forcible entry	39,100	36,900	15.7	14.2	6.0	5.4
Household larceny	83,300	90,900	33.4	34.9	12.7	13.2
Less than $50	45,100	47,100	18.1	18.1	6.9	6.8
$50 or more	27,200	*34,800	10.9	13.3	4.2	5.0
Amount not available	3,400	2,600	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Attempted larceny	7,600	6,400	3.1	2.4	1.2	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	38,700	40,300	15.6	15.4	5.9	5.8
Completed theft	28,500	25,300	11.4	9.7	4.4	3.7
Attempted theft	10,200	*14,900	4.1	5.7	1.6	2.2
Total number of households	1,074,900	1,062,100	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	46,100	53,600	100.0	100.0	7.0	7.8
Burglary	37,000	38,000	80.3	71.0	5.7	5.5
Completed burglary	27,100	27,900	58.8	52.1	4.1	4.0
Attempted burglary	9,900	10,100	21.6	18.9	1.5	1.4
Robbery	9,100	*15,600	19.7	29.0	1.4	2.3
Completed robbery	6,200	*11,300	13.4	21.0	0.9	1.6
Attempted robbery	2,900	**4,300	6.2	8.0	0.4	0.6
Total number of commercial establishments	117,500	113,800	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	117,200	123,900	46.4	**49.9	22,900	25,700	9.1	**10.8
Rape	5,400	5,500	2.1	2.2	1,200	[1]400	0.4	[1]0.2
Completed rape	1,300	**2,500	0.4	*1.0	[1]300	[1]100	[1]0.1	([1]Z)
Attempted rape	4,100	2,900	1.6	1.2	1,000	[1]300	0.4	[1]0.1
Robbery	61,900	68,000	24.5	**27.4	4,200	3,400	1.7	1.4
Robbery with injury	15,800	16,300	6.3	6.6	[1]800	1,500	[1]0.3	0.6
From serious assault	7,800	**10,600	3.1	**4.3	[1]400	**1,100	[1]0.2	0.4
From minor assault	8,000	**5,700	3.2	**2.3	[1]400	[1]400	[1]0.2	[1]0.2
Robbery without injury	46,000	51,800	18.2	**20.9	3,500	**1,900	1.4	**0.8
Assault	50,000	50,400	19.8	20.3	17,400	*22,900	6.9	*9.2
Aggravated assault	23,600	**28,000	9.3	**11.3	7,400	*10,900	2.9	*4.4
With injury	7,800	9,300	3.1	3.7	3,000	4,200	1.2	1.7
Attempted assault with weapon	15,800	18,700	6.2	**7.6	4,500	**6,700	1.8	**2.7
Simple assault	26,400	**22,300	10.4	9.0	10,000	12,000	4.0	4.8
With injury	6,000	4,800	2.4	1.9	3,700	4,500	1.4	1.8
Attempted assault without weapon	20,500	17,600	8.1	7.1	6,300	7,500	2.5	3.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

(Z) Less than 0.05 per 1,000

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	1972 (2,523,000)	1974 (2,480,200)
Crimes of violence	55.5	*60.7
Rape	2.6	2.4
Completed rape	0.6	**1.1
Attempted rape	2.0	**1.3
Robbery	26.2	28.8
Robbery with injury	6.6	7.2
From serious assault	3.2	*4.7
From minor assault	3.3	**2.5
Robbery without injury	19.6	21.6
Assault	26.7	**29.5
Aggravated assault	12.3	*15.7
With injury	4.3	5.4
Attempted assault with weapon	8.0	*10.2
Simple assault	14.4	13.8
With injury	3.8	3.8
Attempted assault without weapon	10.6	10.1
Crimes of theft	87.1	90.9
Personal larceny with contact	14.3	**16.7
Purse snatching	7.1	8.1
Pocket picking	7.2	8.6
Personal larceny without contact	72.8	74.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on the 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

	Male		Female	
Type of crime	1972 (1,153,000)	1974 (1,137,200)	1972 (1,370,200)	1974 (1,342,900)
Crimes of violence	71.1	*81.7	42.5	42.9
Rape	[1]0.1	[1]0	4.8	4.4
Completed rape	[1]0	[1]0	1.1	**2.0
Attempted rape	[1]0.1	[1]0	3.6	2.4
Robbery	36.5	40.4	17.6	19.0
Robbery with injury	8.1	9.6	5.3	5.1
Robbery without injury	28.4	30.7	12.2	13.9
Assault	34.6	*41.4	20.1	19.5
Aggravated assault	17.3	*24.3	8.1	8.4
Simple assault	17.3	17.1	12.1	11.1
Crimes of theft	94.9	97.4	80.5	85.3
Personal larceny with contact	8.4	9.4	19.2	**22.9
Personal larceny without contact	86.5	88.1	61.3	62.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significance at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	White 1972 (1,670,700)	White 1974 (1,586,900)	Black 1972 (812,800)	Black 1974 (852,400)	Other 1972 (39,600)	Other 1974 (41,000)
Crimes of violence	47.8	*54.0	72.3	73.7	[1]35.8	51.3
Rape	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.3	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	19.9	22.5	39.4	40.7	[1]20.9	25.6
Robbery with injury	5.8	6.7	8.5	8.2	[1]0	[1]2.6
Robbery without injury	14.1	15.7	30.8	32.6	[1]20.9	[1]22.9
Assault	25.8	*30.1	29.3	28.7	[1]14.9	25.6
Aggravated assault	11.2	*14.8	15.0	17.8	[1]0	[1]7.6
Simple assault	14.5	15.3	14.3	10.9	[1]14.9	[1]18.0
Crimes of theft	85.5	*95.7	90.6	**82.0	82.3	89.8
Personal larceny with contact	12.3	*16.1	18.1	17.9	[1]18.5	[1]15.6
Personal larceny without contact	73.2	**79.6	72.5	**64.0	63.7	74.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	12-15 1972 (266,800)	12-15 1974 (252,200)	16-19 1972 (228,200)	16-19 1974 (236,000)	20-24 1972 (266,700)	20-24 1974 (270,900)	25-34 1972 (429,000)	25-34 1974 (434,200)	35-49 1972 (506,700)	35-49 1974 (480,700)	50-64 1972 (507,800)	50-64 1974 (490,700)	65 and over 1972 (318,000)	65 and over 1974 (315,500)
Crimes of violence	75.7	86.9	101.3	100.9	96.3	108.6	64.7	67.9	42.4	48.3	27.0	31.4	25.9	23.2
Rape	3.3	[1]1.7	7.9	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.1	3.9	[1]0.7	1.5	[1]0.5	0.6	[1]0	[1]0.3
Robbery	32.4	40.0	26.8	33.6	37.9	46.2	31.5	30.1	24.1	25.4	16.7	20.8	22.1	17.3
Robbery with injury	6.2	9.2	8.0	9.3	5.4	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.3	5.7	6.4	7.3	5.3	6.9
Robbery without injury	26.2	30.8	18.8	24.2	32.5	38.8	24.3	23.8	16.9	19.7	10.3	13.5	16.7	**10.4
Assault	40.0	45.2	66.5	62.3	52.4	56.9	29.2	34.0	17.5	21.4	9.8	10.0	3.9	5.7
Aggravated assault	19.7	23.1	28.8	36.8	26.1	29.0	13.3	17.8	7.5	*12.3	4.1	4.7	1.9	2.0
Simple assault	20.3	22.2	37.8	*25.5	26.3	27.9	15.8	16.2	10.0	9.2	5.7	5.3	1.9	3.7
Crimes of theft	64.1	67.8	113.9	98.0	134.7	127.2	122.7	129.6	89.9	92.1	63.7	69.6	31.8	*50.7
Personal larceny with contact	6.2	6.3	12.6	14.7	16.2	18.8	12.5	**17.2	15.9	15.9	18.6	17.8	13.4	*23.6
Personal larceny without contact	57.9	61.6	101.3	**83.3	118.5	108.4	110.2	112.4	74.0	76.2	45.1	51.8	18.4	*27.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Never married 1972 (832,300)	Never married 1974 (855,600)	Married 1972 (1,245,700)	Married 1974 (1,169,900)	Widowed 1972 (223,300)	Widowed 1974 (220,700)	Divorced and separated 1972 (211,100)	Divorced and separated 1974 (225,400)
Crimes of violence	82.4	**90.8	38.3	37.9	32.4	28.1	76.0	*97.0
Rape	4.1	3.7	1.2	1.2	[1]1.6	[1]0.5	5.4	5.6
Robbery	33.0	**38.8	20.0	18.8	24.0	19.2	38.4	**51.7
Robbery with injury	6.6	**9.1	5.0	4.5	10.4	**5.2	11.1	15.0
Robbery without injury	26.4	29.7	15.0	14.4	13.5	14.0	27.4	36.7
Assault	45.2	48.3	17.1	17.9	6.8	8.5	32.2	39.7
Aggravated assault	21.0	**25.2	8.1	10.2	[1]2.9	[1]3.8	13.1	**20.5
Simple assault	24.2	23.1	9.0	7.8	[1]3.9	4.7	19.1	19.2
Crimes of theft	98.3	94.8	81.2	**87.7	61.9	65.9	107.5	115.7
Personal larceny with contact	12.5	14.7	11.2	12.9	28.8	33.7	25.1	28.2
Personal larceny without contact	85.8	80.1	70.0	74.8	33.1	32.2	82.4	87.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 1972 (240,700)	Less than $3,000 1974 (189,400)	$3,000-$7,499 1972 (571,100)	$3,000-$7,499 1974 (533,700)	$7,500-$9,999 1972 (287,400)	$7,500-$9,999 1974 (234,700)	$10,000-$14,999 1972 (615,900)	$10,000-$14,999 1974 (551,000)	$15,000-$24,999 1972 (422,700)	$15,000-$24,999 1974 (493,800)	$25,000 or more 1972 (103,000)	$25,000 or more 1974 (158,700)
Crimes of violence	77.1	81.9	57.5	*69.9	50.7	*67.4	56.5	59.5	43.4	**51.6	47.8	50.4
Rape	4.7	[1]5.0	3.5	2.4	[1]2.2	**5.4	2.2	2.1	[1]1.5	[1]0.9	[1]0	[1]0.7
Robbery	38.0	37.6	29.5	**36.6	21.3	28.3	23.9	26.8	21.3	21.8	18.9	21.4
Robbery with injury	10.2	11.6	8.4	10.4	[1]3.1	*8.1	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.7	[1]6.2	[1]5.4
Robbery without injury	27.7	26.1	21.1	26.2	18.2	20.2	18.8	21.1	16.3	17.2	12.8	16.0
Assault	34.4	39.3	24.4	**30.9	27.3	33.7	30.4	30.6	20.6	*28.9	29.0	28.4
Aggravated assault	15.7	20.5	11.7	*18.1	13.6	18.0	14.5	16.4	8.1	*12.9	12.8	13.3
Simple assault	18.7	18.8	12.7	12.8	13.6	15.7	15.9	14.2	12.5	16.0	16.2	15.1
Crimes of theft	76.9	84.2	73.4	72.6	91.9	95.0	97.5	103.0	100.8	103.7	95.5	115.7
Personal larceny with contact	25.1	28.4	19.3	21.9	15.9	18.4	10.7	13.4	9.5	10.4	[1]6.9	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	51.8	55.8	54.0	50.8	75.9	76.7	86.8	89.6	91.3	93.3	88.6	105.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
			Number		Percent	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	121,600	124,300	55,400	*66,800	45.6	*53.8
Rape	6,300	5,700	2,400	2,900	37.9	51.8
Robbery	57,200	60,000	28,800	*36,400	50.2	*60.7
Robbery with injury	15,000	15,500	6,700	8,700	44.9	**56.1
Robbery without injury	42,300	44,500	22,000	*27,700	52.1	*62.2
Assault[1]	58,100	58,700	24,300	27,500	41.9	46.9
Aggravated assault	25,400	29,200	24,300	27,500	95.9	94.3
With injury	9,000	11,100	7,900	9,400	88.4	85.1
Attempted assault with weapon	16,400	18,100	16,400	18,100	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	32,700	29,500	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	42.3	**47.4	26.4	24.4	26.3	23.9	4.9	4.3
Rape	52.4	[1]27.3	47.6	60.5	0	[1]12.2	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	46.8	51.4	28.8	26.7	18.4	17.4	5.8	4.4
Robbery with injury	31.8	31.9	25.7	21.4	38.7	37.6	[1]3.8	[1]9.0
Robbery without injury	51.3	57.6	29.7	28.4	12.4	10.9	6.4	[1]3.1
Aggravated assault	35.8	**44.4	21.6	17.4	38.3	33.8	4.4	4.4
With injury	15.0	**26.8	20.9	16.6	59.6	49.7	[1]4.5	[1]6.8
Attempted assault with weapon	46.0	53.6	21.9	17.8	27.9	25.4	[1]4.2	[1]3.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1972 (1,074,900)	1974 (1,062,100)
Burglary	118.0	121.7
Forcible entry	51.7	*59.0
Unlawful entry without force	30.0	27.9
Attempted forcible entry	36.3	34.8
Household larceny	77.5	**85.6
Less than $50	42.0	44.4
$50 or more	25.3	*32.7
Amount not available	3.1	2.4
Attempted larceny	7.1	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	36.0	37.9
Completed theft	26.5	23.8
Attempted theft	9.5	*14.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks(**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White 1972 (735,000)	White 1974 (699,500)	Black 1972 (323,800)	Black 1974 (344,400)	Other 1972 (16,100)	Other 1974 (18,200)
Burglary	100.2	106.3	161.7	153.0	[1]51.1	120.8
Household larceny	76.9	84.6	79.5	87.6	64.8	87.5
Motor vehicle theft	25.2	30.0	59.5	54.6	[1]56.5	[1]26.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 1972 (9,100)	12-19 1974 (8,800)	20-34 1972 (293,000)	20-34 1974 (299,900)	35-49 1972 (277,500)	35-49 1974 (266,700)	50-64 1972 (291,800)	50-64 1974 (283,200)	65 and over 1972 (203,500)	65 and over 1974 (203,400)
Burglary	153.9	[1]102.0	168.9	172.5	140.4	138.1	92.4	**109.2	49.3	43.7
Household larceny	[1]88.7	100.2	103.9	110.3	97.3	110.2	66.3	72.5	28.0	34.7
Motor vehicle theft	[1]25.0	[1]22.4	47.7	49.5	43.7	47.0	31.8	34.8	15.2	13.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

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	
	1972 (148,600)	1974 (123,900)	1972 (261,800)	1974 (251,900)	1972 (126,200)	1974 (104,300)	1972 (230,500)	1974 (215,900)	1972 (142,000)	1974 (173,500)	1972 (34,000)	1974 (53,600)
Burglary	119.4	110.2	108.1	113.5	139.2	129.7	115.0	**136.9	119.8	133.7	164.1	122.2
Household larceny	61.1	49.1	62.7	72.3	75.4	92.7	88.5	101.2	105.7	107.9	103.1	124.5
Motor vehicle theft	11.6	8.8	30.1	22.9	32.8	**48.9	46.9	39.9	48.5	56.4	51.4	78.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1972 (264,500)	1974 (284,200)	1972 (489,800)	1974 (482,800)	1972 (221,400)	1974 (202,200)	1972 (99,200)	1974 (92,800)
Burglary	94.8	93.7	107.3	113.2	139.7	148.8	184.1	191.9
Household larceny	34.8	**45.7	64.8	73.9	113.6	128.8	173.5	175.0
Motor vehicle theft	16.9	15.2	38.4	37.3	46.4	56.1	52.0	71.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parantheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and form of tenure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought 1972 (404,700)	Owned or being bought 1974 (412,800)	Rented 1972 (670,200)	Rented 1974 (649,200)
Burglary	107.5	**120.7	124.3	122.4
Household larceny	94.0	99.5	67.5	**76.8
Motor vehicle theft	35.4	**44.9	36.4	33.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] 1972 (272,200)	One[1] 1974 (275,000)	Two 1972 (233,700)	Two 1974 (229,300)	Three 1972 (140,700)	Three 1974 (133,700)	Four 1972 (58,200)	Four 1974 (56,600)	Five-nine 1972 (128,900)	Five-nine 1974 (126,900)	Ten or more 1972 (217,000)	Ten or more 1974 (226,800)
Burglary	107.5	116.9	93.6	*126.2	124.4	123.3	139.7	109.1	138.4	146.1	130.7	**109.4
Household larceny	106.4	100.8	74.9	**90.7	80.0	89.3	52.7	73.5	60.6	67.3	61.9	72.6
Motor vehicle theft	39.1	48.9	28.1	**39.1	43.1	36.2	42.9	43.8	47.4	**29.9	25.2	27.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

[1] Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1972 (117,500)	1974 (113,800)
Burglary	315.2	334.2
Completed burglary	230.6	245.3
Attempted burglary	84.7	88.9
Robbery	77.1	*136.8
Completed robbery	52.6	*99.0
Attempted robbery	24.5	**37.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Kind of establishment						
Retail	43,500	40,200	372.4	**432.1	134.9	*187.2
Wholesale	4,400	5,800	202.7	*353.0	106.8	219.4
Service	52,900	46,600	270.3	281.9	42.6	*115.6
Other	16,600	21,300	338.9	258.4	28.0	65.6
Gross annual receipts						
Less than $10,000	17,700	17,400	384.4	**297.1	61.1	**117.7
$10,000-$24,999	14,400	13,700	273.1	360.7	99.6	143.9
$25,000-$49,999	12,000	10,900	223.5	**389.1	90.4	124.9
$50,000-$99,999	10,700	12,700	257.5	349.4	92.5	114.2
$100,000-$499,999	17,300	19,900	273.4	**371.6	82.7	**153.1
$500,000-$999,999	4,700	5,200	487.7	363.0	[1]45.8	197.7
$1,000,000 or more	9,400	11,100	473.7	**350.6	68.7	*251.1
No sales	7,800	3,900	326.8	218.7	[1]16.6	[1]21.9
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	43,100	36,900	277.7	310.5	85.1	**123.9
4-7	18,800	19,100	290.0	292.1	78.0	111.4
8-19	13,400	13,900	311.4	372.1	45.1	**114.0
20 or more	13,900	13,100	510.8	**411.4	133.7	*299.8
None	27,400	30,300	293.5	344.3	53.5	*104.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	1972	1974
Personal sector, all crimes	37.1	*39.7
Crimes of violence	48.2	50.4
Rape	52.9	**71.1
Completed rape	83.6	88.3
Attempted rape	43.6	58.6
Robbery	52.1	53.4
Robbery with injury	68.5	65.8
From serious assault	70.3	66.7
From minor assault	66.8	64.1
Robbery without injury	46.7	49.2
Assault	43.9	45.7
Aggravated assault	51.6	54.1
With injury	71.6	70.4
Attempted assault with weapon	41.0	45.4
Simple assault	37.3	36.1
With injury	54.2	**41.0
Attempted assault without weapon	31.2	34.3
Crimes of theft	30.1	32.5
Personal larceny with contact	40.4	42.9
Purse snatching	46.4	49.7
Pocket picking	34.6	36.5
Personal larceny without contact	28.1	30.2
Household sector, all crimes	48.1	50.1
Burglary	53.4	**57.3
Forcible entry	73.8	76.1
Unlawful entry without force	40.1	44.6
Attempted forcible entry	35.4	35.6
Household larceny	26.2	28.9
Less than $50	16.6	15.0
$50 or more	46.4	46.9
Amount not available	[1]6.6	[1]34.2
Attempted larceny	19.7	32.1
Motor vehicle theft	77.9	74.6
Completed theft	93.3	95.6
Attempted theft	34.8	38.8
Commercial sector, all crimes	74.8	81.8
Burglary	70.9	**80.2
Robbery	90.5	85.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

DETROIT

TABLES

DETROIT

No consistent pattern of change emerged when 1974 victimization rates for Detroit's residents, households, and business firms were compared with those for 1972. Rates for some crimes rose, including most of those involving confrontation between victim and offender;[1] they declined for some and did not change significantly for still others.

Among violent personal crimes, rates for personal robbery and assault were higher in 1974 than in 1972, but the rate for rape was characterized by a marginally significant decrease. As there was no significant change in the rates for those robberies and assaults committed by persons known to their victims, the increases in the overall robbery and assault rates were largely the result of an upswing in the rates for those victimizations in which the parties were strangers to one another. For personal crimes of theft, either with or without contact, no significant change in rates was indicated.

Changes between 1972 and 1974 in the rates for the three measured household crimes also were mixed. The rate for household burglary was lower in 1974 than in 1972, but the reverse was true for motor vehicle theft; for household larceny, the rate was relatively stable. Detroit's businesses experienced a higher robbery rate in 1974 than 2 years earlier, but the apparent rise in the rate for commercial burglary was not statistically significant.

Detroit's black population recorded rates in 1974 that were roughly the same or lower than in 1972 for all of the measured personal and household crimes, except motor vehicle theft. For the city's white population, the 1974 rates were either without significant change or higher than in 1972 for all these crimes, except rape.

The varied pattern in rate changes over the 2-year period, a time when the number of the city's residents, households, and commercial establishments declined, was reflected in changes in the estimated number of victimizations. The total number of household victimizations seemingly declined, from 151,500 in 1972 to 147,000 in 1974. Commercial victimizations also appeared to decrease, from 38,400 to 37,000. Neither decrease was statistically significant, however. By contrast, the number of personal victimizations remained relatively constant, with an indication that a marginally significant increase in the number of personal crimes of violence was offset by a comparable decrease in the number of personal crimes of theft. All together, 369,600 victimizations were recorded for 1972 by the surveys; the corresponding figure for 1974 was 362,900.

Personal, household, and commercial victimizations were reported to the police in about the same proportions in 1974 as in 1972. For personal crimes of violence, the percent of victimizations brought to official attention showed a marginally significant increase, with assault clearly more likely to have been reported in 1974 than in 1972. On the other hand, the proportion of motor vehicle thefts reported to the police declined, by some 9 percentage points.

Personal crimes

The overall rate for violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, personal robbery, and assault, rose from 68 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1972 to 78 in 1974. Males, but not females, were shown to have been more vulnerable in the latter year than in the former to personal crimes of violence. Persons age 65

[1] Measured crimes involving confrontation between victim and offender are rape, personal robbery, and assault (collectively termed personal crimes of violence), as well as personal larceny with contact (purse snatching and pocket picking) and commercial robbery.

and over, as well as those in the 25-34 and 35-49 age groups, also had higher victimization rates in 1974 from violent crimes. There was no significant change in the use of weapons in the commission of personal crimes of violence or in the type of weapon used in armed rapes, robberies, and assaults. As indicated, the 1974 victimization rate for personal crimes of theft was not significantly different from that for 1972.

Triggered by a downturn in the number of attempted rapes, the overall rape victimization rate dropped from 3 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1972 to 2 in 1974, a marginally significant decrease. There also was a comparable decrease in the rate for females only, from 5 to 3. Among white residents of the city, the 1974 rate was clearly lower than that for 1972, but among blacks the rate did not change significantly.

The robbery rate rose 5 points, from 32 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1972 to 37 in 1974. An increase also was noted for robbery without injury, but the upturn was less certain for robbery with injury. The overall robbery rate was higher in 1974 than in 1972 among whites and among males; it was basically the same in each of the 2 years among blacks and among females. Persons age 65 and over and, with less certainty, those in the 35-49 age group were more likely to have been robbed in 1974 than in 1972. Less conclusive was the indicated rate increase among the divorced and separated and among the widowed. No group under study within Detroit's population had a significantly lower victimization rate from robbery in 1974 than in 1972.

City residents were more likely to have been assaulted in 1974 than in 1972. The overall rate was higher in 1974, as were the rates for the aggravated and simple forms of the crime. Rates for both aggravated and simple assault that resulted in injury also were up, but there was no significant change in the rates for either aggravated or simple assault without injury. The overall assault rate for white residents rose about 13 points, from about 30 per 1,000 white residents age 12 and over in 1972 to 43 in 1974. Among the city's blacks, however, the rate remained relatively stable. Both males and females were more likely to have been assaulted in 1974 than 2 years earlier. Higher assault rates in 1974 than in 1972 also were evident for persons age 25-34, 65 and over, and, with less certainty, 35-49, but those of other ages were no more likely to have been assaulted in 1974 than in 1972. No significant difference between 1972 and 1974 rates was noted for persons who had never been married, for those who were divorced or separated, or for those who were widowed. Married persons, on the other hand, had a higher rate in 1974 than in 1972. With respect to annual family income, significant changes in the assault rate were confined to middle-income groups, persons from families with incomes between $10,000 and $25,000 having been more likely assault victims in 1974 than 2 years earlier.

For all residents of Detroit, as well as for the city's white population, the 1974 victimization rate for personal larceny, synonymous with personal crimes of theft, was not significantly different from that for 1972. For the black population, however, the rate fell, from approximately 93 per 1,000 blacks age 12 and over in 1972 to 84 in 1974. The rate also declined among females and among married persons in general. No significant increase in rates was registered for any group under study.

Household crimes

Primarily reflecting a 17 percent decrease in the rate for forcible entry, the overall burglary rate fell some 20 points, from 174 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 154 in 1974. Decreases were recorded for households headed by blacks and for those in which the head of household was age 50 and over. White households and those headed by younger persons registered no significant change. Lower rates in 1974 than in 1972 also were determined for households in which annual family income was less than $7,500, between $10,000 and $15,000, and $25,000 or more; for households in other income brackets, the apparent decline in rates was not statistically significant.

Although the overall rate for household larceny remained relatively constant, there was a marginally significant decrease in the rate for black households and a comparable increase in the rate for those headed by whites.

The motor vehicle theft rate rose 21 points, from 49 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 70 in 1974. An increase in rates was noted for both black and white households and for those headed by persons in the age groups spanning 20- to 64-year-olds. Both homeowners and renters experienced higher rates in 1974.

Except for households with four or five members, the increase was reflected in households of all sizes. No group under study registered a significantly lower rate for motor vehicle theft in 1974 than in 1972.

Commercial crimes

Although the overall commercial burglary rate for 1974 was not significantly different from that for 1972, Detroit's retail stores registered a higher rate in the former year than in the latter, whereas the opposite was true for the city's wholesale establishments.

The commercial robbery rate rose some 42 points, from 179 per 1,000 businesses in 1972 to 221 in 1974. Firms other than retail or wholesale establishments had a much higher rate in 1974 than 2 years earlier. The increase also was felt among businesses with eight or more employees.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Number 1972	Number 1974	Percent of crimes within sector 1972	Percent of crimes within sector 1974	Percent of all crimes 1972	Percent of all crimes 1974
All crimes	369,600	362,900	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	179,800	179,000	100.0	100.0	48.6	49.3
Crimes of violence	74,900	**82,400	41.7	46.0	20.3	22.7
Rape	3,000	**2,000	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
Completed rape	800	800	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Attempted rape	2,100	*1,200	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Robbery	35,700	39,300	19.8	22.0	9.6	10.8
Robbery with injury	8,600	10,000	4.8	5.6	2.3	2.7
From serious assault	5,000	6,200	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.7
From minor assault	3,600	3,800	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.0
Robbery without injury	27,100	29,400	15.1	16.4	7.3	8.1
Assault	36,300	**41,200	20.2	23.0	9.8	11.3
Aggravated assault	19,600	**22,400	10.9	12.4	5.3	6.2
With injury	6,200	*8,300	3.4	4.6	1.7	2.3
Attempted assault with weapon	13,400	14,100	7.4	7.8	3.6	3.9
Simple assault	16,700	18,800	9.3	10.5	4.5	5.2
With injury	3,600	**5,000	2.0	2.8	1.0	1.4
Attempted assault without weapon	13,100	13,800	7.3	7.7	3.6	3.8
Crimes of theft	104,900	**96,600	58.3	54.0	28.4	26.6
Personal larceny with contact	10,400	8,700	5.8	4.8	2.8	2.4
Purse snatching	5,600	5,100	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.4
Pocket picking	4,800	**3,600	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.0
Personal larceny without contact	94,500	87,900	52.6	49.1	25.6	24.2
Total population age 12 and over	1,109,000	1,064,100	...	...	...	...
Household sector	151,500	147,000	100.0	100.0	41.0	40.4
Burglary	80,100	*68,400	52.9	46.5	21.7	18.8
Forcible entry	40,900	*32,800	27.0	22.3	11.1	9.0
Unlawful entry without force	19,800	**17,300	13.1	11.8	5.3	4.8
Attempted forcible entry	19,400	18,300	12.8	12.4	5.2	5.0
Household larceny	48,900	47,500	32.3	32.4	13.2	13.1
Less than $50	25,800	23,700	17.0	16.1	7.0	6.5
$50 or more	15,900	17,800	10.4	12.1	4.3	4.9
Amount not available	2,200	2,200	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6
Attempted larceny	5,100	**3,800	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	22,400	*31,100	14.8	21.1	6.1	8.6
Completed theft	16,700	18,500	11.0	12.6	4.5	5.1
Attempted theft	5,800	*12,600	3.8	8.6	1.6	3.4
Total number of households	460,200	445,100	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	38,400	37,000	100.0	100.0	10.4	10.2
Burglary	29,700	27,500	77.5	74.4	8.0	7.6
Completed burglary	19,900	18,300	51.9	49.4	5.4	5.0
Attempted burglary	9,800	9,200	25.6	24.9	2.7	2.5
Robbery	8,600	9,500	22.4	25.7	2.3	2.6
Completed robbery	6,600	7,200	17.2	19.4	1.8	2.0
Attempted robbery	2,000	2,300	5.3	6.2	0.5	0.6
Total number of commercial establishments	48,300	42,900	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	58,900	*66,300	53.1	*62.3	16,100	16,200	14.5	15.2
Rape	2,100	1,600	1.9	1.6	900	[1]300	0.8	[1]0.3
Completed rape	500	600	0.4	0.6	[1]300	[1]200	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
Attempted rape	1,600	1,000	1.4	1.0	500	[1]200	0.5	[1]0.1
Robbery	32,700	**36,800	29.5	*34.6	3,000	2,500	2.7	2.3
Robbery with injury	7,900	9,000	7.1	8.5	700	900	0.7	0.9
From serious assault	4,500	5,500	4.1	5.2	500	600	0.5	0.6
From minor assault	3,400	3,500	3.0	3.3	[1]200	[1]300	[1]0.2	[1]0.3
Robbery without injury	24,800	27,800	22.4	*26.1	2,200	1,600	2.0	1.5
Assault	24,100	**27,800	21.7	*26.1	12,300	13,400	11.1	12.6
Aggravated assault	12,500	*15,700	11.3	*14.8	7,000	6,700	6.4	6.3
With injury	3,400	*5,400	3.1	*5.1	2,800	2,900	2.5	2.7
Attempted assault with weapon	9,100	10,300	8.2	9.7	4,200	3,800	3.8	3.6
Simple assault	11,500	12,100	10.4	11.4	5,200	**6,700	4.7	*6.3
With injury	2,200	2,800	2.0	2.7	1,400	**2,200	1.2	**2.0
Attempted assault without weapon	9,300	9,300	8.4	8.7	3,800	4,500	3.5	4.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	1972 (1,109,000)	1974 (1,064,100)
Crimes of violence	67.6	*77.5
Rape	2.7	**1.8
Completed rape	0.7	0.7
Attempted rape	1.9	*1.1
Robbery	32.2	*36.9
Robbery with injury	7.7	**9.4
From serious assault	4.5	**5.8
From minor assault	3.2	3.6
Robbery without injury	24.4	*27.6
Assault	32.7	*38.7
Aggravated assault	17.7	*21.0
With injury	5.6	*7.8
Attempted assault with weapon	12.0	13.2
Simple assault	15.1	*17.7
With injury	3.3	*4.7
Attempted assault without weapon	11.9	13.0
Crimes of theft	94.6	90.8
Personal larceny with contact	9.4	8.2
Purse snatching	5.0	4.7
Pocket picking	4.3	3.4
Personal larceny without contact	85.2	82.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

	Male		Female	
Type of crime	1972 (499,800)	1974 (481,300)	1972 (609,200)	1974 (582,800)
Crimes of violence	90.8	*107.6	48.5	52.6
Rape	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	4.7	**3.3
Completed rape	[1]0.2	[1]0	1.2	1.3
Attempted rape	[1]0	[1]0.1	3.4	*1.9
Robbery	43.9	*53.0	22.5	23.6
Robbery with injury	9.3	*13.8	6.5	5.7
Robbery without injury	34.6	**39.2	16.0	18.0
Assault	46.7	*54.5	21.3	*25.7
Aggravated assault	27.3	31.1	9.7	*12.7
Simple assault	19.4	**23.4	11.5	12.9
Crimes of theft	104.3	108.8	86.6	*75.9
Personal larceny with contact	6.6	4.8	11.6	10.9
Personal larceny without contact	97.7	104.0	74.9	*65.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	White 1972 (591,700)	White 1974 (530,500)	Black 1972 (508,700)	Black 1974 (526,000)	Other 1972 (8,600)	Other 1974 (7,500)
Crimes of violence	58.1	*76.6	79.2	79.1	[1]29.7	[1]26.8
Rape	2.9	*1.2	2.4	2.5	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	25.4	*32.3	40.5	41.8	[1]5.6	[1]20.0
Robbery with injury	7.3	*10.3	8.3	8.4	[1]0	[1]6.6
Robbery without injury	18.1	**22.0	32.1	33.4	[1]5.6	[1]13.4
Assault	29.8	*43.1	36.3	34.7	[1]24.1	[1]6.8
Aggravated assault	13.6	*22.0	22.4	20.3	[1]12.4	[1]6.8
Simple assault	16.2	*21.2	13.8	14.4	[1]11.7	[1]0
Crimes of theft	94.9	97.5	93.4	*84.4	139.2	[1]55.9
Personal larceny with contact	8.4	9.1	10.6	*7.2	[1]0	[1]7.3
Personal larceny without contact	86.5	88.4	82.8	77.2	139.2	[1]48.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	12–15 1972 (114,600)	12–15 1974 (105,200)	16–19 1972 (107,000)	16–19 1974 (101,300)	20–24 1972 (122,000)	20–24 1974 (115,900)	25–34 1972 (170,800)	25–34 1974 (181,400)	35–49 1972 (205,500)	35–49 1974 (187,400)	50–64 1972 (232,800)	50–64 1974 (221,300)	65 and over 1972 (156,400)	65 and over 1974 (151,500)
Crimes of violence	120.6	119.7	136.9	138.9	99.7	106.5	74.9	*98.4	46.2	*58.2	36.3	39.9	22.8	*38.6
Rape	6.7	[1]2.5	6.3	[1]4.1	[1]3.3	[1]3.6	3.6	3.1	[1]2.2	[1]0.5	[1]0.2	[1]0.7	[1]0	[1]0.3
Robbery	53.8	54.3	54.1	54.0	36.9	44.9	34.2	41.5	23.4	**30.0	24.5	24.6	18.2	*28.5
Robbery with injury	9.0	12.4	10.1	11.2	5.8	9.9	7.2	10.0	6.2	7.5	8.4	6.6	8.4	11.3
Robbery without injury	44.9	41.9	44.0	42.8	31.0	35.1	27.0	31.6	17.2	22.5	16.2	18.0	9.8	*17.2
Assault	60.1	62.9	76.5	80.8	59.5	58.0	37.2	*53.8	20.6	**27.6	11.5	14.6	4.6	*9.9
Aggravated assault	26.1	28.0	44.4	48.6	33.7	33.9	22.2	28.1	12.0	15.9	5.0	**8.3	[1]2.0	4.4
Simple assault	34.0	34.9	32.2	32.3	25.8	24.2	15.0	*25.7	8.6	11.8	6.5	6.3	[1]2.6	5.5
Crimes of theft	91.7	91.1	116.3	125.2	138.5	141.1	127.2	116.7	104.7	**91.7	69.9	64.6	35.1	35.0
Personal larceny with contact	5.9	5.9	9.6	5.7	10.4	11.2	7.2	5.1	8.7	7.2	10.7	9.6	12.3	11.9
Personal larceny without contact	85.8	85.2	106.7	119.6	128.1	130.0	120.0	111.6	96.1	**84.5	59.3	55.0	22.9	23.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1972 (348,000)	1974 (340,700)	1972 (545,500)	1974 (503,500)	1972 (106,200)	1974 (99,900)	1972 (104,900)	1974 (115,700)
Crimes of violence	113.2	114.7	41.1	*52.3	33.0	*41.0	94.3	**110.0
Rape	5.3	*2.3	0.8	1.2	[1]1.0	[1]1.0	4.9	4.0
Robbery	49.5	50.6	20.7	24.1	18.3	**27.3	48.6	**61.9
Robbery with injury	9.9	11.2	5.2	7.0	8.2	10.9	13.7	13.1
Robbery without injury	39.6	39.4	15.5	17.1	10.2	**16.4	34.9	*48.8
Assault	58.5	61.9	19.6	*27.0	8.7	12.8	40.8	45.0
Aggravated assault	30.6	33.4	11.2	*14.8	2.9	**6.6	23.3	24.8
Simple assault	27.9	28.5	8.3	*12.2	5.8	6.1	17.6	20.2
Crimes of theft	108.6	110.5	90.6	*81.8	51.5	47.5	113.4	108.6
Personal larceny with contact	8.0	7.9	6.8	5.4	15.3	16.5	20.7	**13.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.6	102.6	83.8	**76.4	36.2	31.0	92.7	95.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

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

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	
	1972 (130,200)	1974 (101,000)	1972 (247,600)	1974 (242,500)	1972 (124,300)	1974 (103,100)	1972 (266,800)	1974 (248,400)	1972 (190,200)	1974 (215,200)	1972 (46,200)	1974 (63,900)
Crimes of violence	85.0	92.3	83.0	**93.5	62.3	**76.0	55.0	*67.9	58.1	*75.1	62.5	64.1
Rape	5.1	5.0	4.5	**2.1	[1]0.8	[1]2.0	2.5	[1]1.0	[1]1.1	[1]1.0	[1]3.2	[1]0.8
Robbery	46.9	52.1	38.6	*47.4	32.5	37.8	23.9	**30.2	24.1	**30.5	18.8	29.7
Robbery with injury	15.3	13.8	9.9	**14.3	5.3	9.2	5.3	6.3	4.9	6.5	[1]3.3	[1]4.8
Robbery without injury	31.6	38.2	28.7	33.1	27.1	28.6	18.5	**24.0	19.2	24.0	15.5	24.8
Assault	32.9	35.2	39.9	44.0	29.0	36.2	28.6	*36.7	32.9	*43.7	40.5	33.7
Aggravated assault	21.9	22.3	21.3	25.6	15.1	18.5	14.6	18.7	18.4	21.4	19.8	19.1
Simple assault	11.0	12.9	18.6	18.4	14.0	17.8	14.1	18.0	14.5	*22.3	20.8	14.6
Crimes of theft	64.4	61.5	78.3	**69.5	84.1	98.6	109.6	100.0	122.7	113.7	138.1	**112.6
Personal larceny with contact	21.8	19.5	13.7	*9.0	6.5	9.5	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.3	[1]2.2	[1]4.0
Personal larceny without contact	42.6	42.0	64.6	60.5	77.6	89.1	104.3	**93.5	117.5	109.4	135.8	**108.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
			Number		Percent	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	62,700	67,600	32,700	36,100	52.2	53.4
Rape	2,700	**1,900	1,000	900	36.5	48.9
Robbery	29,500	32,600	16,500	**19,400	56.0	59.4
Robbery with injury	7,600	8,700	4,000	4,400	52.5	51.0
Robbery without injury	22,000	23,900	12,600	**15,000	57.2	**62.6
Assault[1]	30,400	33,100	15,200	15,800	49.9	47.7
Aggravated assault	15,800	16,600	15,200	15,800	96.1	94.9
With injury	5,300	**6,700	4,700	**5,900	88.4	87.2
Attempted assault with weapon	10,500	9,900	10,500	9,900	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	14,600	16,500	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	42.1	43.0	31.4	29.7	23.0	23.8	3.2	3.4
Rape	[1]44.2	[1]39.8	30.8	50.4	25.0	9.7	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	44.4	47.6	34.8	32.3	16.1	17.2	4.6	3.0
Robbery with injury	25.4	22.0	35.2	35.1	31.9	40.5	[1]7.4	[1]2.4
Robbery without injury	50.6	55.2	34.7	31.4	10.9	10.2	3.7	3.2
Aggravated assault	39.6	37.6	28.0	25.2	30.4	33.0	[1]1.9	4.2
With injury	23.3	19.1	23.3	19.1	52.4	58.9	[1]1.1	[1]2.8
Attempted assault with weapon	47.7	48.7	30.2	28.9	19.7	17.4	[1]2.4	5.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1972 (460,200)	1974 (445,100)
Burglary	174.0	*153.6
Forcible entry	88.9	*73.6
Unlawful entry without force	43.0	39.0
Attempted forcible entry	42.1	41.0
Household larceny	106.4	106.8
Less than $50	56.0	53.3
$50 or more	34.5	**40.1
Amount not available	4.8	4.9
Attempted larceny	11.1	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	48.8	*69.8
Completed theft	36.2	**41.5
Attempted theft	12.6	*28.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks(**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

	White		Black		Other	
Type of crime	1972 (254,500)	1974 (231,100)	1972 (202,100)	1974 (210,600)	1972 (3,700)	1974 (3,400)
Burglary	146.8	136.9	209.3	*172.4	[1]117.2	[1]121.3
Household larceny	99.6	**112.1	115.4	**101.6	[1]75.1	[1]67.2
Motor vehicle theft	37.6	*60.9	63.7	**80.1	[1]0	[1]27.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1972 (4,700)	1974 (4,200)	1972 (121,400)	1974 (125,300)	1972 (106,700)	1974 (98,500)	1972 (129,500)	1974 (121,500)	1972 (98,100)	1974 (95,700)
Burglary	248.9	281.3	224.4	211.4	193.1	173.9	159.7	*128.4	106.2	*83.5
Household larceny	[1]61.0	[1]66.4	128.0	137.5	143.0	144.9	100.2	94.7	49.9	44.5
Motor vehicle theft	[1]71.0	[1]21.9	63.1	*86.8	64.4	*88.7	45.4	*74.0	17.5	24.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

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	
	1972 (79,900)	1974 (64,100)	1972 (112,100)	1974 (111,200)	1972 (50,900)	1974 (43,100)	1972 (99,200)	1974 (95,000)	1972 (61,700)	1974 (72,700)	1972 (12,900)	1974 (18,800)
Burglary	152.1	*121.3	185.1	*155.6	181.9	166.7	173.2	*146.3	192.2	181.4	189.4	*124.7
Household larceny	66.8	54.8	96.8	86.1	115.4	135.6	132.2	135.9	122.2	133.4	195.9	**132.2
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	23.8	35.0	**45.0	65.6	77.9	62.4	*93.4	67.2	*115.4	89.8	92.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1972 (114,800)	1974 (119,400)	1972 (208,100)	1974 (201,000)	1972 (91,900)	1974 (84,900)	1972 (45,500)	1974 (39,700)
Burglary	145.1	**127.4	156.0	146.1	220.1	*180.3	235.9	212.3
Household larceny	51.3	47.7	93.1	91.4	144.9	*172.3	228.0	221.9
Motor vehicle theft	27.4	*42.4	46.3	*75.2	76.9	83.6	57.3	*95.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and form of tenure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought 1972 (286,500)	Owned or being bought 1974 (273,700)	Rented 1972 (173,700)	Rented 1974 (171,400)
Burglary	180.5	*158.6	163.3	**145.6
Household larceny	116.0	118.0	90.5	88.9
Motor vehicle theft	49.5	*72.1	47.7	*66.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] 1972 (290,500)	One[1] 1974 (276,800)	Two 1972 (75,400)	Two 1974 (78,400)	Three 1972 (4,900)	Three 1974 (5,300)	Four 1972 (12,500)	Four 1974 (13,100)	Five-nine 1972 (10,600)	Five-nine 1974 (9,900)	Ten or more 1972 (55,900)	Ten or more 1974 (54,400)
Burglary	185.0	*162.3	178.8	*149.3	[2]66.1	167.0	172.4	173.3	167.3	**105.0	125.4	128.1
Household larceny	120.4	121.7	106.8	100.9	[2]27.9	[2]45.4	96.7	71.0	84.6	**146.4	52.7	52.7
Motor vehicle theft	50.4	*72.9	51.4	58.2	[2]46.7	[2]17.3	33.7	*78.5	[2]13.1	53.4	49.4	*76.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

[1] Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1972 (48,300)	1974 (42,900)
Burglary	615.5	640.3
Completed burglary	411.9	425.6
Attempted burglary	203.5	214.6
Robbery	178.6	*220.9
Completed robbery	136.9	*167.6
Attempted robbery	41.7	53.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Kind of establishment						
Retail	16,700	14,500	719.7	*922.6	370.0	374.2
Wholesale	2,000	2,600	628.4	*483.7	[1]78.9	164.1
Service	21,300	18,100	551.4	518.8	93.3	135.8
Other	8,400	7,700	567.4	448.2	36.9	*151.7
Gross annual receipts						
Less than $10,000	9,400	6,600	618.8	618.8	208.8	*122.3
$10,000-$24,999	5,700	5,700	612.3	591.2	220.7	*133.3
$25,000-$49,999	5,600	5,100	515.9	**733.9	126.3	*322.3
$50,000-$99,999	5,900	5,600	536.7	599.4	145.3	149.1
$100,000-$499,999	8,900	7,900	771.4	741.7	259.0	295.9
$500,000-$999,999	2,100	2,400	816.1	782.8	309.8	315.8
$1,000,000 or more	3,200	3,500	733.1	723.4	180.1	*422.8
No sales	3,700	2,400	504.7	377.0	[1]29.9	[1]46.2
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	17,300	14,200	549.2	589.6	158.9	155.4
4-7	8,300	7,300	556.0	**729.7	202.3	260.6
8-19	6,400	5,400	747.3	599.3	232.0	*372.7
20 or more	5,400	5,200	827.4	752.4	163.3	*347.4
None	10,700	10,800	588.2	616.3	171.1	143.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	1972	1974
Personal sector, all crimes	39.1	40.8
Crimes of violence	50.6	**54.2
Rape	54.9	47.2
Completed rape	75.3	61.0
Attempted rape	47.4	37.8
Robbery	59.4	60.1
Robbery with injury	75.0	70.2
From serious assault	72.4	71.1
From minor assault	78.9	68.8
Robbery without injury	54.5	56.7
Assault	41.6	*48.9
Aggravated assault	52.9	**59.5
With injury	68.2	63.8
Attempted assault with weapon	45.8	*57.0
Simple assault	28.4	*36.1
With injury	40.8	**54.3
Attempted assault without weapon	24.9	29.5
Crimes of theft	30.8	29.4
Personal larceny with contact	48.0	52.3
Purse snatching	59.1	61.2
Pocket picking	35.1	40.1
Personal larceny without contact	28.9	27.1
Household sector, all crimes	50.0	48.1
Burglary	57.4	54.9
Forcible entry	74.8	74.4
Unlawful entry without force	43.6	42.2
Attempted forcible entry	34.8	31.8
Household larceny	25.0	24.8
Less than $50	14.6	12.3
$50 or more	44.0	43.0
Amount not available	25.6	[1]17.1
Attempted larceny	18.2	22.2
Motor vehicle theft	77.9	*68.9
Completed theft	95.8	94.7
Attempted theft	26.3	31.1
Commercial sector, all crimes	77.3	79.4
Burglary	75.7	77.4
Robbery	83.0	85.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

LOS ANGELES

TABLES

LOS ANGELES

Findings for 1972 and 1974 from victimization surveys provide a varied picture of the direction of crime among residents, households, and businesses in Los Angeles. Rates for a number of the measured crimes were higher in 1974 than in 1972, but there was no statistically significant change for other crimes. Increases in rates were registered for assault, personal larceny without contact, household larceny, and commercial robbery. On the other hand, victimization rates did not change significantly for rape, personal robbery, personal larceny with contact, household or commercial burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

Although victimization rates rose for a number of crimes, the increases were attributable most often to the less serious forms of these offenses. For example, residents of Los Angeles were more apt to have suffered from simple assault in 1974 than 2 years earlier, but they were no more likely to have been victims of aggravated assault. A similar pattern was obtained for household larceny, which was characterized by an increase in the victimization rate for those offenses involving losses of less than $50, and for commercial robbery, where only the rate for attempted acts rose significantly.

Over a period when the number of city residents grew by about 1 percent, the number of personal victimizations committed against them rose by about 13 percent, with personal larcenies alone accounting for some seven-tenths of the increase. The number of household victimizations was approximately 5 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972, a marginally significant increase. Change in the overall level of commercial victimizations was not statistically significant, although there was a 32 percent increase in the number of commercial robberies.

Overall reporting of crimes to the police declined by 8 percent in the personal sector and 7 percent in the household sector, but went unchanged in the commercial sector. Personal larceny and, with less assurance, household larceny were less likely to have been reported in 1974 than in 1972. Other major crimes showed no significant changes in reporting patterns.

Personal crimes

The victimization rate for violent personal crime—the sum of rape, robbery, and assault—was up by 11 percent in 1974, and that for personal crimes of theft—personal larceny with and without contact—rose by 13 percent. When the victim and offender were strangers, the rate for violent crime went up by 15 percent, but when relatives, friends, or acquaintances were involved the rate remained essentially unchanged. Among both sexes there were higher rates in 1974 for crimes of theft and, less conclusively, crimes of violence. Whites had a higher rate of victimization for violent crime in 1974, but among blacks there was no significant change. This disparity was largely the result of different trends for assault. Both whites and blacks were more likely to have suffered from personal larceny in 1974 than in 1972.

There were no significant variations in the proportion of incidents of violent crime accompanied by weapons use. This was true for all violent crimes and for rape, robbery, and assault considered separately. Apparent change in the proportions of

crimes involving firearms were not statistically significant, with the exception of a 33 percent decrease in the proportion of incidents of robbery without injury accomplished with a firearm. In 1974, knives were less likely to have been used in aggravated assault resulting in injury than 2 years earlier, but weapons other than guns or knives were used with greater frequency.

Significant changes in victimization rates for rape and robbery were not evident for the population as a whole or for selected subgroups. There was, however, an increase in the rate of assault, which rose from 35 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over in 1972 to 39 in 1974. The simple assault rate was 16 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972, but the aggravated assault rate did not change significantly. Rates for offenses involving strangers and, with less certainty, females rose, whereas the rates for crimes involving offenders known to the victim and that for crimes against males did not go up. White residents were more likely to have fallen prey to aggravated assault in 1974 than 2 years earlier; black residents were less likely to have suffered the same fate. Partly as a consequence of these conflicting trends the victimization rate for all assaults increased for whites, but showed no significant change for blacks.

The victimization rate for all personal crimes of theft rose by 13 percent, from 105 per 1,000 in 1972 to 120 in 1974. A similar increase was obtained for personal larceny without contact, the major component of crimes of theft; there was no significant rise in the rate for personal larceny with contact. No meaningful variations from the above pattern were apparent when race and sex were examined.

Household crimes

As noted, the increase in the household larceny rate was largely attributable to a jump in the rate for offenses of less than $50. The victimization rate for this form of larceny went up by 15 percent, whereas the rate for other forms showed no significant change. Overall, the rate for household larceny rose from 131 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 145 in 1974. Households headed by whites were more apt to have been victimized in the latter year than in the former. By contrast, the data showed that households headed by blacks were less likely to have been victims of this crime in 1974 than in 1972, although the difference between the rates was not statistically significant. There were few significant changes in victimization rates for household burglary or motor vehicle theft.

Commercial crimes

Commercial establishments in Los Angeles experienced an 86 percent increase in the rate for attempted robbery. As a consequence, the overall commercial robbery rate rose from 47 per 1,000 establishments in 1972 to 64 in 1974. Retailers were the only group of businessmen to have suffered a clearly higher robbery rate in 1974, although statistically insignificant increases were recorded for others. The burglary rate for all commercial enterprises did not change significantly, but it was lower in 1974 for retail establishments, for businesses with gross annual receipts of between $50,000 and $1 million, and for those with no paid employees.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Number 1972	Number 1974	Percent of crimes within sector 1972	Percent of crimes within sector 1974	Percent of all crimes 1972	Percent of all crimes 1974
All crimes	727,200	790,100	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	348,400	*394,200	100.0	100.0	47.9	49.9
Crimes of violence	116,300	*129,800	33.4	32.9	16.0	16.4
Rape	4,900	4,900	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Completed rape	1,800	1,500	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Attempted rape	3,200	3,400	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
Robbery	35,300	39,200	10.1	9.9	4.9	5.0
Robbery with injury	11,300	10,600	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.3
From serious assault	6,300	5,300	1.8	1.3	8.6	0.7
From minor assault	5,100	5,300	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7
Robbery without injury	24,000	**28,600	6.9	7.3	3.3	3.6
Assault	76,100	*85,800	21.8	21.8	10.4	10.9
Aggravated assault	34,000	36,500	9.8	9.3	4.7	4.6
With injury	11,400	11,800	3.3	3.0	1.6	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	22,600	24,700	6.4	6.3	3.1	3.1
Simple assault	42,100	*49,200	12.1	12.4	5.8	6.2
With injury	10,000	11,400	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4
Attempted assault without weapon	32,100	37,900	9.2	9.6	4.4	4.8
Crimes of theft	232,100	*264,400	66.6	67.1	31.9	33.4
Personal larceny with contact	14,600	17,600	4.2	4.4	2.0	2.2
Purse snatching	6,700	7,400	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.9
Pocket picking	7,900	10,200	2.3	2.6	1.1	1.3
Personal larceny without contact	217,400	*246,800	62.4	62.6	29.9	31.2
Total population age 12 and over	2,202,100	2,213,100	...	...	...	...
Household sector	323,700	**340,700	100.0	100.0	44.5	43.1
Burglary	148,800	152,900	46.0	44.9	20.4	19.3
Forcible entry	61,600	59,300	19.0	17.4	8.4	7.5
Unlawful entry without force	48,100	53,800	14.9	15.8	6.6	6.8
Attempted forcible entry	39,200	39,700	12.1	11.7	5.4	5.0
Household larceny	132,000	*148,200	40.8	43.5	18.2	18.8
Less than $50	73,100	*85,500	22.6	25.1	10.0	10.8
$50 or more	44,200	46,200	13.7	13.6	6.1	5.8
Amount not available	3,700	4,000	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5
Attempted larceny	11,000	12,600	3.4	3.7	1.5	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	42,800	39,600	13.2	11.6	5.9	5.0
Completed theft	27,900	26,600	8.6	7.8	3.8	3.4
Attempted theft	14,900	13,000	4.6	3.8	2.1	1.6
Total number of households	1,008,200	1,025,200	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	55,100	55,200	100.0	100.0	7.6	7.0
Burglary	47,900	45,700	87.0	82.8	6.6	5.8
Completed burglary	34,300	33,600	62.3	60.9	4.7	4.3
Attempted burglary	13,600	12,100	24.7	21.9	1.9	1.5
Robbery	7,200	*9,500	13.0	17.2	1.0	1.2
Completed robbery	5,500	6,400	9.9	11.6	0.8	0.8
Attempted robbery	1,700	*3,100	3.1	5.6	0.2	0.4
Total number of commercial establishments	154,100	149,400	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	86,800	*100,500	39.4	*45.4	29,500	29,400	13.4	13.3
Rape	3,800	3,600	1.7	1.6	1,100	1,400	0.5	0.6
Completed rape	1,100	1,300	0.5	0.6	[1]600	[1]200	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
Attempted rape	2,700	2,300	1.2	1.0	[1]500	1,100	[1]0.2	0.5
Robbery	31,400	36,000	14.3	16.3	3,900	3,200	1.8	1.5
Robbery with injury	10,100	9,400	4.6	4.3	1,200	1,100	0.6	0.5
From serious assault	5,700	4,700	2.6	2.1	[1]600	[1]600	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
From minor assault	4,400	4,800	2.0	2.2	[1]600	[1]500	[1]0.3	[1]0.2
Robbery without injury	21,300	*26,500	9.7	*12.0	2,700	2,100	1.2	0.9
Assault	51,600	*60,900	23.4	*27.5	24,500	24,800	11.1	11.2
Aggravated assault	23,200	27,100	10.6	12.2	10,800	9,500	4.9	4.3
With injury	7,700	8,600	3.5	3.9	3,700	3,200	1.7	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	15,500	18,400	7.0	8.3	7,100	6,300	3.2	2.8
Simple assault	28,400	*33,900	12.9	**15.3	13,700	15,300	6.2	6.9
With injury	6,300	7,000	2.9	3.2	3,700	4,400	1.7	2.0
Attempted assault without weapon	22,100	**26,900	10.0	**12.2	10,000	11,000	4.5	5.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	1972 (2,202,100)	1974 (2,213,100)
Crimes of violence	52.8	*58.7
Rape	2.2	2.2
Completed rape	0.8	0.7
Attempted rape	1.4	1.5
Robbery	16.0	17.7
Robbery with injury	5.1	4.8
From serious assault	2.8	2.4
From minor assault	2.3	2.4
Robbery without injury	10.9	**12.9
Assault	34.6	*38.7
Aggravated assault	15.5	16.5
With injury	5.2	5.4
Attempted assault with weapon	10.3	11.2
Simple assault	19.1	*22.2
With injury	4.5	5.1
Attempted assault without weapon	14.6	**17.1
Crimes of theft	105.4	*119.5
Personal larceny with contact	6.6	7.9
Purse snatching	3.0	3.3
Pocket picking	3.6	4.6
Personal larceny without contact	98.7	*111.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

	Male		Female	
Type of crime	1972 (1,024,200)	1974 (1,029,600)	1972 (1,177,900)	1974 (1,183,500)
Crimes of violence	71.5	**78.0	36.6	**41.8
Rape	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	4.0	4.1
Completed rape	[1]0	[1]0	1.5	1.2
Attempted rape	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	2.5	2.8
Robbery	23.9	26.6	9.2	10.0
Robbery with injury	7.2	6.2	3.3	3.5
Robbery without injury	16.7	**20.3	5.8	6.5
Assault	47.4	51.3	23.4	**27.8
Aggravated assault	22.6	24.4	9.3	9.7
Simple assault	24.8	26.9	14.2	*18.2
Crimes of theft	115.0	*130.5	97.1	*109.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.4	6.4	7.7	9.3
Personal larceny without contact	109.5	*124.1	89.4	*100.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	White 1972 (1,733,700)	White 1974 (1,735,600)	Black 1972 (373,000)	Black 1974 (364,100)	Other 1972 (95,500)	Other 1974 (113,400)
Crimes of violence	49.1	*58.1	78.7	74.3	19.5	17.4
Rape	1.8	2.4	5.0	**[1]2.0	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	13.7	14.9	28.9	33.5	[1]8.8	10.1
Robbery with injury	4.3	4.0	9.8	8.6	[1]1.2	[1]4.6
Robbery without injury	9.3	10.9	19.1	24.9	[1]7.6	[1]5.6
Assault	33.7	*40.8	44.9	38.8	10.7	[1]7.3
Aggravated assault	13.2	*17.0	29.0	*18.9	[1]3.2	[1]0.9
Simple assault	20.4	**23.8	15.8	19.9	[1]7.5	[1]6.4
Crimes of theft	110.6	*123.7	87.2	*111.0	81.9	81.1
Personal larceny with contact	6.9	7.7	6.1	9.1	[1]4.5	[1]7.4
Personal larceny without contact	103.7	*116.0	81.2	*101.9	77.5	73.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	12-15 1972 (196,300)	12-15 1974 (186,800)	16-19 1972 (189,100)	16-19 1974 (193,400)	20-24 1972 (221,500)	20-24 1974 (246,200)	25-34 1972 (416,400)	25-34 1974 (416,000)	35-49 1972 (484,900)	35-49 1974 (467,900)	50-64 1972 (422,000)	50-64 1974 (427,900)	65 and over 1972 (271,800)	65 and over 1974 (274,900)
Crimes of violence	105.2	112.3	106.6	103.6	85.5	95.8	53.8	58.4	34.5	*45.6	28.0	31.6	20.8	22.0
Rape	[1]4.2	[1]1.7	[1]5.4	7.1	4.6	5.9	[1]2.0	2.5	[1]0.9	[1]1.1	[1]1.0	[1]0.5	[1]1.6	[1]0
Robbery	37.5	40.0	20.7	28.7	19.4	19.9	13.6	14.0	12.7	12.6	10.8	14.0	12.5	12.3
Robbery with injury	8.4	7.4	8.7	[1]3.8	[1]2.8	4.2	3.4	5.5	5.1	3.3	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.9
Robbery without injury	29.1	33.5	12.0	*24.9	16.6	15.6	10.1	8.5	7.6	9.4	5.8	**9.4	7.2	6.3
Assault	63.5	69.7	80.4	67.8	61.5	70.0	38.3	41.9	20.9	*31.9	16.3	17.2	6.8	9.3
Aggravated assault	27.1	25.2	38.9	**26.5	28.3	**39.1	18.8	17.5	9.3	13.0	5.4	6.8	[1]1.9	[1]3.0
Simple assault	36.4	44.5	41.5	41.3	33.3	31.0	19.5	24.5	11.6	*18.9	10.9	10.4	4.9	6.8
Crimes of theft	115.9	134.2	167.9	175.2	161.8	174.7	121.5	*144.1	104.2	*120.6	73.8	79.2	34.8	44.1
Personal larceny with contact	8.4	6.2	7.7	[1]4.9	10.6	10.2	4.7	6.8	3.8	6.2	5.8	6.5	10.6	**16.2
Personal larceny without contact	107.5	**128.0	160.2	170.3	151.1	164.5	116.7	*137.4	100.4	*114.4	68.0	72.6	24.2	27.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Never married 1972 (669,700)	Never married 1974 (694,900)	Married 1972 (1,144,300)	Married 1974 (1,109,100)	Widowed 1972 (160,700)	Widowed 1974 (160,900)	Divorced and separated 1972 (216,300)	Divorced and separated 1974 (243,500)
Crimes of violence	85.6	93.4	34.2	36.9	27.9	27.6	68.0	79.5
Rape	4.4	4.2	1.1	[1]0.6	[1]2.5	[1]2.5	[1]1.9	[1]3.9
Robbery	25.3	29.2	9.5	9.1	17.8	13.4	20.4	27.2
Robbery with injury	6.5	6.6	3.0	2.4	9.0	[1]5.7	9.5	9.7
Robbery without injury	18.8	22.5	6.4	6.6	8.8	7.7	10.9	**17.5
Assault	55.9	60.0	23.6	27.3	7.6	11.7	45.7	48.5
Aggravated assault	26.5	25.6	9.9	11.3	[1]4.5	[1]5.8	19.0	21.3
Simple assault	29.4	34.4	13.8	16.0	[1]3.2	[1]5.8	26.7	27.2
Crimes of theft	144.3	151.0	87.5	*99.5	51.0	**67.5	119.9	*155.1
Personal larceny with contact	9.1	7.8	4.0	**6.1	10.9	17.3	10.5	10.7
Personal larceny without contact	135.3	143.2	83.5	*93.4	40.2	50.2	109.4	*144.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 1972 (239,400)	Less than $3,000 1974 (186,700)	$3,000-$7,499 1972 (559,600)	$3,000-$7,499 1974 (534,400)	$7,500-$9,999 1972 (236,900)	$7,500-$9,999 1974 (223,400)	$10,000-$14,999 1972 (466,500)	$10,000-$14,999 1974 (456,900)	$15,000-$24,999 1972 (379,400)	$15,000-$24,999 1974 (436,100)	$25,000 or more 1972 (181,800)	$25,000 or more 1974 (250,100)
Crimes of violence	73.5	79.5	67.4	64.7	43.4	**56.9	42.6	*63.4	45.3	*57.5	34.7	38.7
Rape	4.3	6.2	2.9	3.1	[1]2.6	[1]0	[1]2.0	[1]2.1	[1]0.8	2.4	[1]0.6	[1]0.4
Robbery	30.8	31.2	21.5	23.3	13.4	18.1	12.4	16.4	9.2	12.5	8.6	11.0
Robbery with injury	11.6	12.6	8.1	5.8	5.1	6.5	2.7	3.9	[1]1.9	2.7	[1]1.7	[1]2.1
Robbery without injury	19.2	18.7	13.5	17.4	8.2	11.6	9.7	12.5	7.3	9.9	6.8	8.9
Assault	38.4	42.1	43.0	38.3	27.4	**38.8	28.2	*44.9	35.2	42.6	25.6	27.3
Aggravated assault	20.5	22.6	21.6	17.9	10.9	15.9	10.6	*18.7	14.4	16.4	6.3	7.1
Simple assault	17.9	19.4	21.4	20.4	16.5	22.9	17.6	*26.2	20.8	26.1	19.3	20.2
Crimes of theft	83.3	*113.0	91.6	99.9	115.1	108.7	102.5	*134.4	121.4	129.3	144.6	148.9
Personal larceny with contact	14.1	15.5	6.5	9.3	7.4	8.4	4.6	6.2	5.7	5.0	[1]2.3	6.7
Personal larceny without contact	69.2	*97.5	85.2	90.7	107.7	100.3	97.9	*128.3	115.7	124.2	142.3	142.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
			Number		Percent	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	99,100	**108,500	42,800	44,600	43.2	41.1
Rape	4,700	4,800	1,300	1,400	28.0	30.2
Robbery	30,600	33,300	16,000	15,900	52.2	47.8
Robbery with injury	10,300	9,300	4,500	3,300	43.7	35.0
Robbery without injury	20,300	**23,900	11,500	12,600	56.6	52.8
Assault[1]	63,800	**70,400	25,500	27,300	39.9	38.7
Aggravated assault	27,100	29,000	25,500	27,300	94.2	93.8
With injury	9,900	9,500	8,300	7,700	84.1	81.1
Attempted assault with weapon	17,200	19,600	17,200	19,600	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	36,800	41,400	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	33.6	29.6	31.4	31.7	29.6	33.5	5.4	5.1
Rape	[1]39.2	[1]30.0	[1]50.3	[1]31.3	[1]10.4	[1]31.3	[1]0	[1]7.3
Robbery	33.0	26.8	41.0	45.6	21.4	20.4	[1]4.6	7.2
Robbery with injury	[1]10.0	[1]20.8	40.8	29.4	45.3	42.2	[1]3.9	[1]7.5
Robbery without injury	42.4	*28.4	41.1	49.9	11.7	14.7	[1]4.8	[1]7.0
Aggravated assault	33.8	31.3	24.1	23.4	35.9	41.4	6.2	3.8
With injury	15.8	13.2	27.1	*13.8	48.2	*67.1	[1]8.9	[1]5.9
Attempted assault with weapon	42.3	38.4	22.7	27.2	30.1	31.4	[1]4.9	[1]3.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1972 (1,008,200)	1974 (1,025,200)
Burglary	147.6	149.1
Forcible entry	61.1	57.9
Unlawful entry without force	47.7	52.5
Attempted forcible entry	38.9	38.7
Household larceny	130.9	*144.6
Less than $50	72.5	*83.4
$50 or more	43.9	45.1
Amount not available	3.7	3.9
Attempted larceny	11.0	12.3
Motor vehicle theft	42.5	38.6
Completed theft	27.7	26.0
Attempted theft	14.8	12.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White 1972 (798,400)	White 1974 (808,200)	Black 1972 (171,700)	Black 1974 (172,600)	Other 1972 (38,100)	Other 1974 (44,400)
Burglary	135.9	136.7	212.4	216.4	102.4	114.0
Household larceny	131.5	*150.8	144.5	129.8	58.7	88.4
Motor vehicle theft	36.3	33.4	75.3	65.2	[1]25.5	30.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 1972 (12,000)	12-19 1974 (13,100)	20-34 1972 (290,800)	20-34 1974 (307,700)	35-49 1972 (274,900)	35-49 1974 (265,900)	50-64 1972 (252,400)	50-64 1974 (258,400)	65 and over 1972 (178,000)	65 and over 1974 (180,100)
Burglary	301.5	**190.3	177.1	188.6	158.8	172.0	136.4	*115.1	87.8	93.8
Household larceny	135.1	197.7	168.1	172.7	155.8	*183.5	111.6	113.6	59.0	*79.6
Motor vehicle theft	[1]56.4	[1]43.4	64.3	55.7	46.9	45.1	33.8	31.3	11.5	10.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

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	
	1972 (158,900)	1974 (127,900)	1972 (278,900)	1974 (279,100)	1972 (106,800)	1974 (103,100)	1972 (192,400)	1974 (199,100)	1972 (139,200)	1974 (162,200)	1972 (66,700)	1974 (90,700)
Burglary	154.2	139.8	142.7	143.8	177.4	**148.6	136.9	*166.5	148.8	162.3	177.2	153.6
Household larceny	87.1	97.5	124.2	121.5	136.4	150.3	145.2	**168.7	176.7	190.0	158.5	167.4
Motor vehicle theft	38.5	**25.1	39.6	37.3	52.4	52.9	45.4	42.1	44.0	44.2	40.7	31.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1972 (302,000)	1974 (316,100)	1972 (458,500)	1974 (474,000)	1972 (183,600)	1974 (179,200)	1972 (64,100)	1974 (55,900)
Burglary	145.6	*123.9	140.3	**153.8	156.7	168.0	183.4	192.1
Household larceny	70.8	*86.4	134.2	142.9	174.3	*205.6	266.8	292.3
Motor vehicle theft	27.9	24.3	44.8	38.8	45.9	48.5	84.8	87.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and form of tenure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought 1972 (429,300)	Owned or being bought 1974 (428,800)	Rented 1972 (578,900)	Rented 1974 (596,500)
Burglary	136.5	137.8	155.9	157.3
Household larceny	141.1	**154.8	123.4	*137.2
Motor vehicle theft	33.9	35.7	48.9	**40.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] 1972 (579,400)	One[1] 1974 (562,900)	Two 1972 (38,700)	Two 1974 (40,500)	Three 1972 (12,100)	Three 1974 (15,100)	Four 1972 (46,100)	Four 1974 (51,900)	Five-nine 1972 (78,400)	Five-nine 1974 (82,700)	Ten or more 1972 (238,600)	Ten or more 1974 (260,800)
Burglary	150.7	150.9	164.7	205.0	152.3	122.5	168.1	149.7	115.7	*161.7	140.6	134.3
Household larceny	144.3	*159.2	154.4	153.8	128.2	109.8	111.2	**156.0	111.4	115.9	103.1	**122.4
Motor vehicle theft	42.2	39.6	42.4	52.5	[1]71.5	[1]19.5	44.1	60.2	39.3	41.4	42.4	*30.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

[1]Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1972 (154,100)	1974 (149,400)
Burglary	311.0	306.0
Completed burglary	222.7	225.0
Attempted burglary	88.3	81.0
Robbery	46.7	*63.6
Completed robbery	35.5	42.8
Attempted robbery	11.2	*20.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Kind of establishment						
Retail	42,000	40,400	509.2	*432.1	94.5	*122.4
Wholesale	8,300	9,900	236.2	**368.2	[1]16.4	[1]13.6
Service	67,400	61,300	250.0	249.4	35.7	45.4
Other	36,400	37,800	212.5	246.7	18.6	42.9
Gross annual receipts						
Less than $10,000	24,100	21,300	362.5	401.7	48.8	59.2
$10,000-$24,999	23,300	22,900	344.2	290.8	52.5	55.0
$25,000-$49,999	21,400	17,600	260.6	260.9	33.8	53.7
$50,000-$99,999	20,900	23,800	365.8	*270.8	71.2	*45.4
$100,000-$499,999	27,100	26,600	360.2	314.7	66.6	**98.1
$500,000-$999,999	5,700	6,900	224.7	287.6	[1]0	[1]45.8
$1,000,000 or more	11,200	13,500	286.3	297.7	48.2	100.3
No sales	7,900	6,700	241.5	181.2	[1]11.6	[1]20.1
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	59,700	54,500	288.3	306.4	40.1	48.7
4-7	25,200	24,900	328.3	307.4	69.9	90.4
8-19	15,700	15,100	292.0	392.9	57.8	65.4
20 or more	15,400	14,900	347.0	398.8	52.9	**142.0
None	37,300	39,800	330.7	*235.0	35.2	36.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	1972	1974
Personal sector, all crimes	33.0	*30.3
Crimes of violence	43.9	42.9
Rape	45.7	36.1
Completed rape	70.1	[1]42.9
Attempted rape	31.6	33.2
Robbery	47.7	50.6
Robbery with injury	63.6	65.7
From serious assault	68.6	74.5
From minor assault	57.1	56.9
Robbery without injury	40.2	45.0
Assault	42.1	39.8
Aggravated assault	52.1	47.6
With injury	56.7	55.3
Attempted assault with weapon	49.9	43.9
Simple assault	33.9	33.9
With injury	46.2	41.2
Attempted assault without weapon	30.1	31.7
Crimes of theft	27.5	*24.1
Personal larceny with contact	36.6	32.5
Purse snatching	49.2	43.6
Pocket picking	26.0	24.4
Personal larceny without contact	26.9	*23.5
Household sector, all crimes	43.8	*40.9
Burglary	53.2	51.4
Forcible entry	74.9	75.1
Unlawful entry without force	44.8	42.9
Attempted forcible entry	29.5	27.8
Household larceny	25.1	**22.0
Less than $50	13.1	13.8
$50 or more	44.4	*36.9
Amount not available	[1]15.9	[1]12.0
Attempted larceny	30.7	25.7
Motor vehicle theft	68.8	70.8
Completed theft	92.0	90.7
Attempted theft	25.5	30.0
Commercial sector, all crimes	72.5	72.5
Burglary	70.8	69.7
Robbery	84.3	86.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

NEW YORK

TABLES

NEW YORK

A dramatic increase in the assault rate, amounting to some 72 percent, highlighted the findings when 1974 victimization rates for New York's residents, households, and business firms were compared with those for 1972. The rate for household larceny also was up, by 38 percent; that for personal larceny without contact rose also about 38 percent; and the rate for household burglary was 14 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972. By contrast, the rate for commercial burglary dropped some 11 percent, a marginally significant decrease. The rate for commercial robbery also appeared to decline, but the difference in rates for the 2 years was not statistically significant. No significant change was recorded in the rates for rape, personal robbery, personal larceny with contact, or motor vehicle theft.

The total number of victimizations from the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program was 1,173,500 in 1972 and 1,311,200 in 1974. Victimizations stemming from assault, personal larceny without contact, household larceny, and less conclusively, household burglary all were more numerous in 1974 than in 1972, whereas there was some indication that the opposite was true for those from commercial burglary. The number of incidents in which weapons were used was not significantly changed for rape or robbery, but there was a doubling in the number of armed assault incidents, which yielded a marginal increase in the total number of violent personal crimes committed with weapons.

New Yorkers were more likely to have reported violent personal crime to the police in 1974 than in 1972, notifying the authorities of 53 percent of all such victimizations in the former year, as compared with 45 percent in the latter. The upturn in reporting violent personal crime was attributable in large part to an increased tendency to report robberies, especially those involving injury. Rape, assault, and personal larceny were no more or less likely to have been brought to the attention of law enforcement officials in 1974 than in 1972. Neither were the household or the commercial crimes, considered collectively or separately.

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for 1974 were not significantly different from those for 1972 for rape or robbery. Because of the large increase in the assault rate, however, the overall rate for violent personal crime rose by 7 points, from 36 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1972 to 43 per 1,000 in 1974. An increase in the overall rate was noted both for violent crimes in which the victim knew the offender and for those in which the parties were strangers. Whites and blacks both had a higher rate for violent personal crime in 1974 than in 1972. The 1974 rate also was higher for men, but the indicated higher rate for women was not statistically significant.

The rate for rape appeared to decline, but the difference between the rates for the 2 years was not statistically significant. Nonetheless, there was some indication of a downturn in the rate for attempted rape.

New Yorkers were no more or less likely to have been robbed in 1974 than in 1972. Black residents of the city, however, registered a higher rate for robbery with injury in 1974.

The assault rate was up almost across the board. It rose from 11 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1972 to 18 per 1,000 in 1974. For aggravated assault, the 1974 rate was about double that for 1972; for simple assault it was about 52 percent higher. Men and women, whites and blacks, and persons in most age, marital status, and income groups had a higher overall assault rate in 1974 than 2 years earlier. Moreover, the increase in rates was reflected both in

those assaults committed by persons who were known to the victims and in those in which they were not.

Personal crimes of theft were up in 1974 over 1972. The 1974 rates were higher among men and women, whites and blacks, and most other socioeconomic groups under study. As the rates for personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) were, by and large, not significantly changed, a higher 1974 rate for blacks being a notable exception, the upswing in the rate for personal crimes of theft stemmed mainly from an increase in those forms of personal theft involving no contact between victim and offender. Rates for these forms of personal theft—personal larceny without contact—were higher in 1974 than in 1972 for most of those segments of New York's population under study.

Household crimes

The household burglary rate was up about 14 percent, having risen from 68 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 77 per 1,000 in 1974. According to the data, higher rates in 1974 than 2 years earlier were indicated for almost all groups under study, but not all increases were statistically significant. Renters clearly were more apt to have been burglarized in 1974 than in 1972, and there was some indication that this also was true for households headed by whites.

Household larceny was more common in New York in 1974 than in 1972: the victimization rate increased by some 38 percent. The rate was up in households headed by whites, as well as those headed by blacks, and it was higher among both homeowners and renters. Households of all sizes recorded higher 1974 rates; only in households of six or more members was the rate not significantly higher.

The motor vehicle theft rate for 1974 was not significantly changed from that for 1972, although there was some indication of a higher 1974 rate for households headed by blacks.

Commercial crimes

The rate for commercial burglary dropped from 328 per 1,000 establishments in 1972 to 291 per 1,000 in 1974, a marginally significant decrease. For completed burglaries, the rate was clearly lower in 1974 than 2 years earlier. Overall, the commercial burglary rate was down among wholesale and service firms.

New York's business establishments were no more likely to have been robbed in 1974 than in 1972. There was some indication, however, that the city's retail businesses generally and all firms with four to seven paid employees had lower robbery rates in 1974.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Number 1972	Number 1974	Percent of crimes within sector 1972	Percent of crimes within sector 1974	Percent of all crimes 1972	Percent of all crimes 1974
All crimes	1,173,500	1,311,200	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	543,900	*665,400	100.0	100.0	46.4	50.7
Crimes of violence	224,300	*263,200	41.2	39.5	19.1	20.1
Rape	6,900	4,200	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.3
Completed rape	[1]1,200	[1]1,200	[1]0.2	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.1
Attempted rape	5,700	**3,100	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Robbery	151,500	146,800	27.8	22.1	12.9	11.2
Robbery with injury	33,800	35,500	6.2	5.3	2.9	2.7
From serious assault	18,800	21,400	3.4	3.2	1.6	1.6
From minor assault	15,000	14,100	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.1
Robbery without injury	117,700	111,300	21.6	16.7	10.0	8.4
Assault	65,900	*112,100	12.1	16.9	5.6	8.6
Aggravated assault	25,900	*52,700	4.8	7.9	2.2	4.0
With injury	11,200	*19,800	2.1	3.0	1.0	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	14,800	*32,900	2.7	4.9	1.3	2.5
Simple assault	40,000	*59,400	7.4	8.9	3.4	4.5
With injury	9,200	*15,200	1.7	2.3	0.8	1.2
Attempted assault without weapon	30,800	*44,200	5.7	6.6	2.6	3.4
Crimes of theft	319,700	*402,300	58.8	60.4	27.2	30.7
Personal larceny with contact	92,300	90,800	17.0	13.6	7.9	6.9
Purse snatching	47,900	45,900	8.8	6.9	4.1	3.5
Pocket picking	44,500	44,900	8.2	6.7	3.8	3.4
Personal larceny without contact	227,400	*311,400	41.8	46.8	19.4	23.8
Total population age 12 and over	6,211,400	6,151,400	...	...	...	...
Household sector	344,600	*395,700	100.0	100.0	29.4	30.2
Burglary	184,100	**202,700	53.4	51.2	15.7	15.4
Forcible entry	76,800	77,200	22.3	19.5	6.5	5.9
Unlawful entry without force	49,400	53,400	14.3	13.5	4.2	4.1
Attempted forcible entry	57,900	*72,000	16.8	18.2	4.9	5.4
Household larceny	90,300	*120,900	26.2	30.6	7.7	9.2
Less than $50	42,700	48,600	12.4	12.3	2.8	3.7
$50 or more	33,200	*57,600	9.6	14.6	2.8	4.4
Amount not available	3,700	6,200	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.4
Attempted larceny	10,800	8,500	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	70,100	72,100	20.4	18.2	6.0	5.4
Completed theft	50,400	46,600	14.6	11.8	4.3	3.6
Attempted theft	19,800	25,500	5.7	6.4	1.7	1.9
Total number of households	2,702,300	2,618,200	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	285,000	250,100	100.0	100.0	24.3	19.1
Burglary	216,700	**185,800	76.0	74.3	18.4	14.2
Completed burglary	159,100	*129,200	55.8	51.7	13.6	9.9
Attempted burglary	57,600	56,600	20.2	22.6	4.9	4.3
Robbery	68,300	64,300	24.0	25.7	5.8	4.9
Completed robbery	51,800	47,600	18.2	19.0	4.4	3.6
Attempted robbery	16,600	16,700	5.8	6.7	1.4	1.3
Total number of commercial establishments	661,000	638,500	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisks(*) next to numbers for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	209,700	**232,300	33.8	*37.8	14,600	*30,900	2.4	*5.0
Rape	6,300	3,900	1.0	0.6	[1]600	[1]300	[1]0.1	([1]Z)
Completed rape	[1]900	[1]900	[1]0.1	[1]0.1	[1]300	[1]300	([1]Z)	([1]Z)
Attempted rape	5,400	3,100	0.9	**0.4	[1]300	[1]0	([1]Z)	[1]0.0
Robbery	147,300	138,500	23.7	22.5	4,200	*8,300	0.7	**1.3
Robbery with injury	32,300	33,100	5.2	5.4	[1]1,500	[1]2,500	[1]0.2	[1]0.4
From serious assault	17,900	20,200	2.9	3.3	[1]900	[1]1,200	[1]0.1	[1]0.2
From minor assault	14,400	12,900	2.3	2.1	[1]600	[1]1,200	[1]0.1	[1]0.2
Robbery without injury	115,000	105,500	18.5	17.1	2,700	**5,800	0.4	*0.9
Assault	56,100	*89,800	9.0	*14.6	9,800	*22,300	1.6	*3.6
Aggravated assault	21,800	*40,900	3.5	*6.7	4,200	*11,800	0.7	*1.9
With injury	10,000	13,300	1.6	2.2	[1]1,200	6,600	[1]0.2	1.1
Attempted assault with weapon	11,800	*27,600	1.9	*4.5	3,000	5,200	0.5	*0.9
Simple assault	34,300	*48,900	5.5	*8.0	5,700	*10,500	0.9	*1.7
With injury	8,000	11,900	1.3	1.9	[1]1,200	3,300	0.2	0.5
Attempted assault without weapon	26,300	*37,000	4.2	**6.0	4,500	7,200	0.7	1.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

(Z) Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	1972 (6,211,400)	1974 (6,151,400)
Crimes of violence	36.1	*42.8
Rape	1.1	0.7
Completed rape	[1]0.2	[1]0.2
Attempted rape	0.9	**0.4
Robbery	24.4	23.9
Robbery with injury	5.4	5.8
From serious assault	3.0	3.5
From minor assault	2.4	2.3
Robbery without injury	18.9	18.1
Assault	10.6	*18.2
Aggravated assault	4.2	*8.6
With injury	1.8	*3.2
Attempted assault with weapon	2.4	*5.3
Simple assault	6.4	*9.7
With injury	1.5	*2.5
Attempted assault without weapon	5.0	*7.2
Crimes of theft	51.5	*65.4
Personal larceny with contact	14.9	14.8
Purse snatching	7.7	7.5
Pocket picking	7.2	7.3
Personal larceny without contact	36.6	*50.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

	Male		Female	
Type of crime	1972 (2,838,200)	1974 (2,754,300)	1972 (3,373,200)	1974 (3,397,100)
Crimes of violence	45.7	*56.7	28.0	31.5
Rape	[1]0.1	[1]0	2.0	1.2
Completed rape	[1]0	[1]0	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
Attempted rape	[1]0.1	[1]0	1.6	0.9
Robbery	32.2	34.3	17.8	15.4
Robbery with injury	7.3	7.5	3.9	4.4
Robbery without injury	24.9	26.8	13.9	**11.0
Assault	13.4	*22.4	8.3	*14.9
Aggravated assault	5.9	*12.2	2.7	*5.7
Simple assault	7.5	*10.2	5.6	*9.2
Crimes of theft	46.8	*69.0	55.4	*62.5
Personal larceny with contact	5.8	7.2	22.5	20.9
Personal larceny without contact	41.0	*61.9	32.9	**41.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	White 1972 (4,865,800)	White 1974 (4,655,100)	Black 1972 (1,179,000)	Black 1974 (1,309,300)	Other 1972 (166,500)	Other 1974 (187,000)
Crimes of violence	34.5	*40.2	42.6	*53.6	38.5	30.0
Rape	1.2	[1]0.5	[1]1.1	[1]1.4	[1]0	[1]1.6
Robbery	22.7	21.0	30.1	34.4	33.2	20.5
Robbery with injury	5.6	4.7	5.5	*10.3	[1]1.7	[1]1.5
Robbery without injury	17.2	16.4	24.6	24.1	31.4	18.9
Assault	10.6	*18.8	11.4	*17.8	[1]5.3	[1]8.0
Aggravated assault	4.2	*8.3	4.6	*10.4	[1]1.8	[1]3.2
Simple assault	6.5	*10.5	6.8	7.4	[1]3.5	[1]4.8
Crimes of theft	54.8	*65.7	38.6	*65.7	44.1	56.6
Personal larceny with contact	15.7	14.0	11.5	*16.7	[1]14.3	19.1
Personal larceny without contact	39.1	*51.6	27.2	*49.0	29.8	37.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	12-15 1972 (479,600)	12-15 1974 (509,900)	16-19 1972 (480,200)	16-19 1974 (483,100)	20-24 1972 (641,800)	20-24 1974 (656,000)	25-34 1972 (1,177,600)	25-34 1974 (1,089,500)	35-49 1972 (1,342,400)	35-49 1974 (1,227,900)	50-64 1972 (1,223,100)	50-64 1974 (1,254,300)	65 and over 1972 (866,600)	65 and over 1974 (930,700)
Crimes of violence	52.7	58.1	52.0	56.8	44.5	**55.7	41.1	*51.9	31.1	*40.4	28.9	31.9	23.0	25.3
Rape	[1]2.6	[1]1.8	[1]3.2	[1]1.3	[1]2.3	[1]2.3	[1]1.3	[1]0.3	[1]0.6	[1]0.5	[1]0.3	[1]0	[1]0	[1]0.3
Robbery	33.0	36.5	27.0	24.9	28.4	22.4	26.9	27.6	22.3	23.9	21.2	18.9	19.6	19.6
Robbery with injury	6.8	6.5	6.2	4.6	5.5	5.2	4.7	7.2	5.5	5.3	6.2	6.9	4.1	3.8
Robbery without injury	26.2	30.0	20.7	20.4	23.0	17.2	22.2	20.4	16.8	18.6	15.0	11.9	15.5	15.8
Assault	17.0	19.8	21.9	30.6	13.8	*30.9	13.0	*24.0	8.2	*15.9	7.5	*13.0	3.4	5.4
Aggravated assault	[1]4.5	6.6	7.5	*17.8	6.9	*15.0	5.2	*12.5	4.5	6.6	2.2	*5.2	[1]1.0	2.9
Simple assault	12.6	13.2	14.4	12.8	6.9	*16.0	7.8	11.5	3.7	*9.4	5.3	7.8	[1]2.4	[1]2.5
Crimes of theft	26.1	*49.3	39.2	40.7	56.4	*79.8	64.7	*87.7	55.3	*72.3	55.7	**66.1	38.7	40.7
Personal larceny with contact	[1]5.0	7.2	11.8	6.4	12.1	14.4	11.0	14.5	16.0	12.8	20.8	19.9	19.2	19.5
Personal larceny without contact	21.1	*42.1	27.4	34.3	44.3	*65.4	53.7	*73.2	39.3	*59.5	35.0	*46.2	19.5	21.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Never married 1972 (1,844,900)	Never married 1974 (1,920,700)	Married 1972 (3,372,900)	Married 1974 (3,199,400)	Widowed 1972 (548,100)	Widowed 1974 (568,100)	Divorced and separated 1972 (406,700)	Divorced and separated 1974 (431,700)
Crimes of violence	49.5	**56.2	27.2	*34.7	28.4	**20.0	57.0	**72.5
Rape	2.3	1.6	[1]0.4	[1]0.2	[1]0	[1]0	[1]3.6	[1]1.4
Robbery	30.9	28.7	18.7	20.1	22.3	15.9	43.4	39.3
Robbery with injury	6.6	5.4	3.8	5.2	5.3	[1]4.4	13.7	12.2
Robbery without injury	24.3	23.4	14.9	15.0	17.0	11.5	29.6	27.1
Assault	16.3	*25.9	8.2	*14.4	6.1	[1]4.2	10.0	*31.9
Aggravated assault	5.7	*11.9	3.6	*6.8	[1]2.1	[1]1.6	5.0	*15.9
Simple assault	10.7	13.9	4.6	*7.6	[1]4.0	[1]2.5	5.0	*16.0
Crimes of theft	42.1	*57.5	55.5	*69.0	40.5	**53.1	78.6	93.5
Personal larceny with contact	10.6	12.1	13.2	12.4	24.5	26.2	36.0	29.4
Personal larceny without contact	31.5	*45.3	42.3	*56.6	16.0	*26.9	42.5	*64.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 1972 (461,600)	Less than $3,000 1974 (398,800)	$3,000-$7,499 1972 (1,575,700)	$3,000-$7,499 1974 (1,455,600)	$7,500-$9,999 1972 (794,900)	$7,500-$9,999 1974 (610,000)	$10,000-$14,999 1972 (1,361,900)	$10,000-$14,999 1974 (1,339,300)	$15,000-$24,999 1972 (873,200)	$15,000-$24,999 1974 (1,045,000)	$25,000 or more 1972 (304,400)	$25,000 or more 1974 (415,300)
Crimes of violence	37.7	**51.8	39.0	**45.6	35.8	38.3	33.7	*44.4	37.3	43.8	31.2	*48.8
Rape	[1]0	[1]0.7	2.5	[1]1.0	[1]0	[1]0.5	[1]1.1	[1]0.4	[1]1.0	[1]0.3	[1]1.0	[1]0.7
Robbery	24.3	24.4	27.9	28.6	26.8	21.6	22.7	26.1	20.8	23.1	19.5	25.2
Robbery with injury	[1]4.5	7.6	5.8	7.4	8.1	6.0	5.4	5.4	3.4	5.1	[1]6.7	[1]5.0
Robbery without injury	19.8	16.8	22.1	21.1	18.6	15.6	17.3	20.6	17.5	17.9	12.8	20.2
Assault	13.4	*26.6	8.7	*15.9	9.0	*16.2	9.9	*17.9	15.5	20.4	10.7	*22.9
Aggravated assault	5.6	*17.5	3.2	*7.7	4.5	6.0	4.1	*8.4	4.0	*8.8	[1]5.9	10.8
Simple assault	7.9	9.1	5.4	**8.2	4.5	*10.3	5.9	*9.6	11.5	11.7	[1]4.8	12.2
Crimes of theft	37.4	*55.3	36.5	**49.0	46.9	*64.5	62.4	66.9	76.0	*87.9	88.7	96.5
Personal larceny with contact	18.3	**29.3	15.7	17.4	14.0	14.8	16.0	12.7	12.1	9.4	14.7	14.8
Personal larceny without contact	19.1	26.1	20.8	*31.6	32.9	*49.7	46.4	**54.2	63.9	*78.4	74.1	81.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
			Number		Percent	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	200,700	*227,700	108,200	**124,600	53.9	54.7
Rape	6,400	3,600	3,300	2,100	51.3	57.7
Robbery	134,900	127,000	83,000	78,300	61.5	61.7
Robbery with injury	31,300	30,800	15,700	17,700	50.3	57.4
Robbery without injury	103,600	96,200	67,300	60,700	64.9	63.0
Assault[1]	59,500	*97,000	21,900	*44,200	36.9	**45.5
Aggravated assault	22,500	*44,200	21,900	*44,200	97.4	100.0
With injury	10,200	*17,500	9,600	*17,500	94.1	100.0
Attempted assault with weapon	12,400	*26,700	12,400	*26,700	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	37,000	*52,900	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	19.0	21.0	57.8	**51.7	20.2	21.2	3.0	*6.1
Rape	[1]16.5	[1]0	[1]66.9	[1]100.0	[1]16.5	[1]0	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	18.0	**24.2	62.9	58.8	16.3	12.7	[1]2.8	4.2
Robbery with injury	[1]10.4	15.4	58.2	56.4	25.8	20.4	[1]5.7	[1]7.8
Robbery without injury	20.0	**26.8	64.1	59.6	13.8	10.4	[1]2.1	[1]3.1
Aggravated assault	23.4	15.8	36.0	36.1	36.3	38.2	[1]4.2	9.9
With injury	[1]16.7	[1]9.7	27.5	23.8	49.8	53.9	[1]6.0	[1]12.6
Attempted assault with weapon	28.7	20.0	42.6	44.4	25.9	27.6	[1]2.8	[1]8.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1972 (2,702,300)	1974 (2,618,200)
Burglary	68.1	*77.4
Forcible entry	28.4	29.5
Unlawful entry without force	18.3	20.4
Attempted forcible entry	21.4	*27.5
Household larceny	33.4	*46.2
Less than $50	15.8	18.6
$50 or more	12.3	*22.0
Amount not available	1.4	2.4
Attempted larceny	4.0	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	26.0	27.5
Completed theft	18.6	17.8
Attempted theft	7.3	**9.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White 1972 (2,109,300)	White 1974 (1,989,600)	Black 1972 (520,700)	Black 1974 (554,500)	Other 1972 (72,300)	Other 1974 (74,200)
Burglary	62.8	**70.4	92.4	105.8	47.5	53.7
Household larceny	32.4	*45.7	36.2	*50.3	44.3	[1]27.9
Motor vehicle theft	28.1	27.5	19.7	**29.5	[1]7.4	[1]14.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 1972 (14,400)	12-19 1974 (13,800)	20-34 1972 (755,100)	20-34 1974 (692,700)	35-49 1972 (707,500)	35-49 1974 (649,100)	50-64 1972 (676,800)	50-64 1974 (678,200)	65 and over 1972 (548,500)	65 and over 1974 (584,600)
Burglary	[1]74.2	[1]109.8	76.5	*94.3	82.9	89.7	68.1	80.2	37.3	39.7
Household larceny	[1]18.4	[1]17.9	32.8	*53.8	42.6	*65.9	36.8	44.1	18.7	18.3
Motor vehicle theft	[1]18.4	[1]0	33.9	37.7	31.7	30.0	24.9	32.1	9.2	8.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent conficence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

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	
	1972 (286,000)	1974 (257,800)	1972 (755,300)	1974 (682,700)	1972 (346,000)	1974 (259,600)	1972 (537,200)	1974 (513,300)	1972 (313,200)	1974 (379,200)	1972 (109,500)	1974 (151,300)
Burglary	52.2	*91.9	69.1	71.1	79.5	67.7	63.6	**77.9	81.3	88.4	84.4	91.7
Household larceny	19.6	28.5	17.9	*30.0	35.7	48.1	47.3	59.1	55.7	**72.7	52.6	44.9
Motor vehicle theft	[1]4.7	[1]5.1	12.9	17.2	29.8	27.0	37.8	39.4	51.1	48.3	39.2	37.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-three		Four-five		Six or more	
	1972 (744,800)	1974 (753,100)	1972 (1,290,800)	1974 (1,210,900)	1972 (532,500)	1974 (521,300)	1972 (134,200)	1974 (131,900)
Burglary	56.2	68.5	67.5	72.5	75.3	**90.8	111.9	121.2
Household larceny	15.0	*23.5	32.0	*40.6	53.3	*79.3	70.5	94.5
Motor vehicle theft	9.9	10.9	28.9	29.8	40.5	39.4	29.2	**55.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and form of tenure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought 1972 (626,500)	Owned or being bought 1974 (662,700)	Rented 1972 (2,075,800)	Rented 1974 (1,955,500)
Burglary	80.5	83.3	64.4	*75.4
Household larceny	62.1	*82.7	24.8	*33.8
Motor vehicle theft	33.1	33.8	23.8	25.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level;two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] 1972 (359,700)	One[1] 1974 (339,800)	Two 1972 (412,500)	Two 1974 (421,700)	Three 1972 (127,600)	Three 1974 (130,200)	Four 1972 (79,200)	Four 1974 (73,400)	Five-nine 1972 (195,300)	Five-nine 1974 (179,100)	Ten or more 1972 (1,453,900)	Ten or more 1974 (1,419,700)
Burglary	71.9	**93.1	60.6	53.0	71.2	87.3	97.1	79.6	69.3	83.2	67.2	*78.2
Household larceny	61.3	*104.1	50.3	*71.0	43.4	36.6	[2]20.2	39.4	22.9	**42.5	22.5	27.3
Motor vehicle theft	32.0	30.6	36.9	39.4	20.9	38.6	33.9	[2]17.7	27.1	30.1	21.1	22.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical signifcance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

[1] Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1972 (661,000)	1974 (638,500)
Burglary	327.8	**291.0
Completed burglary	240.7	*202.3
Attempted burglary	87.1	88.6
Robbery	103.3	100.7
Completed robbery	78.3	74.5
Attempted robbery	25.0	26.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Kind of establishment						
Retail	200,700	186,300	429.3	440.3	211.9	**188.0
Wholesale	85,200	91,000	291.4	*217.4	40.1	37.9
Service	251,500	251,000	291.6	*224.0	55.7	67.6
Other	123,700	110,200	261.8	251.8	67.7	80.6
Gross annual receipts						
Less than $10,000	64,000	62,600	348.0	426.9	113.4	**132.8
$10,000-$24,999	78,200	65,300	327.0	388.3	147.1	**103.7
$25,000-$49,999	77,700	64,600	370.7	*226.3	91.5	79.3
$50,000-$99,999	103,100	86,700	308.7	315.4	121.3	124.7
$100,000-$499,999	122,400	119,700	381.4	**293.8	102.8	100.2
$500,000-$999,999	49,600	43,900	295.4	**178.9	128.0	109.1
$1,000,000 or more	87,600	89,700	262.2	268.1	81.9	123.7
No sales	24,700	27,300	212.8	216.4	[1]14.4	[1]25.8
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	249,300	240,600	266.0	264.1	92.2	87.4
4-7	113,800	116,600	370.6	*219.8	107.7	*73.1
8-19	88,800	81,400	412.4	**302.7	129.4	125.0
20 or more	80,200	70,600	409.6	426.2	117.0	149.8
None	124,600	128,100	303.9	326.9	96.0	109.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	1972	1974
Personal sector, all crimes	37.8	39.9
Crimes of violence	45.4	*52.7
Rape	61.0	64.8
Completed rape	[1]75.0	[1]74.6
Attempted rape	57.9	[1]61.0
Robbery	46.5	*56.4
Robbery with injury	50.4	*70.4
From serious assault	57.7	**71.8
From minor assault	41.0	*68.3
Robbery without injury	45.4	**51.9
Assault	41.2	47.4
Aggravated assault	56.6	56.4
With injury	73.4	71.4
Attempted assault with weapon	43.8	47.4
Simple assault	31.2	39.5
With injury	45.4	53.3
Attempted assault without weapon	27.0	34.8
Crimes of theft	32.5	31.4
Personal larceny with contact	36.6	36.2
Purse snatching	43.5	42.4
Pocket picking	29.1	29.8
Personal larceny without contact	30.8	30.1
Household sector, all crimes	48.8	47.5
Burglary	51.5	51.2
Forcible entry	70.8	73.3
Unlawful entry without force	52.3	49.6
Attempted forcible entry	25.4	28.8
Household larceny	24.2	27.0
Less than $50	15.4	9.7
$50 or more	38.2	42.4
Amount not available	[1]7.1	[1]16.8
Attempted larceny	[1]21.6	[1]28.8
Motor vehicle theft	73.2	71.7
Completed theft	91.4	95.4
Attempted theft	26.4	28.2
Commercial sector, all crimes	79.8	70.2
Burglary	78.8	68.6
Robbery	83.1	74.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

PHILADELPHIA

TABLES

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia residents experienced substantially lower victimization rates in 1974 than in 1972 for violent personal crimes, for personal crimes of theft, and for such household offenses as burglary and motor vehicle theft. Less conclusive was the indicated decrease in the rate at which the city's businesses were robbed. Only commercial burglary, of the specific crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program, appeared to have a higher victimization rate in 1974 than 2 years earlier, but the increase was not statistically significant.

Associated with the decline in victimization rates for most of the measured crimes was a decrease in the number of victimizations incurred by Philadelphia's residents, households, and business establishments, from 426,300 in 1972 to 367,100 in 1974. A major reduction of about 24 percent was recorded in the number of violent personal victimizations (i.e., rape, personal robbery, and assault). Personal crimes of theft were down about 12 percent, and household offenses also declined by some 12 percent.

Philadelphians notified the police of their experiences with the measured crimes in about the same proportion in 1974 as in 1972. In 1972, the police were informed about 36 percent of the personal crimes, 46 percent of the household crimes, and 78 percent of the commercial crimes. The corresponding proportions in 1974 were 35 percent, 46 percent, and 72 percent.

Personal crimes

The overall rate for violent personal crime was down 23 percent in 1974, compared with 1972, with reductions in rates both for those offenses in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another and for those in which they were not. Philadelphians were no more or less likely in 1974 than in 1972 to have been the victims of rape, but they were less apt to have been robbed or assaulted. The rate for robbery was lower by 26 percent and that for assault was down 20 percent. Males and females, as well as whites and blacks, all experienced a declining rate for violent personal crime. Lower rates in 1974 also were noted for persons under age 25 and, less certainly, for those in the 25-34 and 50-64 age groups. In addition, they were common to married persons, to those who had never been married, and, less conclusively, to those who were divorced or separated.

In conjunction with the downturn in the number of violent victimizations, there was a decrease in the number of violent crimes in which weapons were used, from 36,800 in 1972 to 28,300 in 1974, a decline of 23 percent. However, there was no significant change in the proportion of all violent crimes involving the use of a weapon or in the type of weapon used in the commission of armed offenses.

The decline in the robbery rate reflected decreases in the rates for those robberies with and without injury. Whites and blacks both had a lower overall robbery rate in 1974 than in 1972, and the same was true for males; the apparent decrease in the rate for women was statistically insignificant. Each age group also experienced an apparent reduction in rates, although the differences between the 1972 and 1974 rates were not always significant. Clearly, however, those persons under age 20 and those 65 or older had lower rates in 1974 than 2 years earlier. For the latter, the decrease amounted to about 35 percent.

Lower rates in 1974 than in 1972 for both the aggravated and simple forms of assault provided the base for the decline in the overall assault rate. Blacks clearly were less likely to have been assaulted in 1974, but the evidence was less conclusive with respect to whites. Males and females both shared in the decline

in the overall rate. Ostensible decreases in rates were registered by persons of all ages except those 65 or over, but only those for persons under age 25 were statistically significant. Possibly related to age was the decline noted in the assault rate for those individuals who had never been married.

As the victimization rate for personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) was not significantly changed, the 11 percent decrease in the rate for personal crimes of theft resulted mainly from a lower rate in 1974 for personal larceny without contact. The downward turn in the overall personal larceny rate was not as widely shared among the groups under study as was that for violent personal crime. Rates that were clearly lower in 1974 than in 1972 were indicated for whites, women, persons age 50-64, those who were married, and those in the less than $3,000 and in the $10,000-$15,000 annual income brackets. Less certain were the reductions noted for men, persons age 20-24 and 35-49, the widowed, and those with annual family incomes of between $3,000 and $7,500.

Household crimes

Primarily as a result of decreases in rates for forcible entry and attempted forcible entry, the overall household burglary rate declined by some 16 percent, from 109 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 91 in 1974. It was down in households headed by whites, as well as those headed by blacks, and among both homeowners and renters.

The 1974 victimization rate for household larceny was not significantly changed from that for 1972. Nonetheless, there was some indication that the rate for larcenies involving losses valued at less than $50 was lower in 1974 than in 1972. Black households clearly had a lower overall household larceny rate in 1974 than in 1972; on the other hand, white households were no less likely to have been victimized in 1974 than 2 years earlier. A marginally significant decrease was noted for renters, but the rate among homeowners remained about the same.

For motor vehicle theft, the rate fell from 42 per 1,000 households in 1972 to 36 per 1,000 in 1974, a 16 percent decline. Households headed by blacks registered a 26 percent reduction, but the apparent decline in the rate for households headed by whites was not statistically significant. Although there was some indication of a decrease in the rate among renters, no significant change in the rate among homeowners was indicated.

Commercial crimes

The apparent increase in the commercial burglary rate for 1974 over 1972 was not statistically significant, although the rate for attempted burglary rose from 124 per 1,000 business establishments in 1972 to 162 per 1,000 in 1974, a marginally significant increase. Higher rates in 1974 than in 1972 were definitely indicated for firms with gross annual receipts of less than $10,000 and for those with no paid employees. Wholesale firms had a lower burglary rate in 1974 than 2 years earlier.

The marginally significant decrease in the commercial robbery rate reflected a clear-cut drop in the rate for attempted robberies. Although the rate for completed robberies also appeared to decline, the decrease was not statistically significant. Firms with 4-19 employees clearly had lower robbery rates in 1974 than in 1972, as did those with gross annual receipts of between $100,000 and $500,000; less certain was the indicated decline in the rate for those establishments with receipts in the $50,000-$100,000 range. Retail stores had a lower robbery rate in 1974 than 2 years earlier.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Number 1972	Number 1974	Percent of crimes within sector 1972	Percent of crimes within sector 1974	Percent of all crimes 1972	Percent of all crimes 1974
All crimes	426,300	367,100	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	234,700	*195,900	100.0	100.0	55.1	53.4
Crimes of violence	93,600	*71,600	39.9	36.5	22.0	19.4
Rape	1,900	1,900	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5
Completed rape	[1]300	600	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Attempted rape	1,700	1,300	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Robbery	41,800	*30,300	17.8	15.4	9.8	8.3
Robbery with injury	11,900	*8,100	5.1	4.1	2.8	2.2
From serious assault	6,200	**4,600	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.3
From minor assault	5,700	*3,500	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9
Robbery without injury	29,900	*22,200	12.8	11.3	7.0	6.1
Assault	49,900	*39,400	21.3	20.1	11.7	10.7
Aggravated assault	24,900	*19,800	10.6	10.1	5.8	5.4
With injury	10,500	**8,300	4.4	4.3	2.4	2.3
Attempted assault with weapon	14,400	*11,400	6.1	5.8	3.4	3.1
Simple assault	25,000	*19,600	10.6	10.0	5.9	5.3
With injury	6,200	**4,500	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.2
Attempted assault without weapon	18,800	*15,200	8.0	7.7	4.4	4.1
Crimes of theft	141,000	*124,300	60.1	63.4	33.1	33.9
Personal larceny with contact	20,300	18,200	8.6	9.3	4.8	5.0
Purse snatching	9,500	8,900	4.1	4.5	2.2	2.4
Pocket picking	10,800	9,400	4.6	4.8	2.5	2.5
Personal larceny without contact	120,800	*106,100	51.4	54.2	28.3	28.9
Total population age 12 and over	1,486,100	1,467,100	...	...	...	...
Household sector	146,700	*128,900	100.0	100.0	34.4	35.1
Burglary	67,000	*56,100	45.7	43.5	15.7	15.3
Forcible entry	30,600	*25,200	20.9	19.6	7.2	6.9
Unlawful entry without force	15,000	13,500	10.2	10.4	3.5	3.7
Attempted forcible entry	21,400	*17,400	14.6	13.5	5.0	4.8
Household larceny	53,500	50,900	36.5	39.4	12.6	13.9
Less than $50	33,300	30,000	22.7	23.2	7.8	8.2
$50 or more	14,400	16,000	9.8	12.4	3.4	4.4
Amount not available	1,300	1,600	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
Attempted larceny	4,500	**3,300	3.1	2.5	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	26,100	*21,900	17.8	17.0	6.1	6.0
Completed theft	16,200	14,600	11.1	11.4	3.8	4.0
Attempted theft	9,900	*7,300	6.7	5.7	2.3	2.0
Total number of households	616,000	616,400	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	44,900	42,300	100.0	100.0	10.5	11.5
Burglary	34,600	34,000	77.0	80.4	8.1	9.3
Completed burglary	23,600	20,900	52.4	49.3	5.5	5.7
Attempted burglary	11,000	13,100	24.6	31.0	2.6	3.6
Robbery	10,300	*8,300	23.0	19.6	2.4	2.3
Completed robbery	7,700	*6,600	17.2	15.6	1.8	1.8
Attempted robbery	2,600	*1,700	5.8	4.0	0.6	0.4
Total number of commercial establishments	88,700	81,100	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	77,400	*62,400	52.1	*42.6	16,300	*9,200	10.9	*6.2
Rape	1,500	1,600	1.0	1.1	[1]500	[1]300	[1]0.3	[1]0.2
Completed rape	[1]200	[1]500	[1]0.1	[1]0.3	[1]100	[1]100	([1]z)	[1]0.1
Attempted rape	1,300	1,100	0.9	0.7	[1]400	[1]200	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
Robbery	38,900	*29,200	26.2	*19.9	3,000	*1,100	2.0	*0.8
Robbery with injury	10,800	*7,600	7.3	*5.2	1,100	[1]500	0.7	[1]0.4
From serious assault	5,500	4,200	3.7	2.9	700	[1]400	0.5	[1]0.3
From minor assault	5,300	*3,300	3.6	*2.3	[1]400	[1]100	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
Robbery without injury	28,100	*21,600	18.9	*14.7	1,900	*600	1.3	*0.4
Assault	37,100	*31,700	24.9	*21.6	12,800	*7,700	8.6	*5.2
Aggravated assault	19,100	**15,700	12.9	**10.7	5,800	**4,000	3.9	*2.7
With injury	7,200	6,500	4.8	4.4	3,400	*1,800	2.3	*1.2
Attempted assault without weapon	12,000	*9,200	8.1	*6.3	2,400	2,200	1.6	1.5
Simple assault	17,900	16,000	12.1	10.9	7,100	*3,700	4.8	*2.5
With injury	3,800	3,200	2.6	2.2	2,400	*1,300	1.6	**0.9
Attempted assault without weapon	14,100	12,800	9.5	8.7	4,700	*2,400	3.1	*1.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

(z) Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	1972 (1,486,100)	1974 (1,467,100)
Crimes of violence	63.0	*48.8
Rape	1.3	1.3
Completed rape	[1]0.2	0.4
Attempted rape	1.1	0.9
Robbery	28.1	*20.7
Robbery with injury	8.0	*5.5
From serious assault	4.2	3.2
From minor assault	3.8	*2.4
Robbery without injury	20.1	*15.1
Assault	33.6	*26.8
Aggravated assault	16.8	*13.5
With injury	7.1	**5.7
Attempted assault with weapon	9.7	**7.8
Simple assault	16.8	*13.4
With injury	4.2	**3.0
Attempted assault without weapon	12.7	*10.3
Crimes of theft	94.9	*84.7
Personal larceny with contact	13.6	12.4
Purse snatching	6.4	6.0
Pocket picking	7.2	6.4
Personal larceny without contact	81.3	*72.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1972 (672,500)	1974 (654,900)	1972 (813,700)	1974 (812,200)
Crimes of violence	93.4	*72.0	37.9	*30.1
Rape	[1]0	[1]0	2.4	2.3
Completed rape	[1]0	[1]0	[1]0.3	0.8
Attempted rape	[1]0	[1]0	2.1	1.6
Robbery	45.1	*31.8	14.1	11.7
Robbery with injury	11.7	*7.9	4.9	3.6
Robbery without injury	33.4	*23.9	9.2	8.1
Assault	48.2	*40.2	21.5	*16.0
Aggravated assault	27.6	**22.9	7.8	**5.9
Simple assault	20.7	17.4	13.6	*10.2
Crimes of theft	100.9	**92.0	90.0	*78.9
Personal larceny with contact	9.0	**6.8	17.5	17.0
Personal larceny without contact	91.9	85.2	72.5	*62.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	White 1972 (1,003,200)	White 1974 (971,600)	Black 1972 (469,400)	Black 1974 (481,200)	Other 1972 (13,400)	Other 1974 (14,300)
Crimes of violence	50.7	*41.0	88.2	*64.9	103.7	[1]37.0
Rape	1.0	[1]0.6	2.0	2.7	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	20.4	*14.8	43.8	*32.5	58.8	[1]23.2
Robbery with injury	6.1	*3.8	11.8	9.0	[1]19.9	[1]4.5
Robbery without injury	14.4	*11.0	32.0	*23.4	[1]38.9	[1]18.7
Assault	29.3	**25.6	42.4	*29.7	44.9	[1]13.8
Aggravated assault	12.2	11.5	26.6	*17.6	[1]14.8	[1]9.3
Simple assault	17.1	**14.1	15.7	**12.2	[1]30.1	[1]4.5
Crimes of theft	96.9	*80.9	91.1	92.6	83.5	81.7
Personal larceny with contact	11.6	9.9	18.0	17.3	[1]9.9	[1]18.7
Personal larceny without contact	85.2	*70.9	73.1	75.4	73.6	63.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	12-15 1972 (142,600)	12-15 1974 (140,400)	16-19 1972 (130,600)	16-19 1974 (134,100)	20-24 1972 (151,500)	20-24 1974 (153,800)	25-34 1972 (235,900)	25-34 1974 (231,000)	35-49 1972 (290,100)	35-49 1974 (270,900)	50-64 1972 (318,700)	50-64 1974 (313,700)	65 and over 1972 (216,800)	65 and over 1974 (223,200)
Crimes of violence	108.7	*71.9	131.2	94.0	93.8	*73.3	70.2	**57.6	41.2	35.5	38.0	**31.1	28.7	22.3
Rape	[1]2.4	[1]2.5	[1]3.6	[1]1.0	[1]3.1	[1]3.6	[1]1.4	2.9	[1]0.5	[1]0.3	[1]0.6	[1]0.4	[1]0	[1]0
Robbery	47.3	*30.2	41.2	*27.8	27.3	26.3	28.7	20.7	21.6	**16.3	24.8	**19.1	21.3	*14.0
Robbery with injury	9.0	**4.3	8.8	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.1	4.8	7.9	5.1	7.7	6.3	9.0	**4.8
Robbery without injury	38.3	*25.9	32.4	**21.8	20.1	19.0	21.7	**15.9	13.7	11.1	17.0	12.8	12.4	9.2
Assault	59.1	*39.3	86.4	*65.2	63.4	*43.4	40.0	33.9	19.1	18.9	12.6	11.6	7.4	8.3
Aggravated assault	27.8	20.2	59.5	*42.0	30.9	*19.6	16.6	16.1	9.0	7.3	4.1	5.5	3.0	3.9
Simple assault	31.3	**19.1	26.9	23.2	32.5	**23.9	23.4	17.8	10.1	11.6	8.4	6.1	4.3	4.5
Crimes of theft	56.3	60.7	90.7	87.2	137.1	**117.2	139.7	128.8	106.4	**93.5	81.4	*66.3	49.2	45.6
Personal larceny with contact	6.1	4.4	5.6	7.4	8.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	14.8	*8.5	15.5	15.6	25.0	21.0
Personal larceny without contact	50.2	56.4	85.1	79.8	128.7	*104.5	128.1	116.9	91.6	85.0	65.8	*50.7	24.3	24.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Never married 1972 (479,100)	Never married 1974 (493,500)	Married 1972 (741,500)	Married 1974 (700,100)	Widowed 1972 (147,600)	Widowed 1974 (147,2[illegible]0)	Divorced and separated 1972 (112,900)	Divorced and separated 1974 (121,600)
Crimes of violence	103.5	*75.9	39.8	*31.3	30.8	26.2	84.0	**66.4
Rape	2.5	2.1	[1]0.4	[1]0.5	[1]0	[1]0.5	[1]3.5	[1]3.9
Robbery	39.9	*30.1	19.0	*13.4	22.6	*13.5	43.9	**31.6
Robbery with injury	9.6	**6.6	5.4	3.9	8.7	4.9	17.3	10.9
Robbery without injury	30.3	*23.5	13.6	*9.5	14.0	8.5	26.6	20.7
Assault	61.2	*43.7	20.3	17.4	8.2	12.3	36.6	30.8
Aggravated assault	33.7	*24.6	9.1	7.2	[1]1.8	6.4	14.9	12.8
Simple assault	27.4	*19.1	11.2	10.2	6.4	5.9	21.6	18.1
Crimes of theft	89.6	90.2	99.1	*83.0	67.4	**53.9	126.1	107.5
Personal larceny with contact	11.4	11.6	10.2	9.5	26.6	21.2	28.1	22.0
Personal larceny without contact	78.2	78.5	88.9	*73.4	40.7	32.7	98.0	85.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

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

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 1972 (157,900)	Less than $3,000 1974 (134,600)	$3,000-$7,499 1972 (366,500)	$3,000-$7,499 1974 (355,200)	$7,500-$9,999 1972 (189,900)	$7,500-$9,999 1974 (161,500)	$10,000-$14,999 1972 (359,700)	$10,000-$14,999 1974 (352,300)	$15,000-$24,999 1972 (207,900)	$15,000-$24,999 1974 (251,300)	$25,000 or more 1972 (38,900)	$25,000 or more 1974 (59,200)
Crimes of violence	72.6	64.4	80.0	*60.6	64.6	**51.5	53.3	*42.0	47.0	39.9	47.6	48.3
Rape	[1]3.0	[1]3.4	[1]1.1	[1]1.6	[1]1.8	[1]1.3	[1]0.4	[1]1.0	[1]1.3	[1]0.8	[1]0	[1]1.1
Robbery	38.2	**27.2	36.1	*28.4	30.7	26.4	23.3	*16.3	15.0	13.7	27.6	**13.5
Robbery with injury	11.2	9.4	11.9	*7.3	9.9	8.2	5.4	**3.1	[1]2.9	2.9	[1]1.8	[1]3.3
Robbery without injury	27.0	**17.8	24.1	21.2	20.8	18.1	17.9	**13.0	12.1	10.9	25.8	**10.1
Assault	31.4	33.8	42.8	*30.6	32.1	**23.9	29.6	24.7	30.8	25.4	20.0	33.7
Aggravated assault	14.2	19.5	24.7	*14.9	12.1	14.4	15.1	12.6	13.4	12.2	[1]5.2	19.0
Simple assault	17.2	14.4	18.1	15.6	20.0	*9.5	14.6	12.1	17.5	13.1	[1]14.9	24.7
Crimes of theft	89.1	*69.1	83.3	**74.1	100.1	92.7	101.7	*84.1	102.5	102.0	127.8	104.7
Personal larceny with contact	25.4	23.1	18.2	15.6	14.0	15.2	7.7	8.4	6.7	8.2	[1]8.5	[1]6.8
Personal larceny without contact	63.7	*45.9	65.1	58.4	86.1	77.5	93.9	*75.7	95.8	93.8	119.4	97.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
			Number		Percent	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	79,400	*60,000	36,800	*28,300	46.4	47.2
Rape	1,900	1,800	[2]500	[2]500	[2]27.9	[2]28.2
Robbery	36,200	*25,600	17,500	*12,700	48.4	49.7
Robbery with injury	11,000	*7,300	4,600	3,700	42.0	50.4
Robbery without injury	25,200	*18,300	12,900	*9,000	51.2	49.4
Assault[1]	41,300	*32,600	18,800	*15,100	45.5	46.3
Aggravated assault	19,700	*15,700	18,800	*15,100	95.7	96.3
With injury	9,000	**6,900	8,200	**6,300	90.6	91.6
Attempted assault with weapon	10,600	**8,800	10,600	**8,800	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	21,700	*17,000	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Crimes of violence	29.0	27.0	32.4	36.7	34.1	31.5	4.4	4.8
Rape	[1]24.5	[1]28.6	62.3	[1]7.4	[1]0	[1]0	[1]13.2	[1]0
Robbery	31.8	30.6	35.0	**43.0	26.8	21.2	6.3	5.1
Robbery with injury	14.4	15.0	31.1	43.4	44.8	34.0	[1]9.7	[1]7.5
Robbery without injury	37.9	37.7	36.4	42.8	20.5	15.4	5.1	[1]4.1
Aggravated assault	26.4	23.7	29.3	30.1	41.9	41.5	[1]2.4	4.7
With injury	14.3	13.7	28.3	30.4	54.3	53.9	[1]3.1	[1]3.1
Attempted assault without weapon	35.9	31.6	30.0	29.9	32.2	32.6	[1]1.9	[1]5.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1972 (616,000)	1974 (616,400)
Burglary	108.8	*91.0
Forcible entry	49.7	*40.9
Unlawful entry without force	24.4	21.8
Attempted forcible entry	34.8	*28.3
Household larceny	86.9	82.5
Less than $50	54.0	**48.6
$50 or more	23.4	26.0
Amount not available	2.2	2.6
Attempted larceny	7.4	**5.3
Motor vehicle theft	42.4	*35.6
Completed theft	26.4	23.7
Attempted theft	16.0	*11.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White 1972 (417,500)	White 1974 (409,600)	Black 1972 (193,300)	Black 1974 (201,100)	Other 1972 (5,300)	Other 1974 (5,700)
Burglary	83.2	*71.3	163.2	*131.3	147.3	[1]94.1
Household larceny	87.5	87.8	85.9	*71.4	[1]79.6	[1]95.7
Motor vehicle theft	36.6	32.9	55.4	*41.0	[1]23.4	[1]32.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12–19 1972 (6,300)	12–19 1974 (6,100)	20–34 1972 (153,000)	20–34 1974 (153,500)	35–49 1972 (149,200)	35–49 1974 (142,500)	50–64 1972 (176,400)	50–64 1974 (174,200)	65 and over 1972 (131,100)	65 and over 1974 (140,200)
Burglary	150.3	164.2	175.6	*131.7	111.8	104.0	83.5	74.9	59.6	50.2
Household larceny	[1]85.9	[1]66.7	128.9	119.6	117.5	109.8	65.5	63.8	32.0	38.2
Motor vehicle theft	[1]49.2	[1]19.3	57.1	47.0	56.9	51.8	39.8	**31.0	11.8	13.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

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	
	1972 (99,900)	1974 (87,700)	1972 (163,500)	1974 (162,200)	1972 (76,300)	1974 (65,300)	1972 (128,500)	1974 (131,100)	1972 (66,400)	1974 (84,300)	1972 (12,100)	1974 (18,400)
Burglary	114.8	107.7	107.0	*88.4	131.3	*90.3	102.4	*81.1	100.6	92.2	87.2	128.5
Household larceny	52.3	42.6	81.9	**67.8	101.2	86.6	104.4	102.5	94.1	*128.8	107.3	**161.3
Motor vehicle theft	14.2	14.7	37.2	*22.9	55.1	**39.3	51.4	49.7	56.1	51.1	91.3	99.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1972 (153,000)	1974 (160,300)	1972 (284,700)	1974 (284,200)	1972 (125,600)	1974 (122,400)	1972 (52,700)	1974 (49,300)
Burglary	115.1	*96.8	106.3	*80.1	109.1	98.5	103.7	117.3
Household larceny	38.4	30.9	75.1	71.8	140.4	134.3	164.1	183.8
Motor vehicle theft	21.7	19.0	43.6	**35.3	59.9	49.[illegible]	54.1	57.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and form of tenure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought 1972 (377,900)	Owned or being bought 1974 (374,700)	Rented 1972 (238,200)	Rented 1974 (241,700)
Burglary	89.5	*78.1	139.6	*111.1
Household larceny	88.1	88.6	85.0	**73.0
Motor vehicle theft	43.8	38.0	40.0	**31.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] 1972 (417,300)	One[1] 1974 (419,900)	Two 1972 (57,700)	Two 1974 (58,300)	Three 1972 (27,500)	Three 1974 (26,100)	Four 1972 (11,600)	Four 1974 (11,100)	Five-nine 1972 (26,200)	Five-nine 1974 (24,400)	Ten or more 1972 (58,500)	Ten or more 1974 (60,000)
Burglary	97.4	*80.8	117.4	96.7	213.9	*121.0	131.2	142.1	121.3	**163.7	113.9	103.3
Household larceny	91.6	90.8	70.3	67.4	83.2	70.6	95.8	55.8	71.3	57.7	72.5	67.2
Motor vehicle theft	42.8	38.2	41.6	*20.1	41.0	38.4	[2]33.2	[2]37.9	24.0	37.6	54.7	*31.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

[1] Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1972 (88,700)	1974 (81,100)
Burglary	390.1	419.4
Completed burglary	265.7	257.4
Attempted burglary	124.4	**162.0
Robbery	116.3	**102.5
Completed robbery	87.0	81.4
Attempted robbery	29.3	*21.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Kind of establishment						
Retail	32,300	29,400	492.7	519.7	234.2	*178.4
Wholesale	6,000	7,300	499.6	*248.0	[1] 45.3	93.7
Service	36,200	31,800	306.9	425.5	41.6	46.1
Other	14,200	12,600	323.2	269.6	68.8	72.7
Gross annual receipts						
Less than $10,000	19,000	15,100	283.8	*545.8	79.2	112.6
$10,000-$24,999	13,600	12,300	393.0	461.1	104.4	80.6
$25,000-$49,999	11,300	10,500	472.6	329.7	152.0	133.5
$50,000-$99,999	10,600	10,900	447.0	416.6	163.2	**121.3
$100,000-$499,999	11,800	12,400	461.3	415.6	183.0	*100.4
$500,000-$999,999	2,900	3,000	570.5	395.7	[1] 84.3	[1] 89.0
$1,000,000 or more	5,800	6,100	359.1	421.4	92.8	137.2
No sales	6,200	2,200	425.2	385.5	[1] 22.1	[1] 38.1
Avarage number of paid employes						
1-3	28,600	26,900	410.9	380.1	122.8	128.3
4-7	12,700	11,500	469.0	414.3	153.5	*101.0
8-19	9,000	8,000	489.4	431.9	208.6	*119.9
20 or more	7,300	7,200	451.5	500.2	93.2	116.6
None	30,800	27,500	297.3	*436.1	74.3	69.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	1972	1974
Personal sector, all crimes	35.7	35.1
Crimes of violence	46.9	48.8
Rape	54.6	72.0
Completed rape	[1]48.0	[1]67.7
Attempted rape	55.7	74.0
Robbery	50.2	51.8
Robbery with injury	63.6	56.4
From serious assault	69.7	58.4
From minor assault	56.9	53.9
Robbery without injury	44.9	50.2
Assault	43.8	45.4
Aggravated assault	51.2	55.0
With injury	58.5	*71.1
Attempted assault with weapon	45.8	43.3
Simple assault	36.3	35.8
With injury	53.7	47.8
Attempted assault without weapon	30.7	32.3
Crimes of theft	28.3	27.1
Personal larceny with contact	39.0	32.2
Purse snatching	43.7	34.8
Pocket picking	34.8	29.6
Personal larceny without contact	26.5	26.3
Household sector, all crimes	45.7	45.9
Burglary	55.4	57.7
Forcible entry	78.0	73.2
Unlawful entry without force	43.9	47.6
Attempted forcible entry	31.0	*43.2
Household larceny	22.1	23.8
Less than $50	11.4	13.6
$50 or more	45.6	45.8
Amount not available	[1]27.4	[1]19.4
Attempted larceny	24.7	[1]11.0
Motor vehicle theft	69.4	67.3
Completed theft	92.2	89.6
Attempted theft	32.0	**22.6
Commercial sector, all crimes	77.8	72.0
Burglary	74.7	68.4
Robbery	88.3	86.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

APPENDIX I
SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

For each of the two rounds of household surveys, 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; 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. 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.

With certain minor exceptions that did not affect the comparability of results covered in this report, the questionnaires used in the first and second rounds of the household and commercial surveys were identical. Facsimiles of the forms used in the first round of surveys appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities,* April 1975. The questionnaires used in the 1975 surveys are reproduced on the following pages.

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2661

FORM NCS-3 and NCS-4
(6-3-74)

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

FORM NCS-3 – BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE
FORM NCS-4 – CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93–83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

NCS 3 and 4

(010) **1. Interviewer identification**
Code | Name

(011) **2. Record of interview**
Line number of household respondent (cc 8) | Date completed

(012) **3. Reason for noninterview (cc 26d)**
TYPE A *(Enter reason and race)*
▶ Reason
1 ☐ No one home
2 ☐ Temporarily absent – *Return date* _____
3 ☐ Refused
4 ☐ Other Occ. – *Specify* _____

(013) ▶ Race of head
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

(014) TYPE B
1 ☐ Vacant – Regular
2 ☐ Vacant – Storage of HH furniture
3 ☐ Temporarily occupied by persons with URE
4 ☐ Unfit or to be demolished
5 ☐ Under construction, not ready
6 ☐ Converted to temporary business or storage
7 ☐ Unoccupied tent site or trailer site
8 ☐ Permit granted, construction not started
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* 7

(015) TYPE C
1 ☐ Unused line of listing sheet
2 ☐ Demolished
3 ☐ House or trailer moved
4 ☐ Outside segment
5 ☐ Converted to permanent business or storage
6 ☐ Merged
7 ☐ Condemned
8 ☐ Built after April 1, 1970
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* 7

TYPE Z
Interview not obtained for 7
Line number

(016) _____
(017) _____
(018) _____
(019) _____

NOTE: Complete 14–21 for each line number listed

(020) **4. Household status**
1 ☐ Same household as last enumeration
2 ☐ Replacement household since last enumeration
3 ☐ Previous noninterview or not in sample before

(021) **5. Special place type code (cc 6c)** _____

(022) **6. Tenure (cc 7)**
1 ☐ Owned or being bought
2 ☐ Rented for cash
3 ☐ No cash rent

(023) **7. Type of living quarters (cc 11)**
Housing Unit
1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 ☐ HU – Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 ☐ HU in rooming house
5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
6 ☐ HU not specified above – *Describe* 7

OTHER Unit
7 ☐ Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
8 ☐ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
9 ☐ Vacant tent site or trailer site
10 ☐ Not specified above – *Describe* 7

(024) **8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 23)**
1 ☐ 1 | 5 ☐ 5–9
2 ☐ 2 | 6 ☐ 10 or more
3 ☐ 3 | 7 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
4 ☐ 4 | 8 ☐ Only OTHER units

▶ *ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:*
(025) **9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?**
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – What kind of business is that? 7

(026) **10. Family income (cc 24)**
1 ☐ Under $1,000
2 ☐ $1,000 to 1,999
3 ☐ 2,000 to 2,999
4 ☐ 3,000 to 3,999
5 ☐ 4,000 to 4,999
6 ☐ 5,000 to 5,999
7 ☐ 6,000 to 7,499
8 ☐ $7,500 to 9,999
9 ☐ 10,000 to 11,999
10 ☐ 12,000 to 14,999
11 ☐ 15,000 to 19,999
12 ☐ 20,000 to 24,999
13 ☐ 25,000 and over

(027) **11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER** 7
_____ Total number

(028) **12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age** 7
_____ Total number
0 ☐ None

(029) **13. Crime Incident Reports filled** 7
_____ Total number
0 ☐ None

CENSUS USE ONLY

(030)	(031)	(032)	(033)

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent) KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. 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? (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 ☐ Per.–Self-resp. 2 ☐ Tel.–Self-resp. 3 ☐ Per.–Proxy 4 ☐ Tel.–Proxy 5 ☐ NI–*Fill 16–21*	(035) ___	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) ___	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot.	___	(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten ___ Elementary (01–08) ___ H.S. (09–12) ___ College (21–26+)	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
First											

CHECK ITEM A ➡ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box 1 marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
(044) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)

State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.*
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➡ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to 29* ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – working, keeping house, going to school or something else?
(048) 1 ☐ Working – *SKIP to 28a* 6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP to 26d*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work 7 ☐ Retired
3 ☐ Looking for work 8 ☐ Other – *Specify*
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – How many hours? _____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP to 27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – When did you last work?
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago } *SKIP to 29*
4 ☐ Never worked

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*

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

(053) X ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 29*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)*

Notes

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months – between _____ 1, 197___ and _____, 197___. During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

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 times? ☐ No

31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept 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) ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

32. Did anyone take something belonging 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 times? ☐ No

33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months? (057)
0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 36*
1 ☐ 1
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4 or more

34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months – between _____ 1, 197___ and _____, 197___. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

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? ☐ No

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? ☐ No

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

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? ☐ No

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

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.)
☐ No – *SKIP to 48*
☐ Yes – What happened?
_____
_____
_____
(058) ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

CHECK ITEM C ➡ 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? ☐ No

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)
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes – What happened?
_____
_____
_____
(059) ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Look at 48. 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? ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. 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? (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 ☐ Per.–Self-resp. 2 ☐ Tel.–Self-resp. 3 ☐ Per.–Proxy 4 ☐ Tel.–Proxy 5 ☐ NI–*Fill 16–21*	(035) ____	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) ____	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot.	____	(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten ____ Elementary (01–08) ____ H.S. (09–12) ____ College (21–26+)	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
First											

CHECK ITEM A ➡ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box I marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
(044) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.*
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➡ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to 36* ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
(048) 1 ☐ Working – *SKIP to 28a*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work
3 ☐ Looking for work
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP to 26d*
7 ☐ Retired
8 ☐ Other – *Specify*
(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – How many hours? _____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP to 27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – When did you last work?
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago } *SKIP to 36*
4 ☐ Never worked

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*

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)*
(053) x ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 36*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)*

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months – between ____ 1, 197___ and ____, 197___. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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.)
(058) ☐☐☐
☐ No – *SKIP to 48*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM C ➡ 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? ____ ☐ No

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)
(059) ☐☐☐
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Look at 48 – 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? ____ ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. 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? (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 ☐ Per.–Self-resp. 2 ☐ Tel.–Self-resp. 3 ☐ Per.–Proxy 4 ☐ Tel.–Proxy 5 ☐ NI–*Fill 16–21*	(035) ____	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) ____	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot. ____		(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten ____ Elementary (01–08) ____ H.S. (09–12) ____ College (21–26+)	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
First											

CHECK ITEM A ➡ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box 1 marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
(044) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.* ____
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➡ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to 36* ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
(048) 1 ☐ Working – *SKIP to 28a* 6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP to 36*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work 7 ☐ Retired
3 ☐ Looking for work 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school *(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)*

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – How many hours? _____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP to 27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – When did you last work?
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago } *SKIP to 36*
4 ☐ Never worked

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* ____

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*
(053) X ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 36*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)*

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months – between ____ 1, 197__ and ____, 197__. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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.)
(058) ☐☐☐
☐ No – *SKIP to 48*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM C ➡ 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? ____ ☐ No

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)
(059) ☐☐☐
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Look at 48 – 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? ____ ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. 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? (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 ☐ Per.–Self-resp. 2 ☐ Tel.–Self-resp. 3 ☐ Per.–Proxy 4 ☐ Tel.–Proxy 5 ☐ NI–*Fill 16–21*	(035) ____	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) ____	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot.	____	(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten ____ Elementary (01–08) ____ H.S. (09–12) ____ College (21–26+)	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
First											

CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box 1 marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ No

(044) 25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.*
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to 36* ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
(048) 1 ☐ Working – *SKIP to 28a* 6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP to 26d*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work 7 ☐ Retired
3 ☐ Looking for work 8 ☐ Other – *Specify*
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school *(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)*

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – How many hours? _____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP to 27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – When did you last work?
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago } *SKIP to 36*
4 ☐ Never worked

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*

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*
(053) x ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 36*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)*

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months – between ____ 1, 197___ and ____, 197___. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
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? ☐ No ____
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? ☐ No ____
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
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? ☐ No ____

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) — ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____

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.)
(058) ☐ No – *SKIP to 48*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM C 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? ☐ No ____

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)
(059) ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 – 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? ☐ No ____

CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. 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? (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 ☐ Per.–Self-resp. 2 ☐ Tel.–Self-resp. 3 ☐ Per.–Proxy 4 ☐ Tel.–Proxy 5 ☐ NI–Fill 16–21	(035) ____	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) ____	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot.	____	(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten ____ Elementary (01–08) ____ H.S. (09–12) ____ College (21–26+)	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
First											

CHECK ITEM A ➡ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)
☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
(044) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.*
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➡ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to 36* ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
(048) 1 ☐ Working – *SKIP to 28a*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work
3 ☐ Looking for work
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP to 28d*
7 ☐ Retired
8 ☐ Other – *Specify*
(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – How many hours? _____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP to 27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – When did you last work?
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago } *SKIP to 36*
4 ☐ Never worked

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*

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*
(053) x ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 36*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)*

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months – between ____ 1, 197___ and ____, 197___. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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? ____ ☐ No

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ____ ☐ No

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.)
(058) ☐ No – *SKIP to 48*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM C ➡ 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? ____ ☐ No

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)
(059) ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Look at 48 – 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? ____ ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. 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? (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	(034) 1 ☐ Per.–Self-resp. 2 ☐ Tel.–Self-resp. 3 ☐ Per.–Proxy 4 ☐ Tel.–Proxy 5 ☐ NI–*Fill 16–21*	(035) ____	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) ____	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot.	____	(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 00 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten ____ Elementary (01–08) ____ H.S. (09–12) ____ College (21–26+)	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
First											

CHECK ITEM A ➡ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box I marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
(044) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.*
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➡ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to 36* ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
(048) 1 ☐ Working – *SKIP to 28a*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work
3 ☐ Looking for work
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP to 26d*
7 ☐ Retired
8 ☐ Other – *Specify*
(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – How many hours? _____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP to 27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – When did you last work?
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP to 28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago } *SKIP to 36*
4 ☐ Never worked

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*

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*
(053) x ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 36*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)*

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months – between ____ 1, 197___ and ____, 197___. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
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? ☐ No ____
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? ☐ No ____
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____
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? ☐ No ____

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No ____

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.)
(058) ☐☐☐
☐ No – *SKIP to 48*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM C ➡ 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? ☐ No ____

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)
(059) ☐☐☐
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes – What happened? _____

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Look at 48 – 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? ☐ No ____

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2661

NCS 4 INCIDENT REPORT

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD	Notes
Line number (101)	
Screen question number (102)	
Incident number (103)	

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM NCS-4 (6-3-74)

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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

1a. You said that during the last 12 months – *(Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime).* In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? *(Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)*

(104) _____ Month (01–12)

(105) CHECK ITEM A — Is this incident report for a series of crimes?
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 2*
2 ☐ Yes – *(Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)*

b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? *(Mark all that apply)*
(106) *
1 ☐ Spring (March, April, May)
2 ☐ Summer (June, July, August)
3 ☐ Fall (September, October, November)
4 ☐ Winter (December, January, February)

c. How many incidents were involved in this series?
(107)
1 ☐ Three or four
2 ☐ Five to ten
3 ☐ Eleven or more
4 ☐ Don't know

INTERVIEWER – If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.

2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?
(108)
1 ☐ Don't know
2 ☐ During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
3 ☐ 6 p.m. to midnight
4 ☐ Midnight to 6 a.m.
5 ☐ Don't know

3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?
(109)
1 ☐ Inside limits of this city – *SKIP to 4*
2 ☐ Somewhere else in the United States
3 ☐ Outside the United States – *END INCIDENT REPORT*

b. In what State and county did this incident occur?

State _____

County _____

c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(110)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.*
(111) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4. Where did this incident take place?
(112)
1 ☐ At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property *(Includes break-in or attempted break-in)*
2 ☐ At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
} *SKIP to 6a*
3 ☐ Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station
4 ☐ Inside office, factory, or warehouse
} *ASK 5a*
5 ☐ Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall *(Does not include break-in or attempted break-in)*
6 ☐ On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot
7 ☐ Inside school
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} *SKIP to Check Item B*

5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?
(113)
1 ☐ Customer
2 ☐ Employee
3 ☐ Owner
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc?
(114)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know
} *SKIP to Check Item B*

6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?
(115)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B*
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?
(116)
1 ☐ Actually got in
2 ☐ Just tried to get in
3 ☐ Don't know

c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?
(117) *
1 ☐ No
Yes – What was the evidence? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*
2 ☐ Broken lock or window
3 ☐ Forced door or window (or tried)
4 ☐ Slashed screen
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} *SKIP to Check Item B*

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?
(118)
1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window
2 ☐ Had key
3 ☐ Don't know
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(119) CHECK ITEM B — Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? *(If not sure, ASK)*
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13a*
2 ☐ Yes

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 bottle, or wrench?
(120) *
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know
Yes – What was the weapon? *(Mark all that apply)*
3 ☐ Gun
4 ☐ Knife
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?
(121)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7f*
2 ☐ No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?
(122)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 7e*
2 ☐ Yes

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

(123) *
1 ☐ Verbal threat of rape
2 ☐ Verbal threat of attack other than rape
3 ☐ Weapon present or threatened with weapon
4 ☐ Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
5 ☐ Object thrown at person
6 ☐ Followed, surrounded
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

SKIP to 10a

e. What actually happened? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(124) *
1 ☐ Something taken without permission
2 ☐ Attempted or threatened to take something
3 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language
4 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
5 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

SKIP to 10a

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

(125) *
1 ☐ Raped
2 ☐ Tried to rape
3 ☐ Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
4 ☐ Hit by thrown object
5 ☐ Hit, slapped, knocked down
6 ☐ Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(126) *
1 ☐ None – *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Raped
3 ☐ Attempted rape
4 ☐ Knife or gunshot wounds
5 ☐ Broken bones or teeth knocked out
6 ☐ Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
7 ☐ Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

(127)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

(128)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Emergency room treatment only
3 ☐ Stayed overnight or longer – How many days? ↘

(129) _____

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. *INTERVIEWER – If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.*

(130)
0 ☐ No cost – *SKIP to 10a*
$ _____ . 00
X ☐ Don't know

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

(131)
1 ☐ No . . . . . *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

(132)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Yes

9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

(133)
1 ☐ Not yet settled
2 ☐ None . . . . . *SKIP to 10a*
3 ☐ All . . . . . .
4 ☐ Part

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

(134) $ _____ . 00 *(Obtain an estimate, if necessary)*

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

(135)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 11*
2 ☐ Yes

b. What did you do? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(136) *
1 ☐ Used/brandished gun or knife
2 ☐ Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
3 ☐ Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
4 ☐ Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
5 ☐ Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

(137)
1 ☐ Only one ↘
2 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 12a*
3 ☐ More than one ↘

a. Was this person male or female?

(138)
1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female
3 ☐ Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

(139)
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?

(140)
1 ☐ Stranger
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Known by sight only
4 ☐ Casual acquaintance
5 ☐ Well known

SKIP to e

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

(141)
1 ☐ No
Yes – What relationship?
2 ☐ Spouse or ex-spouse
3 ☐ Parent
4 ☐ Own child
5 ☐ Brother or sister
6 ☐ Other relative – *Specify* ↘ _____

e. Was he/she –

(142)
1 ☐ White?
2 ☐ Negro?
3 ☐ Other? – *Specify* ↘ _____
4 ☐ Don't know

SKIP to 12a

f. How many persons?

(143) _____

g. Were they male or female?

(144)
1 ☐ All male
2 ☐ All female
3 ☐ Male and female
4 ☐ Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

(145)
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over – *SKIP to j*
6 ☐ Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

(146)
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

(147)
1 ☐ All strangers
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ All relatives
4 ☐ Some relatives
5 ☐ All known
6 ☐ Some known

SKIP to m
SKIP to l

k. How well were they known? *(Mark all that apply)*

(148) *
1 ☐ By sight only
2 ☐ Casual acquaintance(s)
3 ☐ Well known

SKIP to m

l. How were they related to you? *(Mark all that apply)*

(149) *
1 ☐ Spouse or ex-spouse
2 ☐ Parents
3 ☐ Own children
4 ☐ Brothers/sisters
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↘ _____

m. Were all of them –

(150)
1 ☐ White?
2 ☐ Negro?
3 ☐ Other? – *Specify* ↘ _____
4 ☐ Combination – *Specify* ↘ _____
5 ☐ Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?
(151) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 13a*
2 ☐ No

b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.
(152) 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 13a*
_____ Number of persons

c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.
(153) 0 ☐ No
Yes – How many, not counting yourself?
_____
(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 12)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?
INTERVIEWER – Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.
(154) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 13f*
2 ☐ No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?
(155) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13e*
2 ☐ Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*
* (156) 1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet or money
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM C ➡ Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? *(Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)*
☐ No – *SKIP to 18a*
☐ Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?
(157) 1 ☐ Yes } *SKIP to 18a*
2 ☐ No }

e. What did happen? *(Mark all that apply)*
* (158) 1 ☐ Attacked
2 ☐ Threatened with harm
3 ☐ Attempted to break into house or garage
4 ☐ Attempted to break into car
5 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language
6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} *SKIP to 18a*

f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? What else?
(159) Cash: $ _____ . 00
and/or
* (160) Property: *(Mark all that apply)*
0 ☐ Only cash taken – *SKIP to 14c*
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? *(Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)*
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?
(161) 1 ☐ No . . . . . } *SKIP to Check Item E*
2 ☐ Don't know }
3 ☐ Yes

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?
(162) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?
☐ No – *SKIP to 15a*
☐ Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?
(163) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM F ➡ Was only cash taken? *(Box 0 marked in 13f)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to 16a*
☐ No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?
INTERVIEWER – Exclude stolen cash, and enter $0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.
(164) $ _____ . 00

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? *(Mark all that apply)*
* (165) 1 ☐ Original cost
2 ☐ Replacement cost
3 ☐ Personal estimate of current value
4 ☐ Insurance report estimate
5 ☐ Police estimate
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?
(166) 1 ☐ None } *SKIP to 17a*
2 ☐ All }
3 ☐ Part

b. What was recovered?
(167) Cash: $ _____ . 00
and/or
* (168) Property: *(Mark all that apply)*
0 ☐ Cash only recovered – *SKIP to 17a*
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?
(169) $ _____ . 00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?

(170)
1 ☐ No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?

(171)
1 ☐ No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

(172)
1 ☐ Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
2 ☐ No . . . . . .
3 ☐ Yes

d. How much was recovered?

INTERVIEWER – If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.

(173) $ _____ . 00

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?

(174)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 19a*

Yes – How many members? _____

b. How much time was lost altogether?

(175)
1 ☐ Less than 1 day
2 ☐ 1–5 days
3 ☐ 6–10 days
4 ☐ Over 10 days
5 ☐ Don't know

19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?

(176)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 20a*
2 ☐ Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?

(177)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 19d*
2 ☐ No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?

(178)
$ _____ . 00 } SKIP to 20a
x ☐ Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(179)
x ☐ No cost or don't know – *SKIP to 20a*

$ _____ . 00

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? *(Mark all that apply)*

*
(180)
1 ☐ Household member
2 ☐ Landlord
3 ☐ Insurance
4 ☐ Other – Specify _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?

(181)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to Check Item G*

Yes – Who told them?
3 ☐ Household member } SKIP to Check Item G
4 ☐ Someone else
5 ☐ Police on scene

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? *(Mark all that apply)*

*
(182)
1 ☐ Nothing could be done – lack of proof
2 ☐ Did not think it important enough
3 ☐ Police wouldn't want to be bothered
4 ☐ Did not want to take time – too inconvenient
5 ☐ Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
6 ☐ Did not want to get involved
7 ☐ Afraid of reprisal
8 ☐ Reported to someone else
9 ☐ Other – Specify _____

CHECK ITEM G ➡ Is this person 16 years or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item H*
☐ Yes – *ASK 21a*

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?

(183)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item H*
2 ☐ Yes

b. What was the job?

(186)
1 ☐ Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a–e – *SKIP to Check Item H*
2 ☐ Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a–e

c. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

d. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*

(187) ☐☐☐

e. Were you –

(188)
1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*

(189) ☐☐☐

g. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)*

CHECK ITEM H ➡ Summarize this incident or series of incidents.

_____

CHECK ITEM I ➡ Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"
☐ No
☐ Yes – *Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.*

CHECK ITEM J ➡ Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
☐ No – *Go to next Incident Report.*
☐ Yes – Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
☐ No – *Interview next HH member.*
☐ Yes – *END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.*

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2661

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

Line number (101)

Screen question number (102)

Incident number (103)

Notes

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93–83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM NCS-4 (6-3-74)

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

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

NCS 4 INCIDENT REPORT

1a. You said that during the last 12 months – (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime).
In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? *(Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)*

(104) _____ Month (01–12)

(105) CHECK ITEM A — Is this incident report for a series of crimes?
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 2*
2 ☐ Yes – *(Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)*

b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? *(Mark all that apply)*
(106) *
1 ☐ Spring (March, April, May)
2 ☐ Summer (June, July, August)
3 ☐ Fall (September, October, November)
4 ☐ Winter (December, January, February)

c. How many incidents were involved in this series?
(107)
1 ☐ Three or four
2 ☐ Five to ten
3 ☐ Eleven or more
4 ☐ Don't know

INTERVIEWER – If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.

2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?
(108)
1 ☐ Don't know
2 ☐ During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
3 ☐ 6 p.m. to midnight
4 ☐ Midnight to 6 a.m.
5 ☐ Don't know

3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?
(109)
1 ☐ Inside limits of this city – *SKIP to 4*
2 ☐ Somewhere else in the United States
3 ☐ Outside the United States – ***END INCIDENT REPORT***

b. In what State and county did this incident occur?

State _____

County _____

c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(110)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.*
(111) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4. Where did this incident take place?
(112)
1 ☐ At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property *(Includes break-in or attempted break-in)*
2 ☐ At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
} *SKIP to 6a*
3 ☐ Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station
4 ☐ Inside office, factory, or warehouse
} *ASK 5a*
5 ☐ Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall *(Does not include break-in or attempted break-in)*
6 ☐ On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot
7 ☐ Inside school
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} *SKIP to Check Item B*

5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?
(113)
1 ☐ Customer
2 ☐ Employee
3 ☐ Owner
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc?
(114)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know
} *SKIP to Check Item B*

6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?
(115)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to Check Item B*
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?
(116)
1 ☐ Actually got in
2 ☐ Just tried to get in
3 ☐ Don't know

c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?
(117) *
1 ☐ No
Yes – **What was the evidence? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*
2 ☐ Broken lock or window
3 ☐ Forced door or window (or tried)
4 ☐ Slashed screen
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} *SKIP to Check Item B*

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?
(118)
1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window
2 ☐ Had key
3 ☐ Don't know
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(119) CHECK ITEM B — Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? *(If not sure, ASK)*
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13a*
2 ☐ Yes

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 bottle, or wrench?
(120) *
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know
Yes – **What was the weapon?** *(Mark all that apply)*
3 ☐ Gun
4 ☐ Knife
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?
(121)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7f*
2 ☐ No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?
(122)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 7e*
2 ☐ Yes

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

(123) *
1 ☐ Verbal threat of rape
2 ☐ Verbal threat of attack other than rape
3 ☐ Weapon present or threatened with weapon
4 ☐ Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
5 ☐ Object thrown at person
6 ☐ Followed, surrounded
7 ☐ Other – Specify _____

SKIP to 10a

e. What actually happened? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(124) *
1 ☐ Something taken without permission
2 ☐ Attempted or threatened to take something
3 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language
4 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
5 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 ☐ Other – Specify _____

SKIP to 10a

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

(125) *
1 ☐ Raped
2 ☐ Tried to rape
3 ☐ Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
4 ☐ Hit by thrown object
5 ☐ Hit, slapped, knocked down
6 ☐ Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
7 ☐ Other – Specify _____

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(126) *
1 ☐ None – *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Raped
3 ☐ Attempted rape
4 ☐ Knife or gunshot wounds
5 ☐ Broken bones or teeth knocked out
6 ☐ Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
7 ☐ Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
8 ☐ Other – Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

(127)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

(128)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Emergency room treatment only
3 ☐ Stayed overnight or longer – How many days? _____

(129)

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.
INTERVIEWER – If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

(130)
0 ☐ No cost – *SKIP to 10a*
$ _____ . 00
X ☐ Don't know

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

(131)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 10a
3 ☐ Yes

b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

(132)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10a*
2 ☐ Yes

9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

(133)
1 ☐ Not yet settled
2 ☐ None
3 ☐ All
4 ☐ Part
SKIP to 10a

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

(134) $ _____ . 00 *(Obtain an estimate, if necessary)*

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

(135)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 11*
2 ☐ Yes

b. What did you do? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(136) *
1 ☐ Used/brandished gun or knife
2 ☐ Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
3 ☐ Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
4 ☐ Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
5 ☐ Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – Specify _____

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

(137)
1 ☐ Only one
2 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 12a*
3 ☐ More than one

a. Was this person male or female?

(138)
1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female
3 ☐ Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

(139)
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?

(140)
1 ☐ Stranger
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Known by sight only
4 ☐ Casual acquaintance
SKIP to e
5 ☐ Well known

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

(141)
1 ☐ No
Yes – What relationship?
2 ☐ Spouse or ex-spouse
3 ☐ Parent
4 ☐ Own child
5 ☐ Brother or sister
6 ☐ Other relative – Specify _____

e. Was he/she –

(142)
1 ☐ White?
2 ☐ Negro?
3 ☐ Other? – Specify _____
4 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 12a

f. How many persons?

(143) _____

g. Were they male or female?

(144)
1 ☐ All male
2 ☐ All female
3 ☐ Male and female
4 ☐ Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

(145)
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over – *SKIP to j*
6 ☐ Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

(146)
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

(147)
1 ☐ All strangers
2 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to m
3 ☐ All relatives
4 ☐ Some relatives
SKIP to l
5 ☐ All known
6 ☐ Some known

k. How well were they known? *(Mark all that apply)*

(148) *
1 ☐ By sight only
2 ☐ Casual acquaintance(s)
3 ☐ Well known
SKIP to m

l. How were they related to you? *(Mark all that apply)*

(149) *
1 ☐ Spouse or ex-spouse
2 ☐ Parents
3 ☐ Own children
4 ☐ Brothers/sisters
5 ☐ Other – Specify _____

m. Were all of them –

(150)
1 ☐ White?
2 ☐ Negro?
3 ☐ Other? – Specify _____
4 ☐ Combination – Specify _____
5 ☐ Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?
(151) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 13a*
2 ☐ No

b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.
(152) 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 13a*

_____ Number of persons

c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.
(153) 0 ☐ No
Yes – How many, not counting yourself?

_____

(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 16)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?
INTERVIEWER – Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.
(154) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 13f*
2 ☐ No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?
(155) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13e*
2 ☐ Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*
* (156) 1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet or money
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM C ➡ Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? *(Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)*
☐ No – *SKIP to 18a*
☐ Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?
(157) 1 ☐ Yes } *SKIP to 18a*
2 ☐ No

e. What did happen? *(Mark all that apply)*
* (158) 1 ☐ Attacked
2 ☐ Threatened with harm
3 ☐ Attempted to break into house or garage
4 ☐ Attempted to break into car
5 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language
6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
} *SKIP to 18a*

f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? What else?
(159) Cash: $ _____ . 00
and/or
Property: *(Mark all that apply)*
* (160) 0 ☐ Only cash taken – *SKIP to 14c*
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? *(Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)*
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?
(161) 1 ☐ No . . . . . } *SKIP to Check Item E*
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?
(162) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?
☐ No – *SKIP to 15a*
☐ Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?
(163) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM F ➡ Was only cash taken? *(Box 0 marked in 13f)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to 16a*
☐ No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?
INTERVIEWER – Exclude stolen cash, and enter $0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.
(164) $ _____ . 00

* b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? *(Mark all that apply)*
(165) 1 ☐ Original cost
2 ☐ Replacement cost
3 ☐ Personal estimate of current value
4 ☐ Insurance report estimate
5 ☐ Police estimate
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?
(166) 1 ☐ None } *SKIP to 17a*
2 ☐ All
3 ☐ Part

b. What was recovered?
(167) Cash: $ _____ . 00
and/or
Property: *(Mark all that apply)*
* (168) 0 ☐ Cash only recovered – *SKIP to 17a*
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?
(169) $ _____ . 00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?

(170) 1 ☐ No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?

(171) 1 ☐ No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

(172) 1 ☐ Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a
2 ☐ No . . . . . .
3 ☐ Yes

d. How much was recovered?

INTERVIEWER – If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.

(173) $ _____ . 00

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?

(174) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 19a*
Yes – How many members? ____

b. How much time was lost altogether?

(175) 1 ☐ Less than 1 day
2 ☐ 1–5 days
3 ☐ 6–10 days
4 ☐ Over 10 days
5 ☐ Don't know

19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?

(176) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 20a*
2 ☐ Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?

(177) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 19d*
2 ☐ No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?

(178) $ _____ . 00 } SKIP to 20a
x ☐ Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(179) x ☐ No cost or don't know – *SKIP to 20a*

$ _____ . 00

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? *(Mark all that apply)*

(180)* 1 ☐ Household member
2 ☐ Landlord
3 ☐ Insurance
4 ☐ Other – Specify _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?

(181) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to Check Item G*
Yes – Who told them?
3 ☐ Household member } SKIP to Check Item G
4 ☐ Someone else
5 ☐ Police on scene

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? *(Mark all that apply)*

(182)* 1 ☐ Nothing could be done – lack of proof
2 ☐ Did not think it important enough
3 ☐ Police wouldn't want to be bothered
4 ☐ Did not want to take time – too inconvenient
5 ☐ Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
6 ☐ Did not want to get involved
7 ☐ Afraid of reprisal
8 ☐ Reported to someone else
9 ☐ Other – Specify _____

CHECK ITEM G ➡ Is this person 16 years or older?
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item H*
☐ Yes – *ASK 21a*

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?

(183) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item H*
2 ☐ Yes

b. What was the job?

(184) 1 ☐ Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a–e – *SKIP to Check Item H*
2 ☐ Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a–e

c. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

d. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*

(187) ☐☐☐

e. Were you –

(188) 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?
3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

f. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*

(189) ☐☐☐

g. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)*

CHECK ITEM H ➡ Summarize this incident or series of incidents.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

CHECK ITEM I ➡ Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"
☐ No
☐ Yes – *Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.*

CHECK ITEM J ➡ Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
☐ No – *Go to next Incident Report.*
☐ Yes – Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
☐ No – *Interview next HH member.*
☐ Yes – *END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.*

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2662

NOTICE—Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM CVS-101 (6-21-74)

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

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

CITY SAMPLE

1. IDENTIFICATION CODES

a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel

e. RO	f. Interviewer code	g. Total number of incidents

INTRODUCTION

Good morning (afternoon). I'm Mr(s.)_____ *(your name)*_____ from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are conducting a survey in this area to measure the extent to which businesses are victims of burglaries and/or robberies. The Government needs to know how much crime there is and where it is to plan and administer programs which will have an impact on the crime problem. You can help by answering some questions for me.

Part I – BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

2a. Is this establishment owned or operated as an incorporated business?

1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 3*
2 ☐ No

b. How is this business owned or operated?

1 ☐ Individual proprietorship
2 ☐ Partnership
3 ☐ Government – *Continue interview ONLY if liquor store or any type of transportation*
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

3. Do you (the owner) operate more than one establishment?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

4. Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at this location during the entire 12-month period ending _____?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – How many months during the designated period? Months

5. Excluding you (the owner) (the partners) how many paid employees did this establishment average during the 12-month period ending _____?

1 ☐ None
2 ☐ 1–3
3 ☐ 4–7
4 ☐ 8–19
5 ☐ 20 or more

6a. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location?

OFFICE USE ONLY

b. *Mark (X) one box*

RETAIL
1 ☐ Food
2 ☐ Eating and drinking
3 ☐ General merchandise
4 ☐ Apparel
5 ☐ Furniture and appliance
6 ☐ Lumber, hardware, mobile home dealers
7 ☐ Automotive
8 ☐ Drug and proprietary
9 ☐ Liquor
A ☐ Gasoline service stations
B ☐ Other retail

WHOLESALE
C ☐ Durable
D ☐ Nondurable

MANUFACTURING
E ☐ Durable
F ☐ Nondurable

REAL ESTATE
G ☐ Apartments
H ☐ Other real estate

I ☐ SERVICE
J ☐ BANKS
K ☐ TRANSPORTATION
L ☐ ALL OTHERS – *Specify* _____

7. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions or some other business activity in this establishment during the 12-month period ending _____?

1 ☐ Yes – *List each department, concession, or other business activity on a separate line of Section V of the segment folder, if not already listed. Complete a separate questionnaire for each one that falls on a sample line.*
2 ☐ No

DO NOT ASK ITEM 8 UNTIL PART II AND ANY INCIDENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

8. What were your approximate gross sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services at this establishment for the previous 12 months ending _____? (Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in business for entire 12 months.)

1 ☐ None
2 ☐ Under $10,000
3 ☐ $10,000 to $24,999
4 ☐ $25,000 to $49,999
5 ☐ $50,000 to $99,999
6 ☐ $100,000 to $499,999
7 ☐ $500,000 to $999,999
8 ☐ $1,000,000 and over
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

INTERVIEWER USE ONLY

9a. Record of interview

(1) Date

(2) Name of respondent

(3) Title of respondent

(4) Telephone →	Area code	Number	Extension

b. Reason for non-interview

TYPE A
1 ☐ Present occupant in business at end of survey period but unable to contact
2 ☐ Refusal and in business at end of survey period
3 ☐ Other Type A – *Specify* _____

TYPE B
4 ☐ Present occupant not in business at end of survey period
5 ☐ Vacant or closed
6 ☐ Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) – *Specify* _____

TYPE C
7 ☐ Occupied by nonlistable activity
8 ☐ Demolished
9 ☐ Other Type C – *Specify* _____

Part II – SCREENING QUESTIONS

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 somehow illegally get into this place of business?
   1 [ ] Yes – How many times? → Number
   (Fill an Incident Report for each)
   2 [ ] No

11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in?
   1 [ ] Yes – How many times? → Number
   (Fill an Incident Report for each)
   2 [ ] No

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?
   1 [ ] Yes – How many times? → Number
   (Fill an Incident Report for each)
   2 [ ] No

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 harm you while on these premises?
   1 [ ] Yes – How many times? → Number
   (Fill an Incident Report for each)
   2 [ ] No

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?
   1 [ ] Yes – How many times? → Number
   (Fill an Incident Report for each)
   2 [ ] No

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?
   1 [ ] Yes – How many times? → Number
   (Fill an Incident Report for each)
   2 [ ] No

16a Is this establishment insured against burglary and/or robbery by means other than self-insurance?
   1 [ ] Yes
   2 [ ] No } *SKIP to 17a*
   3 [ ] Don't know } *SKIP to 17a*

b. Does the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?
   1 [ ] Yes
   2 [ ] No } *SKIP to 19a*
   3 [ ] Don't know } *SKIP to 19a*

17a. Has this establishment ever been insured against burglary and/or robbery by means other than self-insurance?
   1 [ ] Yes
   2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 18*
   3 [ ] Don't know – *SKIP to 19a*

b. Did the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?
   1 [ ] Yes
   2 [ ] No

c. Did you drop the insurance or did the company cancel your policy?
   1 [ ] Businessman dropped it ..... } *SKIP to 19a*
   2 [ ] Insurance company cancelled policy } *SKIP to 19a*

18. Why hasn't this establishment ever been insured against burglary and/or robbery?
   1 [ ] Couldn't afford it
   2 [ ] Couldn't get anyone to insure you
   3 [ ] Didn't need it
   4 [ ] Self-insured
   5 [ ] Premium too expensive
   6 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

19a. What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?

b. When were these security measures first installed or otherwise undertaken? *Enter the appropriate code from the list given below.*

a. *Mark (X) all that apply*

	b. Codes
1 [ ] Alarm system – outside ringing, building alarm	
2 [ ] Burglar alarm – inside ringing	
3 [ ] Central alarm – rings at police department or security agency	
4 [ ] Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows, grates, gates, etc.	
5 [ ] Guard, watchman	
6 [ ] Watch dog	
7 [ ] Firearms	
8 [ ] Cameras	
9 [ ] Mirrors	
A [ ] Locks	
B [ ] Comply with National Banking Act (for banks only)	
C [ ] Lights – outside or additional inside	
D [ ] Other – *Specify* _____	
E [ ] None	

Codes for use in item 19b

LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO		MORE THAN 1 YEAR
1 – January	7 – July	D – 1–2 years ago
2 – February	8 – August	E – 2–5 years ago
3 – March	9 – September	F – More than 5 years ago
4 – April	A – October	
5 – May	B – November	
6 – June	C – December	

20. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM → Were there any incidents reported in 10–15?
   [ ] No – *Detach Incident Reports, enter "0" in Item 1g on page 1, and continue with Item 8.*
   [ ] Yes – *Enter number of incidents in Item 1g on page 1, and continue with first Incident Report.*

NOTES

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2662

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT

FORM CVS-101
(6-21-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INCIDENT REPORT

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY – CITY SAMPLE

INCIDENT REPORT

IDENTIFICATION CODE

a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. RO	f. Incident 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).*

1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?
   - 1 ☐ Jan.
   - 2 ☐ Feb.
   - 3 ☐ Mar.
   - 4 ☐ April
   - 5 ☐ May
   - 6 ☐ June
   - 7 ☐ July
   - 8 ☐ Aug.
   - 9 ☐ Sept.
   - A ☐ Oct.
   - B ☐ Nov.
   - C ☐ Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?
   - 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

3. Where did this incident take place?
   - 1 ☐ At this place of business
   - 2 ☐ On delivery
   - 3 ☐ Enroute to bank
   - 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occuring?
   - 1 ☐ Yes
   - 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10*
   - 3 ☐ Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?
   - 1 ☐ Yes
   - 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 6a*
   - 3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 6a*

b. What was the weapon? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
   - 1 ☐ Gun
   - 2 ☐ Knife
   - 3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?
   - 1 ☐ One – *Continue with 6b below*
   - 2 ☐ Two } *SKIP to 6e*
   - 3 ☐ Three } *SKIP to 6e*
   - 4 ☐ Four or more } *SKIP to 6e*
   - 5 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 7a*

b. How old would you say the person was?
   - 1 ☐ Under 12
   - 2 ☐ 12–14
   - 3 ☐ 15–17
   - 4 ☐ 18–20
   - 5 ☐ 21 or over
   - 6 ☐ Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?
   - 1 ☐ Male
   - 2 ☐ Female
   - 3 ☐ Don't know

d. Was he (she) –
   - 1 ☐ White? } *SKIP to 7a*
   - 2 ☐ Black? } *SKIP to 7a*
   - 3 ☐ Other? – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to 7a*
   - 4 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 7a*

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?
   - 1 ☐ Under 12
   - 2 ☐ 12–14
   - 3 ☐ 15–17
   - 4 ☐ 18–20
   - 5 ☐ 21 or over – *SKIP to 6g*
   - 6 ☐ Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?
   - 1 ☐ Under 12
   - 2 ☐ 12–14
   - 3 ☐ 15–17
   - 4 ☐ 18–20
   - 5 ☐ 21 or over
   - 6 ☐ Don't know

g. Were they male or female?
   - 1 ☐ All male
   - 2 ☐ All female
   - 3 ☐ Male and female
   - 4 ☐ Don't know

h. Were they –
   - 1 ☐ Only white?
   - 2 ☐ Only black?
   - 3 ☐ Only other? – *Specify* ________
   - 4 ☐ Some combination? – *Specify* ________
   - 5 ☐ Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
   - 1 ☐ Yes – How many? ——→ Number ________
   - 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 9a*

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? Number ________

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?
   - 1 ☐ Yes – How much was paid? $ ________ . 00
   - 2 ☐ No
   - 3 ☐ Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
   - 1 ☐ Yes
   - 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 15a*

b. Who was killed? *(Mark (X) all that apply)* c. How many?

1 ☐ Owner(s)	
2 ☐ Employees	
3 ☐ Customers	
4 ☐ Innocent bystander(s)	
5 ☐ Offender(s)	
6 ☐ Police	
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________	

SKIP to 15a

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
   - 1 ☐ Yes
   - 2 ☐ No

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 1g, page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 8 and 9 and end the interview.

11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
   - 1 ☐ Actually got in
   - 2 ☐ Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
   - 1 ☐ Yes
   - 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 14*

13. What was the evidence? *(Mark all that apply)*
   - 1 ☐ Broken lock or window } *SKIP to 15a*
   - 2 ☐ Forced door } *SKIP to 15a*
   - 3 ☐ Alarm } *SKIP to 15a*
   - 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to 15a*

14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
   - 1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window
   - 2 ☐ Had a key
   - 3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
   - 4 ☐ Don't know

INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

15a. Was anything damaged in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 16a*

b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
1 [ ] Yes – *SKIP to 15d*
2 [ ] No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)
$ _____ . 00
X [ ] Don't know
} *SKIP to 15e*

d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?
$ _____ . 00
V [ ] No cost – *SKIP to 16a*
X [ ] Don't know

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] This business
2 [ ] Insurance
3 [ ] Owner of building (landlord)
4 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____
5 [ ] Don't know

16a. Did the offender(s) take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies?
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 18a*

b. How much money was taken? → $ _____ . 00

c. What was the total value of merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken?
$ _____ . 00
V [ ] None
X [ ] Don't know
} *SKIP to 17a*

d. How was the value (merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken) determined?
1 [ ] Original cost
2 [ ] Replacement cost
3 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?
$ _____ . 00
V [ ] None – Why not?
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?
$ _____ . 00
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* _____

18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?
1 [ ] Yes – How many people? → Number
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 19a*

b. How many work days were lost altogether?
1 [ ] Less than 1 day
2 [ ] 1–5 days
3 [ ] 6–10 days
4 [ ] Over 10 days – How many? → Days
5 [ ] Don't know

19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 20a*

b. What measures were taken? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] Alarm system – outside ringing
2 [ ] Burglar alarm – inside ringing
3 [ ] Central alarm
4 [ ] Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc
5 [ ] Guard, watchman
6 [ ] Watch dog
7 [ ] Firearms
8 [ ] Cameras
9 [ ] Mirrors
A [ ] Locks
B [ ] Lights – outside or additional inside
C [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
1 [ ] No
2 [ ] Don't know – *SKIP to 21*
[ ] Yes – Who told them?
3 [ ] Owner(s)
4 [ ] Employee
5 [ ] Someone else
6 [ ] Police on scene
} *SKIP to 21*

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] Nothing could be done – lack of proof
2 [ ] Did not think it important enough
3 [ ] Police wouldn't want to be bothered
4 [ ] Did not want to take the time – too inconvenient
5 [ ] Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
6 [ ] Did not want to get involved
7 [ ] Afraid of reprisal
8 [ ] Reported to someone else
9 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM ▶ Are there more incidents to record?
[ ] No – *Return to page 1, complete Items 8 and 9, and end interview.*
[ ] Yes – *Fill the next Incident Report.*

NOTES

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2662

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT

FORM CVS-101
(6-21-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INCIDENT REPORT
COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY – CITY SAMPLE

INCIDENT REPORT

IDENTIFICATION CODE

a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. RO	f. Incident 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).*

1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?
1 ☐ Jan.
2 ☐ Feb.
3 ☐ Mar.
4 ☐ April
5 ☐ May
6 ☐ June
7 ☐ July
8 ☐ Aug.
9 ☐ Sept.
A ☐ Oct.
B ☐ Nov.
C ☐ Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?
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

3. Where did this incident take place?
1 ☐ At this place of business
2 ☐ On delivery
3 ☐ Enroute to bank
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occuring?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10*
3 ☐ Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 6a*
3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 6a*

b. What was the weapon? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 ☐ Gun
2 ☐ Knife
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?
1 ☐ One – *Continue with 6b below*
2 ☐ Two } *SKIP to 6e*
3 ☐ Three } *SKIP to 6e*
4 ☐ Four or more } *SKIP to 6e*
5 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 7a*

b. How old would you say the person was?
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?
1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female
3 ☐ Don't know

d. Was he (she) –
1 ☐ White? } *SKIP to 7a*
2 ☐ Black? } *SKIP to 7a*
3 ☐ Other? – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to 7a*
4 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 7a*

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over – *SKIP to 6g*
6 ☐ Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

g. Were they male or female?
1 ☐ All male
2 ☐ All female
3 ☐ Male and female
4 ☐ Don't know

h. Were they –
1 ☐ Only white?
2 ☐ Only black?
3 ☐ Only other? – *Specify* ________
4 ☐ Some combination? – *Specify* ________
5 ☐ Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
1 ☐ Yes – How many? → Number ________
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 9a*

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? Number ________

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?
1 ☐ Yes – How much was paid? $ ________ . 00
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 15a*

b. Who was killed? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	c. How many? ↘
1 ☐ Owner(s)	
2 ☐ Employees	
3 ☐ Customers	
4 ☐ Innocent bystander(s)	
5 ☐ Offender(s)	
6 ☐ Police	
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↘ ________	

SKIP to 15a

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No ↘
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 1g, page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 8 and 9 and end the interview.

11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
1 ☐ Actually got in
2 ☐ Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 14*

13. What was the evidence? *(Mark all that apply)*
1 ☐ Broken lock or window } *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Forced door } *SKIP to 15a*
3 ☐ Alarm } *SKIP to 15a*
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to 15a*

14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window
2 ☐ Had a key
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
4 ☐ Don't know

INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

15a. Was anything damaged in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 16a*

b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
1 [ ] Yes – *SKIP to 15d*
2 [ ] No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)
$ _____ . 00
x [ ] Don't know
SKIP to 15e

d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?
$ _____ . 00
v [ ] No cost – *SKIP to 16a*
x [ ] Don't know

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] This business
2 [ ] Insurance
3 [ ] Owner of building (landlord)
4 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____
5 [ ] Don't know

16a. Did the offender(s) take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies?
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 18a*

b. How much money was taken? → $ _____ . 00

c. What was the total value of merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken?
$ _____ . 00
v [ ] None
x [ ] Don't know
SKIP to 17a

d. How was the value (merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken) determined?
1 [ ] Original cost
2 [ ] Replacement cost
3 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?
$ _____ . 00
v [ ] None – Why not?
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?
$ _____ . 00
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* _____

18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?
1 [ ] Yes – How many people? → Number
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 19a*

b. How many work days were lost altogether?
1 [ ] Less than 1 day
2 [ ] 1–5 days
3 [ ] 6–10 days
4 [ ] Over 10 days – How many? → Days
5 [ ] Don't know

19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 20a*

b. What measures were taken? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] Alarm system – outside ringing
2 [ ] Burglar alarm – inside ringing
3 [ ] Central alarm
4 [ ] Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
5 [ ] Guard, watchman
6 [ ] Watch dog
7 [ ] Firearms
8 [ ] Cameras
9 [ ] Mirrors
A [ ] Locks
B [ ] Lights – outside or additional inside
C [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
1 [ ] No
2 [ ] Don't know – *SKIP to 21*
[ ] Yes – Who told them?
3 [ ] Owner(s)
4 [ ] Employee
5 [ ] Someone else
6 [ ] Police on scene
SKIP to 21

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] Nothing could be done – lack of proof
2 [ ] Did not think it important enough
3 [ ] Police wouldn't want to be bothered
4 [ ] Did not want to take the time – too inconvenient
5 [ ] Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
6 [ ] Did not want to get involved
7 [ ] Afraid of reprisal
8 [ ] Reported to someone else
9 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM ▶ Are there more incidents to record?
[ ] No – *Return to page 1, complete Items 8 and 9, and end interview.*
[ ] Yes – *Fill the next Incident Report.*

NOTES

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2662

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT

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(6-21-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INCIDENT REPORT

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY – CITY SAMPLE

IDENTIFICATION CODE

a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. RO	f. Incident 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).*

1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?
1 ☐ Jan.
2 ☐ Feb.
3 ☐ Mar.
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7 ☐ July
8 ☐ Aug.
9 ☐ Sept.
A ☐ Oct.
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C ☐ Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?
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

3. Where did this incident take place?
1 ☐ At this place of business
2 ☐ On delivery
3 ☐ Enroute to bank
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occuring?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10*
3 ☐ Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 6a*
3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 6a*

b. What was the weapon? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 ☐ Gun
2 ☐ Knife
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?
1 ☐ One – *Continue with 6b below*
2 ☐ Two } *SKIP to 6e*
3 ☐ Three } *SKIP to 6e*
4 ☐ Four or more } *SKIP to 6e*
5 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 7a*

b. How old would you say the person was?
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?
1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female
3 ☐ Don't know

d. Was he (she) –
1 ☐ White? } *SKIP to 7a*
2 ☐ Black? } *SKIP to 7a*
3 ☐ Other? – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to 7a*
4 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 7a*

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over – *SKIP to 6g*
6 ☐ Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?
1 ☐ Under 12
2 ☐ 12–14
3 ☐ 15–17
4 ☐ 18–20
5 ☐ 21 or over
6 ☐ Don't know

g. Were they male or female?
1 ☐ All male
2 ☐ All female
3 ☐ Male and female
4 ☐ Don't know

h. Were they –
1 ☐ Only white?
2 ☐ Only black?
3 ☐ Only other? – *Specify* ________
4 ☐ Some combination? – *Specify* ________
5 ☐ Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
1 ☐ Yes – How many? → Number ________
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 9a*

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? Number ________

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?
1 ☐ Yes – How much was paid? $ ________ . 00
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 15a*

b. Who was killed? *(Mark (X) all that apply)* c. How many?

1 ☐ Owner(s)	
2 ☐ Employees	
3 ☐ Customers	
4 ☐ Innocent bystander(s)	
5 ☐ Offender(s)	
6 ☐ Police	
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________	

SKIP to 15a

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

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 1g, page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 8 and 9 and end the interview.

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1 ☐ Actually got in
2 ☐ Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 14*

13. What was the evidence? *(Mark all that apply)*
1 ☐ Broken lock or window } *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Forced door } *SKIP to 15a*
3 ☐ Alarm } *SKIP to 15a*
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to 15a*

14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window
2 ☐ Had a key
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
4 ☐ Don't know

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT REPORT – Continued

15a. Was anything damaged in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 16a*

b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?
1 [ ] Yes – *SKIP to 15d*
2 [ ] No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)
$ _____ . 00
X [ ] Don't know
SKIP to 15e

d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?
$ _____ . 00
V [ ] No cost – *SKIP to 16a*
X [ ] Don't know

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] This business
2 [ ] Insurance
3 [ ] Owner of building (landlord)
4 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____
5 [ ] Don't know

16a. Did the offender(s) take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies?
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 18a*

b. How much money was taken? → $ _____ . 00

c. What was the total value of merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken?
$ _____ . 00
V [ ] None
X [ ] Don't know
SKIP to 17a

d. How was the value (merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken) determined?
1 [ ] Original cost
2 [ ] Replacement cost
3 [ ] Other – *Specify* _____

17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?
$ _____ . 00
V [ ] None – Why not?
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?
$ _____ . 00
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* _____

18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?
1 [ ] Yes – How many people? → Number
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 19a*

b. How many work days were lost altogether?
1 [ ] Less than 1 day
2 [ ] 1–5 days
3 [ ] 6–10 days
4 [ ] Over 10 days – How many? → Days
5 [ ] Don't know

19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
1 [ ] Yes
2 [ ] No – *SKIP to 20a*

b. What measures were taken? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] Alarm system – outside ringing
2 [ ] Burglar alarm – inside ringing
3 [ ] Central alarm
4 [ ] Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
5 [ ] Guard, watchman
6 [ ] Watch dog
7 [ ] Firearms
8 [ ] Cameras
9 [ ] Mirrors
A [ ] Locks
B [ ] Lights – outside or additional inside
C [ ] Other – *Specify*

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
1 [ ] No
2 [ ] Don't know – *SKIP to 21*
[ ] Yes – Who told them?
3 [ ] Owner(s)
4 [ ] Employee
5 [ ] Someone else
6 [ ] Police on scene
SKIP to 21

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*
1 [ ] Nothing could be done – lack of proof
2 [ ] Did not think it important enough
3 [ ] Police wouldn't want to be bothered
4 [ ] Did not want to take the time – too inconvenient
5 [ ] Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
6 [ ] Did not want to get involved
7 [ ] Afraid of reprisal
8 [ ] Reported to someone else
9 [ ] Other – *Specify*

21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Are there more incidents to record?
[ ] No – *Return to page 1, complete Items 8 and 9, and end interview.*
[ ] Yes – *Fill the next Incident Report.*

NOTES

APPENDIX II

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

With respect to crimes against persons and households, results contained in this publication are based on data collected through two separate surveys in each city, conducted during the first quarter of 1973 and 1975. The required information was gathered from persons residing within the city limits of each of the five jurisdictions, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of each city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the surveys. 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. The reference period for each round of surveys consisted of 12 months, ending with the month prior to the month of interview.

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 exceptions 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 each city's population as a whole and of sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

The basic frames from which the samples were drawn for the two household surveys in each of the five cities were the complete housing inventories for each city, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. For the purpose of sample selection, each 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, samples were drawn, by means of independent clerical operations, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within each city. This enabled persons occupying housing built after 1970 to be properly represented in the surveys.

Detailed information concerning sample size and rates of response among persons eligible for the surveys is given in Table I of this appendix. With respect to both sample size and response rates, differences from city to city and between the first and second surveys for any given city were relatively small. For the 1975 round of surveys, an average of 12,020 housing units per city was designated for the sample. Of these, an average of 1,449 per city were visited by interviewers but were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, tempor-

arily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. At an average of an additional 412 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 an average of 10,159 housing units per city, and the average rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 96.1 percent. Participating units were occupied by an average of 21,995 persons age 12 and over, or some 2.2 persons of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with an average of 21,696 of these persons, resulting in an average response rate of 98.6 among eligible residents.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

For each of the surveys, data records generated through interviewing were assigned two sets of final tabulation weights—one for crimes against persons and another for crimes against households. For interviews conducted at housing units selected for the sample, 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 that 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; (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; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor, applicable only to crimes against persons, which brought the sample estimates into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over; the estimator adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage of the population. As indicated in the preface to this report, the sixth step was omitted when results of the first round of surveys were processed for the first time.

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 half so that double counts were not introduced 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 commercial survey accounted for the incident, 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 and sixth. 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.

SERIES VICTIMIZATIONS

As discussed in "The City Surveys," information on series victimizations against persons and households was processed separately from the main body of

survey results. For both of the surveys in each of the five cities, Table II lists the estimated number of series victimizations by type of crime. These series victimizations, tabulated by number of series rather than by number of victimizations, each consist of a grouping of three or more criminal acts similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by individuals age 12 and over and by households. Study is underway concerning the nature of series victimizations, focusing on their relationship to nonseries victimizations.

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 surveys 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 it would be less than 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.

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 victimization surveys. Besides reasons relating to memory failure, the coverage of assault probably is deficient because of the observed tendency of victims to underreport to interviewers those 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 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 fro 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 these surveys, 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 surveys, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or 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 this report. For both of the surveys, the minimum estimates considered sufficiently reliable to serve as bases for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors were as follows: Chicago, 1,000; Detroit, 450; Los Angeles, 1,000; New York, 2,500; and Philadelphia, 600.

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 or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

COMPUTATION AND APPLICATION OF THE STANDARD ERROR

For each of the five cities, first and second survey results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences, or changes. Differences between corresponding pairs of values from each survey were tested to determine whether they were significant at 2.0 standard errors (95 percent confidence level) or 1.6 standard errors (90 percent confidence level). The results of these tests are noted on the data tables by means of asterisks. For purposes of this report, apparent differences that failed the 90 percent level test were not considered statistically significant.

For personal and household crimes, three procedures for computing standard errors and for performing tests of significance with values other than those already tested in the preparation of this report are described below.

With respect to *levels* (or absolute numbers) *of victimizations or incidents* for a given city, the procedure for computing the standard error of a difference is given by the following formula:

Standard error of the difference $(X_1 - X_2)$

$$= \sqrt{X_1^2 \left(a_1 + \frac{b_1}{X_1}\right) + X_2^2 \left(a_2 + \frac{b_2}{X_2}\right)}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

X_1 - the estimated level for a given crime category, 1972.

X_2 - the estimated level for the corresponding crime category, 1974.

a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 — Parameters developed from the full sample and obtained when generalizing the standard errors. For each city and survey, "a" and "b" parameters were obtained for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations. These are displayed on Table III, at the end of this appendix.

To illustrate the use of the formula, Data Table 1 for Philadelphia shows that the estimated number of victimizations from personal crimes of violence was 93,600 in 1972 and 71,600 in 1974. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (93,600 - 71,600)

$$= \sqrt{(93{,}600)^2\left(.00050047040 + \frac{80.895671}{93{,}600}\right) + (71{,}600)^2\left(.00021365657 + \frac{76.069503}{71{,}600}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{8{,}760{,}960{,}000\ (.0013647403893) + 5{,}126{,}560{,}000\ (.0012760797962)}$$

$$= \sqrt{11{,}956{,}435.961041 + 6{,}541{,}899.640007}$$

$$= \sqrt{18{,}498{,}335.601048}$$

$$= 4{,}300.969, \text{ which rounds to } 4{,}301.$$

The chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference (93,600 - 71,600 = 22,000) lies between 17,699 and 26,301 (22,000 plus or minus 4,301) and 95 out of 100 that the difference is between 13,398 and 30,602 (22,000 plus or minus 8,602). The ratio of differences to their standard errors defines values that can be equated to levels of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (22,000) to its standard error (4,301) equals 5.12. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference between the number of victimizations for 1972 and 1974 was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

The formula below represents the procedure for calculating the standard error of absolute differences between the *rates of victimization* shown on Data Tables 3-8 and 11-17 for each city and for the *percentages* displayed on Data Tables 9, 10, and 20.

Standard error of the difference (p_1 - p_2)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \times p_1 \times (1-p_1)}{Y_1} + \frac{b_2 \times p_2 \times (1-p_2)}{Y_2}}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

p_1 - a victimization rate (e.g., 52.3 per 1,000) or a percent (5.2%) for 1972; the value is expressed in decimal form, i.e., .0523 (rate) or .052 (percent).

p_2 - the victimization rate or percent for 1974, also expressed in decimals.

b_1 and b_2 - The parameters described above and listed in Table III.

Y_1 - the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1972 rate is based; or, the base for a 1972 percent.

Y_2 - the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1974 rate is based; or, the base for a 1974 percent.

To illustrate the application of this formula, Data Table 13 for Philadelphia shows that the household larceny rate among households headed by persons age 50-64 was 65.5 per 1,000 households in 1972 and 63.8 in 1974. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields the following:

Standard error of the difference (.0655 - .0638)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(67.015244)\ (.0655)\ (.9345)}{176{,}362} + \frac{(69.647834)\ (.0638)\ (.9362)}{174{,}155}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4.101986331429}{176{,}362} + \frac{4.160034479773}{174{,}155}}$$

$$= \sqrt{.0000232589011 + .0000238869655}$$

$$= \sqrt{.0000471458666}$$

$$= .006866$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of .0017 would be from -.0052 to .0086 (.0017 plus or minus .0069). The ratio of the difference (.0017) to its standard error (.006866) is equal to 0.248, a figure that is below the 1.6 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the apparent change between the two victimization rates was not statistically significant.

A third formula was used for calculating the standard error associated with each *relative change* (or percent difference) between victimization rates. This formula, appearing below, differed from that used in calculating the standard error of the absolute differences between the victimization rates themselves. Consequently, the results of the significance tests differed in certain instances. The formula, incorporating symbols defined previously, was used

for computing the standard errors of the relative changes discussed in the "Summary findings" and to a lesser extent in the "General findings."

Standard error of the relative difference $\left(\frac{P_1 - P_2}{P_1}\right)$

$$= \frac{P_2}{P_1}\sqrt{\frac{b_1 \times (1-P_1)}{Y_1 P_1} + \frac{b_2 \times (1-P_2)}{Y_2 P_2}}$$

To illustrate the use of this formula, Table A shows that the rate for personal crimes of violence among Chicago residents was 9.4 percent higher in 1974 than in 1972. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives the following:

Standard error of the relative difference $\left(\frac{.0555 - .0607}{.0555}\right)$

$$= \frac{.0607}{.0555}\sqrt{\frac{138.72242 \times .9445}{2480200 \times .0555} + \frac{115.82703 \times .9393}{2523000 \times .0607}}$$

$$= 1.09369\sqrt{\frac{131.023326}{137651.1} + \frac{108.796329}{153146.1}}$$

$$= 1.09369\sqrt{.000952 + .000710}$$

$$= 1.09369\sqrt{.001662}$$

$$= 1.09369\ (.04077)$$

$$= .04459$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the relative difference of .09369 would be from .04910 to .13828. The ratio of the relative difference (.09369) to its standard error (.04459) is 2.101, a figure higher than 2.0. Thus, it was determined that, at minimum, the relative increase in the rate for personal crimes of violence was statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence level.

Table I. Household surveys: Sample size and rates of response, by city and year of survey

Item	Chicago 1973	Chicago 1975	Detroit 1973	Detroit 1975	Los Angeles 1973	Los Angeles 1975	New York 1973	New York 1975	Philadelphia 1973	Philadelphia 1975
Number of housing units										
Designated	12,126	12,508	12,100	11,811	11,981	11,967	11,913	11,732	12,173	12,082
Eligible	10,425	10,997	10,279	9,941	10,589	10,766	10,757	10,421	10,722	10,730
Interviewed	9,441	10,675	9,866	9,586	10,412	10,505	10,229	9,906	10,035	10,124
Response rate	90.6%	97.1%	96.0%	96.4%	98.3%	97.6%	95.1%	95.1%	93.6%	94.4%
Number of persons										
Eligible	21,378	23,778	22,266	20,967	21,702	21,546	21,489	21,045	22,671	22,641
Interviewed	20,682	23,647	21,810	20,697	21,412	21,281	21,128	20,647	22,382	22,208
Response rate	96.7%	99.4%	98.0%	98.7%	98.7%	98.8%	98.3%	98.1%	98.7%	98.1%

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Number of series victimizations, by sector, type of crime, and city, 1972 and 1974

Sector and type of crime	Chicago 1972	Chicago 1974	Detroit 1972	Detroit 1974	Los Angeles 1972	Los Angeles 1974	New York 1972	New York 1974	Philadelphia 1972	Philadelphia 1974
Personal sector	26,900	24,000	11,900	11,400	30,400	24,500	41,400	38,800	17,800	10,400
Crimes of violence	17,100	13,300	7,400	7,500	14,900	12,400	23,900	19,300	10,900	5,800
Rape	[1]100	[1]200	[1]200	[1]100	[1]600	[1]500	[1]600	[1]0	[1]200	[1]100
Robbery	5,600	4,700	2,400	1,900	3,600	2,900	12,100	6,700	4,100	1,800
Robbery with injury	2,000	1,500	900	800	1,000	[1]800	3,800	[1]1,200	1,100	[1]500
Robbery without injury	3,600	3,200	1,500	1,200	2,600	2,100	8,300	5,400	3,000	1,300
Assault	11,400	8,400	4,800	5,600	10,700	9,000	11,100	12,600	6,600	3,900
Aggravated assault	4,300	3,600	2,200	2,600	2,900	2,600	3,800	5,100	2,300	1,600
With injury	1,400	[1]800	500	[1]400	1,000	[1]700	[1]300	[1]2,400	[1]500	[1]500
Attempted assault with a weapon	2,900	2,800	1,800	2,200	1,900	1,900	3,500	2,700	1,700	1,100
Simple assault	7,000	4,700	2,600	2,900	7,800	6,400	7,300	7,500	4,300	2,300
With injury	1,200	[1]900	[1]400	500	1,000	1,800	[1]1,200	[1]1,800	700	[1]300
Attempted assault without a weapon	5,800	3,800	2,200	2,500	6,800	4,600	6,200	5,700	3,700	2,000
Crimes of theft	9,900	10,700	4,500	3,900	15,400	12,100	17,500	19,500	6,900	4,600
Personal larceny with contact	[1]500	[1]600	[1]400	[1]200	[1]400	[1]300	2,700	[1]2,100	[1]500	[1]300
Personal larceny without contact	9,400	10,000	4,100	3,700	15,000	11,800	14,900	17,500	6,500	4,300
Household sector	18,000	16,800	9,600	8,700	27,200	29,200	27,200	26,300	9,800	6,600
Burglary	10,300	8,600	5,300	4,500	11,800	10,300	14,000	12,800	3,700	2,800
Forcible entry	4,600	4,600	2,700	2,400	5,100	4,100	6,900	5,100	1,600	1,600
Unlawful entry without force	2,200	1,400	1,100	1,100	3,600	4,200	2,600	2,200	[1]500	[1]400
Attempted forcible entry	3,600	2,600	1,500	1,000	3,100	2,100	4,500	5,600	1,500	900
Household larceny	6,400	7,000	3,500	3,000	14,700	16,800	10,600	10,100	5,300	3,400
Motor vehicle theft	1,300	1,200	800	1,200	[1]700	2,100	2,600	3,400	800	[1]400

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

Table III. Personal and household crimes: Parameters used in calculating the standard errors of differences for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations, by city and year of reference

City and year of reference	Personal victimizations		Personal incidents		Household victimizations	
	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"
Chicago						
1972	-.000021195970	138.72242	.000024643727	128.23853	.000084169209	145.29811
1974	.00038937852	115.82703	.00024941657	118.62830	.00027375668	125.45038
Detroit						
1972	.00069310516	52.245368	.00055856165	47.685890	.000052981079	57.014859
1974	.00047728885	58.864028	.00053332280	50.173275	.00017143413	56.876931
Los Angeles						
1972	.00040141959	119.85415	.00020041224	103.60880	.00026617199	115.28823
1974	-.000033238903	126.42894	.00002337 2471	115.30640	.000038093887	123.00304
New York						
1972	.00030463189	318.53687	.00028043985	316.82824	.00010875240	297.61620
1974	.00053119473	307.76575	.00053975917	273.56270	-.00001602 2474	310.20054
Philadelphia						
1972	.00050047040	80.895671	.00041574985	67.311706	.00015808642	67.015244
1974	.00021365657	76.069503	.00020606350	64.761123	.0000092536211	69.647834

APPENDIX III

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON THE COMMERCIAL SURVEYS

Commercial victimization surveys conducted in selected cities, including the five covered by this report, 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.

As in the household surveys, eligible businesses in each of the five cities were surveyed twice, during the first quarter of 1973 and 1975. The reference period for each round of surveys consisted of 12 months, ending with the month that preceded the month of interview.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

For the purposes of sample selection, each of the cities 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.

For the first and second surveys in each city, details concerning sample size and rates of response among eligible commercial establishments appear in Table IV of this appendix. In the second round of surveys, an average of about 5,030 businesses (including other organizations) per city was designated for the sample. Of these, an average of 1,661 were found to be out of business at the time of the field interviews, no longer operating at the designated address, or otherwise ineligible to participate. At an average of an additional 96 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 an average of about 3,273 establishments per city, and the average response rate among businesses eligible to participate was 97.1 percent.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

For each of the surveys, data records produced by the interviews were assigned final weights, applied to each usable data record, enabling city-wide estimates of victimization data to be tabulated. The final weight was the product of the following elements: (1) a basic weight, reflecting each selected establishment's proba-

bility of being in the sample; (2) an adjustment for noninterviews; and (3) a factor to account for establishments that were in operation during only part of the surveys' 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.

In contrast to the estimation procedure used in the personal and household sectors, it was not necessary to process series victimizations separately in the commercial sector because recordkeeping generally enabled respondents to provide details concerning all victimizations, including any that may have occurred in series. Thus, all reported cases of burglary and robbery (up to a maximum of 10 incidents per crime) against commercial establishments are reflected in the data tables.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

As indicated, statistical data presented in this publication concerning the criminal victimization of commercial establishments are estimated that were derived through probability sampling methods rather than from complete enumerations. For each survey, the sample used was only one of many of equal size that could have been selected 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 surveys. 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 surveys, 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 surveys than they were in the household surveys. These factors include the greater likelihood of recordkeeping and of reporting to the police by businesses, as well as the concentration of the commercial surveys 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 surveys were adopted to minimize such errors.

Commercial survey estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables. For both of the surveys, the minimum estimates considered sufficiently reliable to serve as bases for statistics on commercial crimes were as follows: Chicago, 450; Detroit, 250; Los Angeles, 450; New York, 1,200; and Philadelphia, 300.

The numbers of commercial victimizations appearing in Data Table 1 and the control figures (bases) shown in Data Tables 18 and 19 have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. However, all relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

COMPUTATION AND APPLICATION OF THE STANDARD ERROR

As was the case with data from the household surveys, results of the first and second rounds of commercial surveys contained in this report underwent testing to determine whether statistical significance could be attached to observed differences, or changes. In order to meet the standards for reliability applied in this report, each difference between a corresponding pair of values from each survey met the test that the difference was equivalent either to 2.0 standard errors (95 percent confidence level) or to 1.6 standard errors (90 percent confidence level). The results of these tests are noted on the data tables by means of asterisks. Table V, at the end of this appendix, can be used by persons wishing to measure the variances actually associated with selected data in this report—changes in the number of victimizations and in the overall rates of victimization. To illustrate the use of this table, Data Table 1 for Chicago shows that the overall number of commercial burglary victimizations was 37,000 in 1972 and 38,000 in 1974, a difference of 2.7 percent. The applicable standard error can be found on Table V: it is 7.8 percent. Dividing .027 by .078 yields 0.346, which is below 1.6, the minimum criterion for significant change used in this report. Therefore, the change in the level of victimizations was not considered statistically significant.

Referring to Data Table 18 for Chicago, it can be seen that the 1972 rate for completed robbery was 52.6 and that the one for 1974 was 99.0, a difference of 88.2 percent. Table V shows that the appropriate standard error is 23.7 percent. The result of dividing .882 by .237 is 3.722, a figure surpassing 2.0 standard errors. In this case, the increase between rates was regarded as significant.

Table IV. Commercial surveys: Sample size and rates of response, by city and year of survey

Item	Chicago		Detroit		Los Angeles		New York		Philidelphia	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975
Number of segments	251	252	235	231	173	170	187	187	240	240
Number of establishments										
Designated	3,577	3,892	3,023	3,201	4,676	5,061	7,256	8,296	4,270	4,702
Eligible	2,864	2,705	2,249	1,983	3,446	3,328	5,943	5,792	3,339	3,040
Interviewed	2,797	2,651	2,202	1,972	3,415	3,321	5,709	5,508	3,282	2,915
Response rate	97.7%	98.0%	97.9%	99.4%	99.1%	99.8%	96.1%	95.1%	98.3%	95.9%

Table V. Commercial crimes: Selected standard error estimates for percentages of change in the number of victimizations and in the rates of victimization, by city

(68 chances out of 100)

Item	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Number of victimizations[1]					
Burglary	7.8	5.7	10.1	7.9	10.1
Completed burglary	9.1	7.0	12.0	9.0	11.9
Attempted burglary	14.9	10.1	18.2	12.5	19.2
Robbery	16.6	12.5	11.9	6.5	5.1
Completed robbery	20.8	14.2	12.5	7.3	6.2
Attempted robbery	27.4	26.5	32.1	13.8	8.9
Rates of victimization[2]					
Burglary	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.1	8.9
Completed burglary	7.6	7.1	7.3	6.9	10.4
Attempted burglary	12.3	10.2	10.9	12.5	17.2
Robbery	19.0	8.9	13.8	7.5	7.3
Completed robbery	23.7	10.3	13.8	8.5	8.9
Attempted robbery	31.5	18.8	40.5	16.2	12.2

[1] The standard errors shown are applicable to the number of victimizations for all establishments (Data Table 1).

[2] The standard errors shown are applicable to the rates of victimization for all establishments (Data Table 18).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 household 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.

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 are 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 having 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, victimizations (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 perpetrator.

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.

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who are not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person or a business, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in 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.

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.

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 victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents 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.

Weapon—With respect to personal crimes of violence by armed offenders, a distinction is made between firearms, knives, and weapons of "other" types, such as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles; a fourth category covers weapons of unknown types. For each incident involving an armed offender (offenders), survey interviewers record the type, or types, of weapons used in the incident, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two guns and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime is classified as one in which weapons of each type were used.

Weapons use—For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the mere presence of a weapon constitutes "use." In other words, expressions such as "weapons use" apply 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.

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