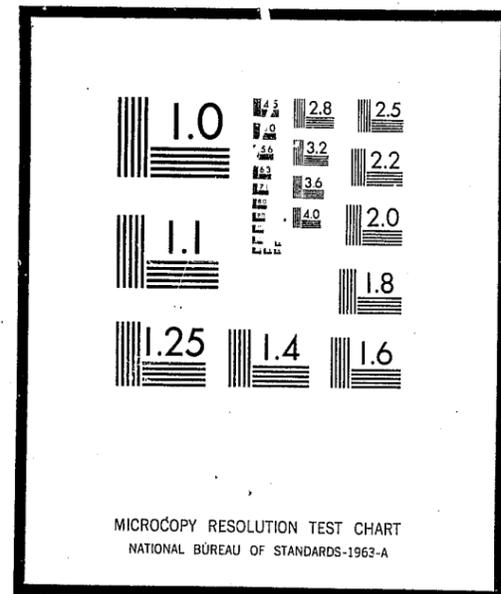


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed, 10/24/75

## ALAMEDA REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD

Kenneth Kofman, Chairman

John F. Lenser, Executive Director

### SECOND YEAR EVALUATION REPORT OF THE COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM

submitted to:

Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board

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December 1, 1974

## PREFACE

This report was prepared under the auspices of the Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board's OCJP Research Center grant which enables Planning Board staff to evaluate the performance of projects funded by the Board.

The evaluation is intended to provide written documentation and analysis of project status and progress, to identify problem areas, and to offer suggestions to improve project performance. It is hoped that this evaluation will assist the Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board, project representatives, the local unit of government, and OCJP in future project planning.

The opinions and recommendations stated in this document are those of staff. They do not necessarily represent the official position of the Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board or of its individual members.

JOHN F. LENSER  
Executive Director

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I. INTRODUCTION

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

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COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM

OCJP No. 0864

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Subgrantee: Human Resources Agency - Probation Department

Implementing Agency: Volunteer Bureau of Alameda County

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Project Director: Ms. Barbara Morse

Contact Person: Ms. Jane Thomson

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Grant Amount: \$ 47,686

Grant Period: 7/1/73 - 6/30/74

Year of Funding: \_\_\_1st  2nd \_\_\_3rd Period Covered by Report: 7/1/73 - 6/30/74

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Project Description:

The Court Referral Program provides the Alameda County courts with dispositional alternatives to incarceration or fines. Through the use of this program, judges may offer convicted misdemeanants the option of performing a stipulated number of hours of community service in lieu of paying a fine or serving jail time. The court notifies the Volunteer Bureau when such a referral is made. The individual is then interviewed at the Bureau and placed in a private or public community service agency. The program impacts directly on the criminal justice system by providing the courts with alternatives to incarceration and formal probation.

II. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary

The Court Referral Program operates on the philosophical premise that it is not a part of the criminal justice system. Its working assumption is based on the belief that voluntary community service is an invaluable resource. As such, its performance should be encouraged among citizens in general. The extent to which convicted misdemeanants are required to perform community service activities merely underscore the program's belief that such activities are necessary and worthwhile, regardless of the participant's background or criminal justice involvement.

The unorthodox philosophical approach notwithstanding, the program has been received quite favorably by the criminal justice system. In its first two years of operation the program has placed over 4,000 convicted misdemeanants in community service agencies. These offenders have contributed over one-quarter million hours of community service. At a rate of \$2.00 per hour, the value of the work performed is over one-half million dollars. This in itself represents a substantial benefit, given the program's two year operating budget of less than \$140,000.

During its second year, the program has experienced a 35 percent increase in referral rates over the previous year. This is a further indication of the degree of acceptance and utilization the program is receiving from the courts. The majority of the program's participants are from North Alameda County. This is reflective of the greater usage among the courts in this area, as well as the larger number of dispositions filed in North County. Nevertheless, the participation rate of South and East County convicted misdemeanants can and should be increased.

Court referral participants are for the most part individuals convicted of traffic violations, although one-third are convicted for penal code violations. A typical profile of a court referral participant is a white male or black female, both under the age of 30, with limited educational background, and in a non-employed occupational status. The majority of court referral participants perform maintenance or clerical work.

The program has successfully achieved most of its objectives. The work assignment completion rate of court referral participants has exceeded 80 percent for the second consecutive year.

The program's efforts at expanding its services among juveniles and felons have not been as successful as was anticipated. There is still great reluctance among judges to sentence convicted felons to community service work. Efforts at increasing the program's usage among the juvenile courts have encountered legal as well as practical difficulties, which have had the effect of limiting its usage among juveniles. In addition, a local consultant firm has completed a "court referral model" report. The report outlines the major components of the program and presents sample forms and job descriptions. The report will enable jurisdictions throughout the state and nation to familiarize themselves with the program and to replicate such a program in their own area.

B. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- The Court Referral Program expand into South Alameda County on a full time basis. A South County office should be centrally located to facilitate the interviewing and placement of court referral participants. The office should be staffed with adequate personnel to insure that 100 referrals per month can be processed. It is suggested that the Probation Department allocate the necessary resources to expand the project into South County.
- The County Probation Department supports the project by providing funding for the 1974-1975 fiscal year. In addition, a mechanism should be established whereby appropriate Court Referral administrative structures can be discussed and resolved, with a view toward allowing for the continued autonomy of the project.
- The project limits its activities to adult misdemeanor cases. The inappropriateness of utilizing court referral as a dispositional alternative for juveniles and felons has been well documented during the first two years of project operations. It is suggested that the project continue to expand its services in misdemeanor cases, particularly for penal code violations.

- Project Staff assume additional responsibility for following-up on cases which do not report for (1) the initial court referral interview and/or (2) agency work assignments. It is suggested that additional staff be hired to perform this function and that a systematic procedure be established with the courts to provide immediate feedback on those cases which do not report for their interview or work assignment.
- A cost-benefit analysis be undertaken to assess the efficiency and relative effectiveness of the Court Referral Program. Such a study should be undertaken by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning or the Probation Department.

III. PROJECT OPERATIONS

A. Organizational Structure

The administrative structure of the project may be divided along two lines: program and fiscal. Programatically the Court Referral Program operates under the aegis of the Volunteer Bureau of Alameda County. The Volunteer Bureau serves as the coordinating unit of voluntary services in the County. The County, which is the "official applicant" of the CCCJ grant, has designated the Department of Probation to act as the fiscal agent. The two organizational structures are depicted in Figures 1 and 2. As can be noted by the figures, the Probation Department, County Auditor-Controller, and Regional OCJP are all assuming administrative responsibilities. The Probation Department acts as the fiscal agent for the project. Its major responsibility lies in maintaining the project's accounts to insure effective financial control and fiscal integrity. The Department is responsible for classifying, recording, summarizing and reporting all financial transactions. The County Auditor-Controller acts as the "reviewer" of the Probation Department's fiscal activities. The Regional OCJP performs the function of coordinating and providing technical assistance to insure compliance with State OCJP fiscal regulations.

As can be seen by the lines of authority in Figures 1 and 2, accountability for fiscal aspects are somewhat different from those of programmatic areas. These differences in administrative structures have caused confusion at times, particularly in fiscal matters. Since neither program personnel nor the Volunteer Bureau are "directly" responsible for fiscal accountability, the operational question of who does what to insure fiscal integrity becomes problematic. The Probation Department, County Auditor-Controller, and Regional OCJP are all assuming partial responsibility for various fiscal functions. Unfortunately, the question of where one agency's task begins and another's ends has not been set to policy. Consequently, the project's director and coordinator have found themselves "caught in the middle" when agency assumed tasks were not followed through on. As a result, the project coordinator has insisted that a number of specific fiscal procedures be placed in writing so as to prevent future ambiguity and confusion. Regional OCJP staff have worked closely with project personnel and all agencies involved, to clarify fiscal roles and responsibilities.

The programmatic administration is rather straightforward. The primary units assuming responsibility for and having an effect on the programmatic aspect are confined to the Courts, Volunteer Bureau, Regional OCJP and the project itself (see Figure 2). The Probation Department acting as

Figure 1. Court Referral - Fiscal Structure

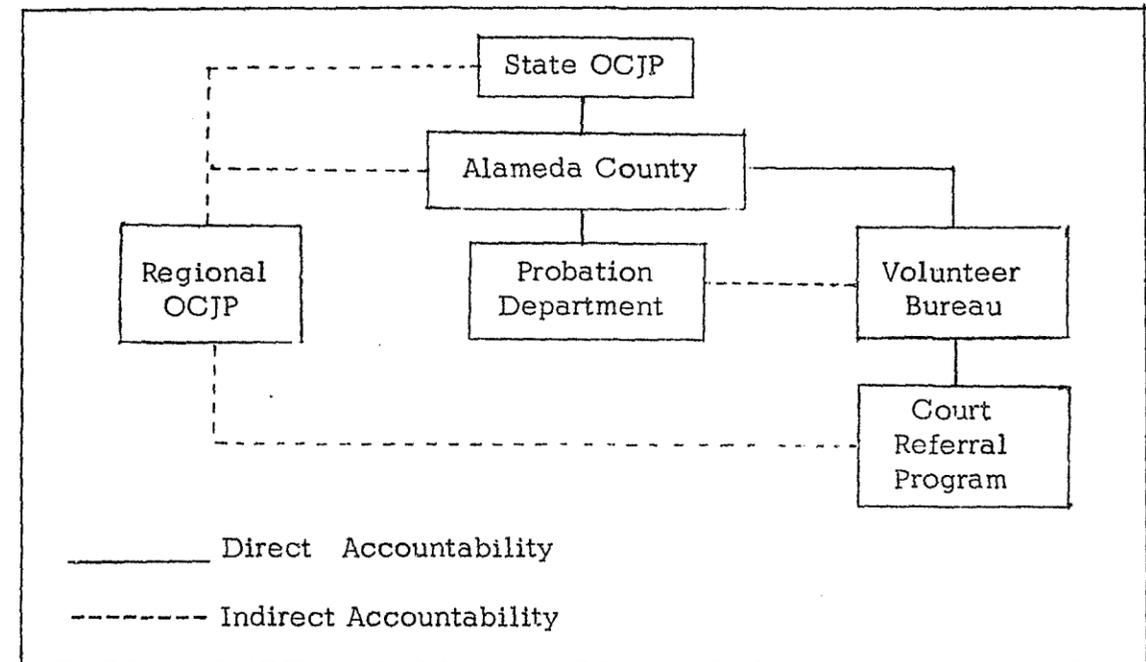
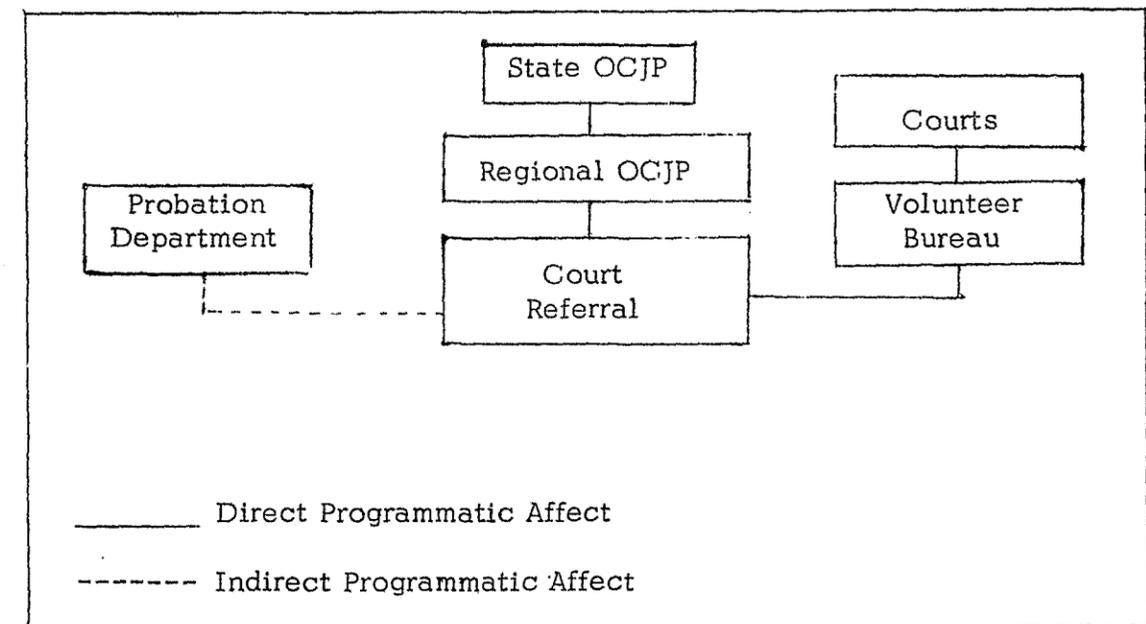


Figure 2. Court Referral - Program Structure



the administrative unit on behalf of the County is only marginally involved with the day-to-day operations of the program.

The Regional OCJP involvement is due to the contractual obligation it has in assuming conjunct responsibility for evaluating the effectiveness of the project as well as its grants management function. The Courts as principle users of the project's services exercise considerable influence over program referrals. The Volunteer Bureau assumes the formidable task of providing linkages with community service agencies, thereby establishing the parameters of agency referrals and services provided.

The programmatic structure is heavily dependent on the responsiveness of the Courts and more specifically on the personal idiosyncrasies of the particular judges. For example, the degree to which the program is successful in placing felons in community service agencies is for the most part beyond the control of the project. If judges feel that felony cases are not appropriate for referral then there is little the program can do administratively to impact on felony sentencing.

#### B. Personnel

The project consists of three full time and four part-time staff members (see Figure 3). The Project Coordinator is responsible for the overall administration and development of the program, liaison with the Alameda County Probation Department, as well as for required reporting to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. The coordinator oversees daily operations in the Oakland office, works with the courts, probation officers and agency personnel to maintain and improve effectiveness of program procedures. In addition the coordinator gathers data for the quarterly progress reports according to OCJP standards and provides source documentation for all fiscal reports.

The Interviewer screens, makes placements, does follow-up and reports to the courts. The Branch Office Coordinator supervises all South County operations: interviews, does follow-up, maintains records, and provides liaison with court and probation personnel. All professional staff members keep community service agency requests updated; the Branch & Project Coordinators develop new placements and consult with agency personnel to enhance existing volunteer programs.

The clerk-typist books appointments, types correspondence and reports, keeps files and daily statistical records. The efforts of paid staff are supplemented by interviewing, follow-up and clerical

work done by several capable volunteers, some of whom have been referred by the courts.

In addition a bookkeeper/accountant is employed for 10 hours per week to keep accounts and prepare budget reports. An increase in referrals from Southern Alameda County necessitated the employment of a half-time placement secretary. There has been no staff turnover since the beginning of the current contract year. All personnel currently employed by the project meet job specification requirements outlined in the CCCJ grant contract. The actual duties of staff adhere to those described in the grant contract and salaries are commensurate with the duties and responsibility of staff.

Figure 3. Court Referral Staff

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	1974											
Project Coordinator	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Interviewer	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Secretary	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Branch Office Coord.*	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Placement Secretary*	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Project Director*	<input type="checkbox"/>											
Bookkeeper/Acctnt.*	<input type="checkbox"/>											
* Part-time employee												
<input type="checkbox"/> On Payroll												

C. Project Philosophy

The Court Referral Program does not assume a strong advocacy position for the purpose of improving the court system or to bring about judicial reform. There is no attempt to single out judges who are not utilizing court referral. There are no efforts underway to publicize the program

nor to solicit defendants. In contrast the program has taken a rather low-keyed approach, choosing to serve at the behest of the courts.

The philosophy behind this low-keyed approach is historical as well as pragmatic. The program was started in 1966 by a local judge as an alternative to incarcerating select misdemeanants. With the cooperation of the Volunteer Bureau, the program had been operational for five years prior to CCJP funding. During these years, the program served as a discretionary alternative that could be utilized by the courts. This approach has continued to be the focus of the program.

The involvement of the Volunteer Bureau further deemphasizes "rehabilitating defendants" or "improving the criminal justice system." The program continually emphasizes the fact that it is not an arm of the criminal justice system. Defendants referred from the Courts are treated and viewed as persons wanting to volunteer for community service, not as criminals. In its instructions to defendants, the following information is conveyed:

"The Volunteer Bureau of Alameda County is not a part of the Court, the Probation Department, or any other law enforcement agency. It is a private, non-profit agency which deals with people who wish to help their community on a voluntary basis, and places them where their help is needed in schools, clinics, Boys' Clubs, ecology centers, etc. People like you who are referred by the Courts, make up only a portion of those volunteers performing community service in Alameda County."

The issue of rehabilitation or alternative disposition is a secondary consideration. The program's primary concern is in exposing individuals to community service and to assist community based agencies in obtaining temporary personnel. Perhaps it is this philosophy which explains the success of the program and accounts for the high esteem in which it is held by certain judges.

#### D. Project Activities

Programmatically the project involves three principle phases:

- Defendant referral from the court.
- Project interview and agency placement.
- Follow-up on hours assigned to defendant.

## 1. Court Referral

The first phase i.e. defendant referral, is at the discretion of the judge. The project does not have interviewers in the jails nor in the courts soliciting and informing defendants that they may qualify for diversion into the program. Instead, judges are aware of the program and use their discretion in determining whether a defendant should be given the option of community services. On occasions, judges may ask for the recommendation of probation officers. Judges are asked to use the following guidelines in determining the feasibility of referring individuals to the Court Referral program:

- Males and females must be 16 years of age; in the case of minors consent of parent or guardian must be obtained.
- Individuals must have a stable pattern of behavior, free of any known assaultive, aggressive, or hostile conduct.
- Individuals who have a physical or emotional problem could be considered eligible. However, anyone recovering from a serious accident or illness, or who is taking medication which could produce side effects impairing his/her working ability or concentration, would not be acceptable.
- Individuals thought to be most suitable for referral are those who have evidenced a clear understanding of the role of the Volunteer Bureau as a helping agency and a real willingness to participate in community service.
- Above all, there must be reasonable evidence that the individual has sufficient education and ability to enable him to perform an assigned task - however simple - adequately and willingly.

If the defendant accepts the option of community service, he/she is given a specific number of work hours and placed on either court or formal probation. The program is then notified of the court's dispositional alternative and the offender is required to make an appointment with the Court Referral project.

The majority of referrals are from Municipal Courts in Northern Alameda County (see Table 1.) As can be noted by Table 1, the courts utilization of the program increased substantially - up 35.3

percent from fiscal year 1972 , the largest increase coming from Northern County Courts. The three municipal courts in North Alameda County referred 47.5 percent more persons during fiscal year 1973 than 1972. The only decreases in referral rates were among juvenile and superior courts. Reasons for this drop will be discussed in section IV of this report.

Table 1. Source of Participant Referrals

Courts and Jurisdiction	Referrals		% changed '72 - '73
	FY 1972	FY 1973	
Municipal Courts -			
North County	1244 (67.3%)	1835 (73.4%)	+47.5
● Oakland - Piedmont	887	1397	+57.4
● Berkeley - Albany	269	284	+ 5.6
● Alameda	88	154	+75.0
Municipal Courts -			
South County	520 (28.1%)	582 (23.3%)	+11.9
● San Leandro - Hayward	340	364	+ 7.1
● Fremont - Newark - Union City	159	186	+17.0
● Pleasanton	16	21	+31.2
● Livermore	5	11	+120.0
Others	84 (4.5%)	79 (3.2%)	- 6.0
● Superior Court	41	29	-29.3
● Juvenile Court	24	9	-62.5
● Courtesy Placements	19	41	+115.8
TOTAL	1848	2501	+35.3

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

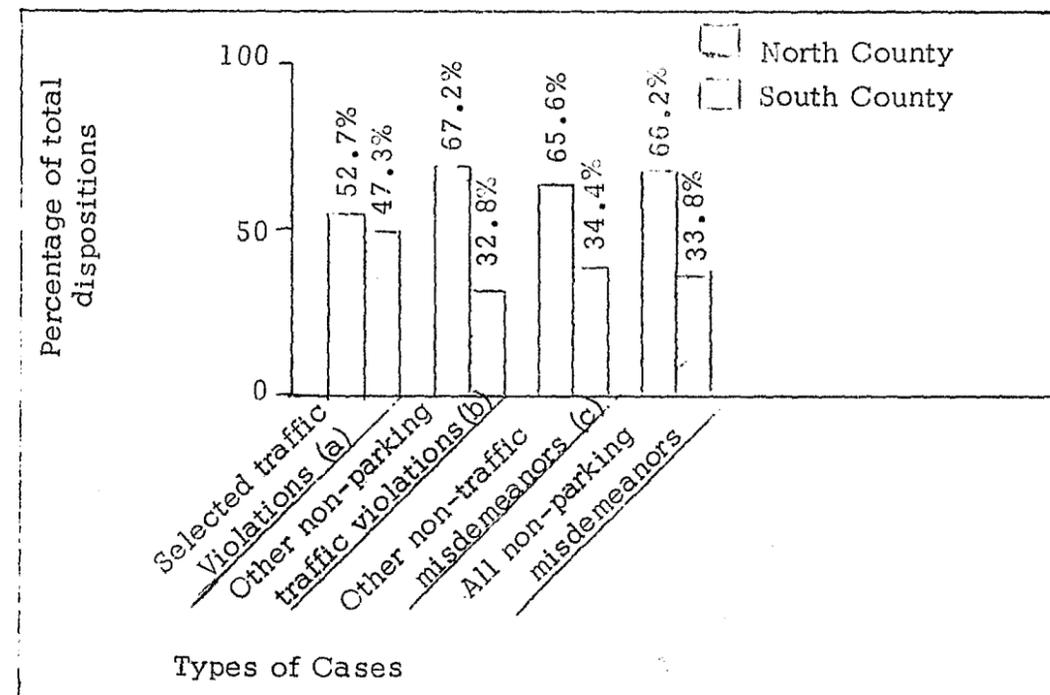
The ratio of North to South County referrals was 67 to 28 in FY 1972 , and 73 to 23 in FY 1973 (see Table 1). An analysis of 1972 Alameda County Municipal Court dispositions reveals that for all non-parking misdemeanors, the ratio was 66 to 34 along the North - South County split (see Figure 4.) that is , 34 percent of all non-parking misdemeanor dispositions were handled in South County Municipal Courts. Court referral statistics indicate that only 28 (FY 1972)

and 23 (FY 1973) percent of all participants were referrals from South County. It appears that there is a potential for a fifty percent increase in the South County referral rate. Reasons cited for the under-representation of South County participants are numerous. They include the following:

- limited program staff
- reluctance of South County judges to utilize program
- geographical problems pertaining to transportation
- limited local placement agencies
- part-time court referral branch office
- greater ability of defendants to pay fines

The branch office in South County is staffed by a coordinator and placement secretary, both employed part-time. They are responsible for the screening and placement of all court referrals within the four judicial districts of South County. Their jobs entail considerable travel and communication with the Oakland office. The physical location of the Hayward branch office is a rented room in a local church. In Fremont, staff utilize whatever space can be made available by the City's Recreation Department. The South County facilities and staff allocation are not adequate to meet the potential need for the program in this area.

Figure 4. Alameda County Municipal Court Dispositions for FY 1972



- a- some of the more serious traffic offenses, i.e., violations of Sections 14601, 20002, 23102, 23103, 23104 and 23106 of the Vehicle Code have been reported separately.  
 b- Excludes violations of sections specified in (a) above.  
 c- Excludes intoxication cases.

Source: 1974 Judicial Council Report

Of all the offenders referred to the program only a small portion are placed on formal probation (see Table 2). Since the majority of infractions are traffic violations, judges feel that the formal probation status is not warranted. In fact, the program fulfills a quasi-probationary role by maintaining contact with the individual until the completion of his/her assigned hours. This contact often insures the courts that they will be advised of any change in a participant's status, thus alleviating the necessity for formal probation.

Table 2. Court Referral Participants Under Formal Probation Supervision

Status	Number and Percentage of Cases - FY 1973
On Probation for Offense	498 (19.9%)
Not on Probation for Offense	2003 (80.1%)

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Report

Two-thirds of the court referral participants have been convicted of vehicle code violations (see Table 3). Of the vehicle code violators 23 percent were convicted of drunk driving. The majority of vehicle infractions were misdemeanor moving violations. Nearly 30% of participants were convicted of penal code offenses. Penal Code offenses represent a wide range of infractions from drug possession to grand theft. Over 40% of penal code convictions were for petty theft or malicious mischief. The more serious crimes such as burglary, robbery, battery or assault represented only 4 percent of the total number of infractions. This clearly points out that while the courts are readily disposed to utilize the program as a dispositional alternative for minor crimes, they are very reluctant to exercise this option for the more serious misdemeanor violations. The implications for expanding the program to felony cases thus become self-evident.

Table 3. Nature of Offense of Court Referral Participants

Violations	Number and Percentage of Infractions			
	FY 1972	%	FY 1973	%
Vehicle Code	1172	61.4	1732	66.7
Penal Code	697	36.5	753	29.0
Other Offenses	39	2.0	110	4.2
Total	1908*	99.9+	2595*	99.9+

\* Totals exceed number of referrals due to multiple charges in some instances.  
 + Does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

The number of hours assigned to an individual is determined by the judge, taking into consideration such items as the nature of the offense, availability to perform work, access to transportation, family responsibilities, age and health of defendant, skills, etc. The majority of participants are assigned less than one week of work (see Table 4). This again is a reflection of the fact that most offenders are convicted of minor traffic offenses. Court referral participants contributed over 100,000 hours of community service work in FY 1972 and over 140,000 hours in FY 1973. This represents a substantial effort at providing increased resources to the community.

The majority of court referral participants are male, although the proportion of females in the program has been rising. Females now comprise over 47 percent of all participants (see Table 5). Ethnic minorities have also increased their participation. During FY 1972, minorities represented 42.5 percent of all participants. IN FY 1973, this percentage had risen to 50.7 percent, an increase of 19 percent. Black defendants represented the largest increase in minority participants, increasing in numbers from 540 in FY 1972, to 965 in FY 1973, an increase of almost 80 percent. Nearly two-thirds of the participants are between 18 and 30 years of age. During FY 1972, this age group represented over 72 percent of all participants. With respect to educational background nearly 3 out of every 10 participants have not completed high school. While 16.6 percent of the participants listed their occupation as students, only a small portion of these are high school students. Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent of all participants were under the age of 18; the normal age of high school graduates. The relatively low educational level - 59 percent had no education beyond high school - is also reflected in the occupational status of participants. Nearly one out of every four participants is unemployed. This is significantly higher than the local unemployment rate. These last two statistics - education and employment - are indicative of the need for a Court Referral Program. It may be inferred that for many individuals the payment of a fine or incarceration would impose hardships that serve neither the interest of justice nor the community at large.

The type of work court referral participants perform varies considerably. The majority - over 60 percent - perform maintenance or clerical related work (see Table 6). Maintenance includes both skilled and unskilled functions such as: animal care, school watchman, recycling, janitorial, repairs, etc. Clerical work includes typing, filing, collating, addressing, etc. The type of work performed is often limited by participants' educational level and occupational status as well as the availability of supervision among the participating agencies. It must be noted that the Court Referral Program is not an employment and/or educational assistance project. Though certain defendants, particularly those that are unemployed, may be better served by employment oriented diversion programs, the majority of participants are simply performing less than 40 hours of work in lieu of a court imposed fine and/or incarceration.

Table 4. Hours Assigned to Court Referral Participants

Hours Assigned	Number and Percentage of Referees			
	FY 1972	%	FY 1973	%
4 - 16	538	29.1	749	29.9
17 - 40	575	31.1	702	28.1
41 - 80	326	17.6	460	18.4
80 - 160	274	14.8	366	14.6
Over 160	132	7.2	215	8.6
Not Available	3	0.2	9	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1848</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2501</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

## 2. Interview and Placement

After being notified by the court of the hours assigned, the offender contacts the Volunteer Bureau and schedules a personal interview. At the time of the interview the individual is oriented to the Volunteer Bureau and the Court Referral Program. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the Bureau is not part of the Court, Probation Department or any other criminal justice agency. The offender is considered as a person who wishes to help the community on a voluntary basis.

Court Referral interviewers screen the individual as to background, employment experience, education, interests, availability, and other factors affecting community service placement. The program staff then match these factors with community organizational needs in order to find an appropriate placement. The project has over 400 community agencies on file from which it can select and place people.

Once a mutually agreed-upon placement has been worked out, the community agency is contacted and the individual begins his work. The agency assigns a supervisor to the court referral participant and maintains a record of the hours worked. Aside from the supervisor, no one in the agency is informed that the individual is a convicted offender or a court referral placement.

Table 5. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Court Referral Participants

Characteristic	Number and Percentage of Referees			
	FY 1972	%	FY 1973	%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	1022	55.3	1320	52.8
Female	826	44.7	1181	47.2
<u>Ethnicity</u>				
Caucasian	1061	57.4	1217	48.7
Black	540	29.2	965	38.6
Chicano	186	10.1	241	9.6
Oriental	20	1.1	17	0.7
American Indian	19	1.0	24	0.9
Other	20	1.1	15	0.6
Not Available	2	0.1	15	0.6
<u>Age</u>				
Under 18	22	1.2	11	0.4
18 - 21	593	32.1	651	26.0
22 - 30	718	38.9	999	39.9
31 - 40	259	14.0	412	16.5
Over 40	249	13.4	409	16.4
Not Available	9	0.5	19	0.8
<u>Education</u>				
Some High School	500	27.1	740	29.6
Completed High School	546	29.5	736	29.4
Some College	603	32.6	757	30.3
Completed College	177	9.5	242	9.7
Not Available	21	1.1	25	1.0
<u>Occupational Status</u>				
Student	357	19.3	416	16.6
Employed	545	29.5	866	34.6
Unemployed	426	23.1	617	24.7
Not in Labor Force	513	27.8	574	23.0
Not Available	7	0.4	28	1.1

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

Table 6. Types of Work Performed by  
Court Referral Participants

Category	Volunteers Referred			
	FY 1972	%	FY 1973	%
Maintenance	406	22.0	767	30.7
Clerical	486	26.3	751	30.0
Professional	226	12.1	228	9.1
Recreation	181	9.8	221	8.8
Child Care	68	3.7	147	5.9
Para-Medical	101	5.5	135	5.4
Artistic Work	67	3.6	75	3.0
Tutors	40	2.2	91	3.6
Aide to Handicapped	42	2.3	55	2.2
Other	231	12.5	31	1.2
Total	1848	100.1*	2501	99.9*

\* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

### 3. Follow-Up

The final phase of the program concerns itself with the completion of the hours assigned by the courts. Both the community service agency and the court referral participant keep records of the hours worked. Upon completion of the appropriate hours the Court Referral Program is notified by the participant. The program in turn verifies the participant's hours through agency records and then contacts the courts. In the event the individual does not complete the hours assigned, within the designated time frame, the matter is referred back to the court for further disposition. For those participants that complete their assignment no further action is taken.

### E. Project Future

The Court Referral Program is completing its second full year under CCCJ funding. The project is currently receiving an additional seven month grant beginning in July 1974, for completion of its 36

month grant duration. Future program plans are contingent on funding from the County Probation Department. The Department has currently included the program in its 1974-75 budget subject to review and approval by the County Administrator and Board of Supervisors. Though it may be premature at this time, it would be to the advantage of the program coordinator, the project director and the program's board of directors to develop those working relations and lines of authority best suited for the program in the event that the Probation Department assumes full financial responsibility.

One of the aspects which has enabled the program to be a success is its ability to maintain an autonomy and identity apart from that of the criminal justice system. To maintain this autonomy and identity, it is suggested that the program continue to operate on a contractual basis with the County rather than being integrated into the operation of the Probation Department. If the Probation Department sponsors the project in the future, the same degree of flexibility and autonomy which presently exists should be maintained.

F. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- The Court Referral Program expand into South Alameda County on a full time basis. A South County office should be centrally located to facilitate the interviewing and placement of court referral participants. The office should be staffed with adequate personnel to insure that 100 referrees per month can be processed. It is suggested that the Probation Department allocate the necessary resources to expand the project into South County.
- Project Staff assume additional responsibility for following-up on cases which do not report for (1) the initial court referral interview and/or (2) agency work assignments. It is suggested that additional staff be hired to perform this function and that a systematic procedure be established with the courts to provide immediate feedback on those cases which do not report for their interview or work assignment.
- The County Probation Department supports the project by funding for the 1974-1975 fiscal year. In addition, a mechanism should be established whereby appropriate Court Referral administrative structure can be discussed and resolved with a view toward allowing for the continued autonomy of the project.

IV. PROJECT IMPACT

A. Project Effectiveness

Effectiveness may be defined as the project's ability to achieve its overall program objectives. The project's objectives as stated in its second year CCCJ contract are as follows:

- Provide alternative dispositions, county-wide, for selected misdemeanants, felons, and juveniles.
- Interview and place at least 125 offenders each month in community service activities.
- Increase Superior Court placements by 25 percent.
- Achieve an 80 percent success rate among interviewees for completion of community service assignments.
- Develop a written model of the Court Referral Program for use in other jurisdictions.

Project personnel are operating on a full-time basis in North County and part-time in South Alameda County. While the project is quite successful in placing convicted misdemeanants in community service agencies, judges are very reluctant to refer felons and juveniles.

Statistics for the two-year period covering FY 1972-1973 reveal that only 70 referrals have come from Superior Court and 33 from Juvenile Court (See Table 1). These referrals represent only 2.4 percent of all participants. Juvenile referrals have dropped from 24 to 9 during the second year. The difficulties associated in establishing a juvenile component are many. According to project staff and probation department administrators, it is felt that community service placement is less appropriate for juveniles. While most juveniles interviewed completed their assignment, placement was difficult. Juveniles are available at hours inconvenient to most agencies, frequently have transportation problems, and need close supervision. In addition judges are reluctant to require parents to sign liability waivers, a requirement of all participants.

The objective of increasing Superior Court placements by 25 percent has not been met. The referral of felons decreased during the second year from 41 to 29, a drop of 29.3 percent. Placement of felons is limited in large part, by the nature of the offense. Very few judges

hear cases that they feel are appropriate for referral. This is due to judges' propensity against utilizing court referral as a dispositional alternative in cases where the crime is punishable by death or imprisonment in a state penitentiary. Project staff have made concerted efforts at expanding the program to include felons. However, it does not appear that the courts are willing to utilize court referral as a dispositional alternative in these cases. It is concluded that unless there is a considerable shift in public as well as judicial attitude toward the "punishment" of convicted felons the project will continue to be limited to participants convicted of minor crimes.

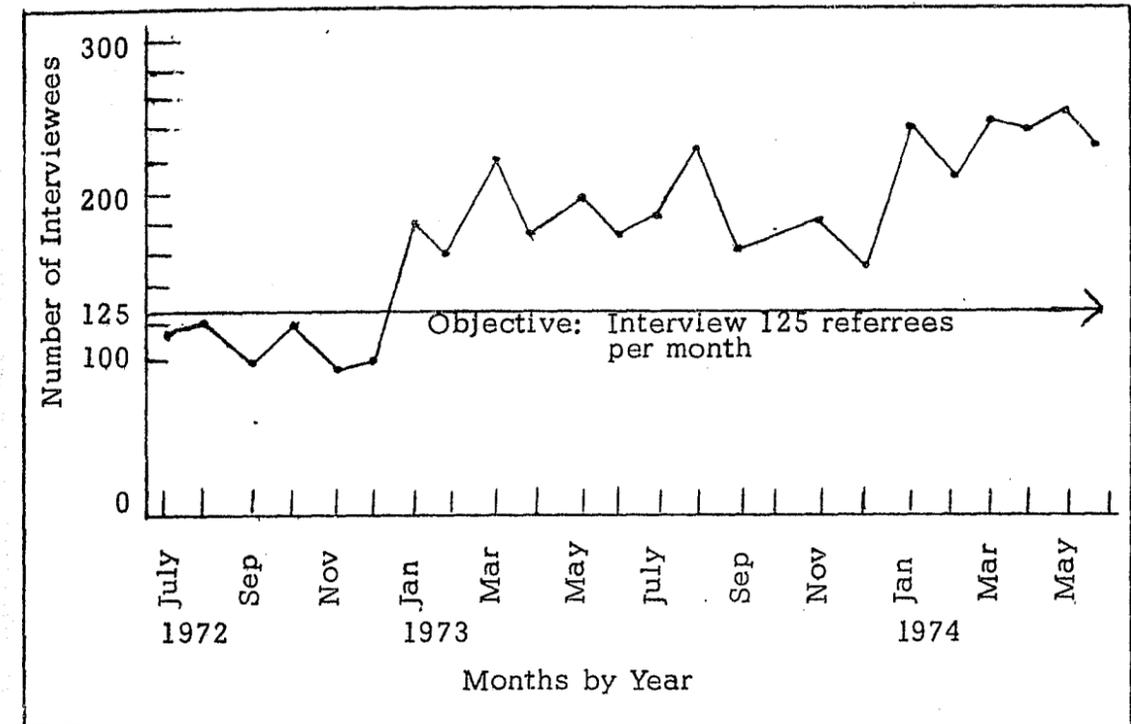
The objective of interviewing and placement of 125 offenders each month has been exceeded by a wide margin during the first two years (see Figure 5). During 1972, a monthly average of 154 participants were interviewed. Of this total only 28 or 1.5 percent were not placed because they were "unsuitable". In FY 1973, the average monthly interview rate rose to 208, an increase of 35 percent. Of this total only 50 or 2.4 percent were not placed. Those cases which are deemed "unsuitable" are returned to the court for other dispositions. Reasons for non-placement vary but include the following:

- Lack of useable skill.
- Inappropriate attitude
- Lack of mobility
- Severe mental or physical health problems.

As stated in its objectives, the completion rate for court referral participants is expected to be 80 percent. Completion rates were calculated for all participants except those which were still working on assignments or were returned to the court because they were "unsuitable" for placement. Figures indicate that the 80 percent completion rate has been achieved (see Table 7). Although the completion rate dropped slightly from 83.6 percent in FY 1972, to 81.4 percent in FY 1973, it continues to exceed the stated objective.

A number of no hours are reflected in the statistics. This category consists of persons who are directed to report to the program by the court but who do not contact the program or report for their scheduled interview. When known, these cases are referred back to the court which in turn issues a bench warrant or assigns another interview date. Project staff assume only partial responsibility for following up on no-show cases. If the no-show clients are eliminated from the calculation, the completion rate is even higher: 88.7 and 89.3 percent

Figure 5. Number of Court Referral Participants Interviewed



Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

Table 7. Completion Rate of Court Referral Participants (Inactive Cases)

Status	Participants			
	FY 1972	%	FY 1973	%
● Completed Assigned Hours	1285	83.6	1627	81.4
● Partial Completion	125	8.1	195	9.8
● No Hours	128	8.3	177	8.9
Total Inactive Cases	1538	100.0	1999	100.1*

\* Exceeds 100% due to rounding

Source: Court Referral Quarterly Progress Reports

respectively for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. Upon completion of their assigned hours, a number of participants continue to provide additional hours or volunteer on a regular basis. Over the two year period covering FY 72-73, 345 individuals or 11.8 percent of those completing their assignment, continued to volunteer.

The final objective stated in the contract, pertains to the development of a court referral model. Under contract to the Bay Area Social Planning Council a "Model Court-Ordered Work Program" report has recently been completed. The model addresses itself to four components of the Court Referral Program:

- Administrative organization
- Program Operation
- Staffing
- Finances

In addition to a description of the various components several sample forms and job descriptions are presented in the appendices of the report. The program received 500 copies of the report for general distribution. Many other jurisdictions from within the state, as well as other parts of the country, have inquired regarding the function and establishment of such a program. The success of the program would seem to warrant its replication in other communities.

#### B. Client Evaluation

Upon completion of their work assignment, select court referral participants are requested to evaluate their experience with the program. A review of these responses reveals a near unanimity of opinion regarding the program's usefulness. The responses to the question: "Do you think this program of referring persons for volunteer services is of value as an alternative to jail or paying a fine?" indicate that there is overwhelming participant agreement as to the need and value of the program. Some participants felt that the program provided an alternative for persons without the financial resources to pay fines. Others thought that it provided them with the opportunity to serve the community and to gain valuable experience in the process.

Some typical responses to the above question were:

- Definitely, serving time wastes time, serving people is constructive both for the people served and the person serving.
- Yes, personally I didn't have fine money yet I felt I was doing something useful to help others.
- I am poor and could not have paid the money. Volunteer service is a very good alternative to jail.

In response to the question: "Do you feel that this was a good placement?", most people indicated that it was worthwhile placement and that they learned something from their work. Participants felt that the work experience oriented them to agencies within the community, the problems these organizations are facing and attempting to ameliorate, and how community groups are dealing with the social problems. While most replies were positive, the question: "Has this work been of any value to you personally", elicited a number of negative responses. In some instances, negative responses were the result of false expectations, such as an unemployed person hoping to find permanent employment as a result of the volunteer experience. In other cases, persons complained about the mundane and boring nature of the work to which they were assigned.

On the whole, the evaluations were very positive, implying that the experience was more than an alternative to fine or incarceration, and that it served to raise social consciousness and orient people to a part of their community which may heretofore have been beyond their interest.

#### C. Court Responsiveness

Since the courts and specifically judges are the primary users of the program, their utilization of the program's services is paramount to project effectiveness. As such, the various ways in which judges perceive the program will directly affect the day-to-day referral rate to the program. It is this very issue which has precluded the project from impacting on juvenile and felony defendants.

While not attempting to delve into the personal idiosyncrasies of particular judges the following interpretations have been given for utilizing the program:

- Judge A feels that the program serves primarily as a dispositional alternative for indigents.
- Judge B utilizes the program for indigents, as well as those for whom a fine or incarceration does not mean anything.
- Judge C uses the program in instances when the crime does not warrant a jail sentence and/or a fine.
- Judge D sees the program primarily as showing defendants that community service is a healthy and positive thing to be involved in.
- Judge E utilizes the program only as a last alternative after exhausting other pre-trial diversion possibilities.

Although not mutually exclusive, the circumstances under which clients are referred to the program vary considerably. For the most part they fall completely within the discretion of the judges. However, regardless of the circumstances under which judges refer participants, they unanimously agree to the need for such a program. In a recent study completed by the Bay Area Social Planning Council, it was found that 96 percent of the judges in Alameda and San Mateo County felt that court work projects such as the Court Referral Program were "very important" to continue.

#### D. Project Efficiency

Program efficiency focuses on the relationship between effectiveness and cost. The relative cost associated with the achievement of pre-stated objectives is often of great importance in assessing the "worth" of publicly financed programs. The Court Referral Program is in its third and final year as an "experimental and demonstration" project funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. With the termination of federal funds, local units of government must make the difficult choice of whether to continue funding the project. The program has demonstrated its effectiveness viz. meeting pre-stated criminal justice impact objectives, yet the question of efficiency remains.

To provide policy makers with additional information in making crucial funding decisions, Regional OCJP staff are planning to undertake a cost-effectiveness evaluation of the Court Referral Program. The

methodology for such a study is attached to this report (see Appendix). It is anticipated that such a study will commence in January 1975.

E. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- The project limit its activities to adult misdemeanor cases. The inappropriateness of utilizing court referral as a dispositional alternative for juveniles and felons has been well documented during the first two years of project operations. It is suggested that the project continue to expand its services in misdemeanor cases, particularly for penal code violations.
- A cost-benefit analysis be undertaken to assess the efficiency and relative effectiveness of the Court Referral Program. Such a study should be undertaken by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning or the Probation Department.

V. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A. Approach

Several traditional research approaches were used to generate information for the second year evaluation report. First, all extant data and information were analyzed to provide an overview of project activities and a context for the evaluation effort. Extant data included, but was not limited to, project generated reports, criminal justice statistical summaries, previous evaluation reports, legal contracts, and other relevant literature. Second, new data bases were developed through on-site visits, unstructured interviews, and non-participant observation. These sources were used to provide qualitative and subjective data on project operations.

Three extensive site visits were made between the months of February and August 1974. The purpose of these site visits was to solicit information regarding various aspects of project operations. An unstructured survey instrument was administered to the administrative staff of the program. Data pertaining to the following areas was collected and analysed:

- project administration and personnel
- project implementation
- technical and fiscal components

The site visits also served to facilitate extant data retrieval and provided for limited non-participant observation. Project records pertaining to the subjective assessment of the Court Referral Program by participants, judges, and agencies were also collected and analysed.

During on-site visits, a limited observation of the program's interview process was conducted. This provided additional insight into the interaction of the program staff with court referral participants. Finally, an extensive literature research was undertaken to provide a full understanding of the Court Referral concept as well as to provide a complete context for the evaluation activities. The literature survey included the review of pertinent journal articles, previous evaluation reports, various reference publications, project authored reports and other relevant literature.

B. Project Effectiveness

Project effectiveness refers to the extent to which pre-stated objectives have been achieved. The program's second year CCCJ contract lists

five specific objectives which must be met for purposes of contract compliance. These objectives were developed jointly by project administrators and Regional OCJP staff at the beginning of the contract year. The objectives are all quantifiable and readily lend themselves to measurement.

All data used in the outcome analysis was collected and summarized by Court Referral staff. Quarterly progress reports submitted to the Regional OCJP office served to provide information regarding participant's placement rates and completion of work assignments. Data was of sufficient detail to provide additional information regarding the interviewing, placement, and follow-up of court referral participants.

Due to time and monetary constraints the information submitted by the program was not verified for its reliability or validity. However, based on the working relationship of this office with the project over the past two years and the experiences of previous evaluators, it is concluded that the data submitted is as accurate and complete as is possible. The data should be viewed as the best information available from the program, but not as conclusive.

Analysis of data was limited to frequency counts and percentiles. Whenever possible, efforts were made to identify data trends that were significant. However, the limitation of these trends must be noted since no test of "statistical significance" was utilized.

VI. APPENDIX  
COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM  
COST - EFFECTIVENESS METHODOLOGY

A. Introduction

This methodology is designed to determine the cost-effectiveness of the Alameda County Court Referral Program. The Court Referral Program provides the Alameda County Courts with a dispositional alternative to incarceration, fine, or formal probation. Through this program, judges may offer convicted misdemeanants the option of performing volunteer work in a community service agency for an assigned number of hours within a specific time period. The successful completion of such an assignment is in lieu of paying a fine or serving jail time.

The Court Referral Program is operated under the auspices of the Volunteer Bureau of Alameda County, a private non-profit organization, which has been in existence since 1947. When the court deems that community service work is a viable alternative to incarcerating or fining a convicted defendant, the individual is assigned a specific number of hours and referred to the Volunteer Bureau. After being notified by the court of the hours assigned, the offender contacts the Volunteer Bureau and schedules a personal interview. At the time of the interview, the individual is oriented to the Volunteer Bureau and the Court Referral Program. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the Bureau is not part of the Court, Probation Department or any other criminal justice agency. The offender is considered as a person who wishes to help the community on a voluntary basis.

Court Referral interviewers screen the individual as to background, employment experience, education interests, availability, and other factors affecting community service placement. The program staff then match these factors with volunteer organization needs in order to find an appropriate placement. The project has over 400 community agencies on file in which it can place people.

Once a mutually agreed-upon placement has been worked out, the community agency is contacted and the individual begins his work. The agency assigns a supervisor to the offender and maintains a record of the hours worked. Aside from the supervisor, no one in the agency is informed that the individual is a court referree. The nature of placements and the types of work Court Referral clients participate in varies considerably.

The final phase of the program concerns itself with the completion of the hours assigned to individuals by the courts. Both the agency and the individual keep records of the hours worked. Upon completion of the appropriate hours the project is notified by the client. The project in turn verifies the client claims with agency records and then contacts the courts. In the event the individual does not complete the hours assigned, the project refers the matter to the court for further disposition.

This analysis, then, is focused on the marginal misdemeanor offender, arrested for vehicle code violation or "petty offenses". These offenses comprise the majority of lower court filings and present one of the greatest challenges to the administration of justice. Due to the prohibitively large caseloads, the lack of opportunity to screen and prepare cases carefully, and the impossibility to inquire into a defendant's background, sentences in lower courts are often based on the charge, defendant's appearance, and response to whatever questions the judge may ask. As a result, short jail sentences and moderate fines are commonly imposed on an assembly-line basis. However, for many defendants, imprisonment and fines are viewed as arbitrary and unjust. The imposition of jail sentences and/or fines often places financial hardships on individuals and increases the burden on already overcrowded correctional institutions. What is needed are realistic alternatives that are "acceptable" to the courts as well as the offenders. The Court Referral Program is one such alternative and the question of its cost-effectiveness will, in part, determine the extent to which alternatives to traditional sentencing practices are feasible.

#### B. Measurement of Benefits

The two principle benefits derived from the Court Referral Program are: the diversion benefit, and the community service benefit. In addition, one other marginal benefit is realized by the program: the employment benefit.

##### 1. Diversion Benefit

The first benefit is an immediate return to the community from the referral of defendants to the program. Savings are realized to the extent that offenders are not involved in the criminal justice system beyond the courts. The value to the community of diverting cases from the correctional system is dependent on

the number of offenders that would otherwise have been incarcerated, placed on formal or court probation.

## 2. Community Service Benefit

This benefit is a measurement of the participants' contribution to the community's social welfare. It is assumed that the contribution of personal services is a valid measure of a community's productivity and that the rise in that productivity contributes to the overall "well-being" of the community. Individuals that are placed in non-profit, community organizations provide manpower services beyond those which are rendered by paid staff. Since many of these agencies have limited budgets, an actual increase in service delivery is realized. The value of these services is a function of the number of hours that a particular type of work is performed.

## 3. Employment Benefit

A serendipitous benefit of the program is earnings resulting from the employment of individuals at agencies to which they were assigned. It is difficult to measure the effect of this aspect of the program because of the paucity of data. However, gross assessments can be made on the basis of a follow-up on a random number of service agencies.

For purposes of this analysis the recidivism reduction benefit is considered to be an inappropriate benefit for several reasons. First, the Court Referral Program was not devised, and in theory is not intended for, the rehabilitation of criminal offenders; second, the problem of subsequent offenses is a traditional one, not limited to the Court Referral Program. The majority of the program's clients are convicted of minor misdemeanors. This class of criminal offenders is not predisposed to a career of crime. They are for the most part law-abiding citizens that are cited for such offenses as speeding, hit and run, driving while under the influence, etc. The benefit in determining the recidivism rate of this cohort population is outweighed by the limited value of the results of such information.

The total benefit from the Court Referral Program is the sum of the present values of each benefit measured. The benefits can be expected to accrue over several years, yet for the purposes of this analysis, a two-year period will serve as the time frame. The cost effectiveness is a factor of the sum of the benefits.

minus the cost incurred. The latter include all funds and in-kind services expended for total program operations. If the benefits exceed the costs, the project has resulted in a net gain and improvement to the criminal justice system and society. More precisely, if the benefit-cost ratio exceeds unity, the project has been a worthwhile investment.

Several simplifying assumptions are made throughout this methodology in order to make the estimation of a cost-benefit possible. As in all cost analyses, the accuracy of the resulting estimates depends upon the quality of the existing data and the magnitude of the biases which result from simplifying assumptions. In this paper, most assumptions are of a conservative nature; that is, the bias results in reducing the estimated benefits of the Court Referral Program.

#### C. Data

A participant sample will be used for purposes of this analyses. This sample will be drawn from the total enrollee population of the first two years. A stratified simple random sample will be selected from the over 4,000 individuals participating in the project between July 1, 1972 and June 30, 1974. A sample population of 15 percent will be drawn. This sample will be matched along the following strata:

- sex
- age
- ethnicity
- educational background
- employment status
- nature of offense
- number of hours assigned
- type of work assigned

#### D. Control Group

The benefits from the project will be estimated by comparison of a sample of Court Referral participants with a control group. Ideally, controls are selected simultaneously with or from the same period as the subject or experimental group. However since the project did not utilize an "experimental research design", controls will have to be artificially constructed. Since

limited comparative data is available for misdemeanor convictions prior to July, 1972, it was decided to choose the control group from the 12-month period of July 1972 - June 1973. Individuals in the control group will be selected randomly from the court records of those Judicial districts which did not utilize the court referral service to an appreciable extent. This control group population will be similar to the participant group on four main criteria:

- age
- sex
- nature of offense
- ethnicity

The control group will be used primarily in determining the diversion benefit. It is assumed that community service and employment benefits are independent of controls, that is, no controls are deemed necessary to calculate the cost of manpower services resulting from the work of participants. Similarly employment gained as a result of volunteer work is independent of the constructed control group.

#### E. Cost of Project

Measurement of the cost of the Court Referral Program is based on the total operating cost during the two year period previously mentioned. Direct costs are identified in formal contracts with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. These include both federal and local allotments. Local costs represent both hard and soft monies. Summary reports of actual expenditures will be used to determine all exact costs. Indirect services and donated equipment and supplies not reflected in the contract budget will be calculated and incorporated into the cost-benefit formula. The equation used for determining costs of operating the program is as follows:

$$C_x = \sum_{i=1}^2 C_c + C_a$$

i = year; July, 1972 - June, 1974

C<sub>c</sub> = actual yearly contract expenditure

C<sub>a</sub> = additional cost incurred, both direct and indirect, which are not reflected in the OCJP contract.

On the basis of this formula, it is also possible to determine the cost per participant.

F. Cost of Crime

This section will discuss the estimated costs of crime to the correctional system. The costs of court, correctional and probation services are provided. These estimates will be used in measuring the value of diversion.

The cost of "housing" a convicted offender at Santa Rita County Jail as well as Oakland City Jail has been estimated at \$15.00 per day. This cost provides basic food, medical, clothing, laundry, security, and recreational services. This \$15.00 per day cost is based on the formal agreement between the County of Alameda and the City of Oakland covering the procedures for handling prisoners.

The cost of probation services can be determined on the basis of probation officers' salaries plus supportive services. This cost can be calculated by dividing the total departmental budget by the number of budgeted positions. While it is recognized that the Probation Department is organized along Adult and Juvenile Divisions, the average cost per probation officer does not differ significantly.

Next it is assumed that there is some maximum adult caseload which the community deems desirable. When caseloads grow to exceed this, expenditures will be made to expand the number of probation officers. For the purpose of making this estimate the County Administrator's Office has utilized "yardstick cases" in determining personnel requests. These yardsticks adopted by the County Board of Supervisors are:

Adult Division

- 150 male supervisory cases per month
- 132 female supervisory cases per month

Thus, for the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that if 150 additional cases were given to a probation officer, it would result in the hiring of additional probation officer. The cost per day, multiplied by one of these additional probationers, would be the annual cost of the probation officer divided by 150, divided by 365. Table 1, below, presents the costs of individuals placed on probation in Alameda County.

Table 1. Probation Costs

1972 - 1973	
Probation Department Budget	\$ 12,496,347.00
Budgeted Positions	732.67
Avg. Cost Per Probation Officer	17,056.00
Cost per Probation Case (Annual)	113.71
Cost per Probation Case (Daily)	.31

Source: Alameda County Budget Message, 1972 - 1973.

G. The Diversion Benefit

The first benefit to be measured is that occurring from diversion of participants' cases from the correctional system. The value to the community from diverting cases from the criminal justice system depends on the number of cases that would otherwise not have been diverted and the expected cost of the sentences. The expected costs of a sentence depends on the costs of different types of dispositions including acquittal, prison sentence, normal probation, etc., weighted by the probability that each disposition would have occurred. The value of diverting cases from the criminal justice system would be offset by those participants who fail to complete their assignments and must therefore return to the court for further adjudication. The cost of additional court services will be calculated for participants that have incomplete assignments. Table 2 below will help to illustrate the diversion benefit.

The estimated value of the prison and probation resource savings is offset by the loss of revenues obtained through fines had "conventional" sentences been handed down. Thus the formula for the diversion benefit could be as follows:

$$B_d = (C_p + C_{pr}) - B_f$$

$C_p$  = probation cost

$C_{pr}$  = parole cost

$B_f$  = fines not levied in lieu of referral

Table 2. Estimated Differences of Dispositions of Court Referral and Control Samples

Disposition	Control N=100	Court Referral
Fine		
\$ 0 - 100		
100 - 200		
200 - 300		
300 - 500		
over 500		
Probation		
3 mos.		
6 mos.		
12 mos.		
Prison		
0 - 15 days		
6 - 10 days		
11 - 20 days		
21 - 30 days		
30 days		

H. Community Service Benefit

The second major benefit derived from the project is the value associated with the work performed by project participants. Court Referees are assigned to complete from 8 to 1,200 hours of volunteer work in a community service agency. The type of work performed falls into a variety of categories ranging from maintenance to child care. The calculation of community service benefits is a function of the following variables:

- type of work performed ( $W_t$ )
- hourly value of each type of work ( $V_n$ )
- percentage of clients performing a given type of work ( $C_p$ )
- total number of hours assigned to clients ( $H_t$ )
- rate of assignment completion ( $R_c$ )

The type of work performed ( $W_p$ ) is based on standard job classifications. Records of work assignments are maintained by the project and are easily coded to reflect specific work assignments. The hourly rate ( $V_n$ ) used in the valuation of volunteer services is based on State OCJP fiscal standards. State regulations specify "acceptable rates" for the valuation of over 35 employment classifications. The project maintains data on the percentage of clients performing a given type of work ( $C_p$ ). During the course of a placement, the offender may perform tasks not originally part of his/her assignment. Also, in some cases placements in more than one community agency or organization are necessary to enable the offender to complete the hours assigned by the Court. For purposes of this analysis the difference in the value of the actual work performed compared with the assigned has not been taken into account. It is assumed that negative costs resulting from the performance of less valuable work will be offset by the performance of more valuable work in other assignments. In addition, the percentage of individuals performing work other than what was assigned is only 17 per cent. No data is available correlating the type of work performed with the number of clients or hours assigned. As a result, calculations will be made on the basis of the total number of hours assigned and percentage of clients performing a specific type of work. The total number of hours assigned ( $H_t$ ) is based on the following formula:

$$H_t = \sum_{i=1}^5 H_x \cdot P_n$$

- $i$  = classes of hours assigned
- $H_x$  = mean number of hours assigned
- $P_n$  = number of participants assigned

The rate of assignment completion ( $R_c$ ) is based on the total number of participants assigned to community service placements. Records of assignment completion are maintained by the project and are verified by community service agencies.

The value of the community service benefit can thus be determined by means of the following formula.

$$B_{cs} = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (H_t \cdot C_p \cdot V_n) \right] \cdot (R_c)$$

- $i$  = type of work performed ( $W_t$ )

I. Employment Benefit

An unanticipated benefit of the project is the employment which may result from a participant's volunteer work in a community service agency. A primary consideration in the referral of offenders to the project is their indigent status. Quarterly project statistics show that only 32 percent of those interviewed were employed. The remainder were unemployed (26.3%) or not in the labor force (41.7%). The employment of individuals in agencies for which they performed volunteer work is a true social benefit. It is assumed that an individual's employment is associated with his/her placement by the Court Referral project. Thus, any subsequent earnings can be attributed to the project.

Determination of the employment benefit is based on self-reporting of a subsample of unemployed Court Referral participants. Telephone follow-up survey will be utilized to obtain employment and earnings data. The cost of the benefits will be as follows:

$$B_e = \sum_{i=1}^n E_a$$

i = individual obtaining employment at referral agency  
E<sub>a</sub> = annual earnings from agency employment

J. Total Court Referral Benefit

The total Court Referral Program benefit is the sum of the benefits previously identified minus the costs incurred (see below).

$$CR_b = (B_d + B_{cs} + B_e) - C_x$$

CR<sub>b</sub> = Total Court Referral Benefit

If the total benefits (B<sub>d</sub> + B<sub>cs</sub> + B<sub>e</sub>) exceed the total costs (C<sub>x</sub>) the project can be said to be cost effective. The value of the effectiveness is in absolute dollars and provides an indication of the magnitude of the benefit.

To determine the cost-benefit ratio, that is the rate of return for a given investment, the following formula is applicable:

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

Table 11a. Chicago: Percent distribution of personal crimes of violence, by type of incident and number of offenders, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more
Crimes of violence	49	20	15	16
Rape	74	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	33	29	22	16
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	26	28	23	23
From serious assault	25	26	24	25
From minor assault	27	30	22	21
Robbery without injury	29	31	25	15
Attempted robbery without injury	47	25	17	11
Assault	63	11	9	17
Aggravated assault	59	14	7	20
With injury	52	16	(B)	24
Attempted assault with weapon	63	12	(B)	18
Simple assault	66	9	11	14
With injury	62	(B)	13	15
Attempted assault without weapon	68	9	10	13

<sup>1</sup>Excludes incidents for which the number of offenders was unknown or not available.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11b. Detroit: Percent distribution of personal crimes of violence, by type of incident and number of offenders, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more
Crimes of violence	51	23	11	15
Rape	81	(B)	0	(B)
Robbery	36	33	15	16
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	35	31	15	19
From serious assault	30	35	15	20
From minor assault	42	26	(B)	17
Robbery without injury	36	33	17	14
Attempted robbery without injury	39	34	11	16
Assault	62	16	8	14
Aggravated assault	63	16	9	12
With injury	58	15	13	14
Attempted assault with weapon	65	17	6	12
Simple assault	61	15	8	16
With injury	55	17	(B)	20
Attempted assault without weapon	63	14	8	15

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<sup>1</sup> Excludes incidents for which the number of offenders was unknown or not available.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11c. Los Angeles: Percent distribution of personal crimes of violence, by type of incident and number of offenders, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more
Crimes of violence	60	16	9	15
Rape	82	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	43	27	15	15
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	34	24	21	21
From serious assault	22	23	30	25
From minor assault	47	26	(B)	(B)
Robbery without injury	36	34	16	14
Attempted robbery without injury	59	22	(B)	(B)
Assault	66	12	7	15
Aggravated assault	64	10	9	17
With injury	59	11	(B)	20
Attempted assault with weapon	66	10	9	15
Simple assault	68	12	6	14
With injury	64	13	(B)	16
Attempted assault without weapon	69	12	6	13

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<sup>1</sup> Excludes incidents for which the number of offenders was unknown or not available.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11d. New York: Percent distribution of personal crimes of violence, by type of incident and number of offenders, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more
Crimes of violence	48	27	12	13
Rape	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	40	34	13	13
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	36	29	20	15
From serious assault	26	33	21	20
From minor assault	47	26	(B)	(B)
Robbery without injury	37	39	13	11
Attempted robbery without injury	51	28	(B)	14
Assault	64	12	8	16
Aggravated assault	63	15	(B)	15
With injury	45	(B)	(B)	(B)
Attempted assault with weapon	77	(B)	(B)	(B)
Simple assault	65	10	9	16
With injury	54	(B)	(B)	(B)
Attempted assault without weapon	68	11	(B)	15

<sup>1</sup>Excludes incidents for which the number of offenders was unknown or not available.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11e. Philadelphia: Percent distribution of personal crimes of violence, by type of incident and number of offenders, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more
Crimes of violence	45	18	13	24
Rape	75	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	32	27	18	23
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	27	25	21	27
From serious assault	25	30	19	26
From minor assault	29	21	23	27
Robbery without injury	28	33	17	22
Attempted robbery without injury	42	20	19	19
Assault	55	12	8	25
Aggravated assault	49	14	10	27
With injury	45	13	13	29
Attempted assault with weapon	53	14	7	26
Simple assault	61	10	7	22
With injury	63	(B)	(B)	22
Attempted assault without weapon	60	11	6	23

<sup>1</sup>Excludes incidents for which the number of offenders was unknown or not available.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Percent of personal crimes of violence involving strangers, by type of incident and city, 1972

Type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Crimes of violence	83	78	73	94	82
Rape	80	72	76	91	76
Robbery	94	91	89	96	93
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	95	89	91	96	89
From serious assault	95	94	87	96	93
From minor assault	92	91	86	98	93
Robbery without injury	96	93	92	98	95
Attempted robbery without injury	73	65	66	86	73
Assault	75	62	65	85	76
Aggravated assault	72	51	63	90	67
With injury	72	51	66	80	83
Attempted assault with weapon	78	67	66	86	71
Simple assault	72	69	66	86	59
With injury	61	61	62	86	75
Attempted assault without weapon	76	71	68		

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Table 13. Percent of personal crimes of violence in which the offenders used weapons, by type of incident and city, 1972

Type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Crimes of violence	46	52	43	54	46
Rape	38	36	28	51	(B)
Robbery	50	56	52	62	48
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	45	52	44	50	42
Robbery without injury	59	58	64	73	58
Attempted robbery without injury	40	55	46	49	42
Assault	42	50	40	37	46

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

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Table 14a. Chicago: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of incident, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other
Crimes of violence	44	28	28
Rape	52	48	0
Robbery	50	30	20
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	33	27	40
Robbery without injury	59	31	10
Attempted robbery without injury	44	33	23
Aggravated assault	37	23	40
With injury	16	22	62
Attempted assault with weapon	48	23	29

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cases in which the type of weapon was unknown.

Table 14b. Detroit: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of incident, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other
Crimes of violence	44	33	23
Rape	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	47	36	17
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	27	38	35
Robbery without injury	57	32	11
Attempted robbery without injury	42	45	13
Aggravated assault	40	29	31
With injury	24	24	52
Attempted assault with weapon	49	31	20

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cases in which the type of weapon was unknown.

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

Table 14c. Los Angeles: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of incident, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other
Crimes of violence	36	33	31
Rape	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	35	43	22
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	(B)	42	47
Robbery without injury	50	38	(B)
Attempted robbery without injury	34	53	(B)
Aggravated assault	36	26	38
With injury	17	30	53
Attempted assault with weapon	44	24	32

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cases in which the type of weapon was unknown.

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

Table 14d. New York: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of incident, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other
Crimes of violence	19	60	21
Rape	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	18	65	17
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	(B)	62	27
Robbery without injury	23	66	11
Attempted robbery without injury	(B)	65	24
Aggravated assault	24	38	38
With injury	(B)	(B)	53
Attempted assault with weapon	29	44	27

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cases in which the type of weapon was unknown.

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

Table 14e. Philadelphia: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of incident, 1972<sup>1</sup>

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other
Crimes of violence	30	34	36
Rape	(B)	(B)	0
Robbery	34	37	29
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	16	34	50
Robbery without injury	49	35	16
Attempted robbery without injury	21	45	34
Aggravated assault	27	30	43
With injury	15	29	56
Attempted assault with weapon	36	31	33

<sup>1</sup> Excludes cases in which the type of weapon was unknown.

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

Table 15a. Chicago: Percent distribution of personal victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	All crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (46)	53	58	50
Female (54)	47	42	50
Race			
White (66)	62	57	65
Black (32)	37	42	34
Other (2)	1	1	1
Age			
12-15 (10)	10	14	8
16-19 (9)	14	17	12
20-24 (11)	17	18	16
25-34 (17)	22	20	24
35-49 (20)	19	15	21
50-64 (20)	13	10	15
65 and over (13)	5	6	4

<sup>1</sup> Number in parentheses refers to proportion of population in the group.

Table 15b. Detroit: Percent distribution of personal victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	All crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (45)	54	61	50
Female (55)	46	39	50
Race			
White (53)	50	46	54
Black (46)	49	54	45
Other (1)	1	(8)	1
Age			
12-15 (10)	14	18	10
16-19 (10)	15	20	12
20-24 (11)	16	16	16
25-34 (15)	19	17	21
35-49 (19)	17	13	20
50-64 (21)	14	11	16
65 and over (14)	5	5	5

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to proportion of population in the group.

Table 15c. Los Angeles: Percent distribution of personal victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	All crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (47)	55	63	51
Female (53)	45	37	49
Race			
White (79)	79	73	83
Black (17)	18	25	14
Other (4)	3	2	3
Age			
12-15 (9)	13	18	11
16-19 (9)	15	17	14
20-24 (10)	16	16	15
25-34 (19)	21	19	22
35-49 (22)	19	15	21
50-64 (19)	12	10	13
65 and over (12)	4	5	4

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to proportion of population in the group.

Table 15d. New York: Percent distribution of personal victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	All crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (46)	48	58	42
Female (54)	52	42	58
Race			
White (78)	80	75	84
Black (19)	18	22	14
Other (3)	2	3	2
Age			
12-15 (8)	7	11	4
16-19 (8)	8	11	6
20-24 (10)	12	13	11
25-34 (19)	23	21	24
35-49 (21)	21	19	23
50-64 (20)	19	16	21
65 and over (14)	10	9	11

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to proportion of population in the group.

Table 15e. Philadelphia: Percent distribution of personal victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	All crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (45)	56	67	48
Female (55)	44	33	52
Race			
White (67)	63	54	69
Black (32)	36	44	30
Other (1)	1	2	1
Age			
12-15 (10)	10	16	6
16-19 (9)	13	18	8
20-24 (10)	15	15	15
25-34 (16)	21	18	23
35-49 (19)	18	13	22
50-64 (21)	16	13	18
65 and over (15)	7	7	8

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to proportion of population in the group.

Table 16a. Chicago: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972  
(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (2,426,000)	3	7	20	12	14	14	73
Sex							
Male (1,109,000)	(B)	8	28	17	17	8	87
Female (1,317,000)	5	5	12	8	12	19	61
Age							
12-15 (257,000)	(B)	6	26	20	20	6	58
16-19 (219,000)	8	8	19	29	38	13	101
20-24 (256,000)	6	5	33	26	26	16	118
25-34 (412,000)	4	7	24	13	16	13	110
35-49 (487,000)	(B)	7	17	8	10	16	74
50 and over (794,000)	(B)	6	13	3	4	17	35
Race							
White (1,606,000)	2	6	14	11	15	12	73
Black and other (820,000)	4	8	30	14	14	18	72
Marital status							
Married (1,198,000)	1	5	15	8	9	11	70
Never married (800,000)	4	7	26	21	24	12	86
Widowed, divorced, separated, and status not available (428,000)	4	11	20	8	11	26	56
Annual family income							
Less than \$3,000 (231,000)	5	10	28	16	19	25	52
\$3,000-\$7,499 (549,000)	4	8	21	12	13	19	54
\$7,500-\$9,999 (276,000)	(B)	(B)	18	14	14	16	76
\$10,000-\$14,999 (592,000)	2	5	19	14	16	11	87
\$15,000 or more (505,000)	(B)	5	16	9	13	9	91
Not available (271,000)	(B)	9	20	10	14	11	61

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16b. Detroit: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972  
(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (1,035,000)	3	8	24	18	15	9	85
Sex							
Male (466,000)	(B)	9	35	27	19	7	98
Female (569,000)	5	6	16	10	12	12	75
Age							
12-15 (107,000)	7	9	45	26	34	6	86
16-19 (100,000)	6	10	44	44	32	10	107
20-24 (114,000)	(B)	6	31	34	26	10	128
25-34 (159,000)	4	7	27	22	15	7	120
35-49 (192,000)	(B)	6	17	12	9	9	96
50 and over (363,000)	(B)	8	14	4	5	11	45
Race							
White (552,000)	3	7	18	14	16	8	86
Black and other (483,000)	2	8	32	22	14	10	84
Marital status							
Married (509,000)	(B)	5	16	11	8	7	84
Never married (325,000)	5	10	40	31	28	8	101
Widowed, divorced, separated, and status not available (201,000)	3	11	22	13	12	18	64
Annual family income							
Less than \$3,000 (121,000)	5	15	32	22	11	22	43
\$3,000-\$7,499 (231,000)	5	10	29	21	19	14	65
\$7,500-\$9,999 (116,000)	(B)	5	27	15	14	7	78
\$10,000-\$14,999 (249,000)	2	5	19	15	14	5	104
\$15,000 or more (221,000)	(B)	5	18	19	16	5	121
Not available (97,000)	(B)	9	30	12	14	8	66

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.  
B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16c. Los Angeles: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

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

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (2,101,000)	2	5	11	15	19	7	99
Sex							
Male (977,000)	(B)	7	17	23	25	5	110
Female (1,124,000)	4	3	6	9	14	8	89
Age							
12-15 (187,000)	(B)	8	29	27	36	8	107
16-19 (180,000)	(B)	9	12	39	41	8	160
20-24 (211,000)	(B)	(B)	17	28	33	11	151
25-34 (397,000)	(B)	3	10	19	19	5	117
35-49 (463,000)	(B)	5	8	9	12	4	100
50 and over (662,000)	(B)	5	6	4	9	8	51
Race							
White (1,654,000)	2	4	9	13	20	7	104
Black and other (447,000)	4	8	17	24	14	6	80
Marital status							
Married (1,092,000)	1	3	6	10	14	4	84
Never married (639,000)	4	6	19	26	29	9	135
Widowed, divorced, separated, and status not available (370,000)	(B)	9	10	13	17	10	81
Annual family income							
Less than \$3,000 (228,000)	(B)	12	19	21	18	14	69
\$3,000-\$7,499 (534,000)	3	8	13	22	21	6	85
\$7,500-\$9,999 (226,000)	(B)	5	8	11	17	7	108
\$10,000-\$14,999 (445,000)	(B)	3	10	11	18	5	98
\$15,000 or more (535,000)	(B)	(B)	7	12	20	5	124
Not available (132,000)	(B)	(B)	10	21	16	8	89

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16d. New York: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

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

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (5,666,000)	1	5	19	4	6	15	37
Sex							
Male (2,589,000)	(B)	7	25	6	7	6	41
Female (3,077,000)	2	4	14	3	6	22	33
Age							
12-15 (437,000)	(B)	7	26	(B)	13	(B)	21
16-19 (438,000)	(B)	6	21	7	14	12	27
20-24 (585,000)	(B)	5	23	7	7	12	44
25-34 (1,074,000)	(B)	5	22	5	8	11	54
35-49 (1,225,000)	(B)	5	17	5	4	16	39
50 and over (1,906,000)	(B)	5	15	2	4	20	29
Race							
White (4,438,000)	1	6	17	4	6	16	39
Black and other (1,227,000)	(B)	5	25	4	6	12	27
Marital status							
Married (3,077,000)	(B)	4	15	4	5	13	42
Never married (1,683,000)	2	7	24	6	11	11	31
Widowed, divorced, separated, and status not available (906,000)	(B)	9	23	3	5	28	27
Annual family income							
Less than \$3,000 (421,000)	0	(B)	20	(B)	8	18	19
\$3,000-\$7,499 (1,437,000)	2	6	22	3	5	16	21
\$7,500-\$9,999 (725,000)	0	8	19	5	4	14	33
\$10,000-\$14,999 (1,242,000)	(B)	5	17	4	6	16	46
\$15,000 or more (1,074,000)	(B)	4	16	4	10	13	67
Not available (766,000)	(B)	5	19	5	6	13	22

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
 B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16e. Philadelphia: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1972

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

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (1,386,000)	1	8	20	17	17	14	81
Sex							
Male (627,000)	0	12	33	28	21	9	92
Female (759,000)	2	5	9	8	14	17	73
Age							
12-15 (133,000)	(B)	9	38	28	31	6	50
16-19 (122,000)	(B)	9	32	59	27	6	85
20-24 (141,000)	(B)	7	20	31	33	8	129
25-34 (220,000)	(B)	7	22	17	23	12	128
35-49 (271,000)	(B)	8	14	9	10	15	92
50 and over (499,000)	(B)	8	15	4	7	19	49
Race							
White (936,000)	1	6	14	12	17	12	85
Black and other (450,000)	2	12	32	26	16	18	73
Marital status							
Married (692,000)	(B)	5	14	9	11	10	89
Never married (447,000)	3	10	30	34	27	11	78
Widowed, divorced, separated, and status not available (248,000)	(B)	12	20	8	13	27	66
Annual family income							
Less than \$3,000 (147,000)	(B)	11	27	14	17	25	64
\$3,000-\$7,499 (342,000)	(B)	12	24	25	18	18	65
\$7,500-\$9,999 (177,000)	(B)	10	21	12	20	14	86
\$10,000-\$14,999 (336,000)	(B)	5	18	15	15	8	94
\$15,000 or more (230,000)	(B)	3	14	12	17	7	99
Not available (154,000)	(B)	8	18	18	14	15	74

<sup>1</sup> Number in parentheses refers to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.  
B Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Percent of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence took self-protective measures, by type of crime and city, 1972

Type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Crimes of violence	51	51	62	45	57
Rape	67	77	79	70	90
Robbery	38	36	51	39	48
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	48	44	54	52	57
From serious assault	45	47	52	50	49
From minor assault	50	41	57	55	65
Robbery without injury	17	19	31	19	23
Attempted robbery without injury	71	64	73	69	74
Assault	62	64	67	56	64
Aggravated assault	59	64	70	53	63
With injury	60	67	69	44	57
Attempted assault with weapon	58	62	71	59	67
Simple assault	64	65	64	58	65
With injury	63	66	66	71	69
Attempted assault without weapon	64	65	63	55	64

Table 18a. Chicago: Percent of victimizations in which the victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime, 1972

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sustained physical injury	31	25	30
Received hospital care	9	6	10
Emergency room only	7	5	8
Overnight or longer	2	(B)	2
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	6	5	7

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

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

Table 18b. Detroit: Percent of victimizations in which the victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime, 1972

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sustained physical injury	29	24	27
Received hospital care	9	7	10
Emergency room only	7	6	7
Overnight or longer	2	2	2
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	6	5	7

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 18c. Los Angeles: Percent of victimizations in which the victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime, 1972

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sustained physical injury	32	32	28
Received hospital care	9	10	7
Emergency room only	7	8	6
Overnight or longer	2	(B)	1
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	8	8	7

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

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

Table 18d. New York: Percent of victimizations in which the victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime, 1972

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sustained physical injury	27	22	31
Received hospital care	7	5	10
Emergency room only	5	4	6
Overnight or longer	2	(B)	(B)
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	6	6	9

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

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

Table 18e. Philadelphia: Percent of victimizations in which the victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime, 1972

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sustained physical injury	33	28	34
Received hospital care	11	9	13
Emergency room only	9	7	10
Overnight or longer	3	2	3
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	8	7	8

<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 19. Household victimization rates, by type of crime and city, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Burglary	118	174	148	68	109
Forcible entry	52	89	61	28	50
Unlawful entry without force	30	43	48	18	24
Attempted forcible entry	36	42	39	21	35
Household larceny	77	106	131	33	87
Completed larceny	70	95	120	29	79
Attempted larceny	7	11	11	4	7
Motor vehicle theft	36	49	42	26	42
Completed theft	27	36	28	19	26
Attempted theft	9	13	15	7	16

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

Table 20a. Chicago: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total (1,075,000)	118	77	36
Race of head of household			
White (735,000)	100	77	25
Black and other (340,000)	156	79	59
Age of head of household			
12-19 (9,000)	154	(B)	(B)
20-34 (293,000)	169	104	48
35-49 (277,000)	140	97	44
50-64 (292,000)	92	66	32
65 and over (204,000)	49	28	15
Number of persons in household			
1 (265,000)	95	35	17
2-3 (490,000)	107	65	38
4-5 (221,000)	140	114	46
6 or more (99,000)	184	174	52
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000 (149,000)	119	61	12
\$3,000-\$7,499 (262,000)	108	63	30
\$7,500-\$9,999 (126,000)	139	75	33
\$10,000-\$14,999 (231,000)	115	88	47
\$15,000-\$24,999 (142,000)	120	106	49
\$25,000 or more (34,000)	164	103	51
Not available (132,000)	107	71	42
Tenure			
Owned (405,000)	107	94	35
Rented (670,000)	124	67	36
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (272,000)	108	106	39
2 (234,000)	94	75	28
3-4 (199,000)	129	72	43
5-9 (129,000)	138	61	47
10 or more (217,000)	131	62	25
Not available (24,000)	159	51	57

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 20b. Detroit: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total (460,000)	174	105	49
Race of head of household			
White (254,000)	147	100	38
Black and other (206,000)	208	115	63
Age of head of household			
12-19 (5,000)	249	(B)	(B)
20-34 (121,000)	224	128	63
35-49 (107,000)	193	143	64
50-64 (129,000)	160	100	45
65 and over (98,000)	106	50	17
Number of persons in household			
1 (115,000)	145	51	27
2-3 (208,000)	156	93	46
4-5 (92,000)	220	145	77
6 or more (45,000)	236	228	57
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000 (80,000)	152	67	18
\$3,000-\$7,499 (112,000)	185	97	35
\$7,500-\$9,999 (51,000)	182	115	66
\$10,000-\$14,999 (99,000)	173	132	62
\$15,000-\$24,999 (62,000)	192	122	67
\$25,000 or more (13,000)	189	196	90
Not available (43,000)	147	85	52
Tenure			
Owned (287,000)	180	116	49
Rented (174,000)	163	90	48
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (290,000)	185	120	50
2 (75,000)	179	107	51
3-4 (17,000)	142	77	37
5-9 (11,000)	167	85	(B)
10 or more (56,000)	125	53	45
Not available (10,000)	151	72	(B)

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 20c. Los Angeles: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total (1,008,000)	148	131	42
Race of head of household			
White (798,000)	136	131	36
Black and other (210,000)	192	129	66
Age of head of household			
12-19 (12,000)	302	135	(B)
20-34 (291,000)	177	168	64
35-49 (275,000)	159	156	47
50-64 (252,000)	136	112	34
65 and over (178,000)	88	59	11
Number of persons in household			
1 (302,000)	146	71	28
2-3 (458,000)	140	134	45
4-5 (184,000)	157	174	46
6 or more (64,000)	183	267	85
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000 (159,000)	154	87	38
\$3,000-\$7,499 (279,000)	143	124	40
\$7,500-\$9,999 (107,000)	177	136	52
\$10,000-\$14,999 (192,000)	137	145	45
\$15,000-\$24,999 (139,000)	149	177	44
\$25,000 or more (67,000)	177	159	41
Not available (65,000)	103	90	38
Tenure			
Owned (429,000)	136	141	34
Rented (579,000)	156	123	49
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (579,000)	151	144	42
2 (39,000)	165	154	42
3-4 (58,000)	165	115	50
5-9 (78,000)	116	111	39
10 or more (239,000)	141	103	42
Not available (15,000)	200	162	45

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

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

Table 20d. New York: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total (2,702,000)	68	33	26
Race of head of household			
White (2,109,000)	63	32	28
Black and other (593,000)	87	37	18
Age of head of household			
12-19 (14,000)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20-34 (755,000)	77	33	34
35-49 (707,000)	83	43	32
50-64 (677,000)	68	37	25
65 and over (548,000)	37	19	9
Number of persons in household			
1 (745,000)	56	15	10
2-3 (1,291,000)	67	32	29
4-5 (533,000)	75	53	41
6 or more (134,000)	112	70	29
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000 (286,000)	52	20	(B)
\$3,000-\$7,499 (755,000)	69	18	13
\$7,500-\$9,999 (346,000)	80	36	30
\$10,000-\$14,999 (537,000)	64	47	38
\$15,000-\$24,999 (313,000)	81	56	51
\$25,000 or more (110,000)	84	53	39
Not available (355,000)	58	29	23
Tenure			
Owned (627,000)	81	62	33
Rented (2,076,000)	64	25	24
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (360,000)	71	61	32
2 (412,000)	61	50	37
3-4 (207,000)	81	35	26
5-9 (195,000)	69	23	27
10 or more (1,454,000)	67	23	21
Not available (74,000)	75	44	(B)

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 20e. Philadelphia: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total (616,000)	109	87	42
Race of head of household			
White (417,000)	83	87	37
Black and other (199,000)	163	86	55
Age of head of household			
12-19 (6,000)	150	(B)	(B)
20-34 (153,000)	176	129	57
35-49 (149,000)	112	118	57
50-64 (176,000)	84	65	40
65 and over (131,000)	60	32	12
Number of persons in household			
1 (153,000)	115	38	22
2-3 (285,000)	106	75	44
4-5 (126,000)	109	140	60
6 or more (53,000)	104	164	54
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000 (100,000)	115	52	14
\$3,000-\$7,499 (164,000)	107	82	37
\$7,500-\$9,999 (76,000)	131	101	55
\$10,000-\$14,999 (128,000)	102	104	51
\$15,000-\$24,999 (66,000)	101	94	56
\$25,000 or more (12,000)	87	107	91
Not available (69,000)	103	90	43
Tenure			
Owned (378,000)	89	88	44
Rented (238,000)	140	85	40
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (417,000)	97	92	43
2 (58,000)	117	70	42
3-4 (39,000)	189	87	39
5-9 (26,000)	121	71	24
10 or more (59,000)	114	72	55
Not available (17,000)	138	102	(B)

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to households in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 21. Percent distribution of household victimizations, by selected household characteristics and city, 1972

Characteristic	Chicago		Detroit		Los Angeles		New York		Philadelphia	
	Percent of households	Percent of crimes								
Race of head of household										
White	68	60	55	47	79	75	78	76	68	59
Black	30	39	44	52	17	23	19	22	31	40
Other	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	1
Age of head of household										
12-19	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	(B)	1	1
20-34	27	38	27	34	29	36	28	31	25	38
35-49	26	31	23	28	27	31	26	32	24	29
50-64	27	22	28	26	25	22	25	26	29	23
65 and over	19	8	21	11	18	9	20	10	21	9
Annual family income										
Less than \$3,000	14	11	17	13	16	14	11	6	16	12
\$3,000-\$7,499	24	21	24	23	28	26	28	22	27	25
\$7,500-\$9,999	12	13	11	12	10	12	13	15	12	15
\$10,000-\$14,999	22	23	22	24	19	19	20	23	21	23
\$15,000-\$24,999	13	16	14	16	14	16	11	17	11	11
\$25,000 or more	3	4	3	4	7	8	4	6	2	3
Not available	12	12	9	8	6	5	13	11	11	11

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

Table 22. Commercial victimization rates, by type of crime and city, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Burglary	315	615	311	328	390
Completed burglary	231	412	223	241	266
Attempted burglary	86	203	88	87	124
Robbery	77	179	47	103	116
Completed robbery	53	137	36	78	87
Attempted robbery	24	42	11	25	29

Table 23a. Chicago: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Robbery
Total (117,500)	315	77
Kind of establishment		
Retail (43,500)	372	135
Wholesale (4,400)	203	107
Service (52,900)	270	43
Other (16,600)	339	28
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (17,700)	384	61
\$10,000-\$24,999 (14,400)	273	100
\$25,000-\$49,999 (12,000)	224	90
\$50,000-\$99,999 (10,700)	258	92
\$100,000-\$499,999 (17,300)	273	83
\$500,000 or more (14,100)	478	61
No sales or amount not available (31,300)	300	70
Average number of paid employees		
1-3 (43,100)	278	85
4-7 (18,800)	290	78
8-19 (13,400)	311	45
20 or more (13,900)	511	134
None and not available (28,300)	295	52

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 23b. Detroit: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Robbery
Total (48,300)	615	179
Kind of establishment		
Retail (16,700)	720	370
Wholesale (2,000)	628	(B)
Service (21,300)	551	93
Other (8,400)	567	37
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (9,400)	619	209
\$10,000-\$24,999 (5,700)	612	221
\$25,000-\$49,999 (5,600)	516	126
\$50,000-\$99,999 (5,900)	537	145
\$100,000-\$499,999 (8,900)	771	259
\$500,000 or more (5,300)	766	232
No sales or amount not available (7,400)	456	39
Average number of paid employees		
1-3 (17,300)	549	159
4-7 (8,300)	556	202
8-19 (6,400)	747	232
20 or more (5,400)	827	163
None and not available (10,900)	583	168

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 23c. Los Angeles: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Robbery
Total (154,100)	311	47
Kind of establishment		
Retail (42,000)	509	95
Wholesale (8,300)	236	(B)
Service (67,400)	250	36
Other (36,400)	213	19
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (24,100)	363	49
\$10,000-\$24,999 (23,300)	344	53
\$25,000-\$49,999 (21,400)	261	34
\$50,000-\$99,999 (20,900)	366	71
\$100,000-\$499,999 (27,100)	360	67
\$500,000 or more (16,900)	266	32
No sales or amount not available (20,300)	181	(B)
Average number of paid employees		
1-3 (59,700)	288	40
4-7 (25,200)	328	70
8-19 (15,700)	292	58
20 or more (15,400)	347	53
None and not available (38,100)	328	34

<sup>1</sup>Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 23d. New York: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Robbery
Total (661,000)	328	103
Kind of establishment		
Retail (200,700)	429	212
Wholesale (85,200)	291	40
Service (251,500)	292	56
Other (123,700)	262	68
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (64,000)	348	113
\$10,000-\$24,999 (78,200)	327	147
\$25,000-\$49,999 (77,700)	371	92
\$50,000-\$99,999 (103,100)	309	121
\$100,000-\$499,999 (122,400)	381	103
\$500,000 or more (137,100)	274	99
No sales or amount not available (78,500)	305	49
Average number of paid employees		
1-3 (249,300)	266	92
4-7 (113,800)	371	108
8-19 (88,800)	412	129
20 or more (80,200)	410	117
None and not available (128,800)	300	95

<sup>1</sup> Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 23e. Philadelphia: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic <sup>1</sup>	Burglary	Robbery
Total (88,700)	390	116
Kind of establishment		
Retail (32,300)	493	234
Wholesale (6,000)	500	(B)
Service (36,200)	307	42
Other (14,200)	323	69
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (19,000)	284	79
\$10,000-\$24,999 (13,600)	393	104
\$25,000-\$49,999 (11,300)	473	152
\$50,000-\$99,999 (10,600)	447	163
\$100,000-\$499,999 (11,800)	461	183
\$500,000 or more (8,700)	429	90
No sales or amount not available (13,600)	335	72
Average number of paid employees		
1-3 (28,600)	411	123
4-7 (12,700)	469	154
8-19 (9,000)	489	209
20 or more (7,300)	452	93
None and not available (31,100)	296	74

<sup>1</sup> Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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

Table 24. Percent distribution of commercial robberies, by city, place of occurrence, and kind of establishment, 1972

City and place of occurrence	All establishments	Retail and wholesale	Service and other
Chicago			
On premises	84	89	73
On delivery or elsewhere	16	11	27
Detroit			
On premises	83	89	66
On delivery or elsewhere	17	11	34
Los Angeles			
On premises	88	91	84
On delivery or elsewhere	12	(B)	16
New York			
On premises	87	91	81
On delivery or elsewhere	13	9	19
Philadelphia			
On premises	87	93	68
On delivery or elsewhere	13	7	32

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

Table 25a. Chicago: Percent distribution of armed robberies of commercial establishments, by type of weapon used by offenders, 1972

Type of weapon	Robbery	Completed robbery	Attempted robbery
Firearm	69	76	49
Knife	6	(B)	(B)
Other and unknown type	25	19	40

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

Table 25b. Detroit: Percent distribution of armed robberies of commercial establishments, by type of weapon used by offenders, 1972

Type of weapon	Robbery	Completed robbery	Attempted robbery
Firearm	73	82	40
Knife	10	8	16
Other and unknown type	17	10	44

Table 25c. Los Angeles: Percent distribution of armed robberies of commercial establishments, by type of weapon used by offenders, 1972

Type of weapon	Robbery	Completed robbery	Attempted robbery
Firearm	66	71	44
Knife	11	(B)	(B)
Other and unknown type	23	23	(B)

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

Table 25d. New York: Percent distribution of armed robberies of commercial establishments, by type of weapon used by offenders, 1972

Type of weapon	Robbery	Completed robbery	Attempted robbery
Firearm	62	70	35
Knife	17	16	20
Other and unknown type	21	14	45

Table 25e. Philadelphia: Percent distribution of armed robberies of commercial establishments, by type of weapon used by offenders, 1972

Type of weapon	Robbery	Completed robbery	Attempted robbery
Firearm	75	82	51
Knife	8	7	(B)
Other and unknown type	17	11	38

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

Table 26. Percent distribution of commercial victimizations, by selected characteristics of establishments and city, 1972

Characteristic	Chicago		Detroit		Los Angeles		New York		Philadelphia	
	Percent of establishments	Percent of crimes								
Kind of establishment										
Retail	37	48	35	47	27	46	30	45	36	52
Wholesale	4	3	4	4	5	4	13	10	7	7
Service	45	36	44	36	44	35	38	31	41	28
Other	14	13	17	13	24	15	19	14	16	13
Gross annual receipts										
Less than \$10,000	15	17	20	20	16	18	10	10	21	15
\$10,000-\$24,999	12	12	12	12	15	17	12	13	16	15
\$25,000-\$49,999	10	8	12	9	14	11	12	13	13	16
\$50,000-\$99,999	9	8	12	11	13	17	15	15	12	15
\$100,000-\$499,999	15	13	18	24	18	21	18	21	13	17
\$500,000 or more	12	17	11	14	11	9	21	18	10	10
No sales or amount not available	27	25	15	10	13	7	12	10	15	12
Average number of paid employees										
1-3	37	34	36	32	39	36	38	31	32	34
4-7	16	15	17	17	16	18	17	19	15	17
8-19	11	11	13	16	10	10	13	17	10	14
20 or more	12	19	11	14	10	11	12	15	8	9
None or not available	24	21	23	21	25	25	20	18	35	26

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Table 27. Percent of commercial establishments equipped with security measures, by kind of establishment and city, 1972

Kind of establishment	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Total	65	68	65	71	65
Retail	73	74	73	81	68
Wholesale	82	80	61	77	84
Service	56	61	62	62	59
Other	69	70	61	66	64

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Table 28a. Chicago: Percent of commercial establishments, by type of security measure and kind of establishment, 1972

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	12	17	15	7	9
Central alarm—police or security service	14	16	32	7	21
Reinforcing device	32	39	32	26	32
Guard or watchman	10	10	13	8	14
Watchdog	5	9	(B)	3	3
Firearm	4	7	(B)	2	(B)
Camera	1	1	(B)	1	(B)
Other	17	14	21	18	20

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

Table 28b. Detroit: Percent of commercial establishments, by type of security measure and kind of establishment, 1972

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	11	16	(B)	8	11
Central alarm—police or security service	17	19	32	12	21
Reinforcing device	31	37	36	27	29
Guard or watchman	9	9	(B)	9	9
Watchdog	6	8	(B)	5	5
Firearm	10	18	(B)	5	5
Camera	2	2	0	1	3
Other	20	16	24	22	22

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

Table 28c. Los Angeles: Percent of commercial establishments, by type of security measure and kind of establishment, 1972

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	10	19	12	7	7
Central alarm--police or security service	13	23	22	6	14
Reinforcing device	15	27	18	11	10
Guard or watchman	18	13	8	22	17
Watchdog	3	3	(B)	2	2
Firearm	2	3	(B)	1	1
Camera	1	1	0	(B)	2
Other	26	18	20	30	31

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

Table 28d. New York: Percent of commercial establishments, by type of security measure and kind of establishment, 1972

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	16	29	9	12	12
Central alarm--police or security service	15	19	16	9	22
Reinforcing device	36	55	25	29	27
Guard or watchman	10	7	27	8	9
Watchdog	2	5	(B)	2	1
Firearm	1	3	(B)	1	1
Camera	1	1	(B)	1	3
Other	17	9	19	21	21

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

Table 28e. Philadelphia: Percent of commercial establishments, by type of security measure and kind of establishment, 1972

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	11	16	14	8	8
Central alarm—police or security service	15	15	32	9	20
Reinforcing device	31	37	43	26	27
Guard or watchman	7	4	5	7	15
Watchdog	6	8	(B)	6	3
Firearm	6	9	6	4	2
Camera	1	1	(B)	(B)	3
Other	16	13	17	19	17

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

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Table 29a. Chicago: Percent distribution of commercial establishments, victimized and not victimized, by presence of security measures and kind of establishment, 1972

Item	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
<b>Victimized</b>					
With security measures	74	79	76	66	76
After victimization	18	12	(B)	22	23
Before victimization	34	38	(B)	28	37
Before and after victimization	22	29	(B)	16	16
Without security measures	24	19	(B)	31	20
Not available	2	(B)	0	(B)	(B)
<b>Not victimized</b>					
With security measures	61	70	83	51	65
Without security measures	35	27	16	44	30
Not available	4	3	(B)	5	5

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

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Table 29b. Detroit: Percent distribution of commercial establishments, victimized and not victimized, by presence of security measures and kind of establishment, 1972

Item	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
<b>Victimized</b>					
With security measures	74	80	94	64	79
After victimization	15	13	(B)	15	20
Before victimization	37	43	45	31	31
Before and after victimization	22	24	(B)	18	28
Without security measures	25	20	(B)	34	19
Not available	(B)	0	0	(B)	(B)
<b>Not victimized</b>					
With security measures	64	70	71	59	66
Without security measures	34	27	28	39	33
Not available	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

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

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Table 29c. Los Angeles: Percent distribution of commercial establishments, victimized and not victimized, by presence of security measures and kind of establishment, 1972

Item	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
<b>Victimized</b>					
With security measures	75	79	73	69	76
After victimization	23	21	(B)	22	26
Before victimization	33	38	(B)	30	29
Before and after victimization	19	20	(B)	17	21
Without security measures	24	21	(B)	30	20
Not available	(B)	0	0	(B)	(B)
<b>Not victimized</b>					
With security measures	62	70	59	60	58
Without security measures	35	27	39	37	37
Not available	3	3	(B)	3	5

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

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Table 29d. New York: Percent distribution of commercial establishments, victimized and not victimized, by presence of security measures and kind of establishment, 1972

Item	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Victimized					
With security measures	77	86	81	64	75
After victimization	22	21	28	21	24
Before victimization	34	44	33	25	26
Before and after victimization	21	21	20	18	25
Without security measures	20	12	16	30	22
Not available	3	2	(B)	6	(B)
Not victimized					
With security measures	68	79	75	60	63
Without security measures	29	18	22	37	33
Not available	3	3	3	3	4

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

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Table 29e. Philadelphia: Percent distribution of commercial establishments, victimized and not victimized, by presence of security measures and kind of establishment, 1972

Item	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Victimized					
With security measures	75	78	94	70	71
After victimization	23	22	33	23	21
Before victimization	30	31	41	29	24
Before and after victimization	22	25	20	18	26
Without security measures	23	21	(B)	29	27
Not available	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Not victimized					
With security measures	61	64	81	56	60
Without security measures	38	36	18	43	38
Not available	1	(B)	(B)	1	(B)

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

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Table 30. Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting commercial victimizations to the police, by city, 1972

Reasons for not reporting	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	27	52	33	27	27
Not important enough	27	33	37	33	41
Police would not want to be bothered	4	3	4	4	4
Too inconvenient or time consuming;	4	4	7	10	10
did not want to become involved.	10	(B)	9	16	7
Reported to someone else	28	6	0	10	11
Other and not given					

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

## APPENDIX II Survey Instruments

For the 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 or 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. It also enabled the gathering of pertinent information on the characteristics of each household and of interviewed household members. Household screen questions were asked once of an adult member of the household, whereas individual screen questions were put to all household members age 12 and over.

Once the screening process was completed, the interviewer obtained details of each incident, if any, revealed by the screening. Form NCS-4 included questions concerning the circumstances under which each reported crime occurred, the extent of economic loss or injury, whether or not the police were notified, and other related details.

In the commercial surveys, 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.

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY  
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE  
BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

Control number  
PSU Serial Panel Household Segment

1. Interviewer identification  
Code Name

2. Record of interview  
Line number of household respondent Date completed

3. Reason for noninterview (cc 26d)  
TYPE A Reason  
1 No one home  
2 Temporarily absent - Return date  
3 Refused  
4 Other Occ. - Specify  
Race of head  
1 White  
2 Negro  
3 Other

TYPE B  
1 Vacant - Regular  
2 Vacant - Storage of HH furniture  
3 Temporarily occupied by persons with JRE  
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

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

TYPE Z  
Interview not obtained for -  
Line number

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

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

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

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

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  
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?

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

11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER → Total number

12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age → o None

13. Crime Incident Reports filled → o None

CENSUS USE ONLY  
030 031 032 033

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9a)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 10)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 11)	20a. RACE (cc 12)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 13)	21. SEX (cc 14)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 15)	23. What is the highest grade for year of regular school you have ever attended? (Check for persons 18-24 yrs. and 25-64 yrs. for 25-64 yrs. (cc 16))	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	
Last	1 Per 2 Tel 3 NI 4 Fill 16-21		1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Nonrelative	1 M. 2 W. 3 S. 4 Sep. 5 NM	1 M. 2 W. 3 S. 4 Sep. 5 NM				1 Yes 2 No		
First									1 Never attended 2 1-8 3 9-12 4 13-16 5 17-20 6 21-24 7 25-26	1 Yes 2 No	

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

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.?  
1 No 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc.

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

CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or over?  
No - SKIP to 29 Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?  
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 28b 7 Retired 8 Other - Specify

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Not if doing household or other unpaid work.)  
a No Yes - How many hours?

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

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?  
1 Yes 2 No - When did you last work?  
1 Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28c 2 5 or more years ago 3 Never worked - SKIP to 29

27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?  
1 No 2 Yes - 3 Already has a job 4 Temporary illness 5 Gone to school 6 Other - Specify

28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)  
1 Never worked - SKIP to 29

b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example, retail and radio store, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)  
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, plumbing, stock clerk, typist, farmer)  
c. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example, typing, keeping account books, selling goods, finishing concrete, 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 _____, 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	
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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	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? <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more	057
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) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (if any of them) without permission? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	
	35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (if any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS		
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____	058
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	
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) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____	059
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM E</b> Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times"? <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next household member. End interview if last respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 19)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 6)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+ yrs.) (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	
Last	1 Per 2 Tel 3 NI Fill 16-21		1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Nonrelative		1 M. 2 Wd. 3 D. 4 Sep. 5 N M	1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ot.		1 M 2 F	1 Yes 2 No	00 Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 Yes 2 No
First											
<b>CHECK ITEM A</b>	Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No					<b>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - When did you last work? 1 Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 2 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 36 3 Never worked					
044	<b>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No					<b>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - 1 Already has a job 2 Temporary illness 3 Going to school 4 Other - Specify _____					
	b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____					Description of job or business (Current or most recent) <b>28a. For whom did you (last) work?</b> (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36					
045	c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____					b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)					
046	d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					c. Were you - 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3 SELF EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?					
<b>CHECK ITEM B</b>	Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes					d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) <input type="checkbox"/> _____					
048	<b>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?</b> 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 28a 7 Retired 8 Other - Specify _____					e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, sailing cars, finishing concrete, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> _____					
049	b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator, ask about unpaid work.) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a										
050	c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 No 2 Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27										
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS											
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____	058									
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____										
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) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____	059									
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____										
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM E</b> Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times"? <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next household member. End interview if last respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.										

**KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD**

Line number (101)

Screen question number (102)

Incident number (103)

104. 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.)

105. Is this incident report for a series of crimes?

106. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)

107. How many incidents were involved in this series?

108. About what time did it happen?

109. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?

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

111. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

112. Where did this incident take place?

113. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?

114. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?

115. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?

116. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in the building?

117. 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?

118. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?

119. Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)

120. 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?

121. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?

122. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

FORM NCS-4 (9-29-72)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**CRIME INCIDENT REPORT  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY  
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE**

NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

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

INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

123. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

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

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

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

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

128. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

129. 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.

130. 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, Veteran's Administration, or Public Welfare?

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

133. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay? (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

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

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

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

137. Was this person male or female?

138. How old would you say the person was?

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

140. Was the person a relative of yours?

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

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

143. Were they male or female?

144. How old would you say the youngest was?

145. How old would you say the oldest was?

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

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

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

149. Were all of them -

150. Were all of them -

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145

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

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

b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? (Include only those persons 12 years of age and over)  
 0  None - SKIP to 13a  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Number of persons

c. Were any of these persons members of your household?  
 0  No  
 Yes - How many? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (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.  
 1  Yes - SKIP to 13f  
 2  No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something?  
 1  No - SKIP to 13e  
 2  Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_

f. What was taken? What else?  
 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)

0  Only cash taken - SKIP to Check Item E  
 1  Purse  
 2  Wallet  
 3  Car  
 4  Other motor vehicle  
 5  Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 6  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)  
 CHECK ITEM D  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?  
 1  No ..... } SKIP to Check Item E  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Yes

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

Is Box 0, 1, or 2 marked in 13f?  
 CHECK ITEM E  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?  
 1  Yes  
 2  No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)  
 CHECK ITEM F  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.  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)  
 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?  
 1  None } SKIP to 17a  
 2  All  
 3  Part

b. What was recovered?  
 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00  
 and/or  
 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)?  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?  
 1  No ..... } SKIP to 18a  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?  
 1  No ..... } SKIP to 18a  
 2  Don't know  
 3  Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?  
 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.  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?  
 0  No - SKIP to 19a  
 Yes - How many members? \_\_\_\_\_

b. How much time was lost altogether?  
 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.?  
 1  No - SKIP to 20a  
 2  Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?  
 1  Yes - SKIP to 19d  
 2  No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 } SKIP to 20a  
 Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?  
 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)  
 1  Household member  
 2  Landlord  
 3  Insurance  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?  
 1  No - SKIP to Check Item H  
 2  Yes

b. What was the job?  
 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 Department, farm)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?  
 CHECK ITEM H  No - Go to next Incident Report.  
 Yes - Is this the last household member to be interviewed?  
 No - Interview next household member.

Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item I3 on the cover of NCS 3.

FORM CVS-101 (6-7-72) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**NOTICE** - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

**1. IDENTIFICATION CODES**

a. PSC \_\_\_\_\_ b. Segment \_\_\_\_\_ c. Line No. \_\_\_\_\_ d. Panel \_\_\_\_\_ e. (99) \_\_\_\_\_

f. Interview code \_\_\_\_\_ g. Establishment number \_\_\_\_\_ h. Total number (1) Incidents (2) Incident sheets \_\_\_\_\_

**COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE**

**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**

**2. Person furnishing information?**

1  Owner or partner  
2  Manager  
3  Clerk  
4  Accountant  
5  Other - Specify 7

**3. Is this business owned as an individual proprietorship, a partnership, a corporation, or some other way?**

1  Individual proprietorship  
2  Partnership  
3  Corporation  
4  Government - Continue interview ONLY if liquor store or any type of transportation  
5  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**4. How many establishments, including this one, are operated by you (the owner)?**

1  One  
2  2 to 10  
3  11 or more

**5. 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

**6. Excluding you (the owner) (the partner) how many paid employees did this establishment average during the 12 month period ending \_\_\_\_\_?**

1  None  
2  1-3  
3  4-7  
4  8-10  
5  20 or more

**7. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location?**

**DO NOT ASK ITEM 9 UNTIL PART II AND PART III HAVE BEEN COMPLETED**

**9. What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services for the year ending December 31, 197\_\_\_\_ at this establishment.**

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 \$199,999  
7  \$200,000 to \$999,999  
8  \$1,000,000 and over  
9  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**INTERVIEWER USE ONLY**

**10a. Has an incident not been completed for every incident reported questions 11 - 16?**

1  Yes  
2  No - Why not? 7

**b. Reason for non-interview**

**TYPE A**

1  Present owner in business at end of survey period but unable to contact.  
2  Refusal  
3  Other Type A \_\_\_\_\_

**TYPE B**

4  Present occupant not in business at end of survey period.  
5  Vacant  
6  Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

**TYPE C**

7  Converted to residential use or occupied by nonlistable establishment.  
8  Demolished  
9  Other Type C \_\_\_\_\_

**c. Record of interview**

1. Date \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Length of interview \_\_\_\_\_

Time began	Time ended	Minutes
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

3. Name of respondent \_\_\_\_\_

4. Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_ Area code \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Extension \_\_\_\_\_

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

**b. Mark (X) one box**

<b>RETAIL</b>	<b>Drug and proprietary</b>
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food	A <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eating and drinking	a <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail
3 <input type="checkbox"/> General merchandise	<b>REAL ESTATE</b>
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Apparel	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Apartments
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliances	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other real estate
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, farm equipment	<b>WHOLESALE</b>
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive	F <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations	G <input type="checkbox"/> MANUFACTURING
	H <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS - Specify _____

**ASK ONLY IF A RETAIL BUSINESS IS MARKED IN 7a ABOVE.**

**8. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions in this place of business during the 12 month period ending \_\_\_\_\_?**

1  Yes - Obtain information on department(s) or concessions as well as the main establishment. Complete separate questionnaires for department(s) or concessions if the owner of the main establishment cannot provide the necessary information.

2  No

**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 ending \_\_\_\_\_

**11. During the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into this place of business?**

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Burglary Sheet for each incident)

2  No

**12. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ 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 a Burglary Sheet for each incident)

2  No

**13. During the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_, were you 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 a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2  No

**14. (Other than the incident(s) already mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you or any employee by using force or threatening to harm you while on these premises?**

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2  No

**15. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_, were you or an employee held up while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?**

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2  No

**16. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you or an employee while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?**

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2  No

**17a. Do you have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?**

1  Yes - What is the cost of the annual premium? → \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

2  No - SKIP to 18a

**18a. Did you ever have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?**

1  Yes - What was the cost of the annual premium? → \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

2  No - SKIP to 19

3  Don't know - SKIP to 20a

**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 20a

2  Insurance company cancelled policy

**19. Why haven't you ever had insurance against burglary and/or robbery?**

1  Couldn't afford it

2  Couldn't get anyone to insure you

3  Didn't need it

4  Other - Specify 7

**20a. What security measures, if any, are present at this location how to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?**

**a. Mark (X) all that apply**

1  Alarm system - outside ringing

2  Central alarm . . . . .

3  Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows . . . . .

4  Guard, watchman . . . . .

5  Watch dog . . . . .

6  Firearms . . . . .

7  Cameras . . . . .

8  Other - Specify 7

9  None

**b. When were these security measures first installed or otherwise undertaken?**

(Enter the appropriate code from the list given below.)

<b>Codes for use in item 20b</b>	
<b>LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO</b>	<b>MORE THAN 1 YEAR</b>
1 - January	7 - July
2 - February	8 - August
3 - March	9 - September
4 - April	A - October
5 - May	B - November
6 - June	C - December
	F - More than 5 years ago

**21 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

**b. Does the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?**

1  Yes } SKIP to 20a

2  No

**Is the entry a '0' in h(1) (Total number of incidents) under item 1 on page \_\_\_\_\_?**

1  Yes - Detach incident sheets

2  No - DO NOT detach incident sheets

**NOTES**

Transcribe the identification codes from item 1 of the cover sheet and complete a separate incident page for EACH burglary or attempted burglary.

IDENTIFICATION CODES a. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC

BURGLARY SHEET COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE BURGLARY INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1st, 2nd, etc.) is covered by this page

BURGLARY

Part II - BURGLARY You said that during the 12 months beginning... 1. In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? 2. About what time did it happen? 3. Did the person(s) actually get in or just try to get in? 4. Was there evidence, such as a broken window, broken lock, or alarm that the person(s) forced his/their way in? 5. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply) 6. How did the person(s) (get in/try to get in)? 7a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc. b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced? c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate) d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages? e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)

8a. Did the person(s) take any money? 8b. Did the person(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? 8c. How was the value determined? 9a. How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by insurance? 9b. How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by means other than insurance? 10a. Did you or any employees here lose any time from work because of this incident? 10b. How many work days were lost altogether? 11. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the location from future incidents? 12a. Was this incident reported to the police? 12b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply) 13. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Is this the last incident report to be completed?

Transcribe the identification codes from item 1 of the cover sheet and complete a separate incident page for EACH robbery or attempted robbery.

IDENTIFICATION CODES a. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC

ROBBERY SHEET COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE ROBBERY INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1st, 2nd, etc.) is covered by this page.

ROBBERY

Part III - ROBBERY You said that during the 12 months beginning... 1. In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? 2a. About what time did it happen? 2b. Was an employee or some other person present during this incident? 3a. Did this incident happen at this place of business? 3b. Where did the incident take place? 4a. Did the person(s) holding you up take any money belonging to the business? (Exclude money taken from customers or store personnel.) 4b. Did the person(s) holding you up take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property taken from customers or store personnel.) 5a. How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by insurance? 5b. How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by means other than insurance?

6a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc. 6b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced? 6c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate) 6d. How much was the repair or replacement cost? 6e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply) 7a. Did the person(s) holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a baton or wrench? 7b. What was the weapon? 7c. How many persons were involved in committing the crime? 7d. How old would you say the person was? 7e. Was the person male or female? 7f. Was he/she... 7g. Would you say the youngest person was... 7h. Would you say the oldest person was... 7i. Were they male or female? 7j. Were they...

Part III - ROBBERY - Continued	
<p>9a. Were you or any of the employees injured, in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many? → Number</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11a</p>	<p>12. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What measures were taken? (Mark as many as apply) →</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?</p> <p>Number _____</p>	<p>13a. Was this incident reported to the police?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 14    2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>10. 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?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How much was paid? → \$ _____</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police already knew of the incident</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to bother police</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>11a. Did you or any employees here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? → Number</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12</p>	<p>14. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Is this the last incident report to be completed?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 9 &amp; 10 and END INTERVIEW</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Fill the next incident report</p>
<p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day    4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 5 days        5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 10 days        Specify number</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>	

## APPENDIX III

# Household Surveys: Technical Information and Standard Error Tables

### Sample design and size

The basic frames from which the samples were drawn for the National Crime Panel household surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia were the complete housing inventories for each city, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. For the purposes 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: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white and nonwhite). Housing units that were 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 certain types of group quarters, such as rooming and boarding houses, religious group dwellings, and college dormitories.

To account for residential housing units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of new buildings within each of the cities. This enabled the proper representation in the surveys of persons occupying housing built since 1970.

On the average, approximately 12,100 household units in each city were designated for the sample. Of these, about 1,500 were visited by interviewers during the survey period but were found to be vacant, demolished, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise unqualified for interview. Additionally, at some 600 other units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be contacted after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, the number of household units where interviews were taken averaged roughly 10,000 per city, and the overall rate of participation, or response, among households qualified for interview was 94.7%. Each interviewed unit was found

to be occupied by an average of 2.2 persons age 12 and over, or a total of 22,000 residents of the relevant ages per city.

The tabulation below gives for each city specific figures concerning sample size, rate of response among qualified households, and persons age 12 and over residing in the interviewed units.

	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Designated households	12,126	12,100	11,981	11,913	12,173
Qualified households	10,425	10,279	10,589	10,757	10,722
Interviewed households	9,441	9,866	10,412	10,229	10,035
Household response rate	90.6%	96.0%	98.3%	95.1%	93.6%
Residents age 12 and over	21,378	22,266	21,702	21,489	22,671

### Estimation

Data records generated by the survey interviews 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 from the Census housing inventories, the following elements determined the final weights: (1) A basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample. (2) A factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation which arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the address designated for sampling 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 some occupied housing units qualified to participate in the survey but where an interview was not obtained. And, (5) a ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; there was, however, no adjustment for bringing the survey-derived estimates into accord with whatever independent, post-Census estimates of the population may have existed at the time of the processing of survey results. The fifth

step did not apply to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For tabulating crimes against persons, 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 might have had more than one chance of coming into the sample.

The final weight used in generating tabulations of estimates of criminal incidents against persons was the product of the five steps described above, plus the adjustment for incidents involving more than one person, as appropriate. In producing estimates of personal victimizations (as opposed to those of criminal incidents against persons), the weighting factor also was the product of the five steps, but the adjustment for incidents involving more than one person was omitted. Such an adjustment would have been inappropriate since each individual victim was counted as having incurred a victimization irrespective of the number, if any, of other victims involved in the same incident.

For household crimes, the final weight, consisting of all steps described above except the third, was that of each household's principal person. In the case of husband-wife households, the wife was designated to be that person; for all other households, the head of the household (as determined during the course of the interview), was considered the principal person. In the household sector, victimizations and incidents are synonymous, since each distinctly separate criminal act was defined as involving only one 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.

The ratio estimate 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 were already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs.

Chiefly reflecting intercity variations in the relationship between the number of persons age 12 and over who resided in the interviewed households and the total resident population of the relevant ages, the average final weight applied to data records used in tabulating survey results on

crimes against persons varied from city to city. For comparable reasons, the average final weight used in generating information on crimes against households also varied among cities. The tabulation below displays for each city the average final weights employed in each of those sectors.

	Personal sector	Household sector
Chicago	113.48	113.85
Detroit	46.48	46.65
Los Angeles	96.80	96.83
New York	263.66	264.18
Philadelphia	61.14	61.39

### Reliability of estimates

Household survey results contained in this report and used in preparation of the analytical findings are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the information for each city was obtained from a sample survey rather than a complete census. Moreover, the sample for each city was only one of a large number of samples of equal size that could have been selected. Estimates derived from different samples may differ somewhat; they may also differ from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers. In addition to sampling variability, survey results presented in this report are subject to nonsampling errors. In household surveys such as the ones conducted in the five largest cities, the incorrect reporting by respondents of data or experiences relevant to the reference period is a major source of nonsampling error. Other nonsampling errors associated with household surveys result from incomplete responses during interview, mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. All such nonsampling errors, however, also are inherent in complete censuses.

The standard error of a survey estimate is primarily a measure of sampling variability, i.e., of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a sample estimate will differ from a complete census figure by less than one standard error. Similarly, the

chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference will be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it will be less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 will fall within that range. The 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

The standard errors contained in this Appendix cover crimes against persons and households. They are rough approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise error associated with any given value. Table I contains the standard error approximations applicable to the estimated number of personal incidents. Table II shows the standard errors for the number of personal victimizations. Standard errors pertaining to personal victimization rates are given in Tables IIIa through IIIe. Table IV displays the standard error approximations relevant to household incidents, whereas Tables Va through Ve show those for household victimization rates. The appropriate tables display standard errors for selected levels (be they incidents or victimizations) and for selected rates, as listed in the leftmost column of each table. For estimated levels and rates not specifically listed in a table, linear interpolation must be used to calculate the standard error.

The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates for the same characteristic in two different cities, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same city. However, if two characteristics having a high positive correlation are being compared, the formula will overstate the true standard error.

To illustrate how to use the standard error tables, assume that one of the detailed data tables in this report shows there were 7,000 assault victimizations in the city of Philadelphia. Estimates of this type are considered personal victimizations, and their standard errors are given

in Table II. Linear interpolation in this table shows the standard error on an estimate of this size is about 750. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 750; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of victimizations would be from 6,250 to 7,750. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than twice this standard error (1,500); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 5,500 to 8,500.

Assume further that, for a Philadelphia population subgroup numbering 125,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 56 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table IIIe would yield a standard error of about 6. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 56 would be within 6 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 50 to 62. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 12 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 44 to 68.

Table I. Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal incidents, by city

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
100	110	70	100	170	80
250	170	100	160	260	130
500	250	150	230	370	180
1,000	350	210	330	530	250
2,500	550	330	520	830	400
5,000	780	480	730	1,180	570
10,000	1,110	710	1,040	1,670	820
25,000	1,780	1,230	1,660	2,670	1,360
50,000	2,570	1,990	2,400	3,830	2,070
100,000	3,790	3,390	3,530	5,580	3,290
250,000	6,630	7,480	6,180	9,530	6,650
500,000	10,720	14,220	9,980	14,990	12,060
750,000	14,600	20,950	13,580	20,050	17,420
1,000,000	18,400	27,680	17,100	24,950	22,770

Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated number of personal victimizations, by city

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
100	120	70	110	170	90
250	190	110	180	270	140
500	260	160	250	390	200
1,000	370	230	360	550	280
2,500	590	370	570	870	450
5,000	840	530	800	1,230	640
10,000	1,190	770	1,140	1,750	920
25,000	1,880	1,310	1,810	2,780	1,540
50,000	2,670	2,090	2,610	3,980	2,280
100,000	3,860	3,600	4,070	5,770	3,610
250,000	6,640	7,990	7,970	9,720	7,350
500,000	10,530	15,240	14,170	15,070	13,390
750,000	14,150	22,480	20,290	19,950	19,390
1,000,000	17,680	29,710	26,390	24,640	25,370

Table IIIa. Chicago: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate										
	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
.5 or 999.5	8.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
.75 or 999.25	10.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	12.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	19.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4
5 or 995	26.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	32.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6
10 or 990	37.0	24.0	17.0	12.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7
25 or 975	58.0	37.0	26.0	18.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
50 or 950	82.0	52.0	36.0	26.0	16.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
100 or 900	112.0	71.0	50.0	36.0	22.0	16.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0
250 or 750	162.0	103.0	72.0	51.0	32.0	23.0	16.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0
500	187.0	118.0	84.0	59.0	37.0	26.0	19.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0

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Table IIIb. Detroit: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate										
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	16.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
5 or 995	23.0	16.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	28.0	20.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
10 or 990	32.0	23.0	14.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
25 or 975	50.0	36.0	22.0	16.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
50 or 950	70.0	50.0	31.0	22.0	16.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
100 or 900	97.0	68.0	43.0	31.0	22.0	14.0	10.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
250 or 750	139.0	99.0	62.0	44.0	31.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	6.0	4.0	3.0
500	161.0	114.0	72.0	51.0	36.0	23.0	16.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	4.0

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Table IIIc. Los Angeles: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate										
	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
.5 or 999.5	8.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
.75 or 999.25	10.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	11.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	8.0	11.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4
5 or 995	25.0	16.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	31.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6
10 or 990	36.0	23.0	16.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7
25 or 975	56.0	35.0	25.0	18.0	11.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
50 or 950	78.0	49.0	35.0	25.0	16.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
100 or 900	107.0	68.0	48.0	34.0	21.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0
250 or 750	155.0	98.0	69.0	49.0	31.0	22.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0
500	179.0	113.0	80.0	57.0	36.0	25.0	18.0	11.0	8.0	6.0	4.0

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Table IIIId. New York: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate											
	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
.5 or 999.5	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
.75 or 999.25	15.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	27.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4
5 or 995	39.0	25.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
7.5 or 992.5	47.0	30.0	21.0	15.0	9.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
10 or 990	55.0	35.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8
25 or 975	86.0	54.0	38.0	27.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
50 or 950	120.0	76.0	54.0	38.0	24.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
100 or 900	165.0	104.0	74.0	52.0	33.0	23.0	16.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0
250 or 750	238.0	151.0	106.0	75.0	48.0	34.0	24.0	15.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0
500	275.0	174.0	123.0	87.0	55.0	39.0	27.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	4.0

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Table IIIe. Philadelphia: Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate										
	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
.5 or 999.5	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1 or 999	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	14.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	20.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	24.0	15.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
10 or 990	28.0	18.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
25 or 975	44.0	28.0	20.0	14.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9
50 or 950	61.0	39.0	27.0	19.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
100 or 900	84.0	53.0	38.0	27.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
250 or 750	122.0	77.0	54.0	38.0	24.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.0
500	140.0	89.0	63.0	44.0	28.0	20.0	14.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0

Table IV. Standard error approximations for estimated number of household incidents, by city

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
100	120	80	110	180	90
250	200	120	180	280	140
500	280	170	250	400	190
1,000	390	250	350	560	270
2,500	620	390	560	890	430
5,000	880	550	790	1,260	610
10,000	1,250	780	1,120	1,790	870
25,000	1,980	1,240	1,790	2,840	1,410
50,000	2,830	1,770	2,580	4,030	2,070
100,000	4,070	2,550	3,780	5,740	3,110
250,000	6,740	4,330	6,720	13,580	5,740
500,000	10,210	6,890	11,040	20,460	9,730
750,000	13,290	9,290	15,180	17,180	13,620
1,000,000	16,210	11,630	19,240	20,460	17,470

Table Va. Chicago: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate										
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
.75 or 999.25	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
1 or 999	18.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4
2.5 or 997.5	28.0	20.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
5 or 995	39.0	28.0	18.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9
7.5 or 992.5	48.0	34.0	21.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
10 or 990	55.0	39.0	25.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
25 or 975	87.0	61.0	39.0	27.0	19.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
50 or 950	121.0	86.0	54.0	38.0	27.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
100 or 900	167.0	118.0	75.0	53.0	37.0	24.0	17.0	12.0	7.0	5.0	4.0
250 or 750	241.0	170.0	108.0	76.0	54.0	34.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0
500	278.0	196.0	124.0	88.0	62.0	39.0	28.0	20.0	12.0	9.0	6.0

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Table Vb. Detroit: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate											
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
.5 or 999.5	17.0	11.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
.75 or 999.25	21.0	14.0	10.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
1 or 999	25.0	16.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
2.5 or 997.5	39.0	25.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
5 or 995	55.0	35.0	25.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8
7.5 or 992.5	67.0	43.0	30.0	21.0	13.0	10.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
10 or 990	78.0	49.0	35.0	25.0	16.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
25 or 975	122.0	77.0	55.0	39.0	24.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
50 or 950	170.0	108.0	76.0	54.0	34.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0
100 or 900	234.0	148.0	105.0	74.0	47.0	33.0	23.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0
250 or 750	338.0	214.0	151.0	107.0	68.0	48.0	34.0	21.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0
500	390.0	247.0	175.0	123.0	78.0	55.0	39.0	25.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	6.0

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Table Vc. Los Angeles: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate											
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	15.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
.75 or 999.25	19.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
1 or 999	22.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
2.5 or 997.5	34.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
5 or 995	48.0	34.0	24.0	15.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8
7.5 or 992.5	59.0	42.0	30.0	19.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9
10 or 990	68.0	48.0	34.0	22.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
25 or 975	107.0	76.0	54.0	34.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
50 or 950	150.0	106.0	75.0	47.0	33.0	24.0	15.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0
100 or 900	206.0	146.0	103.0	65.0	46.0	33.0	21.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0
250 or 750	297.0	210.0	149.0	94.0	66.0	47.0	30.0	21.0	15.0	9.0	7.0	5.0
500	343.0	243.0	172.0	108.0	77.0	54.0	34.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0

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Table Vd. New York: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate										
	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	
.5 or 999.5	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	
.75 or 999.25	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	
1 or 999	11.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	
2.5 or 997.5	18.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	
5 or 995	25.0	18.0	13.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.8	
7.5 or 992.5	31.0	22.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	
10 or 990	36.0	25.0	18.0	11.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	
25 or 975	56.0	39.0	28.0	18.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	
50 or 950	78.0	55.0	39.0	25.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	
100 or 900	107.0	76.0	54.0	34.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	
250 or 750	155.0	109.0	77.0	49.0	35.0	24.0	15.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	
500	179.0	126.0	89.0	56.0	40.0	28.0	18.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	

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Table Ve. Philadelphia: Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates  
(68 chances out of 100).

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate									
	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
.75 or 999.25	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
1 or 999	9.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
2.5 or 997.5	14.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4
5 or 995	18.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
7.5 or 992.5	23.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
10 or 990	27.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.9
25 or 975	42.0	27.0	19.0	13.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
50 or 950	59.0	37.0	26.0	19.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
100 or 900	81.0	52.0	36.0	26.0	16.0	12.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
250 or 750	118.0	74.0	53.0	37.0	24.0	17.0	12.0	7.0	5.0	4.0
500	136.0	86.0	61.0	43.0	27.0	19.0	14.0	9.0	6.0	4.0

## APPENDIX IV Commercial Surveys: Technical Information and Relative Error Tables

### Sample design and size

For the purposes of sample selection, the five largest cities were segmented into geographical units, each known to have contained at least four but no 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 located within each segment during the field surveys were eligible for inclusion in the sample. As a result, the number of establishments interviewed varied among segments and from city to city. Similarly, the number of segments surveyed varied according to city, averaging 217. Segments already being sampled in connection with the nationwide commercial victimization survey were excluded from each of the central city samples.

On the average, approximately 4,560 commercial establishments per city were considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, an average of about 990 were found to be out of business at the time of the field surveys, no longer operating at the designated address, or otherwise unqualified to participate. Also, at an average of some 90 establishments it was impossible to conduct interviews because the operator could not be contacted or declined to participate. Thus, the effective sample size averaged roughly 3,480 establishments of all kinds per city.

The tabulation below lists for each city specific figures concerning sample size and the rate of response among eligible establishments.

	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Segments sampled	251	235	173	187	240
Designated establishments	3,577	3,023	4,676	7,256	4,270
Eligible establishments	2,864	2,249	3,446	5,943	3,339
Interviewed establishments	2,797	2,202	3,415	5,709	3,282
Response rate	97.7%	97.9%	99.1%	96.1%	98.3%

## Estimation

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

The noninterview adjustment was equal to the total number of data records required for each particular kind of business divided by the number of usable records actually collected. The factor to account for establishments that were not in operation during the entire 12-month time frame was applied only to the number of incidents involving such businesses and not to 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.

Reflecting variations in the relationship between sample size and the number of establishments per city, the average final weight applied to data records generated by the surveys varied from city to city. For Chicago, that weight was 42.00. The corresponding figures for Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia were 21.94, 45.13, 115.78 and 27.02, respectively.

## Reliability of estimates

Survey results presented in this report concerning the criminal victimization of commercial establishments are estimates that were derived through representative probability sampling rather than from complete enumerations. The sample used in each city was only one of many of the same size that could have been selected utilizing the same sample design. Although the results obtained from any two samples within the same city 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 in 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.

In order to gauge the extent of sampling variability inherent in the commercial survey results, numerous relative errors were calculated for a number of business characteristics. Generalized standard errors, such as those developed in connection with the household surveys, were not calculated. Instead, tables in this Appendix display actual calculations of relative errors from the sample observations for estimated values pertaining to selected characteristics of business establishments. Tables VIa through VIe apply to the estimated level of incidents of commercial burglary and robbery, whereas Tables VIIa through VIIe relate to victimization rates for each of those crimes. While the relative errors listed on those tables partially gauge the effect of nonsampling error, they do not take into account any biases that may be inherent in the survey results.

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

To illustrate the computation and significance of these ranges, assume that the total estimated number of robbery incidents for any given city was 10,000 and that the relative error associated with that figure was 16.7 percent. Multiplying 10,000 by .167 yields 1,670. Therefore, the 68

percent confidence level for the estimated number of robberies would be 8,330 to 11,670.<sup>1</sup> If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size, about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confidence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the calculated interval would contain the results that would have been generated by a complete enumeration. If the interval were to be doubled, then the chances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that the resulting interval, in this case 6,660 to 13,340, would contain the total that would have been obtained from a complete tally.

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<sup>1</sup>The calculated figure (1,670) is the standard error of the estimated 10,000 robberies.

Table VIa. Chicago: Relative errors for estimated number of commercial incidents, by characteristics of establishments  
(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	37,029	12.6%	9,062	13.1%
Retail	16,198	14.4%	5,867	16.5%
Wholesale	902	30.7%	474	34.7%
Service	14,299	28.0%	2,253	20.6%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	6,801	14.6%	1,081	31.7%
\$10,000-\$24,999	3,939	18.6%	1,436	34.1%
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,679	28.5%	1,082	30.1%
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,754	15.9%	989	26.5%
\$100,000-\$499,999	4,725	16.3%	1,429	13.6%

Table VIb. Detroit: Relative errors for estimated number of commercial incidents, by characteristics of establishments  
(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	29,740	9.5%	8,629	11.6%
Retail	12,021	11.2%	6,180	13.0%
Wholesale	1,226	20.5%	154	43.1%
Service	11,740	11.1%	1,986	24.6%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	5,837	21.8%	1,970	18.2%
\$10,000-\$24,999	3,504	15.4%	1,263	31.2%
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,883	17.8%	706	19.1%
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,187	19.5%	863	32.3%
\$100,000-\$499,999	6,854	16.1%	2,301	16.6%

Table VIc. Los Angeles: Relative errors for estimated number of commercial incidents, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	47,927	14.7%	7,191	14.3%
Retail	21,370	18.1%	3,967	16.5%
Wholesale	1,954	31.7%	(B)	50.9%
Service	16,862	18.4%	2,409	26.1%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	8,753	21.9%	1,179	26.4%
\$10,000-\$24,999	8,010	18.9%	1,222	34.5%
\$25,000-\$49,999	5,582	18.4%	724	38.7%
\$50,000-\$99,999	7,645	32.4%	1,489	25.9%
\$100,000-\$499,999	9,778	18.7%	1,809	17.5%

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

Table VIId. New York: Relative errors for estimated number of commercial incidents, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	216,681	12.1%	68,315	11.4%
Retail	86,156	11.2%	42,520	12.6%
Wholesale	24,820	28.8%	3,416	31.5%
Service	73,319	16.6%	14,010	22.9%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	22,252	17.6%	7,254	20.7%
\$10,000-\$24,999	25,580	17.7%	11,509	19.8%
\$25,000-\$49,999	28,811	16.3%	7,115	25.5%
\$50,000-\$99,999	31,823	12.5%	12,502	27.1%
\$100,000-\$499,999	46,667	20.2%	12,583	13.8%

Table VIe. Philadelphia: Relative errors for estimated number of commercial incidents, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	34,601	8.2%	10,312	9.5%
Retail	15,899	11.5%	7,557	12.3%
Wholesale	2,989	22.7%	271	33.5%
Service	11,112	12.0%	1,505	21.6%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	5,381	12.9%	1,501	13.7%
\$10,000-\$24,999	5,362	15.9%	1,424	24.2%
\$25,000-\$49,999	5,360	13.7%	1,724	18.1%
\$50,000-\$99,999	4,750	13.7%	1,734	19.2%
\$100,000-\$499,999	5,430	17.2%	2,154	46.0%

Table VIIa. Chicago: Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	320	9.9%	80	14.5%
Retail	370	12.0%	130	15.3%
Wholesale	200	32.0%	110	33.9%
Service	270	19.7%	40	19.5%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	280	14.3%	60	26.0%
\$10,000-\$24,999	270	14.6%	100	30.0%
\$25,000-\$49,999	220	25.6%	90	30.3%
\$50,000-\$99,999	260	12.0%	90	29.3%
\$100,000-\$499,999	270	9.2%	80	21.4%

Table VIIb. Detroit: Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	620	7.8%	180	8.3%
Retail	720	6.8%	370	8.3%
Wholesale	630	11.8%	80	41.7%
Service	550	9.4%	90	19.7%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	620	17.4%	210	20.2%
\$10,000-\$24,999	610	14.8%	220	25.6%
\$25,000-\$49,999	520	12.0%	130	15.0%
\$50,000-\$99,999	540	14.9%	150	28.3%
\$100,000-\$499,999	770	13.7%	260	15.3%

Table VIIc. Los Angeles: Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	310	10.0%	50	15.9%
Retail	510	12.7%	90	15.3%
Wholesale	240	36.5%	20	68.2%
Service	250	15.9%	40	29.3%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	360	20.6%	50	26.0%
\$10,000-\$24,999	340	10.2%	50	36.6%
\$25,000-\$49,999	260	20.1%	30	47.0%
\$50,000-\$99,999	370	26.7%	70	30.0%
\$100,000-\$499,999	360	14.7%	70	19.1%

Table VIId. New York: Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	330	8.5%	100	12.6%
Retail	430	6.6%	210	11.9%
Wholesale	290	27.6%	40	19.7%
Service	290	11.7%	60	27.4%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	350	15.7%	110	23.9%
\$10,000-\$24,999	330	12.1%	150	18.8%
\$25,000-\$49,999	370	14.8%	90	19.8%
\$50,000-\$99,999	310	10.1%	120	30.1%
\$100,000-\$499,999	380	11.2%	100	18.3%

Table VIIe. Philadelphia: Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of establishments

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	390	9.4%	120	13.7%
Retail	490	9.9%	230	17.2%
Wholesale	500	31.8%	50	39.5%
Service	310	13.0%	40	18.0%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	280	13.6%	80	17.3%
\$10,000-\$24,999	390	12.5%	100	29.1%
\$25,000-\$49,999	470	14.9%	150	14.7%
\$50,000-\$99,999	450	12.8%	160	19.7%
\$100,000-\$499,999	460	17.1%	180	52.2%

## APPENDIX V Series Victimitizations

For each of the Nation's five largest cities, Table VIII provides data, by type of personal or household crime, on the so-called series victimizations. These series victimizations, tabulated by number of series rather than number of victimizations, are groupings of three or more criminal acts similar, if not identical, in nature incurred by city residents age 12 and over who were unable to identify separately the details of each act or, in some instances, even to provide a precise number of such acts. Because it was thus impossible to determine the exact number of these victimizations, or to systematically collect data on the characteristics associated with them, data concerning the series victimizations were excluded from the main body of household survey results. In contrast, victimizations occurring in series in the commercial sector were included in the main body of tabulations because operators of business establishments generally are able to provide information on all victimizations, including those that may have occurred in series.

Table VIII. Number of series victimizations, by sector, type of crime, and city

Sector and type of crime	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Personal sector	25,600	11,000	28,800	37,600	16,600
Crimes of violence	16,400	6,900	14,300	21,800	10,200
Rape	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Robbery	5,400	2,300	3,700	11,000	3,800
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1,900	800	(B)	3,500	1,000
Robbery without injury	2,200	900	1,100	5,600	1,800
Attempted robbery without injury	1,200	600	1,400	(B)	1,100
Assault	10,900	4,500	10,200	10,200	6,100
Aggravated assault	4,200	2,100	2,800	3,500	2,100
With injury	1,400	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Attempted assault with a weapon	2,800	1,700	1,800	3,200	1,600
Simple assault	6,800	2,400	7,500	6,700	4,000
With injury	1,200	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Attempted assault without a weapon	5,600	2,100	6,500	5,600	3,400
Crimes of theft	9,200	4,100	14,500	15,800	6,400
Personal larceny with contact	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Personal larceny without contact <sup>1</sup>	8,700	3,800	14,100	13,400	6,000
Household sector	17,900	9,600	27,100	27,200	9,800
Burglary	10,300	5,300	11,800	14,000	3,700
Forcible entry	4,600	2,700	5,100	6,900	1,600
Unlawful entry without force	2,200	1,100	3,600	2,600	(B)
Attempted forcible entry	3,600	1,500	3,100	4,500	1,500
Household larceny	6,400	3,500	14,700	10,600	5,300
Motor vehicle theft	1,300	800	(B)	2,600	800

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

<sup>1</sup>For personal larceny without contact, the number of series was computed on the basis of a household weight rather than the person weight used for all other crimes in the personal sector. Had the person weight been applied, the number of series victimizations for that type of crime would have been greater, but not substantially so.

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

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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.

Assault - An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another, including both aggravated and simple assault. 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 home or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Forcible Entry - A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry, (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Household Larceny - Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from the home, involving neither forcible nor unlawful entry, or its immediate vicinity.

Incident - A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders.

Motor Vehicle Theft - Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Personal Crimes of Theft - Theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to Personal Larceny.

Personal Crimes of Violence - Rape, robbery of persons, and assault.

Personal Larceny - Equivalent to Personal Crimes of Theft.

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, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. Also includes attempted theft.

Rape - Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded.

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 eye, 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 eye, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Unlawful Entry - A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be in the premises even though force is not used.

Victimization - A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Because more than one individual may be victimized during certain crimes against persons, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the

number of incidents. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Victimization Rates - 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.

**END**