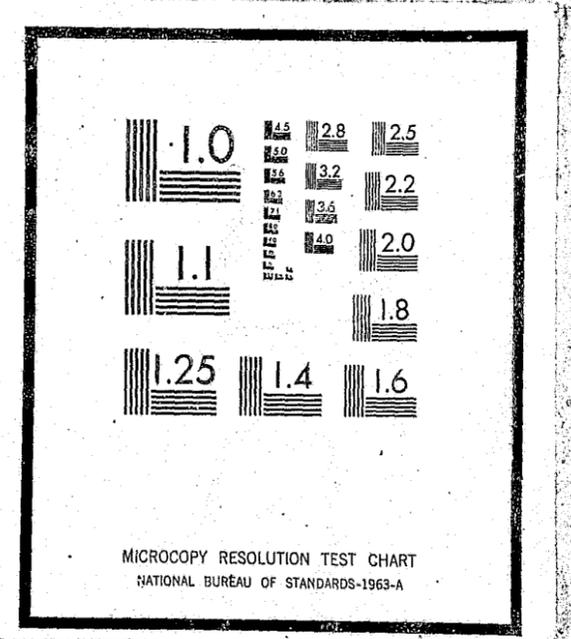


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NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

6/7/76

THE COST OF CRIMES AGAINST BUSINESS. Rev Ed.

15396



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Revised January 1976

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Crime against business will cost U.S. taxpayers over \$23.6 billion in 1975 -- more than the combined yearly sales for the three largest department store retailers. Losses of this magnitude can not be tolerated. The business community must emphasize aggressive policies and procedures that anticipate and fight crime problems common to its industry.

This revised publication, containing the latest statistical information available, will assist your crime-prevention effort. It deals with specific crimes plaguing the business community. Government assistance in the crime fighting area, including the U.S. Customs Service industry program to improve cargo security, is also discussed.

Since the original edition of this report was issued in November 1974, certain business crimes have come to the forefront as major loss areas to the business community. These crimes victimize all business, whether in the retailing, wholesaling, manufacturing or service sector. Two crimes which deserve particular attention are employee theft and computer crime. Their potential economic impact on business emphasizes the need to briefly identify their magnitude and scope in an effort to alert the businessman of associated loss risks. These crimes are planned for discussion in further detail in subsequent studies currently under consideration by the Department of Commerce.

The "rip-off" of business by employees has reached epidemic proportions in the past five years. Businessmen mistakenly assume that most inventory losses are caused by shoplifters when actually employees account for the major portion of inventory shrinkage. In a survey of convenience stores by Convenience Store Merchandiser, employee theft was held responsible for 75 to 85 percent of all inventory shrinkage. Reports on losses in other businesses attribute at least a 50 percent portion to employee theft.

Though employee theft is not limited to merchandise, cash, kickbacks, or underrings, indications are that over 60 percent of these thefts take place at point-of-sale. It is obvious that more stringent security measures are necessary, coupled with improved managerial performance in "setting the example" and operational procedures that make crime unattractive and unprofitable.

The advent of the computer has been followed by the increasing automation of accounting and record keeping within all sectors of the economy. Because computerization continues to expand, leading to increasing dependence on the data processing facility to support day-to-day operations, it becomes imperative to recognize the implications of computer-related crime.

There are more than 110,000 computers in use today, excluding remote terminals, and only 225 cases of computer crime are documented. This relatively low ratio becomes invalid when it is estimated that for every detected computer crime there are 100 undetected crimes in progress. Furthermore, another estimate indicates that for every five computer-related crimes detected, four go unreported. The annual dollar loss attributed to computer-assisted crime is therefore difficult to ascertain with accuracy. It has been estimated, however, that the loss resulting from average computer-assisted embezzlement is ten times higher than the average \$100,000 loss from traditional embezzlement. Dollar loss for one incident has been as high as \$5 million, as reported by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

A computer-assisted crime can be almost any traditional crime, such as embezzlement, inventory theft or fraud, as well as complex schemes involving misappropriation of computer time, theft of programs, and illegal acquisition of proprietary information. Computer crime has proved relatively easy for perpetration for a number of reasons, including: (1) top management tends to disassociate itself from computer systems due to lack of understanding; (2) all records are centralized--all phases of transaction are easily manipulated; (3) there is no paper trail--no trace that a crime has been committed; (4) there is a generally lax attitude concerning all phases of computer security; and (5) not enough caution is exercised in hiring and training personnel involved with managing computer work.

The Department of Commerce inaugurated a seminar series on Crime Against Business in September to further strengthen positive business response to the crime problem and to focus on specific steps that can be taken to reduce crimes against business. Subsequent sessions are planned in cities across the country.

The Department of Commerce has also compiled a source pamphlet, entitled "Federal Government Sources on Crimes Against Business," which lists both published and unpublished data sources, as well as a cross index by types of information available in specific business sectors. This source booklet is currently being updated and expanded. The current edition can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 at a price of 30 cents. Crime in Retailing (\$1.10) is also available.

Information on additional Federal material pertaining to the impact of crime on business may be obtained by contacting Mr. Larry L. Brookhart, Program Coordinator-Marketing and Distribution Services, Consumer Goods and Services Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230, (202) 967-4697.

I. INTRODUCTION

In February 1972, the Bureau of Domestic Commerce published a preliminary staff report entitled The Economic Impact of Crimes Against Business, indicating that the 1971 national cost of crime to American business was conservatively estimated to be \$15.7 billion. The estimate reached \$23.6 billion for 1975.

This continued rapid rise illustrated the need to update the 1972 report, and the present analysis was undertaken to determine in more detail and for specific industries the current economic impact of crimes against business property.

This study, like its predecessor, covers only "ordinary" crimes against business. Ordinary crimes include burglary, robbery, vandalism, shoplifting, employee theft, bad checks, credit card fraud, and arson. Information on several other types of crime that continue to victimize businessmen is also presented. Organized crime and extraordinary crimes such as airplane hijacking and embezzlement have been excluded wherever figures permitted a breakout. These problems were considered different in character, requiring different solutions. Costs of public prosecution and law enforcement services were also excluded, since they are borne by the general public and cannot be related directly to business.

The most serious difficulty associated with analysing the impact of crimes against business continues to be the sparseness and sporadic nature of the data available. Figures are seldom based on comparable definitions or time periods, and many data gaps exist. This drawback was highlighted in the 1968 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, which stated:

The only comprehensive study of the cost of crime ever undertaken in this country was made by the Wickersham Commission (in 1931). It set forth in detail a conceptual framework for discussing the economic cost of crime and recommended that further studies be made . . . However, except in the area of statistics concerning the costs of the criminal justice system, . . . the lack of knowledge about which the Wickersham Commission complained 30 years ago is almost as great today.

Although many of the recommendations of this Commission have since been adopted, including the expansion of data-gathering activities, there is

still no comprehensive source for information about crimes against business property.

To gather current information, a review of articles in the trade press on crime problems within particular industries was conducted, while many industry associations supplied information and estimates based on the experiences of their memberships. Various Federal Government agencies also provided statistics on crimes.

This report, therefore, presents a detailed summary of the available knowledge of both the industries themselves and the Federal Government on the extent of the dollar loss of American business to crime in the period since 1971. In almost every case the estimates are conservatively stated. The report also demonstrates that accurate data with which to quantify the economic impact of crimes against business are either scarce or, as is most likely, not available.

The report was prepared by the Consumer Goods and Services Division, Office of Business Research and Analysis, under the direction of Norris A. Lynch.

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II. SUMMARY

Since accurate data on the incidence and cost of crime are seldom available, the figures presented in the body of this report are largely estimates. The following findings are based on both the 1972 study, The Economic Impact of Crimes Against Business as well as current research and analysis aimed at updating that report.

- "Ordinary" crimes will cost business more than \$23.6 billion in 1975, up 50 percent over 1971.
- Retail establishments are hardest hit by crime.
- The incidence of crimes against business continues to rise.
- Crime affects firms in all parts of the country.
- Small businesses suffer from crime more than larger firms.
- Crime losses by retailers are expected to reach \$6.5 billion for 1975, up 35 percent from 1971.
- Losses by wholesalers in 1975 will total \$2.4 billion, up 71 percent from 1971.
- Losses by manufacturers are very difficult to estimate, because of the scarcity of data. However, it is estimated that manufacturers will lose \$3.2 billion in 1975, up 78 percent from 1971.
- Service industries will lose an estimated \$4.3 billion to criminals in 1975, an increase of about 59 percent over 1971.
- Between 31 percent and 61 percent of the commercial establishments in the largest American cities suffered burglary attempts in 1972.

- In one city, Detroit, 72 percent of the retail stores were burglarized in 1972.
- Losses from fraudulent use of credit cards cost banks about \$460 million in 1974.
- Losses by businessmen caused by arsonists reached an estimated \$300 million in 1974.
- Businessmen spent \$4.5 billion in crime prevention programs in 1975.

The magnitude and increasing cost of crimes against business are clearly evident with such cost being passed on to the customer in the form of higher prices.

Business and Government have initiated programs aimed at cutting losses, and although much remains to be done, governmental programs aimed at measuring the impact of business crimes have been developed and guidance to businessmen and local law enforcement organizations has been made available. In addition, businessmen are spending large sums in crime prevention programs, and are banding together to pool their resources and to mount cooperative publicity campaigns.

One point that should be emphasized, however, is that businessmen must consider anti-crime programs in the same context as other cost-cutting and profit-maximizing efforts. The Small Business Administration reported in Crime Against Small Business, that:

. . . the payoff to the business and the community can be big in relation to cost. For others, there may be a close margin of benefits or the benefits may not be worth the costs. In the final analysis, it is the businessman himself who must make the calculation . . .

Because many businessmen are unaware of the magnitude of the cost of crime or of the methods by which the cost can be reduced, they tend to avoid making the necessary calculation. Insurance representatives claim, for example, that businessmen often relax their precautions against robbery and burglary once they have obtained insurance.

Crime is often considered to be society's problem, affecting everyone; but informed, concerned, profit-motivated managers can institute measures which can significantly reduce the criminals' take, and improve profits. Some of these measures are presented below:

- Adopt professional approaches to property protection. Utilize available security equipment, techniques and programs.
- Cooperate with industry association crime reduction efforts. This is important in the case of small firms which have no resources to develop programs of their own.
- Prosecute thieves. Fear of imprisonment has a strong deterrent effect on minor offenders in particular.
- Support the data collecting efforts of private and governmental organizations. Planning for crime control can advance only if we know what the problems are.
- Promote local anti-crime programs.
- Do not buy merchandise offered at ridiculously low prices by unknown vendors. Such merchandise may have been stolen.

III. EFFECTS OF CRIME AGAINST BUSINESS

The Bureau of Domestic Commerce estimates that the cost of "ordinary" crimes against business will reach \$23.6 billion in 1975. This figure represents an increase of about 50 percent over the \$15.7 billion cost estimated for 1971. Estimates by type of business are as follows:

Estimated Cost of "Ordinary" Crime
by Sector of Business - 1971, 1973 and 1974, 1975
(billions of dollars)

<u>Business Sectors</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Retailing	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.2	\$ 5.8	\$ 6.5
Manufacturing	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.2
Wholesaling	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.4
Services	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.3
Transportation	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3
Arson	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Preventive	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.5
	<u>\$15.7</u>	<u>\$18.3</u>	<u>\$20.3</u>	<u>\$23.6</u>

Source: Bureau of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The cost of crimes against business must be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, or absorbed as costs by businessmen, with resultant lower profits. The estimated total cost of \$23.6 billion is equal to \$112 for every man, woman and child in the country; if one considers only the adult population, the per capita cost is \$165. The crime-related losses have a depressing effect on business, as well. The ratio of losses to total capital expenditures is in excess of 20 percent or equal to about 15 percent of total corporate profits.

Crime can affect businesses regardless of location, although the incidence varies by type of area, as the following table depicts. For example, firms in central city areas, particularly in low income sections, have the highest rate of burglaries and robberies by a substantial margin.

Category of Crime

Percent of Those Reporting At Least One Incident by Location:	Category of Crime				
	Shop-lifting	Checks	Bur-glary	Rob-bery	Vandalism
Central city	14	41	18	3	not available
Suburbs	15	31	16	2	18
Rural	15	36	9	1	not available

Source: Crime Against Small Business, Small Business Administration.

The Small Business Administration developed an index of the impact of losses from ordinary crimes measured in relation to receipts. The table below shows the impact by size of firm. The average for all businesses is set at 100.

Index of Losses from Crime by Receipt Size

<u>Business Receipt Class</u>	<u>Index</u>
All businesses	100
Under \$100,000	323
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000	205
\$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000	127
\$5,000,000 and over	9

Source: Crime Against Small Business, Small Business Administration.

Thus, small business suffers an impact that is 3.2 times the average, and 35 times that of businesses with receipts over \$5 million. These small firms are less able to afford the overhead required for extensive protective measures or to absorb these losses.

Selected Types of Crimes

Bad Checks accounted for about 13 percent of all crime-related losses to business in 1967-68, according to a study conducted by the Small Business Administration. As the use of checks in place of cash grows, the losses suffered may also be expected to increase.

Businessmen should be alert to the dangers of bad check artists, and adopt standard procedures for cashing checks. These should cover suitable and specified identification such as photographic or fingerprinting equipment, in order to discourage potential bad check passers. Many mail-order firms already withhold shipment until the check sent in payment for merchandise has cleared. In addition, grocery stores, and other retail establishments handling large numbers of checks, have instituted check authorization cards, which are issued only after investigation of the customer's reliability.

Counterfeiting is one of the nation's oldest criminal activities, and is on the upswing. While ultra-violet scanners and other counterfeit-detecting devices are available, they add to the cost of doing business, and none has been endorsed by the Secret Service, which is responsible for combatting counterfeiting.

The Government will not reimburse a businessman who accepts a counterfeit bill. He must therefore protect himself by learning to recognize the differences between real and bogus currency. Most counterfeits are of crude craftsmanship, printed from inferior plates on poor quality paper, and the flaws are visible to the naked eye.

Most of the counterfeit currency produced is seized by Federal agents before it gets into circulation. In fiscal year 1972, \$22.9 million in un-circulated fake currency was seized; however, at least \$4.8 million was recovered only after it had been passed. No estimates of the amount of counterfeit currency passed but not turned over to Federal agents are available. Businessmen should learn to distinguish counterfeit currency in order to protect themselves against loss. A pamphlet available from the Secret Service describes the features of counterfeit bills.

A closely related problem is forged Government checks. Checks are looted from the mailboxes of the legitimate recipients and endorsements forged by thieves. Businessmen who cash such checks, or take them in payment for goods or services, will suffer the loss of the amount of the checks, since the Government will not honor them. It is essential when cashing Government or other checks, that the endorser identify himself adequately.

Inventory Shortages are the major factor in crime-related losses in retail stores, and are significant contributors to losses by wholesalers and manufacturers as well. Inventory shortages result from shoplifting and employee theft, as well as honest bookkeeping errors. Ticket switching by dishonest shoppers and deliberate underrings by cashiers also contribute to inventory shortages.

Most State legislatures have enacted laws designed to combat shoplifting and where such legislation exists it can prove a valuable tool for businessmen. A typical shoplifting law specifies the actions which are illegal under the terms of the act. These often include removing merchandise from the premises with intent to steal it, switching price tags, concealing merchandise with the intention of stealing it, and other actions. It is often not necessary that the merchandise be removed from the premises in order to establish guilt. The laws of most jurisdictions give the businessman the right to detain suspected shoplifters within limits, without the danger of false arrest charges. In the absence of legislation, case law, i. e., court decisions which form legal precedents with the force of legislation, gives businessmen certain specific rights in their fight against shoplifting.

It is recommended that businessmen and their employees act in strict accord with the law when apprehending shoplifters, since false arrest suits can be costly in terms of public relations as well as in the amount of damages awarded. A firm's procedures for arresting shoplifters should be reviewed in consultation with a local attorney specializing in that sector of criminal law.

Robbery consists of theft through force or threat of force, and burglary is the illegal entry of a premises, usually with the intention of theft. These are growing problems for banks, retail stores, service stations, and other areas where cash or valuable merchandise is present. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the number of reported chain store robberies increased 184 percent from 1969 to 1974. Reported service station robberies decreased 20 percent during the same period, while holdups of other commercial establishments rose 42 percent.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Department of Justice reports that robbery and burglary of commercial premises in the nation's largest five cities totalled 469,000 incidents in 1972. See Appendix for the results of LEAA surveys on the incidence of robberies and burglaries in major U. S. cities.

Vandalism is a problem in urban as well as suburban areas. It affects all types of businesses through its senseless destruction of property. Most of the damage is directed against public buildings, although private businessmen suffer, too. The construction industry is particularly affected since construction sites are generally in poorly lighted areas, and are virtually deserted during non-working hours and in bad weather. Public transportation facilities are favorite targets for vandals, who frequently deface surfaces with graffiti, damage seats, break windows, or strew trash on vehicles.

Crime-Related Problems

Drug abuse and alcoholism are not crimes directly against business, but their impact cannot be ignored. The most common effects on employees are absenteeism, lack of initiative, poor attention to detail, proneness to accidents, and decreased mental and physical productivity. These problems can be reflected not only in a company's profit and loss statement, but also in its reputation and good will within its community.

Drug and alcohol addiction of employees can intensify crime problems in business. Studies indicate that a large proportion of thefts from business are committed by addicts to support their habit. Similarly, employees in debt to loan sharks or who have lost large sums of money gambling are under a great deal of pressure to steal.

Pre-employment checks, either by the personnel department or a qualified outside organization can frequently turn up a history of drug abuse, alcoholism, or other adverse information that would warn the businessman of potentially dangerous applicants for employment. In addition each manager must continually keep alert to the possibility of crime arising from drug use or sale, gambling, loan sharking or other illicit activities which may adversely affect his profits.

Office Security is a growing problem in both public and private buildings. It has been estimated that the number of incidents of office crime is doubling every three years. The actual number is impossible to determine, since many police reports do not list office theft separately and many instances are not reported to police at all.

Among favorite targets of office thieves are cash, employees' handbags, small calculators, typewriters, personal effects, such as coats, sweaters, expensive pen and pencil sets, cameras, radios and television sets. Multi-

tenant buildings, where there is a sense of anonymity, and where a stranger is not likely to be noticed, are susceptible to this type of crime.

Organized Crime has a "take" as high as \$50 billion per year, according to the Office of the Attorney General of the United States. The honest businessman suffers because organized crime results in increased insurance costs, inequitable tax burdens resulting from tax-dodging of racketeers, higher prices to compensate for crime losses, and investment of illicitly acquired funds in licit enterprises. Today, organized crime controls a number of multi-million-dollar enterprises, according to a study of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Security Services

In addition to the direct costs of crime, businessmen find that they are paying more for services designed to protect them from crime-related losses. The increasing cost to business of additional security is reflected in armored car service revenues, which have been rising with robbery statistics. Not only are more businessmen using armored car services, but they are demanding more frequent pick-ups, so that the amount of cash on hand, and the resulting loss in case of robbery, will be less.

Some armored car companies carry other valuable cargo in addition to cash. One company, for example, installed a high security terminal at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York in order to safeguard valuable air shipments. In some areas, helicopters are used to transport high value commodities safely for short distances.

Types of security services are expanding as businessmen find the costs from crime-related losses climbing. Available services include:

1. Industrial plant security services for building protection, traffic and perimeter control, fire warning, and personnel services. The uniformed guard, basic to plant security, operates effectively as a combined policeman, detective, safety specialist, fire-watch, maintenance man, and public relations representative.

2. Institutional security services for hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries and other public facilities. Both uniformed and plain-clothes personnel help guard against drug traffic and internal theft, protect students and employees, patrol buildings and grounds, and control and direct visitors.

3. High rise building security services, serving office buildings and apartment houses with large populations requiring constant patrol and inspection against internal accidents and external marauders.

4. Uniformed and armed guards for retail establishments, often working in conjunction with plainclothesmen to apprehend shoplifters and dishonest employees.

5. Patrol and inspection services to provide after-hours security to the small store owner and businessman on a cooperative basis. Utilizing a uniformed guard on a regular beat; this service also is available to homeowners.

6. Special events service for security and crowd control at all public gatherings, including fairs, sports and entertainment events, business conventions, trade shows and political meetings. Uniformed guards serve as ushers, ticket sellers/takers and guides, and protect guests against internal disturbances and outside intruders.

7. K-9 patrol services, utilizing the twin advantages of early warning to the guard and a greater deterrent to marauders. A trained German shepherd alerts the guard to unseen prowlers, protects him, and provides an additional weapon in case of trouble.

8. Investigative services to handle a broad range of criminal and general assignments for business and management, including corporations, legal and financial firms, and private individuals. Work includes internal surveys, surveillance and pre-employment investigations, plus follow-up of fraudulent claims, missing persons, contract violations, trial evidence, and inventory losses. Retailers now spend an estimated \$2 billion annually on store security, ranging from guards to closed circuit TV systems.

9. Personal protection services, to train chauffeurs and staff in methods of protecting company officials from kidnapping, to perform personal bodyguard services, and to escort late-working employees to their autos or to public transportation.

Because of stepped-up security measures being taken by major companies, the rate of crime reported to police has dropped in some cities. Los Angeles, for example, reported 15 percent fewer office burglaries to police in the first half of 1972 than in a similar period in 1971.

The average large company is spending well into six figures on security, according to industry sources. Many employ either outside guard services or their own guard forces who patrol the buildings and man the entrances. In addition to guard service, many have installed alarm systems, closed-circuit TV, sound detectors, and other sensing devices.

Among the reasons most often cited for growth of private security efforts are increasing business losses due to crime, rising insurance rates and the expansion of categories for which property insurance cannot be obtained, and insurers requiring the use of private security systems or granting premium discounts when private security measures are taken.

The growth of numbers of personnel in private security has not been accompanied by training programs adequate for the field. Many security guards receive no training before being put to work, and some armed guards were given no firearms training at all. Over half of the guards in one survey never attended high school while only 18 percent completed high school. Unless better training is provided, a rising number of lawsuits associated with private security acts such as false arrests, bodily injury, and property damage can be expected.

IV. PROBLEMS IN SELECTED SECTORS OF BUSINESS

Manufacturing

In 1975 manufacturers suffered an estimated loss of more than \$3.2 billion as a result of "ordinary" crime. This figure compares with an estimated \$1.8 billion in 1971. The loss each year equals about 0.03 percent of industry shipments.

The President's Commission on Crime reported that 20 percent of all manufacturing companies find employee theft of tools, equipment, materials or company products a serious problem. The percentage for large companies is even higher.

Vulnerability depends in large measure on the types of materials and tools used in the plant, the nature of the company's product, and the effectiveness of security measures. High value-to-size goods are particularly desired because they are easily concealed and readily resold. Bulky items are also susceptible, however, particularly when company drivers and loading dock personnel are involved.

A major factor in the level of employee theft is the degree of plant security. This is demonstrated by the lower level of theft in defense plants, where security is strict.

Pilferage of garments from racks and loading docks as well as hijackings of entire truckloads of merchandise are major causes of loss to manufacturing firms shipping goods from New York City's garment district. The area has become the scene of petty thefts, muggings, sexual assaults and murder, with a resultant impact on the industry. The city has lost jobs and business to surrounding areas as well as to new apparel centers as far away as Miami, Houston and Los Angeles.

Truckers carrying apparel and furs have found their loss records resulting in ever-higher cargo liability insurance premiums, which in some cases have tripled since 1965. Many have switched to hauling less theft-prone cargoes, while others have installed expensive cargo protection gear or resorted to armed guards or helicopter patrols of routes.

Street level showrooms now often have barred doors, and buyers must identify themselves before they are admitted. Some buyers are reluctant

to visit the area; and goods must be transported to hotels or trade shows for display. These problems all add to the cost of doing business, and have an adverse effect on prices and profits.

Because of their high unit value, fur garments are a favorite target of thieves. Manufacturers and retailers are finding insurance difficult to obtain because of the industry's loss record. A federally-funded insurance program, administered through Aetna Life and Casualty Company, now makes affordable insurance available to fur merchants and other businessmen in many high-risk areas regardless of their past loss record.

Wholesaling

Inventory shortages in the wholesaling sector of business, which were estimated at \$2.4 billion in 1975, are largely the result of employee theft, since customers and other outsiders are usually excluded from areas in which merchandise is stored. The pilferage problem includes executives, supervisors and workers. Losses in some companies range up to one million dollars.

The level of pilferage depends, at least in part, on the attitude management takes toward employees. Some firms feel that security measures interfere with production, and save less than they cost when the lower output is considered.

Retailing

The National Retail Merchants Association estimates that in 1974, retailers' losses from inventory shortages just topped 2 percent of sales in the case of department and apparel stores. Based on sales of \$134 billion in 1975, losses of such stores are expected to be \$4.02 billion. This is a 46 percent increase over the \$2.4 billion loss estimated to 1971. The following table shows estimated losses to criminals by various types of retail stores.

Estimated Retail Losses Due to Ordinary Business Crime 1970, 1973, 1974 and 1975

Types of Business	Sales (\$ billions)			Losses (\$ billions)			
	1970	1973	1974	1970	1973	1974	1975
General merchandise and apparel	81	108	117	2.43	3.24	3.51	4.02
Drug stores	13	16	17	.45	.56	.60	.66
Food stores	86	106	119	.86	1.06	1.19	1.34
Other <u>1/</u>	21	29	31	.25	.35	.47	.52
TOTAL	201	259	284	3.99	5.21	5.77	6.54

Source: Monthly Retail Trade Report, Bureau of the Census, and estimates by Bureau of Domestic Commerce.

1/ Includes home furnishings, furniture, appliances, radio and TV, and hardware stores. Not included are eating and drinking places, automobile dealers, building material dealers, or gasoline service stations.

The principal types of ordinary crime affecting retail stores are shoplifting, burglary, vandalism, bad checks, employee theft and robbery. The table below shows the distribution of losses within these six categories.

Principal Types of Ordinary Crime

<u>Types</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Shoplifting	28
Burglary	23
Vandalism	20
Bad checks	13
Employee theft	13
Robbery	3
Total	100

Source: Crime Against Small Business, Small Business Administration.

Retail stores are the major commercial targets for burglars and robbers, according to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Crime in the Nation's Five Largest Cities. In four of the cities, the victimization rate for retail establishments was substantially higher than other types of business. While burglary or robbery were reported by 49.7 percent of all commercial establishments in these cities, the rate was 71.4 percent for retail establishments, in 1972.

The nature of the merchandise on the shelves of a retail store has a bearing on the level of inventory shortage experienced. Items which have strong buyer appeal and are easy to resell are major targets. In department stores, sporting goods sections are particularly hard hit, with losses of about 4.6 percent of sales. Juniors' dresses, sportswear, young men's clothing, small leather goods, cosmetics, costume and genuine jewelry, watches, men's casual wear, and records all suffer higher than average shortage rates.

An official of a large security firm estimates that in retail stores, shoplifting accounts for only 20 to 25 percent of total shortages, and that employees, at every job and salary level are responsible for the remainder. It is estimated that between 8 and 10 percent of the employees comprise the hard core pilferers, while many others steal on occasion.

Despite this, retailers usually concentrate their anti-theft efforts on shoplifters. In discount stores, it is estimated that for every dollar lost to a shoplifter, three are lost to employees. Although apprehensions of shoplifters outnumber those of employees by 10 to 1, one company reports that dollar losses from employee pilferage are more than seven times as great as shoplifting losses.

Stealing frequently occurs in receiving, shipping, delivery and mail order departments. It is practiced by some salespersons who underring registers and pocket the difference, or who undercharge their friends or accomplices. Executives may juggle books or pad payrolls, and buyers may demand kickbacks or expensive gifts from suppliers. It is impossible to compile a complete catalog of the schemes practiced by dishonest employees.

The climate for stealing consists of three elements: temptation, opportunity, and motive. Factors which lead employees to steal are real or imagined grievances against management, alcohol or drug addiction, gambling losses, excessive debts and living beyond their means. Most petty pilferage is a result of the desire to own an item and the opportunity to obtain it without paying for it. To guard against employee theft, a retailer must carefully screen potential employees before hiring, treat employees fairly and attempt to develop loyalty to the employer, and establish strict controls over stock and cash. In addition, the security force must have the full backing of management in their efforts to minimize employee theft.

About four million shoplifters are apprehended each year. It is estimated that only one of every 35 shoplifters is caught. This would indicate that about 140 million instances of shoplifting occur every year. In a study conducted by a major security service firm, 500 shoppers were followed at random in a New York City department store. Forty-two, or one of every twelve, were observed stealing some item during their visit to the store.

Retailers have found that a get-tough policy is effective in reducing inventory shortages. More than two-thirds of the menswear stores prosecute all apprehended thieves. One major Washington, D. C. department store increased its security budget to over 1.5 million dollars in 1974 and expanded its security force to 175 people. The store reported a significant reduction of shrinkage as a result of these efforts. A store in Columbus, Ohio, reported that their new, tougher policy toward shoplifters had reduced losses from outside theft, but that internal theft remained high - about \$2,000 per day.

New techniques to combat inventory losses are constantly under development. One of the latest is an electronic merchandise tag, which can be removed only with a special tool. If not removed by the clerk, the tag triggers an alarm at the exit from the department or from the store. Many of the alarms triggered have caught innocent customers, however, when clerks neglected to remove the tags. Advanced techniques obviously call for additional training.

The time-consuming work involved in prosecuting a shoplifting or employee theft case is a cost factor which must be considered in any security program. Many retailers, association executives and elected officials feel that the best way to attack the shoplifting problem is through a massive public relations campaign. The multimedia Shoplifters Take Everyone's Money (STEM) program in Philadelphia is considered a model that other cities might adopt for their own use. Any such program should stress the fact that shoplifting is a crime, that it is not smart, or "in," and that it results in higher prices for everyone.

Large-scale theft from retailers would be reduced if retailers would refuse to buy liquor, cigarettes, clothing, meat or other items offered for cash at greatly reduced prices by unknown suppliers. Such "peculiar bargains" almost invariably represent stolen merchandise.

Annual losses from inventory shortages in drug stores are approximately 3 percent of sales, and in 1975 are estimated to reach \$670 million. This high level of loss is due in part, at least, to the nature of drug store merchandise, such as cosmetics, costume jewelry, candy, drugs, toys and records. The level of loss is about the limit which most drug stores can tolerate, since the margin of profit is not much greater than this.

Crime-related losses of food stores are estimated at \$1.34 billion on sales of \$137 billion in 1975. These losses result primarily from inventory shortages, bad checks, and truck hijackings.

The two primary targets for food store thieves are cigarettes and meat, both with high value/weight ratios and both easily salable. One firm in Iowa recently lost six truckloads of meat valued at from \$30,000 to \$65,000 each to hijackers. Many of the firm's meat trucks arrive at their destinations with part of the cargo missing. Small food markets and restaurants are the usual purchasers of stolen meat, although this is by no means a general practice of small businessmen. They generally are unaware of the origin of the meat.

Most food stores offer check cashing services for their customers. A survey of its members by the National Association of Food Chains (NAFC),

brought replies from chains with 5,038 individual stores which cashed over 23 million checks per month. These chains experienced a total annual loss from bad checks of just over \$5 million. The Department of Commerce estimates that bad checks cashed by all food stores reached over \$500 million in 1975. The NAFC survey disclosed that bad check losses of the chains which responded were an average of \$100,000 each, and one large chain lost over one million dollars.

Vandalism and looting are major crime-related problems in the vending machine sector of the retailing industry. While the return to the looter consists of only a small amount of money and merchandise in the machine, the cost to the businessman is increased greatly by damage to the coin meter or to the machine itself.

It is sometimes difficult for a coin-op owner to know when he has been victimized. In some cases, thieves are able to obtain keys to coin boxes, and visit coin-op locations at times when the appearance of customers or employees is unlikely. Even if they are seen, the probability is that they will be taken as owners or employees of the company. Frequently the thieves do not empty the cash box, but merely remove a portion of its contents. The owner is at a loss to explain the "decline," and is not aware that he has been robbed. Some gangs have been known to have regular routes which they "serviced" in a very business-like way.

The use of slugs, trimmed or foreign coins, and other worthless items continues to plague coin-op machine businesses. Manufacturers of coin meters have been able to cut down the use of slugs, but not to stop the practice entirely.

Service Industries

Airlines

Although hijacking of aircraft has become a world-wide problem, it is not an "ordinary" crime within the scope of this study. However, the resulting cost to the airlines, together with the cost of preventive measures required by recent legislation, is a serious drain on profits.

The 1973 air security regulations require screening of all passengers prior to boarding and inspection of all carry-on luggage. Law enforcement officers must be present at passenger check-points. The Civil Aeronautics Board approved security surcharges of 34 cents and 25 cents for each passenger flight coupon to defray the costs of passenger screening and law enforcement officers respectively.

Approximately two-thirds of the airline ticket business is done by check. In one ten-month period, United Airlines accepted bad checks totaling \$2.2 million. American Airlines reported a loss of \$2.3 million during the same period. Incomplete information indicates that total industry loss from bad checks is at least seven million dollars, although some industry authorities feel this figure is far too low. Several major airlines do not release figures for bad check losses.

Banks and Other Financial Institutions

In 1974, banks reported 3,517 instances of violation of the bank robbery statutes, consisting of robberies, burglaries and other larcenies. This figure surpasses the record level of 3,354 violations reported in fiscal 1971, and is in line with the steady, long-range, rise in the number of bank larcenies. Between 1960 and 1966, the number of reported bank larcenies rose by 154 percent. The rate of increase increased in the period 1969-74 to 94 percent. The average loss per case declined - from \$4,500 in 1971 to about \$3,598 in 1974.

The Bank Protection Act of 1968 empowered the bank supervisory agencies to set minimum standards for the protection of bank premises and property. Four Federal supervisory agencies for financial institutions published regulations, early in 1969, establishing standards with which their member institutions must comply. The regulations cover the installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures, to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such acts. The regulations require each financial institution to designate an individual as the Security Officer, to implement a security program, and to develop a plan for the installation of certain required devices and other security devices deemed appropriate.

The regulations require the security officers to seek the advice of law enforcement officers in determining the specific needs of each office, and it is contemplated that varying degrees of protection will be afforded the offices in accordance with the incidence of crimes in the area and other financial-institution-related factors. Standards for certain other security devices to develop a general level of protection are also provided for those financial institutions located in areas with a high incidence of crime.

Internal bank crime is still rising. Over the past ten years (FY 1963-FY 1973) crime reported in this category tripled. Losses climbed from \$14.1 million in FY 1973, while the number of convictions only doubled.

Although most cases of internal theft involve small amounts, the number of cases in which the loss to the bank reached six figures is growing, and criminals are becoming bolder in their attempts to corrupt bank employees.

Many small bank fraud schemes go unreported, especially the most prevalent type, bad checks, which have become a way of life for banks. Data to quantify bank losses due to bad checks are not available. The FBI has estimated that the total economic loss from bad check swindles is on the order of \$2 billion annually. One banker estimated that the banking industry itself suffers the loss of about \$600 million each year to "paper hangers."

The fraudulent use of bank credit cards remains at a high level, although the increase in the loss rate has been slowed down. It is estimated that bank credit card losses from all causes totaled \$115 million in the third quarter of 1974, an annual rate of \$460 million.

The improvement in the bank credit card loss situation demonstrates the beneficial results obtainable through careful management and prudent issuance practices. Indiscriminate mailing of credit cards in the highly competitive Chicago market in 1966 and 1967 led to their abuse by persons with poor credit ratings and by organized criminal groups, who looted them from mailboxes in multifamily housing units. It is estimated that Chicago banks lost a minimum of \$6 million as a result.

Any new credit card plan has a great potential for loss, but as a plan matures, non-paying customers can be eliminated, and new card applicants can be investigated more thoroughly, once a bank learns what to look for. With experience, a bank develops better techniques for dealing with delinquent accounts.

Close scrutiny of credit card applicants, aggressive attention to delinquent accounts, rapid notification to stores of lost or stolen plates, and expulsion from the plan of merchants who engage in improper practices, can help banks keep their credit card losses to a minimum.

Brokerage Firms

One area of concern to brokerage houses is the theft of customers' securities left with the companies for safekeeping. A broker in Atlanta was recently victimized by the theft of municipal bonds valued at \$4 million from a customer's safekeeping box. The broker has offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the recovery of the bonds. Although the

customer suffered no loss, since the theft was covered by insurance, the insurer of the broker will. The payment of the claim will result in upward pressure on premiums on business insurance.

Construction Industries

A survey of building contractors conducted by the National Federation of Independent Business in 1972 shows that between 21 and 24 percent suffered losses related to theft during the previous year. Losses from vandalism were reported by an average of 15 percent of the firms, although 19 percent of the respondents reported vandalism losses during the long hours of darkness in the winter months.

There are no overall data on the number of thefts or vandal attacks on construction sites. However, the report of the President's Commission on Crime stated that losses due to vandalism were reported by 30 percent of the housing and construction projects in New York City.

Hotels and Motels

A survey by the New York Times reveals that one of every three hotel and motel guests steals something during his stay. Losses by hotels as a result of theft are expected to total \$500 million in 1974 according to the article. Both guests and employees are responsible. Souvenir hunting accounts for some of the loss. Silverware and towels having the hotel's insignia are apparently favorite targets. When these items are unmarked, losses are reduced. Employee theft of foods, liquor, linens and house-keeping supplies adds to the losses suffered.

In 1973, in New York City, 4,580 copies of the Bible were required to replace those stolen from hotel rooms. Las Vegas is another city where Bibles disappear in large numbers.

Professional thieves victimize motels, where guestroom doors and parking areas are sometimes not visible from the office. Such operators can strip rooms of color televisions, and halls of ice machines, in short order.

V. FEDERAL PROGRAMS AGAINST CRIME

Expenditures by the Federal Government for purposes of crime reduction were \$2,416 million in the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1973. This compares with expenditures of \$1,806 million in the previous twelve-month period. Allocation of these expenditures to specific programs is described in the following table:

Federal Outlays for Crime Reduction by Program, 1972 and 1973

(in millions of dollars - for year ending June 30)

<u>Program</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Assessment of crime	41	74
Reform of criminal laws	2	3
Crime prevention services	269	455
Criminal law enforcement	859	999
Law enforcement support	162	230
Administration of criminal justice	162	187
Rehabilitation of offenders	273	406
Planning and coordination	38	62
Total	<u>1,806</u>	<u>2,416</u>

NOTE: Excludes Department of Defense.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Special Analysis, Budget of the United States.

Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce has established an Interagency Committee to Assess the Impact of Crimes Against Business, which is comprised of representatives of the Department of Justice, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, and Commerce, as well as the Federal

Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Small Business Administration.

The objectives of the Committee are to investigate, report, and make recommendations for a Federal Government effort to reduce the impact of crimes against business. To accomplish these objectives, it assesses the economic impact of crimes against business and evaluates the effectiveness of existing Federal programs.

The first phase of the Committee's work will involve determining 1) what Federal data and programs exist in the various agencies; 2) where the data and program gaps exist, if they do exist; and 3) how to adjust existing Federal data efforts and preventive programs to plug these gaps and build a complete and effective Federal approach to the problem of crimes against business.

Although the information base is limited, it can be concluded that the problem of crimes against business is costly and severe. So despite the fact that more data are needed to assess the nature and amounts of specific types of losses, it is also desirable for the Committee to move toward developing concrete solutions. The Committee will formulate suggested actions to be taken by the Federal Government immediately in order to prevent crimes against business.

While the Committee can identify and make recommendations for the main preventive and corrective efforts to be conducted by Federal agencies, a continuing concern for the impact of crime on specific types of commercial activities is needed.

To meet this need, the second phase of the Committee's work will be to release its findings as publications which will show businesses the pertinent data and preventive techniques which most affect their business sector. It is planned that the Committee's series of publications will be geared to alleviating business crime within the various business sectors.

These publications may be produced through the work of various industry sector subcommittees that will contact trade associations and industry groups in order to evaluate the specific problems of an industry sector.

The work of this Committee should help business and government to make a substantial effort to increase the public's awareness of the problem and its burden on the public, and to assist in positive deterrent and protective actions.

Federal Crime Insurance Program

For many businessmen, the advantages of doing business in urban areas have been blemished by the high incidence of crimes such as burglary and robbery. Boarded up store windows along many streets are mute evidence of the toll which crime losses have taken of the thriving neighborhood shops so essential to all communities. While crime is not unique to cities and, in fact, has spread to the suburbs as well, the businessman in the city is particularly exposed to crime. The high incidence of crimes in many areas has made it difficult to obtain crime insurance policies from private insurers at affordable rates.

Recognizing this problem, Congress authorized the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to make Federal crime insurance available on and after August 1, 1971, in those States where a critical problem of availability or affordability of crime insurance exists and where the States have taken no action to remedy the situation. The Federal program is administered in HUD by the Federal Insurance Administration and is now available in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. The Federal Insurance Administrator conducts a continuing nationwide review of the market availability situation and if he finds a critical problem in additional States which is not being resolved at the State level, he will designate such additional States as eligible for the purchase of Federal crime insurance.

This significant program which requires applicants for crime insurance to meet certain basic protective device requirements combines insurance protection with an upgrading of physical security designed to make insured premises less vulnerable to crime. For those who take all reasonable steps to protect their property, the Federal Crime Insurance Program enables residential and commercial victims of burglary and robbery crimes anywhere in an eligible State to recover some of their monetary losses through the purchase of Federal burglary and robbery insurance policies.

Commercial policies are available for businesses in amounts from \$1,000 to \$15,000 and provide coverage against burglary, safe burglary and/or robbery losses. More specifically the policies cover:

- (a) Burglary and larceny incident thereto, which means the stealing of property from within a premises which has been forcibly entered by means which leave physical marks of such forcible entry at the place of entry.

- (b) Robbery, which means the stealing of personal property from the insured in his presence and with his knowledge both inside the premises and outside the premises. The term robbery includes observed theft.
- (c) Damage to the premises committed during the course of a burglary or robbery, or attempted burglary or robbery.
- (d) In the case of commercial insurance against burglary, the theft from a night depository and burglary of a safe, subject to a \$5,000 limit on claims with respect to safes of less than insurance Class E quality.

The Federal crime insurance policies do not cover mere disappearance of property, shoplifting, inventory shortages, or embezzlement. In cases of burglary there must be signs of an entry by force, evidenced by visible marks upon, or physical damage to, the exterior of the premises at the place of such entry.

Federal crime insurance policies can be purchased through any licensed insurance agent or broker in the State in the same way as fire or liability insurance policies. To facilitate the operation of the program, the Federal Insurance Administration has selected a servicing company in each State through competitive bidding. The servicing company furnishes information on the program and policies may also be purchased from its offices. The Federal Insurance Administration or the Regional offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development can furnish the names of the current servicing companies for each State.

Rates for Federal crime insurance are required by statute to be affordable. Furthermore, they are established on a metropolitan-wide basis so that residents and businessmen in urban areas are not charged higher rates than those in the suburbs.

Commercial rates vary depending upon the type of store, its annual gross receipts, and options of insurance applied for. Only one-half of the annual premium is payable with the application. These insured will be billed every six months.

A grocery store or a drug store having gross receipts of under \$100,000 located in most metropolitan areas would pay annual rates as follows (only 1/2 of the shown amount must be paid in advance):

<u>Amount of coverage</u>	<u>Burglary and robbery in equal amounts (Option 1)</u>	<u>Robbery only (Option 2)</u>	<u>Burglary only (Option 3)</u>
\$ 1,000	\$100	\$ 60	\$ 50
5,000	400	240	200
10,000	550	330	275
15,000	575	345	288

Option 4 (varied amounts of both coverages): Assuming a selection of \$1,000 robbery and \$5,000 burglary, the premium would be \$60 plus \$200 or \$260.

The same store having gross receipts of between \$100,000 and \$299,999 would pay annual rates as follows:

<u>Amount of coverage</u>	<u>Burglary and robbery in equal amounts (Option 1)</u>	<u>Robbery only (Option 2)</u>	<u>Burglary only (Option 3)</u>
\$ 1,000	\$150	\$ 90	\$ 75
5,000	600	360	300
10,000	825	495	413
15,000	863	518	432

Option 4 (varied amounts of both coverages): Assuming a selection of \$1,000 robbery and \$10,000 burglary, the premium would be \$90 plus \$413, or \$503.

Policies cannot be cancelled because of losses. Claims may be reported to the agent or broker from whom the policy was purchased or directly to the servicing company. The commercial deductibles range from \$50 to \$200 or 5 percent of the gross amount of the claim, whichever is greater, depending upon the annual gross receipts of the insured.

To help those insured reduce their vulnerability to crime, the program has minimum protective device standards which must be complied with as a condition of eligibility for insurance and payment of claims. To help businessmen understand the requirements in the commercial application, a new inspection procedure enables them to confirm that their stores meet the requirements. Commercial burglary requirements provide that door-

ways or doors and accessible openings meet the program's standards of protection during nonbusiness hours. An alarm system is required for some businesses exposed to a particularly high degree of risk. There are no protective device requirements in the case of commercial policies which insure against robbery losses only.

By participating in the Federal Crime Insurance Program, urban businessmen can help reduce the threat of crime losses and enjoy the knowledge that the insurance coverage means that they need not suffer the economic losses of crime single-handed. Through the combined efforts of citizens and government, both Federal and local, cities can be made more secure and can maintain themselves as centers of dynamic life.

Department of Transportation Studies

The Department of Transportation has initiated a series of studies of pilferage and hijackings of cargo from over-the-road carriers. The publications suggest methods for improving terminal and on-the-road security, tracing specific trucks and cargoes, and accurately measuring losses from cargo theft, and describe in detail successful loss-reduction programs. A list of publications is available from the Department of Transportation which also administers anti-hijack safeguards.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Justice Department provides grants to State and local governments to improve law enforcement procedures. Through its National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, it is working to improve the collection and dissemination of crime statistics. It also operates the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, which develops and demonstrates new and improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment and devices to strengthen and improve law enforcement.

The LEAA also conducts studies of the incidence of selected crimes. In 1974, it released Crime in the Nation's Five Largest Cities, which presents the results of surveys conducted by LEAA's National Crime Panel. The report shows statistics of reported and unreported crimes against persons, households, and commercial establishments in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia. The data on commercial establishments cover the incidence of robbery and burglary, and are included in the appendix.

LEAA has developed a commercial crime victimization survey covering eight major cities. The survey reports the incidence of burglary and robbery by type of business, receipts size and number of employees. Both reported and unreported crimes are covered. The cities reported on are Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. (See Appendix.)

LEAA also offers assistance and training for local law enforcement groups.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation publishes Uniform Crime Reports, which contain data on the incidence of crimes reported to police. Statistics include the number of robberies committed against banks, service stations, chain-stores and other commercial establishments. Other types of crime directed against business, such as shoplifting, are also shown, but in less detail.

The FBI's primary function is the investigation of infractions of Federal statutes. The agency analyses the weapons used, injuries, insurance coverage, prevention and protection procedures, and characteristics of offenders. In addition, the FBI helps train local law enforcement officers and investigators.

U. S. Customs Service

In 1971 the U. S. Customs Service established a Cargo Theft Prevention Program to curb losses from international cargo in Customs custody or control at approximately 300 ports of arrival. Statutory and regulatory authority, and the close proximity of Customs personnel to such cargo, placed Customs in a unique position to make a major contribution to the reduction of theft and pilferage.

The program implemented by the Customs Service is designed to:

1. minimize thefts from international cargo in Customs custody at ports of entry and its movement in-bond,
2. combat organized crime involvement in cargo theft and smuggling,
3. stimulate the Nation's commerce, and

4. protect the American consumer from higher prices in the market place.

Since that time Customs has waged an active campaign to combat cargo theft from international cargo through a series of functions designed to assist management of the transportation and warehousing industries.

Since the inception of the program the Customs Service has conducted 483 cargo security surveys of facilities where international cargo is processed or warehoused.

Upon completion of a survey, the facility's management is presented a written report setting forth the security deficiencies noted and the recommended remedial action. In addition to formal surveys, Customs personnel in the course of routine duty point out security deficiencies to management as they develop. Surveys are conducted free of charge and are available to any facility manager handling, storing, or processing international cargo. Requests for surveys should be directed to local Customs officials.

Cargo security awareness is an integral part of the Customs Cargo Theft Prevention Program. It serves as the mode of communication through which industry management and the general public are made aware of the adverse effect cargo losses have on the Nation's commerce. This is accomplished through the presentation of Cargo Security Mini Seminars and Imported Merchandise Quantity Control Seminars to transportation industry management, the importing community, and other groups composed of insurance underwriters, law enforcement personnel, students, and security professionals. To date, over 7,000 representatives have attended these presentations. This service is available at no cost to the requester by writing to the Commissioner of Customs, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229. Additionally, thousands of cargo theft prevention posters and pamphlets have been distributed throughout the Nation.

The private sector has responded to the Customs Cargo Theft Prevention Program by voluntarily investing 21.9 million dollars in improvements to facilities.

VI. APPENDIX - CRIME STATISTICS

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation and
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice

Index of Crime—United States, 1974

Area	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ² crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States Total	211,392,000	10,192,034	969,823	9,222,211	20,600	55,209	441,290	452,724	3,020,742	5,227,696	973,773
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,821.4	458.8	4,362.6	9.7	26.1	208.8	214.2	1,429.0	2,473.0	460.6
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	154,095,271										
Area actually reporting ³	97.1%	8,515,137	850,719	7,664,418	16,398	47,332	418,722	368,267	2,498,217	4,288,854	877,347
Estimated total	100.0%	8,662,603	860,470	7,802,133	16,690	48,125	421,753	373,902	2,546,619	4,362,298	893,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,621.6	558.4	5,063.2	10.8	31.2	273.7	242.6	1,652.6	2,830.9	579.6
Other Cities	23,183,092										
Area actually reporting	91.3%	859,013	52,657	806,356	1,176	2,838	11,503	37,140	217,984	543,859	44,513
Estimated total	100.0%	933,625	57,772	875,853	1,313	3,111	12,567	40,781	237,608	589,654	48,591
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,027.2	249.2	3,777.9	5.7	13.4	54.2	175.9	1,024.9	2,543.5	209.6
Rural	34,113,637										
Area actually reporting	81.2%	509,765	41,389	468,376	1,996	3,272	5,696	30,425	202,655	239,153	26,568
Estimated total	100.0%	595,806	51,581	544,225	2,597	3,973	6,970	38,041	236,485	275,744	31,996
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,746.5	151.2	1,595.3	7.6	11.6	20.4	111.5	693.2	808.3	93.8

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1974.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

³ The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1974

	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ² crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:											
1960-179,323,175	3,363,700	286,590	3,076,800	9,060	17,130	107,570	153,140	906,600	1,843,100	327,100	
1961-182,992,000	3,466,800	287,800	3,179,000	8,690	17,160	106,400	155,560	943,800	1,900,300	334,900	
1962-185,771,000	3,729,500	299,860	3,429,600	8,480	17,490	110,580	163,310	988,300	2,075,800	365,600	
1963-188,483,000	4,084,400	315,230	3,769,200	8,500	17,500	116,180	172,880	1,079,800	2,282,600	404,900	
1964-191,141,000	4,537,100	362,210	4,174,800	9,310	21,350	130,060	201,500	1,205,800	2,497,800	471,200	
1965-193,526,000	4,710,800	385,260	4,325,500	9,910	23,330	138,340	213,680	1,274,700	2,555,600	495,200	
1966-195,576,000	5,192,000	427,840	4,764,100	10,980	25,730	157,590	233,530	1,401,500	2,803,300	559,300	
1967-197,457,000	5,868,100	497,290	5,370,800	12,170	27,530	202,400	255,190	1,622,200	3,091,000	657,600	
1968-199,399,000	6,680,300	591,980	6,088,300	13,730	31,560	262,180	284,510	1,847,600	3,459,700	781,000	
1969-201,385,000	7,366,900	658,530	6,708,300	14,680	37,050	298,100	308,710	1,969,900	3,862,900	875,600	
1970-203,235,298	8,049,900	735,160	7,314,700	15,910	37,860	348,980	332,410	2,191,600	4,197,900	925,300	
1971-206,212,000	8,537,100	812,480	7,724,600	17,680	42,120	386,730	365,940	2,384,700	4,394,900	945,000	
1972-208,230,000	8,199,700	830,690	7,369,000	18,570	46,690	375,350	390,080	2,361,100	4,123,700	884,200	
1973-209,851,000	8,666,200	871,450	7,794,800	19,530	51,230	383,260	417,430	2,549,900	4,319,100	925,700	
1974-211,392,000	10,192,000	969,820	9,222,200	20,600	55,210	441,290	452,720	3,020,700	5,227,700	973,800	
Percent change 1960-1974 ³	+203.0	+238.0	+199.7	+127.4	+222.4	+310.2	+195.6	+233.2	+183.6	+197.7	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:											
1960	1,875.8	160.0	1,715.8	5.1	9.5	60.0	85.4	505.6	1,027.8	182.4	
1961	1,894.5	157.3	1,737.2	4.7	9.4	58.1	85.0	515.7	1,038.5	183.0	
1962	2,007.6	161.4	1,846.2	4.6	9.4	59.5	87.9	532.0	1,117.4	196.8	
1963	2,167.0	167.2	1,999.8	4.6	9.3	61.6	91.7	572.9	1,211.0	215.9	
1964	2,373.7	189.5	2,184.2	4.9	11.2	68.0	105.4	630.9	1,306.8	246.5	
1965	2,434.2	199.1	2,235.1	5.1	12.1	71.5	110.4	658.7	1,320.5	255.9	
1966	2,654.7	218.8	2,435.9	5.6	13.2	80.6	119.4	716.6	1,433.4	286.0	
1967	2,971.8	251.8	2,720.0	6.2	13.9	102.5	129.2	821.5	1,565.4	333.0	
1968	3,350.2	296.9	3,053.3	6.9	15.8	131.5	142.7	926.6	1,735.1	391.7	
1969	3,658.1	327.0	3,331.1	7.3	18.4	148.0	153.3	978.2	1,918.2	434.8	
1970	3,960.9	361.7	3,599.1	7.8	18.6	171.7	163.6	1,078.4	2,065.5	455.3	
1971	4,140.0	394.0	3,746.0	8.6	20.4	187.5	177.5	1,156.4	2,131.3	458.3	
1972	3,637.8	398.9	3,238.9	8.9	22.4	180.3	187.3	1,133.9	1,980.4	424.6	
1973	4,129.7	415.3	3,714.4	9.3	24.4	182.6	198.9	1,215.1	2,058.2	441.1	
1974	4,821.4	458.8	4,362.6	9.7	26.1	208.8	214.2	1,429.0	2,473.0	460.6	
Percent change 1960-1974 ³	+157.0	+187.8	+154.3	+90.2	+174.7	+248.0	+150.8	+182.6	+140.6	+152.5	

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except Apr. 1, 1960 and 1970, census.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting practices.

Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1974, by Population Groups

[1974 estimated population]

Population group	Crime index total	Violent crime ¹	Property crime ²	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL CITIES 5,582 cities; total population 129,601,000:											
Offenses known.....	7,226,079	750,341	6,475,738	12,787	3,924	37,845	371,750	328,639	2,066,532	1,682,235	786,321
Percent cleared by arrest.....	21.3	45.2	18.5	79.9	78.6	51.1	27.3	63.4	17.6	19.8	14.6
GROUP I											
51 cities over 250,000; total population 39,387,000:											
Offenses known.....	2,953,926	447,010	2,506,916	7,752	1,866	21,848	262,537	154,873	887,583	1,217,590	421,833
Percent cleared by arrest.....	21.4	40.3	18.0	77.0	77.0	50.6	26.3	60.7	17.8	20.4	11.6
6 cities over 1,000,000; total population 18,641,000:											
Offenses known.....	1,317,342	255,444	1,061,898	3,841	571	10,522	155,230	85,851	373,090	469,372	219,436
Percent cleared by arrest.....	21.3	38.3	17.2	73.8	85.1	47.7	25.5	58.7	16.3	21.0	10.6
18 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 11,459,000:											
Offenses known.....	932,203	115,337	816,866	2,462	702	6,506	67,508	38,861	273,402	421,993	121,471
Percent cleared by arrest.....	20.8	39.3	18.2	77.9	71.9	52.8	25.4	59.6	19.2	19.3	12.3
27 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 9,387,000:											
Offenses known.....	704,381	78,229	626,152	1,449	533	4,820	39,799	30,161	221,091	336,135	80,926
Percent cleared by arrest.....	22.2	48.4	19.0	83.9	75.0	53.7	31.0	68.8	14.6	25.8	13.1
GROUP II											
97 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 14,016,000:											
Offenses known.....	1,014,417	90,481	923,936	1,477	601	4,870	37,526	46,608	291,422	521,099	111,415
Percent cleared by arrest.....	20.9	50.9	18.0	83.1	70.9	50.9	29.4	67.1	17.2	19.0	15.2
GROUP III											
237 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 16,503,000:											
Offenses known.....	965,078	72,335	892,743	1,066	447	3,553	28,235	39,180	259,846	541,061	91,331
Percent cleared by arrest.....	21.3	49.1	19.0	86.6	80.5	49.8	29.6	62.1	17.8	20.1	16.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1974, by Population Groups—Continued

Population group	Crime index total	Violent crime ¹	Property crime ²	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
				Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP IV											
473 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 16,854,000:											
Offenses known.....	878,536	58,386	820,150	928	401	2,972	21,763	32,723	226,916	520,358	72,876
Percent cleared by arrest.....	21.6	51.0	19.5	84.4	89.0	50.4	29.2	64.6	17.6	20.7	17.3
GROUP V											
1,206 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 19,151,000:											
Offenses known.....	855,828	49,764	806,064	924	428	2,645	14,751	31,444	218,373	530,189	57,502
Percent cleared by arrest.....	21.3	55.5	19.2	86.8	78.3	55.7	30.8	66.1	17.5	19.7	21.1
GROUP VI											
3,513 cities, under 10,000; total population 14,690,000:											
Offenses known.....	558,294	32,365	525,929	560	312	1,657	6,937	23,211	142,392	352,075	31,462
Percent cleared by arrest.....	20.9	62.2	18.3	80.9	79.2	56.4	31.8	71.3	17.6	17.7	28.3
SUBURBAN AREA³											
3,237 agencies; total population 55,530,000:											
Offenses known.....	2,406,111	165,304	2,240,807	2,869	2,196	10,673	50,047	101,715	694,324	1,348,648	197,835
Percent cleared by arrest.....	19.5	50.0	17.3	76.7	84.4	50.6	29.1	59.5	16.8	17.4	17.7
RURAL AREA											
1,371 agencies; total population 19,438,000:											
Offenses known.....	400,530	34,534	366,296	1,353	1,741	2,487	4,312	26,352	157,240	187,505	21,551
Percent cleared by arrest.....	24.0	69.7	19.7	85.2	73.9	69.8	49.3	72.1	19.7	17.6	37.7

¹ Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

² Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Offense Analysis 1974—Percent Distribution, Average Value, and Percent Change Over 1973

[7,826 agencies; 1974 estimated population 164,810,000]

Classification	Number of offenses 1974	Percent change over 1973	Percent distribution ¹	Average value
MURDER.....	17,723			28
RAPE.....	40,212			22
ROBBERY				
Total.....	376,901	+13.4	100.0	321
Highway.....	187,510	+10.2	49.0	101
Commercial house.....	64,135	+14.1	17.1	510
Gas or service station.....	11,053	-7.3	3.1	258
Chain store.....	24,227	+20.8	6.4	324
Residence.....	43,402	+10.1	11.5	416
Bank.....	2,868	+40.1	.8	3,308
Miscellaneous.....	42,087	+22.1	11.2	303
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING				
Total.....	2,283,334	+16.4	100.0	391
Residence (dwelling):				
Night.....	650,111	+14.8	28.7	301
Day.....	750,780	+18.8	33.1	417
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night.....	720,091	+15.4	31.0	376
Day.....	141,349	+10.1	6.2	324
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)				
Total.....	4,091,767	+20.3	100.0	166
By type:				
Pocket-picking.....	38,074	+15.0	.0	117
Purse-snatching.....	83,485	+15.3	2.0	76
Shoplifting.....	451,463	+23.1	11.1	32
From motor vehicles (except accessories).....	722,035	+21.4	17.7	189
Motor vehicle accessories.....	645,144	+20.5	15.8	85
Bicycles.....	687,820	+10.8	10.8	69
From buildings.....	705,228	+23.3	17.2	271
From coin-operated machines.....	37,408	+22.7	1.4	40
All others.....	666,630	+15.2	17.0	205
By value:				
\$50 and over.....	2,108,706	+20.0	51.5	283
Under \$50.....	1,982,091	+13.4	48.5	18
Motor vehicle theft.....				1,246

¹ Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

* For total U.S., bank robbery increased from 2,521 offenses in 1973 to 3,517 in 1974 or 39.5 percent.

Commercial victimization rates, by type of victimization and city, 1972
(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of victimization	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia
Burglary	317	615	311	328	330
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

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Chicago: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972
(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	317	77
Kind of business		
Retail (43,500)	372	135
Wholesale (4,400)	203	107
Service (52,900)	270	43
Other (16,600)	339	28
Amount of 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
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

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

Detroit: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	615	179
Kind of business		
Retail (16,700)	720	370
Wholesale (2,000)	628	(B)
Service (21,300)	551	93
Other (8,400)	567	37
Amount of 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	38
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

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Los Angeles: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	311	47
Kind of business		
Retail (42,000)	509	95
Wholesale (8,300)	236	(B)
Service (67,400)	250	36
Other (36,400)	213	19
Amount of 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)
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

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

New York: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	328	103
Kind of business		
Retail (200,700)	429	212
Wholesale (85,200)	291	40
Service (251,500)	292	56
Other (123,700)	262	68
Amount of 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
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

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

Philadelphia: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization, 1972

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total	390	116
Kind of business		
Retail (32,300)	493	234
Wholesale (6,000)	500	(B)
Service (36,200)	307	42
Other (14,200)	323	69
Amount of 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
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

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Commercial Victimization Rates, by Type of Victimization and City

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

	Type of Victimization					
	Completed		Attempted		Completed	
	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary	Robbery	Robbery
Atlanta	741	544	197	157	120	37
Baltimore	578	397	181	135	112	23
Cleveland	367	269	97	77	58	19
Dallas	355	273	82	48	40	9
Denver	443	313	130	54	44	11
Newark	631	455	176	98	59	39
Portland	355	259	96	39	28	11
St. Louis	531	345	186	94	62	32

NOTE: Detail may not add to the total shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Atlanta: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (20,700)	741	157
Kind of business		
Retail (6,300)	1,114	327
Wholesale (3,500)	338	(B)
Service (6,900)	765	121
Other (4,100)	476	70
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,200)	681	153
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,000)	825	204
\$25,000-\$49,999 (1,800)	737	170
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	1,116	254
\$100,000-\$499,999 (4,200)	957	193
\$500,000 or more (5,000)	563	92
No sales or amount not available (3,200)	439	106
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (6,300)	761	144
4-7 (4,500)	694	149
8-19 (3,900)	952	131
20 or more (3,900)	629	201
None and not available (2,200)	604	181

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Baltimore: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (34,600)	578	135
Kind of business		
Retail (14,600)	567	225
Wholesale (1,900)	897	113
Service (11,400)	527	71
Other (6,800)	597	54
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (6,400)	543	96
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,700)	532	123
\$25,000-\$49,999 (3,600)	438	161
\$50,000-\$99,999 (4,200)	460	134
\$100,000-\$499,999 (5,500)	757	164
\$500,000 or more (4,700)	774	229
No sales or amount not available (6,500)	500	72
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (10,600)	539	104
4-7 (5,900)	586	196
8-19 (4,400)	615	157
20 or more (4,700)	746	238
None and not available (9,000)	511	66

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

Cleveland: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (31,000)	367	77
Kind of business		
Retail (10,100)	466	147
Wholesale (1,400)	389	109
Service (13,600)	275	39
Other (5,900)	405	36
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (4,300)	367	81
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,300)	357	75
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,700)	320	(B)
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,500)	385	146
\$100,000-\$499,999 (4,800)	340	54
\$500,000 or more (4,400)	499	54
No sales or amount not available (8,100)	323	85
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (11,100)	298	71
4-7 (6,400)	286	85
8-19 (3,900)	480	45
20 or more (3,900)	554	71
None and not available (5,800)	386	105

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Dallas: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (46,600)	355	48
Kind of business		
Retail (13,400)	494	131
Wholesale (3,400)	240	(B)
Service (17,300)	264	18
Other (12,500)	363	(B)
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (6,300)	450	62
\$10,000-\$24,999 (4,500)	520	72
\$25,000-\$49,999 (4,800)	300	32
\$50,000-\$99,999 (5,700)	400	45
\$100,000-\$499,999 (9,500)	383	78
\$500,000 or more (7,600)	276	27
No sales or amount not available (8,200)	234	23
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (17,200)	302	42
4-7 (9,000)	402	63
8-19 (8,900)	480	42
20 or more (5,600)	306	67
None and not available (7,800)	344	37

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Denver: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (25,200)	443	54
Kind of business		
Retail (6,700)	572	156
Wholesale (2,200)	597	(B)
Service (10,600)	334	24
Other (5,700)	430	(B)
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,300)	387	(B)
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,300)	396	81
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,700)	390	(B)
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,000)	497	(B)
\$100,000-\$499,999 (5,200)	477	101
\$500,000 or more (4,300)	487	40
No sales or amount not available (5,500)	417	47
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (8,600)	413	44
4-7 (5,500)	459	31
8-19 (3,600)	518	83
20 or more (3,500)	524	123
None and not available (4,200)	350	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Newark: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (19,200)	631	98
Kind of business		
Retail (6,600)	946	163
Wholesale (800)	300	(B)
Service (8,800)	464	64
Other (2,900)	513	66
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,300)	740	116
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,800)	651	57
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,500)	688	106
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,500)	550	45
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,600)	536	110
\$500,000 or more (1,900)	713	83
No sales or amount not available (2,500)	639	182
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (8,200)	553	90
4-7 (3,700)	629	75
8-19 (2,000)	785	107
20 or more (1,600)	1,046	102
None and not available (3,700)	549	129

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Portland: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (22,000)	356	39
Kind of business		
Retail (5,300)	446	100
Wholesale (2,600)	192	(B)
Service (8,200)	318	31
Other (5,900)	399	(B)
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,200)	401	(B)
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,300)	355	94
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,200)	345	(B)
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	310	(B)
\$100,000-\$499,999 (4,500)	395	52
\$500,000 or more (4,400)	327	38
No sales or amount not available (4,000)	351	(B)
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (7,800)	361	50
4-7 (3,800)	420	44
8-19 (3,300)	351	(B)
20 or more (3,500)	370	48
None and not available (3,600)	265	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 * Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.
 B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

St. Louis: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July
through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (24,300)	531	94
Kind of business		
Retail (7,500)	689	175
Wholesale (2,600)	320	(B)
Service (9,800)	419	67
Other (4,400)	640	44
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (5,600)	543	105
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,800)	518	85
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,200)	519	101
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	727	101
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,500)	525	115
\$500,000 or more (3,100)	614	127
No sales or amount not available (4,700)	381	44
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (7,900)	423	81
4-7 (4,100)	493	71
8-19 (2,400)	772	108
20 or more (3,100)	626	214
None and not available (6,700)	552	64

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are
not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category
was too small to be statistically reliable.

END