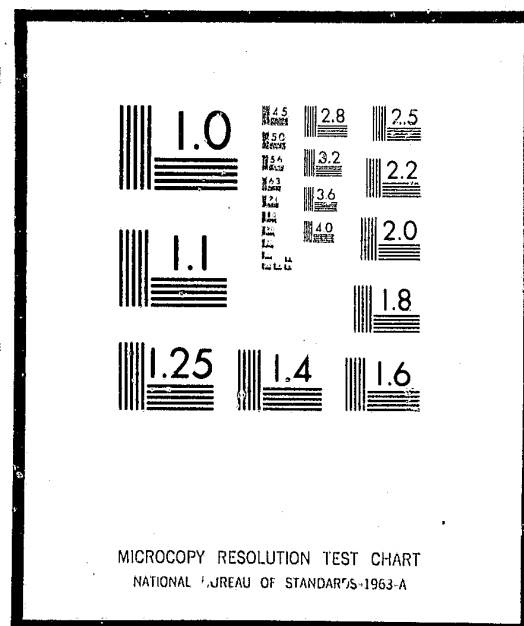


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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

12/2/76

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## CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN BOSTON

1976

National Crime Panel  
Survey Report No. SD-NCP-C-5

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

341818

CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS  
IN BOSTON

1976  
Survey Data Tables  
and  
Selected Analytical Findings

PREFACE

The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this publication derive from victimization surveys conducted early in 1974 under the National Crime Panel program. Besides supplementing information contained in Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (June 1975), data tables in this report have additional details on the statistics previously released.

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

The 103 data tables in this publication are arranged by sectors, that is, by crimes against persons, households, and commercial establishments. Within each sector, the tables are further divided along topical

lines. These topics are reflected in the analytical statements compiled in the section entitled "Selected Findings," which highlights certain basic survey results. The statements illustrate the types of empirical data being produced under the National Crime Panel program.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to errors arising both from the fact that they are based on information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses, and from the fact that recording and processing mistakes invariably occur in the course of a large-scale data collection effort. As part of the discussion on reliability of estimates, these sources of error are treated in Appendixes II and III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling errors, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the report's selected findings, categorical statements involving analytical comparisons have met statistical tests that the differences are equivalent to or greater than two standard errors, or, in other words, that the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described is a true one rather than one resulting from sampling variability. Qualified statements of comparison have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 and 2 standard errors, or that there is a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) out of 100 that the difference is valid. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some evidence."

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

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## INTRODUCTION

The National Crime Panel surveys conducted in Boston and 12 other central cities in 1974 enabled measurement of the extent to which city residents age 12 and over, households, and commercial establishments were victimized by selected crimes, whether completed or attempted. For those committed against individuals, the offenses were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for commercial establishments, burglary and robbery. Although definitions of these offenses are included in this publication, the predecessor report contains a more detailed discussion of the crimes and of classification procedures. Suffice it to note that each crime is counted only once and classified under the most serious act that took place. In addition to gauging the extent to which the relevant crimes happened, the surveys have permitted examination of the characteristics of victims and the circumstances surrounding criminal acts, exploring, as appropriate, such matters as the relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of offenders, extent of victim injuries, economic consequences to the victims, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, whether police were notified, and, if not, reasons advanced for not informing them.

The surveys in Boston were carried out in the first quarter of 1974 and covered criminal acts that took place during the 12 months prior to the month of interview, a reference period roughly comparable with calendar year 1973. Information was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 9,290 housing units (19,641 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 1,772 businesses. Respondents

furnished detailed personal and household data (or information about business firms) in addition to particulars on the criminal acts they incurred.

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

Although attempts may be made to compare information in this publication with data collected from local police by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published in its report Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports--1973, such efforts are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the surveys and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime were derived principally from reports that



persons made to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those reported. Survey data reflect only those crimes experienced by residents and commercial establishments of \_\_\_\_\_, even though some acts took place outside the city; they exclude criminal acts committed within the city against nonresidents, such as visitors and suburban commuters. On the other hand, police statistics for \_\_\_\_\_ include all reported crimes occurring within the city limits irrespective of the victim's place of residence, and exclude crimes experienced by city residents in other jurisdictions. Personal crimes covered in the survey relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. The surveys did not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible. Similarly, the correspondence between reference periods for results of the city surveys and published police statistics is not exact.

Unlike crime rates developed from police statistics, the personal rates cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than on incidents and are calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than on all residents. As indicated earlier, personal victimizations outnumber personal incidents. National Crime Panel rates of victimization for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics for these crimes are based

on the total population. A technical note entitled "Victim Characteristics," Appendix IV, gives additional details on the manner in which the victimization survey rates were computed.

## SELECTED FINDINGS

For the measured crimes, an estimated 170,200 victimizations were committed against Boston residents and commercial establishments in 1973.

Forty-eight percent involved persons; 39 percent, households; and 13 percent, commercial establishments.

Personal crimes of theft outnumbered personal crimes of violence by 1.8:1.

### Victim characteristics

Bostonians were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 67 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

Men were victims of crimes of violence at about twice the rate for women [Table 17].

There was no significant difference between rates for crimes of violence against whites and blacks [Table 19].

Persons under age 35 had much higher victimization rates than older persons [Table 18].

Elderly black males (age 65 and over) had an exceptionally high rate of crimes of violence--154 per 1,000 [Table 27].

Females were victimized by rape at a rate of 3 per 1,000 [Table 17].

Black households had a burglary rate about 50 percent higher than that for white households [Table 62].

Households headed by the elderly had the lowest burglary rate of any age group--74 per 1,000 [Table 61].

Black homeowners had substantially higher burglary and larceny rates than white homeowners [Table 64].

Black renters had a higher burglary rate than white renters but a lower rate of motor vehicle theft [Table 64].

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

The household larceny rate for large households (six or more persons) was 4 times that of one-person households; the motor vehicle theft rate was 2.5 times as great [Table 65].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 576 and robbed at a rate of 132 per 1,000 [Table 85].

Approximately one-third of all businesses were victimized at least once in 1973; 28 percent of those affected were victimized more than once [Tables 87, 90].

### Reporting to the police

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

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

Blacks reported crimes of violence relatively more often than whites, but crimes of theft were reported equally frequently [Table 41].

There was no significant difference between the overall reporting rates for violent crimes involving strangers and nonstrangers; but the police were more likely to have been notified of assaults committed by nonstrangers [Table 40].

The proportion of personal crimes reported tended to go up as the age of the victim increased [Table 42].

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

Overall, there was no significant difference between blacks and whites in reporting household crimes [Table 74].

Whites reported motor vehicle thefts more often than blacks [Table 74].

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

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

### Time and place of occurrence

There was some evidence that more personal crimes of violence took place at night than in the day [Table 54].

Assaults took place mainly at night, but personal robberies were equally divided between day and night [Table 54].

Most crimes of theft occurred in the daytime [Table 54].

More household crimes occurred at night than during the day [Table 84].

Burglaries took place more often in the daytime than at night [Table 84].

Motor vehicle thefts occurred mainly at night [Table 84].

Most commercial robberies took place in the daytime; most commercial burglaries, at night [Table 101].

More personal crimes (51 percent) occurred on the street and elsewhere outdoors than in any other location; only 4 percent occurred inside the victim's home, and only 3 percent, near the home [Table 36].

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

Forty-three percent of all household larcenies took place inside the victim's home [Table 68].

#### Number of victims and offenders

Three-fourths of all crimes of violence involved a single victim [Table 30].

Half of all personal crimes of violence were committed by a single offender [Table 28].

Most single-offender violent crimes involved nonstrangers [Table 29].

Most rapes and assaults were committed by a single-offender [Table 28].

Most personal and commercial robberies were committed by two or more offenders [Tables 28, 29].

#### Perceived characteristics of offenders

Eighty-seven percent of all personal crimes of violence were committed by strangers [Table 5].

Men and whites, respectively, were somewhat more likely than women and blacks to have been victimized by strangers [Table 5].

Victims perceived whites to have committed a majority of single-offender assaults [Table 9].

Most multiple-offender personal robberies (73 percent) were perceived to have been committed by blacks only [Table 11].

In a majority (63 percent) of single-offender crimes of violence, the victims perceived the offenders as being age 21 or over [Table 13].

In 51 percent of multiple-offender victimizations, the offenders were identified as being under age 21 [Table 15].

Blacks were more likely than whites to have been victimized by members of their own race [Tables 10, 12].

Most single-offender (74 percent) and multiple-offender (78 percent) robbery victimizations of blacks were perpetrated by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single-offender assault victimizations of blacks (82 percent) were committed by blacks [Table 10].

More single-offender robberies of whites were carried out by blacks (56 percent) than by whites (39 percent); most multiple-offender robberies of whites (71 percent) were committed by blacks only [Tables 10, 12].

Most single-offender assaults against whites (67 percent) were perpetrated by whites, and more multiple-offender assaults of whites were committed by whites only (50 percent) than by blacks only (38 percent) [Tables 10, 12].

#### Weapons use by offenders

Offenders used weapons in 48 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 56].

Weapons were as likely to be used in stranger-to-stranger crimes as during those involving nonstrangers [Table 56].

Weapons were used in robberies more often than in assaults or rapes [Table 56].

Knives were the most commonly used type of weapon (40 percent) in crimes of violence; they constituted about half of all weapons types used in personal robberies [Table 57].

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

Firearms were the most common type of weapon used--63 percent [Table 103].

#### Victim self-protection

Victims took self-protective measures in more than half of all personal crimes of violence [Table 43].

Firearms and knives rarely were used for defensive purposes [Table 45].

Accounting for about two-fifths of all self-protection measures, physical force or weapons other than firearms and knives were frequently employed by the victims [Table 45].

#### Victim injury and loss

Victims were injured in about one-third of all personal crimes of violence [Table 31].

Victims of crimes of violence involving nonstrangers were relatively more likely to have been injured than victims of stranger-to-stranger crimes [Table 31].

In 9 percent of crimes of violence, the victim received hospital care [Table 33].

Seventy percent of all personal crimes involved loss of money or property and/or property damage [Table 47].

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

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

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

In the great majority of personal robberies (81 percent) and larcenies (79 percent) with theft, no losses were recovered [Table 51].

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

Most household crimes with loss (55 percent) resulted in losses amounting to \$50 or more [Table 80].

There was no significant difference between blacks and whites with respect to the proportion of crimes with losses of \$50 or more [Table 80].

In 63 percent of all household crimes with theft, no losses were recovered; however, most motor vehicle theft losses (62 percent) were fully recovered [Table 81].

Eighty-eight percent of commercial burglaries and 69 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

About two-thirds of commercial crimes with loss involved losses of more than \$50 [Table 97].

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

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

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	29,700	67
Rape	800	2
Robbery	13,600	31
Robbery and attempted robbery		
with injury	3,900	9
From serious assault	2,200	5
From minor assault	1,800	4
Robbery without injury	5,600	13
Attempted robbery without injury	4,100	9
Assault	15,300	35
Aggravated assault	7,400	17
With injury	2,700	6
Attempted assault with weapon	4,700	11
Simple assault	7,900	18
With injury	2,100	5
Attempted assault without weapon	5,800	13
Crimes of theft	52,500	119
Personal larceny with contact	11,600	26
Purse snatching	2,400	5
Attempted purse snatching	2,200	5
Pocket picking	7,000	16
Personal larceny without contact	41,000	93

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

Table 2. Boston: Number of personal incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	24,800	29,700	1:1.20
Rape	800	800	1:1.00
Robbery	11,300	13,600	1:1.20
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	3,400	3,900	1:1.15
From serious assault	1,800	2,200	1:1.22
From minor assault	1,600	1,800	1:1.13
Robbery without injury	4,300	5,600	1:1.30
Attempted robbery without injury	3,500	4,100	1:1.17
Assault	12,800	15,300	1:1.20
Aggravated assault	5,900	7,400	1:1.25
With injury	2,200	2,700	1:1.23
Attempted assault with weapon	3,700	4,700	1:1.27
Simple assault	6,900	7,900	1:1.14
With injury	1,800	2,100	1:1.17
Attempted assault without weapon	5,100	5,800	1:1.14
Crimes of theft		52,500	
Personal larceny with contact	10,900	11,600	1:1.06
Purse snatching	2,300	2,400	1:1.04
Attempted purse snatching	2,100	2,200	1:1.05
Pocket picking	6,500	7,000	1:1.08
Personal larceny without contact		41,000	

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

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

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

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	29,700	67	26,000	59	3,700	8
Rape	800	2	700	2	<sup>1</sup> 100	<sup>1</sup> 2
Completed rape	<sup>1</sup> 200	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 200	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2
Attempted rape	700	1	500	1	<sup>1</sup> 100	<sup>1</sup> 2
Robbery	13,600	31	12,900	29	700	2
Robbery and attempted robbery						
with injury	3,900	9	3,600	8	400	1
From serious assault	2,200	5	1,900	4	200	1
From minor assault	1,800	4	1,700	4	<sup>1</sup> 100	<sup>1</sup> 2
Robbery without injury	5,600	13	5,400	12	200	<sup>1</sup> 2
Attempted robbery without injury	4,100	9	3,900	9	<sup>1</sup> 200	<sup>1</sup> 2
Assault	15,300	35	12,400	28	2,900	6
Aggravated assault	7,400	17	5,800	13	1,600	4
With injury	2,700	6	2,000	5	700	2
Attempted assault with weapon	4,700	11	3,800	9	900	2
Simple assault	7,900	18	6,600	15	1,300	3
With injury	2,100	5	1,700	4	300	1
Attempted assault without weapon	5,800	13	4,900	11	900	2

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

2 Fewer than 50 victimizations or less than 0.5 per 1,000.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Boston: Percent distribution of personal victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (44)	48	61	41
Female (56)	52	39	59
Race			
White (82)	84	82	85
Black (16)	15	17	14
Other (2)	1	1	1
Age			
12-15 (9)	7	11	4
16-19 (10)	13	15	12
20-24 (17)	26	26	26
25-34 (18)	23	21	24
35-49 (16)	14	11	15
50-64 (17)	11	10	11
65 and over (13)	6	5	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to percent in the group.

Table 5. Boston: Percent of violent personal victimizations involving strangers, by type of crime and selected characteristics of victims

Type of crime	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Crimes of violence	87	90	83	89	78
Rape	83	0	85	87	<sup>1</sup> 64
Robbery	95	94	95	95	92
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	91	91	91	93	82
From serious assault	89	91	84	94	75
From minor assault	92	90	95	91	100
Robbery without injury	96	95	98	96	97
Attempted robbery without injury	96	96	97	96	97
Assault	81	87	72	84	66
Aggravated assault	78	86	64	80	71
With injury	75	85	55	78	61
Attempted assault with weapon	81	86	70	81	77
Simple assault	84	88	79	88	60
With injury	84	90	73	91	<sup>1</sup> 31
Attempted assault without weapon	84	87	80	87	67

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6.

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
Times of violence	91	85	86	69
Rape	<sup>1</sup>	0	87	<sup>2</sup> 77
Robbery	94	95	97	88
With injury	91	90	96	71
Without injury	95	97	97	96
Assault	89	76	77	55
Aggravated assault	87	80	66	57
Simple assault	90	69	85	53

<sup>1</sup>No rapes of white males were recorded.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7.

Race and age	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
All races <sup>1</sup>			
12-15	72	63	78
16-19	78	82	72
20-24	88	86	90
25-34	81	72	88
35-49	79	75	82
50-64	82	88	78
65 and over	78	<sup>2</sup> 62	<sup>2</sup> 100
White			
12-15	73	59	82
16-19	79	81	77
20-24	92	89	94
25-34	84	75	90
35-49	84	84	84
50-64	89	87	90
65 and over	78	<sup>2</sup> 62	<sup>2</sup> 100
Black			
12-15	<sup>2</sup> 65	<sup>2</sup> 81	<sup>2</sup> 50
16-19	74	86	<sup>2</sup> 59
20-24	68	71	<sup>2</sup> 63
25-34	63	<sup>2</sup> 55	<sup>2</sup> 73
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 54	<sup>2</sup> 49	<sup>2</sup> 67
50-64	<sup>2</sup> 50	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 33
65 and over	3	3	3

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>3</sup>No assaults involving black victims age 65 and over were recorded.

Table 8.

Type of crime	Related and/or well known	Casually acquainted
Times of violence <sup>1</sup>	46	54
Robbery	35	65
Assault	49	51

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



Table 9.

Type of crime	Perceived race of offender			Not known or not available
	White	Black	Other	
Times of violence	50	45	3	2
Rape	51	49	0	0
Completed rape	125	175	0	0
Attempted rape	58	42	0	0
Robbery	35	60	14	12
Robbery with injury	36	58	14	12
Robbery without injury	34	60	14	12
Assault	58	37	2	3
Aggravated assault	54	40	13	13
Simple assault	61	35	11	13

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

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

Table 10.

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offender			Not known or not available
	White	Black	Other	
Times of violence				
White	58	37	2	3
Black	15	80	13	12
Rape				
White	64	36	0	0
Black	0	100	0	0
Robbery				
White	39	56	13	12
Black	117	74	16	13
Robbery with injury				
White	44	48	15	13
Black	111	89	0	0
Robbery without injury				
White	38	58	13	12
Black	120	67	18	15
Assault				
White	67	28	12	3
Black	115	82	11	11
Aggravated assault				
White	62	31	14	13
Black	111	86	0	13
Simple assault				
White	70	25	11	13
Black	119	79	12	0

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

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

Table 11.

Type of crime	Perceived race of offenders				
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	29	60	2	7	1
Rape	164	136	0	0	0
Robbery	17	73	11	7	12
Robbery with injury	17	75	13	15	11
Robbery without injury	17	72	11	8	12
Assault	47	111	3	8	11
Aggravated assault	42	46	13	8	11
Simple assault	52	35	14	8	12

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12.

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offenders				
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>					
White	31	58	2	7	21
Black	21	67	22	78	23
Robbery					
White	19	71	22	7	21
Black	210	78	0	29	24
Assault					
White	50	38	23	9	21
Black	35	53	24	26	22

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13.

Type of crime	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
	Under 12	Total 12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 and over	
Crimes of violence	1%	33	4	8	20	63	4
Rape	0	123	13	17	113	65	113
Robbery	1%	45	14	11	30	51	13
Robbery with injury	0	40	12	19	29	51	19
Robbery without injury	1	47	15	12	30	51	12
Assault	1%	28	4	7	16	68	4
Aggravated assault	1%	29	13	8	18	66	14
Simple assault	1%	27	5	6	16	70	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

% Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14.

Type of crime and age of victims	Perceived age of offender						Not known and not available
	Under 12	Total 12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 and over	
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>							
12-19	0	53	12	17	24	45	<sup>2</sup> 1
20-34	<sup>2</sup> 1	25	<sup>2</sup> 2	5	18	70	<sup>2</sup> 4
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 1	29	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 9	18	65	<sup>2</sup> 4
50-64	0	26	0	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 23	69	<sup>2</sup> 5
65 and over	0	42	<sup>2</sup> 4	<sup>2</sup> 4	<sup>2</sup> 34	55	<sup>2</sup> 4
Robbery							
12-19	0	61	<sup>2</sup> 14	<sup>2</sup> 16	31	39	0
20-34	<sup>2</sup> 1	40	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 10	28	57	<sup>2</sup> 2
35-49	0	33	0	<sup>2</sup> 17	<sup>2</sup> 17	61	<sup>2</sup> 6
50-64	0	<sup>2</sup> 37	0	0	<sup>2</sup> 37	57	<sup>2</sup> 6
65 and over	0	57	0	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 51	<sup>2</sup> 37	<sup>2</sup> 6
Assault							
12-19	0	52	12	17	22	47	<sup>2</sup> 2
20-34	<sup>2</sup> 2	20	<sup>2</sup> 2	4	15	75	<sup>2</sup> 4
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 23	0	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 20	71	<sup>2</sup> 3
50-64	0	<sup>2</sup> 12	0	0	<sup>2</sup> 12	83	<sup>2</sup> 5
65 and over	0	<sup>2</sup> 11	<sup>2</sup> 11	0	0	<sup>2</sup> 89	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

% Less than 0.5 percent.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15.

Type of crime	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	51	20	25	3
Rape	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>18</sub>	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	0
Robbery	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	54	21	22	3
Robbery with injury	0	56	19	22	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Robbery without injury	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	53	22	22	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Assault	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	48	20	28	4
Aggravated assault	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	44	24	26	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
Simple assault	0	52	16	31	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

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

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16.

Type of crime and age of victims	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	68	8	20	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
12-19	0	40	25	33	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20-34	0	43	30	24	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
35-49	0	57	29	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
50-64	0	46	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>21</sub>	31	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
65 and over	0				
Robbery	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	75	8	14	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
12-19	0	45	21	32	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20-34	0	43	37	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
35-49	0	53	30	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
50-64	0	39	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>24</sub>	34	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
65 and over	0				
Assault	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	60	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>7</sub>	27	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
12-19	0	36	30	33	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20-34	0	42	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>19</sub>	36	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
35-49	0	67	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>25</sub>	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
50-64	0	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>35</sub>	0	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>15</sub>	0
65 and over	0				

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes data not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

17.

Table 46. Boston: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

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

Type of crime	Male (195,900)	Female (244,800)
Crimes of violence	93	47
Rape	12	3
Robbery	45	20
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	13	6
From serious assault	8	2
From minor assault	5	4
Robbery without injury	18	8
Attempted robbery without injury	14	6
Assault	48	24
Aggravated assault	25	10
With injury	9	4
Attempted assault with weapon	16	7
Simple assault	23	14
With injury	7	3
Attempted assault without weapon	16	11
Crimes of theft	109	127
Personal larceny with contact	12	38
Purse snatching	12	10
Attempted purse snatching	12	9
Pocket picking	12	19
Personal larceny without contact	97	90

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

12 Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

Table 41. Boston: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Type of crime	12-15 (37,700)	16-19 (43,700)	20-24 (74,800)	25-34 (78,500)	35-49 (72,300)	50-64 (74,700)	65 and over (59,000)
Crimes of violence	88	105	104	80	45	40	26
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 3	5	3	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1	0
Robbery	43	42	40	28	25	26	21
Robbery and attempted robbery							
with injury	9	8	10	6	8	11	10
From serious assault	<sup>1</sup> 4	7	7	3	4	6	<sup>1</sup> 3
From minor assault	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 2	4	3	4	5	7
Robbery without injury	20	20	16	12	9	9	8
Attempted robbery without injury	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 3	10	8	7	<sup>1</sup> 2
Assault	45	60	59	49	19	14	5
Aggravated assault	17	35	28	23	10	5	<sup>1</sup> 3
With injury	8	<sup>1</sup> 4	9	8	5	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2
Attempted assault with weapon	9	21	19	15	5	3	<sup>1</sup> 3
Simple assault	28	25	30	27	9	8	<sup>1</sup> 2
With injury	11	10	7	4	3	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1
Attempted assault without weapon	17	14	24	22	6	7	<sup>1</sup> 2
Crimes of theft	60	148	184	159	110	80	62
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>1</sup> 4	31	32	25	25	27	32
Purse snatching	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 4	3	5	6	7	10
Attempted purse snatching	0	<sup>1</sup> 3	6	5	7	6	5
Pocket picking	<sup>1</sup> 4	24	23	15	11	14	18
Personal larceny without contact	55	116	152	134	85	53	30

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

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 per 1,000.<sup>2</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

(14)

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

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

Type of crime	White (359,300)	Black (72,100)	Other (9,300)
Crimes of violence	68	70	42
Rape	2	12	0
Robbery	31	32	29
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	9	11	<sup>1</sup> 10
From serious assault	4	8	<sup>1</sup> 5
From minor assault	4	3	<sup>1</sup> 6
Robbery without injury	13	13	<sup>1</sup> 14
Attempted robbery without injury	9	9	<sup>1</sup> 5
Assault	35	36	<sup>1</sup> 13
Aggravated assault	16	19	<sup>1</sup> 10
With injury	6	8	0
Attempted assault with weapon	11	11	<sup>1</sup> 10
Simple assault	19	17	<sup>1</sup> 2
With injury	5	3	0
Attempted assault without weapon	13	14	<sup>1</sup> 2
Crimes of theft	124	101	70
Personal larceny with contact	27	26	<sup>1</sup> 14
Purse snatching	5	8	<sup>1</sup> 2
Attempted purse snatching	5	4	<sup>1</sup> 5
Pocket picking	16	15	<sup>1</sup> 7
Personal larceny without contact	97	75	56

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Boston: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (55,300)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (103,600)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (39,100)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (83,700)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (50,500)	\$25,000 or more (16,300)	Not available (92,100)
Crimes of violence	96	78	67	55	53	74	56
Rape	4	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 1
Robbery	42	37	32	25	23	24	28
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	11	12	12	6	7	<sup>1</sup> 8	7
From serious assault	6	5	8	2	5	<sup>1</sup> 7	4
From minor assault	5	6	<sup>1</sup> 3	4	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1	3
Robbery without injury	22	14	11	12	6	<sup>1</sup> 4	12
Attempted robbery without injury	9	12	9	7	9	<sup>1</sup> 11	9
Assault	50	40	32	29	29	47	28
Aggravated assault	23	20	17	10	14	21	17
With injury	10	9	<sup>1</sup> 4	3	5	<sup>1</sup> 1	5
Attempted assault with weapon	13	11	13	6	9	20	11
Simple assault	27	20	15	19	15	25	11
With injury	6	6	8	3	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 3	3
Attempted assault without weapon	21	14	7	16	11	23	8
Crimes of theft	153	121	116	117	136	152	86
Personal larceny with contact	39	33	25	17	18	18	26
Purse snatching	6	6	5	4	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 3	8
Attempted purse snatching	5	8	<sup>1</sup> 5	3	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 6	4
Pocket picking	28	19	15	11	12	<sup>1</sup> 10	13
Personal larceny without contact	114	88	92	100	118	134	60

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



Table 21.  
44. Boston: Vicitimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims

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

Type of crime	Never married (189,900)	Married (179,100)	Widowed (37,000)	Divorced or separated (31,600)
Crimes of violence	94	41	35	99
Rape	3	<sup>1</sup> 1	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
Robbery	41	20	24	43
Robbery and attempted robbery				
with injury	9	7	12	17
From serious assault	5	4	<sup>1</sup> 5	9
From minor assault	4	3	7	8
Robbery without injury	19	7	9	13
Attempted robbery without injury	12	7	<sup>1</sup> 4	13
Assault	50	20	11	54
Aggravated assault	24	9	6	27
With injury	8	4	<sup>1</sup> 3	12
Attempted assault with weapon	16	6	<sup>1</sup> 3	16
Simple assault	26	11	<sup>1</sup> 4	27
With injury	8	3	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1
Attempted assault without weapon	18	9	<sup>1</sup> 4	25
Crimes of theft	147	93	74	158
Personal larceny with contact	29	16	37	53
Purse snatching	4	3	12	18
Attempted purse snatching	5	3	11	11
Pocket picking	20	10	14	25
Personal larceny without contact	118	77	37	105

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Boston: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Sex and age	Crimes of violence							Crimes of theft			
	All personal crimes of violence	Rape	All robberies	Robbery		Assault			All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
				Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault			
Male											
12-15 (19,100)	115	11	66	11	54	48	25	23	65	13	61
16-19 (19,600)	127	0	61	15	46	85	51	34	124	16	109
20-24 (23,600)	123	0	58	14	44	85	46	39	164	14	150
25-34 (35,900)	101	0	33	8	25	68	31	37	147	8	139
35-49 (33,400)	55	0	31	10	21	24	13	11	93	9	84
50-64 (32,100)	52	0	38	14	24	16	16	10	71	12	59
65 and over (22,000)	47	0	39	19	20	18	14	14	67	25	42
Female											
12-15 (18,500)	61	0	19	16	13	41	19	33	54	15	49
16-19 (24,100)	71	1	27	13	24	39	22	17	166	44	123
20-24 (41,300)	71	10	24	7	17	37	14	23	201	47	154
25-34 (42,600)	62	1	23	14	19	34	16	18	169	39	130
35-49 (38,900)	36	1	20	6	14	15	7	8	124	38	86
50-64 (42,500)	30	1	17	9	9	12	5	7	86	38	48
65 and over (27,000)	18	0	10	15	14	14	12	11	60	36	24

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

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

(11)

13.  
Table 46. Boston: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (161,800)	Black (29,800)	White (197,500)	Black (42,300)
Crimes of violence	94	92	46	55
Rape	0	11	4	13
Robbery	44	47	19	22
With injury	12	15	6	8
Without injury	32	32	14	15
Assault	50	45	23	30
Aggravated assault	25	27	10	13
Simple assault	25	17	13	16
Crimes of theft	110	105	136	98
Personal larceny with contact	11	18	39	32
Personal larceny without contact	99	87	96	66

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27.

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

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence							Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery		All assaults	Assault		Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
		All robberies	Robbery with injury		Aggravated assault					
Female										
Never married (91,000)	125	57	14	44	68	36	31	125	13	112
Married (87,800)	58	28	9	19	29	13	16	88	9	79
Widowed (6,900)	49	46	<sup>2</sup> 16	30	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 3	0	71	<sup>2</sup> 24	50
Divorced or separated (8,900)	152	82	34	49	70	39	31	183	26	160
Male										
Never married (98,900)	65	25	5	20	34	13	20	137	44	123
Married (91,300)	25	12	4	8	12	5	7	98	23	75
Widowed (30,100)	31	19	11	8	12	7	<sup>2</sup> 5	71	40	34
Divorced or separated (22,700)	79	28	11	17	43	23	25	127	34	83

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on rape, not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.6  
0

Table 25.

(Rate per 1,000 population in each group)

Race and age	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
White						
12-15 (27,600)	99	48	51	63	25	58
16-19 (34,900)	107	48	56	163	34	129
20-24 (61,500)	103	39	59	199	37	163
25-34 (60,400)	86	28	55	171	27	144
35-49 (56,300)	42	22	20	113	21	92
50-64 (64,200)	41	27	13	76	23	53
65 and over (51,400)	23	17	6	62	31	30
Black						
12-15 (9,100)	58	27	29	52	<sup>2</sup> 3	49
16-19 (8,000)	107	<sup>2</sup> 23	81	95	<sup>2</sup> 20	75
20-24 (11,800)	110	44	60	114	<sup>2</sup> 14	100
25-34 (16,000)	62	27	34	120	18	102
35-49 (14,000)	53	36	18	108	42	66
50-64 (9,100)	40	<sup>2</sup> 20	<sup>2</sup> 20	106	55	51
65 and over (4,000)	68	68	0	77	<sup>2</sup> 43	<sup>2</sup> 35

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

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

Table 26.

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

Age and income	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
	All personal crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
White						
Less than \$3,000 (43,900)	95	43	49	165	39	125
\$3,000-\$7,499 (78,900)	80	37	41	128	35	93
\$7,500-\$9,999 (31,900)	70	35	33	122	27	95
\$10,000-\$14,999 (71,000)	58	25	31	119	18	101
\$15,000-\$24,999 (44,700)	56	25	30	139	18	121
\$25,000 or more (15,700)	70	23	44	151	19	132
Not available (73,300)	53	25	27	87	26	61
Black						
Less than \$3,000 (9,800)	111	40	64	113	42	71
\$3,000-\$7,499 (21,900)	77	37	40	106	30	76
\$7,500-\$9,999 (6,400)	57	<sup>2</sup> 21	<sup>2</sup> 29	86	<sup>2</sup> 14	72
\$10,000-\$14,999 (11,300)	38	23	<sup>2</sup> 15	112	<sup>2</sup> 17	95
\$15,000-\$24,999 (5,200)	<sup>2</sup> 30	29	<sup>2</sup> 21	112	<sup>2</sup> 14	98
\$25,000 or more (400)	<sup>2</sup> 234	<sup>2</sup> 61	<sup>2</sup> 173	0	0	0
Not available (17,200)	74	39	33	86	27	60

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

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

(16)

Table 50. Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 resident population in each group)

Race, sex, and age		Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12-15	(11,500)	129	69
16-19	(15,700)	157	133
20-24	(28,100)	139	164
25-34	(29,100)	112	150
35-49	(26,700)	51	93
50-64	(27,700)	54	69
65 and over	(19,900)	38	66
Female			
12-15	(13,100)	64	56
16-19	(19,200)	65	187
20-24	(33,100)	73	229
25-34	(31,400)	62	190
35-49	(29,700)	34	131
50-64	(36,500)	31	81
65 and over	(34,400)	14	59
Black			
Male			
12-15	(4,200)	71	<sup>1</sup> 48
16-19	(3,600)	113	97
20-24	(4,800)	173	160
25-34	(5,900)	59	131
35-49	(5,800)	65	100
50-64	(3,700)	56	81
65 and over	(1,800)	154	<sup>1</sup> 91
Female			
12-15	(5,000)	47	56
16-19	(4,500)	102	94
20-24	(7,000)	67	82
25-34	(10,100)	64	114
35-49	(8,200)	46	114
50-64	(5,400)	<sup>1</sup> 30	123
65 and over	(2,200)	0	<sup>1</sup> 66

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

12.  
Table 9. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of personal crimes of violence, by type of crime and number of offenders

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	50	20	11	15	4
Rape	88	<sup>1</sup> 5	0	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery	36	28	17	15	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	31	29	19	15	6
From serious assault	30	28	18	18	<sup>1</sup> 6
From minor assault	33	32	20	<sup>1</sup> 12	<sup>1</sup> 6
Robbery without injury	30	33	19	14	<sup>1</sup> 3
Attempted robbery without injury	48	22	12	15	<sup>1</sup> 3
Assault	60	13	7	15	5
Aggravated assault	55	16	6	16	6
With injury	44	20	<sup>1</sup> 8	24	<sup>1</sup> 4
Attempted assault with weapon	61	14	<sup>1</sup> 5	12	8
Simple assault	64	10	8	14	4
With injury	59	<sup>1</sup> 10	<sup>1</sup> 10	18	<sup>1</sup> 3
Attempted assault without weapon	66	10	8	13	<sup>1</sup> 4

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

29.  
Table 10. Boston: Percent of incidents of personal crimes of violence involving a single offender, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Involving strangers	Involving nonstranger
Crimes of violence	46	77
Rape	83	<sup>1</sup> 100
Robbery	35	60
Assault	55	81

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



Table 11. Boston: Percent of incidents of personal crimes of violence involving a single victim, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	90	90	89
Rape	95	94	<sup>1</sup> 100
Robbery	91	91	88
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	94	94	89
From serious assault	90	91	<sup>1</sup> 89
From minor assault	97	97	<sup>1</sup> 90
Robbery without injury	89	90	<sup>1</sup> 82
Attempted robbery without injury	91	91	<sup>1</sup> 93
Assault	88	88	88
Aggravated assault	86	85	90
With injury	87	85	92
Attempted assault with weapon	86	85	88
Simple assault	89	90	86
With injury	89	87	97
Attempted assault without weapon	90	91	81

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence sustained injury, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Relationship	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assau
All victimizations	32	29	31
Involving strangers	31	28	30
Involving nonstrangers	40	50	35

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

32.  
Table 13. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	31	28	33
Female	34	30	28
Race			
White	32	28	31
Black	34	33	31
Age			
12-15	32	21	42
16-19	34	20	40
20-24	30	26	27
25-34	26	22	24
35-49	35	31	39
50-64	37	42	25
65 and over	43	49	<sup>2</sup> 21
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	32	26	32
\$3,000-\$7,499	36	31	37
\$7,500-\$9,999	40	36	37
\$10,000-\$14,999	26	25	23
\$15,000-\$24,999	33	32	30
\$25,000 or more	21	<sup>2</sup> 35	<sup>2</sup> 29
Not available	29	25	31

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

33.  
Table 14. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence sustained physical injury, received hospital care, and incurred medical expenses, by type of crime

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sustained physical injury	32	29	31
Received hospital care	9	8	10
Emergency room only	7	6	7
Overnight or longer	3	2	3
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	6	5	6

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

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

34.  
Table 15. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	10	8	12
Female	8	7	7
Race			
White	8	6	9
Black	16	13	18
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	9	7	10
Involving nonstrangers	13	<sup>a</sup> 12	13

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

<sup>a</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

35.  
Table 16. Boston: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence incurred medical expenses, by amount

Amount <sup>1</sup>	Percent
Less than \$50	31
\$50-\$249	50
\$250 or more	18

<sup>1</sup>Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

Table 17. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of personal crimes, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside nonresidential building	On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	4	3	30	51	12
Crimes of violence	12	10	14	58	6
Rape	27	15	21	40	18
Robbery	8	11	12	64	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	11	17	6	61	14
Robbery without injury	10	9	11	65	5
Attempted robbery without injury	12	9	19	67	14
Assault	14	8	15	54	8
Aggravated assault	17	8	12	54	8
Simple assault	11	9	17	54	8
Crimes of theft	12	2	37	47	14
Personal larceny with contact	12	2	59	31	6
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	32	52	16

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 18. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of crimes of violence, by victim-offender relationship, place of occurrence, and type of crime

Relationship and place	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Involving strangers			
Inside own home	9	7	9
Near own home	9	11	7
Inside nonresidential building	15	13	16
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	62	65	60
Elsewhere	6	4	7
Involving nonstrangers			
Inside own home	32	<sup>2</sup> 19	36
Near own home	15	<sup>2</sup> 20	14
Inside nonresidential building	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 7
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	34	51	29
Elsewhere	13	<sup>2</sup> 7	14

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

32.  
Table 19. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of personal crimes, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	86	4	10
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	89	3	7
Robbery	94	3	3
Assault	87	3	10
Crimes of theft	84	4	11
Personal larceny with contact	94	3	3
Personal larceny without contact	82	4	13

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

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

46

37.  
Table 20. Boston: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal victimizations to the police, by reason and type of crime

Reason	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence			All crimes of theft	Crimes of theft	
		All crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault		Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
Nothing could be done;							
Lack of proof	37	32	39	26	40	50	37
Not important enough	28	25	21	28	29	18	32
Police would not want to be bothered	7	9	10	8	6	6	6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4	4	6	3	4	3	4
Private or personal matter	5	9	6	11	3	<sup>2</sup> 1	3
Fear of reprisal	1	3	<sup>2</sup> 2	3	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 2
Reported to someone else	7	4	4	4	7	6	8
All other and not given	12	14	11	16	11	15	10

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All personal crimes	36	...	...
Crimes of violence	48	48	52
Rape	50	46	167
Robbery	53	54	42
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	68	70	54
From serious assault	74	74	178
From minor assault	61	65	114
Robbery without injury	61	62	143
Attempted robbery without injury	27	28	113
Assault	44	41	54
Aggravated assault	53	51	59
With injury	63	63	65
Attempted assault with weapon	47	45	54
Simple assault	35	32	48
With injury	47	45	159
Attempted assault without weapon	30	28	43
Crimes of theft	28	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	31	31	0
Purse snatching	56	57	0
Attempted purse snatching	10	10	2
Pocket picking	28	28	0
Personal larceny without contact	28	...	...

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>2</sup>No attempted purse snatchings by nonstrangers were recorded.

... Represents not applicable.



Table 22. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

Type of crime	Sex		Race	
	Male	Female	White	Black
All personal crimes	36	35	35	39
Crimes of violence	45	53	47	55
Rape	0	52	52	<sup>1</sup> 50
Robbery	50	60	52	59
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	66	72	68	77
From serious assault	73	75	74	77
From minor assault	53	70	61	<sup>1</sup> 76
Robbery without injury	59	66	60	62
Attempted robbery without injury	23	37	27	32
Assault	41	49	42	51
Aggravated assault	49	60	52	57
With injury	59	72	63	63
Attempted assault with weapon	44	53	46	53
Simple assault	31	40	33	45
With injury	45	52	47	<sup>1</sup> 48
Attempted assault without weapon	25	37	27	44
Crimes of theft	29	28	28	28
Personal larceny with contact	29	31	30	33
Purse snatching	<sup>1</sup> 100	55	57	57
Attempted purse snatching	0	11	12	0
Pocket picking	27	28	28	28
Personal larceny without contact	29	27	28	27

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	25	36	39	44	45
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	36	48	59	58	65
Robbery	34	56	60	63	67
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	56	67	68	70	83
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	29	52	56	59	52
Assault	38	43	58	51	<sup>2</sup> 58
Aggravated assault	43	54	69	72	<sup>2</sup> 50
Simple assault	33	33	45	37	<sup>2</sup> 69
Crimes of theft	14	29	31	37	36
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>2</sup> 10	29	31	42	40
Purse snatching	<sup>2</sup> 13	29	34	39	47
Pocket picking	<sup>2</sup> 9	29	26	45	34
Personal larceny without contact	15	29	31	34	32

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. <sup>1</sup> Boston: Percent of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	59	59	66
Rape	74	76	<sup>1</sup> 67
Robbery	50	49	64
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	58	57	59
From serious assault	62	62	<sup>1</sup> 56
From minor assault	53	52	<sup>1</sup> 64
Robbery without injury	25	24	<sup>1</sup> 67
Attempted robbery without injury	75	76	<sup>1</sup> 69
Assault	67	68	66
Aggravated assault	65	66	63
With injury	59	59	60
Attempted assault with weapon	68	69	64
Simple assault	70	69	71
With injury	71	71	72
Attempted assault without weapon	69	69	71

<sup>1</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. General Distribution of personal victimizations in which victims of crimes of violence took self-protective measures, by selected characteristics of the victims and type of crime

Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery			Assault		
	All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Female	49	58	46	70	68	73
Male	50	58	47	63	61	65
White	50	60	46	67	66	68
Black	50	48	50	71	64	80
Hispanic	46	54	43	66	59	73
Other	60	82	53	70	69	71
Under 18	49	57	46	56	60	52
18-24	39	45	34	68	64	71
25-34	36	<sup>a</sup> 30	42	71	<sup>a</sup> 89	<sup>a</sup> 46

<sup>1</sup>Excludes violent crimes against property.

<sup>a</sup>Small number of cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. General Distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of crimes of violence, by type of measure and

Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
		All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Female	0	2	2	13	3	4	13
Male	37	4	34	36	39	36	41
White	32		8	17	15	13	16
Black	120		2	12	13	14	11
Hispanic	112	26	14	31	30	32	29

<sup>1</sup>Excludes violent crimes against property because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Small number of cases, is statistically unreliable.

46.  
Table 27. Boston: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of personal crimes of violence, by selected characteristics of the victims

Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Used or brandished firearm or knife	3	4	12	3	14
Used physical force or other weapon	41	49	29	42	35
Tried to get help or frighten offender	17	8	29	17	16
Threatened or reasoned with offender	11	12	11	12	11
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	28	27	29	27	33

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

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

47.  
Table 28. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	70
Crimes of violence	40
Rape	38
Robbery	67
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	80
Robbery without injury	100
Attempted robbery without injury	9
Assault	16
Aggravated assault	19
Simple assault	14
Crimes of theft	87
Personal larceny with contact	83
Purse snatching and attempted purse snatching	57
Pocket picking	100
Personal larceny without contact	89

4/2.  
Table 29. Boston: Percent distribution of personal victimizations with theft and/or damage, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known not available
All personal crimes	3	18	38	28	6	7
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	9	18	29	25	10	9
Robbery	3	19	29	29	11	8
4/7 Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	<sup>a</sup> 4	18	28	25	13	11
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	<sup>a</sup> 2	20	30	30	10	7
Assault	30	15	29	9	<sup>a</sup> 4	12
Crimes of theft	1	18	40	28	6	6
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>a</sup> 1	18	49	20	<sup>a</sup> 1	11
Purse snatching	<sup>a</sup> 2	13	44	26	<sup>a</sup> 2	12
Pocket picking	<sup>a</sup> 1	19	51	17	<sup>a</sup> 1	11
Personal larceny without contact	1	18	38	31	7	5

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

49.  
Table 30. Boston: Percent distribution of personal victimizations with theft and/or damage, by type of crime, race of victims, and value of loss

Type of crime and race	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes <sup>1</sup>	3	18	38	28	6	7
White	3	19	39	27	6	6
Black	2	14	32	33	8	10
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	9	18	29	25	9	9
White	9	20	30	23	10	7
Black	<sup>2</sup> 7	<sup>2</sup> 8	27	33	<sup>2</sup> 9	16
Crimes of theft <sup>1</sup>	1	18	40	28	6	6
White	1	19	41	28	5	6
Black	<sup>2</sup> 1	16	33	34	8	8

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

50.  
Table 31. Boston: Percent distribution of personal robbery and larceny victimizations, by value of stolen property, including cash, and race of victims

Type of crime and property value	All races <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
Robbery			
No monetary value	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 1	0
Less than \$10	21	22	<sup>2</sup> 10
\$10-\$49	29	29	31
\$50-\$99	17	15	26
\$100-\$249	15	14	19
\$250 or more	12	12	<sup>2</sup> 11
Not available	5	6	<sup>2</sup> 3
Personal larceny <sup>3</sup>			
No monetary value	1	1	<sup>2</sup> 1
Less than \$10	19	19	15
\$10-\$49	42	43	35
\$50-\$99	16	16	17
\$100-\$249	12	11	17
\$250 or more	5	5	8
Not available	5	5	8

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

<sup>3</sup>Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

51.  
Table 32. Boston: Percent distribution of personal robbery and larceny victimizations, by proportion of loss recovered

Proportion recovered	Robbery	Personal larceny		
		All personal larcenies	With contact	Without contact
None	81	79	72	80
All	7	8	8	8
Some	12	13	20	12
Less than half	4	6	10	5
Half or more	5	4	4	4
Proportion unknown	3	4	5	3

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

52.

Table 33. Boston: Percent of personal victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	7
Crimes of violence	12
Rape	28
Robbery	10
With injury	20
Without injury	6
Assault	12
Aggravated assault	16
Simple assault	8
Crimes of theft	4
Personal larceny with contact	4
Personal larceny without contact	4

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Table 34. Boston: Percent distribution of personal victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime

Time lost	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of the
Less than 1 day	39	21	66
1-5 days	40	48	29
6-10 days	6	9	11
Over 10 days	13	20	12
Amount unknown and not available	12	13	12

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



**CONTINUED**

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54.

Table 35. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of personal crimes, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	Nighttime		Not known	Not known not available
			6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
All personal crimes	52	44	29	11	4	4
Crimes of violence	47	53	42	11	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1
Rape	39	61	43	<sup>1</sup> 19	0	0
Robbery	50	49	40	9	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	50	49	42	7	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1
From serious assault	48	53	43	<sup>1</sup> 8	<sup>1</sup> 2	0
From minor assault	53	46	40	<sup>1</sup> 5	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Robbery without injury	48	51	42	9	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Attempted robbery without injury	53	47	36	11	0	0
Assault	44	56	43	13	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Aggravated assault	37	62	47	15	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
With injury	38	61	48	14	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Attempted assault with weapon	37	62	46	16	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Simple assault	49	50	40	10	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
With injury	41	59	45	14	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon	52	47	38	9	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Crimes of theft	55	40	24	11	5	5
Personal larceny with contact	77	23	21	<sup>1</sup> 2	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Purse snatching	75	24	23	<sup>1</sup> 1	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Attempted purse snatching	81	18	18	0	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Pocket picking	76	24	21	<sup>1</sup> 3	0	<sup>1</sup> 1
Personal larceny without contact	49	44	24	13	7	6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>2</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

55.

Table 36. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of personal crimes of violence, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime and time of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	Nighttime		Not known	Not known not available
			6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	47	53	41	11	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 1
Robbery	51	49	39	9	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 2
Assault	43	56	43	13	0	<sup>2</sup> 1
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	47	52	45	8	0	<sup>2</sup> 1
Robbery	44	53	53	0	0	<sup>2</sup> 3
Assault	48	52	42	10	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>1</sup> Includes data on rape, not shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

56.

Table 37. Boston: Percent of incidents of violence in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	48	48	48
Rape	32	35	<sup>1</sup> 20
Robbery	53	54	48
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	44	42	<sup>1</sup> 61
Robbery without injury	62	64	<sup>1</sup> 35
Attempted robbery without injury	51	52	<sup>1</sup> 40
Assault <sup>2</sup>	44	43	50

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

57.

Table 38. Boston: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of crime

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	26	40	29	5
Robbery	23	52	20	5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	17	50	32	<sup>2</sup> 2
Robbery without injury	31	47	15	7
Attempted robbery without injury	16	62	17	<sup>2</sup> 5
Aggravated assault	30	27	38	4
With injury	18	19	56	<sup>2</sup> 7
Attempted assault with weapon	37	32	29	<sup>2</sup> 3

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

58.  
Table 39. Boston: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by armed offenders in committing personal crimes of violence, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	26	41	27	5	25	33	40	<sup>a</sup> 2
Robbery	24	52	19	6	<sup>a</sup> 9	63	<sup>a</sup> 29	0
Aggravated assault	30	28	38	5	30	25	42	<sup>a</sup> 2

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 51. Boston: Number of household victimizations and household victimization rates, by type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Burglary	31,000	149
Forcible entry	13,000	63
Unlawful entry without force	8,800	42
Attempted forcible entry	9,200	44
Household larceny	18,200	87
Less than \$50	9,300	44
\$50 or more	6,700	32
Amount not available	700	3
Attempted larceny	1,400	7
Motor vehicle theft	17,900	86
Completed theft	10,800	52
Attempted theft	7,000	34

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

Table 52. Boston: Percent distribution of household victimizations, by selected characteristics and type of crime

Characteristic	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Sex of head of household				
White (81)	80	75	82	87
Black (17)	19	23	17	12
Other (2)	1	2	1 <sup>2</sup>	2
Age of head of household				
12-19 (3)	3	4	4	2
20-34 (36)	48	50	46	46
35-49 (20)	22	19	27	24
50-64 (22)	18	18	16	20
65 and over (20)	8	10	6	8
Annual family income				
Less than \$3,000 (17)	15	20	13	8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (26)	24	25	25	19
\$7,500-\$9,999 (9)	9	8	10	11
\$10,000-\$14,999 (16)	18	16	17	24
\$15,000-\$24,999 (9)	12	11	11	14
\$25,000 or more (3)	4	4	3	5
Not available (20)	18	16	20	19
Home tenure				
Owned or being bought (28)	28	24	31	32
Rented (72)	72	76	69	68
Number of units in structure				
1 <sup>2</sup> (20)	21	18	25	24
2 (14)	12	11	13	14
3 (23)	21	21	22	21
4 (4)	3	3	2	5
5-9 (10)	12	14	10	10
10 or more (25)	26	29	24	23
Other than housing units (4)	3	4	3	1
Not available (1)	1	1	1	1
Number of persons in household				
1 (31)	24	30	17	20
2-3 (46)	44	44	42	47
4-5 (16)	20	18	23	22
6 or more (7)	12	8	18	11

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to percent of households in the group.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.<sup>2</sup>Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 70. Boston: Household victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

pe of crime	12-19 (6,500)	20-34 (74,400)	35-49 (41,000)	50-64 (45,600)	65 and over (40,800)
rglary	174	208	145	119	74
Forcible entry	59	88	61	53	30
Unlawful entry without force	86	64	37	26	20
Attempted forcible entry	<sup>1</sup> 29	57	47	40	23
usehold larceny	116	113	119	64	29
Less than \$50	65	54	60	35	20
\$50 or more	32	46	50	21	<sup>1</sup> 4
Amount not available	<sup>1</sup> 3	5	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1
Attempted larceny	<sup>1</sup> 16	9	5	7	<sup>1</sup> 4
tor vehicle theft	63	111	103	78	35
Completed theft	43	65	61	48	26
Attempted theft	<sup>1</sup> 20	46	42	31	9

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

54

62.  
Table 71. Boston: Household victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White (168,800)	Black (35,400)
Burglary	138	204
Forcible entry	55	100
Unlawful entry without force	43	40
Attempted forcible entry	40	64
Household larceny	88	89
Less than \$50	46	40
\$50 or more	32	37
Amount not available	3	15
Attempted larceny	7	7
Motor vehicle theft	92	58
Completed theft	56	33
Attempted theft	36	26

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

6-3,  
Table 72. Boston: Household victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (36,100)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (54,200)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (18,600)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (33,400)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (18,500)	\$25,000 or more (5,700)	Not available (41,900)
Burglary	172	142	135	146	178	220	123
Forcible entry	67	65	60	59	77	86	50
Unlawful entry without force	62	37	32	34	54	74	33
Attempted forcible entry	43	40	43	53	48	59	40
Household larceny	66	85	97	94	106	103	87
Less than \$50	36	48	45	50	49	59	39
\$50 or more	22	29	38	36	43	131	37
Amount not available	12	13	12	15	12	18	5
Attempted larceny	6	7	11	13	12	14	7
Motor vehicle theft	38	64	104	126	139	164	81
Completed theft	26	43	69	74	74	93	46
Attempted theft	12	21	35	53	64	71	34

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



64.  
 Table 73. Boston: Household victimization rates, by type of crime, tenure, and race of head of household  
 (Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races <sup>1</sup> (58,000)	White (50,800)	Black (6,500)	All races <sup>1</sup> (150,300)	White (118,000)	Black (28,900)
Burglary	131	122	204	156	145	204
Forcible entry	60	55	102	64	55	99
Unlawful entry without force	30	29	45	47	50	39
Attempted forcible entry	40	38	57	45	41	66
Household larceny	98	93	149	83	86	76
Less than \$50	53	52	64	41	44	35
\$50 or more	34	31	64	32	32	31
Amount not available	4	4	<sup>2</sup> 7	3	3	<sup>2</sup> 4
Attempted larceny	7	6	<sup>2</sup> 14	7	7	<sup>2</sup> 6
Motor vehicle theft	98	99	92	81	89	51
Completed theft	54	57	40	51	56	31
Attempted theft	44	42	52	30	33	20

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

65.

Table 74. Boston: Household victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (64,700)	Two or three (94,900)	Four or five (33,100)	Six or more (15,500)
Burglary	142	145	169	161
Forcible entry	62	56	83	62
Unlawful entry without force	42	41	43	52
Attempted forcible entry	38	48	43	47
Household larceny	48	80	128	207
Less than \$50	25	41	65	103
\$50 or more	19	29	43	90
Amount not available	11	4	15	14
Attempted larceny	12	6	15	19
Motor vehicle theft	54	89	118	130
Completed theft	35	52	75	71
Attempted theft	19	37	43	59

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 75. Boston: Household victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One <sup>1</sup> (41,100)	Two (29,900)	Three (47,000)	Four (7,900)	Five-Nine (21,000)	Ten or more (51,600)
Burglary	135	111	139	133	207	171
Forcible entry	57	54	66	54	94	62
Unlawful entry without force	35	27	30	37	54	57
Attempted forcible entry	44	30	43	42	58	52
Household larceny	110	80	85	53	87	84
Less than \$50	64	44	36	28	41	41
\$50 or more	35	28	36	<sup>a</sup> 25	32	33
Amount not available	<sup>a</sup> 5	<sup>a</sup> 1	<sup>a</sup> 4	0	<sup>a</sup> 5	<sup>a</sup> 4
Attempted larceny	6	<sup>a</sup> 6	9	0	10	6
Motor vehicle theft	105	85	82	103	88	81
Completed theft	59	50	48	71	63	50
Attempted theft	46	35	34	32	26	32

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

67.  
Table 76. Boston: Household burglary rates, by race of head of household and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Age and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than \$3,000 (28,700)	157	54	70	33
\$3,000-\$7,499 (41,300)	133	59	38	36
\$7,500-\$9,999 (15,300)	114	49	31	35
\$10,000-\$14,999 (28,300)	134	47	33	54
\$15,000-\$24,999 (16,300)	178	74	58	46
\$25,000 or more (5,500)	213	82	70	62
Not available (33,400)	110	47	30	34
Black				
Less than \$3,000 (6,500)	235	114	34	87
\$3,000-\$7,499 (11,700)	179	94	37	48
\$7,500-\$9,999 (2,900)	252	118	<sup>1</sup> 45	89
\$10,000-\$14,999 (4,400)	227	129	45	53
\$15,000-\$24,999 (2,000)	183	102	<sup>1</sup> 12	<sup>1</sup> 69
\$25,000 or more (200)	<sup>1</sup> 362	<sup>1</sup> 243	<sup>1</sup> 119	0
Not available (7,700)	187	70	50	67

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

68.  
Table 53. Boston: Percent distribution of household incidents, by place of occurrence and type of crime

Place	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Inside own home	98	23	11
Outside own home	...	77	23
Vacation home, motel, hotel	2	...	0
Inside nonresidential building	...	...	2
On street, or in park, playground, school-ground, or parking lot	...	...	73
Elsewhere	...	...	11

... Represents not applicable.

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

69.  
Table 54. Boston: Percent distribution of household incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All household crimes	92	2	6
Burglary	92	3	5
Household larceny	93	2	5
Motor vehicle theft	91	1	8

70.  
Table 55. Boston: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting household victimizations to the police, by reason and type of crime

Reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle the
Nothing could be done;				
lack of proof	39	43	34	39
Not important enough	30	26	34	31
Police would not want				
to be bothered	9	8	10	9
Too inconvenient or				
time consuming	3	2	3	3
Private or personal				
matter	5	4	6	13
Fear of reprisal	1	11	11	0
Reported to someone				
else	4	5	4	12
All other and not given	10	11	7	14

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

71.  
Table 56. Boston: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting household victimizations to the police, by race of head of household, reason, and type of crime

Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle th
White				
Nothing could be done;				
lack of proof	38	42	33	38
Not important enough	32	28	37	32
All other and not				
given	30	30	30	30
Black				
Nothing could be done;				
lack of proof	44	48	38	49
Not important enough	23	21	26	120
All other and not				
given	33	31	36	31

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

72.  
Table 57. Boston: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting household victimizations to the police, by annual family income and reason

Income	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other an not given
Less than \$3,000	35	26	38
\$3,000-\$7,499	40	31	29
\$7,500-\$9,999	37	33	30
\$10,000-\$14,999	36	35	29
\$15,000-\$24,999	39	35	27
\$25,000 or more	50	24	26
Not available	41	27	32

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

73.  
Table 58. Boston: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting household victimizations with theft to the police, by value of stolen property and reason

Value	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other an not given
Monetary value	<sup>1</sup> 27	<sup>1</sup> 18	55
Less than \$10	28	51	21
\$10-\$49	35	39	27
\$50-\$99	43	20	37
\$100-\$249	47	13	40
\$250 or more	41	<sup>1</sup> 5	54
Not available	27	24	49

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

74.  
Table 59. Boston: Percent of household victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and race of head of household

Type of crime	All races <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
All household crimes	50	51	47
Burglary	56	56	56
Forcible entry	76	79	66
Unlawful entry without force	48	48	53
Attempted forcible entry	34	32	41
Household larceny	23	24	21
Less than \$50	13	14	<sup>2</sup> 8
\$50 or more	40	41	37
Amount not available	<sup>2</sup> 14	<sup>2</sup> 10	<sup>2</sup> 31
Attempted larceny	20	23	<sup>2</sup> 8
Motor vehicle theft	68	69	57
Completed theft	93	94	86
Attempted theft	30	31	<sup>2</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

75  
Table 60. Boston: Percent of household victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	47	51	51	49	54	56	50
Burglary	52	56	58	51	64	65	56
Forcible entry	64	77	77	74	84	73	82
Unlawful entry without force	50	52	63	35	47	64	41
Attempted forcible entry	35	25	29	35	49	47	36
Household larceny	21	28	20	23	23	19	22
Motor vehicle theft	73	68	69	66	65	67	71

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

76  
Table 61. Boston: Percent of household victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and household tenure

Type of crime	All races <sup>1</sup>		White		Black	
	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented
All household crimes	51	50	52	50	44	48
Burglary	60	54	61	54	58	55
Forcible entry	83	73	85	77	76	64
Unlawful entry without force	44	50	44	49	48	55
Attempted forcible entry	38	32	40	29	32	43
Household larceny	22	24	23	24	18	24
Motor vehicle theft	66	69	68	70	55	58

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



77.

Table 62. Boston: Percent of household victimizations involving theft reported to the police, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
All household crimes	10	22	52	87
Burglary	<sup>1</sup> 33	40	62	85
Household larceny	<sup>1</sup> 5	13	36	61
Motor vehicle theft	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>1</sup> 77	82	94

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

78.

Table 63. Boston: Percent of household victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All household crimes	88
Burglary	85
Forcible entry	96
Unlawful entry without force	85
Attempted forcible entry	69
Household larceny	94
Motor vehicle theft	88

79.

Table 64. Boston: Percent distribution of household victimizations with theft, by value of stolen property, including cash, and type of crime

Value	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Monetary value	1	<sup>1</sup> 1	3	0
Less than \$10	6	3	13	0
\$10-\$49	21	16	40	<sup>1</sup> 1
\$50-\$99	12	13	19	<sup>1</sup> 2
\$100-\$249	17	27	15	5
\$250-\$999	20	26	6	30
\$1,000 or more	19	12	<sup>1</sup> 1	59
Not available	4	4	4	4

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

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>2</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

82.  
Table 65. Boston: Percent distribution of household victimizations with theft and/or damage, by race of head of household, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races <sup>1</sup>						
All household crimes	8	8	22	25	30	8
Burglary	12	8	16	29	26	9
Forcible entry	5	4	10	31	41	9
Unlawful entry without force	<sup>a</sup> 1	5	23	43	23	5
Attempted forcible entry	37	18	22	8	1	14
Household larceny	3	12	38	34	7	5
Motor vehicle theft	5	3	13	9	61	8
White						
All household crimes	6	8	23	25	30	8
Burglary	10	9	18	30	24	9
Forcible entry	5	5	10	32	39	8
Unlawful entry without force	<sup>a</sup> 1	6	26	43	19	5
Attempted forcible entry	33	19	22	8	<sup>a</sup> 2	16
Household larceny	3	13	40	33	6	5
Motor vehicle theft	5	3	13	9	62	8
Black						
All household crimes	13	7	16	27	30	8
Burglary	17	5	10	26	33	8
Forcible entry	8	<sup>a</sup> 3	<sup>a</sup> 5	29	46	10
Unlawful entry without force	<sup>a</sup> 2	0	<sup>a</sup> 11	43	43	<sup>a</sup> 2
Attempted forcible entry	48	14	20	<sup>a</sup> 8	0	<sup>a</sup> 9
Household larceny	7	10	32	37	8	7
Motor vehicle theft	<sup>a</sup> 9	<sup>a</sup> 5	12	<sup>a</sup> 10	57	<sup>a</sup> 7

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

<sup>1</sup>Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

<sup>a</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

21.  
Table 66. Boston: Percent distribution of household victimizations with theft, by proportion of loss recovered and type of crime

Proportion recovered	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
One	63	75	82	16
1/2	20	8	6	62
One	17	18	12	22
Less than half	4	6	3	3
Half or more	7	8	3	13
Proportion unknown	5	4	6	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

82.  
Table 67. Boston: Percent of household victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All household crimes	9
Burglary	7
Forcible entry	12
Unlawful entry without force	5
Attempted forcible entry	3
Household larceny	4
Less than \$50	2
\$50 or more	6
Amount not available	<sup>1</sup> 16
Attempted larceny	<sup>1</sup> 1
Motor vehicle theft	17
Completed theft	23
Attempted theft	7

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

23.  
Table 68. Boston: Percent distribution of household victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime

Time lost	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than one day	39	36	58	37
1-5 days	55	54	38	60
Over 5 days	5	<sup>1</sup> 7	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 3
Amount unknown and not available	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 3	0	0

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

84.  
Table 69. Boston: Percent distribution of household incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
		Total	6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
All household crimes	38	50	23	20	7	12
Burglary	50	37	20	11	5	13
Forcible entry	52	37	21	11	5	12
Unlawful entry without force	48	37	20	12	6	14
Attempted forcible entry	49	37	18	12	6	15
Household larceny	38	49	21	18	10	13
Less than \$50	36	49	20	16	13	15
\$50 or more	40	47	22	19	6	13
Amount not available	46	39	0	123	116	116
Attempted larceny	38	60	36	22	11	13
Motor vehicle theft	18	76	31	36	9	7
Completed theft	20	75	32	34	9	6
Attempted theft	14	77	30	39	8	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

85.  
Table 77. Boston: Number of commercial victimizations and commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All establishments (29,600)	17,000	576	3,900	132
Address of establishment				
Retail (9,100)	7,600	839	2,000	218
Food group (1,600)	1,800	1,120	600	391
Eating and drinking places (2,200)	1,600	730	200	79
General merchandise (600)	500	805	100	183
Apparel group (1,000)	1,100	1,105	100	123
Furniture and appliance (600)	400	686	200	314
Automotive group (200)	400	1,463	100	1229
Gas stations (300)	400	1,414	100	1,414
Drug and proprietary stores (300)	300	1,000	100	1,422
Liquor stores (200)	100	1,617	200	921
Lumber and farm equipment (200)	200	1,552	12	1,110
Other retail (1,800)	800	415	300	151
Wholesale (2,200)	1,200	559	100	139
Service (12,000)	5,500	456	1,200	103
Manufacturing (2,100)	1,100	520	100	165
Real estate (900)	400	444	100	192
Other (3,300)	1,200	370	400	120
Loss annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000 (4,200)	1,900	466	400	92
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,200)	1,000	312	400	131
\$25,000-\$49,000 (3,000)	2,200	711	400	132
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,800)	2,300	824	500	177
\$100,000-\$499,999 (6,100)	3,800	634	1,100	177
\$500,000-\$999,999 (1,300)	600	447	300	197
\$1,000,000 or more (2,600)	2,100	809	500	185
No sales (1,600)	700	439	12	122
Amount not available (4,800)	2,400	495	400	76
Average number of paid employees				
1-3 (9,500)	5,600	582	1,300	134
4-7 (5,200)	2,800	534	1,100	205
8-19 (3,700)	2,400	660	500	138
20 or more (4,000)	3,100	772	700	170
None (7,000)	3,100	441	400	54

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

Z Fewer than 50 victimizations.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 86.

Characteristic	Percent of establishments	Percent of crime
Kind of establishment		
Retail	31	46
Wholesale	7	6
Service	41	32
Manufacturing	7	6
Real estate	3	2
Transportation	2	1
Other	9	7
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000	14	11
\$10,000-\$24,999	11	7
\$25,000-\$49,999	10	12
\$50,000-\$99,999	10	14
\$100,000-\$499,999	21	24
\$500,000-\$999,999	4	4
\$1,000,000 or more	9	12
No sales	5	3
Amount not available	16	13
Average number of paid employees		
1-3	32	33
4-7	17	18
8-19	12	14
20 or more	14	18
None	24	17
Not available	1	12

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 87.

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	32
Retail	43
Wholesale	25
Service	27
Manufacturing	31
Real estate	26
Transportation	23
Other	26

Table 88.

Kind of establishment	Burglary		Robbery	
	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted
All establishments	68	32	61	39
Retail	66	34	71	29
Wholesale	77	23	<sup>1</sup> 60	<sup>1</sup> 40
Service	70	30	47	53
Other	68	32	58	42

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

87.  
Table 81. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of commercial robbery, by kind of establishment and number of offenders

Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more	Not available
All establishments	31	40	24	5
Retail	24	44	32	0
Service	31	39	17	13
Other	51	34	10	15

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

90.  
Table 82. Boston: Percent distribution of victimized commercial establishments, by number of victimizations incurred

Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more
All establishments	72	14	14
Retail	67	16	17
Service	76	12	12
Other	75	14	10

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

91.  
Table 83. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of commercial robbery, by kind of establishment and place of occurrence

Kind of establishment	On premises	On delivery and elsewhere
All establishments	91	9
Retail	92	8
Service	87	13
Other	95	15

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

72.  
Table 84. Boston: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting commercial victimizations to the police

Reason	Percent
Nothing could be done;	
lack of proof	31
Not important enough	24
Police would not want to be bothered	6
Too inconvenient or time consuming;	
did not want to become involved	8
Fear of reprisal	0
Reported to someone else	9
All other and not given	22

93.  
Table 85. Boston: Percent of commercial victimizations reported to the police, by kind of establishment and type of crime

Kind of establishment	Burglary and robbery	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	79	78	83
Retail	81	79	89
Wholesale	87	86	<sup>1</sup> 100
Service	77	76	81
Manufacturing	68	70	<sup>1</sup> 50
Real estate	76	88	<sup>1</sup> 20
Transportation	75	<sup>1</sup> 63	<sup>1</sup> 100
Other	76	76	77

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

94.  
Table 86. Boston: Percent of commercial establishments with one or more security measures

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	78
Retail	84
Wholesale	82
Service	73
Real estate	56
Manufacturing	79
Banks	100
Transportation	90
Other	75

Table 95.

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Manufacturing	Other
Building alarm	14	23	12	9	11	9
Central alarm-police or security service	20	31	39	10	20	14
Reinforcing device	21	30	28	16	19	13
Guard or watchman	13	11	24	12	13	17
Watchdog	3	2	0	3	15	11
Firearm	2	2	13	11	11	12
Camera	2	3	12	11	0	4
Mirror	2	4	12	0	12	0
Other	12	9	13	11	11	20

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 96.

Kind of establishment	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	88	69
Retail	90	79
Wholesale	92	1
Service	85	51
Manufacturing	94	1
Other	85	76

<sup>1</sup>There were no robberies recorded for these establishments.



97.

Table 90. Boston: Percent distribution of commercial victimizations with theft and/or damage, by kind of establishment and approximate value of theft and/or damage

Kind of establishment	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	12	16	25	42	5
Retail	9	13	27	45	6
Wholesale	13	16	28	41	11
Service	16	20	23	37	4
Manufacturing	12	16	28	44	0
Other	15	11	22	41	11

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

98.

Table 91. Boston: Percent of commercial burglaries involving damage to premises, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	79
Retail	85
Wholesale	86
Service	70
Real estate	79
Manufacturing	83
Other	73

99.

Table 92. Boston: Percent distribution of commercial victimizations, by number of employees who lost time from work

Number of employees who lost time	Percent
None	91
One employee	6
Two or more employees	2
Not available	1

100.  
Table 93. Boston: Percent distribution of commercial victimizations, by number of man-days lost from work

Number of man-days lost	Percent
One	91
Less than 1 day	3
5 days	4
or more days	1
Amount unknown	11

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

101.  
Table 94. Boston: Percent distribution of commercial incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Total	Nighttime		Not known	Not known
			6 p.m.- midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.		
Burglary and robbery	19	74	14	34	26	7
Burglary	6	87	13	42	32	7
Robbery	76	22	18	4	0	12

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

102.  
Table 95. Boston: Percent of commercial robberies in which the offenders used weapons, by kind of establishment

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	73
Retail	84
Service	63
Other	62

103.  
Table 96. Boston: Percent distribution of incidents of armed robbery of commercial establishments, by type of weapon used by offenders

Type of weapon	All robberies	Completed robberies	Attempted robberies
Firearm	63	69	49
Knife	18	18	19
Other or unknown type	19	13	32

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

APPENDIX I  
SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

FORM NCS-3 and FORM NCS-4

FORM CVS-101

## APPENDIX II

### HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND STANDARD ERROR TABLES

With respect to crimes against persons and households, survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from householders residing within the city limits of Boston, including persons living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including foreign visitors, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military housing, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 12 and over living in housing units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed in person. Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it was not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, telephone interviews were permissible thereafter. The only exemptions to the requirement for personal interview applied to 12- and 13-year-olds, incapacitated persons, and individuals who were absent from the household during the entire field interview period; for these persons, interviewers were required to obtain proxy responses from an adult member of the household. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of sectors within society. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

### Sample design and size

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

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

Some 12,249 housing units in Boston were designated for the sample. Of these, 2,191 were visited by interviewers during the survey period but were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. At an additional 768 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants

could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, interviews were taken with the occupants of 9,290 housing units, and the rate of participation, or response, among those qualified for interview was 92.4 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 19,641 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 2.11 residents of the relevant ages per household.

### Estimation procedure

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

In performing the estimation procedure that yielded the results appearing in this publication, there was no adjustment for bringing the survey-derived estimates into accord with any independent, post-Census estimates of the city population. Subsequent to the initial processing of survey results, however, post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over were calculated. These estimates indicate that an undercoverage amounting to about 14.4 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Boston households. As a result, population figures that serve as bases for rates of victimization for crimes against persons understated the size of the population, and victimization and incident counts for crimes against persons also were too low. In order to bring estimates in this report into accord with this post-Census estimate, population control figures and levels of victimizations and incidents for crimes against persons should be increased (multiplied) by a ratio estimate factor of 1.143749. However, all relative figures--namely personal victimization rates and other data on personal crimes expressed in percentages--appearing on the data tables remain unaffected by the application of an independent population estimate, as the adjustment factor is applicable to the numerators and denominators used in computing such figures. Likewise, the adjustment is not applicable to data on household crimes.

The fifth step described above did not apply to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For tabulating crimes against persons, a further weighting adjustment was required in those cases where the basic unit of tabulation was an

incident involving more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than one chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during a single incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half in order not to introduce double counts in the tabulated data. When a personal crime was reported in the household survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial survey accounted for the incident, and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in the household survey results.

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

For household crimes, the final weight, consisting of all steps described above except the third, was that of each household's principal person. In the case of husband-wife households, the wife was designated

to be that person; for all other households, the head of the household (as determined during the course of the interview), was considered the principal person. In the household sector, victimizations and incidents are synonymous, since each distinctly separate criminal act was defined as having been experienced by a single household. Thus, the concept of multihousehold incidents was inapplicable, and an adjustment comparable to that made in the personal sector to account for multiperson incidents was unnecessary.

The ratio estimate procedure was a key step, for it achieved a reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households that already were included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs.

#### Reliability of estimates

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

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of

the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors. Standard errors applicable to data on crimes against persons and households are presented at the end of this Appendix, preceded by instructions on their use.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to so-called nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the

least well recalled of the crimes measured by the National Crime Panel program. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain societal groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

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

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

Despite these attempts to minimize the effect of victim recall problems, memory lapses inevitably occur. For the 13 cities surveyed in 1974, some evidence of the extent of this problem was obtained from the findings of a reinterview program in which a 4 percent subsample of the households interviewed initially were interviewed a second time by a supervisor or a senior interviewer. Differences between the original interview and the reinterview were reconciled by discussion between the reinterviewer and the respondent. In general, the differences between estimates based on the original interviews and reconciled reinterviews were not statistically significant.

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers,

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

Concerning the reliability of data from the household survey, it should be noted that estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes



to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in the report's selected findings. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors was 200.

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

#### Standard error tables and calculations

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

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, assume that a data table in this report shows there were 11,000 personal robbery incidents in Boston. Linear

interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix yields a standard error of about 560 for the estimated 11,000 incidents. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 560, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 10,440 to 11,560. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than twice this standard error (1,120); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 9,880 to 12,120.

Assume further that, for a Boston population subgroup numbering 35,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 20 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table II would yield a standard error of about 4.0. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 20 would be within 4.0 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 16 to 24. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 8.0 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 12 to 28.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered

separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

Table I.

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household victimizations
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	36	37	38
100	50	52	53
250	80	83	84
500	113	117	120
1,000	160	166	169
2,500	256	266	269
5,000	367	384	383
10,000	535	563	548
25,000	912	980	900
50,000	1,435	1,576	1,347
100,000	2,385	2,687	2,099

Table II.

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.5	10.4	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.0	16.5	11.6	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	36.8	23.3	16.4	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	45.0	28.5	20.1	14.2	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	51.9	32.8	23.2	16.4	10.4	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	81.4	51.5	36.4	25.7	16.3	11.5	8.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	113.6	71.9	50.8	35.9	22.7	16.1	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1
100 or 900	156.4	98.9	70.0	49.5	31.3	22.1	15.6	9.9	7.0	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.6
250 or 750	225.8	142.8	101.0	71.4	45.2	31.9	22.6	14.3	10.1	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.3
500	260.7	164.9	116.6	82.4	52.1	36.9	26.1	16.5	11.7	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6

46.

Table III.

(63 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.6	9.2	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.9	10.7	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.7	16.9	11.9	8.4	5.3	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	37.6	23.8	16.8	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	46.1	29.1	20.6	14.6	9.2	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
10 or 990	53.1	33.6	23.8	16.8	10.6	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5
25 or 975	83.3	52.7	37.3	26.4	16.7	11.8	8.3	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	116.3	73.6	52.0	36.8	23.3	16.5	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.5	1.6	1.2
100 or 900	160.1	101.3	71.6	50.6	32.0	22.6	16.0	10.1	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6
250 or 750	231.1	146.2	103.4	73.1	46.2	32.7	23.1	14.6	10.3	7.3	4.6	3.3	2.3
500	266.9	168.8	119.4	84.4	53.4	37.7	26.7	16.9	11.9	8.4	5.3	3.8	2.7

### APPENDIX III

#### COMMERCIAL SURVEY: TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND RELATIVE ERROR TABLES

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

##### Sample design and size

For the purposes of sample selection, Boston was segmented into geographical units known to have contained at least four but no more than six commercial establishments, whether retail, service, or a combination of the two kinds. Establishments of other types were not taken into consideration in designing the sample; nevertheless, visually recognizable establishments of all types and other non-business organizations located within each segment during the field survey were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Segments already being sampled in

connection with the nationwide commercial victimization survey were excluded from the sample.

A total of 2,238 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 445 were found to be out of business at the time of the field interviews, no longer operating at the designated address, or otherwise unqualified to participate. At one establishment it was impossible to conduct <sup>an</sup> interview because the operator could not be reached, declined to participate in the survey, or was otherwise unavailable. Therefore, interviews were taken in 1,772 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 98.8 percent.

##### Estimation Procedure

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

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

frame was applied only to the number of incidents involving such businesses and not the complete inventory of those establishments. This factor was obtained by multiplying the basic weight of each part-year operator by 12 and dividing the resulting product by the number of months the establishment was active during the reference period. Then, the result was multiplied by the ratio of required records divided by the number of usable records, the result being applied to the record of each part-year operator.

#### Reliability of estimates

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

the products of calculations involving estimates derived through sampling, each error in turn is subject to sampling variability.

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

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

Commercial survey estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics on commercial crimes was 150.

The numbers of commercial victimizations appearing in Data Table 1 and the control figures (bases) shown parenthetically in Data Table 24 have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. However, all relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

### Relative Error Tables and Calculations

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

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

To illustrate the computation and significance of these ranges, assume that one wished to test the extent of sampling variability surrounding the \_\_\_\_\_ commercial burglaries estimated to have occurred in \_\_\_\_\_. Referring to Table IV it is found that the relative error associated with the unrounded form of that figure (17,021) is \_\_\_\_\_ percent. Multiplying 17,021 by .11 yields 1,872.1. Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the estimated number of incidents would be 15,149 to 18,893. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size, about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confidence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the calculated interval would contain the results that would have been generated by a complete enumeration. If the interval were to be doubled, then the chances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that the resulting interval, in this case 13,277 to 22,765, would contain the total that would have been obtained from a complete tally.

<sup>1</sup>The calculated figure (1,872) is the standard error of the estimated 17,021 burglaries (shown as 17,000 on Data Table 59).

Table IV.

(68 chances out of 100)

type of crime	Estimated number of victimizations	Relative error
Burglary	17,021	11.0%
Completed burglary	11,650	11.1%
Attempted burglary	5,371	10.8%
Robbery	3,910	10.9%
Completed robbery	2,392	11.6%
Attempted robbery	1,518	13.1%

Table V.

(68 chances out of 100)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error
Kind of establishment				
All establishments	576	8.5%	132	7.2%
Retail	839	9.1%	218	11.4%
Wholesale	559	33.2%	<sup>1</sup> 39	30.8%
Service	456	17.3%	103	24.0%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	466	23.6%	92	34.3%
\$10,000-\$24,999	312	20.6%	131	39.6%
\$25,000-\$49,999	711	15.7%	132	26.8%
\$50,000-\$99,999	824	24.4%	177	25.6%
\$100,000-\$499,999	634	11.9%	177	20.7%
\$500,000-\$999,999	447	17.7%	197	36.5%
\$1,000,000 or more	809	18.1%	185	29.3%
No sales	439	25.7%	<sup>1</sup> 22	68.7%
Not available	495	16.1%	76	27.4%

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



APPENDIX IV  
TECHNICAL NOTES

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

General

Throughout this report, victimizations are the basic units of measure. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or place of business. For crimes against persons, however, some survey results are processed on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. For many specific categories of personal crime, victimizations outnumber incidents, a difference that stems from two contingencies: (1) some crimes were simultaneously committed against more than one person, and (2) certain personal crimes may have occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery. Thus, for each personal victimization reported to survey interviewers, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place and whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. A weighting adjustment in the estimation procedure (see Appendix II) protected against the double counting of

incidents. If, for example, two customers were assaulted during the course of a store holdup, the event would have been classified as a single commercial robbery, not as an incident of personal assault. With respect to crimes against households and businesses, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against targets of either type were assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household or business. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household and commercial crimes.

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

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

#### Victim Characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons, households, and commercial establishments appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons, households, or businesses under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against the individual members; in calculating a rate, therefore, the denominator of the fraction consists of the number of households in question. Similarly, the rates for each of the two crimes against commercial establishments are related to the number of businesses being examined.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households and businesses, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals, households, and commercial establishments can and do occur. The rates, therefore, are indicators of the gross risk of having been victimized during the reference period, but they are not sufficiently refined to represent measures of risk for specific individuals, households, and business places.

#### Reporting to the Police

The police may have learned about criminal victimizations directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member or

a bystander, or because they were on (or happened upon) the scene at the time of the crime. In the data tables, however, the means by which police learned of the crime are not distinguished, the overall proportion made known to them being of primary concern.

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

#### Time and Place of Occurrence

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

Regarding data from the household survey, tables on place of occurrence distinguish six kinds of sites, two of which cover the respondent's home and its immediate vicinity. For certain offenses not involving contact between victim and offender, the classification of crimes is determined on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, most household burglaries happen at principal residences, with a small percentage at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny are differentiated from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. Commercial burglaries can take place only on the premises of business firms; however, commercial robberies can occur away from the premises, or even outside the city limits,

such as during the holdup of sales or delivery personnel away from the establishment.

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

#### Number of Victims and Offenders

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

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

#### Perceived Characteristics of Offenders

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

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

### Weapons Use by Offenders

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

### Victim Self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered self-protection measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon.

The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime, no determination having been made of the single most important measure.

### Victim Injury and Loss

Information was gathered concerning the injuries sustained by the victims of personal crimes of violence. In tabulating the data, all rapes (whether completed or attempted) were classified as resulting in injury, irrespective of the extent of harm and of medical or hospitalization requirements. For personal robbery and assault, the types of injuries concerned are described in the Glossary, under "Physical Injury." Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. By excluding victims unaware of such expenses, and of their amount, the utility of the data is somewhat restricted.

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons, households, and commercial establishments, the data tables make distinctions between crimes resulting in "theft and/or damage loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of ones having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received

by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. Similarly, there was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

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

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### Terms Related to Crime

Aggravated Assault - Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Assault - An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another, including both aggravated and simple assault. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Attempted Forcible Entry - A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary - Unlawful or forcible entry of a home or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Commercial Crimes - Burglary and robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, and cultural activities. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix III.

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

Household Crimes - Burglary and larceny of household property, plus motor vehicle theft.

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

Incident - A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crimes, it was assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in data on personal victimizations.

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

Nonstranger - With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) were classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either were related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events were classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender - The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense - A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal Crimes - Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, and personal larceny without contact.

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

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

Personal Larceny - Equivalent to personal crimes of theft.

Personal Larceny with Contact - Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal Larceny without Contact - Theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. Also includes attempted theft. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical Injury - The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. All rape victimizations, whether completed or attempted, are classified as having resulted in physical injury to the victim, irrespective of the extent of harm or of medical or hospitalization requirements. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious assault" and "minor assault." Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises,

black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

Rate of Victimization - See "Victimization Rate."

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

Robbery - Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person or a business, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with Injury - Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without Injury - Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Simple Assault - Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger - With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) were classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events were classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

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

Victim - The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households and commercial establishments.

Victim Self-protection Measures - For each victimization involving a personal crime of violence, victim reactions of the following types were construed to be self-protection measures: hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; reasoning with the offender; screaming or yelling for help; fleeing from the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon.

Victimization - A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. In criminal

acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual was victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with either commercial burglary or robbery are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Victimization Rate - For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households. And, for crimes against commercial establishments, victimization rates are derived from the number of incidents per 1,000 establishments.

Victimize - To perpetrate a crime against a person, household, or commercial establishment.

#### Other Terms

Age - The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the date of the interview.

Annual Family Income - Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries,

net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Central City - The largest city and focal point of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Head of Household - One person in each household is so designated by a member of the household during the interviewer's initial visit to the sample unit.

Household - Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Kind of Establishment - Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.

Marital Status - Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons having common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).



**Motor Vehicle** - Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

**Race** - Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished were white, black, and other.

**Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)** - Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

**Tenure** - Two forms of household tenancy were distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant.

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**END**