

# Criminal Victimization Surveys in Cincinnati

A National Crime Survey Report

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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National Criminal Justice  
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

James M. H. Gregg, Acting Administrator

Harry Bratt, Assistant Administrator  
National Criminal Justice Information  
and Statistics Service

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Director  
Statistics Division

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

The surveys in Cincinnati 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 9,708 housing units (19,683 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 1,601 businesses. Respondents furnished detailed personal and household data (or information about business firms) in addition to particulars on any criminal acts they incurred.

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

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to errors arising both from the fact that they are based on information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses, and from the fact that recording and processing mistakes invariably occur in the course of a large-scale data collection effort. As part of the discussion on reliability of estimates, these sources of error are treated in Appendixes II and III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling errors, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the report's selected findings, categorical statements involving analytical comparisons met statistical tests that the differences were equivalent to or greater than two standard

errors, or, in other words, that the chances were at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described did not result solely from sampling variability. Qualified statements of comparison met significance tests that the differences were within the range of 1.6 and 2 standard errors, or that there was a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) out of 100 that the difference did not result solely from sampling variability. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication."

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

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

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

report *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports—1973* are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the surveys and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those reported. Survey data reflect only those crimes experienced by residents and commercial establishments of Cincinnati, 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 Cincinnati 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 Survey rates of victimization for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics for these crimes are based on the total population. A technical note entitled "Victim characteristics," Appendix IV, gives additional details on the manner in which the victimization survey rates were computed.

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THE CITY SURVEYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of victimizations that occurred in series and to determine their month of occurrence, inclusion of this information in the processing of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, rates of victimization would have been higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been im-

possible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. But, although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 3,700 series victimizations against persons and 3,100 against households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during the 12-month reference period. A table of these series victimizations, broken out by specific type of crime, appears in Appendix III of the preceding report, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities*.

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

## CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attempted assaults differ from assaults carried out in that in the latter the victim is actually physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun or it could be a nonspecific verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender

obviously cannot be measured in a victimization survey. For purposes of this program, attempted assault with a weapon was classified as aggravated assault; attempted assault without a weapon was considered to be simple assault.

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

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

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

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

## CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

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

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

## CRIMES AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

## SELECTED FINDINGS

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

### General

The household and commercial surveys measured an estimated 115,700 criminal victimizations against residents and businesses of Cincinnati in 1973.

Forty-eight percent involved individuals; 37 percent, households; and 15 percent, commercial establishments.

Personal crimes of theft outnumbered personal crimes of violence by more than 2 to 1.

### Victim characteristics

Cincinnatians were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 63 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

Men were victimized at about 2½ times the rate of women [Table 17].

There was no significant difference between the rate for whites and blacks [Table 19].

Persons under age 25 had substantially higher rates for crimes of violence than older persons [Table 18].

Persons in families with an annual income of less than \$3,000 had the highest rate for crimes of violence [Table 20].

For motor vehicle theft and household burglary, blacks had higher rates than whites [Table 62].

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

Households headed by the elderly (age 65 and over) had the lowest burglary and household larceny rates of any age group [Table 61].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 566 per 1,000 and robbed at a rate of 72 per 1,000 [Table 85].

Approximately 30 percent of all businesses were victimized at least once during the year; of those victimized, about 24 percent experienced two or more victimizations [Tables 87, 90].

### Reporting to the police

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

Women reported relatively more crimes of violence to the police than men, and there was some indication that they also were more likely to have reported personal crimes of theft [Table 41].

There was some indication that blacks reported crimes of violence relatively more often to the police than did whites [Table 41].

With respect to the overall proportion of violent crimes reported to the police, there was no significant difference between offenses attributed to strangers and nonstrangers [Table 40].

Persons age 35 and over reported a relatively greater proportion of crimes of violence than younger persons [Table 42].

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

Overall, there was no significant difference between the percentages reported by blacks and whites [Table 74].

About 84 percent of commercial burglaries and 87 percent of commercial robberies were reported to the police [Table 93].

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

### Time and place of occurrence

More crimes of violence took place at night than during the day [Table 54].

Personal crimes of theft were about evenly divided between night and day [Table 54].

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

Among nighttime burglaries, more took place between 6 p.m. and midnight than midnight to 6 a.m. [Table 84].

Most commercial burglaries happened at night, but more commercial robberies occurred during the day than at night [Table 101].

Most personal crimes (59 percent) occurred on the street; only 3 percent happened inside the victim's home, and another 3 percent took place 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].

### Number of victims and offenders

Nine-tenths of all crimes of violence involved a single victim [Table 30].

A majority of all crimes of violence were committed by a single offender [Table 28].

Crimes by nonstrangers were more likely than those by strangers to have involved a single offender [Table 29].

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

Half of all commercial robberies were carried out by two or more offenders [Table 89].

### Perceived characteristics of offenders

Strangers committed 73 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 5].

Strangers were more likely to have victimized men and whites, respectively, than women or blacks [Table 5].

Victims perceived that blacks committed relatively more single-offender crimes of violence (53 percent) than did whites (45 percent) [Table 9].

With respect to single-offender crimes, there were no significant differences between the proportion of rapes and assaults committed by blacks and whites, but blacks committed a majority (64 percent) of personal robberies [Table 9].

Blacks only were perceived to have been the offenders in most (65 percent) multiple-offender robberies [Table 11].

Victims perceived most single-offender crimes of violence (61 percent) as having been committed by persons age 21 or over [Table 13].

One-half of violent multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders identified as being under age 21 [Table 15].

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

Most single- and multiple-offender robberies and assaults of blacks were carried out by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

White victims of single-offender robberies were victimized about equally by whites and blacks; however, there was some indication that more multiple-offender robberies of whites were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

### Weapons use by offenders

Offenders used weapons in fewer than one-half of all personal crimes of violence [Table 56].

Offenders who were not strangers to the victim were somewhat more likely than those who were strangers to have used weapons [Table 56].

Weapons other than knives or firearms were most commonly used in crimes of violence (39 percent); they made up 63 percent of the types of weapons used in aggravated assault resulting in victim injury [Table 57].

Offenders used weapons in 63 percent of all commercial robberies [Table 102].

Firearms were the most common type (68 percent) of weapons used [Table 103].

### Victim self-protection

Victims took self-protective measures in two-thirds of all violent victimizations [Table 43].

Among assault victims, the relationship to the offender had no apparent bearing on whether or not self-protective measures were used [Table 43].

Victims rarely used firearms or knives in self-defense [Table 45].

### Victim injury and economic loss

Victims were injured in one-third of all robberies and assaults [Table 31].

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

Seven-tenths of all personal crimes involved loss of money or property and/or property damage [Table 47].

Personal crimes of theft were more likely than robbery to have resulted in economic loss to the victim [Table 47].

In most (65 percent) personal crimes with loss, the losses were valued at less than \$50, including items of no monetary value [Table 48].

There was no significant difference between the relative amounts lost by white and black victims [Table 49].

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

Nine-tenths of all household crimes resulted in losses of money or property and/or property damage [Table 78].

Fifty-two percent of household crimes with loss involved amounts of \$50 or more [Table 80].

In 72 percent of all household crimes with theft, no losses were recovered [Table 81].

Approximately 90 percent of commercial burglaries and 68 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

Three-fifths of commercial crimes with loss involved sums of more than \$50 [Table 97].

## SURVEY DATA TABLES

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

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

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	20,100	63
Rape	500	2
Robbery	4,700	15
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1,800	6
From serious assault	1,000	3
From minor assault	800	3
Robbery without injury	1,400	4
Attempted robbery without injury	1,500	5
Assault	14,900	47
Aggravated assault	7,000	22
With injury	2,600	8
Attempted assault with weapon	4,400	14
Simple assault	7,900	25
With injury	2,100	7
Attempted assault without weapon	5,800	18
Crimes of theft	35,600	111
Personal larceny with contact	2,100	7
Purse snatching	600	2
Attempted purse snatching	300	1
Pocket picking	1,200	4
Personal larceny without contact	33,500	104

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

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	16,900	20,100	1:1.19
Rape	500	500	1:1.05
Robbery	4,100	4,700	1:1.14
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1,500	1,800	1:1.16
From serious assault	800	1,000	1:1.17
From minor assault	700	800	1:1.14
Robbery without injury	1,200	1,400	1:1.19
Attempted robbery without injury	1,400	1,500	1:1.08
Assault	12,300	14,900	1:1.22
Aggravated assault	5,500	7,000	1:1.28
With injury	2,200	2,600	1:1.21
Attempted assault with weapon	3,300	4,400	1:1.32
Simple assault	6,800	7,900	1:1.17
With injury	1,900	2,100	1:1.15
Attempted assault without weapon	4,900	5,800	1:1.17
Crimes of theft	34,900	35,600	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	2,000	2,100	1:1.03
Purse snatching	600	600	1:1.01
Attempted purse snatching	300	300	1:1.02
Pocket picking	1,200	1,200	1:1.04
Personal larceny without contact	32,900	33,500	1:1.02

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

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

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

(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	20,100	63	14,900	46	5,300	17
Rape	500	2	400	1	200	1
Completed rape	100	1/2	100	1/2	100	1/2
Attempted rape	400	1	300	1	100	1/2
Robbery	4,700	15	4,300	13	400	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	1,800	6	1,600	5	200	1
From serious assault	1,000	3	900	3	100	1/2
From minor assault	800	3	700	2	100	1/2
Robbery without injury	1,400	4	1,300	4	100	1/2
Attempted robbery without injury	1,500	5	1,400	4	100	1/2
Assault	14,900	47	10,200	33	4,700	14
Aggravated assault	7,000	22	4,700	15	2,300	7
With injury	2,600	8	1,600	5	1,000	3
Attempted assault with weapon	4,400	14	3,100	10	1,300	4
Simple assault	7,900	25	5,500	18	2,400	7
With injury	2,100	7	1,500	5	700	2
Attempted assault without weapon	5,800	18	4,000	13	1,700	5

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

**Table 4. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Male (45)	56	65	50
Female (55)	44	35	50
Race			
White (72)	73	71	74
Black (27)	27	28	26
Other (1)	Z	<sup>1</sup> Z	<sup>1</sup> Z
Age			
12-15 (9)	11	19	7
16-19 (10)	17	23	14
20-24 (14)	23	21	24
25-34 (16)	21	17	23
35-49 (17)	14	9	16
50-64 (19)	9	7	11
65 and over (16)	4	4	5

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Type of crime	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Crimes of violence	73	77	66	78	63
Rape	68	<sup>1</sup> 52	70	76	<sup>1</sup> 42
Robbery	91	90	91	92	87
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	91	95	83	92	89
From serious assault	92	100	76	93	89
From minor assault	90	89	93	91	88
Robbery without injury	91	89	94	94	83
Attempted robbery without injury	90	87	100	91	89
Assault	68	73	58	73	54
Aggravated assault	66	70	56	72	55
With injury	61	67	44	70	46
Attempted assault with weapon	69	73	63	73	62
Simple assault	69	75	60	75	52
With injury	68	82	44	69	61
Attempted assault without weapon	70	73	65	77	50

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

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	81	66	70	57
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 100	0	75	<sup>1</sup> 49
Robbery	92	87	93	87
With injury	94	96	88	<sup>1</sup> 70
Without injury	91	80	97	96
Assault	78	58	64	48
Aggravated assault	77	55	57	56
Simple assault	79	62	67	38

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

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

Race and age	All assaults	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
All races <sup>1</sup>			
12-15	59	51	65
16-19	72	67	79
20-24	69	77	62
25-34	68	69	66
35-49	71	62	81
50-64	72	<sup>2</sup> 65	74
65 and over	70	<sup>2</sup> 67	<sup>2</sup> 72
White			
12-15	66	56	72
16-19	78	70	86
20-24	74	81	68
25-34	72	76	69
35-49	76	68	82
50-64	75	<sup>2</sup> 64	79
65 and over	<sup>2</sup> 69	<sup>2</sup> 59	<sup>2</sup> 74
Black			
12-15	50	47	53
16-19	56	60	49
20-24	49	63	<sup>2</sup> 37
25-34	54	52	<sup>2</sup> 57
35-49	61	<sup>2</sup> 53	<sup>2</sup> 78
50-64	<sup>2</sup> 61	<sup>2</sup> 67	<sup>2</sup> 59
65 and over	<sup>2</sup> 70	<sup>2</sup> 73	<sup>2</sup> 67

<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.

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

Type of crime	Related and/or well known	Casually acquainted
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	45	55
Robbery	38	62
Assault	46	54

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

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

Type of crime	Perceived race of offender			
	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	45	53	<sup>1</sup> 1	1
Rape	51	49	0	0
Completed rape	<sup>1</sup> 50	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	0
Attempted rape	52	48	0	0
Robbery	32	64	0	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery with injury	26	71	0	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery without injury	35	62	0	<sup>1</sup> 3
Assault	48	50	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1
Aggravated assault	47	50	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 1
Simple assault	49	50	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1

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

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offender			
	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence				
White	62	35	<sup>1</sup> 1	2
Black	9	91	0	0
Rape				
White	64	<sup>1</sup> 36	0	0
Black	0	<sup>1</sup> 100	0	0
Robbery				
White	44	51	0	<sup>1</sup> 5
Black	<sup>1</sup> 10	90	0	0
Robbery with injury				
White	39	56	0	<sup>1</sup> 5
Black	0	100	0	0
Robbery without injury				
White	46	48	0	<sup>1</sup> 5
Black	<sup>1</sup> 14	86	0	0
Assault				
White	66	31	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 2
Black	9	91	0	0
Aggravated assault				
White	70	25	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 2
Black	11	89	0	0
Simple assault				
White	63	35	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 1
Black	<sup>1</sup> 6	94	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.

**Table 11. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders**

Type of crime	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	43	50	<sup>1</sup> 2	5	2
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 22	<sup>1</sup> 56	0	<sup>1</sup> 22	0
Robbery	30	65	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2
Robbery with injury	33	64	0	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2
Robbery without injury	27	67	<sup>1</sup> 1	1	<sup>1</sup> 3
Assault	49	43	0	6	<sup>1</sup> 2
Aggravated assault	53	39	0	7	<sup>1</sup> 1
Simple assault	47	46	0	5	<sup>1</sup> 2

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Type of crime and race of victims	Perceived race of offenders				Not known and not available
	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>					
White	52	41	<sup>2</sup> Z	6	<sup>2</sup> 2
Black	18	77	0	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 3
Robbery					
White	38	58	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 1
Black	<sup>2</sup> 13	79	0	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 5
Assault					
White	57	34	0	7	<sup>2</sup> 2
Black	21	76	0	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 2

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

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	<sup>1</sup> 1	36	6	16	14	61	2
Rape	0	<sup>1</sup> 18	0	<sup>1</sup> 7	<sup>1</sup> 11	78	<sup>1</sup> 4
Robbery	<sup>1</sup> 2	44	16	18	19	51	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery with injury	<sup>1</sup> 3	45	16	<sup>1</sup> 19	<sup>1</sup> 20	48	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery without injury	<sup>1</sup> 1	44	<sup>1</sup> 7	18	19	52	<sup>1</sup> 3
Assault	<sup>1</sup> 1	35	6	16	13	62	<sup>1</sup> 2
Aggravated assault	<sup>1</sup> 1	33	8	15	10	64	<sup>1</sup> 3
Simple assault	<sup>1</sup> 1	36	5	16	15	61	<sup>1</sup> 2

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.

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

Type of crime and age of victims	Perceived age of offender			
	Under 12	12-20	21 and over	Not known and not available
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>1</sup></b>				
12-19	<sup>2</sup> 2	65	32	<sup>2</sup> 2
20-34	<sup>2</sup> 2	19	78	<sup>2</sup> 3
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 5	14	74	<sup>2</sup> 6
50-64	0	28	70	<sup>2</sup> 3
65 and over	0	49	51	0
<b>Robbery</b>				
12-19	0	75	25	0
20-34	0	22	73	<sup>2</sup> 5
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 13	<sup>2</sup> 13	73	0
50-64	0	<sup>2</sup> 38	<sup>2</sup> 54	<sup>2</sup> 8
65 and over	0	<sup>2</sup> 71	<sup>2</sup> 29	0
<b>Assault</b>				
12-19	<sup>2</sup> 2	64	32	<sup>2</sup> 2
20-34	<sup>2</sup> 2	19	79	<sup>2</sup> 2
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 15	74	<sup>2</sup> 9
50-64	0	<sup>2</sup> 25	75	0
65 and over	0	<sup>2</sup> 30	<sup>2</sup> 70	0

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 15. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders**

Type of crime	Perceived age of offenders				Not known and not available
	All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	11	51	17	28	4
Rape	0	<sup>1</sup> 33	<sup>1</sup> 44	<sup>1</sup> 22	0
Robbery	0	53	22	23	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery with injury	0	42	27	28	<sup>1</sup> 3
Robbery without injury	0	61	18	18	<sup>1</sup> 3
Assault	11	50	14	30	5
Aggravated assault	11	46	15	34	<sup>1</sup> 4
Simple assault	12	54	13	26	5

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 16. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders**

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	
<b>Crimes of violence<sup>1</sup></b>					
12-19	<sup>2</sup> 2	63	8	24	4
20-34	0	36	24	35	<sup>2</sup> 5
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 3	38	27	27	<sup>2</sup> 6
50-64	0	44	24	26	<sup>2</sup> 6
65 and over	0	<sup>2</sup> 35	<sup>2</sup> 35	<sup>2</sup> 30	0
<b>Robbery</b>					
12-19	0	75	<sup>2</sup> 5	18	<sup>2</sup> 2
20-34	0	32	29	37	<sup>2</sup> 3
35-49	0	<sup>2</sup> 45	<sup>2</sup> 23	<sup>2</sup> 26	<sup>2</sup> 6
50-64	0	53	<sup>2</sup> 36	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 6
65 and over	0	<sup>2</sup> 29	<sup>2</sup> 42	<sup>2</sup> 29	0
<b>Assault</b>					
12-19	<sup>2</sup> 2	59	8	26	<sup>2</sup> 4
20-34	0	39	21	35	<sup>2</sup> 5
35-49	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 30	<sup>2</sup> 30	<sup>2</sup> 27	<sup>2</sup> 6
50-64	0	<sup>2</sup> 36	<sup>2</sup> 11	47	<sup>2</sup> 6
65 and over	0	<sup>2</sup> 44	<sup>2</sup> 25	<sup>2</sup> 31	0

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 17. Personal crimes: 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 (143,100)	Female (178,000)
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	92	39
Rape	12	3
Robbery	23	8
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	8	3
From serious assault	4	2
From minor assault	4	1
Robbery without injury	6	3
Attempted robbery without injury	8	2
<b>Assault</b>	69	28
Aggravated assault	34	12
With injury	13	4
Attempted assault with weapon	21	8
Simple assault	35	17
With injury	9	4
Attempted assault without weapon	25	12
<b>Crimes of theft</b>	125	100
Personal larceny with contact	5	8
Purse snatching	12	3
Attempted purse snatching	0	2
Pocket picking	5	3
Personal larceny without contact	120	92

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

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

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

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

Type of crime	12-15 (27,900)	16-19 (32,200)	20-24 (46,000)	25-34 (50,900)	35-49 (53,200)	50-64 (60,200)	65 and over (50,600)
Crimes of violence	136	141	92	69	34	25	14
Rape	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	4	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0
Robbery	30	29	16	12	11	10	8
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	8	9	7	5	5	4	4
Robbery without injury	10	10	5	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	3	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Attempted robbery without injury	11	11	4	5	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Assault	102	109	72	55	23	14	7
Aggravated assault	45	59	33	26	12	4	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
With injury	18	21	13	8	6	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
Attempted assault with weapon	27	38	20	18	6	3	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Simple assault	58	50	39	29	11	11	4
With injury	22	13	11	6	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
Attempted assault without weapon	36	37	28	23	8	9	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Crimes of theft	93	158	184	161	110	62	33
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6	6	5	7	7	10
Purse snatching	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	4	5
Pocket picking	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	5	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3	5
Personal larceny without contact	89	151	178	156	103	56	24

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.  
 Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.  
<sup>1</sup> Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

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

Type of crime	White (231,200)	Black (88,200)
Crimes of violence	62	65
Rape	2	11
Robbery	13	17
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	5	7
From serious assault	3	4
From minor assault	2	3
Robbery without injury	4	5
Attempted robbery without injury	5	5
Assault	47	46
Aggravated assault	20	26
With injury	7	11
Attempted assault with weapon	13	15
Simple assault	26	20
With injury	8	4
Attempted assault without weapon	19	16
Crimes of theft	114	105
Personal larceny with contact	6	8
Purse snatching	3	2
Pocket picking	3	6
Personal larceny without contact	108	96

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

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (45,400)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (75,200)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (38,600)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (69,600)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (45,700)	\$25,000 or more (16,200)	Not available (30,500)
<b>Crimes of violence</b>	94	73	63	58	48	46	33
Rape	4	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	0
Robbery	25	14	14	13	14	1 <sup>5</sup>	11
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	11	6	1 <sup>3</sup>	5	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	5
Robbery without injury	8	4	6	4	4	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>
Attempted robbery without injury	7	4	5	4	6	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Assault</b>	65	58	47	43	33	40	22
Aggravated assault	37	28	18	19	15	14	10
With injury	14	11	6	6	6	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>
Attempted assault with weapon	22	17	12	13	9	10	6
Simple assault	28	30	30	24	19	26	12
With injury	8	9	6	7	5	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>
Attempted assault without weapon	20	20	23	17	13	22	11
<b>Crimes of theft</b>	89	109	134	120	119	135	72
Personal larceny with contact	15	10	1 <sup>2</sup>	3	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>5</sup>	6
Purse snatching	8	3	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>
Pocket picking	7	6	1 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>
Personal larceny without contact	75	99	132	117	115	130	67

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

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

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

Type of crime	Never married (104,100)	Married (156,900)	Widowed (31,700)	Divorced and separated (27,500)
Crimes of violence	109	36	23	87
Rape	3	1	0	14
Robbery	23	7	13	26
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	7	3	7	12
From serious assault	4	2	3	8
From minor assault	3	1	5	14
Robbery without injury	8	2	3	7
Attempted robbery without injury	8	2	3	8
Assault	83	28	10	56
Aggravated assault	40	13	4	25
With injury	16	4	1	11
Attempted assault with weapon	24	9	3	14
Simple assault	43	15	7	31
With injury	12	3	3	12
Attempted assault without weapon	31	12	4	19
Crimes of theft	138	102	42	134
Personal larceny with contact	7	5	7	16
Purse snatching	3	2	4	6
Pocket picking	4	3	3	9
Personal larceny without contact	131	98	35	119

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

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

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

Sex and age	All personal crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Crimes of violence						Crimes of theft		
		All robberies	Robbery		All assaults	Assault		All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
			with injury	without injury		Aggravated assault	Simple assault			
<b>Male</b>										
12-15 (14,300)	175	49	12	36	126	60	67	106	<sup>2</sup> 2	103
16-19 (14,600)	218	45	12	32	172	96	77	159	<sup>2</sup> 8	151
20-24 (21,100)	129	25	10	15	103	51	52	217	<sup>2</sup> 5	212
25-34 (25,100)	91	16	6	10	75	38	37	175	<sup>2</sup> 3	172
35-49 (23,300)	49	15	8	<sup>2</sup> 6	34	19	15	112	<sup>2</sup> 5	107
50-64 (25,500)	36	15	7	8	21	<sup>2</sup> 5	17	67	<sup>2</sup> 4	64
65 and over (19,300)	21	12	<sup>2</sup> 5	<sup>2</sup> 7	9	<sup>2</sup> 5	<sup>2</sup> 4	39	9	29
<b>Female</b>										
12-15 (13,600)	95	<sup>2</sup> 10	<sup>2</sup> 4	<sup>2</sup> 6	77	29	48	79	<sup>2</sup> 5	74
16-19 (17,700)	77	17	<sup>2</sup> 6	11	56	29	27	156	<sup>2</sup> 5	152
20-24 (24,900)	62	9	<sup>2</sup> 4	<sup>2</sup> 5	46	18	28	156	7	149
25-34 (25,800)	47	7	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 4	37	15	22	147	7	140
35-49 (29,900)	23	8	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 5	15	6	8	108	8	100
50-64 (34,700)	16	7	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 4	9	<sup>2</sup> 3	6	59	9	50
65 and over (31,400)	10	5	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 5	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 3	30	10	20

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 23. Personal crimes: 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 (104,800)	Black (37,500)	White (126,400)	Black (50,700)
Crimes of violence	92	92	37	45
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2	3	<sup>1</sup> 2
Robbery	21	27	7	10
With injury	7	11	3	3
Without injury	13	15	4	7
Assault	71	65	27	32
Aggravated assault	34	37	9	18
Simple assault	37	28	18	14
Crimes of theft	122	134	107	83
Personal larceny with contact	3	10	8	7
Personal larceny without contact	118	124	99	76

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.

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

(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	Assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
<b>Male</b>						
Never married (50,900)	158	37	120	161	4	157
Married (77,800)	48	10	39	104	4	100
Widowed (5,100)	52	32	<sup>2</sup> 19	45	<sup>2</sup> 10	35
Divorced and separated (9,000)	116	45	70	146	18	128
<b>Female</b>						
Never married (53,200)	62	9	48	117	10	107
Married (79,100)	24	5	17	101	5	96
Widowed (26,600)	18	9	8	42	6	36
Divorced and separated (18,500)	73	17	50	129	15	114

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

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

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
<b>White</b>						
12-15 (16,500)	141	34	101	106	<sup>a3</sup>	103
16-19 (21,000)	160	33	124	177	<sup>a6</sup>	171
20-24 (35,500)	92	14	74	194	<sup>a7</sup>	186
25-34 (37,700)	74	13	59	160	<sup>a3</sup>	157
35-49 (35,400)	32	8	23	107	<sup>a6</sup>	100
50-64 (44,300)	24	9	15	62	<sup>a5</sup>	57
65 and over (40,800)	10	5	5	33	<sup>a9</sup>	24
<b>Black</b>						
12-15 (11,300)	127	20	103	74	<sup>a4</sup>	69
16-19 (11,200)	106	23	81	123	<sup>a6</sup>	117
20-24 (10,300)	95	23	67	153	<sup>a2</sup>	151
25-34 (12,500)	55	<sup>a8</sup>	46	170	<sup>a12</sup>	158
35-49 (17,400)	41	17	24	117	<sup>a8</sup>	109
50-64 (15,800)	28	14	13	61	<sup>a12</sup>	49
65 and over (9,800)	30	18	<sup>a12</sup>	33	<sup>a12</sup>	21

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

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

Race 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
<b>White</b>						
Less than \$3,000 (24,600)	99	27	67	98	15	82
\$3,000-\$7,499 (48,600)	72	11	60	113	8	104
\$7,500-\$9,999 (28,200)	66	18	46	138	<sup>2</sup> 2	136
\$10,000-\$14,999 (55,300)	60	12	47	113	3	110
\$15,000-\$24,999 (38,200)	49	14	34	117	<sup>2</sup> 3	114
\$25,000 or more (15,000)	48	<sup>2</sup> 5	42	138	<sup>2</sup> 4	134
Not available (21,400)	27	<sup>2</sup> 7	21	82	8	74
<b>Black</b>						
Less than \$3,000 (20,700)	88	24	62	80	14	66
\$3,000-\$7,499 (26,400)	73	18	54	103	12	91
\$7,500-\$9,999 (10,100)	55	<sup>2</sup> 3	52	128	<sup>2</sup> 2	126
\$10,000-\$14,999 (14,000)	51	19	28	150	<sup>2</sup> 3	147
\$15,000-\$24,999 (7,100)	40	<sup>2</sup> 10	31	130	<sup>2</sup> 5	125
\$25,000 or more (1,000)	<sup>2</sup> 17	0	<sup>2</sup> 17	<sup>2</sup> 100	<sup>2</sup> 17	<sup>2</sup> 83
Not available (9,000)	47	22	25	49	0	49

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

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

Race, sex, and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
<b>White</b>		
<b>Male</b>		
12-15 (8,600)	184	116
16-19 (9,700)	235	167
20-24 (17,000)	130	212
25-34 (19,700)	97	165
35-49 (16,300)	42	94
50-64 (18,900)	37	66
65 and over (14,700)	16	36
<b>Female</b>		
12-15 (7,900)	94	96
16-19 (11,300)	97	185
20-24 (18,600)	56	178
25-34 (18,000)	48	155
35-49 (19,000)	22	118
50-64 (25,400)	13	59
65 and over (26,100)	8	32
<b>Black</b>		
<b>Male</b>		
12-15 (5,700)	158	91
16-19 (4,800)	187	143
20-24 (4,000)	121	242
25-34 (5,100)	68	222
35-49 (6,700)	66	157
50-64 (6,600)	32	69
65 and over (4,600)	39	46
<b>Female</b>		
12-15 (5,600)	95	56
16-19 (6,300)	44	107
20-24 (6,300)	78	95
25-34 (7,400)	47	134
35-49 (10,700)	26	92
50-64 (9,200)	25	56
65 and over (5,200)	22	22

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.

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

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	60	12	8	16	3
Rape	86	16	14	14	0
Robbery	47	21	14	16	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	36	27	16	18	14
From serious assault	41	22	20	11	16
From minor assault	31	32	10	25	11
Robbery without injury	50	23	14	11	13
Attempted robbery without injury	58	13	12	18	0
Assault	64	10	6	17	3
Aggravated assault	63	8	7	17	5
With injury	61	13	8	15	12
Attempted assault with weapon	65	5	6	17	7
Simple assault	64	11	6	17	12
With injury	63	10	9	16	12
Attempted assault without weapon	65	11	5	18	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 29. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single offender, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship**

Type of crime	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	54	78
Rape	82	100
Robbery	46	61
Assault	56	79

**Table 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents 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	89	91
Rape	96	94	100
Robbery	95	94	98
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	96	96	100
From serious assault	96	96	100
From minor assault	96	95	100
Robbery without injury	92	92	91
Attempted robbery without injury	96	95	100
Assault	88	87	90
Aggravated assault	85	84	88
With injury	89	86	93
Attempted assault with weapon	82	82	83
Simple assault	90	89	92
With injury	91	89	95
Attempted assault without weapon	89	89	90

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

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

Relationship	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
All victimizations	33	38	32
Involving strangers	32	38	30
Involving nonstrangers	36	37	36

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

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	34	37	33
Female	31	40	29
Race			
White	33	38	31
Black	34	39	33
Age			
12-15	36	27	38
16-19	31	29	31
20-24	35	41	33
25-34	29	39	27
35-49	41	49	37
50-64	28	43	117
65 and over	41	50	130
Annual family income			
Less than \$3,000	37	44	34
\$3,000-\$7,499	37	45	35
\$7,500-\$9,999	25	123	25
\$10,000-\$14,999	33	38	32
\$15,000-\$24,999	30	124	33
\$25,000 or more	22	141	120
Not available	32	47	24

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

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

Item	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Received hospital care	9	10	9
Emergency room only	7	7	7
Overnight or longer	2	3	2
Incurred medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	7	7	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.

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Male	8	7	9
Female	9	13	8
Race			
White	7	7	5
Black	13	12	13
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	8	9	8
Involving nonstrangers	10	29	10

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

Amount <sup>1</sup>	Percent
Less than \$50	35
\$50-\$249	34
\$250 or more	32

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

<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 36. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, 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	3	3	16	59	18
Crimes of violence	9	10	12	57	12
Rape	34	16	14	48	18
Robbery	8	5	6	70	10
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	10	16	13	69	12
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	6	15	7	71	9
Assault	9	12	14	53	12
Aggravated assault	9	15	13	54	10
Simple assault	9	9	16	53	14
Crimes of theft	12	12	19	60	21
Personal larceny with contact	14	13	26	54	12
Personal larceny without contact	...	...	18	60	22

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.  
 Z Less than 0.5 percent.  
 ... Represents not applicable.  
<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

Relationship and place	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery	Assault
<b>Involving strangers</b>			
Inside own home	5	6	4
Near own home	9	5	11
Inside nonresidential building	13	5	16
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	63	74	59
Elsewhere	9	9	10
<b>Involving nonstrangers</b>			
Inside own home	19	<sup>a</sup> 20	17
Near own home	13	<sup>a</sup> 5	14
Inside nonresidential building	10	<sup>a</sup> 9	11
On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	41	36	42
Elsewhere	17	<sup>a</sup> 30	16

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.

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

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	87	4	9
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	90	4	6
Robbery	90	5	5
Assault	90	3	7
Crimes of theft	86	4	10
Personal larceny with contact	88	<sup>a</sup> 6	<sup>a</sup> 6
Personal larceny without contact	86	4	10

<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.

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

Reason	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence		Assault	All crimes of theft	Crimes of theft	
		All crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery			Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	33	20	31	18	39	60	38
Not important enough	30	31	25	33	29	11	30
Police would not want to be bothered	5	5	7	4	4	<sup>a2</sup>	5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4	3	6	2	4	<sup>a4</sup>	4
Private or personal matter	7	14	9	15	3	<sup>a6</sup>	3
Fear of reprisal	1	3	<sup>a2</sup>	3	1	<sup>a1</sup>	1
Reported to someone else	10	9	<sup>a5</sup>	10	10	<sup>a8</sup>	10
All other and not given	11	15	<sup>a5</sup>	14	10	<sup>a7</sup>	10

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.

**Table 40. Personal crimes: Percent of 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	37	...	...
Crimes of violence	44	44	45
Rape	37	42	<sup>1</sup> 25
Robbery	51	51	45
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	69	70	<sup>1</sup> 63
From serious assault	71	72	<sup>1</sup> 63
From minor assault	66	67	<sup>1</sup> 63
Robbery without injury	53	50	<sup>1</sup> 77
Attempted robbery without injury	27	30	0
Assault	43	41	46
Aggravated assault	53	54	51
With injury	59	61	56
Attempted assault with weapon	50	51	47
Simple assault	33	30	40
With injury	45	39	57
Attempted assault without weapon	29	27	34
Crimes of theft	32	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	42	42	<sup>1</sup> 36
Purse snatching	57	57	<sup>2</sup>
Pocket picking	30	30	<sup>1</sup> 36
Personal larceny without contact	32	...	...

... Represents not applicable.

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

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

**Table 41. Personal crimes: Percent of 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	35	39	37	35
Crimes of violence	42	50	43	49
Rape	0	36	39	<sup>1</sup> 17
Robbery	48	58	47	61
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	68	72	65	80
From serious assault	78	63	69	81
From minor assault	58	87	60	79
Robbery without injury	49	58	50	62
Attempted robbery without injury	25	<sup>1</sup> 34	23	35
Assault	40	49	42	45
Aggravated assault	51	59	55	50
With injury	57	66	58	59
Attempted assault with weapon	47	55	53	43
Simple assault	28	42	32	39
With injury	36	60	41	61
Attempted assault without weapon	25	35	28	33
Crimes of theft	31	34	35	27
Personal larceny with contact	29	48	45	35
Purse snatching	0	58	54	<sup>1</sup> 67
Pocket picking	30	31	35	<sup>1</sup> 24
Personal larceny without contact	31	33	34	26

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

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

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	30	38	41	41	44
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	38	48	52	50	57
Robbery	41	52	56	62	63
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	54	76	68	85	<sup>a</sup> 74
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	36	36	<sup>a</sup> 45	46	<sup>a</sup> 53
Assault	36	49	48	42	50
Aggravated assault	49	58	51	<sup>a</sup> 57	<sup>a</sup> 64
Simple assault	23	41	45	37	<sup>a</sup> 39
Crimes of theft	22	34	37	38	38
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>a</sup> 17	39	<sup>a</sup> 39	53	49
Personal larceny without contact	22	34	37	36	33

<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.

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

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	66	65	67
Rape	67	75	<sup>1</sup> 50
Robbery	63	60	89
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	63	60	<sup>1</sup> 88
From serious assault	55	52	<sup>1</sup> 88
From minor assault	73	71	<sup>1</sup> 88
Robbery without injury	39	35	<sup>1</sup> 77
Attempted robbery without injury	85	83	100
Assault	67	67	66
Aggravated assault	68	68	67
With injury	71	71	71
Attempted assault without weapon	66	67	65
Simple assault	65	66	64
With injury	70	66	77
Attempted assault without weapon	64	66	59

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

**Table 44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime**

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Sex								
Male	66	<sup>1</sup> 50	61	61	61	68	70	66
Female	64	66	66	66	66	64	64	64
Race								
White	66	66	64	63	64	67	67	66
Black	65	<sup>1</sup> 67	61	61	60	66	70	62
Age								
12-19	67	<sup>1</sup> 67	72	88	65	65	70	60
20-34	67	56	73	74	73	67	64	68
35-49	67	<sup>1</sup> 100	56	57	55	71	75	67
50-64	61	<sup>1</sup> 100	43	<sup>1</sup> 31	51	73	70	75
65 and over	39	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>1</sup> 24	<sup>1</sup> 16	<sup>1</sup> 32	56	<sup>1</sup> 57	<sup>1</sup> 56

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

<sup>2</sup>No rapes were recorded for this group.

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

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	Robbery			Assault		
		All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Used or brandished firearm or knife	3	<sup>2</sup> 4	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 6	3	4	<sup>2</sup> 2
Used physical force or other weapon	37	45	54	39	35	38	32
Tried to get help or frighten offender	12	16	20	12	11	7	14
Threatened or reasoned with offender	12	9	<sup>2</sup> 6	12	13	8	17
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	35	26	19	31	38	42	34

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

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Used or brandished firearm or knife	3	4	12	3	5
Used physical force or other weapon	37	43	27	37	37
Tried to get help or frighten offender	12	6	24	12	14
Threatened or reasoned with offender	12	14	9	13	10
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	35	33	38	36	33

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	69
Crimes of violence	27
Rape	19
Robbery	66
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	88
Robbery without injury	100
Attempted robbery without injury	19
Assault	15
Aggravated assault	17
Simple assault	13
Crimes of theft	93
Personal larceny with contact	85
Purse snatching	66
Pocket picking	100
Personal larceny without contact	94

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

**Table 48. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, 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 and not available
All personal crimes	3	23	39	25	4	6
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	9	22	32	22	6	9
Robbery	<sup>a</sup> 4	22	28	29	6	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	<sup>a</sup> 3	22	33	27	10	<sup>a</sup> 5
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	<sup>a</sup> 5	21	23	31	<sup>a</sup> 3	17
Assault	16	22	36	14	<sup>a</sup> 5	8
Crimes of theft	2	23	41	25	<sup>a</sup> 4	6
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>a</sup> 2	21	47	23	<sup>a</sup> 2	<sup>a</sup> 6
Personal larceny without contact	2	23	40	25	4	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.

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

Type of crime and race	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes <sup>1</sup>	3	23	39	25	4	6
White	3	23	40	24	4	6
Black	2	22	39	27	4	6
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	9	22	32	22	6	9
White	9	21	34	20	5	10
Black	<sup>a</sup> 8	22	28	27	<sup>a</sup> 7	8
Crimes of theft <sup>1</sup>	2	23	41	25	4	6
White	2	24	41	25	4	6
Black	<sup>a</sup> 1	22	40	27	4	6

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.

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

Type of crime and property value	All races <sup>1</sup>	White	Black
<b>Robbery</b>			
No monetary value	<sup>2</sup> 1	0	0
Less than \$10	22	24	17
\$10-\$49	27	29	23
\$50-\$99	22	19	27
\$100-\$249	12	11	<sup>2</sup> 13
\$250 or more	7	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 11
Not available	10	11	<sup>2</sup> 9
<b>Personal larceny<sup>3</sup></b>			
No monetary value	1	1	<sup>2</sup> 1
Less than \$10	24	24	24
\$10-\$49	43	43	43
\$50-\$99	15	14	16
\$100-\$249	10	11	10
\$250 or more	4	4	3
Not available	3	3	3

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.

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

Proportion recovered	Robbery	Personal larceny		
		All personal larcenies	With contact	Without contact
None	66	77	74	77
All	14	11	<sup>1</sup> 6	11
Some	20	12	19	11
Less than half	7	4	12	3
Half or more	<sup>1</sup> 5	5	14	5
Proportion unknown	8	3	<sup>1</sup> 3	3

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

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	6
Crimes of violence	10
Rape	<sup>1</sup> 13
Robbery	12
With injury	23
Without injury	5
Assault	10
Aggravated assault	14
Simple assault	7
Crimes of theft	4
Personal larceny with contact	<sup>1</sup> 2
Personal larceny without contact	4

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

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

Time lost	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Less than 1 day	38	24	59
1-5 days	42	46	37
6-10 days	5	9	0
Over 10 days	12	19	<sup>1</sup> 2
Amount unknown and not available	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 2

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 54. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of 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 personal crimes	47	50	31	15	4	4
Crimes of violence	46	54	42	12	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
Rape	46	54	<sup>1</sup> 28	<sup>1</sup> 26	0	0
Robbery	40	60	48	12	0	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	36	64	50	14	0	0
From serious assault	24	76	61	<sup>1</sup> 14	0	0
From minor assault	50	50	35	<sup>1</sup> 14	0	0
Robbery without injury	51	49	38	<sup>1</sup> 10	0	0
Attempted robbery without injury	35	65	55	11	0	0
Assault	48	52	41	11	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
Aggravated assault	44	56	45	11	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
With injury	36	64	51	13	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	49	51	41	10	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
Simple assault	52	48	37	11	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
With injury	53	47	31	16	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon	51	48	39	9	0	<sup>1</sup> 2
Crimes of theft	47	48	25	16	6	6
Personal larceny with contact	70	30	26	<sup>1</sup> 4	0	0
Purse snatching	69	31	28	<sup>1</sup> 2	0	0
Pocket picking	70	30	25	<sup>1</sup> 4	0	0
Personal larceny without contact	45	49	25	17	6	6

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

**Table 55. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, 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 and not available
			6 p.m.-midnight	Midnight-6 a.m.	
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	43	57	44	12	0
Robbery	39	61	49	12	0
Assault	45	55	43	12	0
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	54	46	36	10	<sup>a</sup> 1
Robbery	50	50	<sup>a</sup> 33	<sup>a</sup> 17	0
Assault	54	45	37	9	<sup>a</sup> 1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or 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.

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

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	43	41	47
Rape	35	<sup>1</sup> 30	<sup>1</sup> 44
Robbery	43	41	56
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	50	50	<sup>1</sup> 53
Robbery without injury	36	36	<sup>1</sup> 45
Attempted robbery without injury	40	36	<sup>1</sup> 67
Assault <sup>2</sup>	43	42	46

<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.

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

Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence <sup>1</sup>	27	28	39	6
Robbery	22	33	36	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	19	20	43	19
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	24	43	30	<sup>a</sup> 2
Aggravated assault	29	27	40	4
With injury	13	20	63	<sup>a</sup> 4
Attempted assault with weapon	39	30	26	4

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.

**Table 58. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by offenders, 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>	27	28	40	5	29	29	36	<sup>2</sup> 6
Robbery	21	32	36	11	<sup>2</sup> 25	<sup>2</sup> 42	<sup>2</sup> 33	0
Aggravated assault	30	26	41	<sup>2</sup> 3	29	28	38	<sup>2</sup> 6

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Burglary	22,500	143
Forcible entry	8,900	57
Unlawful entry without force	7,800	49
Attempted forcible entry	5,800	37
Household larceny	16,200	103
Less than \$50	9,700	62
\$50 or more	4,700	30
Amount not available	400	3
Attempted larceny	1,400	9
Motor vehicle theft	3,900	25
Completed theft	2,800	18
Attempted theft	1,100	7

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

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

Characteristic	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
<b>Race of head of household</b>				
White (73)	66	60	74	65
Black (27)	34	39	26	35
Other (2)	1/2	1/2	1/2	0
<b>Age of head of household</b>				
12-19 (2)	4	4	4	13
20-34 (31)	42	42	41	45
35-49 (20)	25	24	27	22
50-64 (24)	20	19	19	21
65 and over (23)	10	11	9	9
<b>Annual family income</b>				
Less than \$3,000 (20)	19	22	16	13
\$3,000-\$7,499 (25)	24	25	24	26
\$7,500-\$9,999 (12)	12	11	14	14
\$10,000-\$14,999 (19)	23	21	25	23
\$15,000-\$24,999 (11)	11	11	11	11
\$25,000 or more (3)	4	4	4	4
Not available (10)	6	7	6	9
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owned or being bought (39)	37	32	43	36
Rented (61)	63	68	57	64
<b>Number of units in structure</b>				
1 <sup>a</sup> (38)	40	35	47	37
2 (14)	13	12	13	14
3 (5)	5	5	3	5
4 (9)	9	9	8	12
5-9 (9)	11	12	10	10
10 or more (22)	20	24	16	20
Other than housing units (2)	2	2	3	2
<b>Number of persons in household</b>				
1 (32)	21	25	15	21
2-3 (46)	47	48	45	47
4-5 (16)	22	19	26	24
6 or more (7)	11	9	14	8

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

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

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

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

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crimes	12-19 (3,900)	20-34 (48,200)	35-49 (31,300)	50-64 (37,800)	65 and over (35,600)
Burglary	203	197	169	116	71
Forcible entry	62	83	65	44	27
Unlawful entry without force	91	63	61	45	21
Attempted forcible entry	50	51	43	26	23
Household larceny	181	138	138	82	41
Less than \$50	111	80	80	51	27
\$50 or more	41	44	44	21	7
Amount not available	14	12	14	13	1
Attempted larceny	125	13	10	7	4
Motor vehicle theft	129	36	28	22	10
Completed theft	129	27	20	14	7
Attempted theft	0	9	8	9	13

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

**Table 62. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household**

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White (114,200)	Black (41,900)
Burglary	119	211
Forcible entry	44	92
Unlawful entry without force	48	53
Attempted forcible entry	26	66
Household larceny	104	102
Less than \$50	64	56
\$50 or more	28	34
Amount not available	2	14
Attempted larceny	10	8
Motor vehicle theft	22	32
Completed theft	16	24
Attempted theft	7	8

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (30,700)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (39,700)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (18,600)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (29,600)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (17,300)	\$25,000 or more (5,600)	Not available (15,400)
Burglary	161	139	137	158	142	151	96
Forcible entry	64	54	51	61	62	57	42
Unlawful entry without force	54	40	49	58	59	76	31
Attempted forcible entry	43	45	37	39	21	<sup>1</sup> 17	24
Household larceny	85	98	119	137	108	125	58
Less than \$50	51	52	71	84	67	76	43
\$50 or more	25	35	28	35	32	42	11
Amount not available	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 2	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>1</sup> 3	0	0	<sup>1</sup> 3
Attempted larceny	6	8	16	15	<sup>1</sup> 8	<sup>1</sup> 6	<sup>1</sup> 1
Motor vehicle theft	16	26	30	31	24	31	22
Completed theft	12	20	24	22	15	<sup>1</sup> 23	10
Attempted theft	<sup>1</sup> 4	6	<sup>1</sup> 6	9	9	<sup>1</sup> 8	11

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 64. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of 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> (61,300)	White (48,700)	Black (12,500)	All races <sup>1</sup> (95,500)	White (65,500)	Black (29,400)
Burglary	117	100	184	160	133	222
Forcible entry	50	37	103	61	50	88
Unlawful entry without force	42	44	34	54	52	61
Attempted forcible entry	25	19	48	45	32	73
Household larceny	113	115	109	97	97	99
Less than \$50	72	77	52	55	55	58
\$50 or more	29	27	39	30	30	32
Amount not available	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>2</sup> 5	3	3	<sup>2</sup> 3
Attempted larceny	11	10	13	8	9	7
Motor vehicle theft	23	21	30	26	23	34
Completed theft	15	14	21	19	17	26
Attempted theft	8	8	<sup>2</sup> 9	7	6	8

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.

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (49,500)	Two or more (72,600)	Four or five (24,500)	Six or more (10,200)
Burglary	112	148	175	188
Forcible entry	47	57	68	74
Unlawful entry without force	33	52	68	71
Attempted forcible entry	32	39	38	44
Household larceny	50	100	172	221
Less than \$50	26	61	106	133
\$50 or more	16	27	48	71
Amount not available	<sup>1</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>5</sup>
Attempted larceny	5	10	14	<sup>1</sup> 13
Motor vehicle theft	17	25	38	30
Completed theft	12	19	25	19
Attempted theft	5	6	14	<sup>1</sup> 11

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One <sup>1</sup> (59,900)	Two (22,500)	Three (7,700)	Four (14,300)	Five-Nine (14,600)	Ten or more (33,900)
Burglary	133	123	151	145	181	157
Forcible entry	56	52	71	46	71	59
Unlawful entry without force	47	38	46	61	48	52
Attempted forcible entry	30	33	33	37	62	45
Household larceny	127	92	73	89	109	78
Less than \$50	80	59	46	50	55	40
\$50 or more	32	22	21	27	39	29
Amount not available	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>4</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>6</sup>	<sup>1</sup>
Attempted larceny	12	7	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>10</sup>	<sup>9</sup>	8
Motor vehicle theft	24	24	25	33	27	23
Completed theft	15	22	<sup>17</sup>	27	20	15
Attempted theft	9	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>8</sup>	<sup>6</sup>	<sup>7</sup>	8

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

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
<b>White</b>				
Less than \$3,000 (17,300)	121	46	47	27
\$3,000-\$7,499 (27,600)	116	41	43	32
\$7,500-\$9,999 (14,000)	113	41	44	28
\$10,000-\$14,999 (24,000)	131	46	58	28
\$15,000-\$24,999 (14,800)	136	54	61	21
\$25,000 or more (5,200)	147	52	76	<sup>1</sup> 19
Not available (11,200)	70	31	20	19
<b>Black</b>				
Less than \$3,000 (13,300)	214	86	63	64
\$3,000-\$7,499 (11,900)	195	87	32	77
\$7,500-\$9,999 (4,500)	220	84	66	69
\$10,000-\$14,999 (5,500)	276	129	59	88
\$15,000-\$24,999 (2,300)	176	113	49	<sup>1</sup> 14
\$25,000 or more (300)	<sup>1</sup> 233	<sup>1</sup> 138	<sup>1</sup> 92	0
Not available (4,100)	167	72	56	39

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

Place	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Inside own home	98	20	11
Near own home	...	80	24
At vacation home, motel, or hotel	2	...	0
Inside nonresidential building	...	...	13
On street, or in park, playground, school-ground, or parking lot	...	...	72
Elsewhere	...	...	11

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

... Represents not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.**Table 69. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence**

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All household crimes	94	2	4
Burglary	94	2	4
Household larceny	95	1	3
Motor vehicle theft	91	13	6

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

Reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	38	39	36	34
Not important enough	30	25	35	16
Police would not want to be bothered	5	5	6	12
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3	3	4	12
Private or personal matter	6	6	6	17
Fear of reprisal	1	1	2	0
Reported to someone else	5	8	2	15
All other and not given	12	13	10	34

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.**Table 71. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime**

Race and reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
<b>White</b>				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36	37	36	32
Not important enough	32	26	37	14
All other and not given	32	37	27	54
<b>Black</b>				
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	40	42	38	37
Not important enough	26	23	31	20
All other and not given	34	35	31	43

<sup>1</sup>Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.**Table 72. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income**

Income	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other and not given
Less than \$3,000	39	27	34
\$3,000-\$7,499	39	28	33
\$7,500-\$9,999	39	31	30
\$10,000-\$14,999	35	34	31
\$15,000-\$24,999	36	33	32
\$25,000 or more	36	27	37
Not available	36	29	36

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

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

Value	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough enough	All other and not given
No monetary value	<sup>1</sup> 26	<sup>1</sup> 15	59
Less than \$10	26	56	18
\$10-\$49	38	30	31
\$50-\$99	46	18	36
\$100-\$249	52	10	39
\$250 or more	42	<sup>1</sup> 4	54
Not available	34	36	31

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 74. Household crimes: Percent of 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	47	46	48
Burglary	55	53	57
Forcible entry	77	75	78
Unlawful entry without force	42	43	41
Attempted forcible entry	37	35	39
Household larceny	29	31	25
Less than \$50	21	22	17
\$50 or more	52	56	44
Amount not available	<sup>2</sup> 12	<sup>2</sup> 19	0
Attempted larceny	17	19	<sup>2</sup> 8
Motor vehicle theft	75	78	69
Completed theft	89	93	81
Attempted theft	42	46	<sup>2</sup> 32

<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.

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

Type of crime	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more
All household crimes	15	30	57	87
Burglary	30	35	62	87
Forcible entry	61	52	70	92
Unlawful entry without force	19	24	54	67
Attempted forcible entry	1	<sup>2</sup> 60	<sup>2</sup> 100	1
Household larceny	10	27	50	73
Motor vehicle theft	1	<sup>2</sup> 100	76	91

<sup>1</sup>There were no recorded victimizations in this category.

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

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

Type of crime	Percent
All household crimes	90
Burglary	88
Forcible entry	97
Unlawful entry without force	88
Attempted forcible entry	74
Household larceny	94
Motor vehicle theft	87

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

Value	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
No monetary value	2	1	2	0
Less than \$10	15	8	25	0
\$10-\$49	27	21	39	12
\$50-\$99	14	15	17	11
\$100-\$249	15	20	11	14
\$250-\$999	17	24	4	54
\$1,000 or more	6	8	12	29
Not available	3	3	3	11

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

**Table 75. Household crimes: Percent of 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
All household crimes	42	49	47	45	50	55
Burglary	49	57	53	55	53	66
Forcible entry	76	73	78	83	70	91
Unlawful entry without force	35	46	44	37	45	60
Attempted forcible entry	26	47	30	38	30	20
Household larceny	23	29	34	25	42	34
Motor vehicle theft	74	75	71	85	69	89

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

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

Type of crime	All races <sup>1</sup>		White		Black	
	Owled or being bought	Rented	Owled or being bought	Rented	Owled or being bought	Rented
All household crimes	48	46	47	45	51	47
Burglary	59	52	57	51	63	54
Forcible entry	81	74	81	72	81	76
Unlawful entry without force	44	42	45	42	37	42
Attempted forcible entry	40	36	40	33	43	38
Household larceny	31	28	33	30	25	24
Motor vehicle theft	75	75	77	78	68	69

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

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

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

Race and type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
<b>All races<sup>1</sup></b>						
All household crimes	8	15	25	25	19	8
Burglary	12	11	19	25	22	10
Forcible entry	6	5	11	26	40	13
Unlawful entry without force	3	13	28	38	14	4
Attempted forcible entry	40	21	20	23	0	15
Household larceny	3	24	38	27	4	5
Motor vehicle theft	5	<sup>2</sup> 1	9	12	65	9
<b>White</b>						
All household crimes	6	18	28	25	17	7
Burglary	10	13	21	26	20	10
Forcible entry	7	7	14	24	35	14
Unlawful entry without force	<sup>2</sup> 2	15	28	39	12	3
Attempted forcible entry	36	23	23	<sup>2</sup> 3	0	16
Household larceny	2	26	39	26	4	4
Motor vehicle theft	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 1	11	11	64	7
<b>Black</b>						
All household crimes	11	11	20	25	23	10
Burglary	16	8	15	24	26	11
Forcible entry	4	<sup>2</sup> 2	7	28	46	13
Unlawful entry without force	<sup>2</sup> 6	8	26	36	19	<sup>2</sup> 5
Attempted forcible entry	45	21	18	<sup>2</sup> 3	0	14
Household larceny	4	19	35	31	<sup>2</sup> 3	8
Motor vehicle theft	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 4	15	64	<sup>2</sup> 11

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.

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

Proportion recovered	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
None	72	72	82	19
All	13	9	9	60
Some	14	19	9	21
Less than half	4	5	3	15
Half or more	7	10	2	13
Proportion unknown	4	4	4	14

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.

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

Type of crime	Percent
All household crimes	6
Burglary	6
Forcible entry	12
Unlawful entry without force	2
Attempted forcible entry	3
Household larceny	4
Less than \$50	2
\$50 or more	8
Amount not available	15
Attempted larceny	11
Motor vehicle theft	17
Completed theft	21
Attempted theft	14

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

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

Time lost	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than 1 day	40	33	48	48
1-5 days	55	61	48	49
Over 5 days	14	15	15	13
Amount unknown and not available	11	11	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.

**Table 84. Household crimes: Percent distribution of 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		
All household crimes	34	52	22	20	14
Burglary	41	44	22	14	15
Forcible entry	47	40	23	11	13
Unlawful entry without force	36	45	19	15	18
Attempted forcible entry	36	49	23	17	14
Household larceny	27	59	22	24	15
Less than \$50	30	53	23	18	17
\$50 or more	24	65	20	30	12
Amount not available	120	49	115	112	120
Attempted larceny	17	80	23	46	13
Motor vehicle theft	25	69	25	36	6
Completed theft	26	66	21	38	8
Attempted theft	22	75	34	31	13

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.

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

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Burglary		Robbery	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All establishments (27,300)	15,400	566	2,000	72
Kind of establishment				
Retail (9,400)	7,200	765	700	78
Food group (2,000)	1,100	558	200	75
Eating and drinking (2,600)	2,400	929	400	156
Lumber, building, hardware, and farm group (300)	200	873	12	164
Automotive group (500)	600	1,277	0	0
Gas stations (1,200)	1,300	1,071	100	157
Drug and proprietary stores (300)	500	1,351	12	199
Liquor stores (200)	200	1,000	0	0
Furniture and appliance group (400)	300	750	0	0
Other retail (2,000)	600	318	100	135
Wholesale (1,800)	1,400	775	100	164
Service (10,100)	4,800	473	800	75
Real estate (1,300)	400	320	100	154
Manufacturing (1,400)	600	463	100	161
Transportation (900)	600	618	100	109
Other (2,400)	400	170	100	143
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000 (4,400)	2,100	471	200	43
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,400)	1,700	487	100	140
\$25,000-\$49,999 (3,100)	1,900	617	300	98
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,500)	2,000	563	300	72
\$100,000-\$499,999 (5,600)	3,600	641	300	54
\$500,000-\$999,999 (1,300)	900	691	100	190
\$1,000,000 or more (2,200)	1,400	660	500	250
No sales (1,800)	1,000	570	12	10
Amount not available (2,000)	900	437	100	150
Average number of paid employees				
1-3 (9,500)	5,600	593	300	34
4-7 (5,200)	2,900	558	300	49
8-19 (3,900)	2,400	611	600	150
20 or more (2,500)	1,800	711	500	181
None (6,200)	2,800	442	400	58

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. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected characteristics of commercial establishments**

Characteristic	Percent of establishments	Percent of crimes
Kind of establishment		
Retail	35	46
Wholesale	7	9
Service	37	32
Real estate	4	2
Manufacturing	5	4
Transportation	3	4
Other	9	3
Gross annual receipts		
Less than \$10,000	11	13
\$10,000-\$24,999	13	10
\$25,000-\$49,999	12	13
\$50,000-\$99,999	13	13
\$100,000-\$249,999	21	22
\$500,000-\$999,999	5	6
\$1,000,000 or more	8	11
No sales	6	6
Amount not available	7	6
Average number of paid employees		
1-3	35	34
4-7	19	18
8-19	14	17
20 or more	9	13
None	23	18

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

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	30
Retail	41
Wholesale	27
Service	27
Real estate	17
Manufacturing	26
Transportation	33
Other	16

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

Kind of establishment	Burglary		Robbery	
	Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted
All establishments	71	29	53	47
Retail	67	33	75	25
Wholesale	85	15	72	28
Service	73	27	25	75
Other	73	27	62	38

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

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

Kind of establishment	One	Two or more	Not available
All establishments	47	50	3
Retail	41	55	15
Service	55	43	12
Other	46	54	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.

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

Kind of establishment	One	Two or more	Three or more
All establishments	76	14	10
Retail	75	14	11
Service	82	12	6
Other	70	16	15

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

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

Kind of establishment	On premises	On delivery and elsewhere
All establishments	97	3
Retail	100	0
Service	100	0
Other	86	14

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

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

Reason	Percent
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36
Not important enough	33
Police would not want to be bothered	14
Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved	11
Fear of reprisal	0
Reported to someone else	12
All other and not given	14

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

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

Kind of establishment	Burglary and robbery	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	85	84	87
Retail	91	90	93
Wholesale	74	74	<sup>1</sup> 72
Service	83	83	82
Real estate	82	83	<sup>1</sup> 75
Manufacturing	77	74	<sup>1</sup> 100
Transportation	65	59	<sup>1</sup> 100
Other	83	83	<sup>1</sup> 83

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

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

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	73
Retail	77
Wholesale	74
Service	66
Real estate	72
Manufacturing	69
Banks	100
Transportation	84
Other	85

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

Type of security measure	All establishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	8	12	<sup>1</sup> 5	6	5
Central alarm - police or security service	11	12	24	5	17
Reinforcing device	19	24	21	17	16
Guard or watchmen	9	9	11	7	14
Watchdog	4	4	12	3	6
Firearm	4	7	12	3	3
Camera	1	<sup>1</sup> 1	0	11	4
Mirror	2	5	11	12	12
Other	29	35	28	23	31

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Kind of establishment	Burglary	Robbery
All establishments	90	68
Retail	93	91
Wholesale	95	<sup>1</sup> 86
Service	89	39
Other	83	76

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

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

Kind of establishment	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	16	21	31	29	3
Retail	15	19	35	28	3
Wholesale	<sup>1</sup> 9	37	29	24	<sup>1</sup> 1
Service	23	18	26	28	4
Other	8	24	26	39	<sup>1</sup> 3

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

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

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	82
Retail	87
Wholesale	86
Service	82
Manufacturing	45
Real estate	71
Other	74

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

Number of employees who lost time	Percent
None	90
One employee	8
Two employees	1
Three or more employees	11
Not available	12

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Number of man-days lost	Percent
None	90
Less than 1 day	3
1-5 days	6
6 or more days	12
Amount unknown	12

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

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	18	76	11	31	34	6
Burglary	14	80	9	34	37	6
Robbery	55	45	32	13	11	11

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.

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

Kind of establishment	Percent
All establishments	63
Retail	86
Service	36
Other	68

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

Type of weapon	All robberies	Completed	Attempted
Firearm	68	88	119
Knife	14	0	14
Other or unknown type	28	12	66

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.

### APPENDIX I SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

persons, and individuals absent during the interviewing period.

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

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

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

FORM NCS-3 and NCS-4  
(8-23-73)

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

**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY  
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE**

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

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

Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment
-----	--------	-------	----	---------

1. Interviewer Identification  
Code \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

3. Reason for noninterview (cc 26d)

**TYPE A**

Reason

1  No one home  
2  Temporarily absent - Return date \_\_\_\_\_  
3  Refused  
4  Other Occ. - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**TYPE B**

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

**TYPE C**

1  Unused line of listing sheet  
2  Demolished  
3  House or trailer moved  
4  Outside segment  
5  Converted to permanent business or storage  
6  Merged  
7  Condemned  
8  Built after April 1, 1970  
9  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**TYPE Z**

interview not obtained for \_\_\_\_\_  
Line number \_\_\_\_\_

4. Household status

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

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)

6. Tenure (cc 7)

1  Owned or being bought  
2  Rented for cash  
3  No cash rent

7. Type of living quarters (cc 11)

Housing Unit

1  House, apartment, flat  
2  HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.  
3  HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.  
4  HU in rooming house  
5  Mobile home or trailer  
6  HU not specified above - Describe \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER Unit

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

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 23)

1  1                      5  5-9  
2  2                      6  10 or more  
3  3                      7  Mobile home or trailer  
4  4                      8  Only OTHER units

9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?

1  No  
2  Yes - What kind of business is that? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Family Income (cc 24)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000	8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$7,500 to 9,999
2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999	9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999	10 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999
4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999	11 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999
5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999	12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999
6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999	13 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 and over
7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499	

11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER

Total number \_\_\_\_\_

12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age

Total number \_\_\_\_\_  
0  None

13. Crime Incident Reports filled

Total number \_\_\_\_\_  
0  None

CENSUS USE ONLY

030	031	032	033
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME (of household respondent) KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTH DAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25 yrs.) (cc 19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)	Notes	
Last	034 1 Per 2 Tel 3 Nil Fill 16-21	035	036 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	037	038 1 M. 2 Wd. 3 D. 4 Sep. 5 N.M.	039 1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ot.		040 1 M 2 F	041 1 Yes 2 No	042 00 Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	043 1 Yes 2 No		
<p><b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at Item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)          State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?  <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 28d  <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> Retired  <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)</p> <p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - When did you last work?  <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a  <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 29  <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job  <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)  <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 29</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>c. Were you -  <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?  <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?  <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?  <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)</p>													

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS	
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__. During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow (illegally) get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS	
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197__ and _____, 197__. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> Look at 47. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	49. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (Other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> Look at 48. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CHECK ITEM E</b> Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill Item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS														
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. SEX	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete last year?			
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD										(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.)	(cc 19)	(cc 20)		
Last	034 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21	035	036 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037	038 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N M	039 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.			040 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	041 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	042 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	043 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<p><b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)          State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?  <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d  <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> Retired  <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house  <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)</p> <p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26b. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - When did you last work?  <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a  <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 36  <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?  <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job  <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness  <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)  <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)  <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>c. Were you -  <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?  <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?  <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?  <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)  <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)  <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>														
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS														
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Last	034 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21	035	036 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037	038 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N M	039 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.			040 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	041 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	042 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	043 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	(cc8)	(cc8)	(cc9b)	(cc 13)	(cc 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc19)	(cc 20)		
Last	<input type="checkbox"/> Per <input type="checkbox"/> Tel <input type="checkbox"/> Nil		<input type="checkbox"/> Head <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head <input type="checkbox"/> Own child <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	<input type="checkbox"/> W. <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. <input type="checkbox"/> OL		<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
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<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
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<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.													

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c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____													
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No													
<b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes													
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work <input type="checkbox"/> Retired <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)													
b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a													
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27													
26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago - SKIP to 36 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked													
27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____													
28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) _____													
b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) _____													
c. Were you - <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?													
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e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) _____													
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS													
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37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
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<b>CHECK ITEM C</b> Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
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<b>CHECK ITEM D</b> Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No													
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS													
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?	Notes	
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	(cc8)	(cc8)	(cc9b)	(cc13)	(cc14)	(cc15)	(cc16)	(cc17)	(cc18)	(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.) (cc19)	(cc20)		
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N.M.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OL		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI Fill 16-21												
<p><b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Is this person 16 years old or older? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26a 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)</p> <p>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a</p> <p>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27</p> <p>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked } SKIP to 36</p> <p>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>c. Were you - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.)</p>													
<p><b>INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS</b></p> <p>36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM C</b> Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM D</b> Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>CHECK ITEM E</b> Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.</p>													

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.	
Line number	(101)	FORM NCS-4 (8-23-72)	
Screen question number	(102)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	
Incident number	(103)	CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE	
1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)		5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	
104 _____ Month (01-12)		113	
Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)		b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B	
105 <b>CHECK ITEM A</b>		114	
b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)		6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
106 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)		115	
c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
107		116	
2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window (or tried) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B	
108		117	
3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the United States 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT		d. How did the offender(s) get in/try to get in? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	
109		118	
b. In what State and county did this incident occur? State _____ County _____		119 <b>CHECK ITEM B</b> Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
110		119	
c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. _____		7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____	
111		120	
4. Where did this incident take place? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling in garage or other building on property (includes break-in or attempted break-in) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____		b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
112		121	
ASK 5a		c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
113		122	
SKIP to 6a			
SKIP to Check Item B			

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

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

123  Verbal threat of rape  
 Verbal threat of attack other than rape  
 Weapon present or threatened with weapon  
 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)  
 Object thrown at person  
 Followed, surrounded  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP to 10a

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

124  Something taken without permission  
 Attempted or threatened to take something  
 Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house  
 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car  
 Damaged or destroyed property  
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP to 10a

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

125  Raped  
 Tried to rape  
 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed  
 Hit by thrown object  
 Hit, slapped, knocked down  
 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

126  None - SKIP to 10a  
 Raped  
 Attempted rape  
 Knife or gunshot wounds  
 Broken bones or teeth knocked out  
 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious  
 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

127  No - SKIP to 10a  
 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128  No  
 Emergency room treatment only  
 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? \_\_\_\_\_

129 \_\_\_\_\_

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

130  No cost - SKIP to 10a  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know

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

131  No  
 Don't know  
 Yes

SKIP to 10a

9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132  No - SKIP to 10a  
 Yes

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

133  Not yet settled  
 None  
 All  
 Part

SKIP to 10a

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

134 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

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

135  No - SKIP to 11  
 Yes

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

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

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

137  Only one  
 Don't know  
 More than one

SKIP to 12a

a. Was this person male or female?

138  Male  
 Female  
 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139  Under 12  
 12-14  
 15-17  
 18-20  
 21 or over  
 Don't know

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

140  Stranger  
 Don't know  
 Known by sight only  
 Casual acquaintance  
 Well known

SKIP to e

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141  No  
 Yes - What relationship?  
 Spouse or ex-spouse  
 Parent  
 Own child  
 Brother or sister  
 Other relative - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

e. Was he/she -

142  White  
 Negro  
 Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP to 12a

143  Don't know

f. How many persons?

143  \_\_\_\_\_

g. Were they male or female?

144  All male  
 All female  
 Male and female  
 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145  Under 12  
 12-14  
 15-17  
 18-20  
 21 or over - SKIP to j

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146  Under 12  
 12-14  
 15-17  
 18-20  
 21 or over  
 Don't know

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

147  All strangers  
 Don't know  
 All relatives  
 Some relatives  
 All known  
 Some known

SKIP to m

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

148  By sight only  
 Casual acquaintance(s)  
 Well known

SKIP to m

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

149  Spouse or ex-spouse  
 Parents  
 Own children  
 Brothers/sisters  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

m. Were all of them -

150  White?  
 Negro?  
 Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 Combination - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

151  Yes - SKIP to 13a  
 No

b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

152  None - SKIP to 13a  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Number of persons

c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

153  No  
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 12)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

154  Yes - SKIP to 13f  
 No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

155  No - SKIP to 13e  
 Yes

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

156  Purse  
 Wallet or money  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Don't know  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

CHECK ITEM G  No - SKIP to 13e  
 Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

157  Yes  
 No

SKIP to 18a

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

158  Attacked  
 Threatened with harm  
 Attempted to break into house or garage  
 Attempted to break into car  
 Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 Damaged or destroyed property  
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken? What else?

159 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know  
 Purse  
 Wallet  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)

160  Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c  
 Purse  
 Wallet  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM D  No - SKIP to Check Item E  
 Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

161  No  
 Don't know  
 Yes

SKIP to Check Item E

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

162  Yes  
 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

CHECK ITEM E  No - SKIP to 15a  
 Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

163  Yes  
 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM F  Yes - SKIP to 16a  
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

164 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)

165  Original cost  
 Replacement cost  
 Personal estimate of current value  
 Insurance report estimate  
 Police estimate  
 Don't know  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?

166  None  
 All  
 Part

SKIP to 17a

b. What was recovered?

167 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know  
 Purse  
 Wallet  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

168  Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a  
 Purse  
 Wallet  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

169 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>17a. Was there any insurance against theft?</p> <p>170 <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?</p> <p>171 <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . . } SKIP to 18a  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know }  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?</p> <p>172 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a  <input type="checkbox"/> No . . . . . }  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. How much was recovered?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.</p> <p>173 \$ <input type="text"/> .00</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>181 <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G                  Yes - Who told them?  <input type="checkbox"/> Household member } SKIP to Check Item G  <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else }  <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>182 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof  <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough  <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered  <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take time - too inconvenient  <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it  <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved  <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal  <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p> <p>Is this person 16 years or older?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 21a</p> <p>183 21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>186 b. What was the job?  <input type="checkbox"/> Same as described in NCS-3 Items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H  <input type="checkbox"/> Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e</p> <p>c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</p> <p>187 d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>e. Were you -</p> <p>188 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?  <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?  <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?  <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>189 g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)</p> <p>CHECK ITEM H → BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series of incidents.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM I → Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM J → Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next Incident Report.  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member.  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3</p>
<p>18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>174 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many members? <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. How much time was lost altogether?</p> <p>175 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day  <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days  <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days  <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?</p> <p>176 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>177 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 19d  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?</p> <p>178 \$ <input type="text"/> .00 } SKIP to 20a  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?</p> <p>179 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a  <input type="checkbox"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>180 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member  <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord  <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p>	

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		Notes
Line number	(101)	
Screen question number	(102)	
Incident number	(103)	
<p>1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)</p> <p>104 _____ Month (01-12)</p> <p>105 CHECK ITEM A → Is this incident report for a series of crimes?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)</p> <p>b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>106 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May)  <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August)  <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November)  <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)</p> <p>c. How many incidents were involved in this series?  <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four  <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten  <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.</p> <p>2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?</p> <p>108 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)                  At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)  <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight  <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m.  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?  <input type="checkbox"/> Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4  <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the United States  <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT</p> <p>b. In what State and county did this incident occur?</p> <p>State _____                  County _____</p> <p>c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p>110 <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. <input type="text"/></p> <p>111 _____</p> <p>4. Where did this incident take place?</p> <p>112 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a  <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel }  <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a  <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse }  <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home: yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B  <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot }  <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school }  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p>		<p>NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p>FORM NCS-4 (6-23-73)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE                  SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION                  BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p><b>CRIME INCIDENT REPORT</b>                  NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY                  CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE</p> <p>5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?  <input type="checkbox"/> Customer  <input type="checkbox"/> Employee  <input type="checkbox"/> Owner  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?  <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in  <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?  <input type="checkbox"/> No                  Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window  <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window (or tried)  <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify } SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?  <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window  <input type="checkbox"/> Had key  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p> <p>119 CHECK ITEM B → Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench?  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know                  Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Gun  <input type="checkbox"/> Knife  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

INCIDENT REPORT

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

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

123  Verbal threat of rape  
 Verbal threat of attack other than rape  
 Weapon present or threatened with weapon  
 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)  
 Object thrown at person  
 Followed, surrounded  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132  No - SKIP to 10a  
 Yes

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

133  Not yet settled  
 None ..... } SKIP to 10a  
 All .....  
 Part

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

134 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

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

135  No - SKIP to 11  
 Yes

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

136  Used/brandished gun or knife  
 Used/ried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)  
 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc. with offender  
 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)  
 Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

137  Only one  
 Don't know -  
 More than one

a. Was this person male or female?

138  Male  
 Female  
 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139  Under 12  
 12-14  
 15-17  
 18-20  
 21 or over  
 Don't know

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

140  Stranger  
 Don't know  
 Known by sight only  
 Casual acquaintance  
 Well known

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141  No  
 Yes - What relationship?  
 Spouse or ex-spouse  
 Parent  
 Own child  
 Brother or sister  
 Other relative - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

e. Was he/she -

142  White?  
 Negro?  
 Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know

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

125  Raped  
 Tried to rape  
 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed  
 Hit by thrown object  
 Hit, slapped, knocked down  
 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

g. Were they male or female?

143  All male  
 All female  
 Male and female  
 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145  Under 12  
 12-14  
 15-17  
 18-20  
 21 or over -  
 SKIP to j

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146  Under 12  
 12-14  
 15-17  
 18-20  
 21 or over  
 Don't know

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

147  All strangers } SKIP to m  
 Don't know }  
 All relatives } SKIP to j  
 Some relatives }  
 All known }  
 Some known }

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

148  By sight only  
 Casual acquaintance(s)  
 Well known

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

149  Spouse or ex-spouse  
 Parents  
 Own children  
 Brothers/sisters  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

m. Were all of them -

150  White?  
 Negro?  
 Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 Combination - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know

7a. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)

124  Something taken without permission  
 Attempted or threatened to take something  
 Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house  
 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car  
 Damaged or destroyed property  
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

126  None - SKIP to 10a  
 Raped  
 Attempted rape  
 Knife or gunshot wounds  
 Broken bones or teeth knocked out  
 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious  
 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

127  No - SKIP to 10a  
 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128  No  
 Emergency room treatment only  
 Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? \_\_\_\_\_

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

129  No cost - SKIP to 10a  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know

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

131  No ..... } SKIP to 10a  
 Don't know  
 Yes

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

151  Yes - SKIP to 13a  
 No

b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

152  None - SKIP to 13a  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Number of persons

c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

153  No  
 Yes - How many, not counting yourself?  
 (Also mark "Yes" in Check Item 1 on page 16)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

154  Yes - SKIP to 13f  
 No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

155  No - SKIP to 13e  
 Yes

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

156  Purse  
 Wallet or money  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Don't know  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)

CHECK ITEM C  No - SKIP to 18a  
 Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

157  Yes } SKIP to 18a  
 No

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

158  Attacked  
 Threatened with harm  
 Attempted to break into house or garage  
 Attempted to break into car  
 Harassed, argument, abusive language  
 Damaged or destroyed property  
 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

f. What was taken? What else?

159 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)  
 Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c  
 Purse  
 Wallet  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

160

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

161  No ..... } SKIP to Check Item E  
 Don't know  
 Yes

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

162  Yes  
 No

Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?

CHECK ITEM E  No - SKIP to 15a  
 Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

163  Yes  
 No

Was only cash taken? (Box 1 marked in 13f)

CHECK ITEM F  Yes - SKIP to 16a  
 No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter 30 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

164 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)

165  Original cost  
 Replacement cost  
 Personal estimate of current value  
 Insurance report estimate  
 Police estimate  
 Don't know  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?

166  None } SKIP to 17a  
 All  
 Part

b. What was recovered?

167 Cash: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 and/or  
 Property: (Mark all that apply)  
 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a  
 Purse  
 Wallet  
 Car  
 Other motor vehicle  
 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

168

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

169 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued**

**17a. Was there any insurance against theft?**

170  No ..... } SKIP to 18a  
 Don't know }  
 Yes

**b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?**

171  No ..... } SKIP to 18a  
 Don't know }  
 Yes

**c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?**

172  Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a  
 No ..... }  
 Yes

**d. How much was recovered?**

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

173 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

174  No - SKIP to 19a  
 Yes - How many members? \_\_\_\_\_

**b. How much time was lost altogether?**

175  Less than 1 day  
 1-5 days  
 6-10 days  
 Over 10 days  
 Don't know

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

176  No - SKIP to 20a  
 Yes

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

177  Yes - SKIP to 19d  
 No

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

178 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 20a  
 Don't know

**d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?**

179  No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

180  Household member  
 Landlord  
 Insurance  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

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

181  No  
 Don't know - SKIP to Check Item G  
 Yes - Who told them?  
 Household member } SKIP to Check Item G  
 Someone else }  
 Police on scene }

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

182  Nothing could be done - lack of proof  
 Did not think it important enough  
 Police wouldn't want to be bothered  
 Did not want to take time - too inconvenient  
 Private or personal matter, did not want to report it  
 Did not want to get involved  
 Afraid of reprisal  
 Reported to someone else  
 Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Is this person 16 years or older?**

CHECK ITEM G  No - SKIP to Check Item H  
 Yes - ASK 21a

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

183  No - SKIP to Check Item H  
 Yes

**b. What was the job?**

184  Same as described in NCS-3 Items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H  
 Different than described in NCS-3 Items 28a-e

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

187 \_\_\_\_\_

**e. Were you -**

188  An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?  
 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?  
 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?  
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

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

189 \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

**CHECK ITEM H** BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series of incidents.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**CHECK ITEM I** Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"  
 No  
 Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.

**CHECK ITEM J** Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?  
 No - Go to next Incident Report.  
 Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?  
 No - Interview next HH member.  
 Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

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

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

**COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY**  
 CITY SAMPLE

**1. IDENTIFICATION CODES**

a. PSU    b. Segment    c. Line No.    d. Panel    e. OCC

f. Interviewer code    g. Total number  
 (1) Incidents    (2) Incident sheets

**INTRODUCTION**

Good morning (afternoon). I'm Mr(s.) \_\_\_\_\_ (your name) from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are conducting a survey in this area to measure the extent to which businesses are victims of burglaries and/or robberies. The Government needs to know how much crime there is and where it is to plan and administer programs which will have an impact on the crime problem. You can help by answering some questions for me.

**Part I - BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS**

**2a. Is this establishment owned or operated as an incorporated business?**

1  Yes - SKIP to 3  
 2  No

**b. How is this business owned or operated?**

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

**7. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions or some other business activity in this establishment during the 12 month period ending \_\_\_\_\_?**

1  Yes - List each department, concession, or other business activity on a separate line of Section V of the segment folder, if not already listed. Complete a separate questionnaire for each one that falls on a sample line.  
 2  No

**DO NOT ASK ITEM 8 UNTIL PART II AND ANY INCIDENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED**

**8. What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services at this establishment for the previous 12 months ending \_\_\_\_\_? (Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in business for entire 12 months.)**

1  None  
 2  Under \$10,000  
 3  \$10,000 to \$24,999  
 4  \$25,000 to \$49,999  
 5  \$50,000 to \$99,999  
 6  \$100,000 to \$499,999  
 7  \$500,000 to \$999,999  
 8  \$1,000,000 and over  
 9  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Do you (the owner) operate more than one establishment?**

1  Yes  
 2  No

**4. Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at this location during the entire 12 month period ending \_\_\_\_\_?**

1  Yes  
 2  No - How many months during the designated period? \_\_\_\_\_ Months

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

1  None    4  8-19  
 2  1-3    5  20 or more  
 3  4-7

**6a. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location?**

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

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

<b>RETAIL</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING</b>
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food	E <input type="checkbox"/> Durable
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eating and drinking	F <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable
3 <input type="checkbox"/> General merchandise	
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Apparel	<b>REAL ESTATE</b>
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliance	G <input type="checkbox"/> Apartments
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, mobile home dealers	H <input type="checkbox"/> Other real estate
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive	I <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary	J <input type="checkbox"/> BANKS
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor	K <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
A <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations	L <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS - Specify _____
B <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail	
<b>WHOLESALE</b>	
C <input type="checkbox"/> Durable	
D <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable	

**9a. Record of interview**

(1) Date \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Name of respondent \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Title of respondent \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Telephone Area code Number Extension

**b. Reason for non-interview**

**TYPE A**

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

**TYPE B**

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

**TYPE C**

7  Occupied by noninterviewable activity  
 8  Demolished  
 9  Other Type C - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Part II - SCREENING QUESTIONS**

Now I'd like to ask some questions about particular kinds of theft or attempted theft. These questions refer only to this establishment for the 12 month period beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_.

10. During this period did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into this place of business?

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill an Incident Report for each)

2  No

11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period, did anyone find a door jammed, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in?

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill an Incident Report for each)

2  No

12. During this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force or threat of force on these premises?

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill an Incident Report for each)

2  No

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

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill an Incident Report for each)

2  No

14. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill an Incident Report for each)

2  No

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

1  Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill an Incident Report for each)

2  No

16a. Is this establishment insured against burglary and or robbery by means other than self-insurance?

1  Yes  
2  No  
3  Don't know } SKIP to 17a

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

1  Yes } SKIP to 19a  
2  No

17a. Has this establishment ever been insured against burglary and or robbery by means other than self-insurance?

1  Yes  
2  No - SKIP to 18  
3  Don't know - SKIP to 19a

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

1  Yes  
2  No

c. Did you drop the insurance or did the company cancel your policy?

1  Businessman dropped it } SKIP to 19a  
2  Insurance company cancelled policy

18. Why hasn't this establishment ever been insured against burglary and/or robbery?

1  Couldn't afford it  
2  Couldn't get anyone to insure you  
3  Didn't need it  
4  Self-insured  
5  Premium too expensive  
6  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

19a. What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?

a. Mark (X) all that apply

1  Alarm system - outside ringing

2  Central alarm

3  Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows, grates, gates, etc.

4  Guard, watchman

5  Watch dog

6  Firearms

7  Cameras

8  Mirrors

9  Locks

A  Comply with National Banking Act (For Banks only)

B  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

c.  None

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

Enter the appropriate code from the list given below.

b. codes

Codes for use in item 19b

LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO		MORE THAN 1 YEAR
1 - January	7 - July	D - 1-2 years ago
2 - February	8 - August	E - 2-5 years ago
3 - March	9 - September	F - More than 5 years ago
4 - April	A - October	
5 - May	B - November	
6 - June	C - December	

20. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Were there "0" incidents reported in 10-15?

Yes - Detach Incident Reports, enter "0" in items 10(1) and (2) on page 1, and continue with Item 8.

No - Enter number of incidents in item 10(1) on page 1, and continue with first Incident Report.

NOTES

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

FORM CVS-101 (7-11-73) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**INCIDENT REPORT**  
COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY  
CITY SAMPLE

INCIDENT NUMBER  
Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page

IDENTIFICATION CODE

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

f. Incident No.

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.

You said that during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).

1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?

1  Jan. 4  April 7  July A  Oct.  
2  Feb. 5  May 8  Aug. B  Nov.  
3  Mar. 6  June 9  Sept. C  Dec.

2. About what time did it happen?

1  During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)  
At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)  
2  6 p.m. - Midnight  
3  Midnight - 6 a.m.  
4  Don't know what time at night  
5  Don't know

3. Where did this incident take place?

1  At this place of business  
2  On delivery  
3  Enroute to bank  
4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?

1  Yes  
2  No - SKIP to 10  
3  Don't know

5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?

1  Yes  
2  No  
3  Don't know } SKIP to 6a

b. What was the weapon?

1  Gun  
2  Knife  
3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?

1  One - Continue with 6b below  
2  Two  
3  Three } SKIP to 6a  
4  Four or more  
5  Don't know - SKIP to 7a

b. How old would you say the person was?

1  Under 12 4  18-20  
2  12-14 5  21 or over  
3  15-17 6  Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?

1  Male  
2  Female  
3  Don't know

d. Was he (she) -

1  White  
2  Black  
3  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 7a  
4  Don't know

e. How old would you say the youngest person was?

1  Under 12 4  18-20  
2  12-14 5  21 or over - SKIP to 6g  
3  15-17 6  Don't know

f. How old would you say the oldest person was?

1  Under 12 4  18-20  
2  12-14 5  21 or over  
3  15-17 6  Don't know

g. Were they male or female?

1  All male 3  Male and female  
2  All female 4  Don't know

h. Were they -

1  Only white?  
2  Only black?  
3  Only other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
4  Some combination? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
5  Don't know

7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?

1  Yes - How many? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
2  No - SKIP to 9a

b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?

Number \_\_\_\_\_

8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?

1  Yes - How much was paid? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
2  No  
3  Don't know

9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?

1  Yes  
2  No - SKIP to 15a

b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)

1  Owner(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
2  Employees \_\_\_\_\_  
3  Customers \_\_\_\_\_  
4  Innocent bystander(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
5  Offender(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
6  Police \_\_\_\_\_  
7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

c. How many?

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP to 15a

10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?

1  Yes  
2  No

Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 10(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 10(2), 8, and 9 and end the interview.

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

1  Actually got in  
2  Just tried to get in

12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?

1  Yes  
2  No - SKIP to 14

13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)

1  Broken lock or window  
2  Forced door  
3  Alarm  
4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 15a

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

1  Through unlocked door or window  
2  Had a key  
3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
4  Don't know

**INCIDENT REPORT - Continued**

**15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 15b

**b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?**  
 1  Yes - SKIP to 15d  
 2  No

**c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 X  Don't know } SKIP to 15e

**d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 V  No cost - SKIP to 16a  
 X  Don't know

**e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark X all that apply)**  
 1  This business  
 2  Insurance  
 3  Owner of Building (landlord)  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

**16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)**  
 1  Yes - What was the total value? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No

**b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)**  
 1  Yes - What was the total value? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a

**c. How was the value determined?**  
 1  Original cost  
 2  Replacement cost  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 V  None - Why not?  
 1  Didn't report it  
 2  Does not have insurance  
 3  Not settled yet  
 4  Policy has a deductible  
 5  Money and/or merchandise was recovered  
 X  Don't know

**b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 V  None } SKIP to 18a  
 X  Don't know

**c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?**  
 1  Police  
 2  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?** Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 1  Yes - How many people?  
 2  No - SKIP to 19a

**b. How many work days were lost altogether?** Days \_\_\_\_\_  
 1  Less than 1 day  
 2  1-5 days  
 3  6-10 days  
 4  Over 10 days - How many? Days \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

**19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 20a

**b. What measures were taken? (Mark X all that apply)**  
 1  Alarm system - outside ringing  
 2  Central alarm  
 3  Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.  
 4  Guard, watchman  
 5  Watch dog  
 6  Firearms  
 7  Cameras  
 8  Mirrors  
 9  Locks  
 A  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**20a. Was this incident reported to the police?**  
 1  Yes - SKIP to 21  
 2  No

**b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark X all that apply)**  
 1  Police already knew of the incident  
 2  Nothing could be done - lack of proof  
 3  Did not think it important enough  
 4  Did not want to bother police  
 5  Did not want to take the time  
 6  Did not want to get involved  
 7  Afraid of reprisal  
 8  Reported to someone else  
 9  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM** Is this the last Incident Report to be completed?  
 Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.  
 No - Fill the next Incident Report.

NOTES

FORM CVS 101 (7-11-73) Page 4

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

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

**INCIDENT REPORT**  
 COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY  
 CITY SAMPLE

**INCIDENT NUMBER**  
 Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page

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

**INCIDENT No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**You said that during the 12 months beginning and ending \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).**

**1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?**  
 1  Jan. 4  April 7  July A  Oct.  
 2  Feb. 5  May 8  Aug. B  Nov.  
 3  Mar. 6  June 9  Sept. C  Dec.

**2. About what time did it happen?**  
 1  During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)  
 2  At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)  
 3  6 p.m. - Midnight  
 4  Midnight - 6 a.m.  
 5  Don't know what time at night  
 6  Don't know

**3. Where did this incident take place?**  
 1  At this place of business  
 2  On delivery  
 3  Enroute to bank  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 10  
 3  Don't know

**5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No  
 3  Don't know } SKIP to 6a

**b. What was the weapon?**  
 1  Gun  
 2  Knife  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?**  
 1  One - Continue with 6b below  
 2  Two  
 3  Three  
 4  Four or more } SKIP to 6b  
 5  Don't know - SKIP to 7a

**b. How old would you say the person was?**  
 1  Under 12 4  18-20  
 2  12-14 5  21 or over  
 3  15-17 6  Don't know

**c. Was the person male or female?**  
 1  Male  
 2  Female  
 3  Don't know

**d. Was he (she) -**  
 1  White?  
 2  Black?  
 3  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 7a  
 4  Don't know

**e. How old would you say the youngest person was?**  
 1  Under 12 4  18-20  
 2  12-14 5  21 or over - SKIP to 6g  
 3  15-17 6  Don't know

**f. How old would you say the oldest person was?**  
 1  Under 12 4  18-20  
 2  12-14 5  21 or over  
 3  15-17 6  Don't know

**g. Were they male or female?**  
 1  All male 3  Male and female  
 2  All female 4  Don't know

**h. Were they -**  
 1  Only white?  
 2  Only black?  
 3  Only other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Some combination? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

**7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?** Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 1  Yes - How many?  
 2  No - SKIP to 9a

**b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?** Number \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?**  
 1  Yes - How much was paid? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No  
 3  Don't know

**9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 15a

**b. Who was killed? (Mark X all that apply)**  
 1  Owner(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  Employees \_\_\_\_\_  
 3  Customers \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Innocent bystander(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Offender(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6  Police \_\_\_\_\_  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**c. How many?**

SKIP to 15a

**10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No

*Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny" across incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, and 9 and end the interview.*

**11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?**  
 1  Actually got in  
 2  Just tried to get in

**12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 14

**13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)**  
 1  Broken lock or window  
 2  Forced door  
 3  Alarm  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 15a

**14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?**  
 1  Through unlocked door or window  
 2  Had a key  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Don't know

Page 5

**INCIDENT REPORT - Continued**

**15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 16a

**b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?**  
 1  Yes - SKIP to 15d  
 2  No

**c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 x  Don't know } SKIP to 15e

**d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 v  No cost - SKIP to 15a  
 x  Don't know

**e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  This business  
 2  Insurance  
 3  Owner of Building (landlord)  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

**16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)**  
 1  Yes - What was the total value? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No

**b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)**  
 1  Yes - What was the total value? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a

**c. How was the value determined?**  
 1  Original cost  
 2  Replacement cost  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 v  None - Why not?  
 1  Didn't report it  
 2  Does not have insurance  
 3  Not settled yet  
 4  Policy has a deductible  
 5  Money and/or merchandise was recovered  
 x  Don't know

**b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?**  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 v  None  
 x  Don't know } SKIP to 18a

**c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?**  
 1  Police  
 2  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?** Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 1  Yes - How many people?  
 2  No - SKIP to 19a

**b. How many work days were lost altogether?**  
 1  Less than 1 day  
 2  1-5 days  
 3  6-10 days  
 4  Over 10 days - How many? Days \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

**19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 20a

**b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Alarm system - outside ringing  
 2  Central alarm  
 3  Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.  
 4  Guard, watchman  
 5  Watch dog  
 6  Firearms  
 7  Cameras  
 8  Mirrors  
 9  Locks  
 A  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**20a. Was this incident reported to the police?**  
 1  Yes - SKIP to 21  
 2  No

**b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Police already knew of the incident  
 2  Nothing could be done - lack of proof  
 3  Did not think it important enough  
 4  Did not want to bother police  
 5  Did not want to take the time  
 6  Did not want to get involved  
 7  Afraid of reprisal  
 8  Reported to someone else  
 9  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM** Is this the last incident Report to be completed?  
 Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.  
 No - Fill the next incident Report.

**NOTES**

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977

FORM CV-101  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.  
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**INCIDENT REPORT**  
 COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY  
 CITY SAMPLE

**INCIDENT NUMBER**  
 Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page

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

**1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?**  
 1  Jan.    4  April    7  July    A  Oct.  
 2  Feb.    5  May    8  Aug.    B  Nov.  
 3  Mar.    6  June    9  Sept.    C  Dec.

**2. About what time did it happen?**  
 1  During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)  
 At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)  
 2  6 p.m. - Midnight  
 3  Midnight - 6 a.m.  
 4  Don't know what time at night  
 5  Don't know

**3. Where did this incident take place?**  
 1  At this place of business  
 2  On delivery  
 3  Enroute to bank  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 10  
 3  Don't know

**5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No  
 3  Don't know } SKIP to 6a

**b. What was the weapon?**  
 1  Gun  
 2  Knife  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?**  
 1  One - Continue with 6b below  
 2  Two  
 3  Three  
 4  Four or more } SKIP to 6c  
 5  Don't know - SKIP to 7a

**b. How old would you say the person was?**  
 1  Under 12    4  18-20  
 2  12-14    5  21 or over - SKIP to 6g  
 3  15-17    6  Don't know

**c. Was the person male or female?**  
 1  Male  
 2  Female  
 3  Don't know

**d. Was he (she) -**  
 1  White?  
 2  Black?  
 3  Other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 7a  
 4  Don't know

**e. How old would you say the youngest person was?**  
 1  Under 12    4  18-20  
 2  12-14    5  21 or over - SKIP to 6g  
 3  15-17    6  Don't know

**f. How old would you say the oldest person was?**  
 1  Under 12    4  18-20  
 2  12-14    5  21 or over  
 3  15-17    6  Don't know

**g. Were they male or female?**  
 1  All male    3  Male and female  
 2  All female    4  Don't know

**h. Were they -**  
 1  Only white?  
 2  Only black?  
 3  Only other? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Some combination? - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 5  Don't know

**7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?**  
 1  Yes - How many? Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No - SKIP to 9a

**b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?** Number \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?**  
 1  Yes - How much was paid? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 2  No  
 3  Don't know

**9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 15a

**b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)**  
 1  Owner(s) .....  
 2  Employees .....  
 3  Customers .....  
 4  Innocent bystander(s) .....  
 5  Offender(s) .....  
 6  Police .....  
 7  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**c. How many?**

SKIP to 15a

**10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No

*Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Latency." Give incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, and 9 and end the interview.*

**11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?**  
 1  Actually got in  
 2  Just tried to get in

**12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?**  
 1  Yes  
 2  No - SKIP to 14

**13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)**  
 1  Broken lock or window  
 2  Forced door  
 3  Alarm  
 4  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_ } SKIP to 15a

**14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?**  
 1  Through unlocked door or window  
 2  Had a key  
 3  Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
 4  Don't know

INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
<p>15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 16a</p>	<p>18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? <input type="text"/> Number</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p>
<p>b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 15d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - How many? <input type="text"/> Days</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> SKIP to 15e</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p>
<p>d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm system - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Mirrors</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Locks</p> <p>A <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input type="text"/></p>
<p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> This business</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner of Building (landlord)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input type="text"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>20a. Was this incident reported to the police?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 21</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the total value? \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police already knew of the incident</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to bother police</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input type="text"/></p>
<p>b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the total value? \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 17a. If answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a</p>	<p>21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Is this the last incident Report to be completed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Fill the next incident Report.</p>
<p>c. How was the value determined?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input type="text"/></p>	<p>17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> None - Why not?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't report it</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not settled yet</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy has a deductible</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Money and/or merchandise was recovered</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 18a</p>	<p>c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input type="text"/></p>
<p>NOTES</p>	

## APPENDIX II HOUSEHOLD SURVEY Technical information and standard error tables

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

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

### Sample design and size

The basic frame from which the sample was drawn for the National Crime Survey household survey in Cincinnati was the complete housing inventory for the city, as determined by the 1970

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

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

A total of 11,915 housing units in Cincinnati was designated for the sample. Of these, 1,970 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 237 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 9,708 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 97.6 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 19,903 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 2.05 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 19,683 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 98.9 percent among eligible residents.

### 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 sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment, applied solely in tabulating crimes against persons, to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; and (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units.

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

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

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

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

In performing the estimation procedure that yielded the results appearing in this publication, there was no adjustment for bringing the survey-derived estimates into accord with any independent, post-Census estimates of the city population. Subsequent to the initial processing of survey results, however, estimates were calculated of the size of the relevant population. These estimates indicate that an undercoverage amounting to about 4.6 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Cincinnati 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 1.046386. However, all relative figures—namely personal victimization rates and other data on personal crimes expressed in percentages—appearing on the data tables remain unaffected by the application of an independent population estimate, as the adjustment factor is applicable to both the numerators and denominators used in computing such figures. Furthermore, the adjustment is not applicable to data on household crimes.

### Reliability of estimates

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

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

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to so-called nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimi-

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

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

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

Additional nonsampling errors can result from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors would also occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation, with retraining and reinterviewing, as appropriate, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were

utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from random response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

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

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

#### Standard error tables and calculations

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

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, assume that a data table in this report shows there were 4,500 personal robbery incidents in Cincinnati. Linear interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix yields a standard error of about 280 for the estimated 4,500 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 280, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 4,220 to 4,780. 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 (560); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 3,940 to 5,060.

Assume further that, for a Cincinnati population subgroup numbering 60,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 30 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 3.0. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 30 would be within 3.0 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 27 to 33. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 6 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 24 to 36.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

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

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Personal		Household incidents
	Incidents	Victimizations	
50	28	30	31
100	40	43	44
250	64	68	69
500	90	96	98
1,000	128	137	139
2,500	206	221	220
5,000	299	323	314
10,000	443	481	450
25,000	790	884	741
50,000	1,302	1,487	1,114
100,000	2,274	2,651	1,746

**Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates**

(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	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.5	8.5	6.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	21.3	13.5	9.5	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	30.1	19.0	13.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	36.8	23.3	16.5	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	42.5	26.9	19.0	13.4	8.5	6.0	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	66.6	42.1	29.8	21.1	13.3	9.4	6.7	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
50 or 950	93.0	58.8	41.6	29.4	18.6	13.2	9.3	5.9	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	128.1	81.0	57.3	40.5	25.6	18.1	12.8	8.1	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3
250 or 750	184.8	116.9	82.7	58.4	37.0	26.1	18.4	11.7	8.3	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8
500	213.4	135.0	95.4	67.5	42.7	30.2	21.3	13.5	9.5	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1

**Table III. Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates**

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 households	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	12.0	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	21.8	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	30.9	19.5	13.8	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	37.7	23.9	16.9	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	43.5	27.5	19.5	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	68.3	43.2	30.5	21.6	13.7	9.7	6.8	4.3	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.7
50 or 950	95.3	60.3	42.6	30.1	19.1	13.5	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0
100 or 900	131.2	83.0	58.7	41.5	26.2	18.6	13.1	8.3	5.9	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.3
250 or 750	189.4	119.8	84.7	59.9	37.9	26.8	18.9	12.0	8.5	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9
500	218.7	138.3	97.8	69.2	43.7	30.9	21.9	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2

**APPENDIX III  
COMMERCIAL SURVEY  
Technical information  
and relative error tables**

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

**Sample design and size**

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

A total of 2,014 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 374 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 39 establishments it was impossible to conduct interviews because the operator could not be reached, declined to participate in the survey, or was otherwise not available. Therefore, interviews were taken in 1,601 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 97.6 percent.

**Estimation procedure**

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

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

### Reliability of estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Relative error tables and calculations

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

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

To illustrate the computation and significance of these ranges, assume that one wished to test the extent of sampling variability surrounding the 15,400 commercial burglaries estimated to have

occurred in Cincinnati. Referring to Table IV, it is found that the relative error associated with the unrounded form of that figure (15,439) is 17.1 percent. Multiplying 15,439 by .171 yields 2,640.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the estimated number of incidents would be 12,799 to 18,079. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size,

<sup>1</sup>The calculated figure (2,640) is the standard error of the estimated 15,439 burglaries (shown as 15,400) on Data Table 85).

about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confidence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the calculated interval would contain the results that would have been generated by a complete enumeration. If the interval were to be doubled, then the chances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that the resulting interval, in this case 10,159 to 20,719, would contain the total that would have been obtained from a complete tally.

**Table IV. Relative errors for estimated number of commercial victimizations, by characteristics of establishments and type of crime**

(68 chances out of 100)

Type of crime	Estimated number of incidents	Relative error
Burglary	15,439	17.1%
Completed burglary	11,026	19.7%
Attempted burglary	4,413	15.1%
Robbery	1,971	26.1%
Completed robbery	1,046	34.3%
Attempted robbery	925	29.3%

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

(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	566	13.5%	72	18.4%
Retail	765	10.3%	78	28.7%
Wholesale	775	38.5%	164	41.7%
Service	473	14.9%	75	33.2%
Gross annual receipts				
Less than \$10,000	471	16.6%	43	26.9%
\$10,000-\$24,999	487	16.4%	140	34.0%
\$25,000-\$49,999	617	18.3%	98	40.0%
\$50,000-\$99,999	563	13.0%	72	34.8%
\$100,000-\$499,999	641	16.6%	54	36.7%
\$500,000-\$999,999	691	18.2%	190	30.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	660	41.2%	250	44.5%
No sales	570	49.0%	110	*
Not available	437	24.7%	150	50.4%

\*Relative error greater than 100 percent.

<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 in interpreting statistics in the data tables. The notes address general concepts as well as potential problem areas, but do not purport to cover all data elements or problems. The Glossary of terms should be consulted for definitions of crime categories, variables, and other terms used in the data tables and selected findings.

### General

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

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

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the *effects*, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim *reactions* to criminal 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 speci-

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

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

### Reporting to the police

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

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

### Time and place of occurrence

For each of the measured crimes against persons, households, and businesses, data on when the offenses occurred were obtained for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours (5 a.m. to 6 p.m.); the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight); and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

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

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

and (2) crimes that took place within the reference period but at a time when the victim lived at a place other than the city being surveyed.

### Number of victims and offenders

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

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

### Perceived characteristics of offenders

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

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

### Weapons use by offenders

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

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

### Victim self-protection

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

tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered 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 economic loss

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

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

costs were available on that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

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

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

## GLOSSARY

**Age**—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

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

**Annual family income**—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same housing unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

**Assault**—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

**Attempted forcible entry**—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

**Burglary**—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

**Central city**—The largest city (or "twin cities") of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), defined below.

**Commercial crimes**—Burglary or robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix III.

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

**Head of household**—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

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

**Household crimes**—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

**Household larceny**—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.

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

**Kind of establishment**—Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.

**Larceny**—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

**Marital status**—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons joined in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a

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

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

**Motor vehicle theft**—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

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

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

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

**Personal crimes**—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

**Personal crimes of theft**—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

**Personal crimes of violence**—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

**Personal larceny**—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

**Personal larceny with contact**—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash, by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

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

**Physical injury**—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious assault" and "minor assault." Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries for robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

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

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

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

**Tenure**—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

**Unlawful entry**—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

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

**Victim self-protection measures**—For each victimization involving a personal crime of violence, victim reactions of the following types are construed to be self-protection measures: hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; reasoning with the offender; screaming or yelling for help;

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

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

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

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

**END**