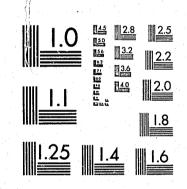
National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

11/8/85

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20531

Criminal Victimization Surveys

A National Crime Survey Report

U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

\mathbb{R}^{2}	Pl	JELIC	DOMAIN/	BJS
S	DPT	OF J	USTICE	

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the $\widetilde{\text{NCJRS}}$ system requires permission of the copyright owner.

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



National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Victimization Surveys:

- **Criminal Victimization in the United States:** A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings Criminal Victimization in the United States:
- A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973
- **Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13** American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Survey in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972
- **Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight** American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis
- Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis-Advance Report, 1971/72
- Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment: 1976 Advance Report

1975 **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions** on December 31:

1976 Advance Report 1975

- **Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:** Advance Report
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972: Advance Report
- Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973
- The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972:
- Advance Report Children in Custody:
 - Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention

بتستعينه

and Correctional Facility Census of 1974

Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972-73 Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971

- National Survey of Court Organization: 1971
- 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
- Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-75
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: 1975 (annual)

Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10 (10 volumes)

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1976
- Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics
- New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model
- Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver
- Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver
- Delinquency Cases Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting
- Sentencing of California Felony Offenders The Judicial Processing of Assault and
- **Burglary Offenders in Selected California** Counties
- Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts
- **Delinquency Dispositions:** An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three **Juvenile Courts**
- The Patterns and Distribution of Assault **Incident Characteristics Among Social** Areas
- Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas

Single copies are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Station, Washington, D.C. 20024. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

·• . · (*).

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis

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

A National Crime Survey Report No. SD-NCS-C-13

July 1977

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision rowas supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson. Collection and processing of data for the household surveys were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy, Robert L. Goodson, Kenton R. Daniels, and Michael R. Rand. For the commercial surveys, the direction of data collection and processing activities was under the general supervision of Caesar Hill, Business Division, assisted by Chester E. Bowie. The report was prepared by the Crime Statistics Analysis Staff under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. Adolfo L. Paez directed the project. The selected findings were written by Norman F. Howard. The report was reviewed for technical matters in the Statistical Methods Division under the general supervision of David V. Bateman. assisted by Louis E. Williams.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Criminal victimization surveys in Minneapolis.

(National crime survey report; no. SD-NCP-C-13) Supt. of Docs. no.: J 1.42/3:SD-NCP-C-13

Victims of crimes—Minnesota—Minneapolis.
 Criminal statistics—Minnesota—Minneapolis.

I. Title, II. Series.

HV6795,M55U55 1977 364 76-608193

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402 Stock No. 027-000-00607-8 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 anforcement 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 Minneapolis 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

 $\langle \hat{} \rangle$

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 Minneapolis 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 10,088 housing units (19,914 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 998 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

III

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 Minneapolis, 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 Minneapolis 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.

Preface ____ The city surve Selected finding Survey data ta Appendix I. Appendix II.

Appendix III.

Appendix IV. Glossary of te

Crimes against persons General

- 1. Personal rates for p
- 2. Personal c ratio of in
- 3. Personal of
- by type of
- 4. Personal
- selected ch 5. Personal cr
- strangers, l 6. Personal c strangers.
- 7. Personal a by race an
- 8. Personal c tions invol relationship

Characteristics of offenders

offender.

CONTENTS

	iii
eys	1
ngs	5
ables	9
Survey instruments	63
Household survey: Technical information and standard error tables	89
Commercial survey: Technical	
information and relative error tables	95
Technical notes	99
erms	103

TABLES

crimes: Number of victimizations and victimization	
persons age 12 and over, by type of crime.	9
crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and	
cidents to victimizations, by type of crime.	10
rimes of violence: Number and rate of victimizations,	
crime and victim-offender relationship,	-11
crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by	
naracteristics of victims and type of crime.	12
rimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving	
by type of crime and selected characteristics of victims.	12
rimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving	
by type of crime and sex and race of victims.	13
ssault: Percent of victimizations involving strangers,	
nd age of victims.	13
rimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimiza-	
ving nonstrangers, by type of crime and nature of	
),	10

9. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of singleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of

(2)

Tables (continued)

Crimes against persons (continued)

Characteristics of offenders (continued)

10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of singleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offender. 14 11. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of 15 offenders. 12. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders. 15 13. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of singleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender. 15 14. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of singleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender. 16 15. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders. 16 16. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders. 17 Characteristics of victims 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 17 18. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims. 18 19. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and 20. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims. 20 21. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims. _____ 21 22. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims ar the pe of crime. 22 23. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims. 23 24. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime. 23 25. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime, 24 26. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime. 25 27. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and

Tables (continued)

Number of offenders

- 28. Personal cri by type of c 29. Personal cri
- single offend ship.

Number of victims

Physical injury

- 31. Personal rob victims sust ship and typ
- 32. Personal 1 of victims susta victims and
- 33. Personal crin victims susta incurred me
- 34. Personal crit victims rece
- victims and 35. Personal crim tions in which

Place of occu

- 36. Personal cri crime and p
- 37. Personal cri by victim-of of crime.
- 38. Personal crit crime and

Reasons for n

39. Personal crit ing victimiza

Reporting to t

- 40. Personal crin by type of 41. Personal cri
 - police, by ty

Crimes against persons (continued)

mes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents,	
rime and number of offenders.	26
imes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a	
ler, by type of crime and victim-offender relation-	
	27

30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single victim, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship. 27

ained physical injury, by victim-offender relation
be of crime.
obery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which amed physical injury, by selected characteristics of type of crime.
mes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which ained physical injury, received hospital care, and dical expenses, by type of crime.
mes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which eived hospital care, by selected characteristics of type of crime.
mes of violence: Percent distribution of victimiza- ch victims incurred medical expenses, by amount.
rrence
mes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type o lace of occurrence.
mes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents fender relationship, place of occurrence, and type
mes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of eographic area of occurrence.
ot reporting to the police
mes: Percent distribution of reasons for not report ations to the police, by type of crime.
he police
nes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police crime and victim-offender relationship.

Tables (continued)	
Crimes against persons (continued)	
Reporting to the police (continued)	
42. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police,	
by type of crime and age of victims.	34
Self-protective measures	
43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which	
victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship.	34
44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which	
victims took self-protective measures, by selected characteristics	35
of victims and type of crime	33
tive measures employed by victims, by type of measure and	
type of crime	35
 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protec- tive measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics 	
of victims.	36
Theft and/or damage	
47. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft	
and/or damage loss, by type of crime.	36
48. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime and value of loss.	37
49. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting	
in theft and/or damage lass, by type of crime, race of victims,	27
and value of loss	37
tions resulting in theft loss, by value of stolen property, includ-	
ing cash, and race of victims.	38
51. Personal robbery and larceny: Percent distribution of victimiza- tions resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered	38
Time lost from work	
52. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of	
time from work, by type of crime.	39
53. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type	
of crime.	39
Time of occurrence	
54. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of	
crime and time of occurrence.	39
55. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occur-	
rence.	40
Use of weapons	
56. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which	
offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender	40
relationship	
weapons used by offenders, by type of crime.	40

0

Tables (continued)

Crimes against pe

Use of weapon 58. Personal crin weapons use offender rela

Crimes against households General

- 59. Household cr of crime.

- 61. Household cr age of head
- 62. Household cr race of head 63. Household cr
- annual family 64. Household cr
- of tenure, an 65. Household cr
- number of pe 66. Household cr
- number of un 67. Household bu
- household and

Place of occurrence

- 68. Household cr by place of c 69. Household cr
- crime and ge

- 70. Household cri porting victim
- 71. Household cri not reporting household and
- 72. Household cr not reporting income.
- 73. Household cri not reporting property.

Reporting to th

- 74. Household cr police, by type 75. Household cr
- police, by typ

ersons (continued)	
	÷.
	c

ns (continued)			
mes of violence: ed by offenders, tionship.	by typ	e of crime	and victim-	•
ouseholds				

rimes:	Number	and	rate	of	victimizations,	by	type

42 60. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by 42 selected household characteristics and type of crime.

Characteristics of victimized households

rimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and
of household.
rimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and
of household.
rimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and
y income.
rimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form
nd race of head of household.
rimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and
ersons in household.
rimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and
nits in structure occupied by household.
urglary: Victimization rates, by race of head of
d annual family income.

68. Household crimes: Percent distribution of household in	cidents,
by place of occurrence and type of crime69. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by	
crime and geographic area of occurrence.	
Reasons for not reporting to the police	

rimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not re- nizations to the police, by type of crime.	48
imes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for victimizations to the police, by race of head of d type of crime.	49
imes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for victimizations to the police, by annual family	49
imes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for victimizations to the police, by value of stolen	
e police	50

rimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the	
e of crime and race of head of household.	50
rimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the	-
be of crime and annual family income,	51

IX:

(and

Tables (continued)

Crimes against households (continued)

Reporting to the police (continued)

- 76. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure. ...
- 77. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft loss reported to the police, by type of crime and value of loss. 52

-51

52

56

Theft and/or damage

- 78. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime.
- 79. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of stolen property, including cash, and 52 type of crime.
- 80. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by race of head of household, 53 type of crime, and value of loss. _____
- 81. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by proportion of loss recovered and type of -54 crime.

Time lost from work

- 82. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime. 54
- 83. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and type of crime. __ 54

Time of occurrence

84. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence. 55

Crimes against commercial establishments

General

- 85. Commercial crimes: Number and rate of victimizations, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of crime. 55 86. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected characteristics of commercial establishments, 56 87. Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments that were victimized, by kind of establishment. -56 88. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of completed and attempted victimizations, by kind of establishment and type of
- crime.

Number of offenders

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

Tables (continued) Crimes against co

Number of vict

90. Commercial cial establishi victimizations

Place of occur

91. Commercial of crime and

Reasons for no

92. Commercial reporting vict

Reporting to th

93. Commercial police, by ki

Security measu

94. Commercial security me 95. Commercial

Theft and/or

- 96. Commercial and/or dama
- 97. Commercial sulting in the and value of 98. Commercial

damage loss

Time lost from

99. Commercial number of e 100. Commercial number of r

Time of occur

101. Commercial of crime and

Use of weapo

- 102. Commercial used weapon
- 103. Commercial of weapon

s against commercial establishments (continued)
nber of victimizations
Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimized commer- cial establishments, by kind of establishment and number of victimizations incurred. 5
ce of occurrence
Commercial robbery: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence. 57
asons for not reporting to the police
Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police. 5
porting to the police
Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by kind of establishment and type of crime. 5
urity measures
Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments with one or more security measures. 5 Commercial crimes: Percent of establishments with selected types of security measures, by kind of establishment. 5
eft and/or damage
Commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by kind of establishment and type of crime. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations re- sulting in theft and/or damage loss, by kind of establishment and value of loss. Commercial burglary: Percent of victimizations resulting in
ualitage loss to the premises, by since of concentration
ne lost from work
Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by number of employees losing time from work Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by number of man-days lost from work
ne of occurrence
Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence.
e of weapons
Commercial robbery: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by kind of establishment Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of weapon used by offenders

xÌ

Tables (continued)

timization rates.

Appendix II

I.	incidents, pers	approximations for onal victimizations, imate.	and	household	victimizat	ions,	ļ
II.	Standard erre	or approximations tes.	for	estimated	personal	vic-	ند. ا
TT		or approximations				vic-	

Appendix III

V .	Relative	errors	for	estimated	numb	per of	com	merci	al	victimiza	<u>1</u>	

tions, by characteristics of establishments and type of crime. ____ 98 V. Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates, by

characteristics of establishments and type of crime. ...

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-

THE CITY SURVEYS

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 kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are those crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively by the survey technique. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of most types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to measurement or study by means of the 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.

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

2

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 Minneapolis 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 portraval of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, rates of victimization would have been higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been impossible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. But, although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 4,400 series victimizations against persons and 3,600 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 (strongarm 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 The City Surveys

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

6:22

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 *n* 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.

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 determined that an estimated 130,700 criminal victimizations were committed against Minneapolis residents and businesses in 1973.

Forty-six percent involved individuals; 47 percent, households; and 7 percent, commercial establishments.

Personal crimes of theft outnumbered personal crimes of violence by about 1.7 to 1.

Victim characteristics

Residents of Minneapolis were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 70 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

Men were victimized at about 11/2 times the rate for women [Table 17].

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

Youths 12-19 had the highest victimization rates -about eight times that of the elderly (age 65 and over), who had the lowest rate of any age group, 19 per 1,000 [Table 18].

Among females, the victimization rate for rape was 7 per 1,000; however, that for females 16-19 was 30 per 1,000 [Tables 17, 22].

There was some indication that blacks had higher burglary and household larceny rates than whites.

SELECTED FINDINGS

but there was no significant difference between motor vehicle theft rates for each of the races [Table 62].

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

Members of families with incomes of \$25,000 or more had the highest household burglary rate of any income group [Table 63].

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

The household larceny rate for households with six or more members was about 51/2 times that of one-person households [Table 65].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 436 and robbed at a rate of 91 per 1,000 [Table 85].

An estimated 27 percent of all businesses were victimized at least once during 1973; 16 percent of those affected were victimized two or more times [Tables 87, 90].

Reporting to the police

One-third of all personal crimes were reported to the police [Table 40].

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

There was no significant difference between whites and blacks with respect to reporting crimes of violence, but blacks were relatively more likely than whites to have reported crimes of theft [Table 41].

Crimes of violence involving nonstrangers were reported relatively as often as those between strangers [Table 40].

5

0-2

Forty-three percent of all household crimes were reported to the police [Table 74].

There was no significant difference between the proportion of household crimes reported by whites and blacks [Table 74].

About three-quarters of commercial burglaries and robberies were reported to the police [Table 93].

The most prevalent reasons for not reporting personal, household, and commercial crimes were the 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

Most personal crimes of violence and household crimes took place at night [Tables 54, 84].

Most commercial burglaries (73 percent) and robberies (62 percent) occurred at night [Table 101].

More personal crimes (51 percent) occurred on the street than in any other location; only 5 percent took place inside the victim's home [Table 36].

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

Number of victims and offenders

Eighty-eight percent of all personal crimes of violence involved a single victim [Table 30].

Most personal crimes of violence (61 percent) were committed by a single offender [Table 28].

Single-offender crimes were relatively more likely to have involved nonstrangers than strangers [Table 29].

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

More personal robberies were carried out by two or more offenders than by lone offenders [Table 28].

Roughly equal numbers of commercial robberies were committed by single and multiple offenders [Table 89].

Perceived characteristics of offenders

Strangers committed 78 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 5].

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

Victims perceived whites to have committed a majority (60 percent) of single-offender crimes of violence; however, when single-offender personal robberies were regarded separately, there was no significant difference between the proportions attributed to whites and blacks [Table 9].

There was some indication that blacks only were perceived to have committed multiple-offender robberies more often than whites only [Table 11].

Whites only were perceived to have been the offenders in multiple-offender assaults more often than blacks only [Table 11].

Victims perceived most single-offender crimes of violence (64 percent) as having been committed by persons age 21 and over; however, there was no significant difference between the proportions of single-offender robberies committed by persons under age 21 and those 21 and over [Table 13].

Fifty-three percent of multiple-offender crimes of violence involved offenders identified as being under age 21 [Table 15].

Most (64 percent) single-offender crimes of violence against whites were perpetrated by whites [Table 10].

There was no significant difference between the proportions of single-offender robberies of whites attributed to white or black offenders [Table 10].

Sixty-five percent of single-offender crimes of violence against blacks were committed by blacks [Table 10].

There was some indication that multiple-offender robberies of whites were more likely to have been committed by blacks only than whites only [Table 12].

1

Multiple-offender assaults of whites were more likely to have been carried out by whites only than by blacks only [Table 12].

Persons perceived as members of races other than white or black were said to have committed roughly one-tenth of single- and multiple-offender crimes of violence against whites [Tables 10, 12].

Weapons use by offenders

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

There was no significant difference between stranger and nonstranger crimes with respect to weapons use [Table 56].

Firearms accounted for 29 percent of the types of weapons used in personal crimes of violence [Table 57].

Offenders used weapons in seven-tenths of commercial robberies [Table 102].

Firearms were the most common type (70 percent) of weapon used [Table 103].

Victim self-protection

Victims took self-protective measures in 64 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 43].

Victims rarely used firearms or knives in selfdefense, but physical resistance and weapons of other types were employed relatively frequently [Table 45].

Victim injury and economic loss

Victims were injured in 31 percent of personal robberies and assaults [Table 31].

Robbery and assault victims of offenders who were not strangers had a greater likelihood of sustaining injuries than did the victims of strangers [Table 31].

Selected Findings

In 7 percent of all crimes of violence, the victim received hospital care [Table 33].

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

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

In most (66 percent) personal crimes with loss, the losses were valued at less than \$50, including items of no monetary value [Table 48].

For personal crimes as a whole, there was one significant difference between the relative amounts lost by blacks and whites-it involved the \$250 or more category, which was higher for blacks [Table 49].

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

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

> Of household crimes with loss, most (54 percent) involved amounts of less than \$50, including items of no monetary value [Table 80].

> Blacks sustained a higher proportion of losses in the \$50 or more category than did whites [Table 80].

In most household burglaries and larcenies with theft, no losses were recovered; in most motor vehicle thefts, however, losses were fully recovered [Table 81].

Roughly four-fifths of commercial burglaries and 73 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

Of commercial crimes with loss, 54 percent involved amounts exceeding \$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

Type of crime	Number		Rate
Crimes of violence	22,400	 	70
Rape	1,200		4
Robbery	6,700		21
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	2,300		7
From serious assault	1,200		Ĺ.
From minor assault	1,100		3
Robbery without injury	2,400		8
Attempted robbery without injury	2,000		6
Assault	14,600		46
Aggravated assault	5,600		18
With injury	1,700		5
Attempted assault with weapon	3,900		12
Simple assault	9,000		28
With injury	2,600		. 8
Attempted assault without weapon	6,400		20
Crimes of theft	38,100		120
Personal larceny with contact	2,000		6
Purse snatching	400		1
Attempted purse snatching	400		· ī
Pocket picking	1,100		ī.
Personal larceny without contact	36,100		113

9

1 D

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

с. –



10

· A State State State

1.36.14

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	18,900	22,400	1:1.19
Rape	1,100	1,200	1:1.05
Robbery	5,700	6,700	1:1.16
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	2,000	2,300	1:1.14
From serious assault	1,000	1,200	1:1.17
From minor assault	1,000	1,100	1:1.11
Robbery without injury	2,000	2,400	1:1.24
Attempted robbery without injury	1,800	2,000	1:1.10
Assault	12,000	14,600	1:1.21
Aggravated assault	4,300	5,600	1:1.31
With injury	1,400	1,700	1:1.19
Attempted assault with weapon	2,800	3,900	1:1.37
Simple assault	7,800	9,000	1:1.16
With injury	2,300	2,600	1:1.12
Attempted assault without weapon	5,500	6,400	1:1.17
Crimes of theft	37,300	38,100	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	1,900	2,000	1:1.04
Purse snatching	400	400	1:1.0
Attempted purse snatching	400	400	1:1.0
Pocket picking	1,100	1,100	1:1.0
Personal larceny without contact	135,400	36,100	1:1.02

 Table 2. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio

 of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

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

.

1.0

.



	All victi	All victimizations		Involving strangers		
Type of crime	Number	Sate		Number	Rate	
Crimes of violence	22,400	70	1	17,400	55	
Rape	1,200	4		1,000	3	
Completed rape	400	1		300	1	
Attempted rape	800	3.0		700	2	
Robbery	6,700	21		6,000	19	
Robbery and attempted robbery					-	
with injury	2,300	7		2,000	6	
From serious assault	1,200	4		1,000	. 3	
From serious assault	1,100	3		1,000	- 3	
Robbery without injury	2,400	8		2,100	. 7	
Attempted robbery without injury	2,000	6		1,800	6	
Assault	14,600	46		10,500	33	
Aggravated assault	5,600	18		4,100	13	
With injury	1,700	- 5		1,100	4	
Attempted assault with weapon	3,900	12		3,000	9	
Simple assault	9,000	28		6,400	20	
With injury	2,600	8		1,500	5	
Attempted assault without	-					
weapon	6,400	20		4,900	15	

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

•4 · *

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

Involving Number	nonstrangers Rate
 5,000 200 1100 1100 700	16 1 12 12 2
200 100 200 4,100 1,500 900 2,600 1,100	1 ¹ Z ¹ Z 1 13 5 2 3 8 3
 1,500	5

S.

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

					and a second
Characteristic		All personal	crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex Male (45) Female (55))	50 50		54 46	48 52
Race White (94) Black (5) Other (2)		93 5 2		94 4 2	93 5 2
Age 12-15 (7) 16-19 (9) 20-24 (17) 25-34 (19) 35-49 (15) 50-64 (18) 65 and over	(17)	11 17 26 20 13 9 4		15 20 25 18 11 7 4	8 15 26 22 14 10 4

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

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

	Sex			Race		
Type of crime	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black	
Urimes of violence	78	82	73	78	61	
Rape	82	0	82	86	0	
Robbery	89	92	85	90	81	
Robbery and attempted						
robbery with injury	89	96	81	89	180	
From serious assault	89	94	75	89	174	
From minor assault	90	100	83	90	1100	
Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without	88	93	80	89	170	
injury	91	88	.96	91	100 ¹ 100	
Assault	72	77	66	73	58	
Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with	74 67	78 78	65 48	75 67	58 156	
weapon	77	79	71	78	50	
Simple assault	71	76	74 66	72	58 159	
With injury	58	69	45	59	151	
Attempted assault without weapon	76	79	74	76	1 63	

3

¹Estimate, 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 Crimes of violence Rape Robbery With injury Without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Race and age		 A11	assaults	Aggr	avated assault	Simple assaul
All races1	· · ·	 		-		
12-15			57		61	55
16-19			72		74	71
20-24			78		81	76
25-34			72		69	7/
35-49			69		71	 74 68
50-64			81		78	82
65 and over			89		2100 ·	85
White			1			
12-15			58		62	56
16-19			73		76	71
20-24			79		82	
25-34			71		68	73
35-49			71 68		69	77 73 67 82
50-64			85		89	82
65 and over			89		a100	85
Black						
12-15			243		°40	249
16-19			262		a 62	0
20-24			° 50		² 58	244
25-34			°85		380	2100
35-49			2100 2100		2100	2100
50-64			² 25		° 28	0
65 and over			0		0	0

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Type of crime	-	
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault		

ੋਂ

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

M	ale	Fe	male
White	Black	White	Black
82	74	74	50
0	0	86	0
93	189	85	171
96	1100	81	174
91	187	88	167
77	67	67	50
78	173	68	147
77	157	66	159

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

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

 Related	and/or	well	known		Casually	acquainted
	43	•			 	57
	29 46			. ، ، د		71 54

13

14

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

	· · · · · ·		-	Perceived race of offender						
Type of crime	White	White		Black		Other			t known and t available	
Crimes of violence Rape Completed rape Attempted rape Robbery Robbery with injury Robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	60 68 70 68 43 44 43 64 60 67			27 27 130 25 42 41 42 23 24 23		9 15 0 17 10 10 10 9 9 10 8			4 0 0 6 15 16 4 6	

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, 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

			Perceived	i race of offe	nder
Type of crime and race of	f victims	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence White Black		64 11	25 65	9 13	2
Rape White Black		73	21 100	16 0	21 0
Robbery White Black Robbery with injury		45 120	41 167	9	0 14 113
White Black Robbery without injur	v	49 0	41 100	1g O	 13 0
White Black Assault		44 125	- 41 158	10 0	15 1 <u>17</u>
White Black Aggravated assault		68 10	21 61	9 14	2 125
White Black Simple assault		63 18	21 51	11 15	5 135
White Black		170 114	22 ¹ 86	8 0	¹ Z 0

		Perceived race of offenders									
Type of crime	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available						
Crimes of violence	38	35	12	11	3						
Rape	135	130	35	0	Ő						
Robbery	31	42	13	10	14						
Robbery with injury	33	34	17	14	12						
Robbery without injur		46	11	8	14						
Assault	43	30	10	13	3						
Aggravated assault	40	34	9	14	3						
Simple assault	46	28	11	12	13						
Table 12. Perso			Percent dis								
	victimization		Percent dis of crime, ra	tribution of ace of victim							
offender	victimization	s, by type o eived race o	Percent dis of crime, ra	tribution of ace of victim s	ns,						
offender	victimization	s, by type of even race of Perce	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender	tribution of ace of victim s	Not known an						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹	victimization and perce	s, by type of eved race of Perce All black	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of c</u> All other	tribution of ace of victim s	Not known an not availabl						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ Whi\e	victimization and perce All white 38	s, by type c ived race c Perce All black 35	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races	Not known an not availabl						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ Whi\e Black	victimization and perce	s, by type of eved race of Perce All black	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of c</u> All other	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races	Not known an						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ Whi\e Black Robbery	All white 38 a37	s, by type c ived race c Perce All black 35	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of c</u> All other 12 0	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races	Not known an not availabl 3 26						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ While Black Robbery White	victimization and perce All white 38	s, by type c race c Perce All black 35 49 42	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of a</u> All other 12	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races 11 29 9	Not known an not availabl						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ Whi\e Black Robbery White Black	All white 38 a37	s, by type c eved race c Perce All black 35 49	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of c</u> All other 12 0	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races	Not known an not availabl 3 26						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ While Black Robbery White	All white 38 237 31	s, by type c race c Perce All black 35 49 42	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of c</u> All other 12 0 13 0	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races 11 29 9	Not known and not availabl 3 26 24 0						
offender Type of crime and race of victims Crimes of violence ¹ Whi\e Black Robbery White Black	All white 38 237 31	s, by type c race c Perce All black 35 49 42	Percent dis of crime, ra of offender <u>ived race of (</u> All other 12 0 13	tribution of ace of victim s offenders Mixed races 11 29 9	Not known and not available 3 26 24						

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of singleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

		· · ·		Perceive	d age of	offender		
Type of crime	Under 1		Total 12-20	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 and over	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	12		32	3	14	15	64	3
Rape	0		112	0	12	110	86	12
Robbery	0		48	15	26	17	49	. 13
Robbery with injury	0		34	15	21	19	62	13
Robbery without injury	0		54	15	28	21	43	13
Assault	11		30	3	12	14	66	3
Aggravated assault	12		28	12	12	14	65	6
Simple assault	12		31	4	12	15	67	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. IEstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Survey Data Tables

15

- U

16

ŝ

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

				Perceive	ed age of offender	
Type of crime and ag	ge of	victims	Under 12	1220	21 and over	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence1						
12-19			зZ	55	19	1
20-34			៍	10	42	a3
35-49			õ · ·	19 23	78	3
50-64			ŏ	26	75	22
65 and over			29		69	a9
Robbery			- 7	47	40	24
12-19			0			
20-34			0	83	a17	0
35-49			U U	24	70	°6
50-64			0	241	² 59	0
65 and over			0	230	² 59	211
Assault			0	° 59	°41	0
12-19						
20-34			°1	53	42	24
35-49			0	18	79	° 3
50-64			0	°15	82	23
65 and over			0	224 24	73	ື່ອງົ
Cy Line Over			217 217	°37	°40	27

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. Includes data on rape, not shown separately. Fstimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime	All under 12	All 12-20	eived age of All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery with injury Robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	11 0 12 0 13 11 0 11	52 115 51 55 49 54 54 55	21 140 22 20 23 19 20 19	22 135 20 20 20 20 23 23 23 22	4 110 5 15 15 13 14 12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

	of violence
12	
	-34
	-49 -64
	and over
Robb	
	-19
	-34
	-49
	-64
65	and over
Assa	ult
12	-19
	-34
	-49
	-64
65	and over

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, 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

5	Type of crime		Male 3,200)				Femal (175,0	
(Crimes of violence		85				59	
	Rape		0				7	7
	Robbery	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	28				15	5
	Robbery and attempted robbery							
	with injury		9		· ·		6	5.
	From serious assault		6					ž
	From minor assault		3				. 1	
	Robbery without injury		Ξ1Í				-	í.
	Attempted robbery without injury		9				ĩ	i.
	Assault		57				37	;
	Aggravated assault		25				- íi	ì
	With injury		7				- 4	
	Attempted assault with weapon		18				7	÷.
	Simple assault		32				26	5
	With injury		9				7	
	Attempted assault without weapon		22				19	
	Crimes of theft							
Ľ			128				113	5
	Personal larceny with contact		.2					(
	Purse snatching		12				24	5
	Attempted purse snatching		. u					
	Pocket picking		202				3	
	Personal larceny without contact		123				105)

Table 16. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders

	All under 12	Perc All 12-20	eived age of All 21 and over	offenders Mixed ages	Not known and not available
	1.				
. I	≥1	73	7	16	≥2
	≥1	30	38	28	≥2
	≥2	35	32	26	≥6
	≥3	42	² 14	21	21
	0	70	211	¤9	≥9
	24	79	24	12	21
	≥3	23	38	32	23
	0	35	42	216	27
	0	38	214	226	221
	0	65	219	28	28
	0	73	8	19	21
	0	36	37	26	22
	≥2	35	220	37	24
	≥2	48	213	213	219
	0	≈78	0	311	211

add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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

17

(

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

Type of crime	1215	16-19	20–24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
	(22,700)	(28,300)	(52,700)	(59,300)	(46,300)	(56,000)	(53,000)
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	150 11 54	161 16 37	104 9 24	67 4 16	52 12 19	29 0 13	19 0 10
Nobery and attempted Fobery with injury Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault With injury Attempted assault without weapon	15 23 16 94 31 15 16 63 25 38	10 11 16 108 46 12 33 62 17 45	6 10 8 72 26 9 17 45 13 32	5 7 47 19 4 15 27 7 21	7 7 52 12 4 8 20 6 15	7 3 16 7 11 6 10 12 8	5 3 12 9 13 12 11 6 11 5
Crimes of theft	139	197	192	142	115	70	30
Personal larceny with contact	7	6	6	3	7	7	9
Purse snatching	0	11	1 <u>1</u>	11	12	4	6
Pocket picking	7	15	5	12	4	12	12
Personal larceny without contact	132	192	185	139	108	64	21

. . .

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

14

i yi i ...**∼**

-14

- **X** 1)*

°., •

22

្ប

8

U,

÷

19

. 53

42

\$7

đ

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

Type of crime	White (297,500)				Black (14,700)
Crimes of violence	 71				66
Rape	4				14
Robbery	21				19
Robbery and attempted robbery					
with injury	7				16
From serious assault					14
From minor assault	4				11
Robbery without injury	8				17
Attempted robbery without injury	6				16
Assault	46				44
Aggravated assault	17				30
With injury	5				18
Attempted assault with weapon	12				22
Simple assault	29				14
With injury	ŝ				15
Attempted assault without weapon	21				19
crimes of theft	110				110
	118				140
Personal larceny with contact					17
Purse snatching	3				. 0
Pocket picking	3.				17
Personal larceny without contact	113		17		133

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



	 (Rate per 1,	000 resident p	opulation age 12	and over)			
Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (36,000)	\$3,000 \$7,499 (79,400)	\$7,500 \$9,999 (30,000)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (65,600)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (53,100)	\$25,000 or more (17,500)	Not available (36,600)
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	93 6 33	88 7 28	62 12 17	59 3 13	53 11 15	65 0 18	65 12 20
Nobbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault With injury Attempted assault without weapon	13 12 8 53 21 8 13 33 10 22	10 12 6 53 22 7 15 31 10 21	5 14 8 43 19 6 13 24 7 17	4 5 42 16 4 12 26 8 18	13 6 7 11 1 8 26 5 21	14 16 18 47 18 15 14 29 16 23	8 7 5 43 14 4 10 29 9 20
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal larceny without contact	138 12 6 6 126	116 8 4 4 108	122 6 12 14 117	124 6 12 4 118	117 13 11 12 114	175 12 0 12 173	78 5 13 12 74

57

S. -

5

 \bigcirc Ó

C.S.

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

.

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.

14

.

Type of crime	Nover married (113,500)	Married (151,500)	Widowed (27,600)
Crimes of violence	114	39	27
Rape	8	11	0
Robbery	.33	11	13
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	9	4	6
From serious assault	4	2	13
From minor assault	5	2	13 15 12
Robbery without injury	12		15
Attempted robbery without injury	11	4	12
Assault	74	28	14
Aggravated assault	28	10	6
With injury	10	2	12
Attempted assault with weapon	18	9	14 8
Simple assault	46	18	8
With injury	15	3	1]
Attempted assault without weepon	31	14	7
Crimes of theft	167	92	49
Personal larceny with contact		3	15
Purse snatching	1	ĩ	-9
Pocket picking	6	2	6
Personal larceny without contact	160	89	34

- 14

\$ 2

. 0

 $\overline{}$

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

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
 ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

0

Divorced separated (24,200	1
108	
8 37	
15 10 15 13 9 63 30 12 18 33 12 21	
15	
13	
63	
30	
18	
33	
21	
148	
12 8	
13 137	
efer to	

т. ⁶

Survey Data Tables 21

0

ŝς.΄.

35

. .

•

Carl.

				Crimes of vio	olence		100011	
ex and age	All personal crimes of violence	Rape	All rob- beries	Robbery Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All Assaults	Assault Aggravated assault	Simple
ale								
12-15 (11,300)	168	0	76	21	55 35	92	33	59
16-19 (12,700)	175	0	50	15	35	125	70	55
20-24 (23,600)	117	0	29	7	22	88	37 26	50
25-34 (29,900) 35-49 (22,000)	81 69	0	20 29	2	14 19	62	19	35 22
50-64 (24,400)	3/.	ő	13	7	7	41 21	- 9	12
65 and over (19,300)	34 23	ŏ	1 4	17	17	9	12	7
emale								
12-15 (11,400)	131	13 13	32	110 ¹	23	96	30	66
16-19 (15,600)	150	30	32 27	16	21	94	30 26	68
20-24 (29,000)	94	15	20	6	14	59	17	42
25-34 (29,400)	52	8	13 11	15	.8	31	12	19
35-49 (24,300)	35	11	11	15	5	24		19
50-64 (31,600) 65 and over (33,700)	25 16	0	13 8	.7	13	12	15	8

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

.

200

1

. . .

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Cr	imes of theft	
All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
144	113	131
221	15	216
209	7	203
144	13	141
102	16	96
77	13	74
30	12	28
135	11	134
178	16	171
177	6	171
141	14	137
126	7	118
65	9	56
29	12	17

÷

22

30

<u>____</u>

U

Table 23. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,by type of crime and sex and race of victims

	Mal	e	Femal	e
Type of crime	White (133,600)	Black (6,800)	White (163,900)	Black (7,900
Crimes of violence	 86	67	59	65
Rape	0	0	7	16
Robbery	28	23	16	1 15
With injury	9	12	6	18
Without injury	19	120	10	17
Assault	58	44	36	44 33
Aggravated assault	25	27	10	33
Simple assault	33	117	26	111
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with	127	154	112	127
contact	4	113	7	12
Personal larceny without				
contact	123	1.41	104	125

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
 ¹Estimate, 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

	and the second		Crim	es of violenc	е			Cr	imes of theft	
Sex and marital status	All personal crimes of violence ¹	All rob- beries	Robbery Robbery with injury	Robbery without injury	All Assaults	Assault Aggravated assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
Aale Never married (54,300) Married (75,500) Widowed (4,000) Divorced and	130 50 28	() 45 13 216	12 4 38	32 9 38	85 37 212	39 14 28	46 23 24	182 93 25 48	8 3 24	173 90 44
separated (8,800)	131	55	24	31	75	42	33	139	32	137
Newer married (59,200) Married (76,000) Widowed (23,600) Divorced and	100 29 27	21 9 13	7 4 26	14 5 7	64 19 14	17 6 25	47 13 9	154 92 49	6 3 17	148 89 32
separated (15,400)	95	26	10	16	56	23	33	154	17	136

²Estimate, based on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

G

0

Sur ē.

23

- ÷ + • • • •

622

С.,

55

*3.

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

					Crimes	of violenc	e			Grim	es of theft	1
Race and age			 	All personal crimes of violence ¹		Robbery		Assault	All personal crimes of theft		Personal larceny with contact	Persona larceny without contact
White 12-15 (20,000) 16-19 (26,200) 20-24 (49,300) 25-34 (54,200) 35-49 (42,200) 50-64 (53,700) 65 and over (52	,000)			154 168 105 68 53 29 19		57 39 25 17 18 13 10		96 112 72 47 34 16 9	140 202 190 143 114 70 29		₹7 6 3 6 6 9	133 196 184 140 108 64 20
Black 12-15 (2,000) 16-19 (1,600) 20-24 (2,300) 25-34 (3,200) 35-49 (2,800) 50-64 (1,900) 65 and over (1,1)				86 ² 75 116 53 251 245 216		226 222 215 211 2322 29 216		≈60 ≈53 87 ≈37 ≈19 ≈36 0	143 131 215 166 113 82 269		28 0 215 25 26 210 0	135 131 199 160 107 272 269

Ħ

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

12

.

Ly

>

5

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)

A

			Crime	s of viole	ence				
Race and income	All p crime viole			Robbery	•	Assault		All persone crimes of theft	ı
White Less than \$3,000 (32,500) \$3,000-\$7,499 (72,600) \$7,500-\$9,999 (27,800) \$10,000-\$14,999 (52,500) \$15,000-\$24,999 (50,800) \$25,000 or more (16,800) Not available (34,500)		96 37 54 58 56 55 55		34 29 17 13 16 18 19		55 51. 46 42 39 47 44	· · · · ·	139 113 123 122 114 177 79	
Black Less than \$3,000 (2,400) \$3,000-\$7,499 (4,900) \$7,500-\$9,999 (1,300) \$10,000-\$14,999 (2,000) \$15,000-\$24,999 (1,900) \$25,000 or more (400) Not available (1,800)	1. a			² 14 32 0 ² 17 0 243 ² 19		*41 70 0 *42 *9 *83 *38		116 146 117 179 202 2149 258	

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Crimes of theft			
Personal larceny with contact	Personal Larceny without contact		
11	128		
8 6 6	106 117		
ĕ	116		
a3 a2	111 175		
5	74		
°22	94		
°3 0	143 117		
317	162		
Ó O	202 2149		
0	°58		

Ð

NG

*. •

制的

	·	(Rate	per 1,000 re	sident	populat	ion in each g	group)	· .	
Race, sex,	and age			Crimes	of vio	lence		Crimes	of theft
White Male 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(10,000) (11,800) (22,200) (27,300) (20,000) (23,500) over (18,800)				177 184 117 83 69 34 24				149 229 205 140 102 77 28
Female 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(10,000) (14,400) (27,000) (27,000) (22,100) (30,300) over (33,100)				131 156 95 52 37 24 16				131 181 177 146 125 64 29
Black Male 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(1,000) (700) (800) (1,800) (1,300) (800) over (400)				65 75 139 55 82 21 0			1	100 131 310 197 197 185 133
Female 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(900) (900) (1,500) (1,400) (1,500) (1,100) over (600)				¹ 109 175 103 151 123 164 125			1	191 131 160 125 127 18 <u>1</u> 129

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

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. ¹Estimate, 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	Тwo	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	61	16	9	10	4
Rape	84	14	16	14	12
Robbery	42	26	15	13	5
Robbery and attempted robbery'	ta ta Tari		ang Para		
with injury	38	27	14	15	17
From serious assault	31	20	23	113	113
From minor assault	45	35	14	16	0
Robbery without injury	34	31	17	13	15
Attempted robbery without injury	54	19	14	10	13
Assault	68	12	7	9	L L
Aggravated assault	65	11	7	10	7
With injury	63	10	10	12	15
Attempted assault with weapon	65	11	5	9	9
Simple assault	69	12	7	9	2
With injury	67	14		10	13
Attempted assault without					
weapon	71	12	7	9	32

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Type of crime

Grimes of violence Rape Robbery Assault

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents involving a single victim, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

ype of crime		A11	All incidents		nvolvi	ng st	rangei	75	Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence			88			89						
Rape			93			91				87		
Robbery			92			93				100		
Robbery and attempted						75				95		
robbery with injury			93			94						
From serious assault			<u>93</u>			93				86		
From minor assault			<u> 93</u>			94				191		
Robbery without injury			89			90				180		
Attempted robbery without						30				83		
injury			94			95				1.00		
Assault			86			86				187		
Aggravated assault			82			81				87		
With injury			87			86				83 88		
Attempted assault with			•							00		
weapon			79			79				. 70		
Simple assault			89			89				79 89		
With injury			91			92				90		
Attempted assault without												
weapon			88			88				89		

Relationship

All victimizations Involving strangers Involving nonstrangers

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

Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
57 83 39 64	76 90 65 77

Table 31. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in whichvictims sustained physical injury, by victim-offenderrelationship and type of crime

Robbery a	and assault	н. 1.	Robbery	Assault
	31		34	29
	28		34	25
 	40		34	41

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 Female	30 31	31 37	29 29
Race White Black	30 29	34 1 30	29 29
Age 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over)/ 27 30 25 33 32 42	- 28 27 27 32 38 50 51	42 27 31 23 30 17 31
Annual family income Less than \$3,000 \$3,000-\$7,499 \$7,500-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$14,999 \$15 000-\$24,999 \$25,000 or more Not available	36 33 30 29 22 22 22 34	40 36 31 33 18 120 42	34 31 30 28 23 23 30

¹Estimate, 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 ¹	Robbery	Assault
Received hospital care Emergency room only Overnight or longer Incurred medical expenses ²	 7 6 2 5	9 6 2	5 4 1 5

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Includes 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

Characteris	aracteristic											
Sex Male Female												
Race White Black												
Involving	nder relationship strangers nonstrangers											
1 Tncludes	data on rape, not sh											

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

Amount ¹	
Less than \$50 \$50-\$249	
\$250 or more	

¹Includes 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.

Survey Data Tables

Crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	 Assault					
7	8	6					
7	9	5					
7	8	5					
10	10	11					
7 6	9 4	5					

shown separately.

	1. J. J.	`		Percent	÷		
:	-		. '	43 38 18	-		

Type of crime		Inside own home					-	Near own home				Inside nonresidential building					On street, or in park playground, schoolgro or parking lot		
All personal crimes					5					4		-		20					51
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery					14 29 12				10					12 14 7					51 44 61
with injury Robbery and attempted robbery					14				1	3				14					60
without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault					11 14 13 15					6 L L			•	9 15 18 13					62 46 44 47
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact					1Z 13				10					25 32 24					51 42 51

Table 36. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

SP

· · · ·

1

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. ... Not applicable. 'Estimatë, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

.

14

30

. 5

25

~ 21 . *

(FA

 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 ¹	Robbery	Ass
Involving strangers	• •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Inside own home	8	7	
Near own home	10	9	
Inside nonresidential building On street, or in park, playground,	13	8	
schoolground, or parking lot	58	66	
Elsewhere	10	11	
Involving nonstrangers			
Inside own home	35	53	
Near own home	7	26	
Inside nonresidential building	12	25	
On street, or in park, playground,			
schoolground, or parking lot	20	219	
Elsewhere	25	316	

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

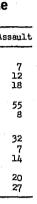
Table 38. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	 80	6	13
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault	86 90 84	6 7 5	8 3 10
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact	77 81 77	7 9 6	16 10 16

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. 'Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

 \bigcirc

Ö.



Data Tables <u>.</u>

Table 39. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the

. ' - ¹

4.

.

· • • • •

		Crim	mes of violence			
Reason	All personal crimes	All crimes of violence ¹	Robbery	Assault	All crimes of theft	
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	31	22	27	20	35	
Not important enough	33	31	32	32	34	
Police would not want to be bothered	4	4	. 4	4	5	
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3	3	23	4	3	
Private or personal matter	6	14	8	15	3	
Fear of reprisal	1	3	23	3	aZ	
Reported to someone else	8	8	7	8	9	
All other and not given	12	15	16	15	11	

1

ŧ

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

\$

the police, by typ	be of crime	32
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact	G riminal
46 23 25 24	34 35 5	
24 24 0 21 17	3 3 2Z 9 11	Victimization

3

۰.

¥2,

(ma)

.

Type of crime	Allvictimizations		ons	Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers			
All personal crimes			33							
Crimes of violence			41			41			40	
Rape			48			52			133	
Robbery			49			49			53	
Robbery and attempted robbery				· · · ·						
with injury			61			61			67	
From serious assault			65			63			177	
From minor assault			57			58			1 55	
Robbery without injury			53			51		· ·	62	
Attempted robbery without injury			31			33			118	
Assault			36			36			38	
Aggravated assault			44			44			41	
With injury			48			47			41 51	
Attempted assault with weapon			41			43			35	
Simple assault			32			31			35 36	
With injury			42			12			43	1.
Attempted assault without weapon			28			42 27			31	
Crimes of theft			29							
Personal larceny with contact			40						133	
			40 81			41 81			* <u>,</u>	
Purse snatching Attempted purse snatching			122			122			0	
									122	
Pocket picking			32	. •		31			133	
Personal larceny without contact			28							

Table 40. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

... Represents not applicable. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 41. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

		Sex	Ra	ce
Type of crime	Male	Female	White	Black
All personal crimes	31	35	34	61
Crimes of violence	38	44	41	43
Rape	0	47	47	140
Robbery	46	54	50	148
Robbery and attempted				
robbery with injury	55	70	63	178
From serious assault	56	84	68	171
From minor assault	51	63	57	1100
Robbery without injury	48	59	53	136
Attempted robbery without				
injury	35	25	31	133
Assault	34	40	36	42
Aggravated assault	39	52	36 43	42 50 158
With injury	44	55	47	158
Attempted assault with			· · · · ·	
weapon	37	50	41	° 47
Simple assault	30	35	33 43	124
With injury	36	50	43	129
Attempted assault without				
weapon	27	29	28	121
Crimes of theft	27	30	29	69
Personal larceny with				- /
contact	31	46	<i>k</i> 1	140
Purse snatching	1100	52	41 55 29	0
Pocket picking	29	52 36	29	140
Personal larceny without	-1		~	
contact	27	29	29	71

¹Estimate, 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	25	34	40	38	42
Grimes of violence ¹ Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	29 29	44 57	51 52	50 65	64 81
with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	33 •	72	58	70	100
without injury Assault	28 27	50 40	49 50	59 38	60 46
Aggravated assault Simple assault	34 23	48 35	56 47	43 34	257 241
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without	23 ² 27	29 36	35 58	32 ³30	28 51
contact	22	29	34	32	19

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

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in whichvictims took self-protective measures, by type of crime andvictim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers		
Crimes of violence	64	63	66		
Rape	78	78	76		
Robbery	54	54	57		
Robbery and attempted robbery					
with injury	56	53	75		
From serious assault	54	53	1 62		
From minor assault	57	54	191		
Robbery without injury	30	30	1 28		
Attempted robbery without injury	82	82	1 82		
Assault	67	67	67		
Aggravated assault	68	68	67		
With injury	63	64	61		
Attempted assault with weapon	70	69	71		
Simple assault	67	66	68		
With injury	67	64	70		
Attempted assault without weapon	66	67	66		

- ČĹ

S.,

0

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

34

a Autor



				Robbery			Assault	
Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Rape	All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Sex Male Female	63 65	0 77	53 55	55 57	53 55	67 67	70 63	65 68
Race White Black	64 59	80 100	54 1 41	55 1 33	54 1 45	67 63	67 68	67 1 52
Age 12-19 20-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over	66 65 61 42 42	82 76 100 0 0	61 55 55 39 35	66 78 142 132 122	59 46 62 46 1 48	66 68 65 44 50	74 68 67 43 136	71 68 64 44 56

.

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

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

	Crimes of			Robbery			Assault	
Self-protective measure	violence	Rape	All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Used or brandished firearm or knife Used physical force or other weapon Tried to get help or frighten offender Threatened or reasoned with offender	1 31 16 18	0 30 26 21	12 35 15 18	13 46 19 13	11 29 12 22	11 29 15 17	12 35 11 17	0 26 18 18
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	34	23	29	19	36	37	36	38

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, 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

vey Data Tables

 Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective

 measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims

		Race				
Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black	
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1	12	1 <u>7</u>	11	14	
Used physical force or other weapon	31	40	22	30	38	
Tried to get help or frighten offender	16	8	24	16	118	
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18	19	17	18	19	
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	34	31	37	34	22	

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. 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				Percen	t ,		
All personal crimes				72			
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery			•	33 29 69			
with injury Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault				85 100 12 17 21			
Simple assault Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal larceny without contact				14 95 81 55 100 96			



Type of crime	No mon value	etary	Less than \$10		\$10-\$49	\$50\$249	\$250 or more	Not known a not availab
All personal crimes		4	26		36	23	5	6
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	1	3	26 33		14 24	20 21	8 10	10 9
with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	2	2	28	•.	24	25	12	8
without injury Assault	2 2	3	34 15		23 25	22 19	8 23	10 9
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact	2	2	27 21 27		38 45 38	24 21 24	5 ² 1 5	5 10 4

٠.

.

~

Q3

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Includes data on rape, not shown separately. is statistically unreliable

Table 49. Personal c			victimizations res f victirns, and valu	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50\$249
All personal crimes ¹	4	26	36	23
White Black	4 25	26 24	36 29	23 21
Crimes of violence ¹ White Black	13 13 214	25 25 20	24 24 217	21 21 21 21
Crimes of theft ¹ White Black	2 2 94	27 27 25	38 39 32	24 24 21

14

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, 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

and/or damage loss,

or more	Not not	known avail	and able
5		6	
5 5 11		6 5 9	
8		10	
7		9 ₽17	
8 7 14 5 5			
5 11		5 5 8	

5

*

(a

.

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

			 	 م فدهم من بر بار بر	
Type of crime and pro	operty value		All races ¹	 White	Black
Robbery No monetary value Less than \$10 \$10-\$49 \$50-\$99 \$100-\$249 \$250 or more Not available			² 1 32 25 16 8 11 7	² 1 33 25 15 8 11 7	0 *12 *24 *12 *12 *12 *12 *12 *18 *24
Personal larceny ³ No monetary value Less than \$10 \$10-\$49 \$50-\$99 \$100-\$249 \$250 or more Not available		н 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 27 40 14 10 5 3	1 27 40 14 11 4 3	² 4 25 34 14 10 25

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliabl(<u></u> ³Includes 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		Personal larceny							
	Robbery	All personal larcenies	With contact	Without contact					
None	67	79	69	79					
All	11	9	10	8					
Some	22	13	21	12					
Less than half	10	4	12	4					
Half or more	5	6	15	6					
Proportion unknown	7	3	14	3					

÷.

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

Type of crime			Percent	1.	
All personal crime	5		5		1
Crimes of viclence			8		
Rape Robbery			18 10		
With injury Without injury			21 4		
Assault Aggravated assault			7		
Simple assault	1.1		0		
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with Personal larceny with			3 0 4		

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 p	ei sonal	crimes	Crimes	of violence	Crime	s of theft
Less than 1 day		45			29		68
1-5 days		38			78		24
6-10 days		- i g .			16		ō
Over 10 days		12	1.0		17		16
Amount unknown and						• •	
not available		11			11		12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, 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

				Nighttime				
Type of crime		aytime n6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	and not availabl	
All personal crimes		43	50	33	13	4	6	
Crimes of violence		42	-58	45	13	۱Z	1Z	
Rape		18	82	50	31	12	0	
Robbery		43	57	45	12	۱Z	11	
Robbery and attempted					a de la composición d			
robbery with injury		37	62	54	17	11	11	
From serious assault		31	67	54	111	12	12	
From minor assault		44 45	56	54 53 38	13	Û	0	
Robbery without injury		45	55	38	17	·. 0	· · O.	
Attempted robbery without			1.1		5. S. S. S.	1 A 1		
injury		45	54	43	11	0	11	
Assault		43 36	56	44	12	12	1Z	
Aggravated assault		36	63	50	13	12	11	
With injury		27	71	54	16	11	1]	
Attempted assault with					70		4.4	
weapon		40	59	47	12 12	0	11	
Simple assault		47	53	41		0	0	
With injury		45	55	41	14	0	0	
Attempted assault without weapon		48	52	41	11	0	0	
			•			-	U .	
Crimes of theft		44	47	27	13	6	- 9	
Personal larceny with contact		57 63	43	38	16	0	. 0	
Purse snatching		63	37	35	12	0	0	
Pocket picking		52	48	40	18	0	0	
Personal larceny without contact		43	47	27	13	7	10	

38

Survey Data Tables

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

.39

Table 55. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence

			Nighttime		
Relationship and type of of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known and not available
Involving strangers .					
Crimes of violence1	40	59	45	14	a].
Robbery	43	57	45	11	sī
Assault	4	58	44	14	² Z
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence1	45	55	44	10	0
Robbery	42	58	43	°15	0
Assault	48	52	44	8	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent. Includes data on rape, not shown separately. 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 Rape Robbery	33 23 35	33 26 35	33 110 42
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury	35 38 33	34 39 31	143 133 153
Assault	33	33	33

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	29	31.	35	5
Robbery	32	35	27	15
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	410	28	54	18
without injury	44	39	14	14
Aggravated assault	28	27	40	5
With injury	17	112	72	19
Attempted assault with weapon	36	33	27	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



ي: مەن

Table 58. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used by offenders,by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

		Invo	lving strangers			Involving nonstrangers			
Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown	
Crimes of violence	 29	 . 31	35	4	32	28	33	17	
Rape	142	146	°13	0	0	1100	0	Ó	
Robbery	29	36	29	16	156	1 28	116	0	
Aggravated assault	28	27	41	14	27	26	38	19	

-N. 4.

1

0

A.

n. Q.

R

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Ń



S.º

8

622

÷ 1

42

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

And a second second

This was a second of the second second of the second s

	(Rate per 1,000 households)						
Type of crime		Number				Rate	
Burglary Forcible entry		28,400			,	177 61	
Unlawful entry without force		11,900				74	
Attempted forcible entry		6,700				41	
Household larceny		26,400				164	
Less than \$50		17,500				109	
\$50 or more		5,900				37	
Amount not available		1,000				6	
Attempted larceny		2,100				13	
Motor vehicle theft		6,700				41	
Completed theft		4,500				28	
Attempted theft		2,100				13	

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
Race of head of household White (93) Black (5) Other (2)	92 6 2	92 6 2	92 6 2	91 5 4
Age of head of household 12-19 (3) 20-34 (35) 35-49 (17) 50-64 (21) 65 and over (24)	4 47 23 17 9	4 43 22 19 11	4 49 24 14 9	3 50 24 20 3
Annual family income Less than \$3,000 (16) \$3,000-\$7,499 (29) \$7,500-\$9,999 (10) \$10,000-\$14,999 (18) \$15,000-\$24,999 (13) \$25,000 or more (4) Not available (11)	13 29 10 21 13 4 10	14 29 10 20 12 6 10	13 28 10 22 15 4 9	10 31 10 25 13 3 10
Tenure Owned or being bought (49) Rented (51)	49 51	49 51	50 50	46 54
Number of units in structure 1^1 (48) 2 (15) 3 (2) 4 (4) 5-9 (4) 10 or more (24) Other than housing units (3)	50 18 3 5 4 17 2	49 19 3 5 4 17 2	52 18 3 5 3 16 2	46 18 4 5 18 *2
Number of persons in household 1 (33) 2-3 (48) 4-5 (14) 6 or more (5)	18 49 23 10	21 50 20 10	15 48 26 12	16 48 27 8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to percent of households in the group.
 ¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.
 ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



		(Ra	te per 1,000 1	households)			
Type of crime	12-19 (5,100)		20-34 (56,400)		35-49 (27,100)	50-64 (34,300)	 65 and over (37,900)
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Less than \$50 \$50 or more Amount not available Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft Completed theft Attempted theft	233 66 118 49 188 113 48 16 121 40 34 16		218 71 97 50 230 152 56 7 15 59 39 19		\$33 84 98 52 237 148 53 11 25 59 43 16	156 62 58 36 108 77 19 13 10 39 23 16	85 28 32 25 62 43 11 5 13 5 4

Ϋ.

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

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

14



4

1

44

		(Rate per 1,000 hous	eholds)	
Type of crime	-	White (149,900)		 Black (7,800)
Burglary Forcible entry		174 59	· · ·	 214 90
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry		74 40	4	65 59
Household larceny Less than \$50		162 108		203 118
\$50 or more Amount not available		36		 61 115
Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft		13		19
Completed theft Attempted theft		40 27 13		44 36

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

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses reist to households in the group.
 ¹Estimate, 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 ho	useholds)			
Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (25,100)	\$3,000-\$7,499 (47,300)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (15,400)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (28,800)	\$15,000-\$24,999 (20,100)	\$25,000 or more (5,800)	Not available (18,200)
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Less than \$50 \$50 or more Amount not available Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft Completed theft Attempted theft	153 43 68 42 132 79 41 14 8 25 21 14	174 58 71 46 156 105 33 6 12 43 30 13	181 60 73 48 173 120 32 15 15 15 41 26 15	193 78 80 36 198 139 36 15 15 18 57 40 17	172 64 73 36 196 128 45 17 16 43 27 16	269 83 140 45 172 89 51 100 122 29 121 18	160 58 64 38 134 88 32 9 16 36 19 17

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Estimate, 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 p	er 1,000 households)	
		Owned or	being bough	t		
Type of crime	All races ¹ (78,600)		White (75,400)	Black (2,900)		All races1 (82,100)
Burglary	 177		174	271		176
Forcible entry	65		62	138		57
Unlawful entry without force	72		72	58		76
Attempted forcible entry	40		39	74		43
lousehold larceny Less than \$50	169		166	248		160 103
\$50 or more	115 32		115	129		201
Amount not available	2		30	90 218		
Attempted larceny	13		19	\$12		12
lotor vehicle theft	39		38	52		1.1
Completed theft	25		24	235		31
Attempted theft	14		14	217		13

NCTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. ¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

14

and the last of the second second

 \bigcirc

Re	nted	
(White (74,400)	Black (5,000)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	173 56 76 41 159 101 42 3 13 43	181 62 68 51 177 112 45 214 27 40
	30 13	40 36 33

8

.P

8=2

Type of crime	 (One 52,200)	Two or three (77,800)	Four or fiv (23,100)	e	Six or more (7,600)
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Less than \$50 \$50 or more Amount not available Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft Completed theft Attempted theft		115 40 42 33 73 49 14 3 7 21 15 6	181 63 77 42 161 107 36 5 13 41 28 13	242 83 105 54 300 199 71 10 21 77 51 26		359 123 173 63 409 260 94 25 29 73 49 25

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 ¹	Two	Three	Four	Five-Nine	Ten or more
	(77,100)	(23,700)	(3,500)	(5,800)	(6,500)	(38,400)
Burglairy	181	227	24,0	239	186	124
Forcible entry	66	84	87	75	64	32
Unlawful entry without force	73	89	99	110	83	59
Attempted forcible entry	42	54	55	55	40	33
Household larceny	178	201	2555	218	120	111
Less than \$50	121	130	182	143	83	68
\$50 or more	36	48	60	58	30	27
Amount not available	8	7	² 9	0	² 2	*4
Attempted larceny	14	16	³ 5	°16	³ 5	12
Motor vehicle theft	40	49	74	74	52	31
Completed theft	26	32	60	55	39	22
Attempted theft	14	17	² 14	°19	² 12	9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group. IIncludes data on mobile homes, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

14

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

46

(22

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

()

~

Ł

E.S. internet

1

	 			(Rate	per 1,000 hous	seholds)						
Race and income	All burglaries		Forcible entry			Unlawful	entry with	Attempt	ed forcib	le entry		
White Less than \$3,000 (22,700) \$3,000-\$7,499 (43,500) \$7,500-\$9,999 (14,400) \$10,000-\$14,999 (27,300) \$15,000-\$24,999 (19,300) \$25,000 or more (5,600) Not available (17,000)			150 167 180 195 168 269 155		44 54 61 77 59 83 54			67 69 73 80 75 139 64			38 44 46 37 34 47 37	
Black Less than \$3,000 (1,600) \$3,000-\$7,499 (2,700) \$7,500-\$9,999 (600) \$10,000-\$14,999 (1,100) \$15,000-\$24,999 (700) \$25,000 or more (100) Not available (1,000)			176 230 1160 220 254 1342 210		132 99 154 126 138 1114 105			162 82 0 179 123 1228 154			182 149 105 15 193 0 151	in dat Antonio Antonio Antonio

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group, ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



47

and the

Q ar

N.

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 Near own home	96	17 83	1 <u>1</u> 29
At vacation home, motel or hotel	4	•••	17
Inside nonresidential building	•••	• • •	12
On street or in park, playground, school-			/-
ground, or parking lot Elsewhere	•••	•••	65 11

... Represents not applicable. Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Estimate, 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	1000 - 100 1000 - 100	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	 Elsewhere
All household crimes		93	 2	 5
Burglary Household larceny Motor vehicle theft		92 95 89	2 2 3	6 4 7

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

Reason	ĂĨĨ	household	crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle t	heft
Nothing could be done; lack of proof		33		32	33	39	
Not important enough Police would not want		38		35	42	29	
to be bothered		5		5	6	15	
Too inconvenient or time consuming		3		2	3	13	
Private or personal							
matter Fear of reprisal		o Z		11	1Z	-6 0	
Reported to someone else					1	12	
All other and not given		12		15	lÕ	16	

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

Race and reason	All household	crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle thef
White					
Nothing could be done;					
lack of proof	-32		31	31	40
Not important enough	39		36	43	28
All other and not				49	20
given	29		33	12	32
Black					
Nothing could be done;					
lack of proof	47		1.5	1.7	171
Not important enough	28		45 27	47 29	129
All other and not					-~7
given	24		27	23	0

1.

Income	Nothing could be d lack of proof	one;	Not important enough	All other and not given
Less than \$3,000	27		36	37
\$3,000-\$7,499	34		37	29
\$7,500-\$9,999	36		<u>4</u> 2	23
\$10,000-\$14,999	34		40	26
\$15,000-\$24,999 \$25,000 or more	49 20		42	29
Not available	34		35	25 31

48

and the second second

Survey Data Tables

49

622

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

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

Service and the

50

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

Value	Nothing could be done;	Not important	All other and
	lack of proof	enough	not given
No monetary value	120	144	136
Less than \$10	21	61	18
\$10-\$49	36	31	30
\$50-\$99	46	20	34
\$100-\$249	42	11	47
\$250 or more	30	17	63
Not available	22	42	37

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, 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	LLA	racesl	White	Black
All household crimes		43	43	43
Burglary Forcible entry		52 75	53 75	53 79
Unlawful entry without force		46	46	43
Attempted forcible entry Household larceny		30 26	31 26	≥26 23
Less than \$50		17	18	°11
\$50 or more Amount not available		53	55	48 225
Attempted larceny		22	23	2) 20
Motor vehicle theft		72	71	86
Completed theft Attempted theft		93 28	92 28	100 29

 \bigcirc

the state of the second state of the

 $\langle \widehat{} \rangle$

5

S)

 \Im

'Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. *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	Not available
All household crimes	40	43	42	46	42	51	40
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	47 77 39 29 25 75	51 69 50 30 26 73	46 71 38 26 30 71	57 76 48 39 26 76	56 81 44 35 24 71	62 86 57 130 28 182	50 76 43 24 25 55

¹Estimate, 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

	 		ALL	racesl	*****		- .	· · · · ·			Whit	te	-2	•••••	 (Bl	Lack	
Type of crime	Own bou		being		Re	ented	- 14 - 1		Owne boug	d or 1 ht	being		Rent	ed	Owned or being bought		Rented
All household crimes	. 1	46				41	:		1	45			4 <u>1</u>		46		40
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft		58 82 49 37 26 74				47 67 44 25 26 70			ر بر کر کر در ا	58 82 49 38 49 38 49 73			47 67 44 24 27 70		59 83 *47 *24 25 *80		47 71 ² 38 228 22 90

9. 5.

6

¹Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately. ²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Ś

5

52

 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	(9	29	64	90
Burglary	18	42	69	90
Forcible entry	47	58	80	93
Unlawful entry without force	18	37	62	82
Attempted forcible entry	167	140	0	1100 ¹
Household larceny	7	23	52	67
Motor vehicle theft	¹ 67	1100	93	94

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

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

Type of crime			Percent			
All household crimes			91	÷.,	;	
Burglary Forcible entry			87			
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry			86			
Household larceny Motor vehicle theft			95			

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

and type of c	uri	me
---------------	-----	----

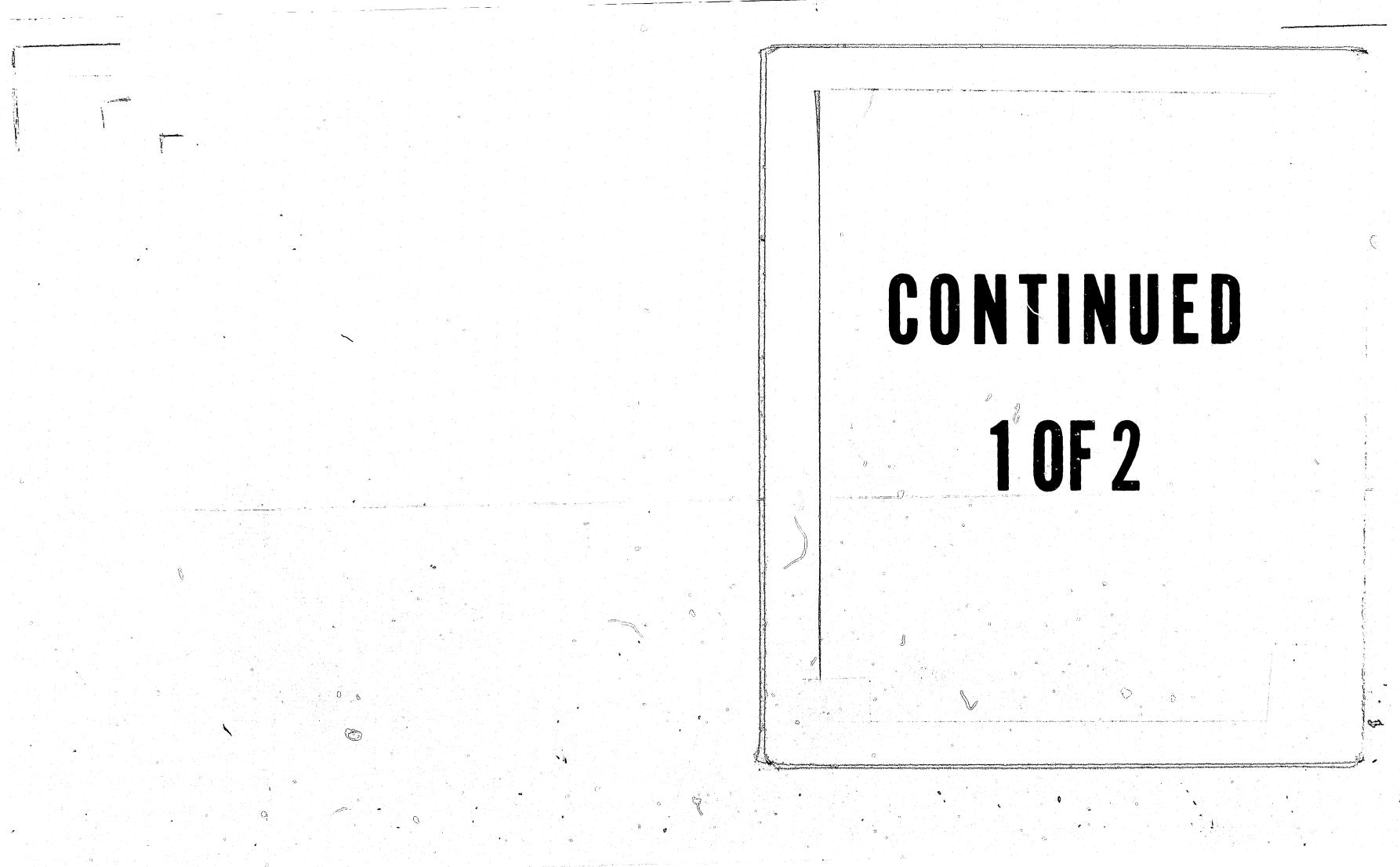
Value	All household ne crimes Bu		Motor vehicle theft
No monetary value	1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0
Less than \$10	18		11
\$10-\$49	32		1
\$50-\$99	12		4
\$100-\$249	15		20
\$250-\$999	13		47
\$1,000 or more	5		24
Not available	3		12

Æ

184

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





Race and type of crime	 No monetary value		Les	s than	\$10		\$10-\$49	\$50-\$	249	\$2	250 or m
All races ¹ All household crimes Burglary	5 10			19 14			30 22	 24			16
Forcible entry	7			8			14	27 28			19 36
Unlawful entry without force	. 3			11			32	37			13
Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	30 1 5			30 27 ≥2			17 42 10	22 19			² 1 3 54
White	· · · ·			10			10	10			16
All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry	10 7			19 14 9			30 23 15	23 27 28			15 •19 34
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry	3 29			12 30			32 19	36 35 22			13 21
Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	6		3	28 22			41 10	18			- 3 55
Black											
All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry	5 11 * 23			11 28 0			25 13 210	27 30 28			20 29 52
Unlawful entry without force	24			28			°18	50			320
Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	233 0 26	· ·		²23 16 0		5. 	°13 42 °6	28 25 20			0 25 46

-17

*

 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

e le

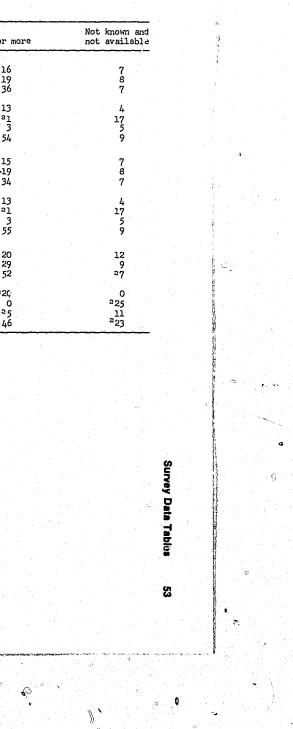
NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. lIncludes data on "other" races, not shown separately. "Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.



n server and the

and a second second

1999, 1997 - 199



622

54

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	67	62	81	12	
All	16	12	9	70	
Some	17	26	10	18	
Less than half	4	7	2	13	
Half or more Proportion unknown	94	14 4	4 4	12 13	

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. '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	 ·		4		
Burglary			4		
Forcible entry			8		
Unlawful entry without force			3		
Attempted forcible entry			12		
Household larceny			2		
Less than \$50			2		
\$50 or more			4		
Amount not available			0		
Attempted larceny			1]		
Motor vehicle theft			13		
Completed theft			17		
Attempted theft			14		

¹Estimate, 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 1-5 days Over 5 days	53 42 14	50 43 14	67 24 19	44 51 12
Amount unknown and not available	11	12	0	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

			Night			
Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	Not known and not available
All household crimes	28	61	23	23	16	11
Burglary	34	57	21	18	18	9
Forcible entry Unlawful entry without	32	58	23	20	16	10
force	38	54	20	14	19	8
Attempted forcible entry	27	62	21	21	20	11
Household larceny	25	62	22	24	15	13
Less than \$50	25	61	23	22	16	15
\$50 or more	30	59	21	26	12	11
Amount not available	22	61	20	8	33	17
Attempted larceny	14	79	22	42	14	7
Motor vehicle theft	19	75	29	37	18	6
Completed theft	22	74	31	37	ě	ä
Attempted theft	11	75	25	38	13	13

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. ¹Estimate, 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

	Burg	lary	Robbery		
Characteristic	Number	Rate	Number	Rat	
All establishments (16,600)	7,200	436	1,500	9	
Kind of establishment					
Retail (4,700)	1,900	403	1,000	20	
Food group (600)	400	617	1100	120	
Eating and drinking places (1,000)	500	491	200	20	
Gasoline and service			~00	~0,	
stations (400)	300	719	300	76	
Other retail (2,700)	800	277	300	12	
Wholesale (1,500)	700	479	12	12	
Service (6,800)	3,600				
Manufacturing (1,500)		532	300	3	
	500	307	12	11	
Transportation (300)	12	104	200	68	
Other (1,800)	500	287	١Z	171	
Fross annual receipts			·		
Less than \$10,000 (2,200)	600	274	1100	13	
\$10,000-\$24,999 (1,700)	800	471	1100	16	
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,000)	600	291	200	- 9/	
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,100)	1,300	617	1100	150	
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,500)	2,100	605	800	210	
\$500,000-\$999,999 (900)	600	612	12	138	
\$1,000,000 or more (1,500)	500	340	200	99	
No sales (1,000)	400	377	0		
Amount not available (1,600)	400	216	1100 ·	14	
lverage number of paid employees				1. S. 1	
1-3 (5,500)	1,800	330	417	76	
4-7 (2,800)	1,200	443	234	81	
8-19 (2,700)	1,600	578	217	80	
20 or more (2,000)	1,500	761	484	239	
None (3,500)	1,000	298	100	138	
10100 (31)00)	1,000	~70	~100	<u>ور</u> –	

 \bigcirc

Table 84. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

56

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 Wholesale Service Manufacturing Transportation Other	28 9 41 9 2 11	53 9 44 5 3 6
Gross annual receipts Less than \$10,000 \$10,000-\$24,999 \$55,000-\$49,999 \$50,000-\$99,999 \$100,000-\$499,999 \$500,000-\$499,999 \$1,000,000 or more No sales Amount not available	13 11 12 13 21 5 9 6 10	7 9 16 33 7 8 4 5
Average number of paid 1-3 4-7 8-19 20 or more None	amployees 17 16 12 21	25 17 21 23 13

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

Kind of establishment	Percent	
All establishments	27	
Retail Wholesale	32 34	
Service Manufacturing	25 22	тан с
Other	21	

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

		Bui	glary	R	obbery
Kind of establishment		Completed	Attempted	Completed	Attempted
All establishments		68	32	77	23
Retail Wholesale Service Other		55 80 70 78	45 20 30 22	83 1100 60 69	17 0 140 131

¹Estimate, 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 0
	All establishments
	Retail Other
	NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 p ¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or Table 90. Commercial crin
	establishments, by kind of e
	Kind of establishment
	All establishments
	Retail Service Other
	¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or
	Table 91. Commercial ro
	of ci
1	Kind of establishment
	All establishments
	Retail Service Transportation Other
•	¹ Estimate, based on about 10 or
	Table 92. Commercial reporti
1	Reason
1	Nothing could be done; lack
	lack of proof ot important enough
1	
1	Police would not want to be bothered
1	Police would not want to be bothered
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given
	Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming; did not want to become involved Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given

 \bigcirc

And an an article

Survey Data Tables 57

One	Two	Three or more	Not available
44	32	16	18
35 62	39 119	19 19	17

) percent because of rounding. or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

rimes: Percent distribution of victimized commercial establishment and number of victimizations incurred

One	Тwo	Three or more
84	10	6
78 83 92	15 11 14	17 16 14

or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

robbery: Percent distribution of incidents, by type crime and place of occurrence

. ke	On premises	 	On delivery and elsewhere
·.	97		13
	95		15
	100 100		0
	1100		0

r fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

al crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not ting victimizations to the police

			5 C C	
	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Percent	4	· · · · · ·
		45 36		
		34	3	
8;		12 0 0 12		- - -

percent because of rounding.

a .

i.

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	 Burgla	Ϋ́Υ	Robbery
All establishments	 		74		71.		88
Retail			81	1 · · · ·	75		91
Wholesale			73		75		0
Service			68		67		73
Manufacturing			78		81		0
Other			79		70		100

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

		62	1.
		74 67 57 50 58 58	
			74 67 57 50 58

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

Type of security measure	All estab- lishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
Building alarm	9	14	11	6	5
Central alarm - police					
or security service	14	24	20	6	15
Reinforcing device	9	11	11	8	7
Guard or watchman	10	5	15	12	ģ
Watchdog	2	13	īí	2	12
Firearm	1	12	ō	11	11
Camera	ī	12	11	11	11
Mirror	2	- 6	.1	11	ō
Other	21	26	16	23	12

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

Kind of establishment

All establishments						
		79				
Retail		82				7.
Wholesale		84				79
Service		76				1 100
Manufacturing Other		85				5
	general de la composition de la composi	79				82
¹ Estimate, based on about	t 10 on fewer and					73
¹ Estimate, based on abou	o to or rewet. Sambre	cases, is	statisticall	ly unreliable.		
Table 97. Commerce in theft and/or d	ial crimes: Perco amage loss, by	ent distri kind of e	bution of stablishm	victimizatio ent and val	ns res ue of	sulting loss
	al crimes: Perc amage loss, by Less than \$10	ent distri kind of e \$10-\$50	stablishn	nent and val	ue of	loss
ind of establishment	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	victimizatio nent and val \$251 or more	ue of	loss
ind of establishment All establishments	Less than \$10 23		stablishn	nent and val	ue of	loss
Gind of establishment All establishments Retail	Less than \$10 23 16	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250 30	\$251 or more 34	Not av	loss vailable
Kind of establishment	Less than \$10 23	\$10-\$50 19	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not av	loss vailable

Kind of establishment			Pe	ercent	 	 -
All establishments		······		42	~ <u>~~</u>	 _
Retail				62		
Wholesale				75		
Service				64		
Manufacturing	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -			58		
Other				52		
	· ·			45		

Survey Data Tables 59

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

	Burglary	Robbery
	79	73
	82 84	79
	76 85	100 53 82
. (79	82 73

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

60

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

Number of employees who lost time		Percent	
None	·····	93	
One employee		5	
Two employees		2	
Three or more employees		12	
Not available		0	

Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Estimate, 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						1	Percent	•		
None Less than 1 day 1-5 days		х 1	:			ı		93 3 2			-
6 or more days Amount unknown								1Z 1Z			

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent. ¹Estimate, 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 Burglary and robbery Burglary Robbery NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable. Kind of establishment All establishments Retail Other

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

Type of weapon	All robberies	Completed	Attempted
Firearm Knife Other or unknown type	70 110 21	77 111 111 111	130 0 170

Surger Ba

Survey Data Tables 61

·	<u>.</u>	Nighttime								
Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	Not known and not available					
12	71	14	29	28	17					
9 30	73 62	8 41	31 19	34 12	18 18					

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

 ,	4	Percent		
		70		
		71 69		

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

a

FORM NCS-3 and NCS-4 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMER Social and Economic Statistics adm Bureau of the Census NATIONAL CRIME SURV CENTRAL CITIES SAMP FORM NCS-3 - BASIC SCREEN QUE FORM NCS-4 - CRIME INCIDENT RE 1. Interviewer Identification Code Name **610** 2. Record of interview Line number of household respondent **(11)** 3. Reason for noninterview (cc 26d) TYPE A P Reason I No one home C Temporarily absent - Return C Temporarily absent - Return C Temporarily absent C Tempora 02 Race of head (013) 1 🗌 White 2 🗌 Negro 3 🗌 Other TYPE B TYPE B 1 Vacant – Regular 2 Vacant – Storage of HH furn 3 Temporarily occupied by per 4 Unfit or to be demolished (014) 5 Under construction, not rea 6 Converted to temporary bus 7 Unoccupied tent site or trai B Permit granted, construction B Other - Specify -TYPE C 1 Unused line of listing sheet 2 Demolished (015) 3 House or trailer moyed A Cutside segment 5 Converted to permanent bus 6 Merged 7 Condemned 8 Built after April 1, 1970 9 Other - Specify TYPE Z Interview not obtained for 7 Line number 016 0 (010) (019) 4. Household status 1 D Same household as last enu 070 2 Replacement household sin 3 🛄 Previous noninterview or no 5. Special place type code (cc 6c) (021)

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.

63

Survey Instruments

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2661; Approval Expires June 30, 197
	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.
E ·	Control number
NISTRATION	
EY	PSU Serial Panel HH Segment
E	i i john john john john john john john john
-	
TIONNAIRE	
PORT	<u></u>
UN1	
	6. Tenure (CC 7)
	(022) 1 🛄 Owned or being bought
	2 Rented for cash
	s 🛄 No cash rent
	7. Type of living quarters (cc 11)
te completed	Housing Unit
	023 1 🗂 House, apartment, flat
	2 🖂 HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
	3 HU - Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
	4 HU in rooming house
	s Mobile home or trailer
	s 🔲 HU not specified above - Describe 7
	[1] A. Martin M. Martin and A. Martin and A Martin and A. Martin and A. Ma Antonia and A. Martin an Antonia and A. Martin and
date	
	OTHER Unit
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7 Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
	a Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
	9 🔲 Vacant tent site or trailer site 10 🛄 Not specified above — Describe 🚽
	The process and the post of the P
	8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 23)
iture	(024) 1 □ 1 5 □ 5-9
sons with URE	2 2 5 10 or more
	3] 3 7 Mobile home or trailer
/	
ness or storage	
er site	 ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD: 9. (Other than the business) does anyone in this household
not started	operate a business from this address?
	(23) 1 🗆 No
	2 🗌 Yes - What kind of business is that? -
	10. Family Jacobs (co. 24)
	10. Family income (cc 24) (026) 1 □ Under \$1,000 B □ \$7,500 to 9,999
	(026) 1 ☐ Under \$1,000 B ☐ \$7,500 to 9,999 2 ☐ \$1,000 to 1,999 9 ☐ 10,000 to 11,999
less or storage	3 2,000 to 2,999 10 12,000 to 14,999
	4 3,000 to 3,999 11 5,000 to 19,999
	s 4,000 tc 4,999 12 20,000 to 24,999
	6 5,000 to 5,999 13 25,000 and over
	7 🛄 6,000 to 7,499
	11. Household members 12 years
	of age and OVER 7
	(027) Total number
'	
1	12. Household members UNDER
	12 years of uge 7
	(028) Total number
	0 None
	13. Crime Incident Reports filled -
	ine citing the next reports titled 7
	(029) Total number
eration	o 🔄 None
last enumeratio	n
In sample before	CENSUS USE ONLY
	(13) (13) (13)
· · · · ·	

65

Car

19 B S S		5 p. 4	\$ < 1	PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	STICS	1.5		and the second of the second particular	- in Angelou
14. NAME (of household respondent) KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	ent) OF NUMBER TO HOUSEHOLD BIRTH- GIN INTER- (cc8) HEAD DAY VIEW (cc9b) (cc 13)							21. SEX (to 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.)(cc19)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last First	034 1 - Per 2 - Tel 3 - NI Fill 16-21	033	033 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	()) 	33 M. U	039 1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ol.		(2) 1 □ M 2 □ F	()4) 1 □ Yes 2 □ N0	or kindergarten Elem, (0108) H.S. (0912) College (2126+)	043 1 - Yes 2 - No
-	LHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) Yes - SKIP to Check Item B No 25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?								No Wi 2 3	or work during the past 4 we nen did you last work? Up to 5 years ago - SKII 5 or more years ago Never worked	P to 280
U.S. poss State, etc	Item B 2 1, 1970? (State, County ts of a city, town lame of city, town	, villaç	(13) -	1 🛄 N	o om did y	Yes - 2 3 4 5 ou (last)	you could not take a job LAS Already has a job Temporary illness Going to school Other - Specify work? (Name of company, or other employer)	T WEEK?			
	2 🗖 Is this	No person lé	es on April 1, 19 5 years old or old 5 29	er?		_633	× 🗆 N What k	lever wo ind of bu	rked — Sl siness o		ple; TV (arm)
keeping h 040 1 □ Worl 2 □ With 3 □ Loo 4 □ Kee	26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (att) 1 Working - SKIP to 28a 2 With a job but not at work 7 Retired 3 Looking for work 8 Other - Specify 4 Keeping house							idividual GOVER r local)? ELF-EM	for wage NMENT (PLOYED	PRIVATE company, business os, salary or commissions? employee (Federal, State, co in OWN business, professio	unty,
 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.) 0 □ No Yes - How many hours? SKIP to 28a c. Did you have a job or business from which you were 							4 🗌 W What ki engine	actice o orking W ind of wa er, stock	r farm? ITHOUT irk were y clerk, ty	PAY in family business or f you doing? (For example; ele pist, farmer)	orm? ctrical
	2 🗌 Yes	s – Abser	off LAST WEEK? nt — SKIP to 28a if — SKIP to 27				What w exampl	ere your e: typin;	most imp g, keepin	ortant activities or duties? g account books, selling cor	(For s, etc.)

Page 2

۰.

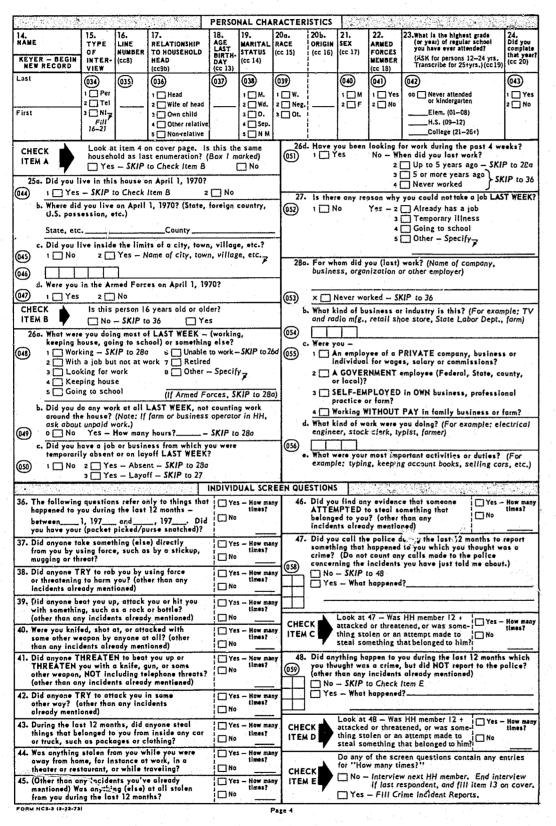
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about	Yes	- How many	32. Did anyone take something belonging t 🗋 Yes
crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between1, 197and, 197, During the last 12 months, did anyone break	No	times?	to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacotion home?
into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household o N
Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced,	No	- How many times?	during the last 12 months? 1 [] 2 [2 3] 3 4] 4
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	Ves No	- How many times?	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission? □ No
lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)			35. Did anyone steel or TRY to steel part Try of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?
	INDIVI	DUAL SC	REEN QUESTIONS
	Yes	- How many timos?	
from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	Ves No	How may 2 times?	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 cny calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)
or threatening to harm you? (other than i	Ves 🗌 No	- How many times?	No - SKIP to 48
you with something, such as a rock or bottle?	Ves	- How many times?	
some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes	- How many times?	CHECK 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?
THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some	Yes ·	- How many class?	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
other woy? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Ves ·	— How many timos?	than any incidents already mentioned) No – SKIP to Check Item E Yes – What happened?
things that belonged to you from inside ony car i	Ves ·	- How many times?	@ _
44. Was enything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	Ves -	- How many Limes?	CHECK 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?
mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months?	Yes -	- How many times?	CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any for "How many times?" CHECK ITEM E ONO - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.

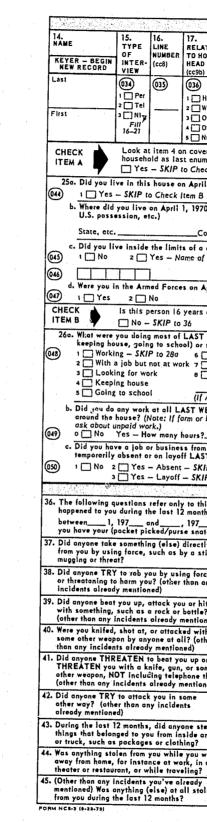
FORM NCS-3 (8-28-73

66

Survey Instruments 67

0-2





68

Survey Instruments

1 . I.S.

	PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS	5				
	18.	19.	20a.	206.	21.	22.	23.What is the high	nest grada	24.
ATIONSHIP OUSEHOLD	LAST	MARITAL	RACE	ORIGIN	SEX	ARMED	(or year) of regi you have ever a	ular school	Did you
D	BIRTH-	(cc 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(CC 17)	FORCES	(ASK for person	s 12-24 vrs	complete that year)
)	(cc 13)		-			(cc 18)	Transcribe for	(5+yrs.) (cc 19)	(cc 20)
	(037)	(038)	(039)	í	040	(041)	(042)		(043)
Head		1 🗆 M.	۱ ۵ ₩.		1 DM	1 TYes	oo 🗌 Never atten	ded	1 Tes
Wife of head	·	2 🗋 Wd.	2 [] Neg.	·	2 🗌 F	2 🗌 No	or kinderga	rten	2 🗌 No
Own child Other relativ		3□D.	°□01.				Elem. (01-		-
Non-relative		4 Sep. 5 N M					H.S. (09-12		
	1		1 2(1		L		College (21		
ver page. Imeration?	Box I m	e same arked)	(051)	i 🗆 Y	es peen	No – Wh	or work during th en did you last	e past 4 we	eks?
eck Item B		No				2	Up to 5 years	avo - SKIP	to 28a
il 1, 1970	?		-1			3 [5 or more yea		IP to 36
	2 🗍 No						Never worked	·)	
70? (State,	foreign	country.	- 27.				you could not tak		WEEK?
•••			(052)	1 🗆 N	0		Already has a		
ounty							Temporary ill		
· · · · · ·			4			۹L 5 آ	Going to scho Other – Speci	ioi Ifu	
s city, tow of city, tow	n, village In village	, etc.?				~ L	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	77	
		7	280.	For who	a did v	pu (lpet)	work? (Name of a		
				busines	s, organ	ization of	other employer)	ompony,	
April 1, 19	70?								i
			(053)	×	ever wor	ked – SK	IP to 36		
s old or ol	der?								
D Ye	s ·		1	and radi	io mfg.,	retail sho	industry is this? e store, State Lo	tor examp abor Dent	arm)
T WEEK -	(working	,	(054)						
r somethin	g else?		, .	Were yo	t				
Unable		SKIP to 26	1 055	1 An	employ	e of a Pl	RIVATE compon	v. business	or
C Retire	- Specify			144	11410001	tor wages	, salary or comm	issions?	
	operity	7	1	2 🗆 👗	GOVERN local)?	MENT er	nployee (Federal	, State, cou	nty,
Armed Fo	Tres SK	IP to 7001				I OVED	- 000		.
			4	pro	ictice or	form?	n OWN business	, protession	<u>ا</u>
VEEK, not business	operator	in HH.					AY in family bu	siness or fo	.m.>
. · · ·			d. 1	What kin	id of wor	k were vo	u doing? /For as	ample: elec	trical
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SKIP to 2	28a		engineer	, stock	clerk, typ	ist, former)	empret cree	
m which y ST WEEK	OU WETE		056						
(IP to 28a	-		e.]	What we example:	ne your n	lost impo	tant activities a	r duties? (i	For
IP to 27				en en ipres	. cyping,	reching	account books, s	elling cars,	etc.)
	NDIVIDU	AL SCRE	EN QUES	TIONS	T				
hings that	1	- How many	Y		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		and a strength	
ths -		times?	1	TTEMP	TED to	steal som	that someone ething that	i 🗌 Yes – H	ow many mes?
Did	No		n	elonged	to you?	(other the	an any	No No	
atched)?						mentione		<u>. </u>	
tly tickup,	Yes -	How many times?	47. 0	omething	all the p that ha	olice dur	ing the last 12 m you which you	ionths to rep	troc
	⊡ No		[C	uwet (t	Do not co	ount any o	calls made to the	police	
rce	Yes -	How many	(058)	oncernin	g the in	cidents yo	ou have just told	me about.)	-
any		times?			SKIP to What he	48 Ippened?			· ·]
14	L-3 119					LLeinent"			
it you ?	Yes -	How many times?		·					
oned)	No			Lo	ok at 47	- Was H	H member 12 +	1	
ith	Yes -	How many	CHECK	att	acked or	threaten	ed, or was some-	Yes - Ho	w many les?
ther		times?	ITEM C	ա տո	ng stole	n or an at	tempt made to	No	
or			10.0				belonged to him?	1	
or ome		How many times?	48.0	ia anyth au thous	ing hopp	en to you	during the last at did NOT repor	12 months w	hich
threats?	No		<u>(059)</u>	ther that	n ony ind	idents al	ready mentioned	r to the poll)	ce?
oned)	i			No - 3	KIP to C	Check Iter	n E		
	Yes -	How many times?		Yes -	What ha	ppened?_	,,,,	· · · ·	
	No.								
teal	Yes -	Howman	CULCON	Lo Lo	ok at 48	- Was HI	member 12 +	Yes - Ho	w many
any car		times?	CHECK	att	acked or	threatene	ed, or was some-	i țim	es?
			ITEM D				tempt made to belonged to him?	□ No] ·
were	🗋 Yes –	How many							
	No No	times?	CUPON	for	"How m	ne screen any times	questions conta	un any entri	es
,	Yes -	How many	CHECK		No - In	terview n	ext HH member.	End intervi	ew
olen		limes?	ILEM C	7	- q	lost resp	ondent, and fill i	tem 13 on c	over.
	[] No				Yes - F	ill Crime	Incident Report	s.	
		Page	5						البسب

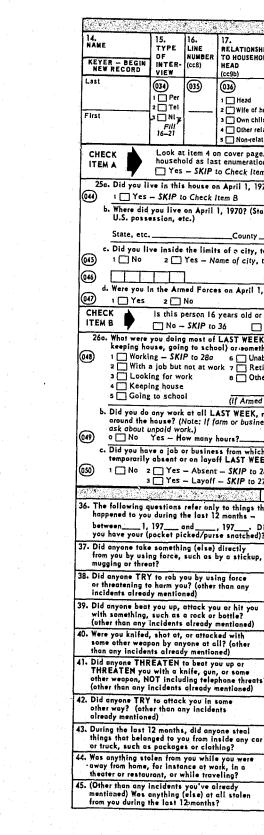
69

6:23

.

.

14. 14		1		18.	NAL CHA	200.	206.	<u>1886888</u>	22	22 What is the hit-	n Constantin Maria	<u>⊴atol300</u> I 24
14. NAME KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	TYPE	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (colb)	18. AGE LAST BIRTH- DAY (CC 13)		20a. RACE (cc 15)	206. ORIGIN (cc.16)		22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23.What is the higher (or year) of regular you have ever atte (ASK for persons Transcribe for 25	r school mdød? 12–24 yrs.	24. Did you complete that year (cc 20)
Last	(034)	(035)	(cc9b) (036)	(037)	(038)	(039)		(040)	(cc 18)	(042)		(043)
	1 Per		1 Head	9	1 🗆 M.	۳. ا	1		1 □ Yes	00 Never attende	d	1 U Yes
-	2 🗌 Tel		z 🗌 Wife of head		2 🗋 Wd.	2 🛄 Neg.	[<u> </u>	2 🗖 F	2 🗌 No	or kindergarte	1	2 🗌 No
First			3 Own child 4 Other relative		3 🗌 D. 4 🗌 Sep.	3 🗌 OL	1	ĺ -		Elem. (0108)	1
	16-21		s Non-relative							College (21-	26+)	
<u> </u>	househo Yes ve in this	- SKIP	n cover page. Is it enumeration? (to Check Item B n April 1, 1970?	Box Im		26d (05)	• Have y 1 Y		No — Wi 2 3	or work during the ien did you last w Up to 5 years 5 or more years Never worked	ork? 1go SKI	
1 ☐ Yes			1, 1970? (State,	No No			·		-	you could not take		T WEEK
U.S. poss			1, 1970: (Sidie,	ioreign -	country,	052		0		Already has a Temporary illn		
State, etc.			County							Going to schoo		
		the line	ts of a city, 'own	villar						🔲 Other — Specif		
045) 1 □ No	2	Yes - N	ame of city, town	, villag	e, etc,							
\simeq		1		-	¥	28a				work? (Name of co or other employer)	ompany,	
046) L	 in the A	1 ned Forc	es on April 1, 19	70?		-	Province	55, UIEU		a suler employer)		
047) 1 TYes	2					(053)	~	lever wo	rked - SI	(IP += 24		
			years old or old	er?		\neg \sim .						
ТЕМВ		- SKIP to				1				r industry is this? oe store, State La		
26a. What were		· ····	LAST WEEK -			(054)		TT				• •
keeping h	ouse, goi	ng to sch	ool) or something	else?			. Were y	ou -	· · · · · -			
048) 1 🗌 Work			6 🛄 Unable ork 7 🛄 Retired		SKIP to 20	4 (65)				RIVATE company		s or
3 🗍 Look			B Other -		Y_					rs, salary or comm employee (Federal		
4 🛄 Keep	ing hous	e			*		0	r local)?				
5 🗋 Goin	g to scho	ol	(If Armed Fo	rces, SI	CIP to 280	5				in OWN business,	professio	mal
			AST WEEK, not			7		ractice a lorking W		PAY In In-Il. L	1	
	house?	(Note: If	farm or business							PAY in family buy you doing? (For ex		
			hours?	SKIP to	28a	"	engine	er, stock	clerk, ty	pist, farmer)	emple, en	
			ess from which ye			1050					2	مر و مانی
\sim			off LAST WEEK?	1			• What w	ere your	most imp	ortant activities a g account books, s	r duties?	(For
050 1 🗌 No			nt — SKIP to 28a If — SKIP to 27				-sempl		et sechtu	a second vooks, s	ennis col	a, c.c.)
1				NDIVID	UAL SCR	EEN QUI	STIONS	1000		and the second	yan teng	Sec. Star
36. The following			Received and Barry Barry I		- How man	-			·····	e that someone	Yes -	How many
happened to ye between1	où during , 197	the last			times?		ATTEN	APTED t ed to you		mething that than any	□ No	times?
37. Did anyone ta	ke someti	ing (else) directly	1 Yes	- Kow mar	y 47.				luring the last 12 r		
from you by us	ing force	, such as	s by a stickup,		times?					to you which you y calls made to th		as a
mugging or the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		sing fore-			058	concert	ning the	incidents	you have just told		•)
 Did anyone TI or threatening incidents alre 	to harm y ady menti	ou? (oth oned)	er than any	Yes	- How mar times?	ĨĦ		– SKIP i – What	o 48 happened	?	•	
 Did anyone be with somethin 	at you up a. such a	, attack	you or hit you or bottle?	Yes	- How mar times?	" []						
(other than an	y inciden	ts alread	y mentioned)	D No		CHE				HH member 12 +	Yes -	How many
40. Were you knife some other we than any incld	opon by a	nyone at	all? (other	Vei No	- How man times?	CHEC ITEM	c 🔽	thing sto	len or an	ened, or was some attempt made to at belonged to him	No No	times?
41. Did anyone TI THREATEN y	IREATE ou with a NOT inc	N to beat knife, g luding te	you up or un, or some lephone threats?		- Kow mac times?	y 48.	you the (other t	ught was han any	a crime,	ou during the last but did NOT repo already mentione Iten E	rt to the p	
42. Did anyone Ti other way? (a already mentio	ther than			Ve:	- How mar times?	×	C Yes		hoppened			· .
43. During the las things that be or truck, such	longed to	you from	inside any car	Ve:	- How man times?			attacked thing sto	or threat	HH member 12 + ened, or was some attempt made to hat belonged to hin		How man times?
44. Was anything	stolen fra	m you wi	sile you were	Yes	- How man	7		ميدن فستعصب ف		een questions con		otries
away from hon theater or rest				I DNO		CHE	ск	for "Ho	w many ti	mes?"		
45. (Other than or	y incider	ts you've			- How mar times?			🗖 No –		w next HH member espondent, and fill		



٣

70

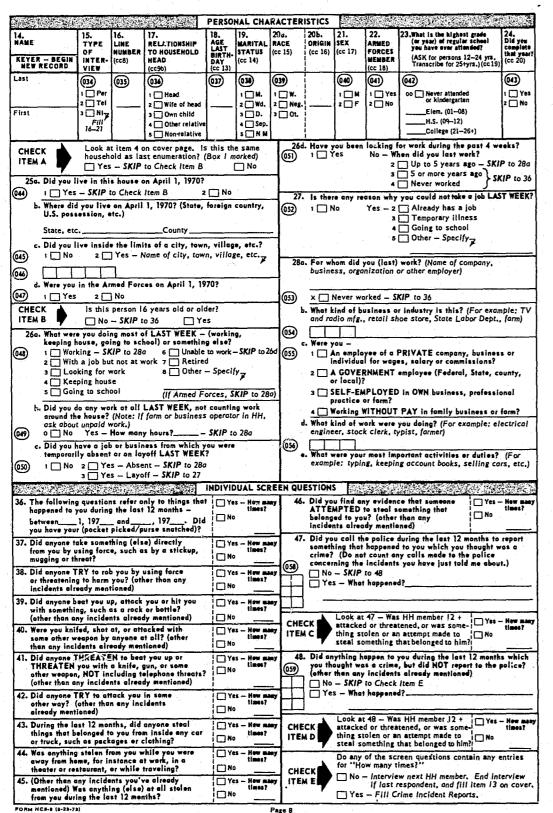
Survey Instruments

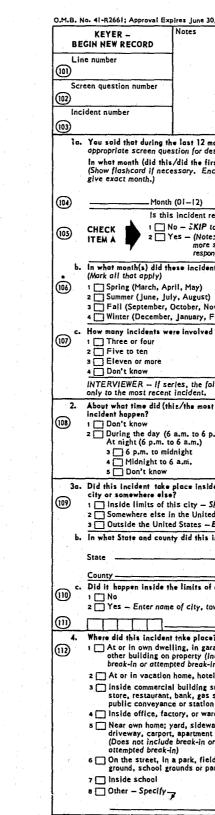
							Survey	/ mstrun	ients
	PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS		- Andre -			1. 1997 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 - 1998 -
17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc9b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTH- DAY (cc 13)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)	23, What is the high (or year) of regul you have ever at (ASK for persons Transcribe for 25	ar school tended? 12-24 vrs	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
036 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	()) 	())) 1 () (), 2 () (), 3 () (), 4 () (), 5 (), 1 (), 1 (), 2 (), 3 (), 1 (), 1 (), 2 (), 3 (), 1 (), 1 (), 1 (), 2 (), 1 (), 2 (), 1 (),	039 1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ol.		€ 1 □ M 2 □ F	04) 1 Yes 2 No	042 00 Never attend or kindergart Elem, (01-0) H.S. (09-12) College (21-	en B)	043) 1 Yes 2 No
n cover page. 1 it enumeration? io Check Item B n April 1, 1970?	(Box Im	same arked) No	(05) (05)	• Have y 1 🛄 Y	ou been es	No Wh 2 [3 [or work during the en did you last w Up to 5 years 5 or more year Never worked	ork? ago - SKIP	
1, 1970? (State, County			27. (52)	ls there 1 🛄 N		son why Yes - 2 [3 [4 [you could not take Already has a Temporary ilin Going to schoo Other — Specif	job iob ioss	
s of a city, tow ame of city, tow	n, village n, village	, etc.? :, etc.7	280.	For who busines	om did ye s, organ	u (last)	work? (Name of co		
years old or old 36 Years	ler?	· · ·	 053 ⊾.	× 🖸 N What kij	ever wor nd of bus	ked - SK		(For examp	ole: TV
LAST WEEK - ol) or something 6 Unable ork 7 Retired	(working, peise? to work	SKIP to 260	1059	Were yo 1 An 2 A	u - employe tividual	e of a P for wages	RIVATE company , salary or commi mplayee (Federal,	, business ssions?	or
(If Armed Fo AST WEEK, not arm or business	counting operator	work in HH,		3 🗋 SE pro 4 🗌 Wo	LF-EMP ictice or rking Wi	THOUT P	n OWN business, 'AY in family bus u doing? (For exc	iness or fa	rm?
hours? ff LAST WEEK? - SKIP to 28a - SKIP to 27	on Mete	28a	<u>ا</u>	What we		ierk, typ	rtant activities or account books, s	dution? /	5
4. C. A. L. 1	NDIVIDU	AL SCRE	EN QUES	TIONS				en an an	0.99.286
y to things that 2 months – , 197 <u></u> , Did se snatched)?	Pres -	How many times?		al TEMP elonged ncidents	TED to to you? already	steal som (other th mentione		□ No _	mes?
directly by a stickup, ng force		How many times?	(058)	rime? (i oncernin	g that ha Do not ci ig the ini	ppened to ount ony cidents y	ring the last 12 m you which you t calls made to the ou have just told	hought was	a a
than any u or hit you	□ No	How many times? How many] No -] Yes -		48 ppened?_			
bottle? mentioned) ed with 11? (other	No Yes –	times?	СНЕСК ІТЕМ С	att	acked or	threaten	H member 12 + ed, or was some- ttempt made to	Yes - Ho tin	ow many nes?
ned) ou up or , or some bhone threats? nentioned)	No Yes No	How many times?	(059) (ste id anyth ou thoug other tha	ing happ ht was a n any inc	en to you crime, bu	belonged to him? during the last 1 ut did NOT report ready mentioned)	2 months w	hich c•?
iome nts		How many times?] Yes	What ha	ppened?			
one steal iside any car ning? iyou were		times?	CHECK	att thi	acked or ng stolei	threaten or an at	H member 12 + ed, or was some- tempt made to belonged to him?	Yes – Ho tin	w many les?
ork, in a eling? Iready	No No	times?	CHECK		No - In	terview n	ext HH member.	End intervi	ew
all stolen i ?	[] No	Page	n 7		Yes - F	ill Crime	ondent, and fill it Incident Reports	.em is on c	over,

1

. ч. 71

Que





72

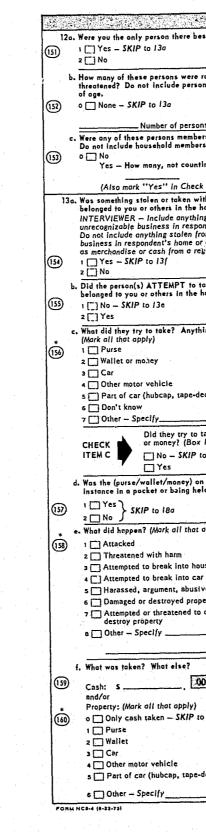
Survey Instruments

30, 1974		
	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.	
	FORM NCS-4 (8-23-73)	
	(8-23-73) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Social and Economic statistics administration Bureau of the Census	
-		N
	CRIME INCIDENT REPORT	C
	NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY	Ľ
	CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE	11
months - (Refer to	5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?	D
lescription of crime).		E
irst) incident happen? ncourage respondent to	2 Employee	E
	3 Owner	N
	Other — Specify b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from	
mant for a parlat of minur?	the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?	Π
report for a series of crimes? to 2		ļ
e: series must have 3 or	2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to Check Item B	R
e similar incidents which ondent can't recall separately)		1
	6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?	E
ents take place?	(115) 1 TYes - SKIP to Check Item B	P
	2 [] No	ſ
)	3 Don't know	0
lovember) February)		P
d in this series?	b. Did the offender(s) actually get in ar just TRY to get in the building?	R
a in this series:	(116) 1 🖸 Actually got in	T
	2 Just tried to get in	
	3 Don't know	[·
	c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED	
ollowing questions refer	* to force his way in) the building?	1.
st recent)		
	Yes — What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)	
p.m.)	2 Broken lock or window	1
	3 Forced door or window (or tried)	
-	4 Slashed screen to Check	ļ
	s Other - Specify Item B	
de the limits of this	<u> </u>	
	d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?	
SKIP to 4 ed States	1 Through unlocked door or window	
-END INCIDENT REPORT	2 🗌 Had key	
incident occur?	3 🗍 Don't know	
	4 Other - Specify	
······································	Was any member of this household,	
	(1)9 CHECK Including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)	
f a city, town, village, etc.?	ITEM B	
own, etc.	2 🗍 Yes	
7	To Did the server (a) have a server t	l
	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	
arage or	bottle, or wrench?	
Includes SKIP to ba		
-in)	z 🗋 Don't know	Ľ
such as	Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)	
station, ASK	3 🛄 Gun	
arehouse	4 🛄 Kulfe	
walk,	s Other - Specify	
nt hali	b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?	
or SKIP		
ld, play- to Check	(121) 1 □ Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 □ No	
parking lot Item B		F '
	c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?	
	(122) 1 🗋 No - SKIP to 7e	
J	2 🛄 Yes	
Pa	28.9	-

100

74

9. S. S.	or CR		INCID	EN	T QUESTIONS - Continued		
<u>*</u>	How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)			9b,	Did you file a claim with any of in order to get part or all of you		insurance companies or programs al expenses paid?
(12)	1 Verbal threat of rape 2 Verbal threat of attack other		(132)		1 No - SKIP to 10a 2 Yes		
	than rape 3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon	KIP		ċ.	Did insurance or any health ben the total medical expenses?	efits pr	ogram pay for all or part of
	Attempted attack with weapon	0 0a	(11)		1 Not yet settled 2 None SKIP t	o 10a	
	s Object thrown at person Followed, surrounded				3 🗋 All J 4 🛄 Part	1111	
	7 Other - Specify	.	134	d.	How much did insurance or a he s (Ob		estimate, if necessory)
	What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)	-	1 (135)	0a.	Did you do anything to protect y 1 No - SKIP to 11	ourself	or your property during the incident?
12	1 Something taken without			Ь	2 Yes What did you do? Anything else	? (Mar	k all that apply)
	2 Attempted or threatened to take something		<u>(</u>]60	5.	I Used/brandished gun or knife I Used/tried physical force (hit		4 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc. with offender
	3 🔲 Harassed, argument, abusive language		-	1	chased, threw object, used of weapon, etc.)		5 Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away,
	forcible entry of house	SKIP to			a Tried to get help, attract atte scare offender away (screame	d. '	hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
	s Forcible entry or attempted entry of car s Damaged or destroyed property	100	ļ,	-	yelled, called for help, turned lights, etc.)		s Other- Specify
	7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property		(ID)	1.		on't kn KIP to	ow - 3 More than one -
	a] Other - Specify				Was this person male or female?	f.	How many persons?
)		138		1 🛄 Male	(143)	Were they male or female?
	Haw did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)				2 🛄 Female 3 🔲 Don't know		t All male 2 All female
	t 🔲 Raped 2 🔲 Tried to rape	· .]		ò.	How old would you say		3 Male and female
	 a Hit with object held in hand, shot, kni a Hit by thrown object 	ifed	(139)		the person was?	h.	How old would you say the youngest was?
	s 🔄 Hit, slapped, knocked down 6 🛄 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped,		9		2 12-14	145	1 Under 12 5 21 or over - 2 12-14 SKIP to j
	pushed, etc. 7 🖸 Other – Specify				3 🛄 15-17 4 🔲 18-20		3 15-17 6 Don't know
8a.	What were the injuries you suffered, if any Anything else? (Mark all that apply)	/?			s [] 21 or over	i.	Haw old would you say the
126	1 None - SKIP to 10a 2 Raped				s []] Don't know	146	oldest was? 1 Under 12 4 18-20
	Attempted rape Knife or gunshot wounds				Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?		2 12-14 5 21 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know
	s Broken bones or teeth knocked out 6 Internal injuries, knocked unconsciou	is is	(140)		2 Don't know	j.	Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they
	7 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swe Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swe Dother – Specify				3 Known by SKIP sight only to e	(14)	all strongers?
b.	Were you injured to the extent that you nee medical attention after the attack?	ded	-		4 Casual		2 Don't know to m 3 All relatives SKIP
127)	1 No - SKIP to 10a 2 Yes		-		s Well known		4 ☐ Some relatives ∫ to 1 5 ☐ All known
	Did you receive any treatment at a hospita 1 No	1?		d.	Was the person a relative of yours?	k	6 Some known How well were they known?
128)	2 Emergency room treatment only		(14)		1 🗋 No	148	(Mark all that apply)
,	How many days?				Yes — What relation/hip? 2 — Spouse or ex-spouse		2 Casual SKIP acquaintance(s) to m
129					3 Parent		3 Well known How were they related to you?
d.	What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUI ING anything paid by insurance? Include hosp				4 🛄 Own child s 🛄 Brother or sister	10	(Mark all that apply)
	and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, an any other injury related medical expenses.				6 Other relative - Specify 7		ex-spouse sisters 2 Parents s Other -
	INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not k exact amount, encourage him to give an estimat						s ☐ Own Specify children Specify
300	o 📺 No cost – SKIP to IOa					m	Were all of them -
	x Don't know At the time of the incident, were you cove		(142)		Was he/she - 1 🛄 White?	150	1 White? 2 Negro?
70.	At the time of the incloant, were you cover by any medical insurance, or were you elig for benefits from any other type of health				2 Negro?		3 Other? - Specify
.	benefits program, such as Medicaid, Yeter Administration, or Public Welfare?	ons'	· .		3 Other? - Specify to		4 Combination - Specify
(11)	2 Don't know SKIP to 10a						
	3 7es	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		4 Don't know J Page 10	1	s 🔲 Don't know



È,

0

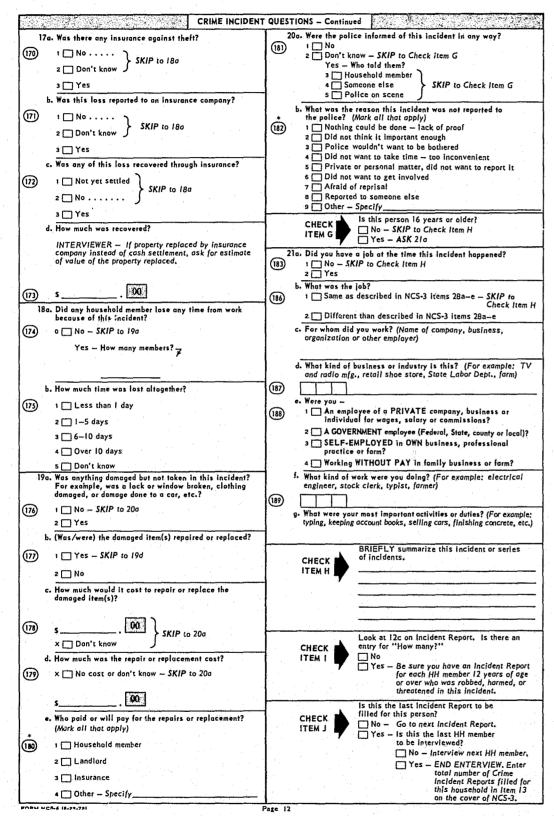
Survey Instruments 75

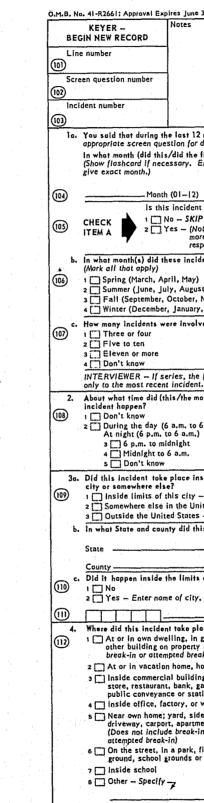
CRIME INCIDENT Q	UESTIO	NS - Continued	The state of the s
esides the offender(s)			Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
		CHECK	(Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
		ITEM D	No - SKIP to Check Item E
robbed, harmed, or			Yes
ons under 12 years	140	Had permission	n to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been
	(14)	given to the pe	rrson who took it?
ons		2 Don't kno	SKIP to Check Item E
ers of your household?		3 🗋 Yes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ors under 12 years of age.			return the (car/motor vehicle)?
ting yourself?		1 [] Yes	
	(162)		
ck Item I on page 12)	\mathbf{I}	2 🛄 No	
household?		.	Is Box I or 2 marked in 13f?
ing stolen from ondent's home.	1	CHECK	No - SKIP to 150
rom a recognizable	1	11.Em C 7	TYes Yes
or chother business, such		c. Was the (purse	e/wallet/money) on your person, for instance,
		in a pocket or	being held by you when it was taken?
4-h	6	1 🔄 Yes	
take something that household?		2 🚺 No	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			Was only cash taken? (Box 0 morked in 13f)
	4		Yes - SKIP to 160
hing else?	1	ITEM F	No No
		n. Altonother	hat was the value of the PROPERTY
-	1 "	that was take	in?
		INTERVIEWE	ER — Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for s and credit cards, even if they were used.
deck, etc.)		Storen CheCKS	
	(164)	s	
	_	b. How did you	decide the value of the property that was
take a purse, wallet,	165	stolen? (Mor 1 🛄 Original	k all that apply)
x 1 or 2 marked in 13c)		2 C Replace	
to 18a		·	I estimate of current value
	-		ce report estimate
on your person, for eld?		s Police	
		s Don't ki 7 Doher -	
	_		
apply)	 		
) i		6a. Was all or pa except for an	rt of the stolen money or property recovered, hything received from insurance?
NICA OF STAGA	166	1 None	
ouse or garage		2 🗌 All 👌	- SKIP to 170
ive language		3 Part	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
perty 18a	· · ·	b. What was rea	overed?
o damage or	167	Carbo	00
		Cash; S and/or	, L.:::::
		Property: (M	ork all that apply)
······································	-168	-	nly recovered SKIP to 17a
-	- I	1 Purse 2 🗂 Wallet	
00	ł	2 manet 3 Car	
			notor vehicle
to 14c		5 🛄 Part of	car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
•••••		s 门 Other -	- Specify
		with the second	- where all the supervise second of the supervise
deck etc.)		c. What was the recovered co	e value of the property recovered (excluding ash)?
-deck, etc.)			00
	_ (69)	\$	
	Page 1	1	

1

6.22

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis





5.1

Ø

76

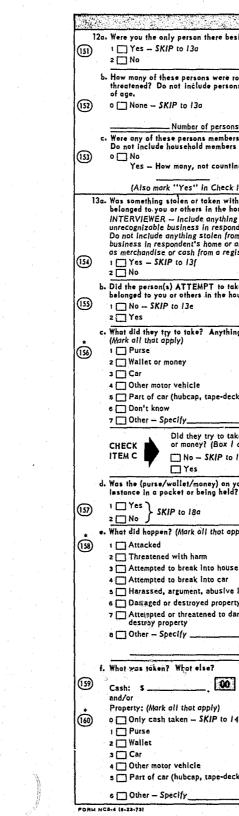
Survey Instruments

ne 30, 1974	
	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.
	FORM NCS-4 (6-23-73)
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
	NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
	CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
10 11 10 10 10	5a. Were you a custamer, employee, or owner?
12 months - (Refer to or description of srime),	C I Customer
e first) incident hoppen?	
Encourage respondent to	3 🛄 Owner
	4 Other - Specify
2)	b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?
nt report for a series of crimes?	(114) 1 [Yes]
(IP to 2 Note: series must have 3 or	z No SKIP to Check Item B
ore similar incidents which	3 [] Don't know
espondent can't recall separately)	6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?
idents take place?	(115) 1 TYes - SKIP to Check Item B
1)	
ust) Nevember	3 [] Don't know
r, November) ry, February)	b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get
lved in this series?	in the building?
·····	(16) 1 Actually sot in 2 Just tried to get in
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 [] Don't know
	c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken
e following questions refer	window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/IRIED
nt.	* to force his way in) the building?
most recent)	Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else?
· · · · · ·	(Mork all that apply) 2 [] Broken lock or window
o 6 p.m.))	3 Forced door or window
••	(or tried) SKIP
	s Other - Specify I litem B
and a line of state	1
inside the limits of this	
	d. How did the offender(s) (net in/try to net in)?
	d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?
Inited States	 d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? 1
Inited States es - END INCIDENT REPORT	118 I Through unlocked door or window
Inited States es - END INCIDENT REPORT	1
r — SKIP to 4 Inited States as — END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur?	11B 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household,
Inited States es - END INCIDENT REPORT	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (if not sure, ASK)
nited States is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur?	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK)
inited States is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? this of a city, town, village, etc.	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK
Inited States In EACTOR INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc.	11B 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK ITEM B I No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Is of a city, town, village, etc. Is of a city, town, village, etc.	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify 119 CHECK ITEM B 2 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc.: y, town, etc. 7 place?	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this including respondent, present when this includent occurred? (if not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK ITEM B I No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes Yes 7c. 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?
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Is of a city, town, village, etc. Is of a city, town, village, etc. Is of a city, town, village, etc. Is of a city, town, village, etc. SKIP to 6a	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify 119 CHECK ITEM B 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something ho was using as a weapon, such as a battle, or wrench? 120 1 No
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, village, etc. SKIP to 6a eak-in)	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify 119 CHECK ITEM B 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 battle, or wrench? 120 130 140 150 160 175 176 176 177 178 179 170 170 171 172 173 174 175 175 176 177 178 179 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 1730 1730 1730 1730 1730 1730 1730 1730 1740 1740
Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Is of a city, town, village, etc. y, town, etc. y, town, etc. y, town, etc. SKIP to 6a hotel/motel ing such as	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify 119 CHECK ITEM B 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something ho was using as a weapon, such as a battle, or wrench? 120 1 No
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, vil	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (if not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 118 Image: Sure and State and
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, village, etc. Is	118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (if not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK 120 I 130 2 14 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 120 i 120 i 15 No 2 Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all thut apply) 3 Gun
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, vil	118 1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window 2 ☐ Had key 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Other - Specify (1) CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 119 CHECK 111 No 2 ☐ Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a battle, or wrench? 120 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 ☐ Gun 4 ☐ Knife 5 ☐ Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc. iy, town, etc. place? n garage or ty (Includes cak-in) hotel/motel ing such as gas station, ation r warehouse idewalk, ment hall	 118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK 119 No - SKIP to 13a 217es 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 battle, or wrench? 120 No 2100't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?
Inited States Inited States Is - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? Its of a city, town, village, etc. Its of a city, town, vil	 118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a battle, or wrench? 1 No 2 Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 Yes - SKIP to 71
Inited States as - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? ts of a city, town, village, etc. ty, town, etc. place? n garage or ty (Includes eak-in) hotel/motel ling such as gas station, ation try warehouse idewalk, ment hall -in or	 118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 1 No 2 Don't know 2 Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually ottack you in some other way?
Inited States as - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? ta of a city, town, village, etc. ty, town, etc. place? n garage or ty (Incides eak-in) hotel/motel ling such as gas station, tation or warehouse idewalk, ment hall -in or , field, play- to Check	 118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 119 CHECK 110 No - SKIP to 13a 217es 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 battle, or wrench? 120 No 210 Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all thut apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 12 Yes - SKIP to 71 2 No c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?
Inited States as - END INCIDENT REPORT this incident occur? ta of a city, town, village, etc. ty, town, etc. place? n garage or ty (Incides eak-in) hotel/motel ling such as gas station, tation or warehouse idewalk, ment hall -in or , field, play- to Check	 118 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes 7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a battle, or wrench? 1 No 2 Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 No

77

78

	CF	IME	INCIE	EN	T QUESTIONS - Continu	ued	2	
7d.	How were you threatened? Any other way?				Did you file a claim wit	h any of		insurance companies or programs
23)	(Mark all that apply)	4	(132)		in order to get part or al	ll of you	r medic	al expenses paid?
9	1 Verbal threat of rope 2 2 Verbal threat of attack other		l)		1 [] No - SKIP to 10a 2 [] Yes			
	than rope	l						
	3 [] Weapon present or threatened			с.	Did insurance or any he the total medical expens	aith ben ses?	etits pr	ogram pay for all or part of
	the second se	o KIP	(13)		1 Not yet settled			
		Ŏa	-			SKIP to	0100	
•	s [] Object thrown at person				3 🗍 All]			
	6 Followed, surrounded				4 [] Part			
	7 Other - Specify			đ.	How much did insurance			
			(134)		s E	00 (Ob	tain an	estimate, if necessary)
e.	What actually happened? Anything else?		_ !	0c.		protect y	ourself	or your property during the incident
* _`	(Mark all that apply)		(135)		1 No - SKIP to II			
2)	1 C Something taken without permission	i			2 Yes			·
	2 Attempted or threatened to		÷	ь,	What did you do? Anythi		? (Mai	
	take something		(136)		1 Used/brandished gun			4 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc. with offender
	3 []] Harassed, argument, abusive				2 Used/tried physical f chased, threw object,			5 Resisted without force, used
	language				weapon, etc.)	• • • • • • •		evasive action (ran/drove away,
		SKIP			3 Tried to get help, att	tract atter	ntion,	hid, held property, locked door,
		to IDa			scare offender away ((screamed	j, 02	ducked, shielded self, etc.) 6 🛄 Other –
	entry of car				yelled, called for hel lights, etc.)	Pa sarried		Specify
	6 [] Damaged or destroyed property		_1	1.	Was the crime committed	d by only	one o	
	7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	· ·	(J)		1 🛄 Only one 🍞	2 🗆 🖸		
	a C Other - Specify-				Was this name and	S	KIP to	12a
					Was this person male or female?	. 1	\sim	How many persons?
		· •	(138)		1 [] Male		(11)	
	How did the person(s) attack you? Any		అ			1	- 9	. Were they male or female?
, r.	other way? (Mark all that apply)				2 🛄 Female		(144)	t 🗌 All male
3)	1 Raped	<u> </u>			3 🛄 Don't know 🕠	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 All female
9	2 [] Tried to rape	.		Ь.	How old would you say			3 🛄 Male and female
	3 [] Hit with object held in hand, shot, kni	fed			the person was?			4 Don't know
	4 Hit by thrown object		(Ja)				h	How old would you say the
	5 🔄 Hit, slapped, knocked down		(139)		1 🛄 Under 12	· · ·	(145)	youngest was?
	6 [] Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped,	1			2 [] 12-14	1	e	1 Under 12 5 21 or over 2 12-14 SKIP to j
	pushed, etc. 7 [] Other - Specify				3 [] 15-17	· ·		3 15-17 6 Don't know
					4 18-20			4 18-20
8a.	What were the injuries you suffered, if any	?			5 🔲 21 or over			How old would you say the
*	Anything else? (Mark all that apply)							oldest was?
26)	1 None - SKIP to 10a				s 🔲 Don't know		(146)	1 🛄 Under 12 4 🛄 18-20
	2 Raped 3 Attempted rape				Was the person someone		\sim	2 12-14 5 21 or over
	4 Knife or gunshot wounds		~		knew or was he a strange	er?		3 5-17 6 Don't know
	5 Broken bones or teeth knocked out	- I	(140)		1 Stranger	· .	. 1.	Were any of the persons known
	6 Internal injuries, knocked unconsciou	s			z 🔲 Don't know		•	or related to you or were they
	7 1 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swe				Known by	KIP		all strongers?
	a _ Other - Specify	_1	•		sight only to	o.e	U	1 All strangers SKIP
. b.	Were you injured to the extent that you nee	ded			Casual	- 1		2 Don't know J to m 3 All relatives SKIP
~	medical attention after the attack?				acquaintance			A Some relatives SKIP
り	I [] No - SKIP to 10a				5 🔄 Well known	·		s All known
-	2 Yes	. 1			Was the person a relative			6 🔲 Some known
28)	Did you receive any treatment at a hospita 1 [] No	"			of yours? Mas the person a relative	-	k.	How well were they known?
9	2 Emergency room treatment only	- 1	(141)		I 🗌 No		*	(Mark all that apply)
	3 [] Stayed overnight or longer -		9				(14)	1 By sight only
	How many days? 7				Yes — What relation		-	2 Casual SKIP acquaintance(s) SKIP
5					2 Spouse or ex-	spouse		s Well known
り					3 [] Parent	· • •		
ď.	What was the total amount of your medical				4 [] Own child		*	How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)
	expenses resulting from this Incident, INCLUD ING anything paid by insurance? Include hosp				s [] Brother or sis	ter	(149)	1 Spouse or 4 Brothers/
	and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, an	a I			6 Other relative		\circ	ex-spouse sisters
	any other injury related medical expenses.	- (Specify 7	· · · · ·		2 Parents 5 Other -
	INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not k				P			3 Own Specify children
0	exact amount, encourage him to give an estima o [] No cost - SKIP to 10a	·••			······································	[Cinteren
2	[265]	1						Wass -11 - 6 ab
	S Don't know			e, 1	Has he/she -			Were all of them -
		4	ò		[]White?	1	(150)	1 White? 2 Negro?
90.	At the time of the incident, were you cover by any medical insurance, or were you elig		(10)					3 Other? - Specify
	for benefits from any other type of health	·••••			Negro?	SKIP		oner, - specify z
	benefits program, such as Medicaid, Vetera	ns'		3	[] Other? -Specify	to SKIP		
n) (Administration, or Public Welfare?	· - 1				120		4 Combination - Specify
9	1 [] No} 2 [] Don't know 3Yes							
				÷ 1	Don't know	- 4		s [_] Don't know
	3 Yes							



۴.

Survey Instruments

CRIME INCIDENT	UESTIO	NS - Continued	1
esides the offender(s)	· · · · ·		Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
		снеск	(Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
	Į .	ITEM D	No - SKIP to Check Item E
robbed, hormed, or	1	, 7	Yes
ons under 12 years	<u> </u>		
	140		n to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been irson who took it?
	(161)	1 🗋 No	•••
ns	_	2 🛄 Don't kno	w } SKIP to Check Item E
ers of your household? rs under 12 years of age.		3 🛄 Yes	
is during in Annual of other	ь	. Did the person	return the (car/motor vehicle)? '
ing yourself?	(162)	1 TYes	
han I on have 141			
k item 1 on page 16)		2 🛄 No	
thout permission that household?	I .		Is Box I or 2 marked in 13f?
ng stolen from		CHECK	No - SKIP to 15a
ondent's home. om a recognizable		ITEM E	Tes
another business, such gister.	l		
01-41-41-4	۰ د	. Was the (purse in a packet or	/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, being held by you when it was taken?
	(13)	1 TYes	
ake something that		2 🗍 No	
iousehold?	<u> </u>	<u></u>	
			Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)
ing else?	1	CHECK	Yes - SKIP to 16a
my areat		7	□ No
	150	Altonether, wh	at was the value of the PROPERTY
		that was taken	
			R - Exclude stolen cash, and enter SO for
ck, etc.)		stolen checks	and credit cards, even if they were used.
er, our	(164)	\$. 00
	Ь.	. How did you d	ecide the value of the property that was
ake a purse, wallet,	1.	stolen? (Mark	all that apply)
1 or 2 marked in 13c)	(65)	1 🛄 Original	
o 18a	L 1	2 Replacen	
	ľ		estimate of current value e report estimate
your person, for	ļ .	s Police e	
d?		6 Don't kno	
		7 🗍 Other - 5	
	1	5	
pply)	14		
	100	except for any	of the stolen money or property recovered, thing received from insurance?
se or garage	166	I None	
		2 □ All }	SKIP to 17a
e language SKIP	· ·	3 🛄 Part	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
rty 8a	Ь	. What was reco	vered?
lamage or	(167)	· · · · ·	
		Cash: \$ and/or	
		11.4.4.1	k all that apply)
J	168		recovered - SKIP to 17a
	<u>ا</u>	1 Durse	
	I	2 🔛 Wallet	
.		3 Car	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		4 Other mol	
14c	1	⇒ [_] (_a(t of C	ar (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
		6 🛄 Other - 5	ipecify
		What was st	alue of the ground for duty
ck, etc.)	[tecovered cash	alue of the property recovered (excluding)?
	(169)	\$	(
F	age 15		

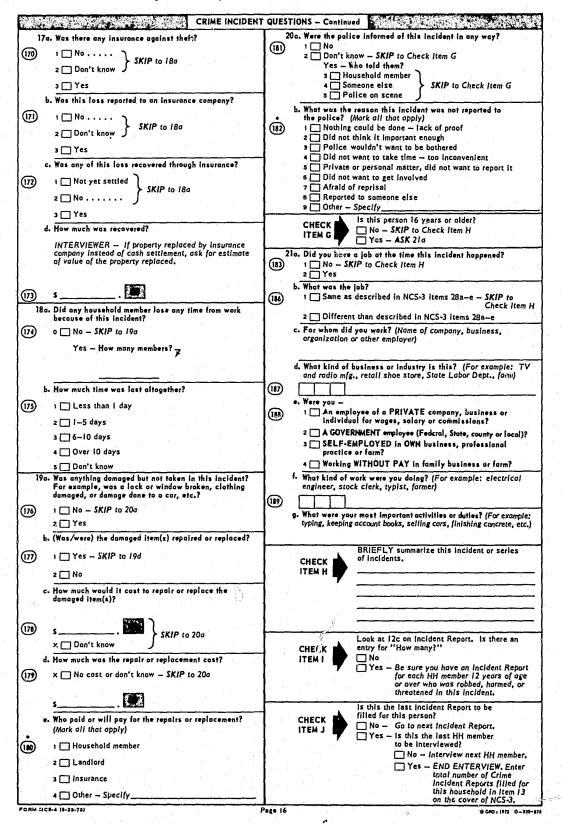
79

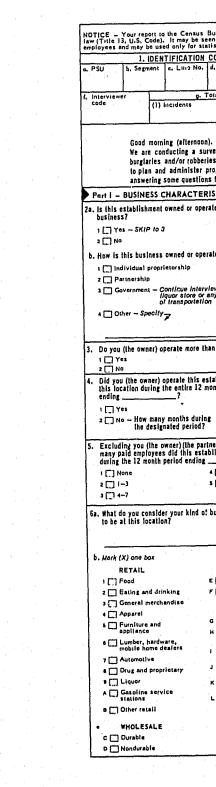
14 C 12 - 10

.

(m

Respectively and the second sec





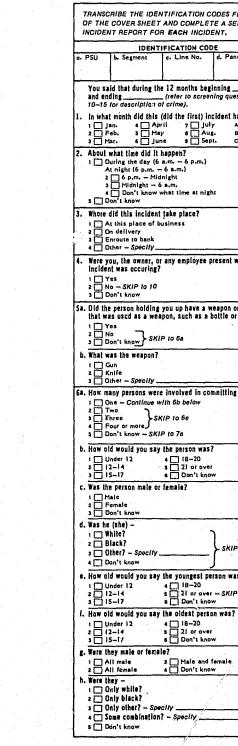
 \bigcirc

	•			41.036671 4000	oval Expires March	31. 1977		
neau is con nonly by sw stical purpo	fidential by vorn Census uses.	(7-11-7) 	CV5-101	SOCIAL AND E	CONOMIC STATISTIC BUREAU OF TH	CS ADMIN. E CENSUS		
ODES		1				.		
. Panel	. DCC].						
		COM	MERCIAL	CRIME VICT	IMIZATION SU	RVEY		
tal number	·	1		CITY SAMP	LE			
(2) Incid	ent sheets	{				· 1		
<u> </u>								
11- 10-14	INTROD	00110	N from th	e U.S. Bureau o	f the Census.			
ev in this :	area to meas	ure the	extent to wh	lich businesses	ate Atclime of	·		
e The Go	vernment nee	ds to ka	low how much	crime there is a	nd where it is			
ograms which	ch will have	an Impa	act on the cr	ime problem. Y	ou can help by			
for me.	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
STICS								
led as an In	corporated	17	 Did anyon concessio 	e else operate an ns or some other	y departments or business activity			
			in this est	ablishment durin	g the 12 month			
			period end			or other		
		ł	I [] Yes	 List each dependent business activ 	ariment, concession ity on a separate h segment tolder, . Complete a separ for each one that to	ine of		
led?		1		Section V of the already listed.	Complete a separ	ala		
				questionnaire a sample line.	for each one that is	IIIS ON		
			2 🛄 No					
w ONLY II iy type		ŀ						
			DO NOT A	ASK ITEM 8 UN REPORTS HA	ITIL PART II AN	LETED		
		- h			e sales of merchan			
		1'	and/or rec	eipts from servi	ces at this establis	shment_		
	ishment?		for the pre (Estimate	vious 12 months annual sales an	d/or receipts if not	7		
one establishment?		1	(Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in business for entire 12 months.)					
			t [] None					
ablishment	it i i			er \$10,000				
nth period				000 to \$24,999 000 to \$49,999				
		. 1	s 🗍 \$50,	000 to \$99,999				
· .	Month \$		s 🗂 \$100	.000 to \$499,999				
				00,000 to \$999,999 00,000 and over	,			
ers) how	;			r - Specily				
ishment ave	rage 7	. F			R USE ONLY			
6-19	'	ł	9a. Record of					
20 of m	ore		(1) Date					
		1 I	(2) Name	of respondent				
					·			
usiness i			(3) Title	of respondent				
	OFFICE USE	ORLY	(4) Telep	hone Area code	Number	Extension		
			(-) (ciep	<u></u>	I	I		
		1	b. Reason I	or non-interview				
	ACTURING		TYPE A					
Durable		I	sur	vey period but ur	business at end of table to contact.			
Nonduri	ble	1	2 🛄 Ref	usal and in busi	ness at end of surv	ey period		
REAL	ESTATE		3 🗖 Oth	er Type A - Spe	CIIY 7			
Apartm			· .					
Other r			TYPE B					
-	-=		4 🗆 Pre	sent occupant n	ot in business at er	nd		
SERVI				survey period. Cant or closed				
	i	1			onal, etc.) - Speci	1Y 7		
	PORTATION	i						
			TYPEC					
	THERS - Spi	7		cupled by nonlis	table activity			
	1.1		a 🗖 De	molished	1			
		·····	, □ °*	ter Type C - Spe	ICHY F			
			L					

6-22

i □] Yes - Hew many times? i □ i □ i □ Yes - Hew many times? i □ i □ i □ i □ i □ i □ i □ i □ i □ i □	re these measures alled rise
 19. During this period did anyone break into or some-how illegally get into this place of business? 18. Why hasn't this establishment ever been insured burglary and/or robbery? 11. [] Yes - How many times? Number 2. [] No 11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? 12. Durin/(this period were you, the owner, or any empleyee held up by anyone using a weapon, force is threat of force on these premises? 12. Durin/(this period were you, the owner, or any empleyee held up by anyone using a weapon, force is threat of force on these premises? 13. Way any times?	re these measures alled rise
how illegally get into this place of business? burglary and/or robbery? how illegally get into this place of business? Number i [] Yes - How many times? Number i [] No Didn't need it 2 [] No Self-insured 11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? Didn't need it 12.] Yes - How many times? Number If any, are present at forcation now, to protect it against protect it against burglary and/or robbery? b. When we security measures, if any, are present at forcation now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery? 12. Durin// this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force in threat of force on these premises? a. Mark (X) all that apply b. c.	measures alled rise
1 [] Yes - How many times? 2 [] Outh't need it 2 [] No 3 [] Oth't need it 3 [] No 3 [] Oth't need it 4 [] Self-insured 3 [] Oth't need it 5 [] No 5 [] Fremium too expensive 6 [] Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? 19a. What security measures, if any, are present at is location now, to group other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? 1 [] Yes - How many times? Number 19a. What security measures, it any are present at is location now, to group other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? b. When we is the security measures, it any are present at is location now, to group other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? 12. Durin/(this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force vr threat of force on these premises? a. Mark (X) all that apply b. c. 12. Durin/(this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force vr threat of force on these premises? a. Mark (X) all that apply b. c.	measures alled rise
2[_1N0 s □ Premium too expensive 11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? s □ Premium too expensive 11. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during this period did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? s □ Premium too expensive 12. Yes - How many times? Number If any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery? b. When we security measures, it any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery? 12. Durin/(this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force vr threat of force on these premises? a. Mark (X) all that apply b. c.	measures alled rise
period did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in? 19a. What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against or otherw this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force vr threat of force on these premises? b. When we security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against or otherw burglary and/or robbery? b. When we security first inst or otherw undertak Enter the appropriation force vr threat of force on these premises?	measures alled rise
Image: Second	measures alled rise
(Fill an Incident Report for each) protect it against or other 2 [] No. burglary and/or robbery? undertak 12. Durin/(this period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force vr threat of force on these premises? a. Mark (X) all that apply from the given be 10. Number 1. Darm system = outside burglary and/or robbery?	rise
12. Durin// his period were you, the owner, or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force vr threat of force on these premises? a. Mark (X) all that apply Enter the given be b. c Number b. c	
Number 1 Alarm system - outside	ite code list
	odes
(Fill an Incident Report for each)	- <u></u>
2; :NO 13. (Other than the incident(s) already mentioned,) did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the owner, or gates, etc	
any employee by using force or threatening to harm you while on these premises?	
1 [] Yes - How many limes? 5 [] Watch dog (Fill an incident Report for each) 6 [] Firearms	
2 [] No 7 Cameras	<u>اب محمد مست</u>
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 A [] Comply with National Banking Act (For Banks only)	· · ·
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? Codes for use in item 19b Number LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO MORE THAN	1 YEAR
1 Yes - How many limes? 1 - January 7 - July D - 1-2 y	
2 No 3 - March 9 - September	
16a 1s this establishment insured against burgulary and/or robbery by means other than self-insurance? 4 - April A - October F - More i years 1 1' Yes 5 - May B - November years	han 5 ago
2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to 17a 20. INTERVIEWER Were there "O" incidents reported in [0-15]	·
such as vandalism or shoplifting and employee theft?	10(1)
2 - No SKIP to 19a continue with liter	dents
17a. Has this establishment ever been insured against burglary and or robbery by means other than self-insurance? Image: Continue with linst Report. 1.7. Yes NOTES	e 1, and Incident
2 7No - SKIP lo 18 3 7 Don't know - SKIP lo 19a	
b. Did the insurance also cover other types of crime losses, such as vandalism or shoplifting and employer theft? 1Yes 2No	
c. Did you drop the insurance or did the company cancel your policy? 1 Businessman dropped it	
2 _ insurance come=ny cancelled policy } SKIP to 19a Page 2 Page 2	et di

3



82

.....

1

Survey Instruments

MARCHINE CONTRACTOR

83

The set

.

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977
FROM ITEM 1	FORM CV5-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 17-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. UMFALL OF THE CENSUS
EPARATE	INCIDENT REPORT COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
······································	CITY SAMPLE
inel e, DCC	f. Incident No. Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) Is covered by this page
estions	7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
happen?	1 [_] Yes - How many? Number
A Cet. B Nov.	2 []] No - SKIP to 9a
c 🛄 Dec.	b. How many of them stayed in a Number hospital overnight or longer?
	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?
	s 🛄 Yes — How much was paid? S, 💽
	2 🗋 No 3 📋 Don't know
······································	9a, Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
while this	2 🗍 No - SKIP to 15a
	b. Who was killed? c. How many? (Mark (X) all that apply)
or something	1 [] Owner(s)
ir wrench?	2 Employees
	3 Customers ,
	4 [] Innocent bystander(s)
	6 Police
	7 Other - Specify_
g the crime?	
	SKIP to 15a 10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this
	establishment illegally? 1 🔲 Yes
	2 🚺 No 🦅
1	Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter al the top of this sheet "You of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, charge the answers to screening questions 10-15.
	number, chenge the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next report of 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 olfender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
P to 7a	t Actually got in 2] Just tried to get in
25?	12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force)
P 10 6g	his (their) way in? t [] Yes
1	2 No - SKIP 10 14
	13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply) 1 [] Broken tock or window
	2 Forced door
	3 Alarm 4 Other - Specify
	14. How did the alfender(s) get in (try to get in)?
	1 Through unlocked door or window
	2 🛄 Had a key 3 🛄 Other — Specity
	4 Don't know
Pa	e 3

84

ા તું

	ORT - Continued
15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.	18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident? Number
t 🔲 Yes z 🗍 No - SKIP to 16a	1 Yes - How many people?
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	2 🛄 No - SKIP to 19a
t TYes - SKIP to 15d	b. How many work days were lost altogether?
2 🔲 No	t [] Less than I day
c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)	2 🛄 1-5 days
	3 C 6-10 days
x Don't know	4 Over 10 days - How many?
d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?	19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to
	protect the establishment from future incidents?
V No cost - SKIP to 16a	1 🗋 Yes
x Don't know	2 🗌 No - SKIP to 20a
e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)	b. What measures were taken?
1 🔲 This business 2 🥅 Insurance	(Mark (X) all that apply)
3 Owner of Building (landlord)	1 Alarm system – outside ringing 2 Central alarm
4 Other - Specify 5 Don't know	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates,
16a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money	bars on window, etc. 4 🖸 Guard, watchman
belonging to customers or store personnel)	S Watch dog
T Yes – What was the total value? — S	6 🗍 Firearms
	7 Cameras 8 Mirrors
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to	s Locks
customers or store personnel.) 1 Types - What was the	A Other - Specily
total value? \$	
2 No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a	
c. How was the value determined?	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
1] Original cost 2] Replacement cost	1 1 Yes - SKIP to 21 2 1 No
s Other - Specity	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported
17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	to the police?
was recovered by insurance?	(Mark (X) all that apply)
S • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 [] Police already knew of the incident 2 [] Nothing could be done - lack of proof
V None – Why not? I Didn't report it	3 ["] Did not think it important enough
2 Does not have insurance	4] Did not want to bother police
3 Not settled yet 4 Policy has a deductible	5 Did not want to take the time
5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered	
x Don't know b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	7 1 Afraid of reprisal a 1 Reported to someone else
was recovered by means other than insurance?	s Other - Specify
s	
V None x Don't know SKIP to 18a	21. INTERVIEWER Is this the last incident
c. By what means was the stolen money and/or	CHECK ITEM Report to be completed?
property recovered?	Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, and end interview.
'2 Other - Specify	[] No - Fill the next incident Report.
NOTES	
говм Cvs 101 (7-11-7а) Ра	

0

. 0

.

•

÷.,

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION C OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLET INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDE IDENTIFICATION CO Segmant PSU You said that during the 12 months beg and ending______ (refer to screer 10-15 for description of crime). . In what month did this (did the first) in In what month did this (did the first) inc t jan, 6 April 7 july 2 Feb. 5 May a ∆ug 3 Mar, 6 june 9 Sept 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. - Hidnight 3 Midnight - 6 a.m. 4 Don't know what time at night 5 Don't know 3. Where did this incident take place? where die lais incleent (ase pla 1 _____ At this place of business 2 _____ On delivery 3 _____ Enroute to bank 4 _____ Other - Specify ______ . Were you, the owner, or any employee incident was occuring? 1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 10 3 Don't know 5a. Did the person holding you up have a w that was used as a weapon, such as a t Yes 2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to Ba b. What was the weapon? 1 Gun 2 Knife 3 Other - Specify _ Ea, How many persons were involved in co a now many persons were increase in C 1 One – Continue with 6b below 2 Two 3 Three 4 Four or more 5 Don't know – SKIP to 7a b. How old would you say the person was 1 Under 12 2 12-14 3 15-17 4 | 18-20 5 | 21 or over 6 | Don't know c. Was the person male or female? C. Was the person male of 1 | Male 2 | Female 3 | Don't know 4. Was he (she) -1 | White? 2 | Black? 3 | Other? - Specify____ 4 | Don't know 4 | Don't know e. How old would you say the youngest per 1 Under 12 4 18-20 2 12-14 5 21 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know . How old would you say the oldest perso 1 Under 12 4 2 12-14 5 3 15-17 6 g. Were they male or female? 4 | 18-20 5 | 21 or over 6 | Don't know g. Wire they male of tenalo?
i All male 3 Male and fi
All female 4 Don't know
h. Were they i Only white?
2 Only black?
3 Only other? - Specify ______
4 Some combination? - Specify ______
5 Only throw

۲.

.

1

Survey Instruments 85

3

÷.,

4.

) (*****

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 197
CODES FROM ITEM 1 ETE A SEPARATE DENT.	PORM CV3-101 17-13-733 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN INCIDENT REPORT COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTURIZATION SURVEY
DE	CITY SAMPLE
d. Panel e. DCC	I. Incident No. Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page
ginning	7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
ncident happen?	1 Yes - How many? Number 2.[] No - SKIP to 9a
ug. B Nov. pt. C Dec.	b. How many of them stayed in a Number hospital overnight or longer?
eht	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 Yos - How much was paid?
	2 No 3 Don't know
	Sa. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
present while this	2 🗋 No - SKIP to 15a
	b. Who was killed? c. How many? · (Mark (X) all that opply)
weapon or something	1 Owner(s)
bottle er wrench?	2 Employees
	3 Customers
	4 Innocent bystander(s)
	s Offender(s)
	6 Police
muitting the crime?	
•	SKIP to 150
	10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
17	t 🗋 Yes
ur	2 🗌 No 📝
3₩	Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter et the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Lerceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10–15, change number of incidents in item 10(1), pege 1, and go on to the next reported incident, if no other incidents are reported, neturn to page 1 and complete items 19(2) 6, and 9 and end the interview.
]	11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in? t
SKIP to 7e	2 Just tried to get In
ersen was?	 Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(a) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
r – SKIP to 6g	1 🗌 Yes
OR Was?	2 🛄 No - SKIP 10 14
	13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)
**************************************	t 🖸 Broken lock or window
female	2 Forced door 3 Alarm 4 Other - Specily
	14. How did the elfender(s) get in (try to get in)?
· <u> </u>	2 🗌 Had a key
	3 Other - Specify 4 Don't know
Pa	ge 5

FORM CVS 10

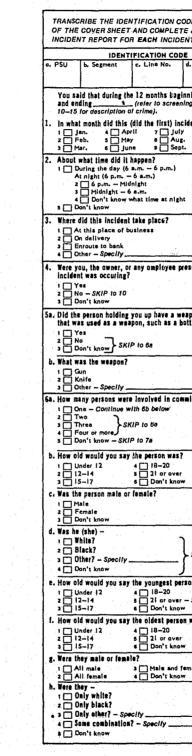
.

•

and a superior and a superior

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

Page 6



4

nin an arresta

10

86

1

Survey Instruments

87

O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 197
PORU CYS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1 1 1-133 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN SURFACE OF THE CENSUL INCIDENT REPORT
COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE
C f. Incident No. Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page
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 Number
hospital övernight ür lönger?
 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? \$
3 Don't know
'9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
2 _ No - SKIP to 15a b. Who was killed? c. How many?
(Mark (X) all that apply) 1 [] Owner(s)
2 Employees
3 Customers
4 innocent bystander(s)
5 🗋 Offender(3)
6 Police
SKIP to 15a
 Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment lilegally?
t 🗌 Yes
2 Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of
Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Lanceny," erase incident number, change the answers to acreening cuestions 10–15, change number of incidents in item 19(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items. 19(2) 8, and 9 and end the Interview.
11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in? i Actually got in
2 Just tried to get in
12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the olfender(s) forced (iried to force) his (their) way in?
1 [] Yes 2 [] No - SKIP Io 14
t 🗖 Yes
1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 14 13. What was the evidence? (Merk all that apply) 1 Broken lock or window
1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 14 13. What was the evidence? (Werk all that apply) 1 Broken lock or window 2 Forced door 3 Alarm
1Yes 2No - SKIP to 14 13. What was the evidence? (Wark all that apply) 1Broken lock or window 2Forced door 3Alarm 4Other - SpecifySKIP to 15e
1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 14 13. What was the evidence? (Werk all that apply) 1 Broken lock or window 2 Forced door 3 Alarm
1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 14 13. What was the evidence? (Werk all that apply) 1 Broken lock or window 2 Forced door 3 Alarm 4 Other - Specify 14. How did the alfender(s) get in (try to get in)?

1

.

ų .

(a

INCIDENT REPO	DRT - Continued
5a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For	18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time
example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.	from work because of this Incident? Number
1 🔄 Yes 2 🔄 No - SKIP to 16a	1 [] Yes - How many people?
a second and the second se	2 🛄 No - SKIP to 19a
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced? 1 [7] Yes - SKIP to 15d	b. How many work days were lost altogether?
2 🗌 No	1 Less than I day
c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages?	2 [] 1-5 days
(Estimate)	
s	3 6-10 days 4 Over 10 days - How many?
x Don't know	s Don't know
d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?	
s	19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
V No cost - SKIP to 16a	t 🛄 Yes
X Don't know	21] No - SKIP to 20a
e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement?	b. What measures were taken?
(Mark (X) all that apply) 1 This business	(Mark (X) all that apply)
	t Alatm system - outside tinging
3 Owner of Bullding (landlord)	2 Central alarm
4 Other - Specitys Don't knaw	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
6a. Did the olfender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel).	4 🛄 Guaid, watchman
1 Tes - What was the	5 🗍 Watch dog 6 🗍 Firearms
total value?> \$	7 Cameras
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or	8 Mirrors
supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to	9 🔲 Locks
customers or store personnel.)	A Other - Specify
i Tyes - What was the total value?	
2 No - SKIP to 17a if answer to 16a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a	
	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
c. How was the value determined?	1 Tes - SKIP 10 21
1 🛄 Original cost 2 🛄 Replacement cost	2 📑 No
3 Other - Specily	
7a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police?
was recovered by insurance?	(Mark (X) all that apply)
s	I Police already knew of the incident
V None - Why not?	2 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
1 Didn't report it	3 Did not think it Important enough
2 Does not have insurance	4 Did not want to bother police
3 Not settled yet	5 Did not want to take the time
4 Policy has a deductible 5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered	6 Did not want to get involved
X Don't know	7 Afraid of reprisal
b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property	8 Reported to someone else
was recovered by means other than insurance?	s Other - Specify-
۶ 🛃	
V None X Don't know	21. INTERVIEWER Lis this the last incident
	CHECK TEM Report to be completed?
c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?	Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2),
1 Police	complete items 1g(2), 8, 9, end end interview.
2 Other - Specity	No - Fill the next incident Report.
OTES	
あいとうか かかた かたみがく しょう	

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 Minneapolis, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including foreign visitors, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military 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 Minneapolis was the complete housing inventory for the city, as determined by the 1970

APPENDIX II HOUSEHOLD SURVEY **Technical Information** and standard error tables

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 11,768 housing units in Minneapolis was designated for the sample. Of these, 1,362 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 318 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 10,088 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 96.9 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 20,002 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 1.98 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 19,914 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 99.6 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by survey interviews were assigned two sets of final tabulation weightsone 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 multihousehold 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 surveyderived 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 overcoverage amounting to about 1.6 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Minneapolis 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 high. 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 decreased (multiplied) by a ratio estimate factor of 0.983850. 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-

Household Survey

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

1 -

0.22

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 6,000 personal robbery incidents in Minneapolis. Linear interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix yields a standard error of about 322 for the estimated 6,000 incidents. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 322, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 5,678 to 6,322. 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 (644); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 5,356 to 6,644.

Assume further that, for a Minneapolis population subgroup numbering 40,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 35 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table II would yield a standard error of about 4.1. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 35 would be within 4.1 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 30.9 to 39.1. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 8.2 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 26.8 to 43.2.

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 personalincidents, personal victimizations, and household victimizations,by size of estimate

Size of estimate 50 100 250 500 1,000 2,500 5,000 10,000 25,000 50,000 100,000

(68 chances out of 100)

Pe	Personal					
 Incidents	Victimizations	Household incidents				
30	31	34				
42	44	48				
67	69	75				
94	98	107				
134	139	151				
211	221	240				
298	316	344				
419	458	496				
652	773	831				
899	1,199	1,278				
1,202	1,963	2,066				

					· · · (68 chance	s out of 10	00)			
Estimated rate							Base	of rate			
per 1,000 persons	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000
.5 or 999.5	9.7	6.2	4.4	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
.75 or 999.25	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0,2
1 or 999	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0,4	0.3
2.5 or 997.5	21.8	13.8	9.7	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4
5 or 995	30.8	19.5	13.8	9.7	6.2	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6
7.5 or 992.5	37.6	23.8	16.8	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8
10 or 990	43.4	27.4	19.4	13.7	8.7	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9
25 or 975	68.1	43.1	30.4	21.5	13.6	9.6	6.8	4.3	3.0	2.2	1.4
50 or 950	95.0	60.1	42.5	30.1	19.0	13.4	9.5	6.0	4.3	3.0	1.9
100 or 900	130.8	82.7	58.5	41.4	26.2	18.5	13.1	8.3	5.9	4.1	2.6
250 or 750	188.8	119.4	84~4	59.7	37.8	26.7	18.9	11.9	8.4	6.0	3.8
500	218.0	137.9	97.5	68.9	43.6	30.8	21.8	13.8	9.8	6.9	4.4

Maria Carl

14

.....

Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

Table III. Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

	-			•• •		((68 chance	s out of 1	00)					
Estimated rate per	:								of rate					
1,000 households		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		10.6	6.7	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25		13.0	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	C.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999		15.0	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5		23.7	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.7	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 995		33.5	21.2	15.0	10.6	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
7.5 or 992.5		41.0	25.9	18.3	13.0	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
10 or 990		47.3	29.9	21.2	15.0	9.5	6.7	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
25 or 975		74.1	47.0	33.2	23.5	14.8	10.5	7.4	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7
50 or 950		103.6	65.5	46.3	32.8	20.7	14.7	10.4	6.6	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0
100 or 900		142.7	90.2	63.8	45.1	28.5	20.2	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4
250 or 750		205.9	130.2	92.1	65.1	41.2	29.1	20.6	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1
500		237.8	150.4	106.3	75.2	47.6	33.6	23.8	15.0	10.6	7.5	4.8	3.4	2.4

500,000	1,000,000
0.1	0.1
0.2	0.1
0.2	0.1
0.3	0.2
0.4	0.3
0.5	0.4
0.6	0.4
1.0	0.7
1.3	1.0
1.9	1.3
2.7	1.9
3.1	2.2

é

10

-1

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, Minneapolis 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 1,211 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 203 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 10 other 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 998 establishments, and the overall rate of response among those qualified to participate was 99.0 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 by 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 7,200 commercial burglaries estimated to have

about two-thirds of these would contain the results occurred in Minneapolis. Referring to Table IV, it of a complete enumeration using the same methodis found that the relative error associated with the ology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confiunrounded form of that figure (7,225) is 8.5 perdence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the cent. Multiplying 7,225 by .085 yields 614.1 calculated interval would contain the results that Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the would have been generated by a complete enumeraestimated number of incidents would be 6,611 to tion. If the interval were to be doubled, then the 7.839. If similar confidence intervals were conchances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that structed for all possible samples of the same size, the resulting interval, in this case 5,997 to 8,453, ¹ The calculated figure (614) is the standard error of the would contain the total that would have been obestimated 7,225 burglaries (shown as 7,200 on Data tained from a complete tally.

Table 85).

Commercial Survey

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	7,225	8.5%
Completed burglary	4,930	9.5%
Attempted burglary	2,295	16.1%
Robbery	1,506	25.9%
Completed robbery	1,154	27.0%
Attempted robbery	352	27.7%

Table V. Relative errors for estimated commercial victimization rates. by characteristics of establishments and type of crime

	Burgla	iry	Robbery			
Characteristic	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error		
Kind of establishment						
All establishments	436	14.5%	91	27.9%		
Retail	403	15.0%	207	15.4%		
Wholesale	479	24.4%	111	* *		
Service	532	22.5%	37	38.5%		
Gross annual receipts		1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -				
Less than \$10,000	274	30.1%	¹ 31	43.1%		
\$10,000-\$24,999	471	23.9%	167	42.9%		
\$25,000-\$49,999	291	16.6%	94	40.0%		
\$50,000-\$99,999	617	23.6%	156	36.2%		
\$100,000-\$499,999	605	31.4%	216	48.4%		
\$500,000-\$999,999	612	28.4%	138	91.6%		
\$1,000,000 or more	340	25.8%	99	66.4%		
No sales	377	16.8%	0	0.0%		
Not available	216	33.7%	141	46.9%		

*Relative error greater than 100 percent. *Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

APPENDIX IV TECHNICAL NOTES

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 (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.); the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight); and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

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

0

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 wictims 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.

Technical Notes

101

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

0.33

tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered selfprotection 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.

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).

GLOSSARY

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 eves, 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.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1977 260-992/4023

