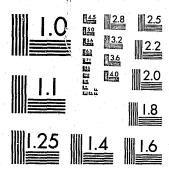
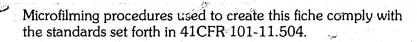
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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

A National Crime Survey Report

U.S. Department of Justice

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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

A National Crime Survey Report No. SD-NCS-C-15

July 1977

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

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 was 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 Oakland.

(National crime survey report; no. SD-NCP-C-15) Supt. of Docs, no.; J 1.42/3:SD-NCP-C-15 1. Victims of crimes—California—Oakland.

2. Criminal statistics-California-Oakland.

1977

I. Title. II. Series.

HV6795.O27U55

364

76-608187

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402 Stock No. 027-000-00610-8

PREFACE

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

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

The victimization surveys conducted in Oakland 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

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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 Oakland were carried out in the first quarter of 1974 and covered criminal acts that took place during the 12 months prior to the month of interview, a reference period roughly comparable with calendar year 1973. Information was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 9,760 housing units (18,651 residents age 12 and over) and the operators of 1,229 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

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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 measurevictimizations 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 Oakland, 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 Oakland include all reported crimes occurring within the city limits, irrespective of the victim's place of residence, and exclude crimes experienced by city residents in other jurisdictions. Personal crimes covered in the survey relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. The surveys did not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible. Similarly, the correspondence between reference periods for results of the city surveys and published police statistics is not exact.

Unlike crime rates developed from police statistics, the personal rates cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than on incidents and are calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than on all residents. As indicated earlier, personal victimizations outnumber personal incidents. National Crime Survey rates of victimization for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics for these crimes are based on the total population. A technical note entitled "Victim characteristics," Appendix IV, gives additional details on the manner in which the victimization survey rates were computed.

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THE CITY SURVEYS

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

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

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

vide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through the survey technique. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and both personal and household larceny, including motor vehicle theft. Accordingly, the survey program was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and 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.

¹Other 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.

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

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 Oakland can be found in Appendixes II and III of this report.

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

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

possible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. But, although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. Approximately 3,100 series victimizations against persons and 3,200 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 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 robberv.

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

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

CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS

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

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

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

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

CRIMES AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

SELECTED FINDINGS

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

General

The household and commercial surveys determined that an estimated 100,100 criminal victimizations were committed against Oakland residents and businesses in 1973.

Forty-one percent involved individuals; 42 percent, households; and 17 percent, commercial establishments.

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

Victim characteristics

Residents of Oakland were victimized by personal crimes of violence at a rate of 59 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over [Table 1].

Males had a much higher victimization rate than females [Table 17].

Whites had a substantially higher rate than blacks [Table 19].

Persons age 50 and over had the lowest rate of any age group—35 per 1,000 [Table 18].

Young white males age 12-19^h had an exceptionally high victimization rate—some 204 per 1,000—roughly three times higher than that of their black counterparts [Table 27].

Members of families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 had the highest victimization rate of any income group [Table 20].

Females were victimized by rape at a rate of 5 per 1,000 [Table 17].

Black households had slightly higher rates of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft than white households [Table 62].

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

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 persons was roughly four times, and the motor vehicle rate was about triple, the corresponding rates for one-person households [Table 65].

Commercial establishments were burglarized at a rate of 637 and robbed at a rate of 137 per 1,000 [Table 85].

Approximately one-third of all Oakland businesses were victimized at least once in 1973; of those affected, 27 percent were victimized two or more times [Tables 87, 90].

Reporting to the police

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

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

Blacks reported crimes of violence relatively more often than whites; there was some indication that whites were more apt than blacks to have reported crimes of theft [Table 41].

Violent crimes between strangers were reported relatively as often as those involving nonstrangers [Table 40].

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

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

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

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

Time and place of occurrence

Personal crimes of violence were about equally divided between day and night [Table 54].

More rapes occurred at night than during the day [Table 54].

More assaults took place during the day than at night [Table 54].

More personal crimes of theft occurred during the day than at night [Table 54].

Overall, more household crimes took place at night than in the daytime; however, household burglaries were about equally divided between day and night [Table 84].

Most commercial burglaries (85 percent) and robberies (60 percent) occurred at night [Table 101].

Most personal crimes (60 percent) took place on the street; only 4 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 those involving strangers [Table 37].

Number of victims and offenders

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

Most personal crimes of violence (58 percent) were committed by a single offender; however, more personal robberies were committed by two or more offenders than by single offenders [Table 28].

Approximately equal proportions of commercial robberies were committed by persons acting alone and by multiple offenders [Table 89].

Perceived characteristics of offenders

Strangers committed four-fifths of all personal crimes of violence [Table 5].

Strangers were relatively more likely to have victimized whites than blacks [Table 5].

Victims perceived that blacks committed a majority (64 percent) of single-offender and multiple-offender (73 percent) personal crimes of violence [Tables 9, 11].

Victims perceived most single-offender personal crimes of violence (69 percent) as having been committed by persons age 21 or over [Table 13].

Multiple-offender violent crimes predominantly involved perpetrators identified as being under age 21 [Table 15].

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

Most single- (81 percent) and multiple-offender (76 percent) robberies of blacks were carried out by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (85 percent) and multiple-offender (79 percent) assaults of blacks were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most single- (71 percent) and multiple-offender (73 percent) robberies of whites were committed by blacks [Tables 10, 12].

Most multiple-offender assaults (67 percent) against whites were perpetrated by blacks [Table 12].

Weapons use by offenders

Offenders used weapons in 42 percent of all personal crimes of violence [Table 56].

With respect to the proportion of incidents in which weapons were used, there was no signifi-

cant difference between stranger-to-stranger and nonstranger crimes [Table 56].

Firearms accounted for 35 percent of the types of weapons employed in personal crimes of violence; knives accounted for a comparable proportion [Table 57].

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

Firearms were the most common type (91 percent) of weapon used [Table 103].

Victim self-protection

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

Robbery victims of nonstranger offenders were relatively more likely to have employed self-protective measures than were the victims of strangers [Table 43].

Victims rarely used firearms or knives in selfdefense, but physical force and weapons other than firearms and knives were employed relatively often [Table 45].

Victim injury and economic loss

Victims were injured in 29 percent of all personal robberies and assaults [Table 31].

In 8 percent of all personal crimes of violence, the victim received hospital care [Table 33].

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

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

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

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

Of household crimes resulting in loss, 52 parcent involved amounts of \$50 or more [Table 80].

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

In 73 percent of all household crimes with theft, no losses were recovered; in most (68 percent) motor vehicle thefts, however, losses were fully recovered [Table 81].

Eighty-nine percent of commercial burglaries and 75 percent of commercial robberies resulted in economic loss [Table 96].

Roughly two-thirds of commercial crimes with loss involved amounts exceeding \$50 [Table 97].

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SURVEY DATA TABLES

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

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

Type of crime	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	15,100	59
Rape	700	- 3
Robbery'	5,700	 22
Robbery and attempted robbery		
with injury	1,700	7
From serious assault	800	3
From minor assault	900	4
Robbery without injury	2,400	 9
Attempted robbery without injury	1,600	 6
Assault	8,800	34
Aggravated assault	4,100	16
With injury	1,300	5
Attempted assault with weapon	2,800	11
Simple assault	4,700	18
With injury	1,200	5
Attempted assault without weapon	3,500	14
Crimes of theft	26,200	102
Personal larceny with contact	2,600	10
Purse snatching	900	7
Attempted purse snatching	400	ž
Pocket picking	1,300	5
Personal larceny without contact	23,600	92

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

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	13,300	15,100	1:1.14
Rape	600	700	1:1.05
Robbery	5,000	5,700	1:1.13
Robbery and attempted robbery			_
with injury	1,600	1,700	1:1.08
From serious assault	700	800	1:1.09
From minor assault	900	900	1:1.08
Robbery without injury	2,000	2,400	1:1.19
Attempted robbery without injury	1,500	1,600	1:1.09
Assault	7,600	8,800	1:1.15
Aggravated assault	3,400	4,100	1:1.19
With injury	1,100	1,300	1:1.18
Attempted assault with weapon	2,400	2,800	1:1.20
Simple assault	4,200	4,700	1:1.12
With injury	1,100	1,200	1:1.08
Attempted assault without weapon	3,100	3,500	1:1.13
Crimes of theft	25,700	26,200	1:1.02
Personal larceny with contact	2,600	2,600	1:1.03
Purse snatching	900	900	1:1.04
Attempted purse snatching	400	400	1:1.03
Pocket picking	1,300	1,300	1:1.02
Personal larceny without contact	¹ 23, 100	23,600	1:1.02

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

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

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

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

	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
Type of crime	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	15,100	59	12,000	47	3,000	12
Rape	700	3	600	2	1100	1 Z
Complete rape	200	1	200	1	12	1Z .
Attempted rape	500	2	400	2	¹ 100	1 Z
Robbery	5,700	22	5,200	20	400	2
Robbery and attempted robbery				# Description # Description		
with injury	1,700	7	1,500	. 6	200	. 1
From serious assault	800	3	700	3	¹ 100	1 Z
From minor assault	900	4	900	3	1 _Z	1Z
Robbery without injury	2,400	9	2,200	9	¹ 100	12
Attempted robbery without injury	1,600	6	1,400	6	200	1
Assault	8,800	34	6,200	24	2,500	10
Aggravated assault	4,100	16	2,800	11	1,200	5
With injury	1,300	5	800	. 3	500	2
Attempted assault with weapon	2,800	11	2,100	8	800	. 3
Simple assault	4,700	19	3,400	13	1,300	5
With injury	1,200	5	800	3	400	2
Attempted assault without weapon	3,500	14	2,600	10	900	3

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	۰	 A11	personal.	crimes		Crimes	of violence	(Crimes	of	theft
Sex Male (46) Female (54)			53 47		.'	-	57 43			51 49	
Race White (56) Black (38) Other (6)			66 30 4				69 28 3			64 32 4	
Age 12-15 (8) 16-19 (8) 20-24 (13) 25-34 (19) 35-49 (18) 50-64 (20) 65 and over (15)	5.)		9 11 18 24 16 14 7				12 14 18 21 14 12 9			8 9 18 27 18 15 6	

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

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

		Sex	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rac	
Type of crime	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Crimes of violence	80	82	77	85	68
Rape	87	¹ 100	87	91	79 88
Robbery	92	93	92	94	88
Robbery and attempted		*-			
robbery with injury	91	90	92	95	79.
From serious assault	86	86	85	90	76 183
From minor assault	95	96	95	98	183
Robbery without injury	95	96	92	95	92
Attempted robbery without			•		
injury	.90	89	93	91	88
Assault	71	75	67	78	55
Aggravated assault	70		64	80:	54
With injury	62	74 67	55	72	55 54 52
Attempted assault with				•	
weapon	73	77	67	83	55
Simple assault	73	75	69	77	55 58 128
With injury	= 65	73	56	75	128
Attempted assault		17		•	
without weapon	75	76	74	77	67

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

	M	ale	Female				
Type of crime	White	Black	White	Black			
Crimes of violence	85	73	84	61			
Rape	1 100	2	90	88			
Robbery	95	85	91	94			
With injury	98	73	92	190			
Without injury	95	89	91	96			
Assault	78	65	78	46			
Aggravated assault	80	63	80	41			
Simple assault	77	69	77	50			

¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
²No rapes of black males were recorded.

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

·	 		 	سرب خرب		
Race and age	 :	All assaul	lts	Aggravated	assault	Simple assault
All races ¹ 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over		63 71 74 68 69 78 91		59 69 73 71 59 72 100		66 72 74 66 79 82 84
White 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over		64 77 83 77 72 83 91		² 57 77 83 85 63 87 100		67 77 82 71 79 79 84
Black 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over		61 61 47 48 61 254 2100		² 64 62 ³ 50 52 50 ³ 32 ² 100		² 58 ² 60 ² 43 ² 41 ⁷ 79 ² 100 0

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

Type of crime	Related and/or w	ell known		Casually	acquainted
Crimes of violence	46				54
Robbery	a 22			W	78
Assault	51				49

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

^{&#}x27;Includes data on rape, not shown separately. Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

		Perceived ra	ace of offender	fonder		
Type of crime	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available		
Crimes of violence	27	64	6	2		
Rape	125	75	.0	0.		
Completed rape	118	182	0	0		
Attempted rape	29	71	0	_0		
Robbery	18	72	16	¹ 5		
Robbery with injury	18	75	18	18		
Robbery without injury	21	71	15	13		
Assault	31	60	7	12		
Aggravated assault	26	67	6	11		
Simple assault	36	55	7	13		

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

	* <u></u> .	Perceive	d race of	
Type of crime and race of victims	White	Black	Other	known and available
Crimes of violence				
White Elack	33 15	56 85	.8 11	4 0
Rape			_	
White Elack	¹ 33	67 94	0	0
Robbery White Elack	17 117	71 81	15 12	16 0
Robbery with injury White Ellack	110 0	73 1100	1g 0	¹ 10 0
Robbery without injury				
White Elack	21 121	71 77	14 13	14 0
Assault White Elack	40 15	48 85	9 11	13 0
Aggravated assault				
White Black	38 110	50 89	10 11	1 0
Simple assault				
White Hlack	41 21	47 79	9	1 ₄

Table 11. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multipleoffender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders

	Perceaved race of offenders									
Type of crime	A21 white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available					
Crimes of violence	13	73	5	- 7	12					
Rape	0	183	18	18	0					
Robbery	13	74	13	7	13					
Robbery with injury	19	77	14	16	14					
Robbery without injury	14	73	13	: g	12					
Assault	14	71	7	7	11					
Aggravated assault	15	66	110	17	13					
Simple assault	13	74	15	1ġ	11					

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

	Perceived race of offenders									
Type of crime and race of victims	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available					
Crimes of violence ¹ White Hlack	16 26	71 77	5 ² 6	8 ² 6	3 ₁					
Black	16 ² 5	73 76	² 4 ² 3	29	71 36					
Assault White Hlack	16 28	67 79	27 28	9 83	² 2					

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

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

			Perce	ived age	of offend	er	
Type of crime	Under 12	Total. 12-20	12-14	15–17	18–20	21 and over	known and available
Crimes of violence	12	26	4	11	11	69	4
Rape	0	14	Ó	12	12	90	16
Robbery	12	35	14	15	17	59	13
Robbery with injury	12	52	16	26	119	42	15
Robbery without injury	12	29	12	11	15	66	12
Assault	11	24	4	10	9	71	4
Aggravated assault	11	23	14	11	7	74	12
Simple assault	12	25	15	10	11	68	15

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

			Perceive	d age of offender	
Type of crime and age	of victims	 Under 12	12-20	21 and over	known and
Crimes of violence1		 			
12-19		22	53	45	21
20-34		32	12	84	23
35-49		² 1	18	81	21
50-64		2 <u>1</u>	30	58	² 10
65 and over		0	33	53	213
Robbery					
1219		a 3	61	237	0
20-34		з7.	219	75	21
35-49		ŏ	a2 <u>1</u>	74	23
50-64		23	240	49	29
65 and over		, õ	41	56	εź
Assault				. , , ,	. ~
12-19		21	56	42	21
20-34			11	85	23
35-49		² 1	214	85	ó
50-64		õ	223	67	₹10
65 and over		ŏ	216	² 47	237

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

	Perceived age of offenders									
Type of crime	All unde	r All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available					
Crimes of violence	1Z	45	28	4	23					
Rape	0	Ö	145	19	145					
Robbery	12	46	29	7	17					
Robbery with injury	Ō	45	29	18	19					
Robbery without injury	12	47	29	16	17					
Assault	0	45	26	11	28					
Aggravated assault	0	41	28	13	28					
Simple assault	0	48	25	Ō	27					

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

		Per	ceived age of	offenders	
Type of crime and age of victims	 All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence1					
12-19	, 0	75	≥5	² 1	20
20-34	0	30	41	21	28
35-49	. 0	18	49	212	21
50-64	0	33	44	27	≥16
65 and over	32	50	21 <u>4</u>	29	25
Robbery			1.0		
12-19	. 0	82	a3 '	. 0	² 15
20-34	0	38	39	21	22
35-49	0	a16	70	² 16	² 18
50-64	ň	38	49 42	210	210
65 and over	2 2	48	217	² 13	220
Assault	~	. 45			
12-19	0	71	≥6	0	23
20-34		24	43	21	32
35–49	0	² 20	49	26	≥26
	0	222	2).8	0	²³⁰
50-64 65 and over	9	256	² 48	ŏ	2 39

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

Table 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

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

Type of crime	Male (118,500)	Female (138,400)
Crimes of violence	73	47
Rape	1 Z	5
Robbery	30	15
Robbery and attempted robbery		100
with injury	7	6
From serious assault	4	2
From minor assault	3	4
Robbery without injury	14	5
Attempted robbery without injury	8	4
Assault	43	27
Aggravated assault	21	12
With injury	6	4
Attempted assault without weapon	14	8
Simple assault	22	15
With injury	5	4
Attempted assault without weapon	17	11
Crimes of theft	112	93
Personal larceny with contact	- 6	14
Purse snatching	1 Z	7
Attempted purse snatching	1 Z	. 3
Pocket picking	<u> </u>	Ĭ.
Personal larceny without contact	106	79

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

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

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

'Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

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.

Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

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

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

Type of crime	12-15	16–19	20-2 <u>4</u>	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
	(19,700)	(20 , 000)	(32 , 100)	(49 , 500)	(46,100)	(51,000)	(38,700)
Crimes of violence	90	109	84	63	47	35	36
Rape	14	15	6	3	11	12	0
Robbery	34	26	22	19	19	20	24
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without	8 19	16 12	7 9	4 9	4 8	7 8	12 6
injury Assault Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault	17 52 20 11 10 32	8 78 38 14 24 40	6 57 26 6 20 31	6 40 19 4 15 21	7 27 14 4 10 13	4 13 6 12 3 7	7 12 5 12 14
With injury Attempted assault without weapon	8 21,	40 10 30	10 20	5 16	12	1 <u>1</u> 7	12 4
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal larceny without contact	100	123	148	140	100	76	42
	11	10	13	9	8	13	14
	11	12	6	4	4	8	8
	11	8	7	5	4	5	6
	99	113	135	132	91	63	28

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.

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		Per	ceived age o	of offenders	
Type of crime and age of victims	 All under 12	All 12-20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence1				6	
12-19	. 0	75	25	8 <u>1</u>	20
20-34	0	30	41	91	28
35-49	0	18	49	212	21
5064	0	33	44	27	² 16
65 and over	2 2	50	² 14	89	25
Robbery					
12-19	0	82	² 3	Ó.	² 15
20-34	0	38	39	2 ₁	22
35-49	0	² 16	39 49 42	≥16	² 18
50-64	0	38	42	210	a10
65 and over	22	48	² 17	² 13	220
Assault					
12-19	0	71	₂ 6	. 0	23
20-34	0	24	43	² 1	32
35-49	0	\$20	49	≥6	² 26
50-64	0	222	² 48	. 0	² 30
65 and over	0	² 56	- ² 6	0	² 39

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

'Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 17. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

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

Type of crime	Male (118,500)		Female (138,400)
Crimes of violence	73	1 9	47
Rape	1 Z		5
Robbery	30		15
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	7		6
From serious assault	4		2
From minor assault	3		4
Robbery without injury	14		5
Attempted robbery without injury	8		4
Assault	43		27
Aggravated assault	21		12
With injury	6		4
Attempted assault without weapon	14		8
Simple assault	22		15
With injury	5		. <u>L</u>
Attempted assault without weapon	17		11
Crimes of theft	112		93
Personal larceny with contact	6		1/2
Purse snatching	1 Z		7
Attempted purse snatching	1 Z		3
Pocket picking	6		4
Personal larceny without contact	106		79

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

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

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

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

Type of crime	White (144,800)	Black (97,400)	Other (14,700)
Crimes of violence	72	44	25
Rape	3	2	0
Robbery	28	15	10
Robbery and attempted robbery			
with injury	9 .	L .	1 ₁
From serious assault	Ĺ.	ž	ō
From minor assault	5	2	11
Robbery without injury	11	8	17
Attempted robbery without	8	Ī.	14
Assault	41	27	15
Aggravated assault	17	16	ī,
With injury	-i.	6	1 2
Attempted assault with weapon	12	10	15
Simple assault	25	10	17
With injury	6	- 3	1/
Attempted assault without weapon	18	8 ·	17
Crimes of theft	116	85	76
Personal larceny with contact	12	7	ig
Purse snatching	7	3	13
Pocket picking	6	Ĭ.	15
Personal larceny without contact	104	77	68

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

	 (Rate per 1,0	00 resident popu	ulation age 12 ar	nd over)			
Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (30,600)	\$3,000- \$7,499 (65,900)	\$7,500- \$9,999 (27,800)	\$10,000- \$14,999 (52,700)	\$15,000- \$24,999 (38,700)	\$25,000 or more (14,200)	Not available (27,000)
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	84 6 36	63 4 25	57 13 16	55 11 20	49 1 Z 19	51 0 18	47 12 16
with injury Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury Assault Asgravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault With injury Attempted assault without weapon	13 14 9 42 24 8 16 18 6	9 10 6 35 17 7 10 18 6	14 6 5 38 19 7 12 19 15	5 9 6 34 14 3 11 20 4	4 8 6 29 13 13 10 16 13 14	16 16 17 32 13 12 11 19 15	14 9 14 29 11 12 9 17 13
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal larceny without contact	84 15 9 6 69	87 11 6 6 75	102 11 6 15 91	112 8 3 4 104	129 14 14 122	138 17 13 14 131	83 13 7 7 7

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

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

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

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

Type of crime	Never married (78,900)	Married (121,200)	Widowed (23,900)	Divorced and separated (31,900)
Crimes of violence	91	35 1	37	87
Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	29	13	23	39
with injury From serious assault	8	4 2	14	10 6
From minor assault Robbery without injury	4 13	2 5	8 7	15 19
Attempted robbery without injury	- 8 57	5 21	12	10 44
Aggravated assault With injury	26 9	9 2	15	25 8
Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault	17 32	7 11	8	17 18
With injury Attempted assault without weapon	9 23	2 10	6	6 12
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact	130 8	84 B	60 19	134 19
Purse snatching Pocket picking	3 5	4 3	13 16	9 10
Personal larceny without contact	122	76	41	115

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

	<u> </u>		·	Crimes of v	iolence					mes of theft	
Sex and age	All personal crimes of violence	Pama	All rob-	Robbery Robbery with injury	Robbery	All assaults	Assault Aggravated assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Persons larceny without contact
Sex and age	 ATOTEUCE	Rape	Delies	Tillara	injury	assaurcs	assault	assaurt	ruerr	CONTRACT	Contact
Male 12-15 (9,900) 16-19 (9,700) 20-24 (14,300) 25-34 (24,100) 35-49 (21,600) 50-64 (23,600) 65 and over (15,500)	114 123 99 77 59 45 45	0 0 0 0 1 1 0	52 37 26 26 26 26 26 33	18 111 17 13 16 9	26 20 23 20 17 20	62 85 73 51 33 19	22 40 34 27 18 9	40 45 39 23 15 10	121 131 155 151 116 78 42	11 110 16 7 8 15	120 121 149 144 108 73 35
Female 12-15 (9,800) 16-19 (10,400) 20-24 (17,800) 25-34 (25,400) 35-49 (24,500) 50-64 (27,400) 65 and over (23,200)	65 96 72 49 36 25	17 111 10 7 11	16 15 19 12 14 14	17 0 17 15 13 6	18 15 12 8 11 7	43 71 44 30 21 9	18 36 20 11 10	24, 35, 24, 19, 11, 6,	79 115 141 130 85 74	11 19 19 10 8 19	77 106 123 120 77 54 21

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

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

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

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

		Male		Fen	Female		
Type of crime	 White (66,900)		Black (44,500)	White (77,800)	Black (52,900)		
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery With injury Without injury Assault Aggravated assault	90 1Z 37 9 28 53 22		53 0 23 6 17 30 21	56 6 20 9 11 31	36 4 9 13 6 24 12		
Simple assault	32		9	18	12		
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact	125 6		99 7	109 18	73 8		
Personal larceny without contact	119		92	91	65		

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

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

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

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

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

			Crimes of violence							Crimes 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	
Male Never married (41,900) Married (60,100) Widowed (4,600) Divorced and separated	(11,600)	103 43 63 124	40 16 45 64	9 3 ² 24 16	31 12 221 49	63 27 218 60	30 13 *15 39	36 14 23 20	138 89 57 165	7 5 212 212	131 85 45 153	
Female Never married (37,000) Married (61,000) Widowed (19,300) Divorced and separated	(20,400)	77 27 31 66	16 11 19 25	6 4 11 27	10 7 86 18	51 14 13 34	24 5 a ₄ 17	27 9 9 17	120 79 60 116	10 11 20 22	111 68 40 94	

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

Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

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

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

		Crime	es of violence	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Crimes of theft			
Race and age	All personal crimes of violence	Robbery	Assault All Aggravated assaults assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact	
White 12-15 (6,600) 16-19 (8,500) 20-24 (17,200) 25-34 (27,300) 35-49 (23,200) 50-64 (31,700) 65 and over (30,200)	163 160 114 78 55 43	65 41 27 23 26 23 27	92 29 114 49 79 33 51 21 28 11 17 7 15 6	63 65 46 30 16 10	151 175 177 164 118 85 46	0 210 13 10 10 16	151 165 164 154 108 69 30	
Alack 12-15 (12,000) 16-19 (10,200) 20-24 (12,400) 25-34 (19,300) 35-49 (19,600) 50-64 (17,000) 65 and over (7,000)	50 73 58 48 40 23 215	17 213 19 15 14 15 213	30 16 52 31 36 21 30 19 27 17 27 25 22 22	14 21 16 11 10 ² 2 0	74 87 115 113 85 61 27	² 2 ² 10 13 ² 7 ² 6 ² 7 ² 6	72 77 102 106 78 54 22	

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

Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

Table 26. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

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

		Crime	of violence	<u>_</u>		Cri	mes of theft	
Race and income	All personal crimes of violence	Robbery	All assaults	Assault Aggravated assault	Simple assault	All personal crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
White Less than \$3,000 (15,200) \$3,000-\$7,499 (32,600) \$7,500-\$9,999 (14,900) \$10,000-\$14,999 (30,000) \$15,000-\$24,999 (24,900) \$25,000 or more (11,200) Not available (16,100)	117	47	59	27	32	104	21	83
	79	34	40	15	25	101	15	86
	66	21	42	21	21	117	14	103
	70	25	44	17	27	122	8	114
	55	22	34	14	20	140	7	133
	56	22	33	212	21	136	27	129
	61	22	33	14	23	95	17	78
Black Less than \$3,000 (13,800) \$3,000-\$7,499 (30,300) \$7,500-\$9,999 (11,400) \$10,000-\$14,999 (19,400) \$15,000-\$24,999 (10,800) \$25,000 or more (2,200) Not available (9,500)	56	26	28	24	24	65	² 9	56
	49	16	30	19	11	72	7	65
	49	210	37	18	18	85	² 7	77
	36	14	21	11	10	102	8	94
	36	15	20	12	28	116	8	108
	36	26	23°	19	20	151	0	151
	248	29	19	9	210	67	² 6	61

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

1 Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

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

			population in each group) of violence	Crimes of theft
Race, sex,	and age	OLTHICS.	OI VIOLENCO	
White Male 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(3,600) (4,100) (7,900) (13,900) (11,200) (14,500) over (11,700)		205 203 128 96 67 53	186 163 177 172 131 88 43
Female 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(3,000) (4,400) (9,300) (13,400) (12,000) (17,200) over (18,500)		115 120 102 59 44 33 35	110 187 177 155 107 82 48
Black Male 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and	(5,800) (4,900) (5,300) (8,700) (8,900) (8,000) 1 over (2,900)		58 65 74 54 55 35	87 108 130 123 109 68
Female 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64	(6,200) (5,200) (7,100) (10,500) (10,700) (9,000) d over (4,100)		43 80 46 43 28 112	62 67 104 105 64 55

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

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

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

Type of crime	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	58	19 16	9	10 1 ₂	12
Rape	78	30	15	11	3
Robbery	42	50	1)		
Robbery and attempted robbery	~ /		03	18	1,
with injury	36	29	23	1.1	10
From serious assault	26	28	26	11	11
From minor assault	45	29	20	-5	10
Robbery without injury	37	34	14	13	10
Attempted robbery without injury	54	25	*8	10	ز-
Assault	66	12	6	11	2
Aggravated assault	65	12	13	11	. 9
With injury	-65	27	¹ 1	18	19
Attempted assault with weapon	65	14	13	9	9
	67	11	8	10	12
Simple assault	70	111	19	19	. 0
With injury	66	12	Ŕ	10	13
Attempted assault without weapon	00	IÆ			

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

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

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers		
Crimes of violence	52	78		
Rape	75	186		
Robbery	41	46		
Assault	59	83		

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

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

Type of crime	1 cident	s			lving ngers		nvolvir onstrar	
Crimes of violence	92	:			93		90	
Rape	94				96		171 89	
Robbery	95				96		89	
Robbery and attempted								
robbery with injury	96				97		192	
From serious assault	94				95		1 89	
From minor assault	98				98		1100	
Robbery without injury	93				94		180	
Attempted robbery without					•			
injury	97				98		¹ 93	
Assault	90				90		91	
Aggravated assault	89				89		88	
With injury	91				91		90	
Attempted assault with	,				,-			
weapon	88			. :	88		87	
Simple assault	91				90		93	
With injury	 93				91		95	
Attempted assault	73				/		"	
without weapon	90			- C	90		92	

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

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

	 	<u> </u>	 	
Relationship	Robbery	and assault	 Robbery	Assault
All victimizations		29	30	28
Involving strangers Involving nonstrangers		27 35	30 36	25 35

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		26 32			25 39	27 29
Race White Black		28 30			32 27	26 32
Age 12-15 16-19 20-24 25-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over		30 28 30 22 23 32 44			23 1 22 31 20 22 28 49	35 30 29 23 25 22 35
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		34 36 30 22 21 25 20			35 35 1 28 25 23 1 31 1 25	33 37 31 21 20 121 18

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	Crime	s of viole	nce1	Robbe	ery	Assault
Received hospital care Emergency room only Overnight or longer Incurred medical expenses ³		8 6 2 5	:	 8 6 ² 2 5		9 6 3 5

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

Characteristic	Crimes of violence1		
Sex	or Atoletica.	Robbery	Assault
Male Female	9	8	10
Race White	,	27	8
Black Victim-offender relationship	12	7 29	6 15
Involving strangers Involving nonstrangers	.7	7	B
1 Treatment 1 1		² 12	13

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

	, , ,
Amount ¹	
Less than \$50	Percent
\$50-\$249	28
\$250 or more	53 ² 19

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

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

² Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

³ Includes only those victimizations in which the victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

¹Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

²Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

Type of crime	Inside own home	Near own ho	me	Inside nonresidential building	On street, or in park, playground, schoolground, or parking lot	Elsewhere
All personal crimes	4	5		16	60	15
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery	12 12 9	12 13 13		10 12 7	57 63 67	119 4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	18	21		¹ 5	61	15
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	8 13 16 11	9 12 13 12		8 13 11 15	70 50 49 52	13 11 11 11
Crimes of theft, Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact	1Z 14	9		19 35 17	61 49 62	18 13 20

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 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 violence1	Robbery	Assault
Involving strangers				
Inside own home		8	8	7
Near own home		12	12	13
Inside nonresidential building		11	7	15
On street, or in park, playground,			•	
schoolground, or parking lot		63	70	57
Elsewhere		6	² 3	9
Involving nonstrangers				
Inside own home		28	22L	29
Near own home		11	² 24 ² 15 ² 6	11
Inside nonresidential building		9	26	10
On street, or in park, playground,		: *		
schoolground, or parking lot		34	² 36	35
Elsewhere		18	² 18	16

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 of	her central city	Elsewhere
All personal crimes			 78		8	14
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault			83 87 81		5 6 3	12 7 15
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact	et		75 77 75		9 13 9	15 10 16

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

Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

		Crimes of	violence		Crimes of theft				
Reason	All personal crimes	All crimes of violence ¹	Robbery Assault	All crimes of theft	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact			
Nothing could be done; lack of proof Not important enough Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time consuming Private or personal matter Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given	33 33 8 4 5 1 6	28 31 8 4 12 2 4 12	38 23 27 34 7 9 5 3 5 14 22 22 5 4 12 11	36 34 7 4 3 2 6 10	24 28 25 23 21 25 9	36 35 7 4 3 2 2 6 10			

NOTE: Detail may not add 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 40. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimiza	ntions	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All personal crimes	36		•••	•••
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery	45 54 53		45 57 53	144 129 50
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury From serious assault From minor assault Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault	65 71 59 60 31 40 49		66 73 61 60 30 38 48	147 155 125 167 140 44 53
With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault With injury Attempted assault without weapon	64 43 31 41 27		63 42 29 39 27	35 46 35 45 30
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal larceny without contact	31 47 52 42 29		48 52 44	i13 133 12

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

	Sex		Race	
Type of crime	Male	Female	White	Black
All personal crimes	33	39	36	35
Crimes of violence	40 1 _Z	52	43	50
Rape Robbery	49	55 61	51 52	¹ 63 53
Robbery and attempted	58	73	64	68
robbery with injury From serious assault	65	82	67	75
From minor assault	49	69 67	61	159
Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without	58	67	61	55
injury	26	38	29	132
Assault Aggravated assault	34 43	47 58	36	48 56
With injury	63	64	45 56	71
Attempted assault with weapon	3).	56	41	1.0
Simple assault	34 25	38	30	47 35
With injury Attempted assault	34	52	38	156
without weapon	22	34	28	29
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with	29	33	32	28
contact	31	54	53	36
Purse snatching Pocket picking	0 32	54 53	55 51	144 130
Personal larceny without contact	29	29	30	27

Z Less than 0.5 percent.
... Represents not applicable.
¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Z Less than 0.5 percent. 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	22	37	38	44	49
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	33 37	44 51	56 67	56 57	53 60
with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	² 35	52	85	71	78
without injury	38	50	61	48	44
Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	29 47 15	41 44 38	48 59 37	53 63 45	44 38 352 27
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without	12 *5	33 44	30 44	39 46	45 72
contact	12	- 33	29	38	33

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

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers		
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	64 91 55	63 89 53	67 1100 79		
with injury From serious assault From minor assault Robbery without injury Attempted robbery without injury Assault Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon Simple assault With injury Attempted assault without weapon	53 51 55 36 86 67 64 61 65 70 66 72	51 48 54 34 86 69 66 65 67 71 62 73	173 173 175 167 193 64 58 54 61 69 75		

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

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

							Robbery	<u> </u>		Assault	
Characteristic		Crimes	of viol	ence	Rape	All robberies	With injury	Without injury	All assaults	Aggravated	Simple
Sex Male Female	1		62 65		1 100 89	52 61	55 51	51 67	69 64	68 57	71 69
Race White Black			65 63		87 100	58 51	52 51	60 51	68 67	67 60	69 77
Age 12-19 20-34 35-49 50-64 65 and over			71 69 58 48 48		188 88 1100 188	67 61 58 42 39	85 74 160 134 122	62 57 57 47 54	71 70 57 53 66	71 67 48 140 71	71 72 68 63 62

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

²No rapes were recorded for this age group.

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	A			
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 Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	3 30 19 15 33	0 28 30 114 29	13 28 25 11 33	11 40 30 16 23	14 23 23 13 13	2 32 15 17 33	13 34 15 17 31	1 ₂ 31 15 18 35

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

		Sex		Race			
Self-protective measure	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black		
Used or brandished firearm or knife	3	3	12	2	13		
Used physical force or other weapon	30	36	24	28	36		
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19	10	29	20	18		
Threatened or reasoned with offender	15	18	12	15	14		
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	33	33	33	35	29		

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

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

Type of crime	Percent	} 	
All personal crimes	74	 	
Crimes of violence	38		
Rape	38 36		
Robbery	70		
Robbery and attempted robbery	. 10		
with injury	78		
Robbery without injury	100		
Attempted robbery without injury	18		
Assault	17		
Aggravated assault	21		
Simple assault	13		
Crimes of theft	94		
Personal larceny with contact	85		
Purse snatching	70		
Pocket picking	100		
Personal larceny without contact	95		

Table 48. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft and/or damage loss, by type of crime and value of loss

Type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10-\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	3	20	36	28	7	7
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Robbery and attempted robbery	a ⁷ 3	23 24	30 28	23 27	7 8	11 11
with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	² 3	14	35	21,	211	14
without injury Assault	² 3 19	29 24	25 33	29 29	°6 84	9 12
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Purse snatching Pocket picking Personal larceny without contact	2 11 21 21 2	19 16 215 16 20	37 42 46 39 37	29 26 23 28 30	7 ^a 4 ^a 3 ^a 5	6 12 212 12 5

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

1 Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

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

Type of crime and race			No monet	ary	Less than \$10	i	\$10-\$49	 \$50-\$249		\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes1			3		20		36	28	1	7	7
White Black			3		22 15		37 33	26 34		7 8	6 9
Crimes of violence ¹ White Black			7 7 86	A .	23 25 17		 30 33 25	23 19 31		7 6 27	11 10 14
Crimes of theft ¹ White Black			2 2 32		19 22 14		 37 38 35	29 27 35		7 7 8	6 5 8

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

1 Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

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

Type of crime and property value		All races1	White	Black
No monetary value Less than \$10 \$10-\$49 \$50-\$99 \$100-\$249 \$250 or more Not available		² 1 25 30 14 15 7 9	22 28 36 10 9 7	0 18 22 21 25 26 28
Personal larceny ³ No monetary value Less than \$10 \$10-\$49 \$50-\$99 \$100-\$249 \$250 or more Not available		1 20 38 15 14 7	1 23 39 14 14 7	21 15 36 19 16 3

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

		Personal larceny					
Proportion recovered	Robbery	All personal larcenies	With contact	Without contact			
None	75	80	65	81			
All Some	9 16	9 11	27:	10			
Less than half	-6	4	15	4			
Half or more Proportion unknown	5	3	15	<u> </u>			

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

Type of crime	Percent	
All personal crimes	 5	
Crimes of violence Rape Robbery With injury Without injury Assault Aggravated assault Simple assault	8 15 8 17 4 8 12 4	
Crimes of theft Personal larceny with contact Personal larceny without contact	15 4	

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

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

Time lost	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Less than 1 day	39	18	66 26
1-5 days Over 5 days	44 16	23	17

Table 54. Personal crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

		Nighttime Nighttime				Not known
Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight			and not available
All personal crimes	51	44	28	12	4	4
Crimes of violence	50	- 50	38	12	11	17.
Rape	29	69	53	¹ 16	0	12
Robbery	47	53	42	11	1 Z	1 Z
Robbery and attempted robb						
with injury	55	44	35	19	11	11
From serious assault	48	52	35	115	11	0
From minor assault	61	38	34	14	. 0	11
Robbery without injury	45	- 55	45	10	.0	0
Attempted robbery			42	. =-		
without injury	40	60	45	14	0	0
Assault	54	46	35	11	. 0	1 Z
Aggravated assault	49	51	35 36 38	15	ŏ	1Z
With injury	51	49	38	111	ŏ	ő
Attempted assault	. , ,,,	47	ار		. •	
with weapon	48	52	36	16	0	1 ₂
Simple assault	58	42	33	.9	ŏ	¹Ž
	56		35	19	ŏ	ő
With injury	20	44	22	~ 7	· · ·	
Attempted assault						1 Z
without weapon	58	42	33	9	0	- Z
Crimes of theft	52	42	24	12	6	6
Personal larceny						
with contact	66	34	29	6	0	0
Purse snatching	69	31	27	14	Ō	0
Pocket picking	63	38	30	18	Ö	Ō
Personal larceny	-7		- 20	-		
without contact	51	43	23	12	7 .	7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, because of rounding. Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

1 Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

3 Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

			Nighttin	ne		
Relationship and type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	known and available	
Involving strangers Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault	48 47 51	52 53 48	39 42 36	12 11 12	2Z 2Z 2Z	
Involving nonstrangers Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Assault	57 50 59	43 50 41	34 42 32	9 28 9	² Z 0 ² Z	

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	(7)	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	42		42	 	42
Rape	29		32		1 Z
Robbery	42		42		41
Robbery and attempted					
robbery with injury	32		. 29		162
Robbery without injury	51		51		¹ 50
Attempted robbery without					are a financial
injury	70		43		¹ 14
Assault	43		42		Ī.J.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

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

		<i>f</i> >		
Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery	35 38	34 35	26 22	5 26
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury Robbery and attempted robbery	² 13	35	46	2 6
without injury Aggravated assault With injury Attempted assault with weapon	45 33 ² 15 40	35 34 35 33	14 29 44 24	36 7 86

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

1 Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

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

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

		Involvi	ng strangers			Involvin	z nonstrangers	
Type of crime	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence ¹ Robbery Aggravated assault	34 38 30	35 35 35	26 21 32	5 ² 6 ² 3	37 ² 29 38	32 ² 35 32	25 ² 29 24	s6 s6 s6

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

¹ Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

² Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

(F	ate per 1,000	O households)		<u> </u>
Type of crime	Number		Rate	<u> </u>
Burglary	23,200		174	
Forcible entry	9,700		73	
Unlawful entry without force	7,700		58	
Attempted forcible entry	5,800		44	
Household larceny	14,500		108	
Less than \$50	8,000		60	
\$50 or more	5,000		. 38	
Amount not available	300		3	
Attempted larceny	1,100		8	
Motor vehicle theft	4,800		36	
Completed theft	3,500		26	
Attempted theft	1,200		9	

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 (60) Black (36) Other (5)	56 40 4	56 40 4	57 39 4	54 42 4
Age of head of household 12-19 (1) 20-34 (32) 35-49 (21) 50-64 (25) 65 and over (21)	1 43 24 19 12	1 43 22 20 13	2 43 26 18 12	11 39 30 22 8
Annual family income Less than \$3,000 (i7) \$3,000-\$7,499 (27) \$7,500-\$9,999 (11) \$10,000-\$14,999 (18) \$15,000-\$24,999 (12) \$25,000 or more (4) Not available (11)	15 26 12 20 14 5	17 26 12 19 12 4	14 27 12 20 15 6	10 23 10 24 15 6
Tenure Owned or being bought (44 Rented (57)) 40 60	38 63	42 58	43 57
Number of units in structure 1 ² (54) 2 (8) 3 (3) 4 (7) 5-9 (8) 10 or more (20) Other than housing units	54 8 3 8 8 18 (1) 1	50 9 2 8 9 20	58 9 3 8 7 15	60 6 4 4 6 18 12
Number of persons in household 1 (36) 2-3 (46) 4-5 (14) 6 or more (5)	1d 26 48 18 8	31 47 16 6	20 50 21 10	20 51 20 9

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

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

		(Rate per 1,000 households)		
Type of crime	12-19 (1,400)	20–34 (42,600)	35-49 50-64 (28,500) (32,700)	65 and over (28,000)
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	189 175 147 167 180 175 185 0 199 138 110 129	236 106 77 54 146 78 54 13 12 44 30	181 140 72 58 63 41 146 41 130 80 70 43 47 28 13 13 10 6 49 32 38 26 12 6	111 40 42 29 59 41 12 12 14 14

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.

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

	F, NO	
Type of crime	White (79,600)	Black (47,500)
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Less than \$50 \$50 or more	164 59 66 40 103 62 29	194 98 45 51 120 56 54
Amount not available Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft Completed theft Attempted theft	9 32 22 11	4 7 42 35 7

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

(Rat	e per	1,000) household	is
------	-------	-------	-------------	----

		(itate pe	1 11000 Householus	·/			
Type of crime	Less than \$3,000 (22,400)	\$3,000 - \$7,499 (36,500)	\$7,500-\$9,999 (14,500)	\$10,000-\$14,999 (24,600)	\$15,000 - \$24,999 (15,900)	\$25,000 or more (5,400)	Not available (14,100)
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	180 84 56 41 88 49 32 12 15 21	165 76 47 42 109 60 40 12 7 30 21	195 79 60 56 120 73 30 15 11 33 25	183 73 56 54 120 69 39 12 10 46 34	181 69 76 36 135 68 51 13 14 45 31	165 48 79 38 148 74 62 0 113 53 43	145 51 58 36 65 35 22 13 15 41 32

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 per 1,000 households)

		Owned or being bought					Rented			
Type of crime	All races (57,900)		White (35,600)		Black (19,400)	All races ¹ (75,400)		White (43,900)	Black (28,100)	
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	150 61 50 39 105 59 35 3 8 36 27		155 51 62 42 99 65 23 2 29 29 29		146 79 32 35 120 51 60 *4 *5 51	192 82 63 48 111 60 40 2 9 36 26		171 65 69 38 105 60 35 *1 ') 35 23 12	228 111 55 63 120 59 49 24 8 36 31	

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

Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

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

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

	or mor 6,200) 227 89
0.4 10	89
ر. د	80
.6	58
i8 M	237 116
3	101
4	15
.0	115
1	67
66 6	58
1531	80 63 14 10 51 36

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

Table 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 (72,300)	Two (10,700)	Three (3,400)	Four (9,000)	Five-Nine (10,000)	Ten or more (26,000)
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry	161	189	162	212	215	177
	69	76	49	98	96	65
	53	62	240	50	63	70
	39	51	73	64	57	42
Household larceny	116	119	122	134	95	82
Less than \$50	66	66	69	65	62	38
\$50 or more	39	42	*37	52	24	34
Amount not available	2	² 1	² 8	² 5	² 3	² 2
Attempted larceny	8	² 9	² 8	² 12	² 7	8
Motor vehicle theft	60	28	49	23	30	32
Completed theft Attempted theft	30	22	² 32	*12	25	24
	10	26	² 17	*11	55	8

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

*Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

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

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White Less than \$3,000 (12,000) \$3,000-\$7,499 (19,700) \$7,500-\$9,999 (8,500) \$10,000-\$14,999 (15,100) \$15,000-\$24,999 (10,800) \$25,000 or more (4,400) Not available (9,100)	161 138 171 186 191 162 151	66 55 58 67 59 37 54	63 51 64 65 93 81 64	32 32 48 55 39 44 33
Black Less than \$3,000 (9,400) \$3,000-\$7,499 (15,200) \$7,500-\$9,999 (5,400) \$10,000-\$14,999 (8,200) \$15,000-\$24,999 (4,100) \$25,000 or more (700) Not available (4,400)	207 203 248 189 157 110	109 105 120 90 97 155 43	42 44 59 45 37 36 50	55 54 69 53 123 119 40

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.

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

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

Place	Bur	glary	Househo	old larcen	7	Motor	vehicle theft	
Inside own home Near own home		98		20 80			1 ₁ 32	•
At vacation home, motel, or hotel		2		•••			ız	
Inside nonresidential building							3	5
On street, or in park, playground, school- ground, or parking lot Elsewhere		. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		***			62 12	

Table 69. Household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and geographic area of occurrence

Type of crime	Inside city of residence	Inside other central city	Elsewhere		
All household crimes	92	3	5		
Eurglary	93	3	4		
Household larceny	92	2	5		
Notor vehicle theft	87	6	7		

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

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

Reason	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	36	37	35	35
Not important enough	34	29	38	34
Police would not want to be bothered	9	8	9	*9
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3	3	3	12
Private or personal				
matter Fear of reprisal	1	11	11	0
Reported to someone else All other and not given	2 11	3 14	2 8	12 14

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

All household	crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle	theft
			,		
21					
	¥			37	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,) 1	41	32	
30	+ 5	34	26	31	
				.)1	
40		41	39	13/	
h 29		26	31	134	
31		33	29	132	
	34 36 30 40 29	36 30 40 h 29	34 35 36 31 30 34 h 40 41 29 26	34 35 33 33 31 41 30 34 26 h 29 26 31	34 35 33 37 32 32 30 34 26 31 h 40 41 39 134 134

Table 72. Household crimes: Percent distribution of selected reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income

Income	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	All other and not given
Less than \$3,000 \$3,000-\$7,499 \$7,500-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$14,999 \$15,000-\$24,999 \$25,000 or more Not available	33 39 38 36 31 32 38	29 31 35 36 38 45 32	38 30 27 27 27 32 23 30

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

 ² Less than 0.5 percent.
 ... Represents not applicable.
 ¹Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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

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

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

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

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

Value	Nothing lack of		ne;	Not impor enough	tant	All other and not given
No monetary value		18		 75	1	118
Less than \$10		23		60	7	17
\$10-\$49		34		37		28
\$50-\$99		44		21		35
\$100-\$249		45		15		41
\$250 or more		44		16		51
Not available		37		37		25

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	All races1		White			Black			
All household crimes		49				48			50
Burglary		57				57			57
Forcible entry		77				79			75
Unlawful entry without force		51				51			50
Attempted forcible entry		32			- J. 24	36			27
Household larceny		- 27				27			29
Less than \$50		14				15			15
\$50 or more		48				54			43
Amount not available		324				27			239
Attempted larceny		24				22			² 35
Motor vehicle theft		77				74	-		81
Completed theft		92				93			90
Attempted theft		33				35	100		² 27

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

Table 75. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000	\$3,000-\$7,499	\$7,500-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more
All household crimes	47	48	46	51	49	48
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	54 70 48 33 23 84	55 73 48 30 31 72	56 80 51 29 22 75	59 81 54 33 30 78	59 85 48 32 26 78	53 58 58 138 29 86

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 races1		White		Black	
Type of crime	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented	Owned or being bought	Rented
All household crimes	49	49	48	49	52	49
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	60 83 48 40 23 79	55 73 52 27 30 76	60 88 49 43 21 77	55 73 53 29 31 71	61 78 48 34 28 82	55 74 51 25 29

1 Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

1

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Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

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	10 🥢	27	56	85
Burglary Household larceny	29 1 ₅	43 18	64 45	84 61
Motor vehicle theft	á	² 71	90	93

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

²There were no recorded motor vehicle thefts involving losses valued at 'less than \$10.

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

Type of crime				Percent	t :		
All household crimes				89			
Burglary Forcible entry				85 96			
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry				88 64			
Household larceny Motor vehicle theft				95 89			

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

Value	All household crimes	Hous Burglary larc	ehold Motor vehicle eny theft
No monetary value Less than \$10 \$10-\$49 \$50-\$99 \$100-\$249 \$250-\$99 \$1,000 or more Not available	1 10 24 13 15 22 11	11 5 17 12 18 31	2 0 19 0 39 12 18 1 14 7 4 51 1 36

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

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

CONTINUED 10F2

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

P ce and type of crime	No monetary value	Less than \$10	\$10–\$49	\$50-\$249	\$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without	6 10 4	11 7 3	25 19 11	24 23 22	28 34 51	6 8 7
force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	² 2 36 2 4	7 17 18 23	25 25 38 8	33 6 31 8	28 ² 2 6 72	5 14 4 6
White All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry	6 10 6	13 8 4	29 23 14	24 25 25	24 28 45	5 6 7
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	² 2 35 2 ² 4	8 18 22 24	29 30 41 13	35 ² 4 26 7	21 ² 2 5 68	4 10 4 34
Black All household crimes Burglary Forcible entry	7 10 3	8 5 ² 3	19 13 9	25 19 20	33 42 57	8 10 8
Unlawful entry without force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Motor vehicle theft	² 2 38 3 ² 4	² 3 15 13 ² 2	18 19 33 ² 1	30 ² 7 40 8	41 ² 2 6 77	27 20 5

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 unreliable.

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

Proportion recovered	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
None	73	76	85	14
All	14	7	7	68
Some	13	16	8	18
Less than half	4	5	3.	5
Half or more	6	. 8	2	11
Proportion unknown	. 3.	3	3	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 82. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime			I	Percent			
All household crimes				8			
Burglary				8			
Forcible entry				13			
Unlawful entry without force				6			
Attempted forcible entry				3			
Household larceny				4			
Less than \$50				3			
\$50 or more		1.		6			
Amount not available				1.9			
Attempted larceny				13			
Motor vehicle theft				17			
Completed theft				20			
Attempted theft				1 g			

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	44 49 6	44 50 15	51 41 17	40 54 16
Amount unknown and Not available	11	1 1	12	0.

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

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

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

			Night	time		
Type of crime	Daytime 6 a.m6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m midnight	Midnight- 6 a.m.	Not known	Not known and
All household crimes	38	50	23	18	9	12
Burglary Forcible entry Unlawful entry without	44 46	44 46	25 31	13 11	7 5	12 8
force Attempted forcible entry Household larceny Less than \$50 \$50 or more Amount not available Attempted larceny Motor vehicle theft Completed theft	46 40 34 32 39 130 21 23	40 46 51 49 50 55 68 75 76	17 24 18 16 21 19 28 28 26	16 11 20 17 22 133 128 37	7 11 12 15 8 12 13 10	14 14 16 19 11 15 111

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown, or to 100 percent, 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

01	Buz	glary	Robb	
Chracteristic	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All establishments (21,100)	13,400	637	2,900	137
Kind of establishment			2,700	וכב
Retail (5,800)	4,300	737	1 100	
Food group (700)	500	643	1,400 200	236
Eating and drinking	. , , , , , ,	04)	200	309
places (2,000)	1,400	704	400	
Apparel group (500)	300	592	400 1 Z	183
Lumber, building, hardware,	2	7/2	- 2	174
farm equipment group (200)	200	1,000	0	_
Gasoline stations (500)	600	1,400	200	. 0
Liquor stores (400)	300	781	400	408
Other retail (1,600)	1,100	646	200	911
Wholesale (1,600)	1,500	956	1100	125
Service (8,800)	5,100	574	800	¹ 54
Real estate (800)	200	196	17	90 144
Manufacturing (1,600)	900	537	200	
Transportation (1,100)	800	703	200	118 141
Other (1,400)	800	575	300	187
ross annual receipts			,,,,	101
Less than \$10,000 (4,900)	2,700	rro		
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,000)	1,700	553	300	57
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,100)	900	553	200	69
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)		430	200	74
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,900)	1,700 3,000	702	600	249
\$500,000-\$999,999 (800)	500	765	800	209
\$1,000,000 or more (2,100)	2,000	593	200	224
No sales (1.200)	700	958	600	282
Amount not available (600)	300	549	0	0
	,00	470	1 Z	158
verage number of paid employees 1-3 (7,300)				
4-7 (3,300)	3,600	492	900	125
8–19 (2,500)	2,200	668	600	187
20 or more (2,400)	1,900	789	300	105
None (5,500)	2,500	021	800	320
1016 (7,700)	3,200	578	300	59

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

Z Fewer than 50 victimizations.

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

Table 86. Commercial crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations, by selected characteristics of commercial establishments

Characteristic	Percent of establishments	Percent of crimes
Kind of establishment Retail Wholesale Service Real estate Manufacturing Transportation Other	28 7 42 4 8 5 6	35 10 36 1 6 6
Gross annual receipts Less than \$10,000 \$10,000-\$24,999 \$25,000-\$49,999 \$50,000-\$99,999 \$100,000-\$499,999 \$500,000-\$995,999 \$1,000,000 or more No sales Amount not available	23 14 10 11 19 4 10 6	18 12 6 14 24 4 16 4
Average number of paid 1-3 4-7 8-19 20 or more None Not available	employees 35 16 12 11 26	28 17 13 20 22 0

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

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

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

Kind of establishment				 Percent				
All establishments					 34			
Retail Wholesale Service					41 39 31			
Manufacturing Transportation Other					27 33 24			

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

		Burglar	y	Robery			
Kind of establishment	Co	mpleted	Attempted	Completed	Attempted		
All establishments		70	30	70	30		
Retail	, ge	66	34	74	26		
Wholesale Service		76 68	<i>2</i> 4 32	140 61	³60 39		
Other		79	21	76	24		

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

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

	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more	Not available
All establishments	45	26	17	12
Retail Service	54 46	28 26	16 115	1 ₂ 1 ₁₃
Other	29	24	21	26

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

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

Kind of establishment	One	Two	Three or more
All establishments	73	14	13
Retail	73	16	13
Wholesale	81	16	114
Service	73	16	11
Other	71	12	17

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

Kind of establishment	On premises	On delivery and elsewhere
All establishments	95	14
Retail Manufacturing Service	93 100 100	17 0 0
Transportation Other	100 91	19

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

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

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

Reason	 	Per	cent	
Nothing could be done; lack of proof Not important enough Police would not want to be bothered Too inconvenient or time co did not want to become inv Fear of reprisal Reported to someone else All other and not given			36 30 4 10 0 8 12	

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

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

pe			
and a half-chront	Burglary and robbery	Burglary	Robbery
Kind of establishment All establishments	78 81	77 80	83 84 180
Retail Wholesale Service	86 71	86 70 78	78 64
Manufacturing Transportation Other	89 86	87 82	100 100

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

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

	U						جننين	
a 1.134 abmont	<u> </u>	 				Percent		
Kind of establishment		 			1	77		
All establishments						79		
Retail						83		
Wholesale				*		70		
Service						78		
Real estate						82		
Manufacturing Transportation						89 84		
Other				 				

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

All estab- lishments	Retail	Wholesale	Service	Other
14	21	15	10	13
20 19 11 5 4 2 2	27 27 11 5 8 3 6	36 32 15 18 0 0	10 13 9 5 2 11 11	25 18 17 4 12 3 0 18
	lishments 14 20	14 21 27 27 27 27 27	lishments Retail whotesate 14 21 15 20 27 36 19 27 32 11 11 15 5 5 18 4 8 0 2 3 0 2 6 0	1ishments Retail whotesate 14 21 15 10 20 27 36 10 19 27 32 13 11 11 15 9 5 5 18 5 4 8 0 2 4 3 0 11 2 3 0 11 2 6 0 11 1 1 1 1

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

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

Kind of establishment	Burglary		Robbery
All establishments	89		75
Retail	93		76
Wholesale	90		140
Service	84		67
Other	94		86

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

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

Kind of establishment	Less than \$10	\$10-\$50	\$51-\$250	\$251 or more	Not available
All establishments	10	20	28	37	5
Retail Wholesale Service	11 1 ₂ 12	20 15 25	33 30 30	32 50 30	12
Other	11	13	. 18	48	10

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

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

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

Kind of establishment				Pe	rcent		
All establishments				,	75		
Retail					85		
Wholesale					78		
Service Manufacturing					70		
Transportation					78		
Other					74		

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

Number of employees who lost time		}} ·		Percent	 :		
None One employee				90 6	-	.,	
Two employees Three or more employees				2			

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	Percent	
None Less than 1 day 1-5 days 6 or more days		90 4 5 1 Z	

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

		-	Nighttime				
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	
Burglary and robbery	13	81	15	30	36	6	
Burglary Robbery		85 60	10 38	33 14	42 9	17	

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

Kind of establishment				Percent		
All establishments	-		·	 72	·	
Retail				(3		
Service				80		
Other				59		

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

Type of weapon	All robberies	Completed robberies	Attempted robberies
Firearm	91	96	65
Knife	6	1	28
Other or unknown type	3	3	7

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.

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

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

APPENDIX I SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

persons, and individuals absent during the interviewing period.

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

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

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	3 - BASIC SCREEN QUES		<u> </u>			·			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
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ai iL-	ooking for	work	a 🗀 Othe	er - Spec	117 Z			an Innell	2		
l ₄⊡.K	ooking for eeping ho	use				_		or local)	?		
4 □ K	eeping ho	use :hool	(If Armed	Forces,	SKIF to 2	8a)	3 🗀	or local) SELF-E practice	? MPLOYE or form?	D in OWN business, pro	ofessional
4 □ K 5 □ G	eeping ho	hool	(If Armed	Forces,	SKIF to 2		3 🗀	or local) SELF-E practice Working	? MPLOYE or form? WITHOU	D in OWN business, pro	ofessional
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Nam IId like to get ann aireastan ataus	I	. Ha	32 Did saves take	· [10 1
During the last 12 months, did anyone break		times?	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	Yes — How many times?
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	(S)
(Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	☐ Yes ☐ No	- How many times?	you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months?	O None - SKIP to 36 1 2 2 3 3
	 		34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use	4 4 or more
Was anything at all stolen that is kept autilde your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or	☐ Yes	- How many times?	(it/any of them) without permission?	No times?
lown furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)			 Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcops, tape-deck, etc.? 	Yes-How many times?
	INDIVI	DUAL SCI	REEN QUESTIONS	
that happened to you during the last 12 months -	三	- How many times?	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	Yes How many times?
Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	☐ Yes	- How many 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 any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)	
Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (ether than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes	— How many times?	☐ No — SKIP to 48 ☐ Yes — What happened?	
Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or battle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes	— How many times?		
Nere you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes	- How many times?	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?	Yes—How many times?
THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already	☐ Yes	How many times?	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime,	
	☐ Yes	- How many times?	than any incidents already mentioned) No – SKIP to Check Item E Yes – What hoppened?	
During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as peckages or clothing?	☐ Yes	- New many		(39)
Was anything stalen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	☐ Yes	Hew many times?	CHECK 12 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?	Yes-How many times?
(Other than any incidents you've already	Yes	- How many	Do any of the screen questions co	ntain any entries
	between	between 1, 197 and 197 No During the last 12 months, did anyone break into a samehow illegally get into your (apartment/hame), garage, or another building on your property? (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) 10 you find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED 10 you force with the incident of the property of the signs of an ATTEMPTED 10 you find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED 10 you find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED 10 you find a door jimmled, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED 10 you with as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lown furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned) The following auestions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months 10 you have your (pocket picked/purse snotched)? Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with a charm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) No Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) Did anyone TREATEN to beat you up or TREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone throats? (ether than any incidents already mentioned) Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other weap? (other than any incidents already mentioned) Did anyone? (ther than any incidents already mentioned) Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other weap? (other than any incidents already mentioned) Did anyone? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	between	to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you are they were year. They refer only to the last 12 months and any one break (gearment/hame), garage, er-another building on your prepart). Other than the incidents) just mentioned) 'Yes - New many lites?' 'Y

α		46,		PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	STICS	14,000	000000		1.07.25	C323-V4
14. Name Keyer – Begin	15. TYPE OF INTER-	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH- DAY	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 18)	23.What is the highest (or year) of regular you have ever atter (ASK for persons 1 Transcribe for 25+)	school nded? 2–24 yrs.	24. Did you complete that year (cc 20)
NEW RECORD	VIEW	 _	(cc9b)	(cc 13)	<u></u>	(039)	 	(40)	(041)	(042)		(043)
Last First	034) 1 Per 2 Tel 3 Nig	(33)	036) 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative	(33) 	038) 1 M. 2 Wd. 3 D. 4 Sep.	1 W. 2 Neg. 3 Ot.	: 	1 M. 2 F.	1 Yes	oo Never attender or kindergarter Elem. (01–08) H.S. (09–12)	n	1 Yes 2 No
	16-21	<u> </u>	5 Non-relative		5 NM	<u></u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	College (21-2		نسب
	househ	old as la s — SKIP is house o	on cover page. Is st enumeration? (to Check Item B on April 1, 1970?	Box I n	e same narked) No	@) -	יםי י	ſes	No - W 2 3	for work during the hen did you lost wo	ork? Igo — SKI Igo — SSI	P to 280 KIP to 30
	you live	to Check on April etc.)	1, 1970? (State,	foreign	country,	052)	Is the		Yes - 2	you could not take Already has a Temporary Illne	job	ST WEEK
State, et			County			_			4	Going to schoo	1	
		le the lim	its of a city, tow	n, villaç	e, etc.?	7			5	Other - Specify	7	
045) 1 □ No			Name of city, tow			28	. For w	hom did	you (last) work? (Name of co or other employer)	ompany,	
			ces on April 1, 19	70?		(63)		· 		KIP to 36		<u> </u>
047) 1 ☐ Yes CHECK ▲		No person 1	6 years old or ol	der?			b. What	kind of b	usiness	or industry is this?	(For exa	mple: T\
ITEM B		- SKIP	of LAST WEEK		na	(054)	and ro	idio mfg.	, retail s	hoe store, State La	por Dept,	, (arm)
keeping	house, go	ing to se	hool) or somethir	ig else:		1	c. Were	An emolo	yee of a	PRIVATE company	, busine:	s or
2 ☐ Wit	h a job b oking for	ut not at	work 7 Retire	:d				individuo	al for was	es, salary or comm employee (Federal	issions?	
4 ☐ Ke	eping hou	se	(If Armed F			<u>.</u>	з 🗀		MPLOYE	D in OWN business,	, profess	lonal
around t	he house: It unpaid	? (Note: ! work.)	LAST WEEK, no f farm or busines	t counti s operat	ng work or in HH,		4 🗔 d. What	kind of v	withou	PAY in family but		
(049) o □ No	Yes -	· How mar	y hours?			- 656	engin	eer, stoc	K Clerk,	typist, farmer)		
tempora	rily obser 2 🔲 Y	es — Abs	ness from which lyoff LAST WEE! ent — SKIP to 28		-					nportant activities of ing account books,		
<u> </u>	3 🗌 Y	es – Lay	off – SKIP to 27		DUAL SC	REEN Q	ESTION	IS				
36. The following	g questi	ons refer	only to things the		es — How m		. Did y	ov find a	ny evide to steal	nce that someone something that	1	- How ma
hatwaan	1 197	and	t 12 months , 197 Di purse snatched)?	a D N			belon incide	ged to yo ents alre	ody ment	r than any ioned)	□N₀	
37. Did anyone from you by	take som using for	ething (el			es — How m times?	any į	some:	thing tha ? (Do n	t hoppene ot count (during the last 12 ed to you which you any calls made to th	thought re police	was a
38. Did anyone	TRY to r	ob you by	using force ther than any		es How a	-ny 638 -ny	1 🗆 N	- SKIF		ts you have just tol	d me abo	UT.)
incidents al	ready me	ntioned)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		es — How s	any	''					
with someth (other than	ing, such any incid	ents alrec	k or bottler dy mentioned)		io times	CH	ECK	attack	ed or thre	as HH member 12 + atened, or was some	د- إلى ادع	- How mi
than any inc	weapon b idents a	y anyone Iready me	at all! (other ntioned)	0	=	_	M C	steal s	omething	an attempt made to that belonged to his you during the los	m?i	L. which
other weapo	l you wit	h a knit e, including	at you up or gun, or same telephone threats ady mentioned)	? 🗆		<u></u>	you t (othe N	hought w r than an o — SKII	ras a crim ry incider P to Chec	ne, but did NU1 rep nts already mention k Item E	ort to the	police?
42. Did anyone other way? already mer	(other th	attack you an any in	in some eidents		Yes — How : times Yo	any 🛨			at happen		7.5.	
43. During the	last 12 m belonged	to you tr	om inside any ca	, 0	Yes — How I times		ECK EM D	attack thing	ed or thre stolen or	as HH member 12 + eatened, or was son an attempt made to g that belonged to hi	ne-! — No	s — How m times?
44. Was anythin	ng stolen	from you instance	while you were at work, in a		Yes — How times	'	ECK	Do an	y of the s low many	creen questions co	ntain any	
45. (Other than	any inci Was any	dents you thing (els	've already e) at all stolen		Yes — How times No	nany IT	EM E		if las	iew next HH membe t respondent, and fi Crime Incident Rep	II item I.	3 on cov
FORM NC5-3 (8-28		·				Page 4						

	S. CAN			PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS			14.25 45 7.4	No.	4.00
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	200.	20Ь.	21.	22.	23.What is the highes		24.
NAME	TYPE	LINE	RELATIONSHIP	AGE LAST	MARITAL			SEX	ARMED	(or year) of regular you have ever atte	r school nded?	Did you complete
KEYER - BEGIN	OF INTER-	NUMBER (cc8)	TO HOUSEHOLD	BIRTH-	(cc 14)	(cc 15)	(cc 16)	(CC 17)	FORCES MEMBER	(ASK for persons I	2-24 yrs.	that year (cc 20)
NEW RECORD	VIEW	1,	(cc9b)	(cc 13)					(cc 18)	Transcribe for 25+	yrs.) (cc 19)	(00 20)
Last	(034)	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	039		(040)	(041)	(042)		(043)
_	1 Per		1 ☐ Head		1 🗆 M.	1 🗆 W.		ı 🗆 M	1 Yes	00 Never attende	d	1 Yes
	2 Tel		2 Wife of head		2 🗌 Wd.	2 Neg.	ļ	2 □ F	2 🔲 No	or kindergarte	n	2 NO
First .	ן וא □ נ		3 🔲 Own child		3 🗆 D.,	3 🔲 Ot.				Elem. (01-08)		
	Fill 16-21	1	4 Other relative		4 🔲 Sep.		į			H.S. (09-12)		Į
		<u></u>	5 Non-relative		2 N W		<u>i</u>		<u> </u>	College (21-2		<u> </u>
CHECK			on cover page. Is				· Have y			or work during the sen did you last wo		eks?
ITEM A			st enumeration? (to Check Item B			(051)	٠ ــــ ٠			Up to 5 years a		P to 28a
7					No	-i				5 or more years		
			on April 1, 1970?							Never worked	- } 3K	(IP to 36
	- SKIP			□ No		27.	Is ther	e any re	ason why	you could not take	a job LAS	T WEEK
			1, 1970? (State,	foreign	country,	(052)	1 🔲 N	ło	Yes - 2	Already has a	job	
U.3. poss	session, e	110.)								Temporary Illne		
State, etc	·		County			.				Going to schoo		
c. Did you l	ive Inside	the limi	ts of a city, town	. villao	e. etc.?	7			5	Other — Specify	77	
(045) 1 No			lame of city, town			<u> </u>					·	
		٠			*	280				work? (Name of co	mpany,	
(046) L	جلباب	ل				-	pusine	ss, orga	nization (or other employer)		
			es on April 1, 19	70?		1_						
(047) 1 TYes	2 [No	·	<u> </u>		(653)	× □ 1	dever wo	rked - Si	CIP to 36		
CHECK		,	6 years old or old	er?		Ь	. What k	ind of bu	siness o	industry is this?	(For exam	ple: TV
ITEM B	☐ No	– SKIP t	o 36 🔲 Ye	s		1_	and ra	dio m[g.,	retail sh	oe store, State Lai	or Dept.,	form)
			LAST WEEK -		9,	(054)						
			nool) or something		CV1D + 2/	4	. Were y					
	king — SK		ork 7 🔲 Retired		- SKIP to 20	1055				PRIVATE company, es, salary or commi		10
	king for v		8 🔲 Other -		v_	i				employee (Federal,		
	ping hous			4,544.0	77			r local)?		empioyee (Federal,	State, Co	unty,
	ng to scho		(If Armed Fo	rces. Si	KIP to 28a	5	з 🗀 S	ELF-EM	PLOYED	in OWN business,	professio	nal
h Did	la de wa	-h at all	LAST WEEK, not			4		ractice		•	•	
			farm or business			1 1				PAY in family bus		
ask about	t unpaid v	vork.)				4	. What k	ind of w	rk were	rou doing? (For exc	ample: ele	ctrical
			/ hours?		28a	٦_	engine	er, stock	clerk, ty	pist, farmer)		
c. Did you h	ave a job	or busin	ess from which yo	on wete		(056)				·		
			off LAST WEEK? nt — SKIP to 28a			•	examble	ere your le: typin	most imp g. keenin	ortant activities or g account books, s	r duties? elling car	(For
(SS) 1 □ No			ff - SKIP to 27			1 .				B and dividuo according a	4111119 501	J. C.C.,
	7 V-197 V 5 226 -	8.70-275-5		NDIVID	UAL SCR	FEN OUE	STIONS	15359			100 200	
		(المحمد	1		1			ayaaayaa	- 	T	400000000000000000000000000000000000000
36. The following happened to y				L Yes	- How man times?	" "				e that someone omething that	1	How many times?
	1, 197		_, 197 Did	□ No		I .	belonge	ed to you	? (other	thon any	∏ No	
			urse snatched)?						y mentio		<u> L</u>	
37. Did anyone to				Yes	- How man	7 47.				uring the last 12 m		
		e, such a	s by a stickup,	□ No	times?					to you which you t y calls made to the		0 S Q
mugging or th			·	+	=	658	concerr	ning the	incidents	you have just told		.)
38. Did anyone T or threatening				Yes	- How man	1		- SKIP				
incidents alre			e. man ony	¦□N∘		H-I	☐ Yes	- What	happened	7		
39. Did anyone be			you or hit you	177	- How man	71-1-		·	٠,			
with somethin				1	times?	<u>' </u>				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
(other than an	y inciden	ts alread	y mentioned)	i □ No		CHEC				HH member 12 +	Yes -	How many
40. Were you knif				Yes	- How man	ITEM				ened, or was some- attempt made to	□ No	times?
some other wi	eapon by: dents alre	anyone o!	ioned)	□No	times?					at belonged to him	2	
41. Did anyone T					- How man	48.	Did any	thing he	ppen to v	ou during the last	12 months	which
THREATEN	you with o	knife, g	un, or some	□ No	times?	(059)	you tho	ught was	a crime,	but did NOT repor	t to the p	
other weapon, (other than an	NOT inc	luding te	lephone threats?	1		F				already mentioned	Ų	
				-		4-1-1			o Check I happened			
42. Did anyone T other way? (c	KT to att	ack you i	n some dents	Yes	- How man times?	/ - -	التا احت	- HAGT	wahhauso	•		
olready menti		,		☐ Ko								
43. During the la		ths, did a	nyone steal	! Yes	- How man	7				HH member 12 +	☐ Yas -	How many
things that be	longed to	you from	inside any car	i	times?	ITEM				ened, or was some attempt made to	1	times?
or truck, such				i □ No		-}				nat belonged to him	No No	
44. Was anything				Yes	- How many	, 		Do any o	of the scr	en questions cont	ain any er	ntries
away from hor theater or res				□ No	,e1	CHEC		for "Ho	v many tì	mes?**		
45. (Other than a				1=	- How man			☐ No -		v next HH member.		
mentioned) Wo	s onythir	ıg (else)	at all stolen	i :	times?	` `` ` "	7			spondent, and fili		n cover.
from you durin		t 12 mon	ths?	i 🗆 No				L res	- FIII Cr	me Incident Repor	ıs,	
FORM NCS-3 (6-23-73												

***				PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS		25.74%			
14. NAME	TYPE I	16. Line Number	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	STATUS	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES	23. What is the higher (or year) of regularyou have ever att	ended?	24. Did you complete that year?
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD	INTER-	(cc8)	(cc9b)	DAY (cc 13)	(cc 14)		1		MEMBER (cc 18)	(ASK for persons Transcribe for 25	12-24 yrs. +yrs.) (cc19)	
First	034 1 Per 2 Tel 3 Ni Fill 16-21	039 	036 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	(III)	038 1 M. 2 Wd. 3 D. 4 Sep. 5 N M	039 1	 	040 1 □ M 2 □ F	041 1 Yes 2 No	042 00 Never attend or kindergart Elem. (01–06 H.S. (09–12) College (21–	en 3)	043 1 Yes 2 No
CHECK ITEM A	househo Yes	ld as la: — SKIP	n cover page. Is st enumeration? to Check Item B n April 1, 1970?	Box I m		051 051	· Have y		No — ₩I 2 3	or work during the hen did you last w Dup to 5 years 5 or more year	ork? ago — SKII	
044) t Yes	- SKIP to you live o	Check		No foreign	country,	27. (952)	Is ther	•	son why Yes — 2 3	Never worked you could not take Already has a Temporary illn Going to school	iob LAS	
c. Did you l	ive inside	the limi Yes — N	ts of a city, town	n, villag n, villag	e, etc.?	280	. For wh	om did y		Other - Special		· :
i -			es on April 1, 19	70?		-				or other employer)		
CHECK A	2 🔲 l		years old or old	ler?	·	վ‱ լ	_=		rked - SI		15.0.04	nle. TV
ITEM B 26a. What were	□ No -	SKIP to	36 YEEK -	s (workin	9,	 	and rac	fio mfg.,	retail sh	r industry is this? oe store, State La	bor Dept.,	form)
1	king — SK/ a job but king for wo ping house	P to 280 not at w ork	ool) or somethin 6 Unable ork 7 Retired 8 Other	to work-			2 🗀 🗛	n employ dividual GOVER r local)?	for wage	PRIVATE company es, salary or comm employee (Federal	issions? , State, co	unty,
b. Did you d		ot all I	(If Armed Fo	countin	g work		P	ractice o	r farm?	in OWN business, PAY in family bu		
049 ask about o □ No c. Did you h	unpaid wo Yes — He ave a job	ork.) ow many or busin	form or business hours? ess from which y	SKIP to		- I	engine	er, stock	clerk, ty	you doing? (For expist, farmer)	· · · ·	-
I —	2 🔲 Yes	– Abse	off LAST WEEK nt — SKIP to 28d if — SKIP to 27							g account books,		
	124 124 1430 1400				UAL SCR	1					100	
36. The following happened to y between you have your	ou during 1 1, 197	he last		- No	s — How man ilmes?	46.	ATTEN	PTED to		e that someone omething that than any ned)	Yes -	How many times?
37. Did anyone to from you by us mugging or the	sing force,		e) directly by a stickup,	☐ Yes	- How man times?		somethi	ing that (Do not	happened count an	luring the last 12 to you which you y calls made to the you have just told	thought we e police	as a
38. Did anyone T or threatening incidents alre	to harm y	ou? (oth		☐ Yes	- How man times?		☐ No -	- SKIP t				
39. Did anyone be with somethin (other than an	g, such as	a rock	or bottle?	☐ Yes	- How man times?	CHEC	· A	Look at	47 – Was	HH member 12 + ened, or was some	Yes -	How many
40. Were you knift some other we than any incid	eapon by a	nyone at	all? (other	Yes	- How man times?	ITEM		tuing sto	iten of an	ened, or was some attempt made to nat belonged to him	i No	times?
41. Did anyone TI THREATEN y other weapon, (other than an	ou with a NOT incl	knife, g uding te	un, or some lephone threats?	☐ Yes	- How man times?	48. (059)	other t	ught was han any - SKIP t	a crime, incidents o Check		rt to the p	
42. Did anyone T other way? (c already mentic	ther than			☐ Yes	- How man times?	世		_=	happened			
or truck, such	longed to y as packag	you from les or cl	inside any car othing?	□ No	- How man times?	ITEM	D	attacked thing sto	or threat	HH member 12 + ened, or was some attempt made to hat belonged to him	I T No	How many times?
44- Was anything away from hos theater or res	ne, for inst taurant, or	while to	work, in a aveling?	☐ Yes	- How man times?	CHEC	· 📥	Do any of	of the scr w many ti	een questions con mes?''	tain any e	
45. (Other than ar mentioned) Wa from you durin	s anything ig the last	(else)	at all stolen	☐ Yes	- How man times?		E		if last re	v next HH member espondent, and fill ime Incident Repo	item 13 o	
FORM NCS-3 (8-23-73)	1				P	nge 4						· · · 7

ed in the state of	(ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25+yrs.)(cc19) (AZY for persons 12-24 yrs.) (cc19) (AZY for persons 12-24 yrs.) (cc19) (Decomposition of the person of the p
ed in the state of	
ed ed en 22 3) 26+) Past 4 week ork? ago - SKIP to sago SKIP to sago SKIP to sago SKIP to past 4 week ork? a job LAST week ork? The past 4 week ork. The pa	Were attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+) work during the past 4 weed did you last work? Up to 5 years ago - SKIP of the strength of the
past 4 week ork? ago - SKIP to sago SKIP a job LAST wood of the sago SKIP past 4 week or SKIP to sago SKIP a job LAST wood or sago SKIP mpany.	Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+) work during the past 4 weed did you last work? Up to 5 years ago - SKIP 5 or more years ago Never worked could not take a job LAST Already has a job Temporary illness Going to school Other - Specify k? (Name of company, her employer) to 36 ustry is this? (For example tore, State Labor Dept., fan
past 4 week ork? ago - SKIP to sago SKIP a job LAST wood of the sago SKIP past 4 week or SKIP to sago SKIP a job LAST wood or sago SKIP mpany.	Never attended or kindergarten or kindergarten Elem. (01–08) H.S. (09–12) College (21–26+) work during the past 4 weel did you last work? Up to 5 years ago - SKIP 5 or more years ago Never worked u could not toke a job LAST Already has a job Temporary illness Going to school Other - Specify k? (Name of company, her employer) to 36 Ostry is this? (For example tore, State Labor Dept., fan
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past 4 week ork? ago - SKIP t. s ago SKIP a job LAST w job sss in mpany. For example: or Dept., farm	Lem. (01–08) H.S. (09–12) College (21–26+) work during the past 4 weel did you last work? Up to 5 years ago — SKIP 5 or more years ago Never worked could not take a job LAST 1 Already has a job Temporary illness Going to school Other — Specify k? (Name of company, her employer) to 36 ustry is this? (For example tore, State Labor Dept., fame
Past 4 week ork? ago - SKIP to s ago SKIP a job LAST w job ess l mpony. For example: or Dept., farm	College (21-26+) work during the past 4 weed did you last work? Up to 5 years ago — SKIP 15 or more years ago Never worked u could not take a job LAST 1 Already has a job Temporary illness Going to school Other — Specify k? (Name of company, her employer) to 36 ustry is this? (For example tore, State Labor Dept., fam
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	oyee (Federal, State, county
rofessional	WN business, professional
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iple: electric	in family business or farm?
uties? /For	oing? (For example: electric (armer)
ling cars, etc	oing? (For example; electric farmer)
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	oing? (For example: electric (armer)
7	oing? (For example: electric farmer) t activities or duties? (For Dunt books, selling cars, et
_I Yes How m	oing? (For example: electric farmer) t activities or duties? (For punt books, selling cars, et
times?	oing? (For example: electric farmer) t activities or duties? (For punt books, selling cars, et
]No times?	someone Someone In No
No this to report	someone Yes - How ny the last 12 months to report
No this to report	someone Yes — How ny the last 12 months to report which you thought was a
No this to report	someone Yes — How ny the last 12 months to report which you thought was a
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ths to report ught was a lice about.)	someone Yes - How made to the police we just told me about.)
ths to report ths to report ght was a lice about.) Yes - How mai	someone Yes - How m times? The last 12 months to report which you thought was a made to the police type just told me about.)
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ths to report ught was a like about.) Yes - How man times? Yes - How man times?	someone Yes - How many the last 12 months to report which you thought was a made to the police type just told me about.) The last 12 months to report which you thought was a made to the police type just told me about.) The last 12 months which hold me about.) The last 12 months which hold me about.
Imes? This to report up the second of the s	someone Selling cars, et looks, looks, selling cars, et looks, looks, selling cars, et looks, look
Imes? This to report up the second of the s	someone Selling cars, et looks, looks, selling cars, et looks, looks, selling cars, et looks, look
This to report ught was a lice about.) Yes - How man limes? No ronths which the police?	someone Yes - How many the last 12 months to report which you thought was a made to the police type just told me about.) The last 12 months to report which you thought was a made to the police type just told me about.) The last 12 months which hold me about.) The last 12 months which hold me about.
Š.	oing? (For exampl farmer)

	NAL CHAR	,			W		111	11197				
14. NAME KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD	TYPE L OF N INTER- (6. .INE IUMBER cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH- DAY	MARITAL F	Oa. IACE ICC 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest (or year) of regular you have ever atten (ASK for persons 12 Transcribe for 25+y	school ded? 2–24 yrs.	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 20)
Last	VIEW (034) 1 Per 2 Tel 3 Ni- 7 Fill 16-21	033	(cc9b) 1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative	(cc 13) (37)	1 M. 2 Wd.	039 		040 1 □ M 2 □ F	(cc 18) (04) 1 Yes 2 No	042 oo [] Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08)H.S. (09-12)College (21-26		(043) 1
	househol Yes -	d as las - SKIP house o	n cover page. Is it enumeration? (to Check Item B n April 1, 1970?	Box I m		26d (051)	Have y		No - W	or work during the posen did you last wo less wo less as less as less or more years less Never worked	rk? 30 – SKII	
b. Where did U.S. poss State, etc	you live o ession, etc · ·	n April	7, 1970? (State, County ts of a city, town	foreign , villag	e, etc.?	653°	Is ther	-	Yes - 2	you could not take of Aiready has a just a j	ob ss	T WEEK?
· —		ed Forc	es on April 1, 19	· ·		28a (053)	busine	ss, organ		work? (Name of cor or other employer) KIP to 36	mpany.	
	□ No –	SKIP to	years old or old 36 Ye LAST WEEK ool) or something	s (workin	9,) (54)	What k	lio mfg.,	siness o retail sh	r industry is this? (ae store, State Lab	For exam or Dept.,	pie: TV (arm)
048 1 Work 2 With 3 Loo 4 Keep 5 Goir b. Did you d around the	a job but in a job		to work- l - Specif orces, Si countin	Y KIP to 28a) g work	(1)	1	n employ dividual GOVER (local)? ELF-EM ractice o orking W	for wage NMENT PLOYED r farm? ITHOUT	PRIVATE company, is, salary or commit employee (Federal, in OWN business, PAY in family busi	islans? State, ca professio ness or f	unty, nal	
o No c. Did you h temporari	ave a job o ly absent o 2 [] Yes	or busing or on lay — Absen	ess from which y off LAST WEEK at — SKIP to 28a if — SKIP to 27	au wer€		፡	What we example	er, stock ere your e: typin	most imp	you doing? (For examples, former) portant activities or g account books, se	duties?	(For
	200	(1)	\$2776AG	MDIVID	UAL SCRE	EN QUE	STIONS		4			No.
	ou during t 1, 197	he last			How many times?	46.	ATTEM	PTED to			☐ Yes —	How many times?
 Did anyone to from you by u mugging or th Did anyone T 	sing force, reat?	such a	s by a stickup,	□w	s — How many times? ————————————————————————————————————	658	somethicrime?	ing that i (Do not	happened count an incidents	luring the last 12 m to you which you t y calls made to the you have fust told	hought w police	0 S Q
or threatening incidents alre 39. Did anyone be	to harm you ady mention at you up,	ou? (oth med) attack	er than any you or hit you	□ No	times? ————————————————————————————————————				happened	1?		
with somethin (other than an 40. Were you knif some other wi than any incle	y incidents ed, shot at eapon by a	, or atto nyone a	y mentioned) icked with all? (other	□ No	times? - How many times?	CHEC	c	attacked thing sto	or threat ien or an	HH member 12 + ened, or was some- attempt made to hat belonged to him?	i La no	How many times?
41. Did onyone T	HREATEN you with a NOT incl	to beat knife, g uding te	you up or un, or some lephone threats?	[] No	s — How many times?	<u>@</u>	you tho (other t	ught was han any — SKIP t	a crime, incidents to Check		t to the p	
42. Did anyone T other way? (a already menti	oned)	ony inci	dents	□ No	s — How many times?	┢╝			happened 48 — Was	HH member 12 +	i∏ Yes -	How man
43. During the lo things that be or truck, such 44. Was anything	lonyed to s as packag	you from	inside any car lothing?	□ No	times?	ITEM	D D	attacked thing sto steal so	or threat olen or ar mething t	tened, or was some- n attempt made to hat belonged to him?	□ No	times?
away from hos theater or res 45. (Other than a mentioned) W from you duri	me, for inst taurant, or ny incident ns anything	while to while to s you've s (else)	work, in a raveling? e already at all stolen	□ No	times? s — How many times?	CHE	CK	for "Hov	w many ti Intervie if last r	een questions conti mes?" w next HH member, espondent, and fill ime incident Report	End into	rview

1000	""。"满"。	4		PERSO	NAL CHA	RACTER	ISTICS				5'13' S	7. *
14. NAME KEYER – BEGIN	15. TYPE OF INTER-	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 14)	20a. RACE (cc 15)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highes (or year) of regular you have ever atte (ASK for persons I	nded?	24. Did you complete that year
NEW RECORD	034 1 Per	@35	(cc9b) (036) 1 Head *	(cc 13)	038 1 🗆 M.	(39) 1 □ W.	-	040 1 □ M	(cc 18) (041) 1 Yes	042 Never attende	yrs.) (cc 19)	(cc 20) (043) 1 🗀 Yes
First	2 Tel 3 Nig Fill 16-21		2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative 5 Non-relative		2 WJ. 3 D. 4 Sep. 5 N M	2 Neg.		2 🗀 F	2 No	or kindergarteElem. (01–08)H.S. (09–12)College (21–2		z No
CHECK ITEM A	househ Yes	old as la - SKIP	on cover page. Is st enumeration? (to Check Item B on April 1, 1970?	Box I, m		(051) (051)	l. Have y		No WI 2 3	or work during the nen did you last wa Up to 5 years a	ork? go - SKII	
044 1 Yes	S - SKIP	to Check	Item B 2	□N∘			· Is ther	e any re		Never worked you could not take	<u> </u>	
	session, e		1, 1970? (Stete,	foreign	country,	(63)	1 🗀 N		Yes - 2 3 4	Already has a j Temporary Illne Going to schoo	ob ess I	
c. Did you	live inside	the (imi	ts of a city, town	, village	e, etc.?	7		٠	٤	Other – Specify	/ 7	
(045) 1 No	77	, 163 — //]	ome of city, town	i, viilug	, eic. ≠	280				work? (Name of co or other employer)	mpany,	
			es on April 1, 19	70?		- OS3)	× (7) k	lavar wa	rked – SI	/ID += 24		
CHECK ITEM B	Is this	person l	years old or old				. What k	ind of bu	siness o	r industry is this?	(For exam	ple: TV
26a. What wer	e you doir		LAST WEEK -	(working	9,	654		\square	161011 311	oe store, State Loi	or Dept.,	(orm)
048 1 Wor 2 With	king - SK	TP to 28d t not at w	ool) or something i Unable ork 7 Retired a Other -	to work –		84 (BB)	ir	n emplo idividua	for wage	PRIVATE company, es, salary or commi employee (Federal,	ssions?	
4 ☐ Kee	ping hous ng to scho	e ·	(If Armed Fo			<u>5)</u>	3 🗀 S	r local)?	PLOYED	in OWN business,		-
around th	e house? Lunpaid w	(Note: If rork.)	AST WEEK, not form or business hours?	operato	r in HH.		4 □ W I. What ki	orking W	ITHOUT	PAY in family bus you doing? (For exc pist, farmer)		
c. Did you l	nave a job ly absent	or busin or on lay	off LAST WEEK?	on Mete	:	■.	. What w	ere your	most imp	ortant activities or	duties? elling car	(For
	3 ☐ Yes	Layo	1 - SKIP to 27	NOIVID	UAL SCR	EEN QUI	ESTIONS	1888	- 104 C	V42.78V / R. 4. U.A.D	¥25073.50	\$20,475,000
36. The following happened to y	question you during 1, 197	the last	ly to things that	T	- How man times?		Did you ATTEM belonge	find an IPTED to			Yes -	How many times?
37. Did anyone to	ke someti	ning (else		☐ Yes	- How man	"	somethicrime?	ing that i (Do not	happened count an	uring the last 12 m to you which you t y calls made to the	hought wa police	is a
38. Did anyone T or threatening incidents alre	to harm y	you? (oth		☐ Yes ☐ No	- How man	y (588)	□ No -	– SKIP t		you have just told ?	Me dbout.	·/
39. Did anyone be with somethin (other than ar	ng, such a ny inciden	s a rock ts alread	or bottle? y mentioned)	□No	- How man times?	CHEC				HH member 12 +	☐ Yes -	How many
40. Were you knif some other w than any inci-	eapon by a	inyone at	all? (other	Yes	- How man	ITEM	ic 📝 t	hing sto	len or an	attempt made to at belonged to him?	. □ No	times?
41. Did anyone T THREATEN other weapon (other than ar	you with a , NOT inc	knife, g luding te	in, or some ephone threats?	☐ Yes	- How man times?	y 48. (059)	(other the	ught was han any - SKIP t	a crime, incidents o Check I		t to the po	
42. Did anyone T other way? (already menti	other than			☐ Yes ☐ No	- How man times?	<u>'</u>			happened			
or truck, sucl	longed to as packa	you from iges or cl	Inside any car othing?	☐ Yes ☐ No	- How man	CHEC	CK	attacked thing sto	or threat len or an	HH member 12 + ened, or was some- attempt made to eat belonged to him:	IT No	How many times?
44. Was anything away from hor theater or res	me, for ins	stance at	work, in a	☐ Yes	- How man times?	CHE	ck 🛋	Do any o for "Hov	f the scre v many tir	en questions cont nes?"	ain any en	
45. (Other than a mentioned) We from you duri	os onythin	g (else) q	t all stolen	☐ Yes	How man times?		E		if last re	next HH member, spondent, and fill me Incident Report	item 13 or	

		10.10	(A)	PERSO	NAL CHAR	ACTER	ISTICS	4				714
14. NAME REYER — BEGIN	15. TYPE OF INTER-	16. LINE NUMBER (cc8)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTH-	MARITAL	20a. RACE cc 15)	ORIGIN (cc 16)	21. SEX (cc 17)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23.What is the highes (or year) of regular you have ever atte (ASK for persons.)	r school nded?	24. Did you complete that year?
NEW RECORD	VIEW	(CCS)	(cc9b)	(cc 13)	(66.14)			<u></u>	(cc 18)	Transcribe for 25+		(cc 20)
Last	034 1 Per 2 Tel 3 NIT Fill 16–21	 	1 Head 2 Wife of head 3 Own child 4 Other relative	ᡂ ──	1 M. 2 Wd. 3 D. 4 Sep.	039 : □ W. : □ Neg. : □ Ot.		6 M 1 □ M 2 □ F	041 1 Yes 2 No	Elem. (01-08	n '	043 1 Yes 2 No
044 <u>1 □ Yes</u>	Look a househ Yes ve in thi - SKIP to you live	old as la: - SKIP s house of to Check on April	s Non-relative on cover page. Is st enumeration? (to Check Item B on April 1, 1970? item B 2 1, 1970? (State,	Box 1 m	arked)	(63)	i 🗆 Y	e any re	No — WI 2 3 4 sson why	college (21—2 or work during the nen did you last we Up to 5 years a 5 or more years Never worked you could not take	past 4 we ork? igo — SKII ago } SK a job LAS	to 28a
State, etc. c. Did you li (045) 1 No (046)	ive inside	the limi Yes — N	County	, villag					ou (last)	Temporary illn Going to schoo Other — Specifi work? (Name of coor other employer)	1 77	
CHECK ITEM B	□ No	person le - SKIP to		s			What k	ind of bu		KIP to 36 r industry is this? oe store, State La		
keeping h 1	ouse, goi ing — SK a job bui king for wo bing house g to scho o dny wo e house?	ing to sch (IP to 28d t not at w vork ie pol rk at all I (Note: if	f LAST WEEK - cool) or something 6	else? to work- - Specif rces, SI countin	SKIP to 260 F KIP to 280 g work	189	2	in employadividual GOVER r local)? ELF-EM ractice of	for wage NMENT PLOYED or farm? (ITHOUT	PRIVATE company is, salary or commi employee (Federal, in OWN business, PAY in family bus you doing? (For ex	ssions? State, co professio	unty, na! arm?
c. Did you h temporaril 050 1 No	ave a job ly absent 2 Te 3 Te question	or busin or on lay s — Abse s — Layo	nly to things that	NDIVID	UAL SCRE	1	What we example	vere your le: typin	most imp g, keepin y evidence	portant activities o g account books, s	elling car	S, etc.)
happened to y between you have your 37. Did anyone to	1, 197_ (pocket	end_ picked/p	, 197 Did urse snatched)?	□ No	times?	47.	belonge	ed to you	? (other dy mentio		□ No	times?
	sing force reat? RY to rob to harm	you by c	s by a stickup,	□N∘	times?	(S)	concern	ing that (Do not ning the — SKIP	happened count an incidents	to you which you y calls made to the you have just told	thought w	25 a
39. Did anyone be with somethin (other than an	g, such o y inciden	p, attack is a rock its alread	or bottle? y mentioned)	☐ Yes	Hew many	CHEC				HH member 12 +	Yes -	How many times?
some other we than any incid	apon by lents alre	anyone a ady ment	t all? (other tioned)	□ No	- Haw many times? - How many		c 🔻	thing sto steal so	len or an	attempt made to hat belonged to him you during the last	No ?	
other weapon, (other than an	NOT incider	a knife, g cluding te nts alread ack you	un, or some lephone threats? y mentioned) n some	□No	times?		(other t	ought was then eny SKIP (a crime	, but did NOT repo already mentioned Item E	rt to the p	olice?
other way? (c already menti 43. During the las	other than oned) of 12 mon	ths, did	dents	□ No	times? — How many times?	CHE		attacked	or threat	HH member 12 +	1_	How many times?
or truck, such 44. Was anything away from her theater or res	stolen from for interest, contract,	ages er c om you w stance at or while t	lothing? hile you were work, in a raveling?	□ No	- How many times?	CHE	7	Do any of	mething to of the scr w many ti	attempt made to hat belonged to him een questions con- mes?" w next HH member,	ain any e	
45. (Other than a mentioned) We from you durin	s anythi	ng (else)	at all stolen	□ No	times?	ITEM	7		if lost r	espondent, and fill ime Incident Repor	item 13 o	

DEC	KEYER - GIN NEW RECORD	Notes	(Title	E - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees y be used only for statistical purposes.
Line	e number	1	FORM NCS	4
<u>01)</u>	·			U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
_	een question number		ł	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
02)				CRIME INCIDENT REPORT
inci	dent number		1	NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
<u></u>			L	CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
10.		he last 12 months - (Refer to	5a.	Were you a customer, employee, or owner?
		stion for description of crime).	£ (113)	1 Customer
		s/did the first) incident happen? essary. Encourage respondent to		2 Employee
	give exact month.)		Į.	3 Owner
		(01 12)	l .	4 Other - Specify Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from
04)		1 (01–12)	4	the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?
		s incident report for a series of crimes	1019	1 Yes
05)		No — SKIP to 2 Yes — (Note: series must have 3 or		2 No SKIP to Check Item B
-	ITEM A . T	more similar incidents which	<u></u>	3 Don't know J
		respondent can't recall separately)		Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?
ъ.	In what month(s) did the (Mark all that apply)	hese incidents take place?		Yes - SKIP to Check Item B
06)	1 Spring (March, A	oril, May)	(115)	2 No
ر	2 Summer (June, Ju	ly, August)	l	3 ☐ Don't know
	3 Fall (September,] .	
	4 Winter (December		1_ b.	Did the offender(s) actually get in ar just TRY to get in the building?
		ere involved in this series?	1119	1 Actually got in
07)	1 Three or four 2 Five to ten		1	2 Just tried to get in
	3 Eleven or more		1	3 Don't know
	4 Don't know		c.	Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken
		eries, the follow og questions refer	1.	window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?
	only to the most recen		ெ	1 No
2.	About what time did (ti incident happen?	his/the most recent)		Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else?
08)	1 Don't know			(Mark all that apply)
	2 During the day (1	2 Broken lock or window 3 Forced door or window
	At night (6 p.m. t		1	(or tried) SKIP
	4 Midnight to		1	4 Slashed screen to Che 5 Other - Specify to Che
	5 Don't know		1	- Specifiy
30.	Did this incident take	place inside the limits of this	1	<u> </u>
	attance and the state	# T	I d.	How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?
09)	city or somewhere els			
09	city or somewhere else Inside limits of the company of the comp	this city - SKIP to 4	118	1 Through unlocked door or window
109	1 Inside limits of t	this city - SKIP to 4		1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key
	1 Inside limits of t 2 Somewhere else 3 Outside the Unit	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States		1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know
	1 Inside limits of to 2 Somewhere else 3 Outside the Unit In what State and countries.	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT		1
	1 Inside limits of t 2 Somewhere else 3 Outside the Unit	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT	118	1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other — Specify
b.	I Inside limits of the Somewhere else and Outside the Unit In what State and counts the County	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did 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)
b.	I Inside limits of a Somewhere else a Outside the Unit In what State and county— County— Did it happen inside	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did 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) 1 No - SKIP to 13a
b.	I Inside limits of to Somewhere else Outside the Unit In what State and county County Did it happen inside to No	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits 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)
ь. 10°	I Inside limits of to Somewhere else Outside the Unit In what State and county County Did it happen inside to No	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did 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) 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes
ь. 10 "	I Inside limits of a Somewhere else a Outside the Unit In what State and counts State County	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. ne of city, town, 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) 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a
b. 10 °	I Inside limits of the second	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. ne of city, town, etc.	(118) 70.	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 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?
b. 10 °	I Inside limits of the Samewhere else in Somewhere else in What State and county. County. Did it happen inside the Unit in No in Samewhere eld this incider the Samewhere did this incider the Samewhere building or other buildin	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. ne of city, town, etc. put take place? elling, in garage or n property (includes) SKIP to 6a	(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 I3a 2 Yes 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
ь. 110 ^{с.}	I Inside limits of to Somewhere else County In what State and county In No Yes - Enter non Where did this incider At or in own dwe other building or break-in or atten	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. ne of city, town, etc. that take place? elling, in garage or n property (includes npted break-in) SKIP to 6a	(118) 70.	Through unlocked door or window Had key Don't know Other - Specify Was any member of this household, including respondent, present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) TEM B I No - SKIP to 13a Tyes 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? No Don't know
b. 10 °	I Inside limits of the County	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. ne of city, town, etc. that take place? elling, in garage or a property (includes place dreak-in) n home, hotel/motel	(118) 70.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)
b. 10 °	Inside limits of a somewhere else and county— Did it hoppen inside and county— Did it hoppen inside and county— Where did this incider and county— Where did this incider and counter building or break-in or atten and inside commercial inside commercial inside commercial somewhere in commercial some counter counter building or break-in or atten and inside commercial some counter counter building or break-in or attendance and commercial counter building or break-in or attendance and commercial counter building or break-in or attendance and counter building or break-in or attendance	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT inty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. the of city, town, etc. the place? elling, in garage or in property (includes opted break-in) in home, hotel/motel all building such as t, bank, gas station, ASK	(118) 70.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun
ь. 110 ^{с.}	I Inside limits of a Somewhere else and County In what State and county In No and In Inside and In Inside and In Inside and Inside and Inside commercial store, restaurany public conveyand	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT nty did this incident occur? the limits of a city, town, village, etc. ne of city, town, etc. that take place? elling, in garage or a property (includes place break-in) n home, hotel/motel al building such as to, to hand, gas station, ce or station ASK 5a	(118) 70.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife
b. 10 °	Inside limits of to Somewhere else Somewhere else County Did it happen inside to No 2 Yes — Enter nom Where did this incider to At or in own dwe other building or break-in or atten public conveyan Inside confice, festauran public conveyan Inside office, fe	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT inty did this incident occur? The limits of a city, town, village, etc. the of city, town, etc. The of city is a city, town, village, etc. The of city, town, etc. The city, town, etc. The city is a city, town, village, etc. The city, town, etc. The city is a city, town, village, etc. The city is a city, town, vil	(19) 7 a.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify
ь. 110 ^{с.}	Inside limits of a Somewhere else and County— Did it happen inside and county— Did it happen inside and county— Where did this incider and county— I have a fin a county— I have a fin a conveyan public conveyan inside office, for a line and conveyan and inside office, for a line and conveyan and line and conveyant and conveyant and conveyant and line and conveyant	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT inty did this incident occur? The limits of a city, town, village, etc. the of city, town, etc. The of city is a city, town, village, etc. The of city, town, etc. The city, town, etc. The city is a city, town, village, etc. The city, town, etc. The city is a city, town, village, etc. The city is a city, town, vil	(19) 7 a.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually
ь. 110) ^{с.}	Inside limits of to Somewhere else and Outside the Unit in what State and county Did it happen inside to	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT inty did this incident occur? The limits of a city, town, village, etc. the of city, town, village, etc. The of city, town, etc. The of city, town, village, etc. The of city, town, village, etc. The of city, t	(19) 7 c.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?
ь. 110 ^{с.}	Inside limits of a Somewhere else and Outside the Unit in what State and county Did it happen inside and county Did it happen inside and county Where did this incider and county of the sound and	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT only did this incident occur? The limits of a city, town, village, etc. one of city, town, etc. SKIP to 6a and building such as at, bank, gas station, ice or station citory, or warehouse yard, sidewalk, rt, apartment hall de break-in or or in) SKIP SKIP SKIP	(19) 7 a.	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 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f
b. 10 °	Inside limits of to Somewhere else and Outside the Unit in what State and county County Did it happen inside to somewhere did this incider to somewhere did this incider to somewhere building or break-in or attenty and inside commerciatore, restauran public conveyand inside office, fas Near own home; driveway, carpo (Does not include attempted break on the street, in ground, school; ground, school; ground, school;	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT only did this incident occur? The limits of a city, town, village, etc. one of city, town, etc. SKIP to 6a and building such as at, bank, gas station, ice or station citory, or warehouse yard, sidewalk, rt, apartment hall de break-in or or in) SKIP SKIP SKIP	(19) 7 c. (20)	1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify
110°	Inside limits of to Somewhere else Somewhere else Somewhere else County In what State and county In what State and county In No 2 Yes — Enter nom where did this incider to In At or in own dwe other building or break-in or attenty Inside commerciatore, restaurany public conveyand inside office, fa Near own home; driveway, carpo (Does not include attempted break of On the street, in the state of Inside office, fa the state of Inside office, fa the state of Inside office, fa the state of Inside	this city — SKIP to 4 in the United States ed States — END INCIDENT REPORT inty did this incident occur? The limits of a city, town, village, etc. the of city, town, etc. The state of a city, town, village, etc. The of city, town, etc. The state of a city, town, village, etc. The state of city, town, village, etc. The state	(19) 7 c. (20)	1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify

Page 9

4.

OET.

. kmg.	CRIME	INCI	DEN	T QUESTIONS - Continued		Little Annual Park
	How were you threatened? Any other way?	_	96.	Did you file a claim with any of in order to get part or all of you		
123	(Mark all that apply) 1 Verbal threat of rape	(132)		1 No - SKIP to 19a	· moute	er capations para,
	2 Verbal threat of attack other	ı		2 Yes		
	than rape 3 Weapon present or threatened		Ç.	Did insurance or any health ben	efits pr	ogram pay for all or part of
1	with weapon	(13)		the total medical expenses?		
1 .	4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)	-		2 None SKIP t	o 10a	
	s Object thrown at person			3 All		#1
l.	6 Followed, surrounded	_	ď.	How much did insurance or a he	alth be	nefits program pay?
	7 Other - Specify	(34)		s(Ob	tain an	estimate, if necessary)
	. What actually happened? Anything else?		10a.		ourself	or your property during the incident?
	(Mark all that apply) Something taken without	(33)		¹ ☐ No - SKIP to II		
(123)	permission	١.	ь.	What did you do? Anything else	? (Mar	k all that apply)
	2 Attempted or threatened to	(136)		1 Used/brandished gun or knife		4 Threatened, argued, reasoned,
1	3 Harassed, argument, abusive	Ι-,		2 Used/tried physical force (hit chased, threw object, used of	her	etc. with offender s Resisted without force, used
	language 4 Forcible entry or attempted SKII	J		weapon, etc.)		evasive action (ran/drove away,
	forcible entry of house	1		3 Tried to get help, attract atte scare offender away (screame	ntion, d.	hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
	Forcible entry or attempted 10a entry of car			yelled, called for help, turned lights, etc.)		6 Other- Specify
1	6 Damaged or destroyed property		11.	Was the crime committed by only		more than one person?
	7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	133		1 Only one 2 0	on't kn KIP to	ow - 3 More than one -
1	B Other - Specify		o.	Was this person male		How many persons?
				or female?	(143)	
1 .	<u> </u>	(38)		1 Male		Were they male or female?
· ·	How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)]		2 Female	144	1 All male
(123)	1 Raped			3 Don't know		2 All female 3 Male and female
	2 Tried to rape		ь.	How old would you say the person was?		4 Don't know
	3 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed 4 Hit by thrown object				h.	Haw old would you say the
	s Hit, slapped, knocked down	1039		1 Under 12	(145)	youngest was? 1 Under 12 5 21 or over -
1	 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc. 			2 [] 12-14 3 [] 15-17	-	2 12-14 SKIP to j
	7 Other - Specify	1		4 18-20		3 15-17 6 Don't know 4 18-20
80	. What were the injuries you suffered, if any?	1		5 21 or over	1.	How old would you say the
*	Anything else? (Mark all that apply) None — SKIP to 10a	l		6 Don't know		oldest was?
(126)	2 Raped		c.	Was the person someone you	(146)	1 Under 12 4 18-20 2 12-14 5 21 or over
	3 Attempted rape	1		knew or was he a stranger?		3 15-17 6 Don't know
1	S Broken bones or teeth knocked out	100		1 Stranger	j.	Were any of the persons known
ľ	6 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious	1		2 Don't know		or related to you or were they all strangers?
	7 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling B Other - Specify	1		3 ☐ Known by sight only to e	117	1 All strangers SKIP
, b	Were you injured to the extent that you needed	1		4 Casual		2 Don't know to m 3 All relatives SKIP
	medical attention after the attack?			acquaintance		A Some relatives SKIP
(127)	1 No - SKIP to 10a			s Well known		5 All known
	Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?	1	d.	Was the person a relative	k.	6 Some known How well were they known?
(128)	1 No 2 Emergency room treatment only	100		of yours?	<u>*</u> "	(Mark all that apply)
	3 Stayed overnight or longer —	(41)		1 ☐ No Yes — What relationship?	100	i ☐ By sight only 2 ☐ Casual SKIP
	How many days?			2 Spouse or ex-spouse		acquaintance(s) to m
(29)		1		3 Parent		3 Well known
1	. What was the total amount of your medical	1		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 hospital	1		s Brother or sister	100	1 Spouse or 4 Brothers/
	and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and			6 Other relative -		ex-spouse sisters 2 Parents 5 Other
1	any other injury related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER — If respondent does not know	1		Specify 7	1 2.5	s ☐ Own Specify ≥
	exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.	1				children
(130)	o No cost — SKIP to 10a				_	Were all of them -
	\$ x ☐ Don't know		e.	Was he/she	(150) ^m .	1 White?
90	. At the time of the incident, were you covered	100		1 White?		2 Negro?
	by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health			2 Negro?		3 Other? - Specify
	benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans'	1		3 Comert -Specify > to		A Combination - Specify
(13)2	Administration, or Public Welfare?	1.		120		- Communical - Specify
	2 0001 (1000)	1		4 Don't know		5 Don't know
L	3 Yes	1	_	Page 10	<u> </u>	2 DOIL CARON

1 1				
, ,	2a. Were you the only person there besides the offen	nder(s)		Was a car or other motor vehicle taken?
(151)	1 Yes - SKIP to 13a		1	▲ (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
100	2 No		1	CHECK ITEM D No - SKIP to Check Item F
			4	7
1 .	How many of these persons were robbed, harmed	, or	1	☐ Yes
	 reatened? Do not include persons under 12 years 	CI2		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
(152)	□ None — SKIP to 13a		1 '	4a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?
100			(161)	1 No)
1	Number of persons			KIP to Chack Itam E
	c. Were any of these persons members of your hous	.1 112	-	5 T DOULT KNOW
	Do not include household members under 12 year	enolar	1	3 🗀 Yes
(153)	o No	is of age.	1	b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?
ا	Yes - How many, not counting yourself?			as and the bersell fereit the (callitation setticis):
í			[(162)	1 🛄 Yes
]	(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page	- 121	17	2 No
1	3a. Was something stolen ar taken without permissio		┪	2 110
("	belonged to you or others in the household?	n that	1	Is Box I or 2 marked in 13f?
1	INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from		1	ourou A
1	unrecognizable business in respondent's home.		1	ITEM E No SKIP to 15a
1	Do not include anything stolen from a recognizab	ble .	1	7 □ Yes
ŀ	business in respondent's home or another busine as merchandise or cash from a register.	ss, such	ı	
(154)	I Yas - SKIP to 131			c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance,
	2 No			in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?
			- 63	1 ☐ Yes
1	b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something the	hat	1	2 No
(155)	belonged to you or others in the household?		 	
100	1 No - SKIP to 13e		1	Was only cash taken? (Box 0 morked in 13f)
1	2 Tyes		1	CHECK Yes - SKIP to 16a
1	c. What did they try to take? Anything else?		7	ITEM F
1.*	(Mark all that apply)		1	γ □ No
(156)	t 🔲 Purse		├ ;	S- Attack and a second second
1	2 Wallet or money		' '	5a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?
1	з 🔲 Car		1	
l	4 Other motor vehicle		1	INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.
l	5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)		1_	(contract)
1 .	6 Don't know		(164)	. 00
1	7 Other - Specify		- '	
1	/		1 .	b. How did you decide the value of the property that was
1 .	Did they try to take a purse, wal	llet,	(163)	stolen? (Mark all that apply)
1	CHECK or money? (Box I or 2 marked in	13c)	اسا	t Original cost
1	ITEM C No - SKIP to 18a			2 Replacement cost
i	☐Yes		1	a Personal estimate of current value
	d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for		1	4 Insurance report estimate
ſ	instance in a pocket or being held?		1	5 Police estimate
1				
	· [] Yes		1	
(157)	1 ☐ Yes } SKIP to 18a			6 Don't know
	1 Yes SKIP to 18a			
	1 🗀 Yes 🕽			6 Don't know
	1 Yes SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a • What did happen? (Mark all that apply)		1,	6 Don't know 7 Dother - Specify
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a • What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 3 Attacked)	10	6 Don't know
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a • What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm)	166)	6 Don't know 7 Other — Specify 5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Nattacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage			5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None SKIP to 17a
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to I8a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car	SKIP		5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to I8a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language	SKIP		5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part
	SKIP to I8a SKIP to I8a Not did hoppen? (Mark all that apply) Threatened with harm Attempted to break into house or garage Attempted to break into car Harassed, argument, abusive language Damaged or destroyed property			5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or	≻ to	166	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered?
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	≻ to		5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or	≻ to	166	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered?
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	≻ to	166	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All SKIP to 17a 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
(58)	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
* (58)	SKIP to I8a What did happen? (Mark all that apply) Attacked Threatened with harm Attempted to break into house or garage Attempted to break into car Harassed, argument, abusive language Damaged or destroyed property Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify What was taken? What else?	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
(158)	SKIP to IBa 2 No No No Notation Mittacked Threatened with harm Attempted to break into house or garage Attempted to break into car Harassed, argument, abusive language Damaged or destroyed property Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify What was taken? What else? Cash: S	≻ to	166	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
* (58)	1 Yes 2 No North did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 Other — Specify F. What was taken? What else? Cash: \$	≻ to	166	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
* (158)	SKIP to IBa 2 No No No Notation Mittacked Threatened with harm Attempted to break into house or garage Attempted to break into car Harassed, argument, abusive language Damaged or destroyed property Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify What was taken? What else? Cash: S	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
* (58)	1 Yes 2 No North did happen? (Mark all that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 Other — Specify F. What was taken? What else? Cash: \$	≻ to	166	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
(158)	SKIP to 18a What did happen? (Mark all that apply) Attacked Threatened with harm Attempted to break into house or garage Attacked Threatened with harm Attempted to break into car Damaged or destroyed property Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify What was taken? What else? Cash: S	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
(158)	SKIP to 18a Yes SKIP to 18a	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
(158)	SKIP to I8a Yes SKIP to I8a	≻ to	166	5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
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(158)	SKIP to 18a What did happen? (Mark all that apply) Attacked Threatened with harm Attempted to break into house or garage Attempted to break into car Marassed, argument, abusive language Damaged or destroyed property Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify Mark was taken? What else? Cash: S	≻ to	(B) *(B)	Sa. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$ 00 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply) 0 Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a 1 Purse 2 Wallet 3 Car 4 Other motor vehicle 5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 Other - Specify.
(158)	1 Yes 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No SKIP to 18a 2 No No Notation that apply) 1 Attacked 2 Threatened with harm 3 Attempted to break into house or garage 4 Attempted to break into car 5 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 Other — Specify 5. What was taken? What else? Cash: S	≻ to	(B) *(B)	6 Don't know 7 Other - Specify 5a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance? 1 None 2 All 3 Part b. What was recovered? Cash: \$
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	YER -	Noves	NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by la (Title 13, U.S. code). It may be seen only by sworn Census amployee and may be used only for statistical purposes.
Line nun (101) Screen q (102) Incident	uestion number		FORM NCS-4 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
(103)			CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE
appr In w (Sho	opriate screen que hat month (did this we flashcard if nece exact month.) Month Is this core.	le lost 12 months - (Refer to stion for description of crime). /did the first) incident happen? essary. Encourage respondent to (01-12) is incident report for a series of crimes to - SKIP to 2 (es - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately	2 No SKIP to Check Item B
* (Mar 106) 1 2 3 4	k all that apply) Spring (March, Ap Summer (June, Ju Fall (September, Winter (December	ese incidents (ake place? ril, May) ly, August) October, November) , January, February)	there, such as a guest or a workman? 1
(II) 1 2 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Three or four Five to ten Eleven or more Don't know	ries, the following questions refer	1 Actually got in 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 to force his way in/ the building?
108 1 <u> </u>	ot what time did (the dent happen? Don't know During the day (6 At night (6 p.m. to all Midnight to (5 p.m. to midnight know	o 6 a.m.) dnight	(11) 1 No Yes — What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2
(ify City 2 City	or somewhere else Inside limits of the Somewhere else Outside the Unite that State and coun	place inside the limits of this or is city — SKIP to 4 In the United States at States — END INCIDENT REPORT by did this incident occur?	a Don't know a Other — Specify Was any member of this household,
(110) 1 [it happen inside t] No	he limits of a city, town, village, etc e of city, town, etc.	z ☐ Yes
	re did this inciden At or in own dwel other building on break-in or attem	lling, in garage or property (includes SKIP to 6a	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
3 C	Inside commercial store, restaurant, public conveyance in inside office, factorial Near own horizontal (Does not Include (Does not Include in inside office).	ctory, or warehouse yard, sidewalk, a apartment hall b break-in or	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?
7	attempted break-i On the street, in ground, school gr Inside school Other — Specify	a park, field, play- ounds or parking lot Item B	(12) 1 ☐ Yes — SKIP to 7f 2 ☐ No c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? (12) 1 ☐ No — SKIP to 7e 2 ☐ Yes

16	c	RIME	INCID	EN	T QUESTIONS - Continued		
* 7d.	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
123	1 Verbal threat of rope		(32)		1 No - SKIP to 10a	ı medic	ui expanses pula.
	2 Verbal threat of attack other	:			2 Ye		
	than rape 3 [] Weapon present or threatened				Did insurance or any health ben the total medical expenses?	efits pr	ogram pay for all or part of
		SKIP	(13)		1 Not yet settled		
		10a			2 None SKIP	o 10a	
	s Object thrown at person				3 ☐ All		
	6 Followed, surrounded 7 Other - Specify			d.	How much did insurance or a he		
			(34)				estimate, if necessary)
	What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)		$\overline{}$	Oa.	Did you do anything to protect y	yourself	or your property during the incident?
124	1 Something taken without		(135)		2 ☐ Yes		
	permission 2 Attempted or threatened to		*	Ь.	What did you do? Anything else		
1	take something		(136)		1 ☐ Used/brandished gun or knife 2 ☐ Used/tried physical force (hit		4 Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc. with offender
	3 Harassed, argument, abusive language				chased, threw object, used of		5 Resisted without force, used
	4 Forcible entry or attempted	SKIP			weapon, etc.) 3 Tried to get help, attract atte	ntion,	evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door,
ŀ	forcible entry of house 5 Forcible entry or attempted	to 100			scare offender away (screame yelled, called for help, turned	d,	ducked, shielded self, etc.) 6 (1) Other -
	entry of car			_	lights, etc.)		Specify
1	6 Damaged or destroyed property 7 Attempted or threatened to		(137)	Ι.	Was the crime committed by onl 1 ☐ Only one 2 ☐ [y one o Jon't kn	
1	damage or destroy property		9			KIP to	120
	8 Other - Specify				Was this person male or female?	(143)	How many persons?
			(138)		1 Male	1	W d
f.	How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)				2 Female	m°	. Were they male or female?
(125)	1 Raped				3 Don't know		2 All female
	2 Tried to rape				How old would you say]	3 Male and female
	3 Hit with object held in hand, shot, ke 4 Hit by thrown object	nited			the person was?	h.	. How old would you say the
	5 Hit, slapped, knocked down		(139)		1 Under 12	(145)	youngest was? 1 Under 12 5 21 or over -
	 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc. 				2 12-14		2 12-14 SKIP to j
	7 Other - Specify				3 15-17 4 18-20		3 ☐ 15_17 6 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ 18~20
80.	. What were the injuries you suffered, if an	y?			5 21 or over	١,	How old would you say the
(126)	Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 1 None — SKIP to 10a				6 Don't know		oldest was?
100	2 Raped				Was the person someone you	(146)	1 Under 12 4 18-20 2 12-14 5 21 or over
1	Attempted rape Knife or gunshot wounds		_		knew or was he a stranger?		3 ☐ 15—17 6 ☐ Don't know
	s Broken bones or teeth knocked out		(40)		1 Stranger	j.	Were any of the persons known
1.	6 Internal injuries, knocked unconscio				2 Don't know SKIP		or related to you or were they all strangers?
	7 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, sw 8 Other - Specify	reining			sight only to e	147	1 All strangers SKIP
Ь.	Were you injured to the extent that you ne	eded	:		4 Casual		2 Don't know to m 3 All relatives SKIP
(127)	medical attention after the attack? 1 No - SKIP to 10a		-		acquaintance J	}	4 ☐ Some relatives } to I
_	2 ☐ Yes			,	5 Well known		5 All known 6 Some known
(128) 6.	. Did you receive any treatment at a hospit 1 No	al?			Has the person a relative	, k	How well were they known?
1	2 Emergency room treatment only	4	(141)		1 🔲 No	*	(Mark all that apply) 1 □ By sight only
	3 Stayed overnight or longer — How many days?				Yes — What relation#hip?	(1/8)	2 Casual SKIP
		:]			2 Spouse or ex-spouse		acquaintance(s) to m
129					3 Parent	l 1.	How were they related to you?
ા ત .	 What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLU 		1,		4 Own child	*	(Mark all that apply)
	ING anything paid by insurance? Include has and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, a	pital			s Brother or sister	(149)	Spouse or 4 Brothers/ ex-spouse sisters
	ony other injury related medical expenses.				Specify 7		2 Parents 5 Other — 3 Own Specify
1	INTERVIEWER — If respondent does not exact amount, encourage him to give an estim						ohildren Specify
(130)	o No cost - SKIP to 10a					1	
	x Don't know			•.	Was he/she -		Were all of them - 1 White?
90.	At the time of the incident, were you cover	ered	142		1 White?	(150)	2 Negro?
	by any medical insurance, or were you eli	igible			2 Negro?		3 Other? - Specify
1	for berefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Vete	rans'			3 Other? -Specify SKIP		• Combination Secret.
100	Administration, or Public Welfare?				[12c		4 ☐ Combination - Specify
	2 Don't know				4 Don't know		5 Don't know
FORM NO	3 Yes s-4 (8-29-73)		Ļ	-	Page 14	<u> </u>	2 Opti r wide

ٔ حا	2a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)	7	Continu	
(13)	Yes - SKIP to 13d		CHECK	Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)
	b. How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include a re-	-	ITEM D	No - SKIP to Check Item E
<u></u>	of age.	_	14- 11-1	Yes
(152)	o ☐ None — SKIP to 13a	(161)	.	ion to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been person who took it?
	Number of persons	رقا		L CVID
(153)	c. Were any of these persons members of your household? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.		2 ☐ Don't k 3 ☐ Yes	now J State to Check Nem E
۳	Yes - How many, not counting yourself?		b. Did the perso	on return the (car/motor vehicle)?
		(162)	1 TYes	me (equivillate) t
13,	(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 16)		2 🔲 No	
	belonged to you or others in the household?	7		
	unrecognizable businesse in anything stolen from		CHECK	Is Box I or 2 marked in 13f?
	Do not include anything at the forme.	1	ITEM E	□ No - SKIP to 15a
_	as merchandise or cash from a register	1	7	Yes
54) .	I Les - SKIP to 13f	1	c. Was the (purs	e/wallet/money) on your person, for instance,
	2 ☐ No		in a pocket or	being held by you when it was taken?
Ь.	Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that	(63)	1 🔲 Yes	72.011
55)	of others in the nousehold?		2 🔲 No	
	1 No - SKIP to 13e			Was only seek of
٠.			CHECK	Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)
	What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)		ITEM F	Yes - SKIP to 16a
6)	1 Purse		<u> </u>	□ No
	2 Wallet or money 3 Car	15	ia. Altogether, who that was taken	at was the value of the PROPERTY
	4 Other motor vehicle			
	5 Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)		Stolen checks	R — Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for and credit cards, even if they were used.
4	5 ☐ Don't know	164)		
	7 Other - Specify	•	s	00
		!	. How did you de	cide the value of the property that was
i	Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box I or 2 marked in 13c)	165)		
ı	TEM C No - SKIP to IBa	رق	1 Original co	
	Yes		2 Replaceme	nt cost
d. Ý			3 Personal e	stimate of current value
i	tas the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for nstance in a pocket or being held?		4 Insurance	eport estimate
	☐ Yes)		5 Police esti	mate
	No SKIP to 18a			
_	hat did happen? (Mark all that apply)		7 Other - Spe	ecily
e 1	Attacked			<u> </u>
		160.	Was all or part o	f the stolen money or property recovered,
•	Threatened with harm	_	except for anythi	ng received from insurance?
	Attempted to break into house or garage	66)	1 None	
	Attempted to break into car		2 □ All } SK	IP to 17a
	Harassed, argument, abusive language SKIP		3 Part	
6.1			Willia	
6	Damaged or destroyed property to	ь.	MINOT WILL TOPAUS	o ¹ 2
6	Attempted or threatened to damage or		What was recover	•67
7 [Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property	7)	Cash: \$	ed?
7 [Attempted or threatened to damage or	9	Cash: \$ and/or	
6 (7 (8 (Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify)	Cash: \$ and/or Property: (Mark al	I that apply)
6 (7 (8 (Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify		Cash: \$ and/or Property: (Mark al o Cash only re	I that apply)
7 (8 (6 . Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify of was taken? What else?	9	Cash: \$and/or Property: (Mark al p Cash only re- t Purse	
7 (8 (6 . Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify at was taken? What else?))	Cash: \$and/or Property: (Mark al o Cash only red i Purse	I that apply)
7 [6 [6 Canand	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify of was taken? What else?	D D	Cash; \$and/or Property: (Mark al. o	that apply) covered - SKIP to 17a
f. Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify of was taken? What else? sh: \$		Cash: \$and/or Property: (Mark all o	! that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a
f. Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify of was taken? What else? sh: \$		Cash: \$and/or Property: (Mark all o	! that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a
f. Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other - Specify of was taken? What else? sh: \$ //or perty: (Mark all that apply) Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c Purse	7) 3) 4	Cash: \$	i that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a chicle ubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
7 [6 [7 [6 [7 [7 [7 [7 [Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify of was taken? What else? sh: \$	7) 3) 4	Cash: \$and/or Property: (Mark all o	i that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a chicle ubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
f. Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify of was taken? What else? sh: \$ //or perty: (Mark all that apply) Only cash taken — SKIP to 14c Purse Wallet Car	7) 3) 4	Cash: \$	i that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a chicle ubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
f. Wh	Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify at was taken? What else? sh: \$ Vor perty: (Mark all that apply) Only cash taken — SKIP to 14c Purse Wallet Car Other motor vehicle	7) 3) 4 5	Cash: \$	that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a ehicle ubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 (7 (a () 7 (Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property Other — Specify of was taken? What else? sh: \$ //or perty: (Mark all that apply) Only cash taken — SKIP to 14c Purse Wallet Car	7) 3) 4 5	Cash: \$	i that apply) covered — SKIP to 17a chicle ubcap, tape-deck, etc.)

F413)	CRIME INCIDENT	QUES	STIONS - Continued
	a. Was there any insurance against theft?		20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?
(170)	1 [No]	(18)	1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Don't know — SKIP to Check Item G
	2 Don't know SKIP to 18d		Yes - Who told them?
1			3 Household member SKIP to Check Item G
	3 ☐ Yes	ł	s Police on scene
-	b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?		b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to
$^{(n)}$	1 □ No } SKIP to 18a	(112)	the police? (Mark all that apply) 1 Nothing could be done — lack of proof
	2 Don't know	۳	2 Did not think it important enough
	3 Tes		3 Police wouldn't want to be bothered 4 Did not want to take time — too inconvenient
	c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?	1	s Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
(172)	t Not yet settled	1	6 Did not want to get involved
	2 No SKIP to 18a	1	7 ☐ Afraid of reprisal B ☐ Reported to someone else
			s Other - Specify
	3 Yes d. How much was recovered?	1	CHECK Is this person 16 years or older?
			ITEM G No - SKIP to Check Item H
	INTERVIEWER — If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate		21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?
	of value of the property replaced.	183	1 No - SKIP to Check Item H
		1	2 Yes b. What was the job?
(73)	s 🔛	(186)	t Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a-e - SKIP to
	a. Did any household member lose any time from work	اڭ	Check Item H
	because of this incident?		2 Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e
(174)	o No - SKIP to 19a	ŀ	 For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)
	Yes - How many members?		
		ŀ	d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV
			and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)
_	b. How much time was lost altogether?	(100)	
173	1 Less than I day	(188)	e. Were you — 1 An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or
	z ☐ I –5 days		individual for wages, salary or commissions?
	з 6—10 days		2 A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3 SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional
	4 Over 10 days	1	practice or farm?
	s Don't know		4 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or form?
15	a. Was anything dåmaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing	}	 What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)
	damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?	(189)	
(176)	1 No - SKIP to 200		g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example:
	2 ☐ Yes		typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)
ĺ	b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	<u> </u>	
(177)	1 Tyes - SKIP to 19d		BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series of incidents.
۳		1	CHECK ITEM H
	2 No	4	7
	c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?		
		1	
(178)			
۳	× Don't know		Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an
1	d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?	1	CHECK entry for "How many?"
	× No cost or don't know - SKIP to 20a	1	Yes - Be sure you have an incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age
(17)	≥ □ Ho cost of golf t know = style to ton		or over who was robbed, harmed, or
			threatened in this incident.
1	J	-	Is this the last incident Report to be filled for this person?
	e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)	l	ITEM I No - Go to next incident Report.
*	1 Household member		Yes — Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
(180)		1	☐ No — Interview next HH member.
	2 🔲 Landlord		☐ Yes — END ENTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime
	3 Insurance	1	Incident Reports filled for
1	4 Other — Specify	1	this household in Item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.
FORM	NC#-4 (8-28-78)	Page I	16 J 9 040 (1973 O-320-

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977
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 CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (7-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
1. IDENTIFICATION CODES	
a. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC	
	COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY
f. Interviewer g. Total number code (1) legident sheets	CITY SAMPLE
(2) Incidents (2) Incident sheets	
NITOON	LATION
We are conducting a survey in this area to measure burglaries and/or robberies. The Government need	name) trom the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ure the extent to which businesses are victims of ds to know how much crime there is and where it is an impact on the crime problem. You can help by
Part I - BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS	
2a. Is this establishment owned or operated as an incorporated business? 1 Yes — SKIP to 3	7. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions or some other business activity in this establishment during the 12 month period ending?
2 _ No b. How is this business owned or operated? ι _ individual proprietorship	\text{Yes} - List each department, concession, or other business activity on a separate line of Section V of the segment loider, if not already listed. Complete a separate questionnaire for each one that falls on a sample line.
2 Partnership 3 Government - Continue Interview ONLY II	2 ☐ No
ilquor store or any type of transportation 4 ① Other — Specify ②	DO NOT ASK ITEM 8 UNTIL PART II AND ANY INCIDENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED
_	8. What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services at this establishment
	for the previous 12 months ending ?
3. Do you (the owner) operate more than one establishment?	(Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in business for entire 12 months.)
z 🗀 No.	1 None
4. Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at	z 🗔 Under \$10,000
this location during the entire 12 month period ending?	3 \$10,000 to \$24,999 4 \$25,000 to \$49,999
I Tyes	5 S 50,000 to \$99,999
2 No - How many months during Months	6 S100,000 to \$499,999
the designated period?	7 S500,000 to \$999,999 8 S1,000,000 and over
5. Excluding you (the owner) (the partners) how	9 Other - Specify
many paid employees did this establishment average during the 12 month period ending?	INTERVIEWER USE ONLY
1 None 4 8-19	9a, Record of Interview
2 1-3 5 20 or more	(1) Date
3 🔲 4-7	(2) Name of respondent
6a. What do you consider your kind of business	(3) Title of respondent
to be at this location?	
	(4) Telephone Area code Number Extension
b. Mark (X) one box	b. Reason for non-interview
RETAIL MANUFACTURING	TYPE A
1 ☐ Food E ☐ Durable	1 [7] Present occupant in business at end of
2 ☐ Eating and drinking F ☐ Nondurable	survey period but unable to contact. 2 Refusal and in business at end of survey period
3 General merchandise	3 Other Type A - Specify
4 Apparol REAL ESTATE G Apartments	
5 ☐ Furniture and G ☐ Apartments appliance H ☐ Other real estate	TYPE B
6 Lumber, hardware,	4 Present occupant not in business at end
7 Automotive	of survey period. 5
B Drug and proprietary	6 Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) - Specify
9 ☐ Liquor K ☐ TRANSPORTATION	
A Gasoline service L ALL OTHERS - Speci	TYPE C
B C Other retail	7 Occupied by nonlistable activity
• WHOLESALE	e ☐ Demolished
C Durable	9 Other Type C - Specify
D Nondurable	
The state of the s	

P	ort II - SCREENING QUESTIONS				
Nov	w I'd like to ask some questions about pa	rticular kinds of t	neft or attempted theft.		
	ese questions refer only to this establish			and o	ending
	During this period did anyone break into how illegally get into this place of busin	or some-		establishment ever	been insured against
	s E3 M	Number	1 Couldn't a		
	t [] Yes — How many times? ————————————————————————————————————		2 ☐ Couldn't 2	et anyone to insure	you
	2 No		4		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 Premlum to		
11.	(Other than the incident(s) just mentioned period did anyone find a door jimmied, a	d,) during this	6 Other - Sp	pecity F	
	or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED br	eak-in?			
			19a. What security m	Alcurac	h When were there
	1 [] Yes — How many times? —	Number	if any, are prese	ent at	b. When were these security measures
	(FIII an Incident Report for each)	L	this location no protect it again:		first installed or otherwise
	2 No		burglary and/or		undertaken?
			4		Enter the
12.	During this period were you, the owner, o employee held up by anyone using a wear	r any			appropriate code from the list
	force or threat of force on these premisos	?	a Hark (VI all the		given below.
		Number	a. Mark (X) all tha		b. codes
1	Yes — How many times?	, rumber	1 Afarm syst	em - outside	
	(Fill an Incident Report for each)		7		
_ :	2 No		2 Central alz	wm	·
	(Other than the incident(s) already mention did anyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the any employee by using force or threatening	owner, or	3 Reinforcing as bars on gates, etc.	devices, such windows, grates,	
	harm you while on these premises?	Number	4 Guard, wat	chman	
	[] Yes — How many times? ———	- Itumber	5 Watch dog		
	(Fill an Incident Report for each)	·	1		<u> </u>
	≀ □ No		6 Firearms .	*********	
4. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned	.) during	7 Cameras	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1	his period were you, the owner, or any en	nployee held up	8 Mirrors		
	while delivering merchandise or carrying i outside the business?	DUSINESS MOREY	9 Locks		
	in the second of	<u> </u>	A Comply with Banking Ac		
1	Yes - How many times?	Number	Banking Ac Banks only	t (For	
	(FIII an incident Report for each)		B Cher - Spe		
5	No.			····, 7	
5. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned	.) did	<u> </u>		
a	nyone ATTEMPT to hold up you, the owr	Yns 10 .19r	C [] None	•	
b	mployee while delivering merchandise or usiness money outside the business?	cattying	Co	des for use in item	195
	1	Number	LESS THAN 1 YEAR A		MORE THAN 1 YEAR
1	Yes - How many times?	Humber		7 – July	
	(FIII an Incident Report for each)		1	8 - August	D - I-2 years ago
2	No			9 - September	E - 2-5 years ago
6a 19	s this establishment insured against burg	ulary and/or	1	A - October	F - More than 5
r	obbery by means other than self-insurance	?	5 - May	3 - November	years ago
	בין אים		6 June (- December	
	Don't know		20. INTERVIEWER	Were there "0	" incidents
b. D	oes the insurance also cover other types of	crime losses.	CHECK ITEM	reported in 10	-15?
5	uch as vandalism or shoplifting and empl	oyee theft?		Yes - Detac	h incident Reports,
	Yes SKIP to 19a			and (2) on page 1, and
			/	Contin	ue with item 8.
bi Se	as this establishment ever been insured : urglary and or robbery by means other tha elf-insurance?	against In			umber of incidents 1g(1) on page 1, and e with first incident
	Yes		NOTES		
	No - SKIP to 18 Don't know - SKIP to 19a				
-					
b. D	id the insurance also cover other types of c	rime losses,			
	ich as vandalism or shoplifting and emplo Yes	yee theft?			
	∐ res □ No				
-			Maria Cara		
c. Di	id you drop the insurance or did the comp our policy?	any cancel			
	Businessman dropped it				
	Insurance company cancelled policy	SKIP to 19a			5 1 1
M CV	/3 101 17-11-735				

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires Merch 31, 197			
TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1	FORM CVS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 17-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.	INCIDENT REPORT			
IDENTIFICATION CODE	COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE			
PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC	f. Incident A INCIDENT NUMBER			
	No. Record which incident (1, 2, etc.)			
	is covered by this page			
You said that during the 12 months beginning	7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this			
and ending (refer to screening questions	incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?			
10-15 for description of crime).	1 [] Yes — How many? Number			
. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?	1 -			
1 Jan. 4 April 7 July A Oct. 2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. 8 Nov.	2 No - SKIP to 9a			
3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec.	b. How many of them stayed in a Number			
. About what time did it happen?	hospital overnight or longer?			
1 During the day (6 a.m 6 p.m.)				
At night (6 p.m 6 a.m.)	8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not			
2 6 p.m. — Midnight 3 Midnight — 6 a.m.	covered by a regular health benefits program?			
4 Don't know what time at night	1 Thes - How much			
5 Don't know	was paid? S			
3. Where did this incident take place?	2 🗀 No			
1 At this place of business	3 Don't know			
2 On delivery 3 Enroute to bank	0.014			
4 Other - Specify	9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?			
. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this	- ¹□Yes			
incident was occuring?	2 No - SKIP to 15a			
1 Tes	b. Who was killed? c. How many?			
2 No - SKIP to 10	(Mark (X) all that apply)			
3 Don't know	1 Owner(s)			
a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something	z C Employees ,			
that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?				
1	3 Customers			
2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to 6a	4 [] Innocent bystander(s)			
b. What was the weapon?	5 Offender(s)			
1 ☐ Gun	5 Police			
2 Knife	1			
3 Other - Specity	7 Other - Specify			
a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?				
1 One - Continue with 6b below				
Two SKIP to 6e	SKIP to 15a			
4 Four or more	10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this			
5 Don't know - SKIP to 7a	establishment illegally?			
b. How old would you say the person was?	1 ☐ Yes			
1 Under 12 4 18-20	2 No 2			
2 12-14 5 21 or over 1 15-17 6 Don't know				
	Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10–15, change number of lackdown in the 1011 norse.			
c. Was the person male or female?				
2 Female	on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to pige 1 and complete items 1g(2) 8, and 9 and end the interview.			
3 Don't know	8, and 9 and end the interview.			
d. Was he (she) -	11 Did the offeeder/e) setupling at 1- at the target a			
ı □ White?	11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?			
2 Black?	r Actually got in			
3 Utherr - Specify	2 just tried to get in			
4 Don't know	12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any			
e, How old would you say the youngest person was?	other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force)			
1 Under 12 4 18-20 2 12-14 5 21 or over - SKIP to 6g	his (their) way in?			
2 12-14 5 21 or over - SKIP to 6g 3 15-17 6 Don't know	¹ □ Yes			
f. How old would you say the oldest person was?	2 No - SKIP 10 14			
1 Under 12 4 18-20	13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)			
2 12-14 5 21 or over	1 Broken tock or window			
3 15-17 6 Don't know	2 Forced door			
• [] (s-() • [] estitution	SKIP to 15a			
g. Were they male or female?				
g. Were they male of female?	1			
g. Were they male or female? 1	4 Other - Specify			
g. Were they male or female? 1				
g. Were they male or female? !	4 Other - Specify			
g. Were they male or female? 1	4 Other - Specify			
g. Were they male or female? 1	4 Cher - Specity			

Page 3

Survey Instruments

ia. 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	1 Tes — How many people? ———
2 No - SKIP to 16a	2 No - SKIP to 19a
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	
i 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)	3 6-10 days 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, (<u>0</u>)	protect the establishment from future incidents?
V No cost - SKIP to 16a	l ☐ Yes
x Don't know	2 No - SKIP 10 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)
2 Insurance	1 Alarm system — outside ringing
3 Owner of Building (landlord)	z Central alarm
4 Other - Specify	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates,
5 Don't know	bars on window, etc.
6a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)	4 Guard, watchman
1 CT yes What was the	5 Warch dog
total value? S	6 Firearms
z No	7 Cameras
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or	6 Mirrors
supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)	9 Cocks
1 Yes - What was the total value?	A ☐ Other - Specify
2 No - SKIP to 17a It enswer to 16a	
is yes; Otherwise SKIP to 18a	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
c. How was the value determined?	1 Yes - SKIP to 21
1 Original cost	1
2 Replacement cost 3 Other - Specify	2 No
	b. What was the reason this incident was not reported
7a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?	to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)
	Police already knew of the incident
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	l Title
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 4 Policy has a deductible	5 Did not want to take the time
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?	9 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,
1 Police	No - Fill the next incident
2 Other - Specify	Report.
IOTES	

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 197 FORM CYS-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 17-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN
TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1	(7-1)-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN
OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.	INCIDENT REPORT
	COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE
IDENTIFICATION CODE 1. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel c. DCC	f. Incident A INCIDENT MIMBER
	Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) Is covered by this page
You said that during the 12 months beginning	7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?
. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?	1 Yes - How many? Number
1 🔲 Jan. A 🛄 April 7 🔛 July A 🔛 Oct.	2 No - SKIP 10 98
2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. 8 Nov. 3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec.	b. How many of them stayed in a Number hospital overnight or longer?
. About what time did it happen? 1 During the day (6 s.m 6 p.m.)	institute of a suitable t
At night (6 p.m 6 a.m.)	8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did
z 6 p.m. — Midnight 3 Midnight — 6 a.m.	this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?
4 Don't know what time at night	(Yes — How much
5 Don't know	was paid? S
Where did this incident take place? I At this place of business	2 No
2 On delivery	3 Don't know
3 Enroute to bank	9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?
	1 TYOS
I. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?	2 No - SKIP to 15a
1 Tes	b. Who was killed? c. How many?
2 No - SKIP to 10	(Mark (X) all that apply)
	1 Owner(s)
ia. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?	Z Employees
1 Yes	3 Customers
2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to 6a	4 Innocent bystander(s)
	S Offender(s)
b. What was the weapon?	
2 Knife	6 Police
3 Other - Specify	7 Other - Specify
Sa. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?	
2 Two	CMD 4- 15-
Three SKIP to 6e	SKIP to 150
5 Don't know - SKIP to 7e	10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?
b. How old would you say the person was?	7
t Under 12 4 18-20	l ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No —
2 12-14 5 2 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know	
c. Was the person male or female?	Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larrency," erase incident number change the answers to screening questions 10-15.
I Male	number, change the enswers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in liem 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2)
2 Fema'z 3 Don't know	are reported return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2) 8, and 9 and end the interview.
d. Was he (she)	G, and a did one the three view.
t □ White?	11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?
Black?	1 Actually got in
3 Other? - Specify	2 Just tried to get in
	12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any
e. How old would you say the youngest person was?	other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?
2 12-14 5 21 or over - SKIP to 6g	1 ☐ Yas
3 15-17 6 Don't know	2 No - SKIP to 14
f. How old would you say the oldest person was? 1 Under 12 4 18-20	
	13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)
2 12-14 5 21 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know	1 Groken lock or window 2 Forced door
g. Were they male or female?	3 Alarm
1 All male 3 Male and female 2 All female 4 Don't know	4 Other - Specify
h. Were they -	
ı 🗀 Only white?	14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?
z 1 Only black?	t Through unlocked door or window
a Only other? — Specity	z Had a key s Other — Specify
s Don't know	4 Don't know

INCIDENT REP	ORT - 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
2 No - SKIP to 18a	1 Yes — How many people? ———
b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	2 No - SKIP to 19a
1 ☐ 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 reptace the damages? (Estimate)	2 🔲 1—5 dúys
s	3 6-10 days
X Don't know	4 Over 10 days — How many? ——
d. How much did it cost to regain or replace the damages?	5 Don't know
\$ 	19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?
V No cost - SKIP to 16a) ☐ 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?
t ☐ This business 2 ☐ Insurance	(Mark (X) all that apply)
3 Owner of Building (landford)	t Alarm system — nutside 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 belonging to customers or store personnel)	4 Guard, watchman
) Yes - What was the	5 Watch dog
total value? \$	7 Cameras
b. Did the offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or	8 Mirrors
supplies? (Exclude personal property belonging to customers or store personnel.)	9 Locks
1 Yes - What was the	A Other - Specify
2 No - SKIP to 17a il answer to 16a	
is yes; otherwise SKIP to 18a	20a. Was this incident reported to the police?
c. How was the value determined?	1 Yes - SKIP to 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?
S Insurance:	(Mark (X) all that apply)
•	1 Police already knew of the incident
V ☐ None — Why not? ▼ i ☐ Didn't report it	2 Nothing could be done — lack of proof 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 Dan'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?	B Reported to someone else
S means other (dan institutes)	9 Other - Specify
x Don't know SKIP to 18a	21. INTERVIEWER \ is this the last incident
c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?	CHECK ITEM Report to be completed?
1 Police	Yes — Return to page 1 and complete (lums 1g/2), 8, 9, and end interview.
2 Other - Specify	□ No - Fill the next incident
IOTES	Report.
	 A superior of the state of the
<u> </u>	
Page Page	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

	O.M.B. No. 41-R2662; Approval Expires March 31, 1977					
TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1	FORM CV5-101 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (7-11-73) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS					
OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE	INCIDENT REPORT					
INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT.	COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY					
IDENTIFICATION CODE	CITY SAMPLE					
. PSU b. Segment c. Line No. d. Panel e. DCC	f. Incident A INCIDENT NUMBER					
	Record which incident (1, 2, etc.)					
	is covered by this page					
You said that during the 12 months beginning	7a. Ware you, the owner, or any employee injured in this					
and ending (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).	incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?					
. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?	t Yes - How many? Number					
1 Jan. 4 April 7 July A Oct.	2 ☐ No — SKIP to 9a					
2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. 8 Nov.	- 					
3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec.	b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer?					
. About what time did it happen?	Hospital greiniful or longer					
1 During the day (6 a.m. — 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. — 6 a.m.)	8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did					
2 📑 6 p.m. – Midnight	this business pay for any of the medical expenses not					
3 Midnight — 6 a.m. 4 Don't know what time at night	covered by a regular health benefits program?					
5 Don't know	was paid? S					
. Where did this incident take place?	7 2 □ No					
t At this place of business	3 Don't know					
2 On delivery 3 Enroute to bank						
4 Other - Specify	9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?					
. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this						
incident was occuring?	2 No - SKIP to 15a					
1 Yes	b. Who was killed? c. How many?					
2 No - SKIP to 10 3 Don't know	(Mark (X) all that apply)					
	t Owner(s)					
a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?	z Employees					
I TYes	3 Customers					
2 No 3 Don't know SKIP to 6a	4 nnocent bystender(s)					
	4 =					
b. What was the weapon?	5 Offender(s),					
1 Cun 2 Knife	6 Police					
3 Other - Specify	7 Other - Specify-					
a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?	1					
I ☐ One Continue with 6b below						
Two Three SKIP to 66	SKIP to 15a					
4 Four or more						
S Don't know - SKIP to 7a	10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?					
b. How old would you say the person was?	1 🗆 Yes					
t Under 12 4 18-20	: 					
2 12-14	2 No 7					
	Discontinue use of incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident					
c. Was the person male or female?	number, change the answers to screening questions 10–15, change number of incidents in item 1g(1), page 1, and go on to the next reprised incident, if no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 1g(2)					
2 Temale	on 10 the next reported incident, if no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complate items 10/21					
3 Don't know	8, and 9 and and the Interview.					
d. Was he (she) —	11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?					
1 🗀 White?	1 _					
z Black? s Other? - Specify SKIP to 7a	I Actually got in					
4 Don't know	2 Just tried to get in					
_ 	12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any					
e. How old would you say the youngest person was? 1 Under 12 4 18-20	other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?					
2 12-14 s 21 or over - SKIP to 6g						
3 15-17 6 Don't know	1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to 14					
f. How old would you say the oldest person was?						
	13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)					
1 Under 12 4 18-20						
2 12-14 5 21 or over	1 TBroken lock or window					
2 12-14 5 21 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know	z ☐ Forced door					
2 12-14						
2 12-14 5 21 or over 3 15-17 6 Don't know	2 Forced door					
2 12-14	2 Forced door 3 Alarm 4 Other - Specify					
2 12-14	2 Forced door 3 Alarm 4 Other - Specify 14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?					
2 12-14	2 Forced door 3 Alarm 4 Other - Specify 14. How did the effander(s) get in (try to get in)? 1 Through unlocked door or window					
2 12-14	2 Forced door 3 Alarm 4 Other - Specify 14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?					

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INCIDENT R	EPORT - Continued
15a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? Fi example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, e	
1 Yes	from work because of this incident? Number The Yes — How many people?
2 No - SKIP to 16a	2 No - SKIP to 19a
b. Was (were) the damaged Item(s) repaired or replaced?	
i	b. How many work days were lost altogether?
	1 Less than I day
 How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages (Estimate) 	? 2 1-5 days
s	3 Cays
X Don't know	4 Over 10 days — How many?
d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?	5 Don't know
s is	19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to
V ☐ No cost — SKIP to 16a	protect the establishment from future incidents?
x Don't know	1 🗀 Yes
e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement?	2 No - SKIP to 20a
(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
4 Other - Specify	2 Central alarm
5 Don't know	3 Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.
6a. Did the offender(s) take any money? (Exclude money belonging to customers or store personnel)	4 Guard, watchman
I ☐ Yes — What was the	5 Watch dog
total value? \$	6 Firearms
b. Did he offender(s) take any merchandise, equipment or	7 Cameras a Mirrors
auphitest (exclude belsonal property belonging to	5 Locks
customets of stote betsounel.)	A Other - Specify_
Yes — What was the total value? — \$	7
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?	t Yes - SKIP to 21
2 Replacement cost	2 🗀 No
3 Other - Specify	
a. 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)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 Police already knew of the incident
V ☐ None — Why not?	2 Nothing could be done - lack of proof
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 Policy has a deductible	5 Did not want to take the time
5 Money and/or merchandise was recovered ** 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 else
s [3]	9 Other - Specily
V None CANDIDA	
X Don't know	21. INTERVIEWER \ Is this the last incident
By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?	CHECK ITEM Report to be completed?
1 Police	Yes - Return to page 1 and complete lems 1g(2),
2 Other - Specify	8, 9, and end Interview. No - Fill the next incident
OTES .	Report.
	and the second s

APPENDIX II HOUSEHOLD SURVEY Technical Information and standard error tables

With respect to crimes against persons and households, survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Oakland, 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 Oakland was the complete housing inventory for the city, as determined by the 1970

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

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

A total of 11,712 housing units in Oakland was designated for the sample. Of these, 1,646 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 306 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, interviews were taken with the occupants of 9,760 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 97.0 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 18,829 persons age 12 and over, or an average of 1.93 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 18.651 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 99.1 percent among eligible residents.

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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 undercoverage amounting to about 8.6 percent of the relevant population occurred in the 1974 survey of Oakland households. As a result, population figures that serve as bases for rates of victimization for crimes against persons understated the size of the population, and victimization and incident counts for crimes against persons also were too low. In order to bring estimates in this report into accord with this post-Census estimate, population control figures and levels of victimizations and incidents for crimes against persons should be increased (multiplied) by a ratio estimate factor of 1.086022. 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 non-sampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimi-

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

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

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

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

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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 level 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 3,000 personal robbery incidents in Oakland. Linear interpolation of values in Table I of this appendix vields a standard error of about 217 for the estimated 3,000 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 217, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with that level of incidents would be from 2.783 to 3.217. 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 (434); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval then would be from 2.566 to 3.434.

Assume further that, for an Oakland population subgroup numbering 40,000, the recorded personal victimization rate was 45 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 4.4. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated rate of 45 would be within 4.4 of a complete census figure; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 40.6 to 49.4. And, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated rate would be within roughly 8.8 of a complete enumeration; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 36.2 to 53.8.

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

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

(68 chances out of 100)

				Pe	rsonal	
Size of es	timate		1	 Incidents	Victimizations	Household incident
50		:		27	29	28
100				38	L1	39
250				60	65	62
500				85	92	88
1,000				121	131	124
2,500				198	213	197
5,000				294	311	278
10,000					468	
25,000				453 869	862	394 624
50,000				1,523	1,460	886
100,000				2,806	2,617	1,262

Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated personal victimization rates

Estimated rate	Base of rate									-			
per 1,000 persons	100	250	50C	1,000	2,500	5,00C	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	9.2	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	11.2	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	12.9	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	20.5	12.9	9.1	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	28.9	18.3	12.9	9.1	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	35.3	22.3	1/2.8	11.2	7.1	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 990	40.7	25.8	18.2	12.9	8.1	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	63.9	40.4	28.6	20.2	12.8	9.0	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
50 or 950	89.3	56.5	39.9	28.2	17.9	12.6	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9
100 or 900	122.9	77.7	54.9	38.9	24.6	17.4	12.3	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2
250 or 750	177.3	112.2	79•3	56.1	35.5	25.1	17.7	11.2	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8
500	204.8	129.5	91.6	64.8	41.0	29.0	20.5	13.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.0

Table III. Standard error approximations for estimated household victimization rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per	Base 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	8.8	5.6	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0,2	0.1	0.1
.75 or 999.25	10.8	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	12.4	7.9	5.6	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2.5 or 997.5	19.6	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 995	27.7	17.5	12.4	8.8	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
7.5 or 992.5	33.9	21.5	15.2	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
10 or 990	39.1	24.7	17.5	12.4	7.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 or 975	61.4	38 8	27.5	19.4	12.3	8.7	6.1	3.9	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6
50 or 950	85.7	54.2	38.3	27.1	17.1	12.1	8.6	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9
100 or 900	118.0	74.6	52.8	37.3	23.6	16.7	11.8	7.5	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7	1.2
250 or 750	170.3	107.7	76.2	53.9	34.1	24.1	17.0	10.8	7.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7
500	196.6	124.3	87.9	62.2	39.3	27.8	19.7	12.4	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0

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, Oakland 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 1,596 commercial establishments (including other organizations) was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample. Of these, 355 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 12 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 1,229 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.

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Commercial Survey

Reliability of estimates

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

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

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

Commercial survey estimates based on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered un-

reliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a base for statistics on commercial crimes was 150.

The numbers of commercial victimizations and the control figures (bases) shown parenthetically in Data Table 85 have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. However, all relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

Relative error tables and calculations

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

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

To illustrate the computation and significance of these ranges, assume that one wished to test the extent of sampling variability surrounding the 13,400 commercial burglaries estimated to have occurred in Oakland. Referring to Table IV, it is found that the relative error associated with the unrounded form of that figure (13,426) is 37.5 percent. Multiplying 13,426 by .375 yields 5,035.1 Therefore, the 68 percent confidence level for the estimated number of incidents would be 8,391 to 18,461. If similar confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size.

about two-thirds of these would contain the results of a complete enumeration using the same methodology. Alternatively, for a single sample, the confidence level would be about 68 out of 100 that the calculated interval would contain the results that would have been generated by a complete enumeration. If the interval were to be doubled, then the chances would be increased to 95 out of 100 that the resulting interval, in this case 3,356 to 23,496, would contain the total that would have been obtained from a complete tally.

The calculated figure (5,035) is the standard error of the estimated 13,426 burglaries (shown as 13,400 on Data Table 85).

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland

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	13,426	37.5%		
Completed burglary	9,421	38.6%		
Attempted burglary	4,005	35.8%		
Robbery	2,888	12.8%		
Completed robbery	2,010	13.6%		
Attempted robbery	878	19.6%		

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

(68 chances out of 100)

	Burgla	ry	Robbery			
Characteristic	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error	Estimated rate per 1,000 establishments	Relative error		
Kind of establishment						
All establishments	637	17.4%	137	18.8%		
Retail	737	9.9%	236	25.9%		
Wholesale	956	29.0%	154	24.2%		
Service	574	14.0%	90	20.0%		
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	553	16.9%	57	46.7%		
\$10,000-\$24,999	553	30.8%	69	38.7%		
\$25,000-\$49,999	430	24.0%	74	38.5%		
\$50,000-\$99,999	702	18.8%	249	20.7%		
\$100,000-\$499,999	765	22.7%	209	39.6%		
\$500,000-\$999,999	593	9.5%	224	33.3%		
\$1,000,000 or more	958	29.9%	282	21.3%		
No sales	549	32.6%	0	0.0%		
Not available	471	36.2%	¹ 58	*		

^{*}Relative error greater than 100 percent.

APPENDIX IV TECHNICAL NOTES

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

General

Throughout this report, victimizations are the basic units of measure. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or place of business. For crimes against persons, however, some survey results are presented on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. For many specific categories of personal crime, victimizations outnumber incidents, a difference that stems from two contingencies: (1) some crimes were simultaneously committed against more than one person, and (2) certain personal crimes may have occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery. Thus, for each personal victimization reported to survey interviewers, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place and whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. A weighting adiustment in the estimation procedure (see Appendix II) protected against the double counting of incidents. If, for example, two customers were assaulted during the course of a store holdup, the event would have been classified as a single commercial robbery, not as an incident of personal assault. With respect to crimes against households and businesses, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against targets of

either type were assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household or business. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeably in analyzing data on household and commercial crimes.

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

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

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons, households, and commercial establishments appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a speci-

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

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;

and (2) crimes that took place within the reference period but at a time when the victim lived at a place other than the city being surveyed.

Number of victims and offenders

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

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

Perceived characteristics of offenders

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

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

Weapons use by offenders

For personal crimes of violence and commercial robbery, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons concerned. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the mere presence of a weapon constituted "use." In other words, the term "weapons use" applies both to situations in which weapons served for purposes of intimidation, or threat, and to those in which they actually were employed as instruments of physical attack.

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

Victim self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims

tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered self-protection measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon. The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime, no determination having been made of the single most important measure.

Victim injury and economic loss

Information was gathered concerning the injuries sustained by the victims of each of the three personal crimes of violence. However, during the preparation of this report, the requisite data were not available for calculating the proportion of rape victimizations in which victims were injured. Therefore, information on the percent of crimes in which victims were harmed is confined to personal robbery and assault. For each of these crimes, the types of injuries concerned are described in the Glossary, under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. By excluding victims unaware of such outlays, and of their amount, the utility of the data is somewhat restricted. Although data were unavailable on the proportion of rapes attended by victim injury, information relating to hospitalization and medical

costs were available on that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons, households, and commercial establishments, the data tables make distinctions between crimes resulting in "theft and/or damage loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of ones having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. Similarly, there was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

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

GLOSSARY

- Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.
- Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.
- Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same housing unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.
- Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.
- Attempted forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.
- Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.
- Central city—The largest city (or "twin cities") of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), defined below.
- Commercial crimes—Burglary or robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix III.
- Forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

- Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.
- Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.
- Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.
- Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in data on personal victimizations.
- Kind of establishment—Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.
- Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.
- Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons joined in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a

legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motor-cycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

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

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

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

Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

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

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

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

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

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious assault" and "minor assault." Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries for robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

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

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

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

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

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

Victim self-protection measures—For each victimization involving a personal crime of violence, victim reactions of the following types are construed to be self-protection measures: hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; reasoning with the offender; screaming or yelling for help;

fleeing from the offender; and/or using or brandishing a weapon.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of 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 260-992/4026

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