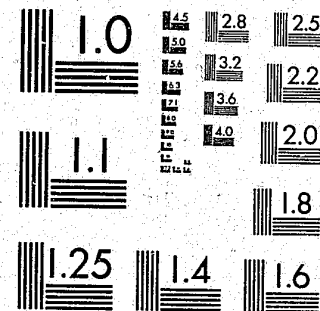


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AN ANALYSIS of VICTIMIZATION  
SURVEY RESULTS from the  
EIGHT IMPACT CITIES

by Michael J. Hindelang  
Project Director

Albany, New York

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## Chapter I

### Introduction

In 1965 the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice recognized that statistics on crimes known to the police which are collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published annually in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) do not provide a complete picture of the nature and extent of crime in the United States. As the Commission noted in its report, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society:

Crimes reported directly to prosecutors usually do not show up in the police statistics. Citizens often do not report crimes to the police. Some crimes reported to the police never get into the statistical system. Since better crime prevention and control programs depend upon a full and accurate knowledge about the amount and kinds of crime, the Commission initiated the first national survey ever made of crime victimization.<sup>1</sup>

The survey sponsored by the Commission--and conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) of the University of Chicago--involved contacting a representative sample of 10,000 households in the United States. In each household the person questioned was asked whether any member of the household had been victim of crime during the preceding year. In the Commission's words, the results of this survey indicated that "the amount of personal injury crime reported to NORC

is almost twice the UCR rate and the amount of property crime more than twice as much as the UCR rate for individuals."<sup>2</sup>

As a result of the wealth of information provided by the NORC survey--not only information about the amount of crime, but also information about the circumstances surrounding the event, the relationship of the victim and offender, losses and injuries resulting from crime, reasons for not reporting crimes to the police, and so on--surveys of victims of crime came to be seen as a vehicle for providing essential information about crime which is not otherwise available. Stimulated by the pioneering work of the President's Commission, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)--in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census--began a long-term effort to use surveys of victims of crime to complement existing information from police statistics about certain crimes against individuals, households, and businesses.

The National Crime Panel (NCP), a nation-wide victimization survey, began in July, 1972; as a part of this program, a representative national sample of 10,000 households and 2,500 businesses is interviewed each month.<sup>3</sup> In addition to the national survey, similar surveys are being conducted in specific cities--for example, in the eight cities which are participating in the LEAA high impact crime

reduction program (Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon), and St. Louis).<sup>4</sup> In this report, the results of the NCP victim surveys in the eight Impact Cities are presented and analyzed.

#### The Impact Cities Surveys

The procedures and instruments used in the Impact Cities victim surveys are the product of extensive experimentation and field testing. During the past three years several research and development projects have resulted in significant methodological improvements over the techniques used in the earlier NORC study. For example, a survey of known crime victims<sup>5</sup> conducted in San Jose, California by the Bureau of the Census, under LEAA sponsorship revealed that victim recall over a 12 month period was no worse than that over a six month period, for simply determining whether a crime had occurred. For most crimes, police-known victims reported the incident in the interview a high percentage of the time; exceptions were for assault and rape victims who reported the victimization (that had previously been reported to the police) to the Census Bureau interviewers in one-half and two-thirds of the cases, respectively.<sup>6</sup>

This "reverse-record check" was incorporated into a larger study, a portion of which was devoted to a determination of whether some of

the interviewing procedures used in the earlier NORC study were appropriate. For example, the NORC survey had the household respondent answer screen questions for all household members in order to ascertain whether other household members should be interviewed about such victimizations. The subsequent LEAA study, however, determined that this procedure was inadequate because the household respondent was simply not sufficiently knowledgeable about the personal victimizations of other household members. Thus, in the NCP surveys, each household member is individually interviewed regarding the personal victimization that he or she may have suffered. As a result of these methodological and pilot studies, the instruments and procedures used in the Impact Cities surveys reflected substantial refinement over those used in earlier victimization surveys.<sup>7</sup>

In July to October, 1972, representative probability samples of approximately 10,000 households and 2,000 business establishments in each of the eight Impact Cities<sup>8</sup> were selected for study by the Bureau of the Census. In the household portion of the survey, a knowledgeable household member (designated the household respondent) was selected to answer questions concerning victimizations which affect the entire household. In addition, interviews were conducted with each household member 14 years of age or older. Finally, infor-

mation about respondents 12 and 13 years of age was obtained by having a knowledgeable household member answer questions for these respondents. Since every household member 12 years of age or older was eligible for study, approximately 21,000 interviews were conducted in the household portion of the survey, in each of the eight Impact Cities. The interviews covered victimizations occurring to the respondents during the previous twelve months. Since the interviews were conducted in July to October, 1972, the results presented herein pertain to victimizations occurring in the latter months of 1971 and most of 1972. For example, interviews conducted in September, 1972, would include victimizations occurring in the period from September 1, 1971 until August 31, 1972. It must be emphasized, therefore, that these results cover victimizations which occurred before the Impact Cities Crime reduction programs were underway. In view of this fact, these results obviously cannot address the effectiveness of the Impact Cities crime reduction programs.

In the household portion of the survey, respondents were asked a series of "screen" questions, in order to determine whether the household or the individual had been a victim of a crime during the preceding twelve months. The household screen questions included queries as to whether (during the preceding twelve months) anyone had broken into or had attempted to break into the respondent's



home or garage; anything kept outside of the home had been stolen; anyone had stolen or attempted to steal any motor vehicle or part of a motor vehicle; and so on. Individual screen questions--asked of each respondent 14 years of age and older<sup>9</sup>--were used to ascertain whether (during the preceding twelve months) anyone had taken or attempted to take anything from them by force or threat of force; anyone had beaten them up, or threatened to beat them up; anyone had taken any of his or her belongings from inside of a car or truck; and so on. After the respondent had answered each of the screen questions, the interviewer asked additional questions to elicit details about any victimizations uncovered in those questions. In these follow-up questions respondents were asked about the specifics of the incident such as time and place of occurrence, extent of injury and/or loss, whether the offense was reported to the police, and so on.

In the business portion of the survey, a sample of recognizable commercial establishments--with the exception of banks and establishments engaged primarily in agricultural production--was selected for study in each of the eight Impact Cities. An attempt was made to interview the owner or manager of the business, or, failing this, the accountant, assistant manager, or some other person knowledgeable about the affairs of the business. As in the household survey, a

series of screen questions was first asked. These included whether anyone had broken into, or had attempted to break into the respondent's place of business; and whether the respondent or any employee was held up--or whether an attempt was made to hold them up--by anyone using force or threat of force, either on the premises of the business or in the course of making deliveries.

As in the household survey, after the respondent had been asked each screen question, the interviewer asked additional questions to elicit details about any victimizations uncovered in the screen questions. In the business survey, these details included such things as circumstances surrounding the event, extent of loss or injury, whether any stolen items were recovered, and whether the incident was reported to the police.

It is important to point out at this juncture that in each of the eight Impact Cities the representative samples of households and businesses which were selected for study were independently drawn. In fact--although NCJISS assumed overall responsibility for the conceptualization and implementation of the surveys--the household portion and the business portion of the victim survey were conducted independently by two separate divisions of the Bureau of Census; the Demographic Surveys Division conducted the victim survey of households, and the Business Division conducted the victim survey

of businesses. Thus, while NCJISS guided both efforts, the household and the business surveys were undertaken using different design and sampling procedures, different instruments, different interviewers, and to some extent, different definitions. Readers interested in additional technical information about sample design, estimation procedures, interviewing procedures, non-interview rates, instruments, etc. in both the household and business surveys are referred to Appendices A, B, and C in which this information is presented in detail. Where differences between the household and business surveys have important implications for the survey results or their interpretations, such differences will be noted.

Table 1.1 shows the number of households selected for study in the household portion of the survey, the number of households interviewed, the number of households not interviewed, and the reasons the non-interviewed households were not interviewed. In the eight Impact Cities, 95,173 households were selected for interview; of these, 77,509 were actually interviewed. Of those housing units selected for study, but which were not interviewed, most were unoccupied, demolished, or converted to non-residential use--and hence, fell outside of the scope of the study. In only 4,090 households, did the respondents refuse to participate or were the respondents never found to be home. Thus, of all households in the Impact Cities

Table 1.1 Interviewed And Non-Interviewed Households In The Eight Impact Cities

City	Total Households Selected For Survey	Total Households Interviewed	Total Households Not Interviewed	Reason For Household Non-Interviews <sup>a</sup>		
				Household Refused To Be Interviewed; No One Found At Home After Repeated Visits	Unit Unoccupied	Unit Demolished, Moved, Or Converted To Non-Residence
Atlanta	11,593	9,490	2,103	321	1,374	408
Baltimore	11,993	10,276	1,717	596	883	238
Cleveland	12,038	9,443	2,595	689	1,560	346
Dallas	11,846	9,523	2,323	462	1,671	190
Denver	11,827	10,045	1,782	604	925	253
Newark	11,897	9,241	2,656	625	1,382	649
Portland	11,860	10,278	1,582	289	1,076	217
St. Louis	12,119	9,213	2,906	504	1,858	544
Total	95,173	77,509	17,664	4,090	10,729	2,845

<sup>a</sup>See Appendix A under Type A, B, and C non-interviews for a more complete explanation of reasons for non-interviews.



which fell within the scope of the household portion of the survey (77,509 interviewed households plus 4,090 refusals or not-at-home = 81,599) only five percent ( $4,090 \div 81,599$ ) did not participate in the survey.

From Table 1.2 it can be seen that the 77,509 households in which interviews were conducted contained 168,459 persons twelve years of age and older who were eligible to be interviewed. Of these, 98 percent (165,346) were actually interviewed. Hence, in the Impact Cities, both in terms of the proportion of eligible households which participated, and in terms of the eligible individuals in interviewed households, the response rate was very high.

Table 1.3 presents data for the business portion of the survey regarding the number of businesses selected to be interviewed. In the Impact Cities as an aggregate, 14,745 businesses were selected for study in the business portion of the survey. Of these, 11,453 were actually interviewed. As in the household survey, most of the units in the business survey which were not interviewed fell outside of the scope of the survey; that is, the non-interviewed units were often vacant, not in business at the end of the survey period, converted to residential use, demolished, etc. In only 423 businesses was cooperation with the survey refused or was it not possible to contact a person knowledgeable about the affairs of the

Table 1.2 Individuals 12 Years Of Age Or Older In Interviewed Households Who Were Eligible  
To Be Interviewed And Those Actually Interviewed,  
Eight Impact Cities

II

City	Total Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older In Interviewed Households	Total Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older Actually Interviewed
Atlanta	20,641	20,516
Baltimore	23,777	23,467
Cleveland	20,953	20,039
Dallas	20,840	20,343
Denver	20,994	20,671
Newark	20,438	19,906
Portland	21,014	20,858
St. Louis	19,802	19,546
Total	168,459	165,346

Table 1.3 Interviewed And Non-Interviewed Businesses In The Eight Impact Cities

City	Total Businesses Selected For Survey	Total Businesses Interviewed	Total Businesses Not Interviewed	Reason For Business Non-Interviews <sup>a</sup>		
				Business Refused To Be Interviewed; No One Found At Business After Repeated Visits	Business Unoccupied	Unit Demolished, Or Converted To Residence
Atlanta	1,504	1,272	232	11	209	12
Baltimore	2,522	1,829	693	174	463	56
Cleveland	2,459	1,770	689	97	577	15
Dallas	1,748	1,297	451	43	328	80
Denver	1,723	1,474	249	60	160	29
Newark	1,425	1,097	328	27	299	2
Portland	1,503	1,309	194	8	171	15
St. Louis	1,861	1,405	456	3	450	3
Total	14,745	11,453	3,292	423	2,657	212

<sup>a</sup>See Appendix A Under Type A, B, and C non-interviews for a more complete explanation of reasons for non-interviews.



business. In the eight Impact Cities, of all businesses which fell within the scope of the business survey (11,453 interviewed businesses plus 423 refusals or failures-to-contact = 11,876 only 3.6 percent  $423 \div 11,876$ ) did not participate in the survey.

In order to compute population estimates from these samples of households<sup>10</sup> and businesses each sample case was assigned a complex weighting factor. This weighting factor was derived by taking the inverse of the probability of selection and adjusting this basic weight to take into account the number of non-interviews.<sup>11</sup> The basic weights for the households and businesses sampled are shown, by city, in Table 1.4. It must be recognized that while the basic weights for each sample case in the household or business survey in any given city are equal, the adjustments noted above introduce variability among cases within each city in the final weights.

The survey results which are presented and discussed throughout this report are estimates of population values. These estimates are computed by applying the final weights to the sample data. Because the samples--rather than entire populations were selected for study--a certain amount of sampling error necessarily resulted. That is, since any probability sample of cases actually drawn is only one of a very large number of samples which could have been drawn, it is expected that results based on other probability samples

Table 1.4 Basic Weights Applied To Samples Drawn In the Household  
And Business Surveys

City	Basic Weights	
	Households	Businesses
Atlanta	15.890	16.67
Baltimore	26.176	16.67
Cleveland	22.631	16.67
Dallas	27.917	16.67
Denver	18.025	16.67
Newark	10.741	17.24
Portland	13.552	16.67
St. Louis	20.267	17.24

of the same population would differ--to some extent-- from the results based on the first sample. The extent to which the results can be expected to vary from sample to sample depends upon such things as the sample size and the homogeneity (in the population of interest) of the characteristic(s) under investigation.

Sampling variation can be estimated through the use of standard errors. Further, standard errors can be used to construct an interval around any given estimated population value, into which a specified percentage (e.g. 95 percent) of estimates of the same population value would be expected to fall, if many different samples from the same population were drawn. The narrower such "confidence" intervals are, the more reliable the corresponding estimates are said to be. Appendix D presents selected estimated population values and their respective confidence intervals.

#### The NCP Classification System

One of the problems facing a data collection and tabulation task like the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program (i.e. a program which depends on the cooperation of thousands of local agencies in order to succeed), is that such programs are often forced to use classification systems which are based upon a few pieces of very basic information which are likely to be available to, and provided

by, cooperating agencies. Therefore the result often is that the classification system adopted turns out to be one with a few very broad categories which are too gross for many analytical purposes.<sup>12</sup> Fortunately, in surveys of victims it is possible to obtain the information which is required to construct rather detailed crime classification systems. A portion of the developmental work preceding the National Crime Panel involved the conceptualization of a classification system which would utilize the richer and more complete information about the nature of victimizations which is possible to obtain when victim surveys are used to generate the data.

The NCP classification system separates criminal victimizations into three groups: personal, household, and commercial. In general terms, personal victimizations are those in which the victim and the offender come into contact with each other. Household victimizations are those thefts, not involving personal confrontation, which--in the main--can be construed as affecting the entire household. Commercial victimizations are those in which the commercial establishments are victims. Within each of these three groups, the victimizations are further divided into a relatively large number of narrowly defined categories; these sub-divisions are made using such criteria as whether the crime was actually completed or was only attempted, whether a weapon was used, whether (and the

extent to which) injuries and/or losses resulted, etc. Perhaps the primary advantage of such a system is that the fine categories can be reconstituted in many ways to serve a variety of purposes.

In Table 1.5 the basic building blocks for personal victimizations have been stratified into one of the schemes which it is possible to construct, given the fine categories available; Tables 1.6 and 1.7 present similar possible schemes for household and commercial victimizations, respectively.

In its early developmental work, LEAA's Statistics Division explored the analytic potential of the classification schemes presented in Tables 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7; these schemes later came to be known as the NCP Classification scheme.<sup>13</sup> While this NCP classification scheme obviously differs substantially from the traditional UCR scheme, the individual elements which constitute the NCP scheme can be re-constituted into the UCR format. Table 1.8 shows the equivalent offenses in the two classification schemes..

Subsequent to the development of the NCP classification scheme, LEAA's Statistics Division made the decision to replace this scheme with a modified and refined UCR-type scheme. By the time this decision had been made, most of the analyses reported herein had been completed using the original NCP classification scheme. A re-analysis of some of the Impact Cities data using the modified UCR-type scheme,



Table 1.5

## National Crime Panel Classification of Personal Crimes

Personal Crime Categories<sup>a,b</sup>

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Conditions</u>
<b>Assaultive Violence With Theft</b>	Something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission.
Rape	Rape was the method of attack or the type of injury suffered.
Attempted rape	Verbal threat of rape or attempted rape as the method of attack or attempted rape injuries.
Serious assault with weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon and the victim suffered any injury.
Serious assault with no weapon	The offender had no weapon and the victim suffered a serious injury.
Minor assault	The offender had no weapon or the victim did not know if the offender had a weapon and the victim was attacked in some fashion and received minor injuries.
<b>Without Theft</b>	Nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
Rape	Rape was the method of attack or the type of injury suffered.
Attempted rape	Verbal threat of rape or attempted rape as the method of attack or attempted rape injuries.
Serious assault with weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon and the victim suffered a serious injury.
Serious assault with no weapon	The offender had no weapon and the victim suffered a serious injury.
Attempted assault with a weapon	The offender had a weapon and the victim was threatened with harm or was actually attacked but received no injury.
Minor assault	The offender had no weapon or the victim did not know if the offender had a weapon and the victim was attacked in some fashion and received minor injuries.
Attempted assault	The offender did not have a weapon and the victim was threatened with harm or was actually attacked but received no injury.
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>	Something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission, and the victim was not injured in any way.
<b>Robbery</b>	Something that belonged to the victim was stolen or taken without permission.
With weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon.
No weapon	The offender did not have a weapon and the victim was threatened with harm or was attacked but received no injury.
Attempted robbery	The offender attempted to steal something.
With weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon.
No weapon	The offender did not have a weapon and the victim was threatened with harm or was attacked but received no injury.
Purse snatch, no force	A purse was taken from the person and the offender did not have a weapon and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
Attempted purse snatch, no force	An attempt was made to take a purse from the person and the offender did not have a weapon and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
Pocket picking	Cash or a wallet was taken from the person and the offender did not have a weapon and the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.

<sup>a</sup>The conditions which must be present for a main category must also be present for each of its subcategories even though the conditions are not repeated each time in the outline.

<sup>b</sup>For each personal incident the victim must have been present when the incident occurred.

Table 1.6

## National Crime Panel Classification of Household Crimes

Household Crime Categories<sup>a</sup>

Each household incident involves some form of crime directed against property without personal confrontation taking place between the victim and the offender during the (actual) commission of the crime.

<b>Burglary</b>	The offender did not live where the crime was committed and did not have a right to be there.
Forcible entry	The offender actually got into the building and there was some evidence that the offender forced his way in.
Nothing taken	Nothing was stolen or taken without permission.
Property damage	There was property damage.
No property damage	There was no property damage.
Something taken	Something was stolen or taken without permission.
Unlawful entry without force	The offender actually got into the building and there was no evidence that the offender tried to force his way in.
Attempted forcible entry	The offender tried to get into the building without success and there was some evidence that the offender tried to force his way in.
<b>Larceny</b>	Theft except of motor vehicles or attempted theft except of motor vehicles.
Under \$50 <sup>b</sup>	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$0-49.
Under \$10	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$0-9.
\$10-24	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$10-24.
\$25-49	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$25-49.
\$50 or more	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$50 or more.
\$50-99	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$50-99.
\$100-249	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$100-249.
\$250 or more	The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property = \$250 or more.
NA amount	The amount of stolen cash is not ascertainable or the value of the stolen property is not ascertainable.
Attempted larceny	Attempted theft except attempted motor vehicle theft.
<b>Auto Theft</b>	
Theft of a car	Theft of a car and no permission was given to take the car or permission was given but the car was not returned.
Theft of other vehicle	Theft of other motor vehicle and no permission was given to take it or permission was given but it was not returned.
Attempted theft of a car	Attempted theft of a car.
Attempted theft of other vehicle	Attempted theft of other motor vehicle.

<sup>a</sup>The conditions which must be present for a main category must also be present for each of its subcategories even though the conditions are not repeated each time in the outline.

<sup>b</sup>Stolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as \$0.

Table 1.7

National Crime Panel Classification of Business Crimes  
Business Crime Categories

Type of Crime	Conditions
Burglary	
Attempted	The offender tried to get into the building illegally and there was evidence that he tried to force his way in.
Completed	The offender actually got into the building illegally, with or without using force.
Robbery	
Attempted	The offender attempted to take money, merchandise, equipment or supplies belonging to the business from any employee of the business (not including) money or personal property taken from customers or store personnel), whether or not the offender had a weapon.
Completed	The offender took money, merchandise, equipment or supplies belonging to the business from any employee of the business (not including money or personal property taken from customers or store personnel), whether or not the offender had a weapon.

Table 1.8

Transformation Scheme For Converting National Crime Panel Crime Classification To Uniform Crime Report Crime Classification

Uniform Crime Report Classification	National Crime Panel Classification <sup>a</sup>	Condition
Rape	Rape with theft	Rape was the method of attack or the type of injury suffered and something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Attempted rape with theft	Verbal threat of rape or attempted rape as the method of attack or attempted rape injuries and something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Rape without theft	Rape was the method of attack or the type of injury suffered and nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Attempted rape without theft	Verbal threat of rape or attempted rape as the method of attack or attempted rape injuries and nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
Aggravated Assault	Serious assault without theft With weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon and the victim suffered a serious injury and nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	No weapon	The offender had no weapon and the victim suffered a serious injury and nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Attempted assault with weapon without theft	The offender had a weapon and the victim was threatened with harm or was actually attacked but received no injury and nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
Armed Robbery	Serious assault with theft with weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon and the victim suffered an injury and something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Robbery with weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon and something was stolen or taken without permission and the victim was not injured in any way.
	Attempted robbery with weapon	The offender had a weapon or something he was using as a weapon and the offender attempted to steal something and the victim was not injured in any way.
Unarmed Robbery	Serious assault no weapon with theft	The offender had no weapon and the victim suffered a serious injury and something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission.

<sup>a</sup>For each personal incident the victim must have been present when the incident occurred.

Table 1.8

Transformation Scheme For Converting National Crime Panel Crime  
Classification To Uniform Crime Report Crime Classification  
(Continued)

Uniform Crime Report Classification	National Crime Panel Classification	Condition
Unarmed Robbery - (Continued)	Minor assault with theft	The offender had no weapon or the victim did not know if the offender had a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was attacked in some fashion <u>and</u> received minor injuries <u>and</u> something was stolen or taken without permission or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Robbery no weapon	The offender did not have a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was threatened with harm or was attacked but received no injury <u>and</u> something that belonged to the victim was stolen or taken without permission.
	Attempted robbery no weapon	The offender did not have a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was threatened with harm or was attacked but received no injury <u>and</u> the offender attempted to steal something.
Simple Assault	Minor assault without theft	The offender had no weapon or the victim did not know if the offender had a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was attacked in some fashion <u>and</u> the victim received minor injuries <u>and</u> nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
	Attempted assault no weapon without theft	The offender did not have a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was threatened with harm or was actually attacked but received no injury <u>and</u> nothing was stolen or taken without permission nor was there any attempt to steal or take something without permission.
Larceny	Purse snatch without force	A purse was taken from the person <u>and</u> the offender did not have a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
	Attempted purse snatch without force	An attempt was made to take a purse from the person <u>and</u> the offender did not have a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
	Pocket picking	Cash or a wallet was taken from the person <u>and</u> the offender did not have a weapon <u>and</u> the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
	Personal larceny without contact	Theft, except of motor vehicles or attempted theft, except of motor vehicles, occurring under household incidents, "elsewhere".
	Household Larceny	Theft, except of motor vehicles or attempted theft, except of motor vehicles, occurring under household incidents, "at home".

suggested to our research team that for our present purposes, the original NCP scheme was preferable.<sup>14</sup> Hence, it was decided that the original NCP classification scheme would be retained for most analytical purposes throughout this report.<sup>15</sup>

Before reporting the results of the Impact Cities surveys, it is necessary to comment briefly on some of the counting rules used in the NCP surveys.<sup>16</sup> In rates of victimization, the unit of count is the victim. A single incident may involve multiple victims; if two persons are robbed in a single incident, there are two victimizations. Thus, the numerator of the victimization rate reflects the number of victimizations, not the number of incidents. In addition, if a single person is victimized at (for example) two different times, that person is counted in the same way as two distinct victims would be. Therefore, the numerator of the victimization rate is not quite equal to the number of victims (since some victims are victimized more than once), but more exactly the numerator is equal to the number of victimizations.

The distinction between victimizations and incidents is only germane for personal crimes, since in household and business crimes the household and business units (rather than individuals) are construed to be the victims.

In conjunction with victimization rates reported herein, it should also be noted that the denominator of the rates are different for personal, household, and business crimes. Contrary to the UCR procedure of reporting all crime rates per 100,000 persons, the victim survey computes victimization rates per 1,000 units at risk: personal victimizations are reported per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older; household victimizations per 1,000 households,<sup>17</sup> and business victimizations per 1,000 businesses. Finally, it should be pointed out here that not all personal, household and commercial crimes are examined in the NCP surveys. For example, homicide is excluded from the personal victimizations, and larcenies such as shoplifting and employee theft from businesses, are excluded from business victimizations. Further, "victimless" crimes such as drug use and prostitution do not fall within the scope of the surveys.

In the following chapters data relevant to the victim survey results will be presented in detail. Chapter two provides some background information about the eight Impact Cities which is designed to provide a basic descriptive overview of the cities from a demographic perspective. Chapter three and beyond are devoted to a presentation and analysis of the victim survey results themselves. In Chapters three, four, and five, personal, household, and business victimizations respectively are examined. In each of these chapters

the characteristics of those suffering victimizations, the consequences of victimizations, and the circumstances surrounding victimizations are analyzed. The failure to report victimizations to the police is the subject of chapter six. Finally, chapter seven summarizes and integrates the results.



### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> The Challenge of Crime In a Free Society. A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. New York: Avon Books (edition), 1968, P. 96.

<sup>2</sup> The Challenge of Crime In a Free Society. A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. New York: Avon Books (edition), 1968, P. 97.

<sup>3</sup> In the national survey, each household and business in the survey is interviewed every six months on a continuing basis.

<sup>4</sup> In this program, funds in the sum of \$20 million have been made available to the cities by LEAA, in order to reduce burglary and stranger-to-stranger (i.e. crimes which do not involve relatives, friends, or persons well known to the victim) homicide, rape, and robbery.

<sup>5</sup> These persons had reported being victimized to the police during the preceding twelve months.

<sup>6</sup> For more details see San Jose Test of Known Crime Victims, U. S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Statistics Division, 1972.

<sup>7</sup> Methodological Foundations for Establishing A National Survey of Victimization, Richard W. Dodge and Anthony G. Turner, presented at the 1971 American Statistical Association Meetings in Fort Collins, Colorado August 23-26, 1971, and sources cited therein.

<sup>8</sup> It is important to note here that the samples were drawn from within the city boundaries of the eight Impact Cities and hence do not include respondents from suburban areas outside of the city limits.

<sup>9</sup> Also asked of the proxy respondent for each twelve and thirteen year old household member.

<sup>10</sup> In addition to households, of course, individuals were sampled. The household weight differed from the person weight essentially according to the adjustments made for the within-household non-interview factor.

<sup>11</sup> Other fine adjustments to the weights were made as well. For more detailed information see National Crime Survey: Central Cities Sample, Impact Cities, 1972. Survey Documentation. U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1974

<sup>12</sup> For example, the published UCR categories do not generally differentiate between attempts and completed crimes, between crimes of violence which also involve theft and those which do not, etc.

<sup>13</sup> See NCP Classification Scheme Description, an unpublished paper prepared by LEAA's Statistics Division.

<sup>14</sup> The question of what kind of classification scheme is "best" depends, of course, on a number of factors. The most important is the purpose to be served by the classification scheme. A scheme that may be excellent for analysis of variations in non-reporting of victimizations to the police may not be satisfactory for analyzing the extent of injury or loss suffered by the victim.

A practical consideration which is also critical has to do with the number of incidents or victimizations falling into each of the categories of the classification schemes. In victim surveys--even those conducted on a massive scale--this constraint is quite limiting. As will be clear from analyses presented below, in order to retain substantial reliability in the estimates, it is necessary to limit crosstabulations to major subcategories of victimization. The NCP scheme appears to be more amenable to such a strategy than does the modified UCR-type scheme. In any event, the development of optimal classification schemes is the object of research currently underway.

<sup>15</sup> In conjunction with the failure to report victimizations to the police, the modified UCR-type scheme will be used.

<sup>16</sup> For a detailed discussion of this topic see Classification and Counting Rules Employed For Personal Crimes in National Crime Panel, an unpublished paper prepared by LEAA's Statistics Division.

<sup>17</sup> For some purposes, vehicle thefts are reported per 1,000 vehicles owned. This issue is discussed in the chapter on household crimes.

## Chapter II

## Demographic Overview Of Impact Cities

## Introduction

Before entering into an analysis of the results of the victimization survey, it is important to provide some basic demographic information about the Impact Cities themselves, both as individual entities and as an aggregate. This chapter presents and discusses several selected variables which appear to be of central interest in understanding the victim survey results. Where feasible, these variables will be contrasted among the cities as well as to available national figures. Certainly, this brief chapter does not exhaust the relevant demographic variables which could be considered. The characteristics were selected both to familiarize the reader with the Impact Cities and because they play a central role in the analyses which follow. It should be emphasized that these data are derived from the 1970 decennial census and cannot be considered completely accurate for the cities as they exist today. However, they do represent the best and most complete demographic data available for these cities. Furthermore, since the victim surveys were conducted in late 1972-- and since the reference period for victimizations was the preceding twelve months--these data would appear to provide a very satisfactory demographic description of the Impact

Cities during the victim survey reference period. It must also be emphasized, however, that there are some differences between the definitions of variables as they are generally used in Bureau of the Census publications (and used in this chapter) and the definitions used in the subsequent chapters of this report. Although such discrepancies will generally be noted, the reader is referred to the relevant Bureau of the Census publications for further clarification.<sup>1</sup>

General Population Characteristics

As Table 2.1 illustrates, the total population sizes of the eight Impact Cities varied considerably, from a low of just over 380,000 in both Newark and Portland, to a high of 905,000 in Baltimore. The mean population size of the eight cities was 612,000. Not only did the cities vary considerably in total population size, but they varied substantially with regard to the proportionate size of their black populations as well. For example, in Newark and Atlanta, blacks constituted a majority of the population (54 percent and 52 percent, respectively) whereas in Portland and Denver, blacks represented only a small proportion of the total population (six percent and nine percent, respectively). As shown in Table 2.1, in the eight cities as an aggregate, blacks comprised 35 percent

Table 2.1

Selected Demographic Characteristics<sup>a</sup> Of The Total And The Black Population  
In The Eight Impact Cities And In The United States As A Whole  
POPULATION

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Impact City Aggregate	National
General Population	Total	497,046	905,757	750,932	844,401	514,678	382,377	382,619	622,234	4,900,004	207,976,452
	Black	52%	48%	38%	25%	9%	54%	6%	41%	35%	11%
	Spanish	2%	2%	5%	8%	17%	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Percent Change in Population (1960-1970)	Total	+2%	-4%	-14%	+24%	+4%	-6%	+3%	-17%	-2%	+13%
	Black	+36%	+29%	+15%	+63%	+56%	+50%	+38%	+19%	+34%	+20%

<sup>a</sup> 1970 decennial census.

of the total population, as compared to the national figure of 11 percent.

In some of the Impact Cities there were sizable minorities of Spanish-American populations.<sup>2</sup> The greatest proportion of Spanish-Americans among the eight cities was in Denver, where 17 percent of the total population were Spanish-Americans. Dallas, with eight percent and Cleveland with five percent, were the cities with the next greatest proportions of Spanish-Americans in the population. Overall, the eight city aggregate proportion of Spanish-Americans was rather small--only five percent of the total eight city population--which is similar to the national figure of four percent.

An examination of the changes in population over the decade of 1960-1970, as shown in Table 2.1, yields some interesting findings. While the total U.S. population grew by 13 percent, the Impact Cities as an aggregate decreased by two percent in total population during this decade. The individual cities varied substantially with regard to total population change; while the growth in Dallas (24 percent increase) was greater than the growth in the nation as a whole, St. Louis and Cleveland were equally notable for showing the greatest population decline among the eight cities during the 1960-1970 decade (-17 percent and -14 percent, respectively). The remaining Impact Cities demonstrated relatively modest total popu-



lation changes.

Black populations in the Impact Cities (also shown in Table 2.1), showed substantial proportionate increases during the 1960 to 1970 decade. Contrasting this growth to the national figure of 20 percent, it can be seen that the black proportionate growth in the eight cities as an aggregate was greater (34 percent). While all Impact Cities witnessed large increases, with a low of a 15 percent increase in Cleveland, Dallas clearly stands out as having had the most rapidly growing black population among the Impact Cities (a 63 percent increase). Denver (56 percent) and Newark (50 percent) showed the next largest black population increases.

It appears that a major portion of the population change in the Impact Cities over the past decade was attributable to out-migration by whites and in-migration by non-whites. Although the figures are not presented in tabular form, Cleveland, with 206,400 whites leaving, and Newark, with 106,600 whites leaving, were the Impact Cities which experienced the greatest out-migration by whites. On the other hand, Dallas (46,900), Atlanta (32,700), Baltimore (31,700), and Newark (31,500) each showed large numbers of blacks joining their populations during the 1960-1970 decade. On the average, the Impact Cities lost 96,000 whites and gained 18,000 non-whites between 1960 and 1970.

### Age

The age composition of the Impact City populations is an important demographical dimension to examine, not only for its theoretical import, but because of the central role age plays in the analyses which follow. As reflected in Table 2.2, when the eight cities are considered as aggregates, 55 percent of the total population was 25 years old or older in 1970. For the black population of these cities, the corresponding figure was 46 percent, indicating that the black population was generally "younger" than the population as a whole. These percentages are close to the national figures of 54 percent for the total population and 46 percent for blacks.

On the whole, there was not a great deal of variation in the age distributions of the populations of the Impact Cities. Of all Impact Cities, Portland (at 59 percent) had the greatest percentage of the population aged 25 and over, while Newark had the smallest percentage over 25 years of age (50 percent). With regard to black populations, the percent aged 25 and older varied from 44 percent in Dallas and Newark to 49 percent in Cleveland. Within Impact Cities, the proportion of blacks in the 25 years and older category was consistently about ten percentage points less than the proportion of the total population in that age category.

Table 2.2  
 Selected Demographic Characteristics<sup>a</sup> Of The Total And The Black Population  
 In The Eight Impact Cities And In The United States As A Whole  
 AGE

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Impact City Aggregate	National
Age: Percent 25 Years Or Older	Total	53%	55%	55%	54%	56%	51%	59%	57%	55%	54%
	Black	47%	47%	49%	44%	47%	44%	46%	47%	46%	46%
Age: Percent Between 15 And 24 Years	Total	20%	17%	17%	18%	19%	17%	18%	16%	18%	17%
	Black	20%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%	18%	16%	18%	17%

<sup>a</sup>1970 decennial census.

Because of the proportionately small sizes of the Spanish-American populations in most Impact Cities, percentages for persons 25 and over were not generally calculated. It is interesting to note, however, that in Denver, where 17 percent of the population was Spanish-American, only 40 percent of the Spanish-American population was 25 or over--indicating a relatively young Spanish-American population in comparison to both the total and black populations in that city.

For the purposes of this report, it is important to examine the distribution of young persons in a more refined age category, as for example those between the ages of 15 and 24. Table 2.2 presents the proportions of both the total and black populations which fall into this category. As can be seen, in the 15 to 24 year old age group, the eight city percentage for both the total and black populations were the same--18 percent. This can be compared to the figures presented earlier for the eight city aggregate percentages for total and black populations of persons 25 and over, where there was a discrepancy of nine percentage points ( 55 percent vs. 46 percent). When the individual Impact Cities are examined, the cities are found to have similar proportions of their total populations in the 15-24 age group. Within each of the eight Impact Cities, the proportions of the black population falling into the

15-24 age group is similar to the proportion of the total population in this age group.

#### Family Income<sup>3</sup>

The median family incomes for the eight Impact Cities are presented in Table 2.3 and again in Figure 2.1 for both black and total populations. Also presented is an aggregate median family income for all eight cities, derived by calculating the weighted mean of the median annual incomes for all Impact Cities. In this manner, the eight city aggregate median family income for the total population was found to be \$9,465, whereas for blacks the corresponding figure was \$7,111, or \$2,300 less than the median family income of all Impact City families. Nationally, the median family income of \$9,586 for all families is close to the comparable figure in the Impact Cities, but for black families the nationwide median of \$6,063 is almost \$1,000 less than that of the Impact Cities.

As can clearly be seen in Figure 2.1, Dallas stands out as the Impact City with the highest median annual income for all families (\$12,474). The next highest median was in Portland (\$9,799), where the median family income was more than \$2,600 less than in Dallas. In addition, as seen in Table 2.3, Dallas had the largest absolute discrepancy of all the eight cities between the median income of



Table 2.3  
 Selected Demographic Characteristics<sup>a</sup> Of The Total And The Black Population  
 In The Eight Impact Cities And In The United States As A Whole  
 INCOME

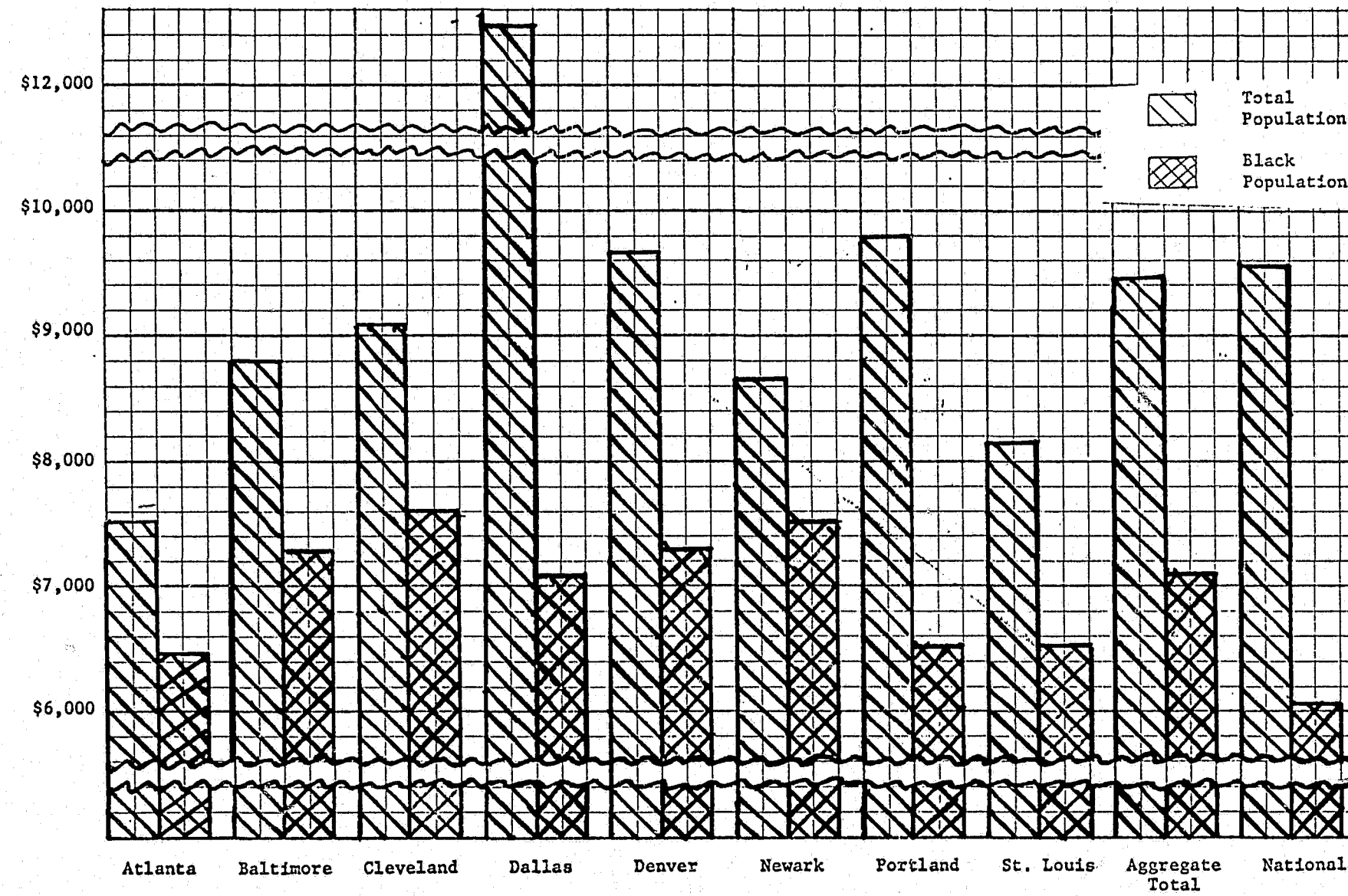
		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Impact City Aggregate	National
Median Family Income	Total	\$7,551	\$8,815	\$9,107	\$12,474	\$9,654	\$8,637	\$9,799	\$8,182	\$9,465	\$9,586
	Black	\$6,451	\$7,289	\$7,617	\$7,084	\$7,287	\$7,564	\$6,567	\$6,534	\$7,111	\$6,063
Median Family Income Discrepancy	Black	-\$1,100	-\$1,526	-\$1,490	-\$3,708	-\$2,331	-\$1,073	-\$2,955	-\$1,648	-\$2,354	-\$3,523
Percent of Families Below Federal Poverty Level	Total	16%	14%	13%	11%	9%	14%	8%	14%	13%	11%
	Black	25%	23%	23%	25%	19%	18%	22%	21%	24%	30%

<sup>a</sup> 1970 decennial census; based on 1969 income.

<sup>b</sup> Median Family Income Discrepancy is equal to income for Black minus income for Total.

Figure 2.1 Median Family Income During 1969

Eight Impact Cities



all families and the median income of black families (\$3,708).

Figure 2.1 shows that Atlanta had the lowest median family income of all eight cities for black families, \$6,451. However, Atlanta figure is still above the comparable national figure. The highest median annual income for blacks in Cleveland where the figure was \$7,617.

Another method of examining income characteristics of the Impact Cities is to determine the proportion of the population which fell below the federally established poverty level.<sup>4</sup> Table 2.3 presents these figures, demonstrating that Atlanta had the largest percentage of families whose income fell below the federal poverty level (16 percent). Portland, on the other hand, had proportionately the fewest families below the poverty level (eight percent). When all eight cities are taken together, 13 percent of all families fell below the federal poverty level as compared to the national figure of 11 percent.

When only black families are considered, Table 2.3 demonstrates that Atlanta and Dallas have the greatest percentages of black families whose incomes fell below the poverty level (both at 25 percent).

Newark at only slightly less (18 percent) showed proportionately the fewest sub-poverty level black families. The eight city aggregate of black families with sub-poverty level incomes, 24 percent,

is nearly twice that of the aggregate total families figure. However, the percentage of Impact City black families below the poverty level is less than the national figure for black families of 30 percent.

#### Housing Characteristics

Table 2.4 presents data on the percentage of housing units in each city which were owner-occupied, both for total and black housing. While nationally 63 percent of total housing units and 42 percent of black housing units were owner-occupied, the corresponding figures for the eight city aggregate were somewhat lower, with 45 percent of the total and 33 percent of the black housing units being owner-occupied. In every Impact City, the percent of black housing units occupied by owners was less than the percent in the total population. As can be seen in Table 2.4, some variation in percentages of owner-occupied housing units occurred among the Impact Cities.

An additional dimension by which to view the housing characteristics of the Impact Cities is the average number of persons per room. This dimension may roughly be considered as an indication of "overcrowding" among the residents of the cities. As shown in Table 2.4, Newark stands out as having had the greatest percen-



Table 2.4

Selected Demographic Characteristics<sup>a</sup> Of The Total And The Black Population  
In The Eight Impact Cities And In The United States As A Whole  
HOUSING

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Impact City Aggregate	National
Housing Units: Percent Owner- Occupied	Total	41%	44%	46%	53%	50%	20%	56%	41%	45%	63%
	Black	38%	30%	38%	44%	46%	16%	47%	31%	33%	42%
Percent of Hous- ing Units with 1.01 Persons or More per Room	Total	10%	8%	7%	9%	5%	14%	3%	12%	8%	8%
	Black	18%	14%	10%	21%	11%	18%	10%	20%	16%	19%

<sup>a</sup> 1970 decennial census.

tage of housing units in the total population which lodged more than one person per room (14 percent). Portland and Denver are distinguished as having had the lowest percentage (three percent and five percent, respectively), or the least overcrowding, when the total population is considered. These percentages may be compared with the eight city aggregate of eight percent of total housing units which lodged more than one person per room.

In comparison to the total population, Table 2.4 shows that in the eight city aggregate the percentage of housing units with more than one person per room for blacks was twice as high, with 16 percent of the black occupied housing units lodging than one person per room. The Impact Cities with the most "overcrowded" black housing were Dallas and St. Louis, with about 20 percent each. The least crowded cities for black housing were Portland and Cleveland where ten percent of the black housing units lodged more than one person per room. Overall, the Impact Cities' figure of 16 percent of black housing units of more than one person per room compares favorably with national data, where the corresponding figure was 19 percent.

#### Education

Another important demographic variable to examine in relation

to the Impact Cities is the level of educational attainment achieved by residents. Two relevant education measures are employed in this section: the percentage of persons 25 and over who have completed four years of high school or more, and the percentage who have completed four or more years of college. Both are presented in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 and Figure 2.2 demonstrate that, in the eight city aggregate, a lower percentage of blacks in the 25 or older age category had completed four years of high school or more than had persons in that age category in the total population of the Impact Cities (33 percent vs. 44 percent). For individual Impact Cities, 62 percent of the total population in Denver and 60 percent in Portland had completed at least high school, making Denver and Portland the Impact Cities which had the greatest proportions of the population aged 25 and over which had completed at least high school. On the other hand, Newark, St. Louis and Baltimore, each with about 33 percent, had the smallest percentages of high school graduates in the total population 25 years of age and older.

Also shown on Table 2.5 and Figure 2.2 are the percentages of blacks in the population of the Impact Cities who have completed at least four years of high school. Clearly, Denver (with 54 percent) stands out from the other Impact Cities as having the largest

Table 2.5

Selected Demographic Characteristics<sup>a</sup> Of The Total And The Black Population  
In The Eight Impact Cities And In The United States As A Whole  
EDUCATION

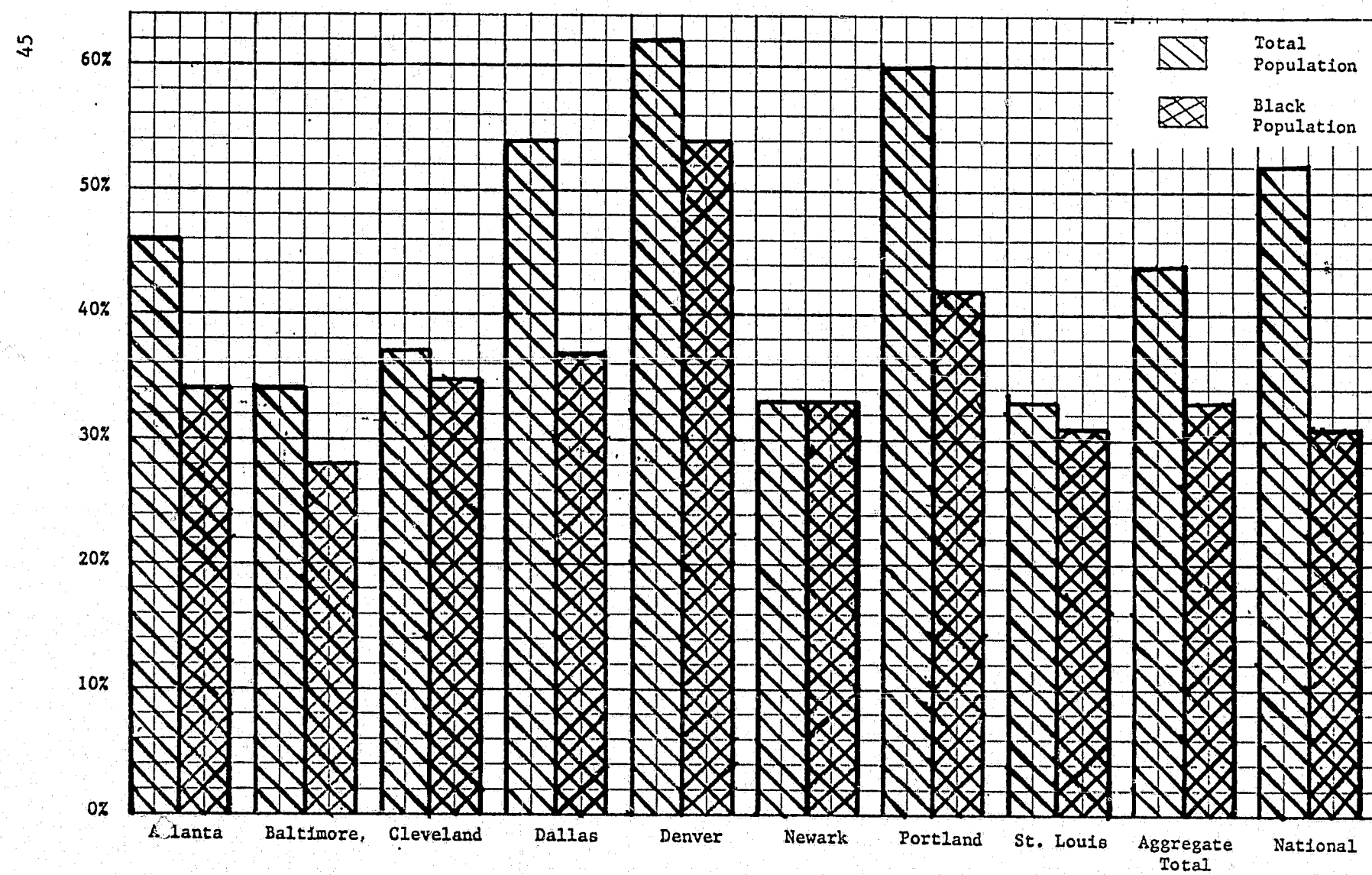
		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Impact City Aggregate	National
Education: Completed Four Years of High School or More <sup>b</sup>	Total	46%	34%	37%	54%	62%	33%	60%	33%	44%	52%
	Black	34%	28%	35%	37%	54%	33%	42%	31%	33%	31%
Education: Completed Four Years of College or More <sup>b</sup>	Total	13%	7%	4%	14%	16%	4%	12%	6%	10%	11%
	Black	7%	4%	3%	5%	7%	2%	6%	4%	6%	4%

<sup>a</sup> 1970 decennial census.

<sup>b</sup> Percent based on persons 25 years old or older.

Figure 2.2 Percent of Population (25 Years of Age or Older) with  
Four Years of High School or More Education Completed, 1970

Eight Impact Cities



percentage of blacks in that age category who have completed at least four years of high school. Portland (at 42 percent) ranks second and Baltimore (28 percent) ranks lowest in this regard. The national percentage of those 25 or older who have completed high school or more (52 percent) is higher than for the Impact Cities as an aggregate (44 percent), but about the same percentage of Impact City blacks in that age category had completed high school (33 percent) as had blacks nationally (31 percent).

Table 2.5 presents data concerning the percentage of the population who had completed four years or more of college. The eight city percentage for persons 25 or over, who had completed four or more years of college, was ten percent--while for blacks, the comparable figure was noticeably smaller (six percent). The corresponding national figures were 11 percent and four percent, respectively. Denver and Dallas (with 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively) stand out as the Impact Cities with the greatest percentages of college graduates in the 25 and over age category. Cleveland and Newark had proportionately the fewest college graduates.

All Impact Cities had relatively small percentages of blacks 25 or older who had completed four or more years of college. Denver and Atlanta, each with seven percent, were the cities with the

largest percentages of black college graduates. Newark (two percent) and Cleveland (three percent) had the lowest percentages of black college graduates.

#### Employment

The final demographic variables of the Impact Cities to be discussed in this chapter are related to the employment characteristics of the cities' populations. The two variables selected for this purpose, and presented in Table 2.6, are the percent of the Civilian Labor Force (aged 16 and over) unemployed and the modal occupational category of each city.

As can clearly be seen in Figure 2.3 (and Table 2.6), according to the 1970 Census, the eight city aggregate shows that a substantially higher percentage of blacks in the labor force were unemployed (7.8 percent) than were labor force members in the total population (4.3 percent). These figures are roughly comparable to the national picture, which shows that 4.9 percent of the total labor force and 8.2 percent of the black labor force members were unemployed. Portland, Newark, and St. Louis (each with about 6.5 percent) had the highest rates of unemployment; Atlanta (3.9 percent) and Dallas (3.1 percent) are notable for their low overall unemployment rates.

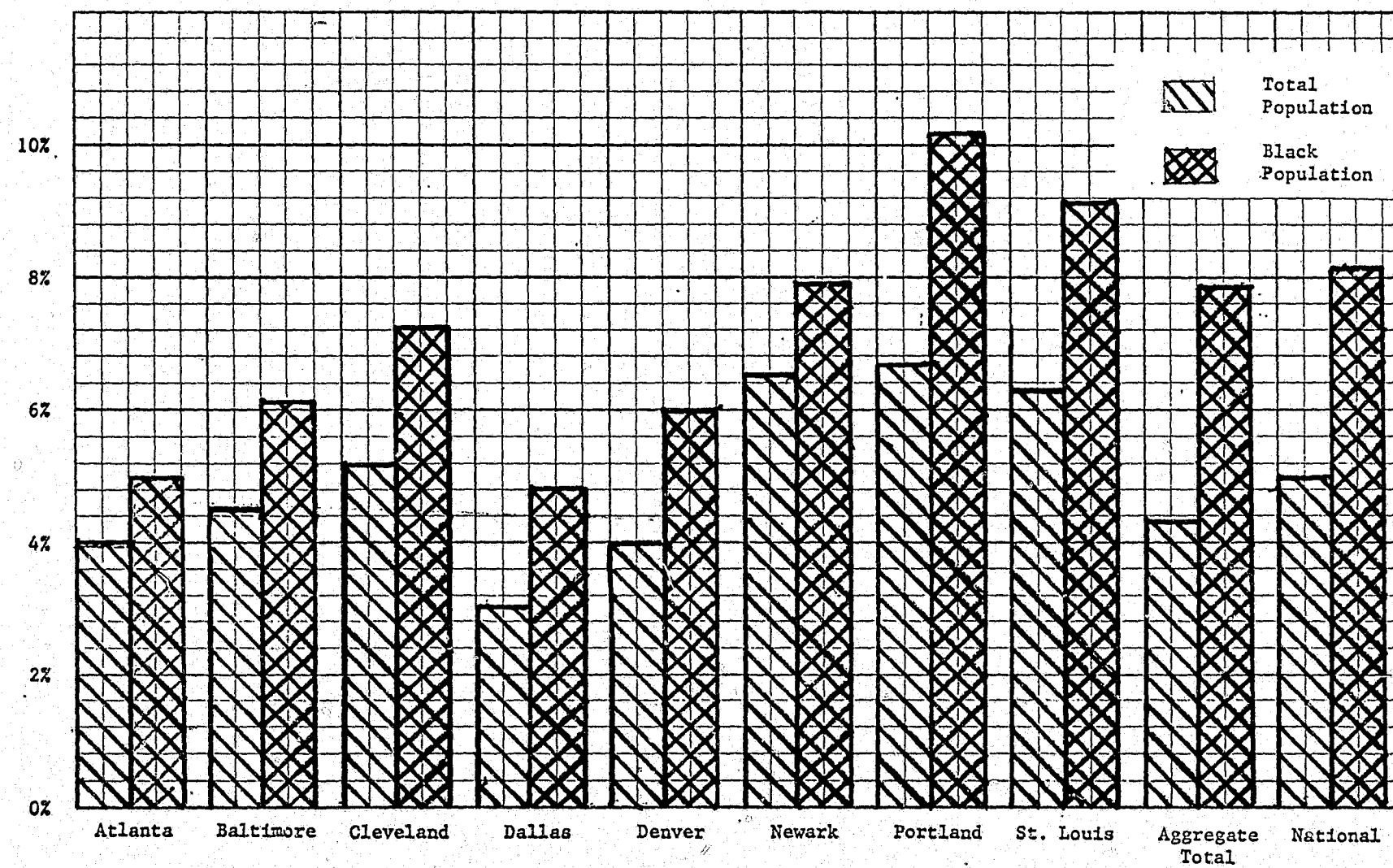
Blacks experienced the greatest unemployment in Portland (10.2 percent) and St. Louis (9.2 percent), and the least unemployment in



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 7**

Figure 2.3 Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed, 1970  
Eight Impact Cities



Atlanta (4.9 percent) and Dallas (4.7 percent).

Turning to the modal occupational categories in the Impact Cities, also presented in Table 2.6, in all cities but two the modal occupational categories for employed persons in the total population was "clerical and office workers," while for blacks it was "service worker." These were the same as the modal categories nationwide. The two cities which were the exceptions, Newark and Cleveland, had as the modal category for both the total worker population and the black worker population, "operatives" (machine operators and factory workers).

#### Summary

The aggregate picture of the eight Impact Cities is one of no overall population growth, but an increasing proportion of blacks during the 1960-1970 decade. This probably reflects the much discussed phenomenon of "white flight" to the suburbs. Within the cities there are disparities between the socio-economic condition (as indicated by income, education, unemployment, and housing data) of blacks and that of the cities' population as a whole. However, the disparities are generally not as pronounced as they are nationally. Overall, the Impact Cities' black population is better educated, less unemployed and less "overcrowded" (in terms of persons per

room) than is the black population nationwide. In addition, blacks in the Impact Cities have higher median incomes than do blacks nationally, and they also show a smaller proportion of families with incomes below the federal poverty level.

### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Data included in this section and the accompanying tables were generated from four basic sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1972 (93rd edition) Washington, D.C., 1972; U.S. Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Book, 1972 (a statistical abstract supplement), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970 Census Tracts, Final Reports. PHC (1)-14, 19, 45, 52, 146, 165 and 181; General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-C1 United States Summary, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

<sup>2</sup>According to the Census Bureau and victimization survey counting rules, Spanish-Americans are counted among whites.

<sup>3</sup>These income figures are from the 1970 Census and reflect 1969 incomes. In addition, the data are for family incomes while the income figures in the victimization survey are for households. Households can consist of single or unrelated individuals, so the number of households will exceed the number of families. See County and City Data Book, pp. xxxiii and xxxvi for full definitions.

<sup>4</sup>The federal poverty level takes a variety of factors into consideration. For a full explanation, see County and City Data Book, 1972, pp. xxxvi-xxxvii.

## CHAPTER III

### Personal Victimization

#### Introduction

As the name implies, personal victimizations are those suffered by individual victims who, at least in some sense, come into contact with the offender. Personal victimizations include crimes which threaten or actually result in personal injury to the victim<sup>1</sup> (such as assault), crimes in which an offender confronts the victim and takes property from the victim's possession by force or threat of force, and crimes in which property is taken from the victim's person by stealth (such as pocket picking). As noted in the introduction, Table 3.1 details the elements which constitute each of the personal crimes.

It must be stressed again that rate tables in this report are based on victimizations rather than incidents. If two people are robbed in a single incident, while only one incident is counted, two victimizations are counted; thus the number of victimizations must always be equal to or larger than the number of incidents. In discussing personal victimizations it must be clearly understood that it is quite possible for a single individual to be the victim of a given crime--or for that matter to be the victim of different crimes--more than once during the preceding twelve months. Thus it is theoretically possible (though unlikely given the relative rarity of victimization) for the number of victimizations to exceed the number of persons in a given category. It should also be noted that the rates of personal victimization presented below are calculated by dividing the number of victimizations by the number of persons in the category being discussed. For example, the personal victimiza-

Table 3.1  
Estimated Rates (Per 100,000<sup>a</sup> Persons 12 Years  
Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization<sup>b</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Population Base <sup>c</sup>	3,480,445
Assaultive Violence	3,782
With Theft	589
Rape	18
Attempted Rape	21
Serious Assault	289
With Weapon	248
No Weapon	41
Minor Assault	262
Without Theft	3,193
Rape	31
Attempted Rape	127
Serious Assault	494
With Weapon	439
No Weapon	54
Attempted Assault - With Weapon	931
Minor Assault	390
Attempted Assault - No Weapon	1,220
Personal Theft Without Injury	2,215
Robbery	810
With Weapon	488
No Weapon	321
Attempted Robbery	539
With Weapon	265
No Weapon	275
Purse Snatch, No Force	284
Attempted Purse Snatch, No Force	125
Pocket Picking	456
Total Personal Victimization	5,997

<sup>a</sup>Note that although rates shown in this table are per 100,000, rates in all subsequent tables are shown per 1,000.

<sup>b</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>c</sup>This is the population base on which all rates in this table have been calculated. To obtain the number of victimizations which correspond to any given rate, multiply the rate by the population base and divide by 100,000.

tion rates for females use the number of females (twelve years of age and older) in the population as the base of the rate. Although most of the rates used in this report will be rates per 1,000, Table 31 reports rates of personal victimization per 100,000 persons twelve years of age or older for the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate. Rates in this first table are shown per 100,000 because when the full NCP classification of personal crimes is used, the victimization rate in some of the sub-categories is quite small.

Table 3.1 indicates that for every 100,000 persons (twelve years of age or older) in the Impact Cities as an aggregate, 5,990 personal victimizations occurred. More than half of this rate (3,200) is accounted for by assaultive violence without theft. The high rate of assaultive violence without theft victimizations results largely from the high rate of attempted assaults, both with (930) and without (1,220) a weapon.

The rate of assaultive violence with theft (589) is much lower than the rate of personal theft without injury (2,215); thus when personal theft occurred in the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate, it was most often accomplished without injury to the victim. As can be noted from Table 3.1, rates of rape and attempted rape--whether accompanied by theft or not--were relatively small. For example, there were 18 rapes with theft and 31 rapes without theft for every 100,000 persons (12 years of age or older) in the Impact Cities as an aggregate.

It is clear that the use of the NCP classification in its full form for



the remainder of this report would be both exceedingly cumbersome and--due to the relative infrequency with which some of the subcategories of personal victimization occur--statistically unreliable, especially when victimizations are further broken down according to the characteristics of the victims. In order to minimize both of these difficulties, an abbreviated form of the NCP scheme will be used throughout the bulk of the remainder of this report. The major subcategories of personal victimization used will be assaultive violence with theft, assaultive violence without theft and personal theft without injury; for some tables, personal theft without injury victimizations will be further sub-divided into robbery and personal larceny.<sup>2</sup> Although the full NCP classification scheme can be reconstituted in a great variety of ways, this abbreviated scheme has been selected primarily on conceptual and empirical grounds. As will be noted below, these major sub-categories of personal victimization are related in different ways to many of the other variables which will be examined in this report. While the issue of how "best" to re-constitute the full NCP classification scheme for various purposes is under continuing investigation,<sup>3</sup> the abbreviated NCP scheme noted above will suffice for our purposes herein.

Table 3.2 shows that in the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate, total personal victimization occurred at a rate of about 60 per 1,000<sup>4</sup>--or about one such victimization for every 16 persons. As noted in conjunction with the previous table, more than half of these victimization involved assaultive violence

Table 3.2

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Population Base	341,044	656,299	510,824	613,781	404,469	235,516	295,826	422,686	3,480,449
Assaultive Violence With Theft	4	9	6	3	6	9	5	5	6
Without Theft	32	29	30	33	49	13	42	26	32
Personal Theft Without Injury	23	31	27	11	18	35	17	19	22
Total Personal Victimization	59	69	62	47	73	57	64	50	60

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

without theft; of those personal victimizations involving theft (assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury), about four out of five did not involve injury.

From Table 3.2 it can be seen that total personal victimizations vary markedly from city to city. While Dallas had the lowest rate of total personal victimization (47), Denver had a rate (73) which was more than half again as large as that of Dallas; in fact, in each of the three major categories of personal victimization shown, the rate of victimization experienced in Denver was much greater than that experience in Dallas. The table shows clearly that personal victimizations involving assaultive violence with theft were much less frequent in each of these cities than were either assaultive violence without theft or personal theft without injury. Of the eight Impact Cities, Newark had the lowest rate for assaultive violence without theft (13) and--along with Baltimore--the highest rate for assaultive violence with theft (9); Newark also had the highest rate for personal theft without assault (35). Denver and Portland experienced the highest rates for assaultive violence without theft, but ranked lower for assaultive violence with theft, and for personal theft without injury. Overall, while Table 3.2 shows substantial variability in rates of personal victimization among the Impact Cities, the general pattern of relatively low rates of assaultive violence with theft, moderate rates of personal theft without injury, and relatively high rates of assaultive violence without theft, is also in evidence. In the analyses below, the relationship between rates of victimization and characteristics of victims will be explored in detail. Where substantial city by

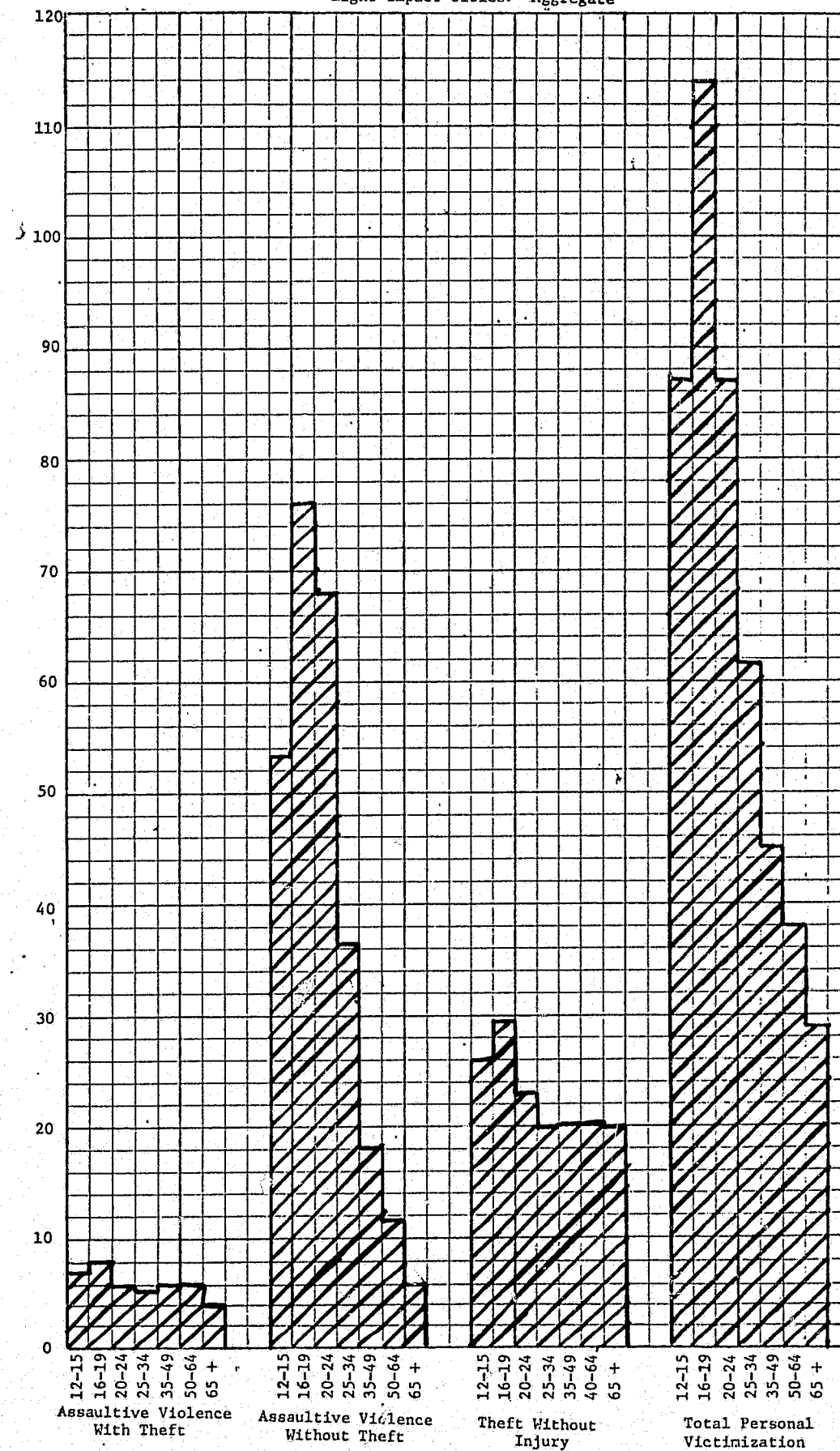
city deviations from the eight-city aggregate pattern exist, data for each of the Impact Cities will be presented and analyzed.

#### Age Of Victim

Age is strongly associated with personal victimization. As Fig. 3.1 indicates, total personal victimization peaks in the 16-19 age group and declines monotonically as age increases beyond that point. The figure makes it clear, however, that the pattern which is shown for total personal victimizations is determined almost wholly by the pattern for assaultive violence without theft; while the rate of assaultive violence without theft for those in the 16-19 year old group was 76 per 1,000, the rate in the 65 or older group was only six per 1,000. It might be argued that this gulf between victimization rates for the age extremes reflects, in part, relatively minor altercations which are common among adolescents; however, the fact that the assaultive violence without theft victimization rate in the 25-34 year old group--an age group well beyond adolescence--was three times greater than that in the 50-64 year old group and six times greater than that in the 65 and older group, indicates that more than simply "schoolyard" fights accounts for generally decreasing rates of assaultive violence without theft victimization as age increases.

For those under 35 years of age, theft without injury shows a pattern similar to--though much less exaggerated than--that of assaultive violence

Figure 3.1  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By Age  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate



without theft. The rate of victimization for theft without injury increased slightly from the 12-15 to the 16-19 year old groups and then decreased gradually with age for the next two age groups before leveling off. Assaultive violence with theft shows a similar general pattern; the rate of assaultive violence with theft victimization was about twice as great in the 20-24 age group as in the 65 and older age group.

Figure 3.1 shows not only that the rates -- but also the patterns -- of personal victimization are strongly related to age. For the four age groups made up by those 34 years of age and younger, assaultive violence without theft was the modal personal victimization. In the three older age groups, however, theft without assault was the modal personal victimization. In terms of proportions of total personal victimizations suffered by those in the four younger age groups, (see Table 3.3), about six out of ten involved assaultive violence without theft; for those in the 35-49, 50-64, and 65 or older age groups the respective percentages of total personal victimizations which involved assaultive violence without theft are 40 percent, 30 percent, and 20 percent. While assaultive violence with theft made up a slightly greater percentage of total personal victimizations in the older age groups than in the younger age groups, theft without assault constituted a markedly higher proportion of total victimizations in the three older age groups (from about one-half to two-thirds) than in the four younger age groups (from one-quarter to one-third). These data suggest, then, that as age increases beyond 35 years, personal victimization tends to be directed increasingly against the victim's property rather than the victim's person. In personal victimizations involving younger persons

Table 3.3

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) And Percentage Distribution Of Personal Victimization, By Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AGE OF VICTIM							Age Total
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older	
Population Base	351,163	330,848	399,377	573,416	685,542	668,817	471,280	3,480,445
Assaultive Violence With Theft	8% [7] (2,503)	7% [8] (2,729)	7% [6] (2,324)	8% [5] (2,866)	13% [6] (4,033)	16% [6] (4,089)	14% [4] (1,951)	10% [6] (20,494)
Without Theft	62% [54] (18,803)	67% [76] (25,228)	67% [58] (23,235)	59% [37] (20,969)	40% [18] (12,475)	30% [11] (7,641)	20% [6] (2,777)	53% [32] (111,127)
Personal Theft Without Injury	30% [26] (9,264)	26% [29] (9,716)	27% [23] (9,342)	33% [20] (11,483)	47% [21] (14,368)	54% [21] (13,953)	65% [19] (8,970)	37% [22] (77,098)
Total Personal Victimization	100% [87] (30,569)	100% [114] (37,673)	100% [87] (34,901)	100% [62] (35,318)	100% [45] (30,875)	100% [38] (25,684)	100% [29] (13,699)	100% [60] (208,718)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; rates appear in brackets.



(under 35 years of age), assaultive violence was much more likely to be an element of the victimization than it was for the personal victimizations of older persons.

#### Race<sup>5</sup> of Victim

For the eight cities as an aggregate, whites and black/others showed total personal victimization rates of similar magnitudes (see Table 3.4); for the former the rate was 60, while for the latter the rate was 61. However, examination of the major sub-categories of victimization reveals some substantial differences. The rate of assaultive violence without theft for whites was about one and one-half times that of black/others (36 vs. 25). For theft without injury, on the other hand, black/others had a rate of victimization (29) which was about one and one-half times that of whites (19). Furthermore, for assaultive violence with theft black/others have a larger rate than whites (seven vs. five). For personal victimizations involving a theft component (assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury), black/others had rates which were higher than those for whites while for personal victimizations without a theft component (assaultive violence without theft), whites had a higher victimization rate.

When these racial comparisons are examined in Table 3.4 for each of the eight cities individually, some cross-city variation is apparent.

While the rates of total personal victimization experienced by whites and black/others in the aggregate were nearly identical, there were marked

Table 3.4

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By Race<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Population Base	White	155,701	352,955	309,297	456,412	361,164	98,688	273,861	256,746	2,264,824
	Black/Other	183,344	303,344	201,526	157,369	43,305	136,828	21,971	165,941	1,215,625
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	4	8	5	3	6	8	5	5	5
	Black/Other	5	10	8	4	5	10	4	6	7
Without Theft	White	43	31	29	36	49	13	41	31	36
	Black/Other	22	27	31	23	52	14	45	18	25
Personal Theft Without Injury	White	22	28	19	11	18	25	16	18	19
	Black/Other	24	35	38	12	19	43	19	20	29
Total Personal Victimization	White	69	66	53	50	72	45	63	54	60
	Black/Other	50	72	77	38	76	66	68	45	61

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

differences in some of the cities. In Atlanta (69 vs. 50) and Dallas (50 vs. 38) whites were victimized by total personal victimizations at a substantially higher rate than black/others, while in Cleveland (53 vs. 77) and Newark (45 vs. 66) the opposite was found. For assaultive violence with theft, the eight city aggregate figures revealed that black/others had a slightly higher rate than whites; for six of the eight individual cities, the results are in the same direction. Victimization rates for personal theft without injury in the eight city aggregate also showed that these victimizations were endured by black/others proportionately more often than they were endured by whites; when the eight cities are examined separately this overall trend is found to hold--in many cities by a small margin--for each of the eight cities. Finally for assaultive violence without theft, although in the aggregate the victimization rate for whites was well in excess of that for black/others (36 vs. 25), the direction of this difference is the same for only four of the cities--Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas and St. Louis; in the remaining four cities, differences of smaller magnitudes and in the opposite direction are found.

In summary, while the aggregate differences between the rates of victimization of whites and black/others in the major subcategories of personal victimization do not hold uniformly by city, the aggregate figures are a reasonably vertical summary of the pattern of results in the eight cities. More often than not, the racial differences observed in the aggregate are observed in

the individual cities as well.

#### Sex Of Victim

For total personal victimizations as a whole and for each of the sub categories of personal victimization as well, Table 3.5 shows that females had considerably lower rates of victimization than males. This finding holds not only in the eight city aggregate, but in each of the individual cities as well. While males 12 years of age or older experienced 75 personal victimizations per 1,000 in the eight cities as an aggregate, females 12 years of age or older experienced only 47 personal victimizations per 1,000 in these cities. For assaultive violence without theft and theft without injury the rates of victimization for males were about one and one-half those for females, while for assaultive violence with theft the rate for males was double the rate for females.

#### Race, Sex, And Age Of Victim

The simultaneous effects of race, sex and age are examined in Table 3-6 and Fig. 3.2. In terms of rates of total personal victimization, all four race-sex groups show the same general pattern of an initial peaking in victimization rates in the 16-19 age group (for all but the non-white females where the peak is in the 20-24 age group), followed by a monotonic decrease in the rates as age increases. This pattern is most dramatic among the white males where the total personal victimization rate moves from 145 for the youngest

**Table 3.5**  
**Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By Sex<sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities**

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
<b>Population Base</b>										
	Male	152,119	292,044	228,433	281,120	186,244	103,811	136,072	180,727	1,560,570
	Female	188,925	364,255	282,392	332,662	218,225	131,706	159,754	241,960	1,919,879
<b>Assaultive Violence With Theft</b>										
	Male	7	13	7	5	9	11	7	7	8
	Female	3	5	5	1	4	7	4	4	4
<b>Without Theft</b>										
	Male	39	37	38	44	63	14	52	35	41
	Female	26	23	23	23	37	13	33	19	24
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>										
	Male	28	37	29	16	24	34	22	24	26
	Female	18	27	25	7	13	36	12	16	19
<b>Total Personal Victimization</b>										
	Male	73	86	74	65	95	58	81	66	75
	Female	47	55	53	32	54	56	49	38	47

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



**Table 3.6**  
**Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization,**  
**By Age, Race And Sex <sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

		VICTIM'S AGE						
Sex of Victim: Male		12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older
Population Base								Age Total
	White	90,859	89,350	119,531	180,130	199,051	215,022	139,549
	Black/Other	85,004	67,426	59,003	84,143	107,122	80,965	43,413
Assaultive Violence With Theft								
	White	13	14	7	4	6	7	5
	Black/Other	12	18	11	13	15	12	6
Without Theft								
	White	86	123	85	51	28	17	7
	Black/Other	32	60	55	36	15	9	6
Personal Theft Without Injury								
	White	46	40	27	19	17	16	16
	Black/Other	39	49	33	27	33	32	23
Total Personal Victimization								
	White	145	177	119	74	51	40	28
	Black/Other	78	120	98	72	62	54	35

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.6

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization,  
By Age, Race And Sex<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

(Continued)

VICTIM'S AGE

Sex of Victim: Female		12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	Age Total
Population Base									
	White	89,638	98,258	135,880	183,040	226,441	268,414	229,664	1,231,332
	Black/Other	85,667	75,813	84,961	126,104	152,929	104,416	58,654	688,547
Assaultive Violence With Theft									
	White	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4
	Black/Other	3	5	5	6	5	5	3	5
Without Theft									
	White	65	73	52	33	14	8	5	26
	Black/Other	29	40	32	22	14	9	5	21
Personal Theft Without Injury									
	White	11	16	15	12	13	17	19	15
	Black/Other	10	16	25	29	30	33	24	25
Total Personal Victimization									
	White	81	93	70	48	30	29	28	45
	Black/Other	41	61	63	57	48	47	32	51

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Figure 3.2  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older)  
Of Personal Victimization, By Age, Race And Sex Of Victim

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Total Personal Victimization

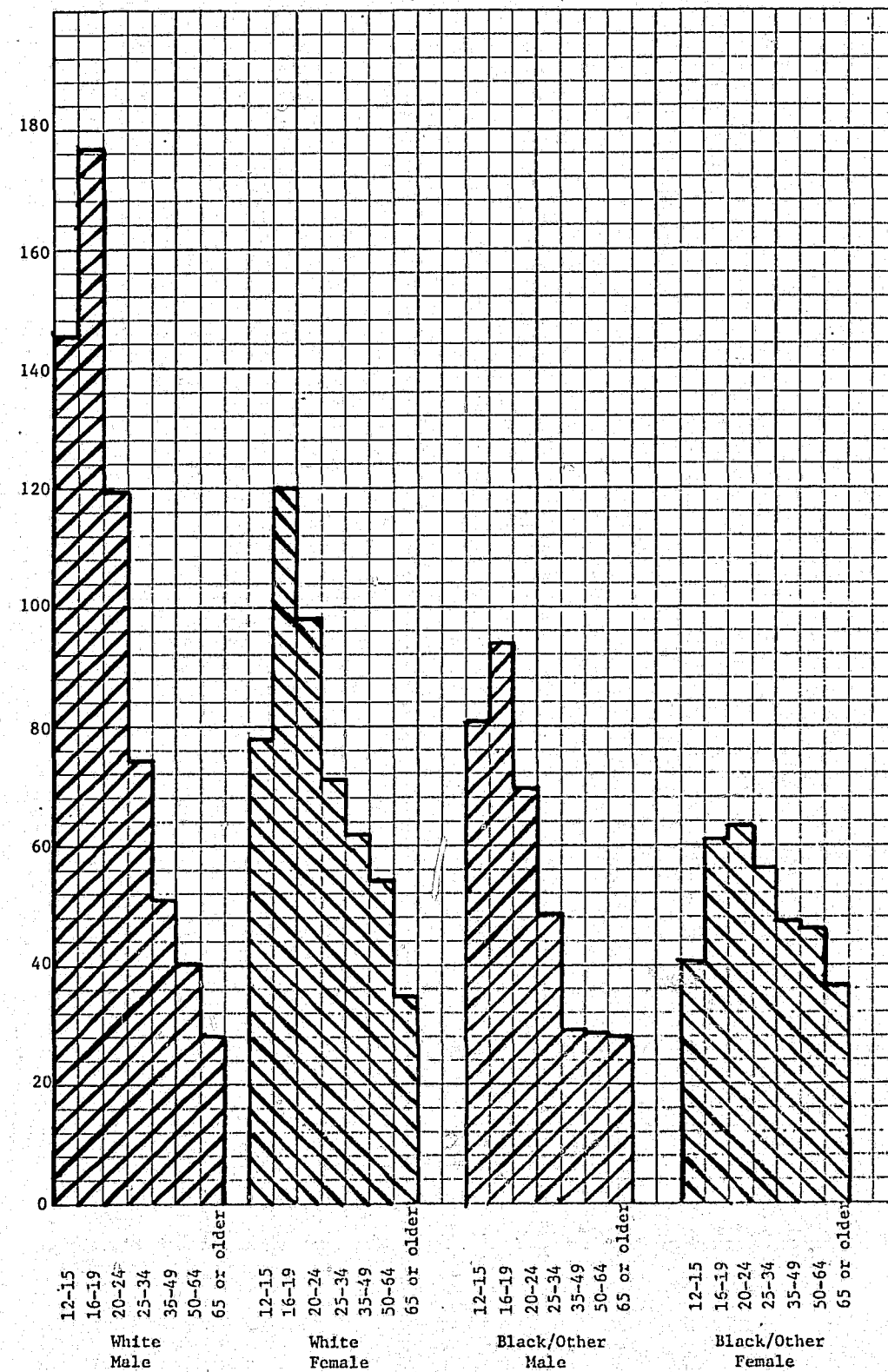


Figure 3.2  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older)  
Of Personal Victimization, By Age, Race And Sex Of Victim

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

(Continued)

Assaultive Violence With Theft

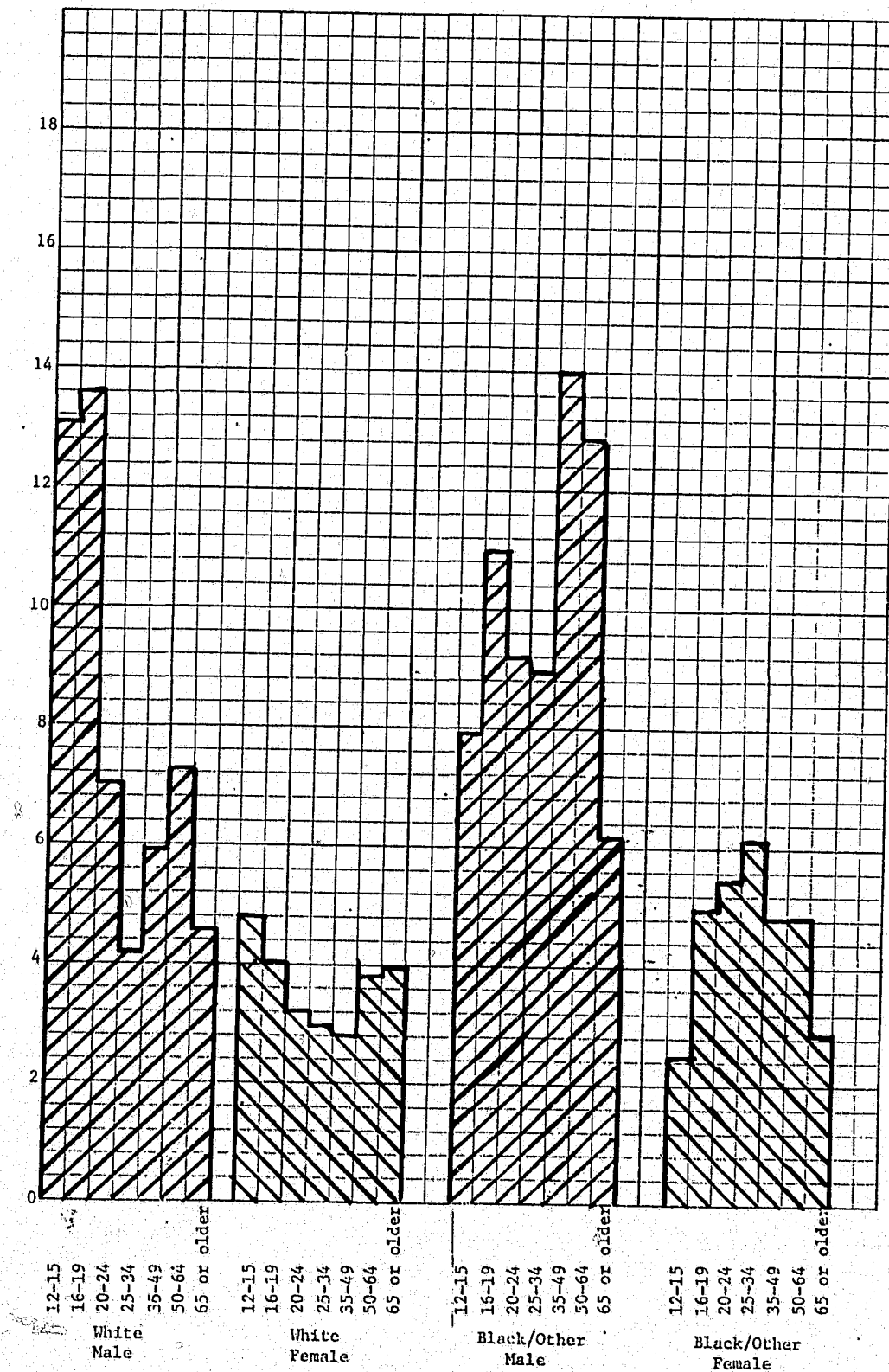


Figure 3.2  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older)  
Of Personal Victimization, By Age, Race And Sex Of Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Assaultive Violence Without Theft

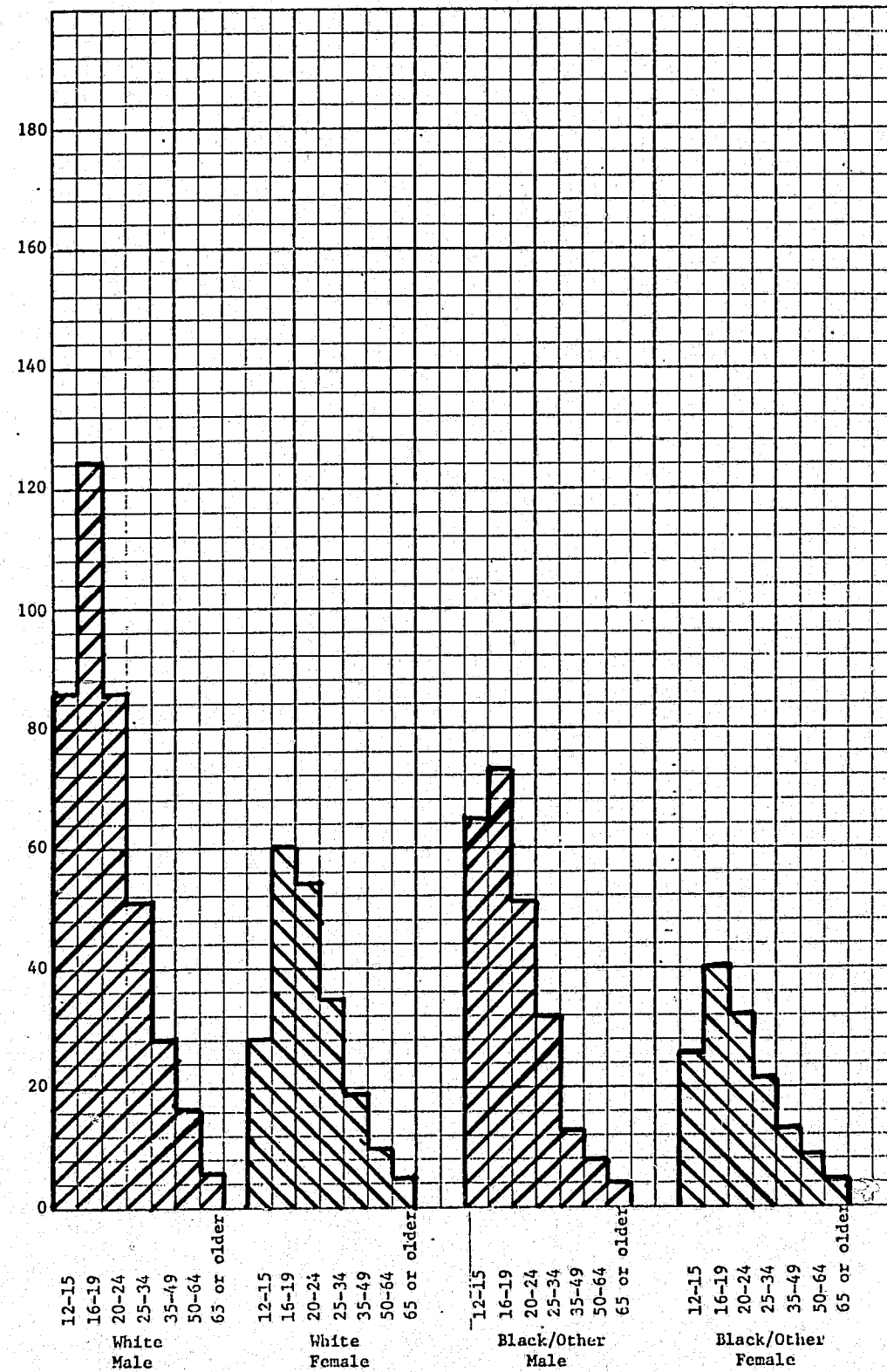
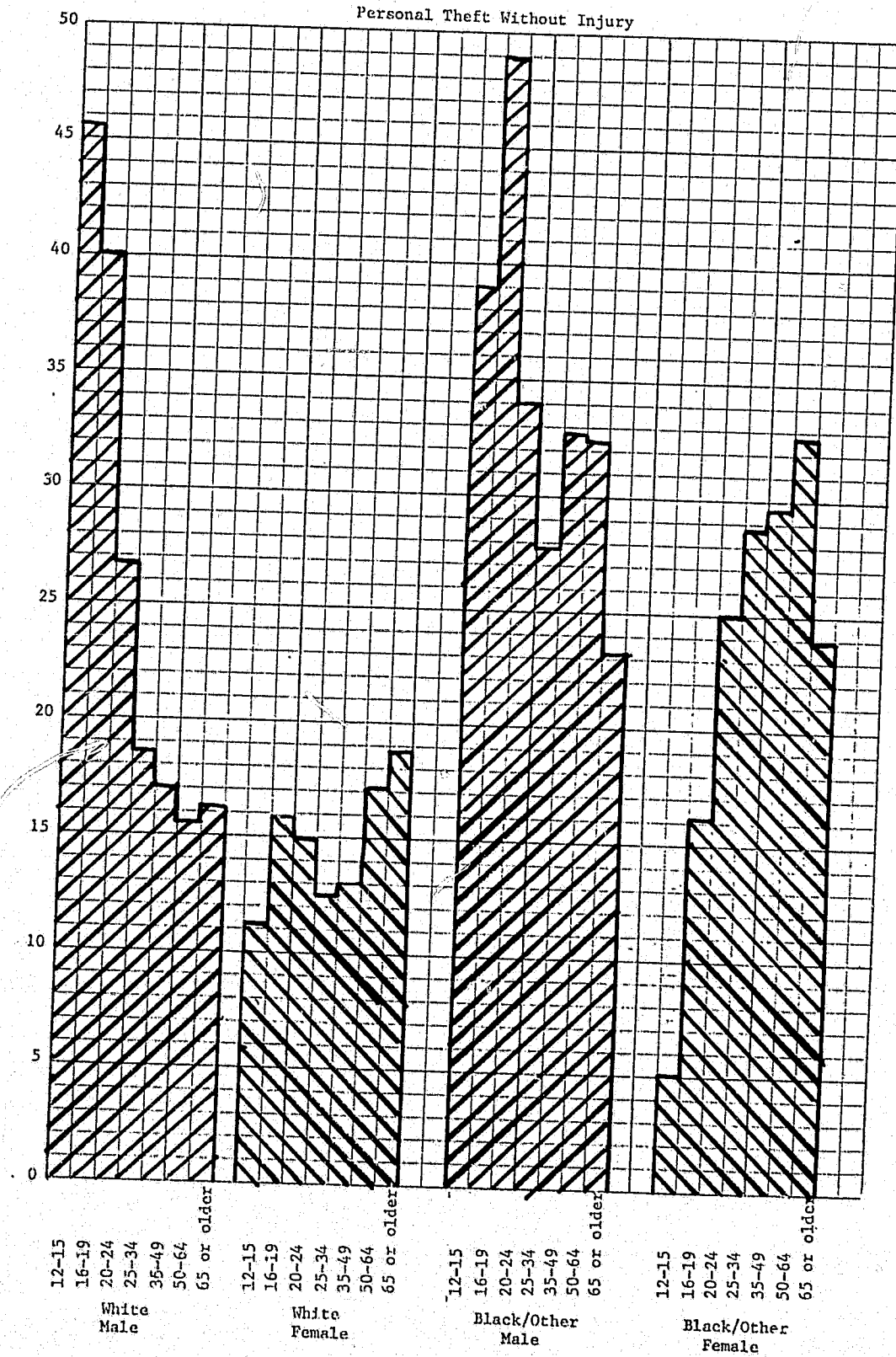


Figure 3.2  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older)  
Of Personal Victimization, By Age, Race And Sex Of Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Personal Theft Without Injury



group to the peak rate of 177 in the 16-19 age group, followed by a very sharp decline to 28 in the 65 or older age group. The pattern is most subdued among the black/other females, where the total personal victimization rate climbs from 41 in the youngest group to 63 in the 20-24 age group, and declines gradually to 32 in the 65 and older group. Among all four of the race-sex groups, assaultive violence without theft contributes very heavily to this overall pattern (see Table 3.6 ). In fact, among the female groups, assaultive violence with theft shows little variation by age, and personal theft without injury actually shows a gradual overall increase as age increases.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, among the two female groups not only did the proportion of total personal victimizations which was accounted for by personal theft without injury increase with age, but the rate of personal theft without injury victimizations per 1,000 persons also generally increased with age. For black/other females this increase is marked--rising from ten in the 12-15 age group to 24 in the 65 or older age group. Among the two male groups, while the proportion of total personal victimizations which are accounted for by personal theft without injury also increases with age, the rate of personal theft without injury victimizations decreases very markedly. From the youngest to the oldest age groups, among black/other males the rate of personal theft without injury victimizations decreases from 39 to 23, and among white males this rate decreases from 46 to 16.

For both sexes, younger whites had total personal victimization rates which were higher than younger black/others, while older whites had rates of

total personal victimization which were lower than, or comparable to, those of older black/others. For example, in the 20-24 age group, white males had a total personal victimization rate of 119 and black/other males had a rate of 98; in the 35-49 age group, on the other hand, white males had a rate of 51 and black/other males had a rate of 62. Similarly, among females in the 16-19 age group whites had a total personal victimization rate of 93 and black/other had a rate of 61; in the 35-49 age group, white females had a rate of 30 and black/other females had a rate of 48.

Fig. 3.2 recasts the data in Table 3.6 to facilitate rate comparisons within the three main sub-categories of personal victimization for the four race-sex groups. This figure indicates that except for the 12-15 age group, the rates of personal theft without injury for black/other males exceed those for white males; likewise--except in the two youngest age groups--the rates of personal theft without injury for black/other females exceed those for white females. By focusing on assaultive violence with theft it can be seen that--with the exception of the youngest and the oldest age groups--black/other males had higher rates than white males; the comparable assaultive violence with theft rates for white and black/other females show the rates for the latter were slightly higher than those for the former.

Before leaving Fig. 3.2 , it should be noted that, in general, as age increases, the rates for each of the sub-categories of personal victimization for the four race-sex groups become more homogenous. For example, among the 12-15 year olds, the highest rate of total personal victimization (145--for white males) is about three and one-half times greater than the lowest rate (41--for



black/other females), while in the 65 and older age group the highest rate (35--for black males) is only one and one-quarter times greater than the lowest rate (28--for white males and white females). This pattern holds with about the same strength for assaultive violence without theft and personal theft. Thus as age increases, racial and sexual differences appear to be less important in accounting for variability in rates of personal victimization.

Finally with respect to race and sex it can be noted that in victimizations which involve an assaultive violence component, differences in the rates of victimization across sex are somewhat more marked than are differences across race.

#### Family Income And Race

For the purposes of the survey, family income during the previous twelve months was defined as all money income of the household head plus that of all his (her) relatives twelve years of age or older, who were household members at the time of the interview. Counted as income are gross wages and salary, tips, bonuses, pensions, dividends, interest, public assistance income, net income from a personal business and other similar sources of income.

In general, Table 3.7 shows that for both whites and black/others, rates of personal victimization decreased as family income increased.<sup>7</sup> Among whites, the rate of total personal victimization decreases from a high of 83 in the under \$3,000 category to 51 in the \$7,500-\$9,999, but then increases to 59 in the \$10,000-\$14,999 category, finally decreasing gradually to 51 in the \$25,000 and over category. Among black/others, the rate of total personal

Table 3.7

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization,  
By Family Income And Race<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		FAMILY INCOME OF VICTIM						
		Under \$3,000	\$3,000- 7,499	\$7,500- 9,999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 24,999	\$25,000 Or More	Not Ascertained
Population Base								Income Total
	White	236,811	541,595	289,221	530,967	318,075	120,158	227,997
	Black/Other	223,422	446,319	146,322	179,837	83,082	11,996	124,648
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	9	7	5	4	4	3	5
	Black/Other	10	8	6	6	2	9	7
Without Theft	White	43	38	31	36	35	35	26
	Black/Other	28	27	21	23	25	27	20
Personal Theft Without Injury	White	31	22	15	17	13	13	17
	Black/Other	35	31	26	24	22	28	28
Total Personal Victimization								
	White	83	66	51	59	53	51	48
	Black/Other	72	65	53	52	49	64	55

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

victimizations decreases steadily from 72 in the under \$3,000 category to 49 in the \$15,000-\$24,999 category, before rising sharply to 64 in the \$25,000 and over category.<sup>8</sup> In spite of this up-swing in the total personal victimizations rate at the highest income level of the black/others, the generally decreasing pattern in the total personal victimizations rate for black/others is more consistent than is the pattern for whites.

In connection with the consideration of race effects separately above, it was noted that in the eight-city aggregate the rate of assaultive violence without theft for whites was about one and one-half times greater than for black/others, while for personal theft without injury the rate for black/others was about one and one-half times greater than the rate for whites. From Table 3.7 it is clear these relationships maintain with about the same strength for all income categories.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, the earlier observation that rates of assaultive violence with theft were higher for black/others than for whites holds generally for the income categories--with one reversal in the \$15,000-\$24,999 income category where black/others had a lower rate of assaultive violence with theft than whites.

For personal theft without injury, both racial groups show a generally decreasing rate of victimizations as income increases. Among whites, for example, the rate of personal theft without injury decreases from 31 in the under \$3,000 bracket, to 17 in the \$10,000-\$14,999 bracket, to 13 in the \$25,000 and over category; among the black/others, the rate falls steadily from 35 in

the lowest income bracket to 22 in the second highest bracket, but then increases to 28 in the highest income bracket.<sup>10</sup> Assaultive violence with theft shows a pattern strikingly similar--though notably stronger--than the pattern shown for personal theft without injury. Among the whites there is a monotonic decrease in the rate of assaultive violence with theft as income increases. The rate drops from nine in the lowest income category to five in the \$7,500-\$9,999 category, to three in the \$25,000 and over category. Among the black/others the rate of assaultive violence with theft--similar to the pattern noted above for total personal victimizations and personal theft without injury--decreases steadily as income increases from ten in the under \$3,000 category to two in the \$15,000-\$24,999 category, but then rises very sharply to nine in the \$25,000 and over category.

Among both whites and black/others assaultive violence without theft shows the lowest rate in the \$7,500-\$9,999 income bracket with the rates increasing toward the income extremes. For the whites, the rate of assaultive violence without theft is 31 in the \$7,500-\$9,999 bracket, 35 in the highest income bracket, and 43 in the lowest bracket; similarly, among black/others the respective rates for these income groups are 21, 27 and 28.

In sum, among both racial groups, rates of personal victimizations involving theft generally decreased as income increased--except that the rate for black/others in the highest income group showed an up-turn. For personal theft without injury in particular, black/others had higher rates than whites

in each income group--in fact, black/others in the higher income groups endured personal theft without injury at rates comparable to those endured by whites in the lower income groups. On the other hand, rates of assaultive victimization not involving theft were higher for whites than black/others in each income category and for both whites and black/others rates of assaultive violence without theft showed a U-shaped pattern such that the rate in the \$7,500 to \$9,999 income group was the lowest and the rates at the income extremes were higher.

#### Marital Status and Age

Table 3.8 shows the relationship between marital status and age on the one hand, and rates of personal victimizations on the other. Among those for whom marital status was ascertained, in every age group except the 12-19 age group, personal victimizations were endured at the highest rate by those who were divorced or separated, next by those who had never married, next by those who were widowed, and finally by those who were married. In the 20-34 age group, for instance, the respective rates of total personal victimization for these four marital status groups were 122, 85, 77 and 56; in the 65 and older age group the respective rates of total personal victimization were 56, 42, 32 and 21.

For the subcategories of personal victimization, the pattern noted above for total personal victimizations generally held for rates of assaultive vio-

**Table 3.8**  
**Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By**  
**Marital Status And Age \***  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**  
**Victim Age Group: 12-19**

	MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM				
	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascertained
Population Base	639,712	31,443	3,793	1,667	5,403
Assaultive Violence With Theft	8	2	4	0	10
Without Theft	64	76	94	46	24
Personal Theft Without Injury	28	30	23	0	10
Total Personal Victimization	100	109	121	46	44

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



Table 3.8  
 Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By  
 Marital Status And Age<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)  
 Victim Age Group: 20-34

MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM

	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascertained
Population Base	300,076	551,195	106,871	9,050	5,604
Assaultive Violence With Theft	7	4	9	3	9
Without Theft	52	36	77	51	24
Personal Theft Without Injury	27	16	35	24	8
Total Personal Victimization	85	56	122	77	41

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.8 .

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By  
 Marital Status And Age<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)  
 Victim Age Group: 35-49

	MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM				
	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascertained
Population Base	54,191	491,958	108,887	27,683	2,926
Assaultive Violence With Theft	7	4	12	11	22
Without Theft	21	16	29	15	25
Personal Theft Without Injury	33	15	41	24	37
Total Personal Victimization	60	35	81	50	84

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 3.8  
 Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By  
 Marital Status And Age  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)  
 Victim Age Group: 50-64

	MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM				
	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascertained
Population Base	45,866	457,460	71,722	91,591	2,177
Assaultive Violence With Theft	13	4	11	12	23
Without Theft	14	10	17	14	13
Personal Theft Without Injury	32	15	40	32	17
Total Personal Victimization	59	28	67	58	53

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.8

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By  
 Marital Status And Age  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)  
 Victim Age Group: 65 And Older

## MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM

	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascertained
Population Base	34,306	217,402	24,297	193,071	2,205
Assaultive Violence With Theft	9	2	8	5	0
Without Theft	6	6	12	6	13
Personal Theft Without Injury	28	13	37	22	31
Total Personal Victimization	42	21	56	32	44

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

lence without theft and personal theft without injury, but not for assaultive violence with theft. For many of the comparisons among marital status categories, the differences are marked. In all but the youngest age group, rates of assaultive violence without theft for those who were married were about one-half as great as were the rates of assaultive violence without theft for those who were divorced or separated. The differences between the rates of personal theft without injury for these two marital status groups were even greater; in each of the four older age groups the rate of personal theft without injury for the divorced/separated group was about two and one-half times as great as the rate for the married group. Although the differences were not as great, for both assaultive violence without theft and personal theft without injury, those in the four oldest age groups who had never been married were substantially more likely to have been victimized than were those who were married.<sup>11</sup> Even for assaultive violence with theft those who were married were substantially less likely to be victimized than were those who were not married.<sup>12</sup> In the 35-49 age group, the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who had never married (7) was nearly twice as great--and the rates for those who were divorced or separated (12) and widowed (11) were nearly three times as great--as the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who were married (4). In the 65 and older group--in comparison to the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who were married (2)--the rates of assaultive violence with theft were more than twice as great for those who were widowed (5), four times as great



Table 3.8

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization, By  
 Marital Status And Age  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)  
 Victim Age Group: 65 And Older

	MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM				
	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascertained
Population Base	34,306	217,402	24,297	193,071	2,205
Assaultive Violence With Theft	9	2	8	5	0
Without Theft	6	6	12	6	13
Personal Theft Without Injury	28	13	37	22	31
Total Personal Victimization	42	21	56	32	44

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.8

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization,  
 By Marital Status And Age<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)  
 Victim Age Group: Total  
 MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM

	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Ascer- tained
Population Base	1,074,151	1,749,458	315,570	323,062	18,315
Assaultive Violence With Theft	8	4	10	7	12
Without Theft	54	20	42	10	21
Personal Theft Without Injury	28	15	38	25	17
Total Personal Victimization	90	39	90	42	50

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

lence without theft and personal theft without injury, but not for assaultive violence with theft. For many of the comparisons among marital status categories, the differences are marked. In all but the youngest age group, rates of assaultive violence without theft for those who were married were about one-half as great as were the rates of assaultive violence without theft for those who were divorced or separated. The differences between the rates of personal theft without injury for these two marital status groups were even greater; in each of the four older age groups the rate of personal theft without injury for the divorced/separated group was about two and one-half times as great as the rate for the married group. Although the differences were not as great, for both assaultive violence without theft and personal theft without injury, those in the four oldest age groups who had never been married were substantially more likely to have been victimized than were those who were married.<sup>11</sup> Even for assaultive violence with theft those who were married were substantially less likely to be victimized than were those who were not married.<sup>12</sup> In the 35-49 age group, the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who had never married (7) was nearly twice as great--and the rates for those who were divorced or separated (12) and widowed (11) were nearly three times as great--as the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who were married (4). In the 65 and older group--in comparison to the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who were married (2)--the rates of assaultive violence with theft were more than twice as great for those who were widowed (5), four times as great

for those who were divorced or separated (8), and four and one-half times as great for those who had never married (9).

Before leaving marital status and age, it should be noted parenthetically that the generally decreasing rate of personal theft without injury as age increases which was noted earlier, holds, by and large, when marital status is controlled. Again, however, it is clear from Table 3.8 that this overall age trend is determined almost wholly by the rates of assaultive violence without theft. For the other subcategories of personal victimization, within the marital status categories, variations by age are much smaller. Even when marital status is controlled, it is again apparent that as age increases thefts without assault constitute an increasing proportion of personal victimizations; among those over 49 years of age, personal theft without injury was the dominant personal victimization suffered.

Our analyses thus far have focussed, in the main, on broad categories of personal victimization. As was noted in the earlier discussion of the crime classification scheme--and as can be seen by reference to Table 1.5--categories of personal victimization used thus far encompass a diverse collection of illegal behaviors. As in most simple classification of complex phenomena, within category homogeneity is traded off in return for a more manageable number of categories; the smaller number of categories, in turn permits some rather fine analyses which the data would not otherwise be able to sustain, because the number of cases would rapidly be depleted.<sup>12a</sup> In recognition of the heterogeneity within the major subcategories of personal victimization used, analyses in this section will examine variation across victims in an important aspect of the victimization--whether the victimization was actually completed or just attempted.

#### Completed Versus Attempted Personal Victimitizations

All assaults with theft involve some completed criminal act--namely, either an assault or a theft or both. For our purposes here, a victimization of attempted rape under this crime category was categorized as "completed" since it involved a completed theft.<sup>12b</sup> Since no assaultive violence without theft victimizations involved a completed theft, these victimizations were categorized as "completed" or "attempted" depending on whether the assaultive violence was actually completed or only attempted. If the assaultive vio-

lence without theft involved a rape or an assault which was unsuccessfully attempted, the victimization was categorized as "attempted," but if the assault or rape was actually carried out, the victimization was categorized as "completed". For the two types of personal theft without injury--robbery without injury and personal larceny--similar decision rules have been utilized. Namely, if property was actually stolen then these victimizations were "completed" but if no property was stolen then these victimizations were "attempted." Table 3.9, shows what has been included in each "attempted" and "completed" category.

The distribution of attempted and completed victimizations is shown by sex and age in Table 3.10. It is apparent from this table that the majority of total assaultive violence victimizations (assaultive violence with and without theft) for both males and females (59 percent for the former and 62 percent for the latter) were "attempted." In both sex groups, the percentage of total assaultive violence victimizations which were "completed" decreases from the youngest age group to the 20-24 year old age group and then increases to a peak in the oldest age group. The respective percentages of "completed" total assaultive violence victimizations for these three age groups are 47 percent, 34 percent, and 52 percent for the males, and 39 percent, 32 percent, and 52 percent for the females. For total assaultive violence victimizations, only in the oldest group among both sexes was a majority of the victimizations completed.

Table 3.9

Personal Victimization Classified As "Attempted" And "Completed"<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Victimization Category	Includes
Total Assaultive Violence	
Completed	Rape With Theft Attempted Rape With Theft Serious Assault With Theft Minor Assault With Theft Rape Without Theft Serious Assault Without Theft Minor Assault Without Theft
Attempted	Attempted Rape Without Theft Attempted Assault Without Theft With A Weapon Attempted Assault Without Theft Without A Weapon
Personal Theft Without Injury	
Robbery	
Completed	Robbery Without Injury
Attempted	Attempted Robbery Without Injury
Personal Theft Without Injury	
Larceny	
Completed	Purse Snatch-No Force Pocket Picked
Attempted	Attempted Purse Snatch-No Force

<sup>a</sup>See Table 1.5 for a more detailed description of victimizations listed under "includes".



Table 3.10  
Percent Distribution Of "Completed" And "Attempted" Personal Victimitizations,  
By Sex And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Sex of Victim: Male	VICTIM'S AGE							Age Total
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	
Total Assaultive Violence								
Completed	47% (5,880)	40% (6,731)	34% (5,016)	34% (4,682)	47% (4,678)	47% (3,316)	52% (1,142)	41% (31,445)
Attempted	53% (6,534)	60% (10,195)	66% (9,837)	66% (9,093)	53% (5,177)	53% (3,740)	48% (1,037)	59% (45,613)
Total	100% (12,414)	100% (16,926)	100% (14,853)	100% (13,775)	100% (9,855)	100% (7,056)	100% (2,179)	100% (77,058)
Personal Theft Without Injury								
Completed	62% (4,600)	59% (4,066)	57% (2,980)	67% (3,759)	73% (4,988)	79% (4,696)	79% (2,594)	67% (27,688)
Attempted	38% (2,779)	41% (2,849)	43% (2,223)	33% (1,842)	27% (1,890)	21% (1,254)	21% (676)	33% (13,513)
Total	100% (7,379)	100% (6,915)	100% (5,203)	100% (5,601)	100% (6,878)	100% (5,950)	100% (3,270)	100% (41,196)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.10

Percent Distribution Of "Completed" And "Attempted" Personal Victimizations,  
By Sex And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Sex of Victim: Female	VICTIM'S AGE							Age Total
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	
<b>Total Assaultive Violence</b>								
Completed	39% (3,474)	34% (3,748)	32% (3,404)	38% (3,795)	44% (2,907)	48% (2,263)	52% (1,322)	38% (20,913)
Attempted	61% (5,416)	66% (7,284)	68% (7,301)	62% (6,264)	56% (3,749)	52% (2,415)	48% (1,227)	62% (33,656)
Total	100% (8,890)	100% (11,032)	100% (10,705)	100% (10,059)	100% (6,656)	100% (4,678)	100% (2,549)	100% (54,569)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>								
Completed	67% (1,254)	62% (1,723)	73% (3,032)	74% (4,338)	75% (5,587)	75% (5,984)	76% (4,342)	73% (26,260)
Attempted	33% (626)	38% (1,078)	27% (1,107)	26% (1,541)	25% (1,901)	25% (2,020)	24% (1,358)	27% (9,631)
Total	100% (1,880)	100% (2,801)	100% (4,139)	100% (5,879)	100% (7,488)	100% (8,004)	100% (5,700)	100% (35,891)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Although personal theft without injury for both sexes shows a higher completion rate than total assaultive violence in each age group, the U-shaped pattern of completed victimizations as age increases is evident for personal theft without injury as well. For the males, the proportion of "completed" personal thefts without injury decreases from 62 percent in the 12-15 age group, to 57 percent in the 20-24 age group, and then increases to a peak of 79 percent in the 50-64 age group; the females show a similar pattern except that the smallest percentage of "completed" robberies without injury is in a younger group--the 16-19 age group where the completion rate is 62 percent as compared to 76 percent in the 65 or older age group.

When rates of completion are examined by race and age (see Table 3.11), regularities also emerge. For each of the three victimization categories black/others experienced a greater completion rate than did whites; the respective figures are 48 percent vs. 36 percent for total assaultive violence, 70 percent vs. 52 percent for robbery without injury, and 91 percent vs. 81 percent for personal larceny. This greater completion rate for black/others maintains, within each of the three victimization categories, for most age-specific race comparisons. In both total assaultive violence victimizations and robbery without injury victimizations, the U-shaped age pattern noted among males and females above is in evidence within both racial groups. In the case of total assaultive violence, the respective completion rates for the 12-15, 20-24, and 65+ groups were 43 percent, 30 percent, and 52 percent for whites and 47 percent, 39 percent, and 53 percent for the black/others.<sup>12c</sup>

**Table 3.11**  
**Percent Distribution of "Completed" And "Attempted" Personal Victimitizations, By Race And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

		VICTIM'S AGE							
		12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older	Total
Race of Victim: White									
Total Assaultive Violence Completed		43% (6,523)	35% (6,939)	30% (5,636)	31% (5,133)	38% (3,994)	43% (3,685)	52% (1,933)	36% (33,843)
Attempted		57% (8,711)	65% (12,842)	70% (12,896)	69% (11,372)	62% (6,519)	57% (4,826)	48% (1,794)	64% (58,960)
Total		100% (15,234)	100% (19,781)	100% (18,532)	100% (16,505)	100% (10,513)	100% (8,511)	100% (3,727)	100% (92,803)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery Completed		49% (2,160)	43% (1,715)	48% (1,684)	49% (1,796)	54% (2,101)	63% (2,365)	62% (1,554)	52% (13,375)
Attempted		51% (2,283)	57% (2,260)	52% (1,861)	51% (1,894)	46% (1,779)	37% (1,402)	38% (957)	48% (12,436)
Total		100% (4,443)	100% (3,975)	100% (3,545)	100% (3,690)	100% (3,880)	100% (3,767)	100% (2,511)	100% (25,811)
Personal Theft Without Injury Larceny Completed		91% (654)	84% (1,014)	84% (1,535)	84% (1,626)	84% (2,067)	76% (3,176)	80% (3,247)	81% (13,319)
Attempted		9% (66)	16% (194)	16% (287)	16% (314)	16% (386)	24% (991)	20% (800)	19% (3,038)
Total		100% (720)	100% (1,208)	100% (1,822)	100% (1,940)	100% (2,453)	100% (4,167)	100% (4,047)	100% (16,357)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.11  
Percent Distribution Of "Completed" And "Attempted" Personal Victimitizations, By Race And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate (Continued)

Race of Victim: Black/Other	VICTIM'S AGE							Total
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older	
Total Assaultive Violence Completed	47% (2,834)	43% (3,544)	39% (2,762)	46% (3,341)	60% (3,589)	59% (1,894)	53% (531)	48% (18,495)
Attempted	53% (3,238)	57% (4,637)	61% (4,246)	54% (3,984)	40% (2,405)	41% (1,329)	47% (469)	52% (20,308)
Total	100% (6,072)	100% (8,180)	100% (7,008)	100% (7,325)	100% (5,994)	100% (3,223)	100% (1,000)	100% (38,802)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery Completed	68% (2,273)	62% (2,103)	63% (1,881)	70% (2,305)	72% (3,067)	82% (2,474)	82% (705)	70% (14,808)
Attempted	32% (1,058)	38% (1,292)	37% (1,114)	30% (999)	28% (1,183)	18% (559)	18% (155)	30% (6,360)
Total	100% (3,331)	100% (3,395)	100% (2,995)	100% (3,304)	100% (4,250)	100% (3,033)	100% (860)	100% (21,168)
Personal Theft Without Injury Larceny Completed	100% (767)	84% (957)	94% (1,017)	93% (2,370)	88% (3,338)	89% (2,668)	92% (1,430)	91% (12,547)
Attempted	0% (0)	16% (181)	6% (66)	7% (177)	12% (442)	11% (323)	8% (122)	9% (1,311)
Total	100% (767)	100% (1,138)	100% (1,083)	100% (2,547)	100% (3,780)	100% (2,991)	100% (1,552)	100% (13,858)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

In robbery without injury the lowest completion rate shifts from the 20-24 age group to the next younger age group, but the pattern of higher completion rates maintains at the age extremes. Again, the completion rates for the oldest groups were highest; for whites more than three out of five, and for black/others more than four out of five robberies without injury were completed when the victim was fifty years of age or older. Personal larceny again diverges from the age pattern set by the other two categories of victimization; among both whites and black/others the highest completion rate occurred when the victim was youngest (91 percent for white victims and 100 percent for black/other victims).

The victimization results thus far presented suggest that rates of victimization are closely linked to the characteristics of victims--especially to age, sex, marital status, family income, and race. The higher victimization rates of younger persons, males, and unattached persons (those who have never been married, who are divorced, or widowed) suggests that life styles may well be closely linked to victimization. It seems quite likely that persons with these characteristics are more often exposed to situations in which victimization may well occur. Numerous public opinion polls have indicated for example that females and older persons have substantially greater fear of being victimized than do males and younger persons; in fact, females and older persons disproportionately report being afraid



to venture out at night.<sup>13</sup> It can reasonably be expected that such fears would be translated into behavioral avoidance of "high risk" situations, thus reducing exposure to victimization risks. Similarly, persons who are not married--because they have fewer family attachments and obligations--may also have more of an opportunity to be exposed to victimization, simply by virtue of spending more time away from home.

The finding that income is related to rates of personal victimization may well be more a function of the types of neighborhoods in which victims reside than of the victims' income, per se. Since police arrest and offenses known statistics were first analyzed, the strong inverse correlation between the economic level of social area and the level of criminal activity has been noted.<sup>14</sup> Thus survey respondents with lower incomes presumably live in areas which have traditionally been viewed as high crime areas and hence have an increased probability of being victimized.

This may also help to account for the relationship between race and victimization as noted earlier in this chapter. Black/others have a higher rate (than whites) of personal victimizations in which theft was involved. Racially segregated housing patterns which exist in many cities often force black families to reside in neighborhoods in which housing quality is less than they can afford; that is, "black" neighborhoods are often more economically heterogeneous than "white" neighborhoods. Therefore, black/other families may live in neighborhoods which have traditionally been viewed as high crime areas, disproportionately more often than white families--even when income is controlled. Thus black/other families may be trapped in high crime areas--and hence exposed to higher risks of personal

victimization--not only because of low incomes (as are their white counterparts) but also because of racially segregated housing patterns.

Throughout the remainder of this report, various findings which relate to these and other hypotheses will be discussed. One of the questions which is closely related to some of the ideas presented in the brief discussion above, is the question of the prior relationship between the victim and the offender.

#### The Victim-Offender Relationship

This section addresses the question of whether the victim and the offender were known to each other prior to the victimization. In connection with each incident, victims were asked: "Was the person (offender) someone you knew or was he a stranger?" For purposes of analysis strangers were considered to be those offenders whom the victims had never seen before, whom the victims knew by sight only,<sup>15</sup> or whom the victims did not even know whether they were strangers or not. In cases where there were multiple offenders, only if the victim did not know any of them--or if the victim did not know whether he or she knew any of them--were the offenders classified as strangers.

Table 3.12 shows not only the estimated rates of personal victimization respectively involving strangers and non-strangers as offenders, but it also shows the proportion of victimizations in any row which have been committed by strangers and non-strangers. From this table it can be seen that four out of five total personal victimizations involved strangers. An examination of the

Table 3.12  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) And Percent  
Distribution Of Personal Victimization, By Prior Relationship Between  
The Victim And The Offender<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Stranger	Non-Stranger	Total
Population Base <sup>b</sup>	3,480,445	3,480,445	3,480,445
Assaultive Violence	71% [27.01]	29% [10.80]	100% [37.81]
With Theft	89% [5.22]	11% [.66]	100% [5.88]
Rape	100% [.17]	0% [0]	100% [.17]
Attempted Rape	75% [.15]	25% [.05]	100% [.20]
Serious Assault	89% [2.55]	11% [.32]	100% [2.87]
With Weapon	88% [2.18]	12% [.29]	100% [2.47]
No Weapon	92% [.37]	8% [.03]	100% [.40]
Minor Assault	89% [2.34]	11% [.27]	100% [2.61]
Without Theft	68% [21.78]	32% [10.14]	100% [31.92]
Rape	56% [.17]	44% [.13]	100% [.30]
Attempted Rape	79% [.99]	21% [.27]	100% [1.26]
Serious Assault	64% [3.18]	36% [1.75]	100% [4.93]
With Weapon	65% [2.85]	35% [1.54]	100% [4.39]
No Weapon	61% [.32]	39% [.21]	100% [.53]
Attempted Assault-With Weapon	71% [6.62]	29% [2.68]	100% [9.30]
Minor Assault	59% [2.31]	41% [1.58]	100% [3.89]
Attempted Assault-No Weapon	70% [8.48]	30% [3.71]	100% [12.19]
Personal Theft Without Injury	94% [20.76]	6% [1.39]	100% [22.15]
Robbery	92% [7.45]	8% [.63]	100% [8.08]
With Weapon	93% [4.55]	7% [.33]	100% [4.88]
No Weapon	91% [2.90]	9% [.30]	100% [3.20]
Attempted Robbery	92% [4.94]	8% [.45]	100% [5.39]
With Weapon	93% [2.47]	6% [.17]	100% [2.64]
No Weapon	90% [2.46]	10% [.28]	100% [2.74]
Purse Snatch, No Force	98% [2.78]	2% [.05]	100% [2.83]
Attempted Purse Snatch, No Force	99% [1.23]	1% [.01]	100% [1.22]
Pocket Picking	95% [4.33]	5% [.23]	100% [4.56]
Total Personal Victimization	80% [47.77] (166,272) <sup>c</sup>	20% [12.19] (42,448) <sup>c</sup>	100% [59.96] (208,720) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; rates appear in brackets.

<sup>b</sup> This is the population base on which all rates in this table have been calculated. To obtain the number of victimizations which correspond to any given rate, multiply the rate by the population base and divide by 1,000.

<sup>c</sup> Figure in parentheses represents number of victimizations.

major subcategories of personal victimization reveals that there is substantial variation in the proportions of these victimizations involving strangers.

While nearly 19 out of 20 acts of personal theft without injury and nearly nine out of ten acts of assaultive violence with theft were committed by strangers, considerably fewer acts of assaultive violence without theft (about two out of three) were committed by strangers. Thus, in each of the three major subcategories of personal victimization a large majority of the victimizations involved strangers.

Closer examination of Table 3.12 reveals that, even for the finer subcategories of personal victimizations, the basic findings in the broader categories hold. In general, when theft was involved in the victimization, the offender was substantially less likely to have been known to the victim than when theft was not involved; with the exception of attempted rape, category by category comparisons show that those assaultive victimizations which also involved theft were substantially more likely to have had strangers as offenders than those assaultive victimizations without theft. For example, 100 percent of the rapes with theft, but only 56 percent of the rapes without theft, had offenders who were strangers. Similarly, for serious assaults, those with theft were substantially more likely than those without theft (89 percent vs. 64 percent) to have had offenders who were strangers to the victim; again for minor assaults, those with theft, more often than those without theft, involved an offender who was a stranger (89 percent vs. 59 percent). Within the category of personal theft without injury, the finer subcategories show a notable homogeneity in the proportion of offenders who were unknown to the victim; in

each of the sub-categories of personal theft without injury, from 90 percent to 99 percent of the offenders were unknown to the victim.

When the offender was reported by the victim to have been a non-stranger, the victim was asked about the specific nature of the prior relationship--whether the offender was a relative; was well known, but not a relative; or was a casual acquaintance. Table 3.13 shows these results for lone offenders only. As can be seen from these data, when the lone offender in total personal victimizations was a non-stranger, he was likely to have been a casual acquaintance (43 percent) or well-known, (42 percent); but not a member of the victim's family when the offender was a family member, he was most likely to have been a spouse or an ex-spouse (8 percent). There is only minor variation in these percentages across the major sub-categories of personal victimization.

Unfortunately--due to the small numbers which would result--it is not possible to maintain either the fine sub-categories of personal victimization or the fine sub-categories of the "not stranger" designation in subsequent analyses of stranger/not stranger variations across various sub-groups of victims. However, since Table 3.12 shows that the variations (in the proportion of offenders involving strangers) within the major sub-categories of personal victimization (assaultive violence with theft, assaultive violence without theft and personal theft without injury) are much smaller than the variations among these major sub-categories--and since Table 3.13 shows that specific victim-offender relationship does not vary markedly across the major sub-categories of victimization--using the grosser sub-categories seems warranted.<sup>16</sup>

Table 3.13

Detailed Relationship Of The Lone Offender To The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

OFFENDER'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE VICTIM

	Total Victimiza- tion	Percent Non- Stranger	Total Non- Stranger	Spouse, Ex- Spouse	Parent	Own Child	Brother, Sister	Other Relative	Well Known but not Related	Casual Acquaint- ance
Assaultive Violence With Theft	6,570	20% (1,300)	100% (1,300)	6% (80)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (20)	3% (40)	48% (630)	41% (530)
Without Theft	69,240	41% (28,110)	100% (28,110)	9% (2,550)	2% (400)	1% (160)	2% (570)	4% (990)	41% (11,650)	42% (11,790)
Personal Theft without Injury	29,140	10% (3,010)	100% (3,010)	1% (30)	2% (50)	1% (30)	2% (70)	3% (100)	42% (1,270)	49% (1,460)
Total Personal Victimization	105,080	31% (32,450)	100% (32,450)	8% (2,620)	1% (440)	1% (190)	2% (650)	4% (1,140)	42% (13,590)	43% (13,810)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Race And Sex Of Victim

It can be seen from Table 3.14 that in each of the four race-sex groups and for each of the categories of personal victimization, the majority of victimizations are committed by offenders unknown to the victim; however, some notable variations across race-sex groups are in evidence. White and black/other totals--which are derivable from Table 3.14 reveal that the percentages of victimizations which were accounted for by non-strangers in both racial groups are similar for assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury. For assaultive violence without theft, however, a greater percentage of victimizations suffered by black/others than by whites involved non-strangers (41 percent vs. 28 percent). Further, and again not shown--nor even derivable from Table 3.14 --is the finding that black/other victims of assaultive violence without theft who were victimized by non-strangers were more likely than their white counterparts to have been victimized by offenders who were well-known (46 percent vs. 37 percent) and less likely to be victimized by offenders who were casual acquaintances (35 percent vs. 45 percent). Thus, black/other victims are not only more likely than whites to have been victimized by offenders who were known (not strangers), but also by offenders who were well-known.

Male and female totals, which are derivable from Table 3.14 , reveal that males and females only differed substantially along the stranger/not-stranger dimension for victimizations involving assaultive violence without theft; for

Table 3.14

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) And Percent Distribution Of Personal Victimization,  
By Race Of Victim, Sex Of Victim And Prior Relationship Between The Victim And The Offender  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		RACE AND SEX OF VICTIM			
		Male		Female	
		White	Black/ Other	White	Black/ Other
Population Base		1,033,492	527,078	1,231,332	688,547
Assaultive Violence With Theft		91% [7]	90% [9]	87% [3]	83% [4]
Stranger		9% [1]	10% [1]	13% [0]	17% [1]
Non-Stranger					
Without Theft		75% [35]	65% [19]	66% [18]	53% [11]
Stranger		25% [12]	35% [10]	34% [9]	47% [10]
Non-Stranger					
Personal Theft Without Injury		95% [21]	92% [31]	94% [14]	94% [23]
Stranger		5% [1]	8% [3]	6% [1]	6% [1]
Non-Stranger					
Total Personal Victimization		82% [63]	81% [60]	77% [35]	76% [38]
Stranger		18% [14]	19% [14]	23% [10]	24% [12]
Non-Stranger					

a Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; rates appear in brackets.



these offenses 38 percent of the females and 27 percent of the males were victimized by non-strangers.

Table 3.14 indicates that the race-sex combinations intensify the heterogeneity in the proportions of assaultive violence without theft victimizations which involved non-strangers; while only one-quarter of such victimizations among white males involved non-strangers, about one-third of these victimizations among white females and black/other males, and just under one-half among black/other females involved non-strangers. Within each racial group, victimizations of females involving assaultive violence without theft were more likely than similar victimizations of males to have been committed by offenders known to the victim; within each sex group, assaultive violence without theft victimizations of black/other females were more likely than assaultive violence without theft victimizations of whites to have been committed by offenders known to the victim.

The comments above have been in terms of variations across the race-sex groups in column percentages. Analysis can focus as well on rates per 1,000 persons in each of the race-sex groups who endure victimizations at the hands of strangers and non-strangers, since pairs of stranger and non-stranger rates at markedly different levels can produce column percent distributions which are equal.<sup>17</sup>

At the beginning of this chapter it was noted that for personal theft without injury black/other females showed a rate of victimization one and one-half times as great as that for whites, while for assaultive violence without

theft the opposite was true--whites showed a rate one and one-half times as great as black/others. An examination of Table 3.14 shows that this observation for rates of personal theft without injury is essentially supported when the victims are sub-divided by sex and whether or not the offender was a stranger. However, in the case of assaultive violence without theft, it can be seen that the difference in the rate of victimization between whites and black/others is largely accounted for by stranger victimizations. For non-stranger victimizations white and black/other males had rates that were more comparable (12 vs. 10, respectively) while the black/other females had a rate slightly greater than that for white females.

#### Age of Victim

Earlier in this chapter age was shown to be the characteristic most strongly associated with personal victimization--a generally decreasing rate of total personal victimization as age increased was observed. Table 3.15 shows that the proportion of total personal victimizations which involved non-strangers decreased steadily from 29 percent in the 12-15 age group, to 16 percent in the 35-49 age group, to five percent in the 65 and older age group. An examination of the major subcategories of personal victimization shows that although there are some reversals, this general pattern is in evidence for each of the subcategories: among those suffering assaultive violence with theft, about one out of five of the victimizations

**Table 3.15**  
**Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) And Percent Distribution Of Personal**  
**Victimization, By Age and Prior Relationship Between The Victim And The Offender<sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

VICTIM'S AGE								
	12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	Total
Population Base	351,168	330,848	399,377	573,416	685,542	668,817	471,280	3,480,445
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Stranger	81% [6]	85% [7]	79% [5]	87% [4]	92% [5]	97% [6]	89% [5]
		19% [1]	15% [1]	21% [1]	13% [1]	8% [0]	3% [0]	11% [1]
	Non-Stranger	62% [33]	69% [53]	69% [40]	66% [24]	70% [13]	75% [9]	68% [22]
		38% [20]	31% [23]	31% [18]	34% [12]	30% [6]	25% [3]	32% [10]
Personal Theft Without Injury	Stranger	97% [23]	89% [26]	92% [22]	94% [19]	95% [20]	98% [21]	94% [21]
		13% [4]	11% [3]	8% [2]	6% [1]	5% [1]	2% [0]	6% [1]
	Non-Stranger	71% [62]	76% [86]	76% [66]	77% [47]	84% [38]	91% [35]	80% [48]
		29% [25]	24% [28]	24% [21]	23% [14]	16% [7]	9% [3]	20% [12]

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; rates appear in brackets.

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 7**

of those under 25 years of age involved a non-stranger, but the comparable proportion for those 50 years of age and older was about one out of 25; among those suffering assaultive violence without theft, 38 percent of those in the 12-15 year old group, but only 17 percent of those in the 65 and older group, were victimized by non-strangers; finally for personal theft without injury, about one out of ten of the victimizations in the youngest group, but only one out of one hundred of the victimizations in the oldest group involved non-strangers.

By focusing on the rates in Table 3.15, it is interesting to note that the decrease in rates of personal victimization with increasing age is much steeper for victimizations involving non-strangers than for victimizations involving strangers. For example, the 16-19 year old group (which had the highest rates of both stranger and non-stranger total personal victimizations) had a rate of total personal victimization by strangers which was slightly more than three times the comparable rate for those 65 and older (86 vs. 28), while the same comparison for the non-stranger rates shows that the rate of the former was nearly 30 times larger than the rate of the latter (28 vs. 1): This substantially sharper decline with age in the non-stranger rate than in the stranger rate maintains for each of the subcategories of personal victimization. Clearly, this sharp drop off in the rate of non-stranger personal victimization contributes substantially to the overall decline in personal victimization as age increases.

The fact that the proportion of total personal victimizations which were committed by non-strangers decreased as age increased suggests that, among younger persons who are not strangers, resort to interpersonal attack is a more common and accepted means of conflict resolution than among older persons who are not strangers. The finding that black/other victims of assaultive violence without theft were more commonly attacked by non-strangers than were their white counterparts, has similar implications. However, the nature of the victim-offender interaction cannot be fully appreciated without additional information about offender characteristics as perceived by the victims of personal crimes.

#### Characteristics of the Victim in Relation to the Offender

In order to analyze the personal characteristics of the offenders in relation to the personal characteristics of the victims, it is necessary to separate those victimizations which involved a single offender from those

which involved multiple offenders. As will be clear below, this single offender/multiple offender dichotomy is necessary because the incidents involving multiple offenders are somewhat more complex to analyze.

Table 3.16 shows that 50 percent of the personal victimizations uncovered by the survey in the eight Impact Cities were committed by single offenders. This figure varies from 32 percent for assaultive violence with theft, to 36 percent for robbery without injury, to 43 percent for personal larceny, to 62 percent for assaultive violence without theft. Thus, when theft is apparently not the object of the personal victimization, lone offenders are more prevalent than when theft is the object of the victimization.<sup>18</sup>

#### Age of Lone Offenders

In conjunction with each victimization reported by the respondents, victims were asked to estimate the age(s) of the offender(s). Because it was anticipated that respondents would have difficulty in accurately estimating offenders' ages, it was decided to trichotomize the estimated ages of offenders into three broad groups: under 12 years of age; 12 to 20 years of age; and 21 years of age and older. Victimizations involving lone offenders will be considered first.

From Table 3.17 it is clear that only a very small minority of the lone offenders was estimated to be under 12 years of age. For total personal victimizations, only one percent of the offenders were estimated to be under

Table 3.16  
 Number Of Personal Victimizations By Lone Versus Multiple Offenders<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS			TOTAL
	Lone Offender	Multiple Offenders	Not Ascertained Don't Know	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	32% (6,630)	65% (13,260)	3% (610)	100% (20,500)
Without Theft	62% (69,300)	34% (38,150)	3% (3,680)	100% (111,130)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	36% (17,060)	62% (28,950)	2% (970)	100% (46,970)
Larceny	43% (12,090)	33% (9,310)	29% (8,710)	100% (30,110)
Total Personal Victimization	50% (105,090)	43% (89,660)	7% (13,980)	100% (208,720)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



Table 3.17

Perceived Ages Of Lone Offenders Involved In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AGE OF OFFENDER				Total
	Under 12	12-20	21 Or Older	Not Ascertained Don't Know	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	0% (20)	39% (2,580)	56% (3,680)	5% (320)	100% (6,630)
Without Theft	1% (590)	31% (21,770)	63% (44,000)	4% (2,950)	100% (69,300)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	1% (100)	42% (7,210)	52% (8,930)	5% (790)	100% (17,060)
Larceny	3% (390)	51% (6,140)	32% (3,860)	14% (1,720)	100% (12,090)
Total Personal Victimization	1% (1,120)	36% (37,690)	58% (60,480)	6% (5,790)	100% (105,090)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

12, 36 percent to be between 12 and 20, and 58 percent to be 21 years of age and older. The age distributions of lone offenders for assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft are similar to the distributions for total personal victimizations. The age distribution of lone offenders for personal larceny, however, shows that these offenders were estimated to be somewhat younger than those involved in other personal victimizations; for example, while only about one-third of those involved in assaultive violence without theft were estimated to be under 21 years of age, one-half of those involved in personal larceny were estimated to be under 21. How does the age of the victim relate to the age of the offender? This question can be addressed from two perspectives--that of the victim and that of the offender.

For those victims between 12 and 19 years of age, about two out of three total personal victimizations were committed by lone offenders estimated to be about the same age (Table 3.18). For victims between 20 and 34 years of age, about three out of four--and for victims 35 years of age and older, more than three out of five--total personal victimizations were committed by lone offenders estimated to be 21 years of age or older. A similar pattern emerges for assaultive violence with theft; assaultive violence without theft, and robbery without injury. However, in personal larceny, only two out of five victims who were between 20 and 34 years of age--and one out of three victims 35 years of age or older--were victimized by lone offenders estimated to be over 20 years of age.

Table 3.18

Relationship Between The Perceived Age Of The Lone Offender And  
The Age Of The Victim In Personal Victimitizations <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Assaultive Violence With Theft  
VICTIM'S AGE

O F F E N D E R ' S  A G E		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	Under 12	B 0% (0)	B 1% (20)	B 0% (0)	B 0% (20)
	12-20	39% 71% (1,010)	16% 20% (410)	44% 36% (1,150)	100% 39% (2,590)
	21 or Older	11% 27% (390)	40% 73% (1,490)	49% 57% (1,810)	100% 56% (3,680)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	0% 0% (0)	28% 4% (90)	72% 7% (230)	100% 5% (320)
	Total	22% 100% (1,430)	31% 100% (2,030)	48% 100% (3,170)	100% 100% (6,620)

Assaultive Violence Without Theft  
VICTIM'S AGE

O F F E N D E R ' S  A G E		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	Under 12	41% 1% (240)	34% 1% (200)	1% (170)	100% 1% (590)
	12-20	68% 60% (14,780)	21% 15% (4,590)	11% 17% (2,400)	100% 31% (21,770)
	21 or Older	20% 35% (8,630)	55% 80% (24,290)	25% 77% (11,060)	100% 63% (44,000)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	33% 4% (980)	43% 4% (1,260)	23% 5% (650)	100% 4% (2,950)
	Total	36% 100% (24,640)	44% 100% (30,350)	21% 100% (14,320)	100% 100% (69,300)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

Table 3.18

Relationship Between The Perceived Age Of The Lone Offender And  
The Age Of The Victim In Personal Victimitizations <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Personal Theft Without Injury: Robbery  
VICTIM'S AGE

OFFENDER'S AGE		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	Under 12	B 1% (30)	B 1% (40)	B 0% (30)	B 1% (100)
	12-20	51% 74% (3,700)	21% 25% (1,480)	28% 33% (2,030)	100% 42% (7,210)
	21 or Older	12% 22% (1,100)	46% 70% (4,090)	42% 60% (3,740)	100% 52% (8,930)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	22% 3% (170)	35% 5% (280)	47% 6% (370)	100% 5% (790)
	Total	29% 100% (5,010)	34% 100% (5,860)	36% 100% (6,190)	100% 100% (17,060)

Personal Theft Without Injury: Larceny  
VICTIM'S AGE

OFFENDER'S AGE		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	Under 12	15% 4% (60)	3% 0% (10)	82% 4% (320)	100% 3% (390)
	12-20	19% 70% (1,150)	21% 46% (1,280)	60% 48% (3,710)	100% 51% (6,130)
	21 or Older	6% 13% (220)	29% 40% (1,120)	66% 33% (2,540)	100% 32% (3,860)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	13% 14% (230)	21% 13% (370)	65% 15% (1,130)	100% 14% (1,720)
	Total	14% 100% (1,640)	23% 100% (2,780)	64% 100% (7,690)	100% 100% (12,090)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

Table 3.18  
Relationship Between The Perceived Age Of The Lone Offender And  
The Age Of The Victim In Personal Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Total Personal Victimization		VICTIM'S AGE			
O F F E N D E R ' S  A G E		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	Under 12	30% 1% (330)	25% 1% (270)	47% 2% (520)	100% 1% (1,100)
	12-20	55% 63% (20,640)	20% 19% (7,720)	25% 30% (9,350)	100% 36% (37,690)
	21 or Older	17% 32% (10,320)	51% 76% (30,990)	32% 61% (19,150)	100% 58% (60,480)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	24% 4% (1,380)	35% 5% (2,020)	41% 8% (2,400)	100% 6% (5,790)
	Total	31% 100% (32,690)	39% 100% (41,020)	30% 100% (31,370)	100% 100% (105,090)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Overall, these results suggest a general pattern in which victims of personal crimes are victimized disproportionately by offenders of roughly the same age group. However, victims of personal larceny who are over 19 years of age, are equally likely to be victimized by offenders younger than themselves as by offenders in the same age group.

The row percentages in Table 3.18 permit a different view of these same data by showing for lone offenders of given estimated ages, the proportion of victims falling into each of the three age categories. For total personal victimizations, offenders estimated to be 12 to 20 years of age were slightly more likely to have victimized someone under 20 years of age (55 percent) than someone 20 years of age or older (45 percent). For offenders estimated to be 21 years of age or older, the large majority of victims (83 percent) were 20 years of age or older.

An examination of the specific subcategories of personal victimization reveals some important differences. For personal victimizations involving theft (assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny), lone offenders who were estimated to be under 21 years of age were more likely to victimize someone older than someone their own age. When the



lone offender's age was estimated to be 12-20, 81 percent of the victims of personal larceny, 49 percent of the victims of robbery without injury and 59 percent of the victims of assaultive violence with theft, were 20 years of age or older. On the other hand, for assaultive violence without theft, only 32 percent of the victims of lone offenders estimated to be 12-20 years of age, were 20 years of age or older. For lone offenders estimated to be 21 years of age and older, personal victimizations which involved theft involved an overwhelming percentage of victims 20 years of age and older (90 percent), and assaultive violence without theft involved only a slightly smaller percentage of victims over 20 years of age (80 percent). In summary, lone offenders in both age groups tended to victimize persons 20 years of age and over when theft was involved and tended to victimize persons in their own age group when assaultive violence without theft was involved.

#### Age of Multiple Offenders

The estimated ages of multiple offenders are shown in Table 3-19 where the age grouping used are "all under 12 years of age," "all between 12 and 20 years of age," "all 21 years of age or older," and "mixed"--that is, offenders from at least two different age groups. Table 3.19 shows that about half of the total personal victimizations committed by multiple offenders were committed by offenders all of whom were estimated to be 12-20 years of age, while an additional quarter of these victimizations were committed by multiple of-

Table 3.19

Perceived Ages Of Multiple Offenders Involved In Personal Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AGES OF OFFENDERS					TOTAL
	All Under 12	All 12-20	All 21 or Older	Mixed	Not As-certained Don't Know	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	0% (40)	46% (6,110)	23% (3,030)	22% (2,980)	8% (1,100)	100% (13,260)
Without Theft	1% (350)	48% (18,280)	24% (9,260)	23% (8,580)	4% (1,690)	100% (38,150)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	0% (110)	50% (14,410)	22% (6,450)	22% (6,500)	5% (1,490)	100% (28,950)
Larceny	3% (240)	53% (4,900)	20% (1,860)	17% (1,580)	8% (720)	100% (9,310)
Total Personal Victimization	1% (730)	49% (43,690)	23% (20,610)	22% (19,640)	6% (4,990)	100% (89,660)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

fenders all of whom were estimated to be 21 years or older, and another quarter were committed by offenders whose ages were estimated to be mixed. As was the case with single offenders, multiple offenders all of whom were estimated to be less than twelve years of age only account for about one percent of total personal victimizations. Table 3.19 indicates that the estimated age compositions of multiple offenders are virtually invariant across the various subcategories of personal victimization.

A comparison of Tables 3.17 and 3.19 suggests that offenders estimated to be under 21 years of age were more likely to be found among multiple offenders than among single offenders. Specifically, Table 3.17 shows that 37 percent of the lone offenders were estimated to be under 21, while Table 3.19 shows that 50 percent of the multiple offenders were estimated to be under 21 years of age. Further, if those whose estimated ages were not known, not ascertained, or mixed are eliminated from these two tables, four out of ten of the lone offenders but seven out of ten of the multiple offenders were estimated by their victims to be under 21 years of age.

As shown above for single offenders, Table 3.20 shows for multiple offenders the relationship between the victim's age and the perceived ages of the offenders. Very briefly from the victim's perspective, for each subcategory of personal victimization except personal larceny, about 70 percent of the victims who were 12-19 years of age--but only about 30 percent of the victims who were 20-34 years of age and 40 percent of the victims who were 35

Table 3.20

Relationship Between The Perceived Ages Of Multiple Offenders And  
The Age Of The Victim In Personal Victimitizations  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Assaultive Violence With Theft

Assaultive Violence Without Theft

	VICTIM'S AGE			
	12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
All Under 12	B 0% (0)	B 1% (20)	B 0% (20)	B 0% (40)
All 12-20	46% 74% (2,820)	14% 27% (830)	40% 38% (2,460)	100% 46% (6,110)
All 21 or Older	8% 6% (240)	33% 33% (1,010)	58% 27% (1,750)	100% 23% (3,030)
Mixed	23% 18% (700)	29% 28% (850)	48% 22% (1,450)	100% 22% (2,980)
Don't Know, Not Ascertained	5% 1% (50)	28% 10% (310)	64% 11% (730)	100% 8% (1,100)
Total	29% 100% (3,800)	23% 100% (3,040)	48% 100% (6,430)	100% 100% (13,260)

	VICTIM'S AGE			
	12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
All Under 12	57% 1% (200)	17% 0% (60)	26% 1% (90)	100% 1% (350)
All 12-20	68% 68% (12,480)	17% 25% (3,050)	15% 37% (2,770)	100% 48% (18,280)
All 21 or Older	18% 9% (1,660)	57% 43% (5,310)	25% 31% (2,300)	100% 24% (9,260)
Mixed	39% 18% (3,330)	40% 28% (3,450)	21% 25% (1,810)	100% 23% (8,580)
Don't Know, Not Ascertained	45% 4% (760)	33% 4% (550)	23% 5% (390)	100% 4% (1,690)
Total	48% 100% (18,400)	32% 100% (12,390)	19% 100% (7,370)	100% 100% (38,150)

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

Table 3.20

Relationship Between The Perceived Ages Of Multiple Offenders And  
The Age Of The Victim In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

## Theft Without Injury: Robbery

## VICTIM'S AGE

O F F E N D E R S'  A G E S		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	All Under 12	18% 0% (20)	27% 0% (30)	55% 1% (60)	100% 0% (110)
	All 12-20	50% 72% (7,210)	16% 32% (2,290)	34% 42% (4,910)	100% 59% (14,410)
	All 21 or Older	8% 5% (520)	41% 36% (2,640)	51% 28% (3,300)	100% 22% (6,450)
	Mixed	28% 18% (1,830)	31% 27% (1,990)	41% 23% (2,690)	100% 22% (6,500)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	27% 4% (400)	21% 4% (310)	53% 7% (790)	100% 5% (1,490)
	Total	34% 100% (9,980)	25% 100% (7,240)	41% 100% (11,730)	100% 100% (28,950)

## Theft Without Injury: Larceny

## VICTIM'S AGE

O F F E N D E R S'  A G E S		12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total
	All Under 12	8% 2% (20)	33% 5% (80)	58% 2% (140)	100% 3% (240)
	All 12-20	12% 61% (620)	18% 51% (880)	69% 51% (3,400)	100% 53% (4,900)
	All 21 or Older	2% 4% (40)	17% 19% (320)	81% 23% (1,510)	100% 20% (1,860)
	Mixed	13% 21% (210)	18% 17% (290)	68% 16% (1,070)	100% 17% (1,580)
	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	17% 12% (120)	13% 5% (90)	68% 7% (490)	100% 8% (720)
	Total	11% 100% (990)	18% 100% (1,670)	71% 100% (6,630)	100% 100% (9,310)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B. has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

Table 3.20  
Relationship Between The Perceived Ages Of Multiple Offenders And  
The Age Of The Victim In Personal Victimization <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Total Personal Victimization					
VICTIM'S AGE					
	12-19	20-34	35 or Older	Total	
OFFENDERS' AGES	All Under 12	33% 1% (240)	26% 1% (190)	42% 1% (310)	100% 1% (730)
	All 12-20	53% 70% (23,120)	16% 29% (7,030)	31% 42% (13,530)	100% 49% (43,690)
	All 21 or Older	12% 7% (2,460)	45% 38% (9,290)	43% 28% (8,850)	100% 23% (20,610)
	Mixed	31% 18% (6,060)	33% 27% (6,570)	36% 22% (7,010)	100% 22% (19,640)
	Know, Not Ascertained	26% 4% (1,300)	25% 5% (1,270)	48% 8% (2,420)	100% 6% (4,990)
	Total	37% 100% (33,190)	27% 100% (24,330)	36% 100% (32,140)	100% 100% (89,660)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



years of age and older--estimated that all of the offenders were under 21 years of age; a majority of the victims of personal larceny in each age category estimated that all of the offenders were under 21 years of age. For victims in the youngest age group, only a very small percentage of personal victimizations--less than ten percent for each subcategory of personal victimization--involved offenders all of whom were estimated to be 21 years of age or older.

From the perspective of offenders' ages, Table 3.20 shows that multiple offenders (as Table 3.18 showed for single offenders) who were perceived to have been older were unlikely to victimize younger persons, but multiple offenders who were perceived to be younger were rather likely to have victimized persons who were older. For total personal victimizations, just over half of the persons victimized by multiple offenders all of whom were estimated to be under 21 years of age, were 12-19 years of age; for multiple offenders all of whom were estimated to be 21 years of age and older, only 12 percent of the victims were 12-19 years of age. Unfortunately, for those offenders estimated to have been of "mixed" ages there is no way to ascertain the nature of the mix; for these offenders, however, an intermediate percentage (31 percent) of their victims of total personal victimizations were between 12 and 19 years of age.

For specific subcategories of personal victimization, differences exist in the age distributions of victims of multiple offenders of different age

compositions; these differences are congruent with those noted above for single offenders. Again for victimizations involving theft (assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny), at least half--and for personal larceny more than four out of five--of the victims of multiple offenders who were estimated to have been 12 to 20 years of age, were 20 years of age or older; while for multiple offenders all of whom were estimated to be 21 years of age or older fewer than one out of ten of the victims of assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny were under 20 years of age. In victimizations involving assaultive violence without theft, seven out of ten victims of young multiple offenders (all estimated to be between 12 and 20 years of age), four out of ten of the victims of mixed multiple offenders, and two out of ten of the victims of older multiple offenders (all estimated to be 21 years of age and older), fell into the 12 to 19 year old age bracket.

The data for single and multiple offenders are consistent, therefore, in suggesting that there is a tendency for offenders to have assaultive encounters (not involving theft) disproportionately with persons from their own age group; in victimizations involving theft, younger offenders are slightly more likely to victimize older persons while older offenders only rarely victimize younger persons.

In most respects, these results are compatible with the results reported earlier in this chapter. Offenders in theft-oriented victimizations were noted above to have been unknown to their victims. In this section, it was found that theft offenders were also perceived to have been younger than their victims. From the point of view of the offender who is under 21 years of age, older victims may be seen not only as more likely than victims who are the same age as the offenders to have valuable property on their persons, but also to offer less likelihood of resistance.

In assaultive violence without theft on the other hand--victimizations in which offenders are disproportionately more likely to be non-strangers--the victim and offender are also more similar to each other with respect to age. This is compatible with the notion that assaultive violence without theft is more likely to arise out of interpersonal friction which is relatively common among acquaintances or in more spontaneous altercations among persons--although previously unacquainted--who find themselves in close physical proximity in public places. Such persons who are not strangers--whether they are friends, lovers, spouses, or siblings-- are quite likely to be of comparable ages. Even persons who are strangers coming together in public places--bars, restaurants, entertainment events, etc.--are probably more likely than not to be of comparable ages, since many such gathering places attract similar audiences. Even places in the same generic category--e.g. bars or restaurants--attract clientele of dramatically different backgrounds,

depending on the specific type of place. For example, expensive restaurants are less likely to attract younger persons and "singles" bars are less likely to attract older persons.

The data suggest that the victim-offender dyad--especially in assaultive violence without theft--tends to be homogeneous with respect to age; this holds, both for lone-and for multiple-offender victimization. However, what about the racial composition of the dyad?

#### Race of Lone Offenders

In conjunction with each victimization, the respondents were also asked whether they knew the race(s) of the offender(s). Table 3 21 shows that for lone offenders, the race of the offender was perceived by the victim to be white in 42 percent of all personal victimizations and black/other in 55 percent of the victimizations<sup>19</sup> in the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate.

There were marked variations in these percentages among the various subcategories of victimization for the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate. For assaultive violence without theft, the race of the lone offender was perceived to be black/other in fewer than half of the victimizations, while for assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny, the race of the lone offender was perceived to be black/other in nearly three out of four of the victimizations. Thus the race of the lone offender was substantially more often perceived to be black/other in personal victimizations invol-

Table 3.21  
 Perceived Race Of The Lone Offender In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	RACE OF OFFENDER			
	White	Black-Other	Not Ascertain- ed Don't Know	Total
Assaultive Violence With Theft	24% (1,580)	74% (4,970)	1% (70)	100% (6,630)
Without Theft	53% (36,500)	45% (31,300)	2% (1,520)	100% (69,300)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	25% (4,300)	73% (12,420)	2% (340)	100% (17,060)
Larceny	18% (2,120)	74% (8,860)	9% (1,120)	100% (12,090)
Total Personal Victimitizations	42% (44,500)	55% (57,550)	3% (3,040)	100% (105,090)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

ving theft.

In all categories of personal victimizations there were considerable fluctuations in these percentages across cities. For total personal victimizations the percentages of lone offenders whose races were perceived by the victim to be black/other range from 34 percent in Denver to 83 percent in Newark. In each of the Impact Cities, the race of the lone offender was more often perceived to be black/other in personal victimizations involving theft than in personal victimizations not involving theft; further, the percentages of lone offenders who were perceived to be black/other in victimizations of assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny were similar for each of the eight cities.

Since the proportion of the general population which is black/other varies from city to city, it is necessary to take such variations into account in analyzing these results. Table 3.22 shows the ratio of the percentage of lone offenders in personal incidents whose races are black/other to the survey estimated percentage of each city's population (12 years of age or older) which was black/other. In each of the eight cities the proportion of those lone offenders who were perceived to be black/other is equal to or greater than their representation in the general population for each subcategory of personal victimization.

In the eight cities as an aggregate, 35 percent of the general population (12 years of age or older) was estimated black/other, while the race of the lone offender was perceived to be black/other in 55 percent of the personal victimization. Since the

Table 3.22

Ratio of Percentage Of The Lone Offender In Personal Victimitizations Whose Race Is Perceived To Be Black/Other To The Percentage Of The City's Population Which Is Black/Other<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Estimated Percentage Of Total Population Which Is Black/Other <sup>b</sup>	54%	46%	39%	26%	11%	58%	7%	39%	35%
Assaultive Violence									
With Theft	1.46 (79%)	1.85 (85%)	2.13 (83%)	2.96 (77%)	4.18 (46%)	1.69 (98%)	8.29 (58%)	1.87 (73%)	2.11 (74%)
Without Theft	1.00 (54%)	1.37 (63%)	1.41 (55%)	1.54 (40%)	2.82 (31%)	1.31 (76%)	4.14 (39%)	1.15 (45%)	1.28 (45%)
Personal Theft Without Injury									
Robbery	1.39 (75%)	1.80 (83%)	2.05 (80%)	2.85 (74%)	4.27 (47%)	1.47 (85%)	6.57 (46%)	2.05 (80%)	2.08 (73%)
Larceny	1.30 (70%)	1.80 (83%)	1.97 (77%)	2.27 (59%)	3.27 (36%)	1.48 (86%)	8.29 (58%)	2.00 (78%)	2.11 (74%)
Total Personal Victimization	1.11 (60%)	1.57 (72%)	1.67 (65%)	1.81 (47%)	3.09 (34%)	1.43 (83%)	4.86 (34%)	1.49 (58%)	1.57 (55%)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages which appear in parentheses indicate the proportion of the total lone offenders whose race is perceived to be Black/Other.

<sup>b</sup> These percentages are derived from estimates produced by the victimization surveys in each Impact City.

ratio of the latter to the former is 1.57, those offenders who were perceived to be black/others accounted for a substantially greater proportion of personal victimizations than would be expected on the basis of their proportionate representation in the general population. In most of the eight cities the ratios for total personal victimizations are rather close to the aggregate ratio, with the exception of Atlanta, which has a smaller ratio (1.11) and Denver and Portland, which have much larger ratios (3.09 and 4.86 respectively).

As earlier analyses foreshadowed, the ratios are greater for personal victimizations involving theft (assaultive violence with theft: 2.11; robbery without injury: 2.08; personal larceny: 2.11) than for personal victimizations not involving theft (assaultive violence without theft: 1.28). Once again, this finding holds for each of the eight cities. For each of the three subcategories of personal incidents, Atlanta's ratios are somewhat lower than the aggregate, while the ratios for Denver and Portland (especially the latter) are markedly larger than the aggregate.

From Table 3.23 it can be seen that for total personal victimizations while 19 out of 20 black/other victims were victimized by lone offenders whose race was perceived to be black/other, about 13 out of 20 white victims were victimized by lone offenders whose race was perceived to be white. Analyzed from the perspective of the perceived race of the offender, these same data for total personal victimizations show that for lone offenders whose race was perceived to be white, 95 percent of their victims were also white, but for lone offenders whose race was perceived to be black/other, only 56 percent of



Table 3.23

Relationship Between The Perceived Race Of The Lone Offender And The Race Of The Victim In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		Assaultive Violence With Theft		
		VICTIM'S RACE		
O F F E N D E R ' S  R A C E	White	White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	White	94% 40% (1,500)	6% 4% (100)	100% 24% (1,600)
	Black- Other	45% 60% (2,230)	55% 95% (2,720)	100% 76% (4,950)
	Total	59% 100% (3,730)	43% 100% (2,820)	100% 100% (6,550)

		Assaultive Violence Without Theft		
		VICTIM'S RACE		
O F F E N D E R ' S  R A C E	White	White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	White	96% 72% (35,190)	4% 7% (1,290)	100% 54% (36,480)
	Black- Other	43% 28% (13,360)	57% 93% (17,940)	100% 46% (31,300)
	Total	72% 100% (48,550)	28% 100% (19,230)	100% 100% (67,780)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; "not ascertained" and "don't know" responses to race of offender are deleted from this table.

Table 3.23

Relationship Between The Perceived Race Of The Lone Offender And The Race Of The Victim In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)

## Personal Theft Without Injury: Robbery

O F F E N D E R ' S  R A C E	VICTIM'S RACE		
	White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	White	11%	100%
	41% (3,830)	6% (460)	26% (4,300)
Black- Other	45%	55%	100%
	59% (5,530)	94% (6,890)	74% (12,420)
Total	56%	44%	100%
	100% (9,360)	100% (7,360)	100% (16,710)

## Personal Theft Without Injury: Larceny

O F F E N D E R ' S  R A C E	VICTIM'S RACE		
	White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	White	11%	100%
	32% (1,880)	5% (220)	19% (2,120)
Black- Other	46%	54%	100%
	68% (4,030)	95% (4,830)	81% (8,860)
Total	54%	46%	100%
	100% (5,920)	100% (5,070)	100% (10,980)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; "not ascertained" and "don't know" responses to race of offender are deleted from this table.

Table 3.23

Relationship Between The Perceived Race Of The Lone Offender And The Race Of The Victim In Personal Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Total Personal Victimization

	VICTIM'S RACE		
	White	Black-Other	TOTAL
White	95% 63% (42,390)	5% 6% (2,090)	100% 44% (44,500)
Black-Other	44% 37% (25,180)	56% 94% (32,380)	100% 56% (57,550)
Total	66% 100% (67,560)	34% 100% (34,480)	100% 100% (102,030)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; "not ascertained" and "don't know" responses to race of offender are deleted from this table.

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their victims were also black/other. These patterns do not vary substantially across the subcategories of personal victimization; however for lone offenders whose race was perceived to be white, 11 percent of the victims of robbery without injury and personal larceny (as compared to five percent of the victims of total personal victimizations) were black/other.

#### Race of Multiple Offenders

When multiple offenders were involved in the personal victimizations a picture similar to that for lone-offender emerges. Table 3.24 shows that for more than nine out of ten multiple-offender personal victimizations, the races of the multiple offenders were perceived to be either all white or all black/other; for the remaining victimizations the races of the offenders were perceived to be racially mixed or the races of the offenders were unknown.. To an even greater extent than for lone offenders, the races of multiple offenders are much more often perceived by the victims to be all black/other than all white (66 percent vs. 27 percent).<sup>20</sup> As was the case for lone offenders, the races of multiple offenders were more often perceived to be all black/other in victimizations involving theft than in victimizations involving assault without theft. For example in assaultive violence without theft, the races of multiple offenders were perceived to be all black/other in 49 percent of the victimizations; on the other hand for assaultive violence

Table 3.24

Perceived Races Of Multiple Offenders In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	RACES OF OFFENDERS				
	All White	All Black- Other	Mixed	Not Ascer- tained Don't Know	TOTAL
Assaultive Violence With Theft	19% (2,570)	75% (9,930)	3% (450)	2% (310)	100% (13,260)
Without Theft	43% (16,390)	49% (18,810)	5% (2,020)	2% (910)	100% (38,150)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	15% (4,200)	79% (22,940)	3% (970)	3% (810)	100% (28,950)
Larceny	10% (930)	85% (7,860)	3% (240)	3% (280)	100% (9,310)
Total Personal Victimization	27% (24,100)	66% (59,540)	4% (3,690)	3% (2,320)	100% (89,660)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

with theft the figures are 75 percent perceived to be all black/other and 19 percent perceived to be all white. For robbery without injury the figures are 79 percent perceived to be all black/other and 15 percent perceived to be all white; and, for personal larceny the figures are 85 percent and ten percent, respectively,

Table 3.25 shows that for each of the subcategories of personal victimization, in each of the eight cities, the proportion of victimizations in which the offenders were perceived to be all black/other exceeds the proportion of black/others in the general population (12 years of age or older) of the respective city. For the eight cities as an aggregate, the offenders' races were perceived to be all black/other in 66 percent of the personal victimizations while only an estimated 35 percent of the general population (12 years of age or older) was black/other; thus the ratio (66 percent to 35 percent) is 1.89. As was observed for lone-offenders--for each of the three subcategories of personal victimizations--the ratios are smaller than the aggregate for Atlanta and larger than the aggregate for Denver and Portland, especially the latter. For assaultive violence without theft, for example, the aggregate ratio is 1.40, while the ratios for Atlanta, Denver, and Portland are 1.07, 2.82, and 5.57, respectively; for assaultive violence with theft, the aggregate is 2.14 and the respective ratios for Atlanta, Denver, and Portland are 1.56, 5.18 and 8.43.

Let us now focus on the races of the victim and the multiple offender, considering for the moment only those victimizations in which the races of



Table 3.25  
Ratio Of Percentage Of Multiple Offenders In Personal Victimitizations Whose Races Are Perceived To Be  
Black/Other To The Percentage Of The City's Population Which Is Black/Other<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Estimated Percentage Of Total Population Which Is Black/Other <sup>b</sup>	54%	46%	39%	26%	11%	58%	7%	39%	35%
Assaultive Violence With Theft	1.56 (84%)	1.93 (89%)	1.67 (65%)	2.38 (62%)	5.18 (57%)	1.45 (84%)	8.43 (59%)	1.95 (76%)	2.14 (75%)
Without Theft	1.07 (58%)	1.54 (71%)	1.13 (44%)	2.00 (52%)	2.82 (31%)	1.17 (68%)	5.57 (39%)	1.10 (43%)	1.40 (49%)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	1.57 (85%)	1.98 (91%)	2.00 (78%)	2.54 (66%)	5.36 (59%)	1.50 (87%)	7.86 (55%)	2.08 (81%)	2.26 (79%)
Larceny	1.72 (93%)	1.98 (91%)	1.87 (73%)	2.81 (73%)	6.09 (67%)	1.45 (84%)	10.29 (72%)	2.33 (91%)	2.43 (85%)
Total Personal Victimization	1.39 (75%)	1.83 (84%)	1.62 (63%)	2.19 (57%)	3.91 (43%)	1.43 (83%)	6.86 (48%)	1.64 (64%)	1.89 (66%)

<sup>a</sup> Percentages which appear in parentheses indicate the proportion of total multiple offenders whose races are perceived to be Black/Other.

<sup>b</sup> These percentages are derived from estimates produced by the victimization surveys in each Impact City.

the offenders were perceived to be either all white or all black/other.

Table 3.26 shows that in about 14 out of 15 of these personal victimizations, black/other victims were victimized by offenders all of whose races were perceived to be black/other; on the other hand, in only about six out of 15 of these personal victimizations were whites victimized by offenders whose races are all perceived to be white.<sup>21</sup>

From the perspective of the perceived race of the multiple offenders, these data present a similar image. When the races of the multiple offenders were perceived to be all black/other, fewer than half of the victims of total personal victimizations were also black/other. When the races of the multiple offenders were perceived to be all white, more than 90 percent of the victims of total personal victimizations were also white. Finally, when the races of multiple offenders were perceived to be mixed, three out of four of the victims of total personal victimizations were white. Within each of the multiple offender racial groups, the findings for total personal victimizations essentially hold for the subcategories of personal victimization shown in Table 3.26. However, it can be noted from Table 3.26 that when the offenders were perceived to be all black/other, the proportion of white victims ranges from slightly less than half for robbery without injury and assaultive violence with theft, to slightly more than three out of five for assaultive violence without theft. In their entirety, these data for single and

Table 3.26

Relationship Between The Perceived Races Of Multiple Offenders And Race Of Victim In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Assaultive Violence With Theft

O F F E N D E R S ' R A C E S	VICTIM'S RACE		
		White	Black- Other
	White	94% 31% (2,410)	6% 3% (150)
	Black- Other	48% 62% (4,800)	52% 92% (5,130)
	Mixed, Not Ascertained, Don't Know	63% 6% (480)	37% 5% (290)
	TOTAL	58% 100% (7,690)	42% 100% (5,570)

Assaultive Violence Without Theft

O F F E N D E R S ' R A C E S	VICTIM'S RACE		
		White	Black- Other
	White	92% 52% (15,130)	8% 14% (1,270)
	Black- Other	62% 40% (11,590)	38% 80% (7,220)
	Mixed, Not Ascertained, Don't Know	81% 8% (2,370)	19% 6% (550)
	TOTAL	76% 100% (29,090)	24% 100% (9,040)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.26

Relationship Between The Perceived Races Of Multiple Offenders And Race Of Victim In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Personal Theft Without Injury: Robbery

VICTIM'S RACE

O F F E N D E R S ' R A C E S		White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	All	89%	11%	100%
	White	23%	4%	15%
		(3,730)	(470)	(4,200)
	All	47%	53%	100%
	Black-	68%	93%	79%
	Other	(10,740)	(12,200)	(22,940)
	Mixed, Not	79%	23%	100%
	Ascertained	9%	3%	6%
	Don't Know	(1,410)	(410)	(1,780)
	TOTAL	55%	45%	100%
		100%	100%	100%
		(15,880)	(13,080)	(28,950)

Personal Theft Without Injury: Larceny

VICTIM'S RACE

O F F E N D E R S ' R A C E S		White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	All	95%	5%	100%
	White	18%	1%	10%
		(890)	(50)	(940)
	All	50%	50%	100%
	Black-	78%	92%	84%
	Other	(3,950)	(3,900)	(7,860)
	Mixed, Not	41%	48%	100%
	Ascertained	4%	7%	6%
	Don't Know	(220)	(290)	(510)
	TOTAL	54%	46%	100%
		100%	100%	100%
		(5,060)	(4,250)	(9,310)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.26  
 Relationship Between The Perceived Races Of Multiple Offenders And Race Of Victim In Personal Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)

Total Personal Victimization		VICTIM'S RACE		
O F F E N D E R S'  R A C E S		White	Black- Other	TOTAL
	All White	92% 38% (22,160)	8% 6% (1,940)	100% 27% (24,100)
	All Black- Other	52% 54% (31,090)	48% 89% (28,460)	100% 66% (59,560)
	Mixed, Not Ascertained, Don't Know	75% 8% (4,500)	25% 5% (1,500)	100% 7% (6,000)
	TOTAL	64% 100% (57,750)	36% 100% (31,900)	100% 100% (89,660)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

multiple offenders are in close agreement: black/other victims of personal crimes were overwhelmingly victimized by offenders whose races were perceived to be black/other, and white victims of personal crimes were more likely to have been victimized by offenders whose races were perceived to be black/other than by offenders whose races are perceived to be white. This holds for every major subcategory of victimization except assaultive violence without theft committed by lone offenders against white victims in which case a substantial majority (72 percent) of the offenders were perceived to be white.

It is worth noting (from Tables 3.23 and 3.26 ) that of those personal victimizations involving lone white offenders and "all white" multiple offenders, just less than two out of three of these victimizations (44,500 out of 68,600) are accounted for by lone offenders; of those personal victimizations involving lone black/other offenders and "all black/other" multiple offenders, fewer than half of these personal victimizations (57,530 out of 117,070) are accounted for by lone black/other offenders. Therefore, just as those offenders who were perceived to be under 21 years of age were disproportionately found among the multiple offenders, so too are those offenders whose races were perceived to be black/other.

Several observations regarding the perceived race of the offender are in order. It must be stressed that these reflect perceptions of victims; how veridical these perceptions are, has not been adequately studied in the



NCP developmental work. Therefore, interpretation of these data must be cautious.

Just as the lone-and multiple-offender data regarding the perceived age of the offender were in basic agreement, so too are the lone-and multiple-offender data regarding the perceived race of the offender. Likewise, there are similarities between the age and the race results. For example, the finding that the racial composition of the victim-offender participants is more often homogeneous in assaultive violence without theft victimizations than in theft victimizations, parallels the comparable finding regarding the similarity of the victim-offender participants with respect to age. These findings give support to the proposition that assaultive violence without theft disproportionately arises in the course of day-to-day interactions.

In personal victimizations involving theft, the victim-offender participants are less racially homogeneous than in assaultive violence without theft victimizations. Once again, this finding is parallel to a similar finding with age. In connection with the finding that theft offenders who are perceived to be young disproportionately victimize older victims, it was suggested that this may be so because younger victims are less likely to have valuable property on their persons. Black/other offenders in theft victimizations may victimize whites for similar reasons--because they may be perceived as being more likely than black/other victims to have valuable property on their persons.<sup>22</sup>

Before leaving the perceived race of the offender, it is important to note that in the NCP surveys--and in its decennial censuses as well-- the Census Bureau counts Spanish-Americans among whites. It is quite possible that some victims may be mistaking Spanish-Americans offenders for black/others or simply that some victims classify Spanish-Americans as other than white. If this were happening, the effect would, of course, be to inflate the proportion of offenders who were perceived to be black/others. This effect would be especially marked for cities such as Denver in which the Spanish-American population is large relative to the black/other population.

## Elements Of Personal Victimitizations

### Circumstances Surrounding Personal Incidents

As can be seen by reference to the household interview schedule in Appendix B, the crime incident report contains many questions regarding the circumstances surrounding the incident. While some of these circumstances (e.g. whether a weapon was used by the offender) were taken into account in creating the NCP crime classification system used herein (see Table 1.5), information was solicited about many of the other details of the incidents in order to provide additional information regarding the nature of criminal incidents. In this section, some of these circumstances will be explored in order to provide a clearer understanding of the nature of victimizations uncovered in the survey. In particular, this section will examine the time and place of occurrence, the number of victims and offenders involved, and type of weapon involved (if any).

As noted above, the number of victimizations is not the same as the number of incidents, since some incidents involve multiple victims (and hence multiple victimizations); thus, the number of victimizations exceeds the number of incidents. In this section on the circumstances surrounding the crime, the incident will be the unit of count, since-- regardless of the number of victims involved--the incident usually only occurs at one time, in one place, and so on. In this section, then the char-

acteristics of the incident are examined.

### Time and Place of Occurrence

Reference to the "total personal incidents" row of Table 3.27 shows that nearly one-half of the personal incidents occurred during daylight hours (6 AM - 6 PM), two out of five occurred between 6 PM and midnight, while only one out of ten personal incidents occurred between midnight and 6 AM.<sup>23</sup> Data not shown here indicate that this distribution maintains whether or not the victim and the offender are known to each other.

The results in this table show that the majority of incidents involving assault--with or without theft--occurred between 6 PM and 6 AM. It can be noted further from Table 3.27 that only 47 percent of the incidents of personal theft without injury which involved force or threat of force without injury--namely, robbery without injury--but 64 percent of the incidents of personal theft without injury which did not involve force or threat of force--personal larceny--occurred between 6 AM and 6 PM. Overall, therefore, those incidents involving assaultive violence or force without injury were more often "nighttime" incidents, while those incidents involving personal larceny were more often "daytime" incidents.

Personal incidents in each of the major subcategories are shown in

Table 3.27  
Time Of Occurrence Of Personal Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TIME OF OCCURRENCE				
	6am-6pm	6pm to Midnight	Midnight to 6am	Don't Know <sup>b</sup> Not Ascertained	TOTAL
Assaultive Violence					
With Theft	38% (7,120)	46% (8,600)	15% (2,730)	0% (100)	100% (18,560)
Without Theft	46% (43,340)	41% (38,640)	12% (11,630)	1% (970)	100% (94,530)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	47% (19,060)	42% (16,730)	10% (4,110)	1% (380)	100% (40,280)
Larceny	64% (18,560)	29% (8,470)	5% (1,480)	1% (360)	100% (28,920)
Total Personal Incidents	48% (88,060)	40% (72,460)	11% (19,950)	1% (1,830)	100% (182,290)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Includes: don't know time of night.

Table 3.28 to have occurred much more often in outside public places ("street, park, field" etc.) than in any other location; in fact, for each subcategory of personal incidents shown, the place of occurrence was more likely to be such a public place than all other categories combined. For assaultive violence with theft and robbery without injury, seven out of ten of the incidents, but for assaultive violence without theft and personal larceny, just more than half of the incidents, occurred in these outside public places. For total personal incidents, the next most likely place of occurrence was inside a non-residential building (such as an office building) or on a public conveyance; about one eighth of all personal incidents, but more than one-fourth of the personal larceny incidents, occurred in places falling into this category. Finally, about one-tenth of all personal incidents occurred in the home of the victim and an additional one-tenth near the home (in yard, on sidewalk in front of home, etc.) of the victim.

As might be expected, the prior relationship of the offender and the victim is associated with the place in which the incident occurred (Table 3.29 ). The major differences between stranger and non-stranger incidents in places of occurrence are between the categories of outside public places and inside the home of the victim. When the offender was a stranger about two-thirds of all personal incidents occurred in "street, park, field, etc.," but when the offender was not a stranger only about one-third of all personal incidents occurred in outside public places; personal incidents involving

Table 3.28  
Place Of Occurrence Of Personal Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE								Total
	Inside Home	Vacation Home	Near Home	Inside <sup>b</sup> Non-Residential Bldg	Street, c Park, Etc.	Inside School	Elsewhere	Not Ascertained	
Assaultive Violence									
With Theft	9% (1,660)	0% (10)	11% (2,100)	5% (870)	70% (13,060)	2% (450)	2% (340)	0% (50)	100% (18,560)
Without Theft	13% (12,420)	0% (380)	10% (9,710)	12% (11,070)	52% (48,760)	6% (5,460)	7% (6,330)	0% (390)	100% (94,530)
Personal Theft Without Injury									
Robbery	9% (3,460)	0% (50)	9% (3,610)	5% (2,090)	69% (27,950)	5% (1,980)	2% (940)	0% (160)	100% (40,280)
Larceny	2% (550)	0% (110)	8% (2,180)	27% (7,850)	56% (16,230)	3% (750)	4% (1,190)	0% (80)	100% (28,900)
Total Personal Incidents	10% (18,120)	0% (560)	10% (17,580)	12% (21,880)	58% (106,020)	5% (8,630)	5% (8,810)	0% (660)	100% (182,290)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Includes inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station as well as inside office, factory or warehouse.

<sup>c</sup> Includes school grounds.

Table 3.29

Place Of Occurrence Of Personal Incidents, By Victim's Prior Relationship To The Offender<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		PLACE OF OCCURRENCE								Total
		Inside Home	Vacation Home	Near Home	Inside Non-Residential Building <sup>b</sup>	Street, Park, Etc. <sup>c</sup>	Inside School	Elsewhere	Not Ascertained	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Stranger	7% (1,110)	0% (10)	12% (1,920)	5% (770)	73% (12,010)	2% (330)	2% (270)	0% (50)	100% (16,490)
	Non-Stranger	27% (550)	0% (0)	9% (180)	5% (100)	51% (1,050)	6% (120)	3% (70)	0% (0)	100% (2,070)
Without Theft	Stranger	8% (4,850)	0% (150)	9% (5,940)	12% (7,700)	60% (38,150)	5% (3,440)	5% (3,090)	1% (340)	100% (63,660)
	Non-Stranger	25% (7,570)	1% (230)	12% (3,770)	11% (3,370)	34% (10,610)	7% (2,020)	10% (3,240)	0% (50)	100% (30,870)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	Stranger	7% (2,520)	0% (50)	9% (3,250)	5% (2,020)	72% (26,630)	4% (1,630)	2% (760)	0% (160)	100% (37,060)
	Non-Stranger	29% (940)	0% (0)	11% (370)	2% (70)	41% (1,320)	11% (360)	6% (200)	0% (0)	100% (3,220)
Larceny	Stranger	1% (350)	0% (110)	7% (2,070)	27% (7,660)	57% (16,030)	2% (610)	4% (1,050)	0% (80)	100% (27,930)
	Non-Stranger	21% (200)	0% (0)	9% (90)	20% (190)	21% (200)	13% (130)	13% (130)	0% (0)	100% (970)
Total Personal Incidents	Stranger	6% (8,840)	0% (330)	9% (13,170)	12% (18,140)	64% (92,830)	4% (6,010)	4% (5,190)	0% (610)	100% (145,130)
	Non-Stranger	25% (9,280)	1% (230)	12% (4,410)	10% (3,740)	35% (13,190)	7% (2,620)	10% (3,620)	0% (50)	100% (37,160)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Includes inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station as well as inside office, factory, or warehouse.

<sup>c</sup> Includes school grounds.



non-strangers occurred in the home of the victim one-quarter of the time, but personal incidents involving strangers occurred in the home of the victim only six percent of the time.

In summary, in the Impact Cities personal incidents occur overwhelmingly in outside public places. Although personal incidents involving non-strangers are more likely than personal incidents involving strangers to occur inside the home of the victim, even personal incidents involving non-strangers are more likely to occur in outside public places than in the home of the victim. It would seem that, in general, those spending a great deal of time in outside public places increase their exposure to all types of personal victimization.

#### Number of Victims

The vast majority of personal incidents were committed against lone victims. As Table 3.30 shows, about nine out of ten personal incidents involved a single victim. For personal incidents in which theft was an element (assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny), 19 out of 20 incidents involved a person who was unaccompanied. Victimization of a trio or more was quite rare--only about one out of 50 incidents involved three or more victims.

Using the criteria discussed above in our analysis of completed and attempted offenses, the incidents committed have been separated into completed

Table 3.30  
 Number Of Victims Involved In Personal Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	NUMBER OF VICTIMS				
	One	Two	Three	Four Or More	TOTAL
Assaultive Violence					
With Theft	95% (17,550)	4% (830)	1% (120)	0% (80)	100% (18,560)
Without Theft	89% (84,410)	8% (7,140)	2% (1,520)	2% (1,480)	100% (94,530)
Personal Theft Without Injury					
Robbery	93% (37,290)	5% (2,120)	1% (520)	1% (330)	100% (40,280)
Larceny	97% (28,160)	2% (630)	0% (80)	0% (40)	100% (28,920)
Total Personal Incidents	92% (167,430)	6% (10,720)	1% (2,230)	1% (1,950)	100% (182,290)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

and attempted incidents and cross-tabulated in Table 3.31 by the number of victims present. This table shows that for assaultive victimizations, the number of victims present is related to the completion rate; when there was a lone victim, 42 percent of the incidents were completed, when there was a pair of victims 33 percent of the incidents were completed, and when there were three or more victims, only 29 percent of the incidents were completed.

These results certainly suggest that to some extent, there may well be safety in numbers. Not only did personal victimizations of each type seldom occur to accompanied individuals, but when assaultive victimizations did occur they were less often completed when multiple victims were involved in the incident.

#### Number of Offenders

Although incidents with more than one victim did not occur very often, incidents with more than one offender were rather commonplace (see Table 3.32). For only one category of personal incidents did single offenders predominate; 65 percent of the incidents of assaultive violence without theft involved single offenders.

However for crimes involving theft (assaultive violence with theft, robbery without injury and personal larceny) from three-fifths to two-thirds of the incidents involved multiple offenders. In fact, about one-quarter of all personal incidents involve three or more offenders; for assaultive violence with theft and robbery without injury, about one-third

Table 3.31

Completed Versus Attempted Personal Incidents, By The Number Of Victims<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		NUMBER OF VICTIMS				
		One	Two	Three	Four Or More	Total
Total Assaultive Violence	Completed	42% (42,760)	33% (2,650)	29% (470)	29% (450)	41% (46,310)
	Attempted	58% (59,210)	67% (5,310)	71% (1,180)	71% (1,110)	59% (66,770)
	Total	100% (101,950)	100% (7,960)	100% (1,630)	100% (1,560)	100% (113,100)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	Completed	60% (22,490)	55% (1,160)	62% (320)	52% (170)	60% (24,180)
	Attempted	40% (14,800)	45% (960)	48% (200)	48% (160)	40% (16,100)
	Total	100% (37,290)	100% (2,120)	100% (520)	100% (330)	100% (40,280)
Personal Theft Without Injury Larceny	Completed	86% (24,150)	81% (510)	B (50)	B (40)	86% (24,760)
	Attempted	14% (4,010)	19% (120)	B (30)	B (0)	14% (4,160)
	Total	100% (28,160)	100% (630)	B (80)	B (40)	100% (28,920)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.32

Number Of Offenders Involved In Personal Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS					TOTAL
	One	Two	Three	Four Or More	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
Assaultive Violence						
With Theft	32% (5,990)	27% (4,980)	19% (3,460)	18% (3,360)	4% (800)	100% (18,560)
Without Theft	65% (61,810)	10% (9,920)	8% (7,480)	12% (11,380)	4% (3,960)	100% (94,530)
Personal Theft Without Injury						
Robbery	38% (15,140)	28% (11,410)	17% (6,950)	14% (5,460)	3% (1,350)	100% (40,280)
Larceny	40% (11,680)	19% (5,420)	7% (2,130)	4% (1,170)	30% (8,540)	100% (28,920)
Total Personal Incidents	52% (94,610)	17% (31,720)	11% (20,000)	12% (21,350)	8% (14,640)	100% (182,290)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

of the incidents--and for assaultive violence without theft and personal larceny, one-fifth and one-tenth of the incidents, respectively--were committed by three or more offenders.

When considered jointly, the data from the last two tables suggest that very often--and in crimes of theft, most of the time--offenders outnumbered victims.

Comparable to what was done above for the number of victims, Table 3.33 cross tabulations completed/attempted incidents by the number of offenders involved. In assaultive victimizations, the completion rate increased sharply from 35 percent when there was only a lone offender, to 53 percent when there were two offenders; with the third offender the completion rate edged up to 56 percent, but then fell back to 48 percent when four or more offenders were involved.

Robbery without injury shows similar fluctuations. In lone offender robberies, 52 percent were completed. In two-offender incidents 66 percent, and in three-offender incidents 67 percent were completed; again, though, when four or more offenders were involved, the completion rate fell back to 59 percent.

The pattern observed for assaultive violence and robbery without injury, is broken when personal larceny is examined; the completion rate for personal larceny incidents in which the number of offenders was known hovers near 80 percent, regardless of the number of offenders involved. When the number of



**Table 3.33**  
**Completed Versus Attempted Personal Incidents, By the Number Of Offenders**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS						
	One	Two	Three	Four Or More	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	Total
<b>Total Assaultive Violence Completed</b>	35% (23,440)	53% (7,860)	56% (6,110)	48% (7,080)	38% (1,810)	41% (46,310)
<b>Attempted</b>	65% (44,340)	47% (7,030)	44% (4,820)	52% (7,650)	62% (2,940)	59% (66,770)
<b>Total</b>	100% (67,770)	100% (14,890)	100% (10,930)	100% (14,720)	100% (4,760)	100% (113,100)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery Completed</b>	52% (7,810)	66% (7,500)	67% (4,640)	59% (3,210)	76% (1,020)	60% (24,180)
<b>Attempted</b>	48% (7,330)	34% (3,910)	33% (2,310)	41% (2,220)	24% (330)	40% (16,100)
<b>Total</b>	100% (15,140)	100% (11,410)	100% (6,950)	100% (5,460)	100% (1,350)	100% (40,280)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury Larceny Completed</b>	80% (9,320)	80% (4,330)	84% (1,770)	80% (940)	98% (8,400)	86% (24,760)
<b>Attempted</b>	20% (2,360)	20% (1,070)	16% (330)	20% (230)	2% (140)	14% (4,160)
<b>Total</b>	100% (11,680)	100% (5,420)	100% (2,110)	100% (1,170)	100% (8,540)	100% (28,920)

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

offenders was unknown or not ascertainable--and this occurred for nearly one-third of the incidents--the completion rate was nearly perfect (98 percent).

In any event, assaultive victimizations and robberies without injury--and more than four out of five personal incidents were of this type--were more often completed when the victim was faced with multiple offenders than when the offender was faced with a lone offender.

Apparently, in personal victimizations in which theft is the motive, multiple offenders intimidate the victim. This intimidation induced by the presence of multiple offenders may well result in the victim's being less likely to resist, and hence victimizations in which multiple offenders are present may be more likely to be completed. However, in personal larceny--purse snatch and attempted purse snatch without force and pocket picking--stealth rather than force or threat of force is the means used to secure the property. This may explain why the number of offenders is not closely related to the rate of completions in personal larceny incidents; the victim's failure to resist may be expected to be linked more closely to the offenders' successful use of surprise than to their successful use of numeric intimidation. The fact that almost all of the personal larcenies in which the number of offenders was unknown, were completed suggests that in these incidents the element of surprise was used with such skill that the victim was

unable to comprehend the number of offenders involved, much less resist the personal larceny.

Finally with respect to the number of offenders, the fact that about two out of three incidents of assaultive violence without theft involved single offenders, once again indicates the more personal nature of these incidents.

In toto these data regarding the number of offenders give evidence that, in terms of purely numerical strength, offenders often have an advantage. In what other ways do offenders increase their relative strength?

#### The Use of Weapons

In connection with all personal incidents which were reported by respondents, the interviewers asked whether the offender used a gun, a knife, or any other object (such as a club, a bottle, chain, etc.) as a weapon in the commission of the offense. As Table 3.34 shows, 38 percent of all personal incidents involved some weapon. Since, by definition, personal larceny cannot involve a weapon--and because personal larcenies constituted more than one-eighth of all personal incidents--it is important to examine the percentages of the subcategories of personal incidents for the presence of weapons. The category showing the highest proportion of weapons is robbery without injury, in which 52 percent of the incidents involved weapons; the categories of personal incidents next most likely to have involved weapons

**CONTINUED**

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Table 3.34  
Extent And Type Of Weapon Used In Personal Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF WEAPON						
	Total Incidents	Percent With Weapon	Total With Weapon	Gun	Knife	Other	Not Ascertained
Assaultive Violence							
With Theft	18,560	44% (8,130)	8,130	30% (2,420)	32% (2,630)	40% (3,270)	3% (280)
Without Theft	94,530	42% (39,440)	39,440	38% (14,810)	28% (10,980)	36% (14,130)	2% (800)
Personal Theft Without Injury							
Robbery	40,280	52% (20,980)	20,980	51% (10,730)	34% (7,100)	16% (3,300)	3% (670)
Larceny	28,900	0% (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personal Incidents	182,290	38% (68,550)	68,550	41% (27,990)	30% (20,740)	30% (20,690)	3% (1,760)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding, sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

were assaultive violence with theft (44 percent) and assaultive violence without theft (42 percent).

Table 3.34 is more specific in that it shows--for those incidents in which weapons were involved--the type of weapon used in each subcategory of personal incidents.<sup>24</sup> For those personal incidents in which weapons were used, knives were used in about the same proportion (three out of ten) in each of the subcategories of personal incidents shown. For those incidents in which weapons were used, guns were most frequently used in incidents of robbery without injury (51 percent) and least frequently in incidents of assaultive violence with theft (30 percent); conversely, "other" weapons were used least frequently in robbery without injury (16 percent) and most frequently in assaultive violence with theft (40 percent). The finding that for incidents in which weapons are used, guns are most often used in robberies without injury and least often in assaults with theft raise the question of whether the presence of a gun makes the use of physical assault unnecessary; that is, the presence of a gun convinces victims not to resist. On the other hand, when a gun is used as a weapon it would seem that offenders would be reluctant to actually use the weapon than when a less lethal weapon is involved. This issue will be pursued at greater lengths later in this chapter.

By and large, these data regarding weapons indicate that personal incidents in the Impact Cities very often involved weapons, and, when weapons were used in personal incidents, guns were more likely--for every subcate-

gory of personal incidents except assaultive violence with theft where "other" weapons were most often used--to have been used than other weapons.

In conjunction with the use of weapons in personal crimes, the question arises as to whether certain categories of persons are more likely than others to be victimized with weapons. In order to address this question, it is necessary to shift our focus from incidents to victimizations, since the interest at the moment is in the characteristics of the victims which are associated with victimizations involving weapons.

Table 3.35 presents information regarding the prevalence of weapons--across sex and age (of victim) categories--in personal victimizations. This table reveals that in both total assaultive violence and robbery without injury victimizations males were more often victimized with a weapon than females. In total assaultive violence, 50 percent of the males and 37 percent of the females were victimized with weapons, and in robbery without injury, the respective figures are 59 percent vs. 50 percent.

Among male victims of total assaultive violence and robbery without injury, weapons were more often used against victims in the 20-24 and 25-34



Table 3.35

Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations, By Sex And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VICTIM'S AGE						
Sex of Victim: Male		12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>								
	With Weapon	43% (5,358)	52% (8,805)	55% (8,134)	55% (7,464)	51% (5,007)	41% (2,904)	39% (846)
	Without Weapon	57% (7,012)	48% (8,019)	45% (6,564)	45% (6,228)	49% (4,822)	59% (4,103)	61% (1,304)
	Total	100% (12,370)	100% (16,824)	100% (14,698)	100% (13,692)	100% (9,829)	100% (7,007)	100% (2,150)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	With Weapon	40% (2,505)	58% (3,387)	66% (2,783)	78% (3,298)	61% (3,029)	65% (2,734)	50% (1,011)
	Without Weapon	60% (3,818)	42% (2,491)	34% (1,412)	22% (912)	39% (1,947)	35% (1,487)	50% (1,028)
	Total	100% (6,323)	100% (5,878)	100% (4,195)	100% (4,210)	100% (4,976)	100% (4,221)	100% (2,039)
								100% (31,842)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Victimitizations of rape and attempted rape are not included in the tabulations.

Table 3.35

Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations, By Sex And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)

		VICTIM'S AGE						
		12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older
Sex of Victim: Female								
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup> With Weapon		34% (2,801)	41% (3,758)	35% (3,138)	39% (3,503)	40% (2,449)	33% (1,444)	30% (736)
Without Weapon		66% (5,468)	59% (5,421)	65% (5,783)	61% (5,403)	60% (3,665)	67% (2,949)	70% (1,707)
Total		100% (8,269)	100% (9,179)	100% (8,921)	100% (8,906)	100% (6,114)	100% (4,393)	100% (2,443)
Personal Theft Without Injury								
Robbery With Weapon		38% (546)	51% (758)	52% (1,215)	44% (1,220)	62% (1,946)	51% (1,306)	40% (529)
Without Weapon		62% (903)	49% (739)	48% (1,131)	56% (1,565)	38% (1,213)	49% (1,278)	60% (807)
Total		100% (1,449)	100% (1,497)	100% (2,346)	100% (2,785)	100% (3,159)	100% (2,584)	100% (1,336)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Victimitizations of rape and attempted rape are not included in the tabulations.

year old age groups than against those in any other age group. In total assaultive violence victimizations committed against males in the 20-34 age bracket 55 percent involved weapons, whereas in total assaultive violence victimizations committed against males in the youngest and oldest age groups, 43 percent and 39 percent, respectively involved weapons. Similarly, in robbery without injury victimizations, while 66 percent of the victimization suffered by 20 to 24 year old males, and 78 percent of the victimizations suffered by 25 to 34 year old males involved weapons, only 40 percent of the robbery without injury victimizations suffered by 12 to 15 year old males and 50 percent of the robbery without injury victimizations suffered by males 65 years of age and older, involved weapons. For female victims of total assaultive violence, the proportion of victimizations involving weapons did not vary markedly across age groups. For robbery without injury, female victims in the oldest and the youngest age groups were least often victimized with weapons (38 percent and 40 percent, respectively), while the proportionate use of weapons in the middle four age groups varied from 44 percent in the 25-34 year old group to 62 percent in the 35 to 49 year old age group.

The finding that males--and particularly males in the 20-34 year old age bracket--were disproportionately victimized with weapons indicates that weapons may be disproportionately used against victims whom the offenders perceived as most likely or capable of offering resistance; while offenders without weapons may be more inclined to seek out victims whom they perceived to be "weak", offenders with weapons may feel less of a need to select victims using perceived weakness as one of the major criteria of the decision.

## Weapon Use By Victim And Offender Characteristics<sup>25</sup>

### Race And Age Of Victim

A perusal of Table 3.36 reveals that in comparison to whites, black/others in nearly every age group--for both total assaultive violence and robbery without injury--were more often victimized with weapons. In robbery without injury, for example, 63 percent of the black/others and 50 percent of the whites suffered victimizations involving weapons. These overall differences maintain for victims of robbery without injury in each age group except the 25-34 year old group and the 50-64 year old group where there were no differences between whites and black/other.

In victimizations of assaultive violence, 56 percent of the black/other and 41 percent of the whites were victimized by weapons. This difference generally maintains across all six age group categories. In the youngest age group, for example, 57 percent of the black/other victimizations, but only 33 percent of the white victimizations involved weapons; likewise in the 20-24 year old group (58 percent vs. 44 percent) and the 65 and older group (45 percent vs. 32 percent) weapons victimizations were more common for black/others than they were for whites.

Finally, before leaving Table 3.36 it can be noted that for whites and black/other as well--and for both categories of victimization--the youngest and the oldest victims are once again found to be least often victimized with weapons.<sup>26</sup>

Table 3.36

Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations, By Race And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

## VICTIM'S AGE

Race of Victim: White		13-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older	Total
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>									
	With Weapon	33% (4,905)	46% (8,438)	44% (7,513)	44% (6,912)	41% (4,181)	34% (2,817)	32% (1,153)	41% (35,919)
	Without Weapon	67% (10,002)	54% (10,044)	56% (9,675)	56% (8,922)	59% (6,020)	66% (5,473)	68% (2,477)	59% (52,613)
Total		100% (14,907)	100% (18,482)	100% (17,188)	100% (15,834)	100% (10,201)	100% (8,290)	100% (3,630)	100% (88,532)
Personal Theft Without Injury									
	Robbery With Weapon	31% (1,372)	48% (1,899)	53% (1,881)	65% (2,407)	54% (2,110)	58% (2,176)	43% (1,089)	50% (12,934)
	Without Weapon	69% (3,065)	52% (2,077)	47% (1,664)	35% (1,283)	46% (1,774)	42% (1,589)	57% (1,422)	50% (12,874)
Total		100% (4,437)	100% (3,976)	100% (3,545)	100% (3,690)	100% (3,884)	100% (3,765)	100% (2,511)	100% (25,808)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Victimitizations of rape and attempted rape are not included in the tabulations.

Table 3.36

Percent Distribution: For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations, By Race And Age Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
 (Continued)

		VICTIM'S AGE						
Race of Victim: Black/Other		12-15	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older
Total Assaultive Violence	With Weapon	57% (3,258)	55% (4,123)	58% (3,760)	60% (4,055)	57% (3,272)	49% (1,532)	45% (428)
	Without Weapon	43% (2,476)	45% (3,397)	42% (2,673)	40% (2,707)	43% (2,469)	51% (1,581)	55% (533)
	Total	100% (5,734)	100% (7,520)	100% (6,433)	100% (6,762)	100% (5,741)	100% (3,113)	100% (961)
Personal Theft Robbery	Without Injury With Weapon	50% (1,678)	66% (2,250)	71% (2,119)	64% (2,110)	67% (2,864)	61% (1,858)	53% (452)
	Without Weapon	50% (1,653)	34% (1,149)	29% (877)	36% (1,194)	33% (1,387)	39% (1,176)	47% (407)
	Total	100% (3,331)	100% (3,399)	100% (2,996)	100% (3,304)	100% (4,251)	100% (3,034)	100% (859)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Victimizations of rape and attempted rape are not included in the tabulations.

### Characteristics Of Offenders Using Weapons

In the preceding analyses, attention has been focused on victims who are disproportionately involved in victimizations in which weapons have been used. In this section an examination of personal victimizations will be made in order to determine whether certain offenders are disproportionately involved in victimizations in which weapons have been used. In considering perceived characteristics of offenders, it is again necessary for analytic purposes to consider first those victimizations involving lone offenders and next those victimizations involving multiple offenders.

#### Race Of Lone Offenders

In Table 3.37, lone offenders have been dichotomized according to their perceived races--either white or black/other.<sup>27</sup> In victimizations of assaultive violence those lone offenders whose races were perceived to be white used weapons in a smaller proportion of victimizations than did those lone offenders whose races were perceived to be black/other (38 percent vs. 49 percent). For robberies without injury, the direction of the difference in weapon use between those lone offenders perceived to be white and those perceived to be black/other is the same as was found under assaultive violence, with those lone offenders perceived to be white using weapons less than those perceived to be black/other (48 percent vs. 56 percent).

#### Race Of Multiple Offenders

In victimizations involving multiple offenders, the differences in weapon use between the perceived races of the offenders within the crime



Table 3.37

Percent Distribution<sup>a</sup> For Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,  
By Perceived Race Of The Lone Offender<sup>a</sup>

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	RACE OF OFFENDER			
	White	Black/Other	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	Total
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup> With Weapon	38% (13,640)	49% (16,340)	64% (930)	44% (30,910)
Without Weapon	62% (22,180)	51% (17,060)	36% (530)	56% (39,770)
Total	100% (35,820)	100% (33,400)	100% (1,460)	100% (70,680)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery With Weapon	48% (2,070)	56% (7,010)	33% (110)	54% (9,190)
Without Weapon	52% (2,230)	44% (5,410)	67% (220)	46% (7,860)
Total	100% (4,300)	100% (12,420)	100% (330)	100% (17,050)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

categories are more pronounced for robbery without injury than for assaultive violence. As can be seen from Table 3.38, multiple offenders whose races were all perceived to be white were about as likely as multiple offenders whose races were all perceived to be black/other to have used weapons in victimizations of assaultive violence. However, multiple offenders whose races were all perceived to be black/other were more likely than offenders whose races were all perceived to be white, to have used weapons in robberies without injury (60 percent vs. 50 percent).

In summary then, there are differences among lone and multiple offenders in the use of weapons when the offenders are examined with respect to perceived race. Where differences exist, offenders who were perceived to be black/other more often used weapons than did those offenders who were perceived to be white.

#### Age Of Lone Offenders

Table 3.39 shows that use of weapons is variable depending upon the perceived age of lone offenders. In assaultive violence, lone offenders whose ages were perceived to be under 12 used weapons in only 24 percent of the victimizations. Their older counterparts whose ages were perceived to be between 12 and 20, and 21 and older used weapons nearly twice as often (41 percent and 44 percent, respectively).

For victimizations of robbery without injury, there are too few lone offenders whose ages were perceived to be under 12 to permit reliable estimates of the proportion using weapons. For lone offenders who were

Table 3.38  
 Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,  
 By The Perceived Races Of Multiple Offenders<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	RACES OF OFFENDERS				Total
	All White	All Black/Other	Mixed	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup> With Weapon	44% (8,060)	46% (12,800)	55% (1,330)	47% (560)	46% (22,750)
Without Weapon	56% (10,380)	54% (15,000)	45% (1,100)	53% (640)	54% (27,120)
Total	100% (18,440)	100% (27,800)	100% (2,430)	100% (1,200)	100% (49,870)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery With Weapon	50% (2,080)	60% (13,750)	53% (520)	41% (330)	58% (16,680)
Without Weapon	50% (2,120)	40% (9,190)	47% (460)	59% (480)	42% (12,250)
Total	100% (4,200)	100% (22,940)	100% (980)	100% (810)	100% (28,930)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

**Table 3.39**  
**Percent Distribution For Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,**  
**By Perceived Age Of The Lone Offender<sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

	AGE OF OFFENDER				Total
	Under 12	12 - 20	21 or older	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
<b>Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup></b>					
<b>With Weapon</b>	24% (150)	41% (9,440)	44% (19,440)	61% (1,880)	44% (30,910)
<b>Without Weapon</b>	76% (470)	59% (13,800)	56% (24,300)	39% (1,200)	56% (39,770)
<b>Total</b>	100% (620)	100% (23,240)	100% (43,740)	100% (3,080)	100% (70,680)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>					
<b>Robbery With Weapon</b>	B (40)	49% (3,570)	58% (5,210)	47% (370)	54% (9,190)
<b>Without Weapon</b>	B (60)	51% (3,650)	42% (3,720)	53% (420)	46% (7,860) "
<b>Total</b>	B (100)	100% (7,220)	100% (8,940)	100% (790)	100% (17,050)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

perceived to be in the remaining two age groups, those perceived to be in the older age group were somewhat more likely to have used weapons than were those perceived to be in the younger age group (58 percent vs. 49 percent). By comparing total assaultive violence and robbery without injury, it can be seen that for each offender age group, weapons were more prevalent in robbery without injury than in total assaultive violence.

Age Of Multiple Offenders

For multiple offenders too, there is variation across the perceived ages of offenders in the use of weapons (Table 3.40). In victimizations of assaultive violence, multiple offenders whose ages were perceived to be under 12, used weapons in three out of ten of the victimizations while offenders whose ages were all perceived to be 21 and older used weapons in more than one-half of the victimizations; those offenders whose ages were all perceived to be between 12 and 20 years of age used weapons in four out of ten victimizations.

In victimizations of robbery without injury, weapon use among the two older age groups, especially for offenders whose ages were all perceived to be 21 years of age or older was more prevalent than was found under assaultive violence. Furthermore, offenders who were all perceived to be 21 and older were substantially more likely than offenders who were all perceived to be between 12 and 20 years of age to have used weapons in robbery without injury; in robbery without injury victimizations involving the former nearly three out of four, but in victimizations involving the latter fewer than one out of two, involved weapons.

Table 3.40  
Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,  
By The Perceived Ages Of Multiple Offenders<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AGES OF OFFENDERS					Total
	All Under 12	All 12 - 20	All 21 or older	Mixed	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>						
With Weapon	29% (100)	39% (9,210)	53% (6,230)	53% (5,920)	47% (1,290)	46% (22,750)
Without Weapon	71% (240)	61% (14,590)	47% (5,520)	47% (5,330)	53% (1,440)	54% (27,120)
Total	100% (340)	100% (23,800)	100% (11,750)	100% (11,250)	100% (2,730)	100% (49,870)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery With Weapon	8 (0)	48% (6,920)	74% (4,790)	63% (4,090)	59% (880)	58% (16,680)
Without Weapon	8 (100)	52% (7,480)	26% (1,670)	37% (2,400)	41% (600)	42% (12,250)
Total	8 (100)	100% (14,400)	100% (6,460)	100% (6,490)	100% (1,480)	100% (28,930)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

In general, lone and multiple offenders who were perceived to be older were more likely to use weapons in victimizations of assaultive violence and robbery without injury than were offenders who were perceived to be younger. Further, lone and multiple offenders in each of the perceived age groups were, in general, less inclined to use weapons in assaultive violence victimizations than in robberies without injury.

#### Sex Of Lone Offenders

Table 3.41 shows that in assaultive violence victimizations, lone offenders who were perceived to be female were only slightly less likely to have used weapons than were lone offenders who were perceived to be male (37 percent vs. 44 percent). Some variation within the assaultive violence category (not shown in tabular form) is apparent, however; for assaultive violence with theft lone male offenders used weapons 40 percent of the time and lone females, 26 percent of the time. The corresponding percentages of weapons used in assaultive violence without theft were 43 percent and 36 percent, respectively. In robbery without injury--victimizations in which 19 out of 20 lone offenders were perceived to be male--only one-third of those offenders perceived to be female, in contrast to more than five out of ten offenders who were perceived to be male, use weapons.

#### Sex Of Multiple Offenders

In viewing the perceived sexes for multiple offenders (Table 3.42), there are notable differences in the use of weapons for victimizations of both assaultive violence and robbery without injury. In the former,



Table 3.41  
Percent Distribution For Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,  
By Perceived Sex Of The Lone Offender <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	SEX OF OFFENDER			
	Male	Female	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	Total
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>				
With Weapon	44% (27,260)	37% (3,200)	71% (450)	44% (30,910)
Without Weapon	56% (34,160)	63% (5,430)	29% (180)	56% (39,770)
Total	100% (61,420)	100% (8,630)	100% (630)	100% (70,680)
Personal Theft Without Injury				
Robbery With Weapon	55% (8,940)	33% (240)	9% (10)	54% (9,190)
Without Weapon	45% (7,280)	67% (480)	91% (100)	46% (7,860)
Total	100% (16,220)	100% (720)	100% (110)	100% (17,050)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

Table 3.42

Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,  
By The Perceived Sexes Of Multiple Offenders<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

SEXES OF OFFENDERS					
	Male	Female	Mixed	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	Total
<b>Total Assaultive Violence<sup>b</sup></b>					
<b>With Weapon</b>	47% (18,600)	29% (1,140)	49% (2,660)	51% (350)	46% (22,750)
<b>Without Weapon</b>	53% (21,180)	71% (2,820)	51% (2,790)	49% (330)	54% (27,120)
<b>Total</b>	100% (39,780)	100% (3,960)	100% (5,450)	100% (680)	100% (49,870)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>					
<b>Robbery With Weapon</b>	58% (15,360)	33% (300)	67% (910)	32% (110)	58% (16,680)
<b>Without Weapon</b>	42% (10,950)	67% (620)	33% (450)	68% (230)	42% (12,250)
<b>Total</b>	100% (26,310)	100% (920)	100% (1,360)	100% (340)	100% (28,930)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

Table 3.42  
 Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimizations,  
 By The Perceived Sexes Of Multiple Offenders<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	SEXES OF OFFENDERS				Total
	Male	Female	Mixed	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>					
With Weapon	47% (18,600)	29% (1,140)	49% (2,660)	51% (350)	46% (22,750)
Without Weapon	53% (21,180)	71% (2,820)	51% (2,790)	49% (330)	54% (27,120)
Total	100% (39,780)	100% (3,960)	100% (5,450)	100% (680)	100% (49,870)
Personal Theft Without Injury					
Robbery With Weapon	58% (15,360)	33% (300)	67% (910)	32% (110)	58% (16,680)
Without Weapon	42% (10,950)	67% (620)	33% (450)	68% (230)	42% (12,250)
Total	100% (26,310)	100% (920)	100% (1,360)	100% (340)	100% (28,930)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

when the sexes of the offenders were perceived to be mixed, weapons were used in assaultive violence to about the same extent (49 percent) as they were when the offenders were all perceived to be male.

For victimizations of robbery without injury involving multiple offenders as for victimizations of robbery without injury involving single offenders--there was substantial variation in the use of weapons depending on the sex of the offender. Table 3.42 shows that when offenders in robbery without injury were all perceived to be female, 33 percent of the incidents involved weapons, but when these offenders were all perceived to be male, 58 percent of the victimizations involved weapons. Again, when the offenders were perceived to be of mixed sexes, the rate of weapon use was greater than when the offenders were all perceived to be male (67 percent vs. 58 percent). Finally with respect to the sex of the offender it should be noted that male offenders and offenders of mixed sexes were more likely to have used weapons in robbery without injury than in assaultive violence.

By the way of summarizing characteristics of offenders who used weapons, it has been shown that offenders perceived to be black/other, 21 years of age and older, and male, disproportionately used weapons in personal victimizations overall, these race, age, and sex effects are most marked for multiple offenders who are involved in robbery without injury.

Before leaving the use of weapons, it is worth noting that victimizations of both assaultive violence and robbery without injury show about the same proportion of weapon use regardless of whether a lone offender or multiple offenders were involved in the victimization. For assaul-

tive violence, for example, 44 percent of the lone offender victimizations and 46 percent of the multiple offender victimizations involved weapons; in like fashion, for robbery without injury, 54 percent of the lone offender victimizations and 58 percent of the multiple offender victimizations involved weapons. The more refined analysis of this issue presented in Table 3.43--using counts of offenders ranging from one to four or more--confirms that the extent of weapons use is not systematically related to the number of offenders who were involved in the victimization.

#### Self-Protective Measures

##### Extent And Type Of Self-Protective Measures

During the course of their interviews, victims were asked whether they did anything to protect themselves or their property in the course of the victimization, and, if so, what protective measures were taken.<sup>29</sup> Table 3.44 shows that self-protective measures were taken in about one-half of all personal victimizations. It is readily apparent from this table that the extent and nature of self-protective measures taken vary according to the type of victimization. Self-protective measures are more likely to be used to fend off assaultive violence (assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft) than to retain one's property in the absence of personal assault (robbery without injury and personal larceny). While one-half to three-fifths of the victims of assaultive violence took self-protective measures,

Table 3.43  
Percent Distribution For The Use Of Weapons In Personal Victimitizations,  
By The Number Of Offenders<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities; Aggregate

	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four or More	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
Total Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>						
With Weapon	44% (30,910)	44% (7,390)	43% (5,480)	48% (9,310)	61% (3,260)	45% (56,350)
Without Weapon	56% (39,770)	56% (9,220)	57% (7,120)	52% (10,240)	39% (2,090)	55% (68,440)
Total	100% (70,680)	100% (16,610)	100% (12,600)	100% (19,550)	100% (5,350)	100% (124,790)
Personal Theft Without Injury						
Robbery With Weapon	54% (9,190)	63% (8,330)	56% (4,720)	50% (3,460)	40% (560)	56% (26,260)
Without Weapon	46% (7,860)	37% (4,890)	44% (3,680)	50% (3,440)	60% (850)	44% (20,720)
Total	100% (17,050)	100% (13,220)	100% (8,400)	100% (6,900)	100% (1,410)	100% (46,980)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

Table 3.44

Percent Distribution . For The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
	Total Victimi- zations	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	20,500	54% (11,050)	11,050	6% (640)	61% (6,690)	6% (650)	20% (2,150)	13% (1,450)	10% (1,130)	10% (1,100)
Without Theft	111,130	63% (69,580)	69,580	8% (5,680)	34% (23,620)	13% (9,030)	10% (7,270)	31% (21,290)	0% (260)	21% (14,310)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	46,970	42% (19,870)	19,870	9% (1,730)	28% (5,640)	13% (2,620)	14% (2,870)	24% (4,750)	10% (2,020)	20% (3,950)
Larceny	30,110	22% (6,480)	6,480	1% (60)	13% (870)	5% (320)	36% (2,360)	12% (770)	32% (2,040)	20% (1,290)
Total Personal Victimization	208,720	51% (106,970)	106,970	8% (8,100)	34% (36,830)	12% (12,670)	14% (14,640)	27% (28,310)	5% (5,440)	19% (20,660)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.



only one-fifth to two-fifths of the victims of robbery without injury and personal larceny took such measures. It is quite probable that (among other things) both the nature of the victimization and the circumstances surrounding it are likely to account for variations in self-protective measures taken. It should not be surprising that personal larceny which relies more on stealth than on force, should provoke relatively few victims to take self-protective measures. Likewise, robbery without injury, while it uses the threat of force, so often uses the threat of deadly force (i.e. a gun) that it is not surprising that few victims resist by using self-protective measures.

In personal victimizations the most common self-protective measure taken was to hit, kick, or scratch the offender (34 percent), followed by leaving the scene (27 percent), "other" (19 percent), yelling for help (14 percent), reasoning with the offender (12 percent), using or brandishing a weapon (eight percent), and holding onto property (five percent). It should be noted parenthetically that the fact that these percentages sum to 119 percent indicates that as many as one-fifth of the victims of personal crimes who took self-protective measures, took more than one measure.

Just as the extent of self-protective measures taken varied according to the nature of the victimization, so did the nature of self-protective measures taken. Among those who used self-protective measures, hitting the offender was used by a majority (61 percent) of victims of assaultive violence with theft, but only by a small minority of victims of personal larceny (13 percent). Yelling for help, on the other hand, was used by more than one-third of the victims of personal larceny, but by only one-tenth of the victims of assaultive violence without theft; running away from the scene was used by one-quarter of the victims of robbery without injury but only by one-eighth of the victims of personal larceny and assaultive violence with theft; holding on to property was used by one-third of the victims of personal larceny but only by one-tenth of the victims of robbery without injury and assaultive violence with theft.

Just as it was noted above that the nature of the victimization and the circumstances surrounding it would be expected to be related to the extent of self-protective measures taken, it would also be expected that these factors would be related to the nature of self-protective measures taken. Since, by definition, personal larceny does not involve force or threat of force directed at the victim--but in purse snatching, for example, involves wresting the purse from the victim--it should not be surprising that the self-

protective measure taken disproportionately in personal larceny was to hold on to the property; in personal larceny, only one-eighth of the victims hit, kicked or scratched the offender. On the other hand in assaultive violence with theft--where the force is directed at the victim--three out of five victims use a self-protective measure which is directed at the offender. It is important to note here that in assaultive victimizations the victim may take an offensive self-protective measure as an almost reflexive self-protective response. However, it is also quite possible that a victim may turn either a robbery without injury or a personal larceny into an assaultive violence with theft by attacking the offender or even by taking a more defensive self-protective measure.

When a victim is faced by an offender, it is reasonable to speculate that the self-protective measure taken, if any, may be conditioned by the victim's attributes as well as by the victim's prior relationship to the offender. In table 3.45, victims are dichotomized according to whether or not they were acquainted with the offender. It is clear from this table that the victim-offender relationship is related to the extent--and in a limited fashion--to the nature of self-protective measures taken. For total personal victimizations as a whole, 60 percent of the non-stranger and 49 percent of the stranger victimizations resulted in self-protective measures being taken by the victim. In assaultive violence with theft, two-thirds of those victimized by non-strangers but only about one-half of those victimized by strangers

Table 3.45

Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization By Prior Relationship Between The Victim And The Offender<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
		Total Victimi- zations	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Stranger	18,190	52% (9,500)	9,500	5% (500)	60% (5,690)	5% (510)	20% (1,860)	13% (1,260)	12% (1,090)	10% (970)
	Non-Stranger	2,310	67% (1,560)	1,560	9% (140)	65% (1,010)	8% (130)	18% (280)	13% (200)	2% (30)	9% (140)
Without Theft	Stranger	75,820	63% (48,090)	48,090	8% (3,610)	30% (14,570)	12% (5,640)	11% (5,280)	34% (16,300)	1% (230)	20% (9,770)
	Non-Stranger	35,300	61% (21,500)	21,500	10% (2,050)	42% (9,050)	16% (3,410)	9% (2,000)	23% (5,000)	0% (30)	21% (4,520)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	Stranger	43,170	41% (17,760)	17,760	8% (1,490)	29% (5,070)	12% (2,200)	15% (2,590)	24% (4,290)	10% (1,780)	20% (3,550)
	Non-Stranger	3,810	55% (2,090)	2,090	11% (230)	27% (560)	21% (440)	14% (300)	23% (480)	11% (230)	20% (410)
Larceny	Stranger	29,080	22% (6,270)	6,270	1% (60)	13% (810)	5% (300)	37% (2,340)	12% (770)	32% (1,980)	19% (1,180)
	Non-Stranger	1,040	23% (230)	(230)	0% (0)	26% (60)	4% (10)	9% (20)	0% (0)	22% (50)	44% (100)
Total Personal Victimization	Stranger	166,270	49% (81,610)	81,610	7% (5,700)	32% (26,150)	11% (8,680)	15% (12,040)	28% (22,630)	6% (5,080)	19% (15,500)
	Non-Stranger	42,450	60% (25,370)	25,370	10% (2,420)	42% (10,680)	16% (3,970)	10% (2,590)	22% (5,670)	1% (360)	20% (5,160)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

took self-protective measures. Similarly, for robbery without injury, 55 percent of those victimized by non-strangers, and 41 percent of those victimized by strangers used self-protective measures. For assaultive violence without theft and personal larceny, victims used self-protective measures to about the same degree whether the offender was a stranger or not; in assaultive violence without theft, 63 percent of the stranger victims and 61 percent of the non-stranger victims--and in personal larceny 22 percent of the former and 23 percent of the latter--took self-protective measures. Stranger and non-stranger victims alike were more apt to use self-protective measures in the face of assaultive violence than in the face of personal theft without injury.

To a limited degree, the prior victim-offender relationship also conditions the nature of the self-protective measures taken. In assaultive violence without theft and personal larceny, when the offender was a non-stranger the victims who took self-protective measures were more likely to have hit the offender than when the offender was a stranger (assaultive violence without theft: 42 percent vs. 30 percent; personal larceny: 26 percent vs. 13 percent). Victims of personal larceny who took self-protective measures were also more likely to yell for help (37 percent vs. nine percent) or hold on to their property (32 percent vs. 22 percent) when the offender was a stranger. Victims of robbery without injury who took self-protective measures were more likely to reason with an offender who was a non-stranger than an offender who was a stranger.

The analyses above suggest some variations in self-protective measures used by type of victimization and victim-offender relationship. Characteristics of the victims will be examined below in search of variability in self-protective measures taken by different types of victims.

#### Age of Victim

A strong overall relationship between the age of the victim and the extent of self-protective measures taken is evident in Table 3.46. For total personal victimizations, while 56 percent of the 12-19 year old victims and 57 percent of the 20-34 year old victims used self-protective measures, only 40 percent of the 50-64 year old victims and 30 percent of the victims 65 years of age and older used self-protective measures. These overall variations are almost entirely determined by age variations in self-protective measures used in assaultive violence victimizations, especially those involving theft; variations are less marked for assaultive violence without theft and robbery without injury, and virtually non-existent for personal larceny. It can also be noted from Table 3.46 that in every age category the proportion of victims who used self-protective measures was greater in assaultive victimizations than in personal theft without injury.

Substantial differences among age groups in the nature of the self-protective measures used can be observed in Table 3.47. For total personal victimizations, for example, as age increases, there is a decreasing tendency for the

Table 3.46

Percent Distribution: For The Use Of  
Self-Protective Measures Used In Personal Victimitizations, By The Age Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	VICTIM'S AGE				
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 or Older
Assaultive Violence					
With Theft	64% (5,230)	61% (5,180)	49% (4,030)	44% (4,080)	38% (1,960)
Without Theft	62% (44,030)	67% (44,210)	57% (12,460)	56% (7,650)	41% (2,770)
Personal Theft Without Injury					
Robbery	44% (15,130)	45% (13,530)	43% (8,130)	37% (6,800)	32% (3,380)
Larceny	24% (3,840)	19% (7,290)	22% (6,250)	22% (7,130)	22% (5,610)
Total Personal Victimization	56% (68,250)	57% (70,220)	45% (30,890)	40% (25,690)	30% (13,700)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.47  
Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Age Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Age : 12-19

	TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
	Total Victimiza- tions	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence										
With Theft	5,230	64% (3,350)	3,350	3% (110)	70% (2,360)	7% (230)	13% (420)	19% (540)	8% (280)	8% (280)
Without Theft	44,030	62% (27,490)	27,490	5% (1,330)	41% (11,350)	8% (2,240)	10% (2,750)	35% (9,650)	0% (100)	15% (4,020)
Personal Theft Without Injury										
Robbery	15,130	44% (6,590)	6,590	5% (330)	34% (2,230)	14% (890)	8% (510)	33% (2,170)	9% (610)	14% (940)
Larceny	3,840	24% (920)	920	1% (10)	17% (160)	4% (40)	20% (180)	13% (120)	29% (270)	27% (250)
Total Personal Victimization	68,250	56% (38,380)	38,380	5% (1,800)	42% (16,100)	9% (3,390)	10% (3,840)	33% (12,590)	3% (1,230)	14% (5,490)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.



Table 3.47  
Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Age Of The Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Age 20-34  
(Continued).

	TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
	Total Victimiza- tions	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence										
With Theft	5,180	61% (3,200)	3,200	7% (220)	65% (2,080)	6% (190)	23% (720)	12% (370)	6% (190)	9% (290)
Without Theft	44,210	67% (29,530)	29,530	9% (2,790)	33% (9,640)	16% (4,720)	11% (3,150)	27% (7,940)	0% (90)	24% (7,180)
Personal Theft Without Injury										
Robbery	13,530	45% (6,140)	6,140	12% (710)	32% (1,960)	15% (920)	13% (770)	20% (1,200)	9% (530)	23% (1,380)
Larceny	7,290	19% (1,380)	1,380	1% (10)	16% (220)	8% (110)	41% (570)	18% (250)	21% (290)	15% (210)
Total Personal Victimization	70,220	57% (40,280)	40,280	9% (3,720)	35% (13,910)	15% (5,940)	13% (5,170)	24% (9,740)	3% (1,120)	23% (9,060)

\* Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub-categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

Table 3.47  
Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Age Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Age: 35-49  
(Continued)

	TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
	Total Victimiza- tions	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	4,030	49% (1,950)	1,950	7% (130)	62% (1,210)	8% (160)	14% (270)	9% (180)	5% (100)	12% (240)
Without Theft	12,480	57% (7,110)	7,110	12% (820)	25% (1,780)	14% (1,010)	11% (780)	26% (1,870)	1% (40)	27% (1,930)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	8,130	43% (3,520)	3,520	9% (310)	22% (780)	13% (450)	19% (650)	19% (670)	11% (380)	23% (800)
Larceny	6,250	22% (1,360)	1,360	3% (40)	10% (140)	1% (10)	40% (550)	10% (140)	27% (370)	22% (300)
Total Personal Victimization	30,890	45% (13,950)	13,950	9% (1,290)	28% (3,900)	12% (1,650)	17% (2,300)	20% (2,840)	6% (890)	24% (3,280)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

Table 3.47  
Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Age Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Age 50-64  
(Continued)

TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE										
	Total Victimi- zations	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	4,080	44% (1,810)	1,810	6% (110)	39% (700)	2% (40)	26% (470)	12% (220)	26% (470)	13% (230)
Without Theft	7,650	56% (4,280)	4,280	15% (660)	16% (680)	19% (830)	11% (450)	34% (1,470)	0% (10)	19% (820)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	6,800	37% (2,510)	2,510	10% (240)	17% (430)	12% (290)	25% (630)	21% (530)	15% (380)	24% (600)
Larceny	7,150	22% (1,590)	1,590	0% (0)	15% (230)	4% (70)	31% (500)	8% (130)	35% (550)	21% (350)
Total Personal Victimization	25,690	40% (10,180)	10,180	10% (1,010)	20% (2,080)	12% (1,200)	20% (2,080)	23% (2,370)	14% (1,410)	20% (2,000)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

Table 3.47  
Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Age Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Age: 65 or Older  
(Continued)

	TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
	Total Victimi- zations	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	1,960	38% (740)	740	11% (80)	47% (350)	1% (10)	31% (230)	8% (60)	12% (90)	5% (40)
Without Theft	2,770	41% (1,140)	1,140	9% (100)	13% (150)	24% (270)	12% (140)	32% (360)	2% (20)	32% (360)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	3,380	32% (1,070)	1,070	8% (90)	21% (220)	11% (120)	31% (330)	15% (160)	9% (100)	20% (210)
Larceny	5,610	22% (1,210)	1,210	0% (0)	10% (120)	7% (80)	44% (530)	12% (150)	47% (570)	19% (230)
Total Personal Victimization	13,700	30% (4,190)	4,190	7% (280)	20% (820)	12% (490)	29% (1,210)	18% (750)	19% (780)	20% (820)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

victim who took self-protective measures to have hit the offender or left the scene and an increasing tendency to have yelled for help and to have held on to one's property. In specific categories of victimization these relationships generally maintain and, in many cases, intensify.

In assaultive violence with theft, 70 percent of the victims who used self-protective measures in the youngest age group, 62 percent in the 35-49 age group, and 47 percent in the oldest age group hit the offender as a self-protective measure. A similar pattern is evident for assaultive violence without theft where 41 percent of the youngest victims, but only 13 percent of the oldest victims who used self-protective measures hit the offender as a self-protective measure. Also for assaultive violence without theft, as age increases, there is a generally increasing propensity for victims who used self-protective measures to have tried to reason with the offender--rising from one in twelve in the youngest group to one in four in the oldest group.

For robbery without injury, the youngest victims who used self-protective measures were more likely than the oldest to have run away from the scene (33 percent vs. 15 percent) and less likely to have yelled for help (eight percent vs. 31 percent). Finally, for personal larceny, the oldest victims who used self-protective measures were more likely than the youngest victims to have held on to their property (47 percent vs. 29 percent) and to have yelled for help (44 percent vs. 20 percent).

#### Sex Of Victim

Table 3.48 shows that male victims of total personal victimizations were about as likely as female victims of total personal victimizations to use some self-protective measures (52 percent vs. 50 percent); however, of those who used self-protective measures, male victims were more likely to have hit, kicked, or scratched the offender (39 percent vs. 29 percent), while female victims were more likely to yell for help (26 percent vs. four percent). A study of the sub-categories of personal victimization reveals that there is a sex difference in self-protective measures used only for personal larceny where females were four times as likely as males to use some self-protective measures (28 percent vs. seven percent). This last finding with respect to the victim's sex is probably entirely determined by the nature of the personal larcenies males and females are apt to endure. Although stealth is used in both pocket picking and purse snatch, the latter--which involve predominately female victims--probably offer a much greater opportunity for the victim to use self-protective measures.

Looking to the type of self-protective measures used by those who used self-protective measures, males were substantially more likely than females to have hit, kicked or scratched the offender in assaultive violence with theft (69 percent vs. 45 percent) and robbery without injury (32 percent vs. 20 percent), but not in assaultive violence without theft (36 percent vs. 32 percent). Females who used a self-protective measure were more likely than males who used a self-protective measure to have held on to their property, especially in assaultive violence with theft (20 percent vs. five percent) and personal larceny (34 percent vs. nine percent). For all subcategories of personal victimization females who used self-

Table 3.48

Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Sex Of The Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
		Total Victimi- zations	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Male	12,910	56% (7,190)	7,190	7% (470)	69% (4,940)	6% (410)	8% (580)	17% (1,190)	5% (370)	10% (740)
	Female	7,590	51% (3,880)	3,880	4% (160)	45% (1,760)	6% (220)	40% (1,540)	7% (280)	20% (770)	9% (350)
Without Theft	Male	64,150	63% (40,460)	40,460	10% (3,940)	36% (14,440)	14% (5,630)	3% (1,250)	27% (10,920)	0% (80)	22% (8,810)
	Female	46,980	62% (29,100)	29,100	6% (1,770)	32% (9,190)	12% (3,410)	21% (6,030)	36% (10,370)	1% (180)	19% (5,510)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	Male	31,830	42% (13,260)	13,260	11% (1,460)	32% (4,290)	13% (1,780)	7% (870)	26% (3,420)	8% (1,020)	19% (2,540)
	Female	15,150	44% (6,630)	6,630	4% (260)	20% (1,350)	13% (850)	31% (2,040)	20% (1,330)	15% (1,000)	22% (1,440)
Larceny	Male	9,360	7% (690)	690	1% (10)	17% (120)	9% (60)	4% (30)	17% (120)	9% (60)	52% (360)
	Female	20,750	28% (5,820)	5,820	1% (50)	13% (750)	5% (260)	40% (2,340)	11% (660)	34% (1,980)	16% (910)
Total Personal Victimization	Male	118,260	52% (61,560)	61,560	10% (5,870)	39% (23,800)	13% (7,900)	4% (2,740)	25% (15,640)	3% (1,520)	20% (12,440)
	Female	90,470	50% (45,410)	45,410	5% (2,230)	29% (13,040)	11% (4,760)	26% (11,890)	28% (12,640)	9% (3,910)	18% (8,210)

\* Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.



protective measures were more likely than their male counterparts to have used yelling for help as a self-protective measure. These results suggest that females were more apt than males to have taken defensive self-protective measures while males were more apt than females to have taken offensive self-protective measures.

#### Race of Victim

In total personal victimization--as shown in Table 3.49 --white victims were more likely than black/other victims to have used self-protective measures (56 percent vs. 42 percent). An examination of the subcategories of personal victimization, however, shows that difference is largely a consequence of the fact that whites were disproportionately victims of assaultive violence without theft--the victimization most likely to have evoked self-protective measures among victims of both races. An examination of the subcategories of personal victimization reveals small but consistent differences in the proportion of white and black/other victims who used self-protective measures. For assaultive violence with theft, assaultive violence without theft and personal larceny, the difference is about eight percentage points; only for robbery without injury did considerably more white than black/other victims use self-protective measures (49 percent vs. 34 percent). To some extent this racial difference may be a function of the fact that black/other victims were more often victims of crimes involving weapons--the presence of which

Table 3.49

Percent Distribution For  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimization, By The Race Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TYPE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURE									
		Total Victimi- zation	Percent Of Total Using Protective Measures	Total Protective Measures	Used Weapon	Hit Offender	Reasoned With Offender	Yelled For Help	Left Scene Ran Away	Held On To Property	Other
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	11,790	57% (6,730)	6,730	5% (330)	59% (3,940)	6% (430)	18% (1,240)	15% (1,000)	11% (730)	10% (650)
	Black/Other	8,700	50% (4,320)	4,320	7% (310)	64% (2,760)	5% (220)	21% (910)	11% (460)	10% (410)	10% (450)
Without Theft	White	81,000	64% (52,100)	52,100	7% (3,630)	32% (16,900)	14% (7,420)	11% (5,470)	31% (16,270)	1% (240)	22% (11,220)
	Black/Other	30,120	58% (17,490)	17,490	12% (2,060)	38% (6,710)	9% (1,640)	10% (1,820)	29% (5,010)	0% (20)	18% (3,100)
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	White	25,810	49% (12,670)	12,670	9% (1,170)	27% (3,430)	12% (1,570)	15% (1,900)	25% (3,120)	10% (1,260)	22% (2,750)
	Black/Other	21,160	34% (7,160)	7,160	8% (550)	31% (2,190)	15% (1,060)	13% (960)	23% (1,630)	10% (740)	17% (1,190)
Larceny	White	16,250	25% (4,100)	4,100	1% (20)	11% (460)	6% (250)	32% (1,330)	11% (460)	39% (1,610)	21% (850)
	Black/Other	13,860	17% (2,410)	2,410	2% (40)	17% (420)	3% (80)	42% (1,020)	13% (320)	18% (440)	18% (440)
Total Personal Victimization	White	134,860	56% (75,600)	75,600	7% (5,140)	33% (24,730)	13% (9,650)	13% (9,890)	28% (20,870)	5% (3,810)	21% (15,470)
	Black/Other	73,840	42% (31,390)	31,390	10% (2,970)	39% (12,090)	10% (2,990)	15% (4,720)	24% (7,420)	5% (1,620)	17% (5,180)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

may have discouraged the use of self-protective measures.<sup>30</sup>

Among those victims using self-protective measures, whites and black/others show remarkably similar percent distributions of type of self-protective measure employed for total personal victimization and for each of the sub categories of personal victimization as well. For total personal victimization in each racial group, hitting the offender and leaving the scene was the most commonly used self-protective measure, while holding on to one's property and using a weapon were the least commonly used self-protective measure. Among those using self-protective measures, for only two racial comparisons in the table is the difference between whites and black/others in type of self-protective measures used ten percentage points or greater; black/other larceny victims were more likely to have yelled for help (42 percent vs. 32 percent) and less likely to have held onto their property (18 percent vs. 39 percent) than white larceny victims.

#### Offender's Weapons And Victim's Self-Protective Measures

When the offender has a weapon, is the victim less inclined to use self-protective measures? Table 3.50 presents data relevant to this point. In assaultive victimizations, the offender's weapon appears not to be related to the use of self-protective measures. In assaultive violence with theft, 55 percent of the victims who faced an offender with a weapon and 52 percent of the victims who faced an offender without a weapon, used self-protective measures. In assaultive violence without theft, the comparable percentages are 63 percent and 61 percent, respectively. In robbery without injury,

Table 3.50  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimizations,  
By The Presence Of A Weapon<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Protective Measures Not Used	Protective Measures Used	Total
Assaultive Violence With Theft	45%	55%	100%
With Weapon	43% (3,870)	47% (4,760)	45% (8,630)
Without Weapon	48% (5,100)	52% (5,440)	100% 55% (10,560)
Total	47% 100% (8,970)	53% 100% (10,210)	100% 100% (19,190)
Assaultive Violence Without Theft	37%	63%	100%
With Weapon	44% (17,890)	46% (29,800)	45% (47,720)
Without Weapon	39% (22,730)	61% (35,200)	100% 55% (57,900)
Total	38% 100% (40,620)	62% 100% (64,990)	100% 100% (105,620)
Personal Theft Without Injury	64%	36%	100%
Robbery	62% (16,930)	47% (9,320)	56% (26,250)
Without Weapon	49% (10,170)	51% (10,530)	100% 44% (20,720)
Total	58% 100% (27,100)	42% 100% (19,850)	100% 100% (46,970)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

however, when the offender had a weapon 36 percent of the victims used some type of self-protective measure and when the offender did not have a weapon 51 percent of the victims used some self-protective measure. Therefore, while in robbery without injury the presence of a weapon was associated with a smaller propensity of victims to use self-protective measures, the presence of a weapon in assaultive violence victimizations shows no similar association.

#### Self-Protective Measures And Attempted Vs. Completed Victimizations

For assaultive violence victimization in which the victim used one self-protective measure, there was only a small difference in the proportion of completed victimizations in comparison to assaultive violence victimizations in which the victim did not use self-protective measure (See 3.51 ). When self-protective measure were not used, 43 percent of the assaultive violence victimizations were completed as compared to 38 percent when self-protective measure were used. However, for the remaining two subcategories of personal vic-

Table 3.51  
The Use Of Self-Protective Measures In Personal Victimizations,  
By Completed Versus Attempted Victimizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Protective Measures Not Used	Protective Measures Used	Total
Total Assaultive Violence	42%	58%	100%
Completed	43% (21,840)	38% (30,500)	40% (52,360)
Attempted	37% 57% (29,150)	63% 62% (50,110)	100% 60% (79,260)
Total	39% 100% (50,990)	61% 100% (80,610)	100% 100% (131,600)
Personal Theft Without Injury	78%	22%	100%
Robbery	81% (21,870)	32% (6,310)	60% (28,180)
Completed	28% 19% (5,250)	72% 68% (13,560)	100% 40% (18,790)
Attempted	58% 100% (27,120)	42% 100% (19,870)	100% 100% (46,970)
Total	87% 94% (22,310)	13% 53% (3,450)	100% 86% (25,780)
Personal Theft Without Injury	30% 6% (1,310)	70% 47% (3,030)	100% 14% (4,350)
Larceny	78% 100% (23,620)	22% 100% (6,480)	100% 100% (30,130)
Completed			
Attempted			
Total			

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

timizations there were marked differences in the completion rates depending on whether or not protective measures were used.

In the case of robbery without injury, the completion rate was 81 percent when self-protective measures were not used, but only 32 percent when self-protective measures were used. Likewise for personal larceny, when self-protective measures were not used 19 out of 20 of the victimizations were completed, but when self-protective measures were used only about one-half of the victimizations were completed.

In summary, self-protective measures taken by victims were more likely to be used against assaults than against thefts without assault. Self-protective measures were also more likely to be used against non-strangers than against strangers. The greatest variations in the extent of self-protective measures used are across age groups; generally those in the older age groups used self-protective measures less often than did those in the younger age groups. The type of self-protective measure used varies notably by age and sex of the victim; in general, there is a greater tendency for younger victims and males to use measures such as hitting the offender and a greater tendency for older victims and females to use such measures as yelling for help. It appears then that victims who have less physical strength used primarily defensive measures while victims who have more physical strength used primarily offensive self-protective measures. To a certain extent, offenders in personal theft who are faced by resisting victims have the choice of whether to re-

taliate by assaulting the victim, trying to wrest the victim's property away from him(her), or giving up the victimization. If the first choice is exercised, the victimization becomes an assaultive violence with theft victimization with a completed assault. If the second choice is exercised the victimization may become a completed personal theft without injury if the offender successfully wrests the property away from the offender. If the third option is exercised, the victimization becomes an attempted personal theft without injury. Before much more can be said about the dynamics of the relationship between self-protective measure and attempted versus completed victimizations, more information regarding the sequence of events in the victim-offender confrontation will be required.

#### The Consequences of Personal Victimization

Personal victimizations may result in many and varied consequences to the victim. In some instances, the victim may suffer serious injuries or may lose valuable possessions, while in other personal victimizations injuries and losses may be slight or non-existent; in addition, the psychological and behavioral consequences of victimization may vary considerably from victim to victim. Although the latter will not be discussed in connection with the present work, variations in injuries and losses will be examined in this section.<sup>31</sup>

#### Injury Resulting in Hospital Treatment

All of the respondents who reported having been attacked were also asked whether they were injured to the extent that they needed medical attention after the attack; if such attention was required, respondents were asked whether they received any treatment at a hospital, and, if so, the length of their hospital stay during treatment. Since by definition, victims of personal theft without injury could not have sustained injuries requiring medical attention,<sup>32</sup> the analyses herein will be restricted to those victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft.

The extent of injuries suffered in assaultive victimizations is reflected in Table 3.52. For those victimizations involving both assault and theft, about two out of five victims were injured to the extent that they required medical attention,<sup>33</sup> while for assaultive violence without theft, only about one in ten victims were so injured. Therefore, when theft was involved, injury was about four times as likely as when it was not involved.

As noted above, all injured victims were asked whether they received treatment at a hospital. From Table 3.52, it can be seen that injured victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft received similar hospital treatment. About one out of five victims who were injured received no hospital medical attention, slightly more than three out of five received only emergency room treatment at a hospital, and one out of six had a hospital stay of overnight or longer. Regarding hospital stays,



Table 3.52

Injury And Extent Of Hospital Treatment Received In Personal Victimitizations <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	EXTENT OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT											Total Hospital Days
	Total Victims	Percent Of Total Injured	Total Injured Victims	No Medical Attention	Emergency Room Only	Hospital One Day	Hospital 2-3 Days	Hospital 4-7 Days	Hospital 8 Or More Days	Hospital Days Not Ascertained	Treatment Not Ascer- tained	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	20,500	40% (8,270)	100% (8,270)	17% (1,420)	65% (5,390)	2% (180)	2% (180)	4% (320)	8% (650)	1% (110)	0% (20)	19,670
Without Theft	111,120	11% (12,350)	100% (12,350)	21% (2,640)	60% (7,410)	2% (280)	2% (220)	4% (480)	8% (930)	1% (180)	2% (220)	22,110

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

half of those who stayed in the hospital overnight or longer--or about eight percent of all injured victims--stayed in the hospital eight days or more.

Finally, Table 3.52 shows the total number of hospital days spent by all of the victims of assaultive crimes.<sup>34</sup> This figure shows that for the 20,500 victims of assaultive violence with theft, 19,670 days--or about one day per victim--were spent in the hospital; for the 111,120 victims of assaultive violence without theft, 22,110 days--or about one-fifth of a day per victim--were spent in the hospital. The expected value for the number of hospital days for victims of assaultive violence with theft, therefore, is five times that for victims of assaultive violence without theft. Thus, injury in personal victimizations--especially in assaultive violence without theft--was not only relatively rare, but also rarely required lengthy hospitalization.

#### Prior Victim-Offender Relationship

As can be seen from Table 3.53, the relative rates of injury for victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft which were noted above, maintain when the prior relationship between the victim and offender is taken into account. Whether the offender was a stranger or not, injury was substantially more likely when theft was involved than when it was not; however, when the offender was a stranger the difference in the rates of injury for assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without

Table 3.53  
Injury And Extent Of Hospital Treatment Received In Personal Victimitizations, By The  
Victim's Prior Relationship To The Offender<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		EXTENT OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT								
		Total Victims	Percent Of Total Injured	Total Injured Victims	No Medical Attention	Emergency Room Only	Hospital- ized	Not Ascertain- ed	Total Hospital Days	Mean Hospital Days
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Stranger	18,190	41% (7,540)	100% (7,540)	16% (1,240)	66% (4,960)	18% (1,330)	0% (20)	18,800	2.49
	Non-Stranger	2,310	32% (730)	100% (730)	26% (190)	59% (430)	15% (110)	0% (0)	870	1.19
Without Theft	Stranger	75,820	10% (7,445)	100% (7,445)	20% (1,460)	62% (4,630)	16% (1,200)	2% (160)	12,640	1.70
	Non-Stranger	35,300	14% (4,900)	100% (4,900)	24% (1,180)	57% (2,780)	18% (890)	1% (60)	9,460	1.93

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>This is equal to "Hospitalized" divided by "Total Injured Victims."

theft (41 percent vs. ten percent) are greater than when the offender was a non-stranger (32 percent vs. 14 percent).

This table also indicates that the rate of injury for victims of assaultive violence with theft was slightly greater when the offender was a stranger than when the offender was not a stranger (41 percent vs. 32 percent). Much more important, however, is the difference in the mean number of hospital days spent by victims of assaultive violence with theft who were injured; when the offender was a stranger the average (mean) hospital stay was twice as long as when the offender was not a stranger (2.49 days vs. 1.19 days, respectively).<sup>35</sup>

#### Race Of Victim

Table 3.54 shows that black/other victims of both assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft were injured at a slightly higher rate than their white counterparts; in the former victimizations, 44 percent of black/others and 37 percent of the whites were injured, and in the latter, 17 percent of the black/others but only nine percent of the whites were injured. Even among those victims who were injured, there is some evidence to suggest that injuries endured by black/others resulted in more, and longer, hospital treatment. Of those injured in assaultive violence with theft, two out of ten white victims but one out of eight black/other victims received no hospital medical attention; likewise, for assaultive violence without theft, while three out of ten white victims received no hospital medical attention, one out

Table 3.54

Injury And The Extent Of Hospital Treatment Received In Personal Victimitizations,  
By The Victim's Race<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

## EXTENT OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT

		Total Victims	Percent Of Total Injured	Total Injured Victims	No Medical Attention	Emergency Room Only	Hospital- ized	Not Ascertained	Total Hospital Days	Mean Hospital Days <sup>b</sup>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	11,790	37% (4,400)	100% (4,400)	22% (980)	63% (2,780)	15% (640)	0% (0)	8,660	1.97
	Black/Other	8,710	44% (3,800)	100% (3,800)	12% (440)	67% (2,560)	21% (780)	1% (20)	11,000	2.89
Without Theft	White	81,010	9% (7,140)	100% (7,140)	29% (2,050)	56% (4,000)	13% (960)	2% (120)	9,580	1.34
	Black/Other	30,110	17% (4,970)	100% (4,970)	11% (530)	67% (3,320)	21% (1,040)	2% (80)	12,540	2.52

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>This is equal to "Hospitalized" divided by "Total Injured Victims."

of ten black/other injured victims received no hospital medical attention. It must be noted that these data are equivocal since only the issue of hospital medical attention is addressed; it is possible that whites who were injured more often sought medical attention from non-hospital sources--for example, in the office of a doctor. While this is a possibility, other data in Table 3.54 indicate not only that black/other victims were injured at a slightly higher rate than their white counterparts but also that black/other victims who were injured in assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft had longer average (mean) hospital stays than did injured white victims. In assaults with theft, the average (mean) hospital stay for black/other victims was almost a day longer--and in assaults without theft the average (mean) hospital stay for black/others was more than a day longer--than for whites involved in victimizations of the same type.

Finally, data not shown in tabular form reveal that for assaultive violence with theft, 58 percent of the victims were white and 42 percent were black/other; however, of those victims of assaultive violence with theft who were hospitalized for eight days or longer, 45 percent of the victims were white and 55 percent were black/other. Similarly, for assaultive violence without theft, 73 percent of the victims were white and 27 percent were black/other; but of those victims of assaultive violence without theft who were hospitalized for eight days or longer, only 38 percent were white and 62 percent were black/other victims.. In sum, in assaultive victimizations, black/other victims were injured at a slightly higher rate than were white victims; when injury resulted, the former received more extensive hospital medical attention than did the latter.



Age of Victim

In each of the five age categories of victims (Table 3.55), those enduring assaultive violence with theft were substantially more likely than those enduring assaultive violence without theft to have suffered injuries. In the youngest group, for example, 22 percent of former victims and ten percent of

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Table 3.55

Percent Of Victims Injured In Personal Victimitizations And The Extent Of Hospital Medical Attention  
Which They Received, By The Age Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

2

EXTENT OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT										
		Total Victims	Percent Of Total Injured	Total Injured Victims	No Medical Attention	Emergency Room Only	Hospital-ized	Not Ascertained	Total Hospital Days	Mean Hospital Days <sup>b</sup>
Assaultive Violence With Theft	12-19	5,240	22% (1,140)	100% (1,140)	20% (230)	58% (660)	21% (240)	1% (10)	4,360	3.86
	20-34	5,190	44% (2,300)	100% (2,300)	16% (360)	68% (1,570)	16% (370)	0% (10)	5,620	2.44
	35-49	4,060	56% (2,290)	100% (2,290)	13% (300)	74% (1,620)	13% (340)	0% (0)	4,690	2.05
	50-64	4,080	43% (1,770)	100% (1,770)	19% (350)	62% (1,080)	19% (330)	0% (0)	2,810	1.61
	65 or Older	1,950	40% (780)	100% (780)	23% (180)	59% (460)	18% (140)	0% (0)	2,180	2.79
Without Theft	12-19	44,020	10% (4,560)	100% (4,560)	28% (1,250)	58% (2,570)	14% (600)	3% (120)	5,230	1.18
	20-34	44,220	10% (4,730)	100% (4,730)	18% (810)	66% (3,060)	16% (770)	2% (80)	10,250	2.22
	35-49	12,470	16% (1,980)	100% (1,980)	16% (320)	58% (1,130)	25% (490)	1% (20)	6,190	3.19
	50-64	7,660	11% (830)	100% (830)	28% (230)	53% (440)	19% (160)	0% (0)	420	.51
	65 or Older	2,750	8% (230)	100% (230)	22% (50)	61% (140)	17% (40)	0% (0)	90	.39

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> This is equal to "Total Hospital Days" divided by "Total Injured Victims."

the latter victims--and in the oldest group 40 percent of the former and eight percent of the latter--were injured. It is interesting to note that while rates of injury were rather homogenous across age groups for assaultive violence without theft, there was marked variation in the rate of injury across age groups for assaultive violence with theft. For example, while fewer than one quarter of the 12-19 year old victims of assaultive violence with theft were injured, more than half of the 35-49 year old victims of assaultive violence with theft were injured; in the remaining age groups, about four out of ten victims of assaultive violence with theft were injured.

Although variation in the rates of injury to victims of assaultive violence without theft is minimal, variation in the corresponding average lengths of hospital stays is notable. Those in the 20-34, and to an even greater extent those in the 35 to 49, year old age group who suffered assaultive violence without theft injuries had longer average hospital stays than did those in either younger or older age groups; for victims of assaultive violence without theft, the average hospital stay for those 35-49 years of age was about eight times that for those 50 years of age and older.

Injured victims of assaultive violence with theft show a different constellation of average hospital stays. For these victims the youngest age group had the longest average hospital stay (3.86 days), while those in the 50-64 age category had the shortest average hospital stay (1.61 days). Com-

paring assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft it can be seen that for each of the age groups except the 35-49 year old group, the average hospital stay for victims of assaultive violence with theft was longer than the average stay for victims of assaultive violence without theft. For some groups these differences are marked indeed. In the youngest group the average hospital stay of the former was more than three times longer than that of the latter (3.86 vs. 1.18 days); in the 50-64 year old group, victims of assaultive violence with theft spent, on the average, a day longer than did victims of assaultive violence without theft (1.61 vs. .51 days) and in the oldest group victims of assaultive violence with theft spent an average of nearly two and one-half days longer in the hospital than victims of assaultive violence without theft (2.79 vs. .39 days).

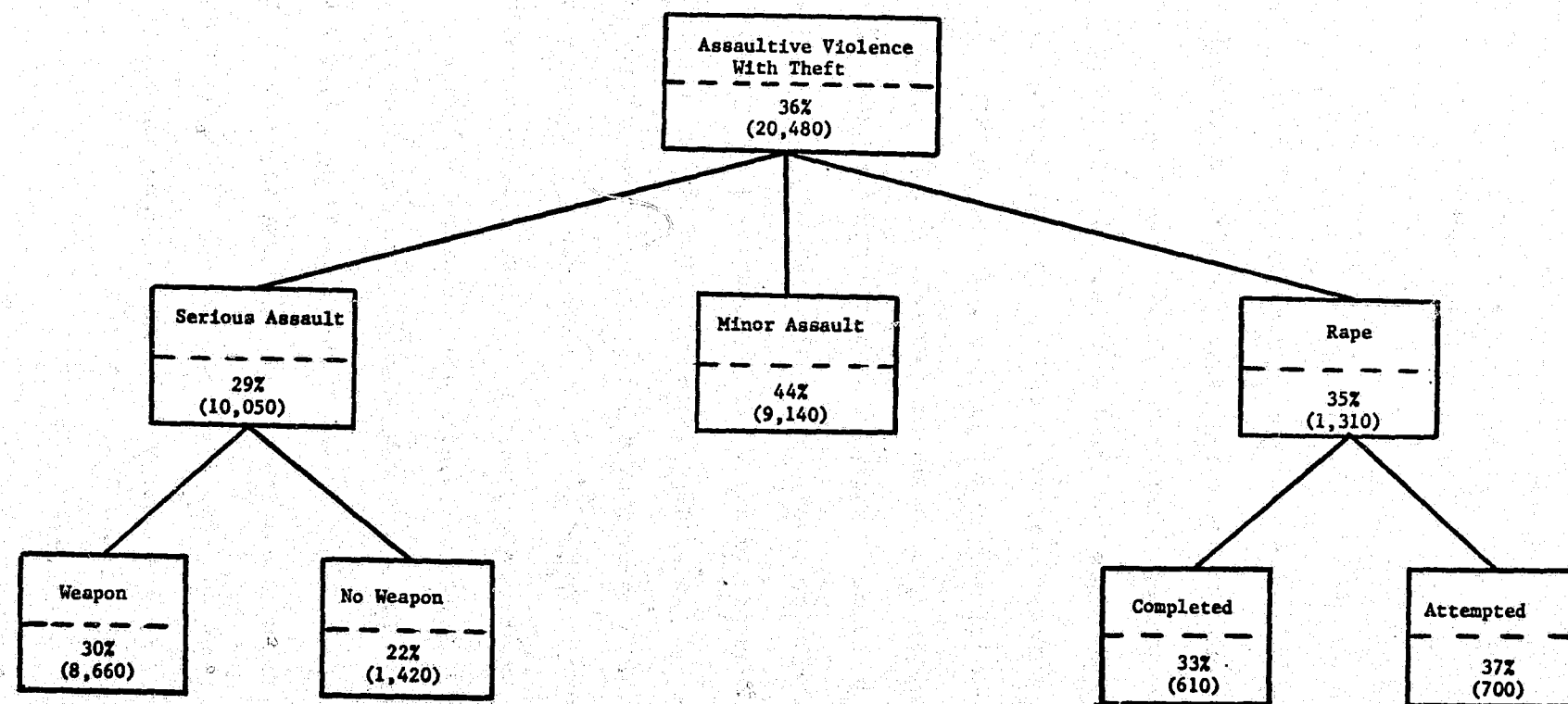
Finally, it should be noted from Table 3.55 that--regardless of age--the modal hospital attention received by injured victims of both assaults involving theft and assaults not involving theft was emergency room treatment only. This is congruent with data presented in the two previous tables in which victims were separated by race and by prior relationship to the offender. In each of these tables it can be seen that about six out of ten victims injured in assaultive violence victimizations received emergency room treatment only.

In summary, injury occurred at a higher rate and generally resulted in a longer average hospital stay when theft was also involved in the assault.

**CONTINUED**

**4 OF 7**

Figure 6.1  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimization For Detailed Categories Of  
Assaultive Violence With Theft  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate



Under assaultive violence without theft (Figure 6.2 ), the type of assaultive violence suffered, was related to rates of non-reporting; for instance, attempted assaults had a 62 percent non-reporting rate while serious assaults had only a 40 percent non-reporting rate. While the presence or absence of a weapon in serious assaults was not substantially related to non-reporting, in attempted assaults the weapon factor was quite important; in attempted assaults, 52 percent of those with weapons and 70 percent of those without weapons were not reported to the police. Likewise under rape, those which were completed (34 percent) had a much lower rate of non-reporting than did those which were only attempted (57 percent).

Finally, personal theft without injury in Figure 6.3 shows that, while the finer subcategories of victimization (robbery without injury, purse snatch, and pocket picking) were not dramatically variable in rates of non-reporting, the introduction of the weapon/no weapon and attempted/completed dimensions brings out marked variation in non-reporting. For example, under robbery without injury, the combination of the two dimensions results in a non-reporting rate of only 33 percent for completed personal robberies with weapons and, at the other extreme, a non-reporting rate of 73 percent for attempted personal robberies without weapons. Under purse snatch, the non-reporting rate for completed victimizations (40 percent) was only half that for attempted victimizations (80 percent).



Figure 6.2  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimizations For Detailed Categories Of  
Assaultive Violence Without Theft  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

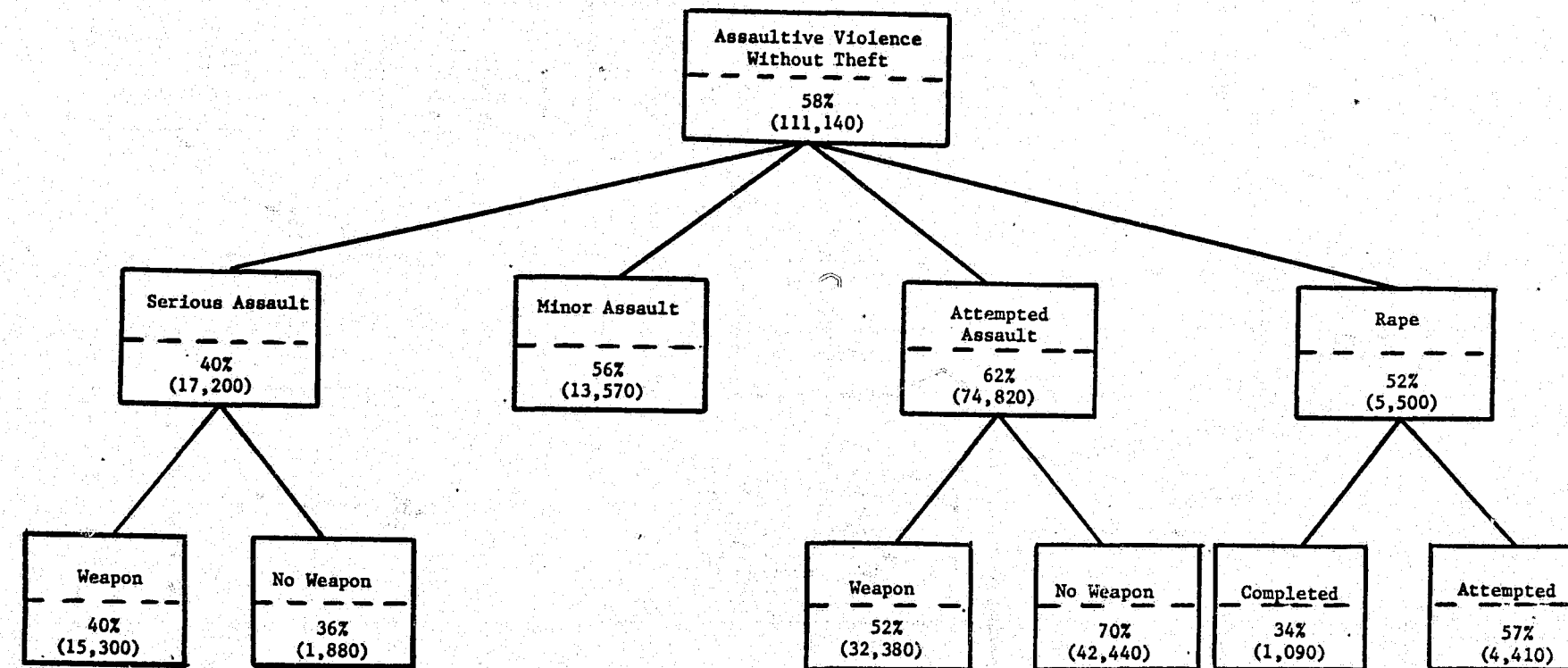
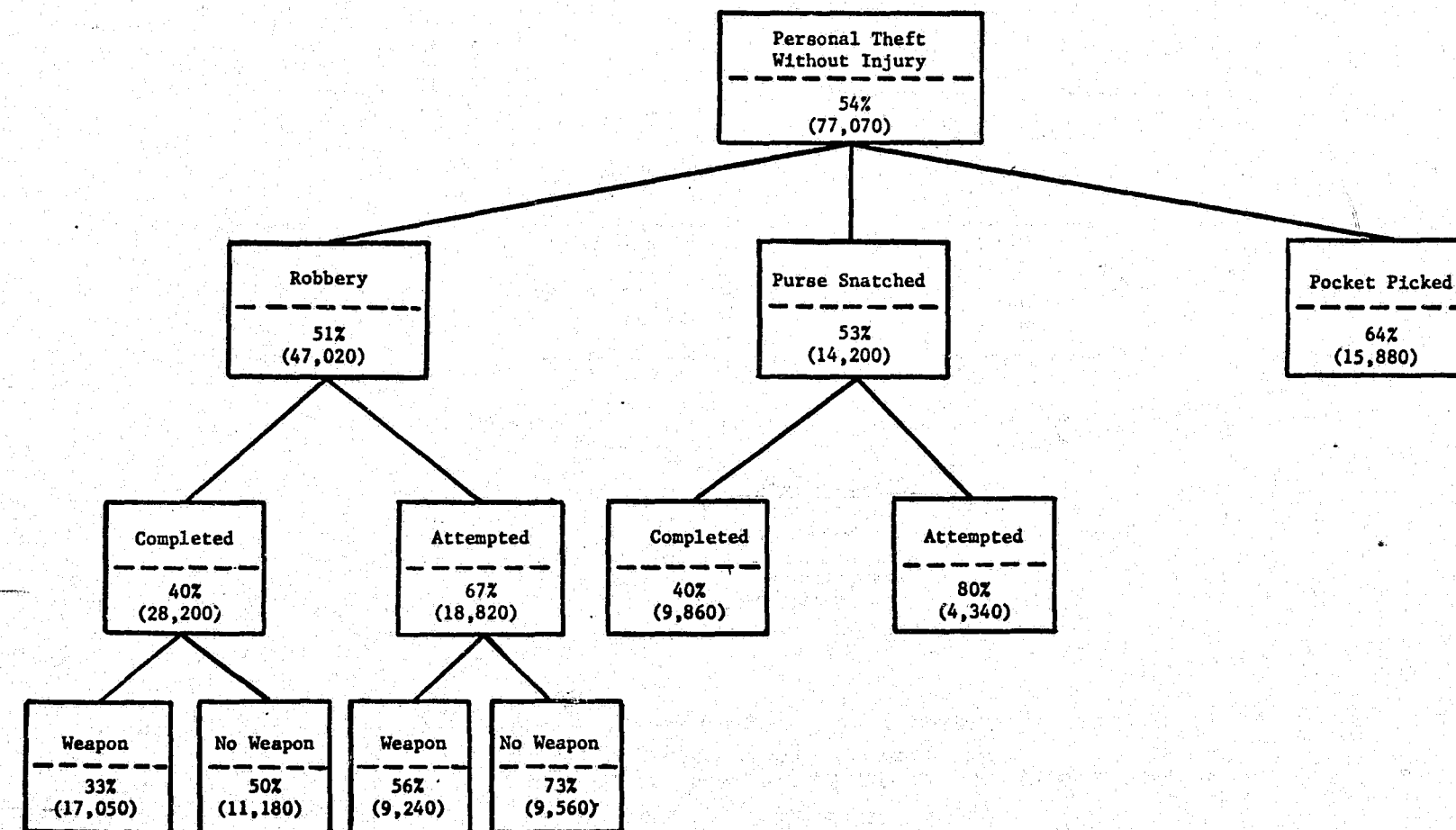


Figure 6.3  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimitizations For Detailed Categories Of  
Personal Theft Without Injury  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate



Figures 6.4 and 6.5 present trees for household burglaries and household larcenies. Briefly, the former shows that in addition to the method of entry being an important factor, under forcible entry, those burglaries in which something was taken had a much lower rate of non-reporting than those burglaries in which nothing was taken (21 percent vs. 43 percent). For actual larceny, the tree diagram verifies the monotonically decreasing rate of non-reporting as the value of the items stolen increases.

Although these tree diagrams for personal and household victimizations are not very wieldy, they are useful in demonstrating that the variations in non-reporting--especially those for personal victimizations--are more complex than they originally appeared. Unfortunately, these tree diagrams ignore one important set of characteristics of the victimization situation--namely the characteristics of the victim. It may well be that primarily these characteristics--rather than the characteristics of the victimizations in and of themselves--account for variations in non-reporting. To what extent is this the case?

#### Age, Race, and Sex of Victim

Figure 6.6 illustrates that in each of the eight Impact Cities, those in the youngest age group had the highest rate of non-reporting for total personal victimizations. In the eight-city aggregate, the non-reporting

Figure 6.4  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimizations For Detailed Categories Of  
Household Burglary  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

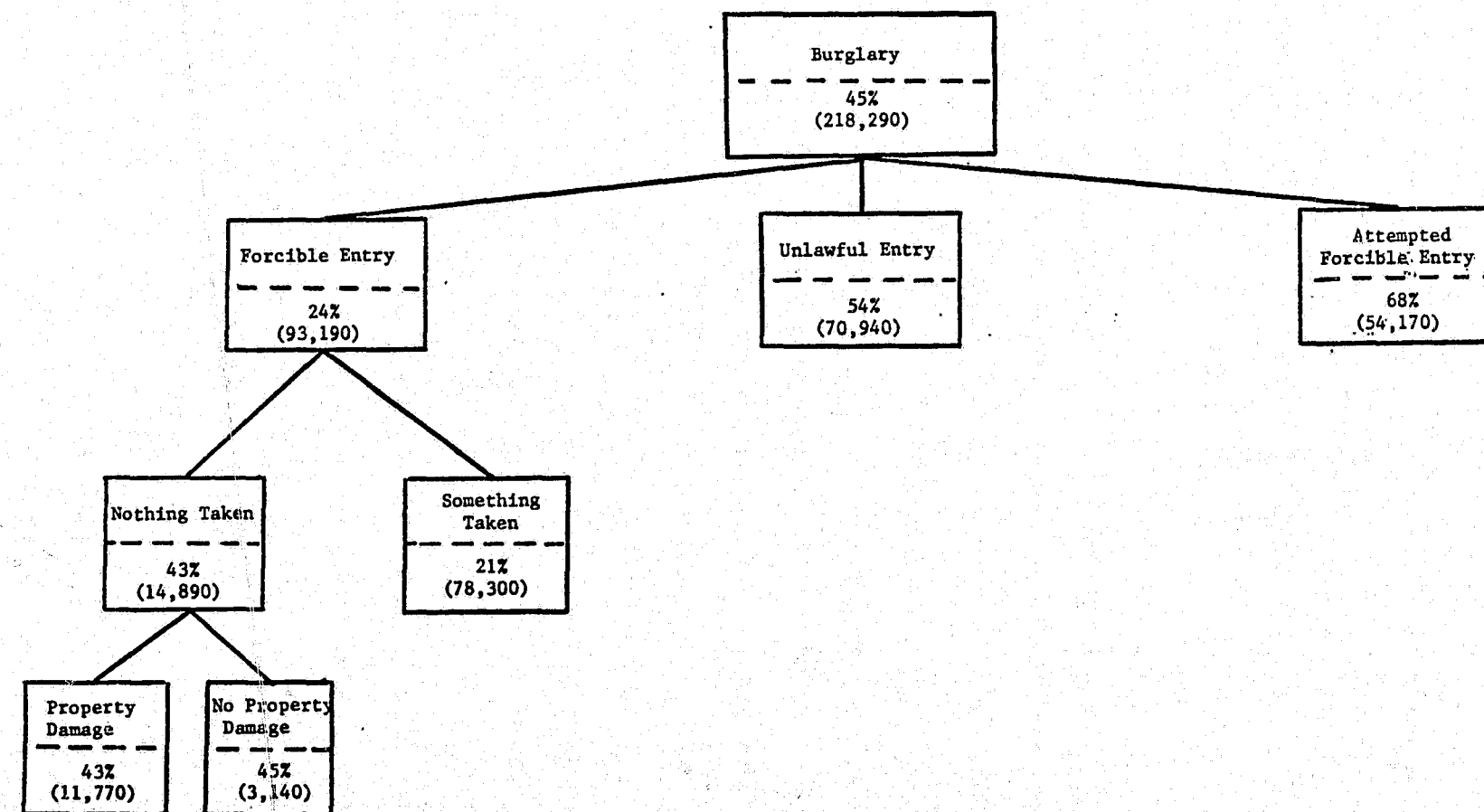
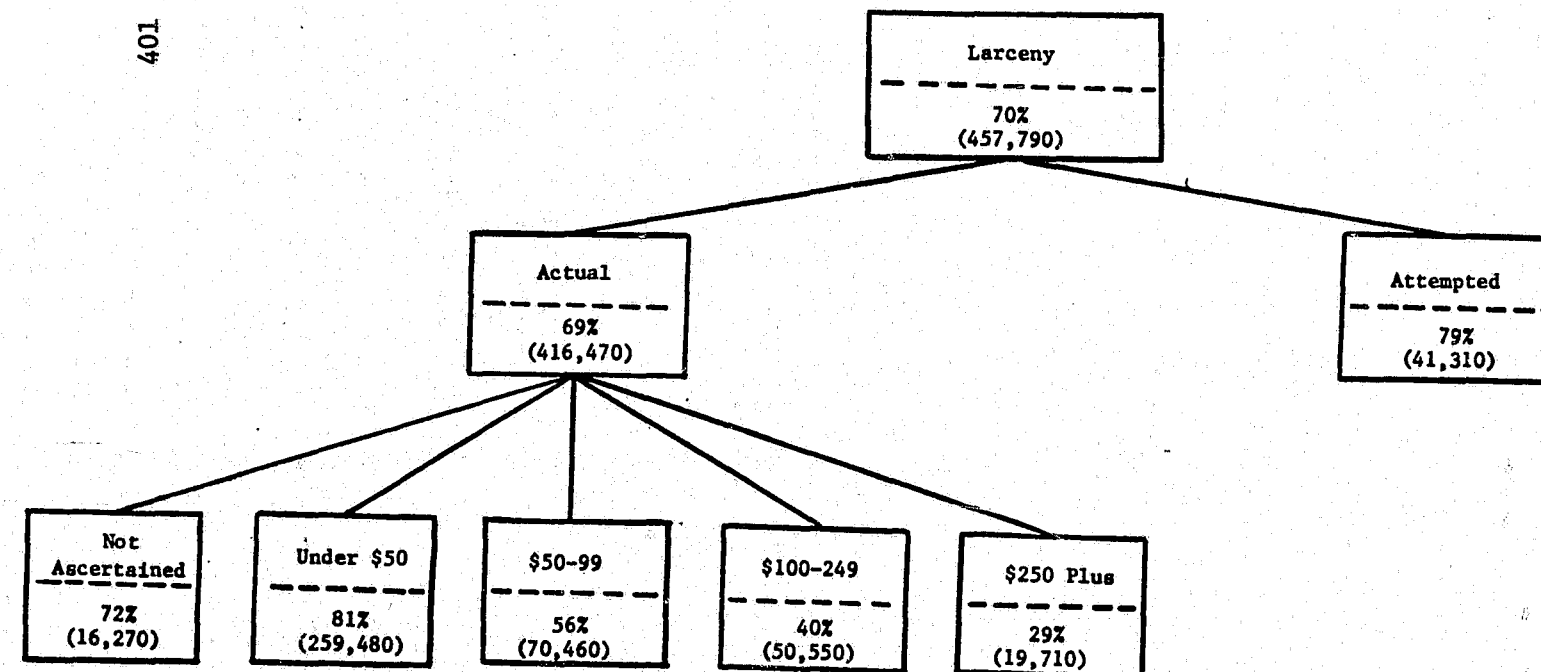


Figure 6.5  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimizations For Detailed Categories  
Of Household Larceny  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate



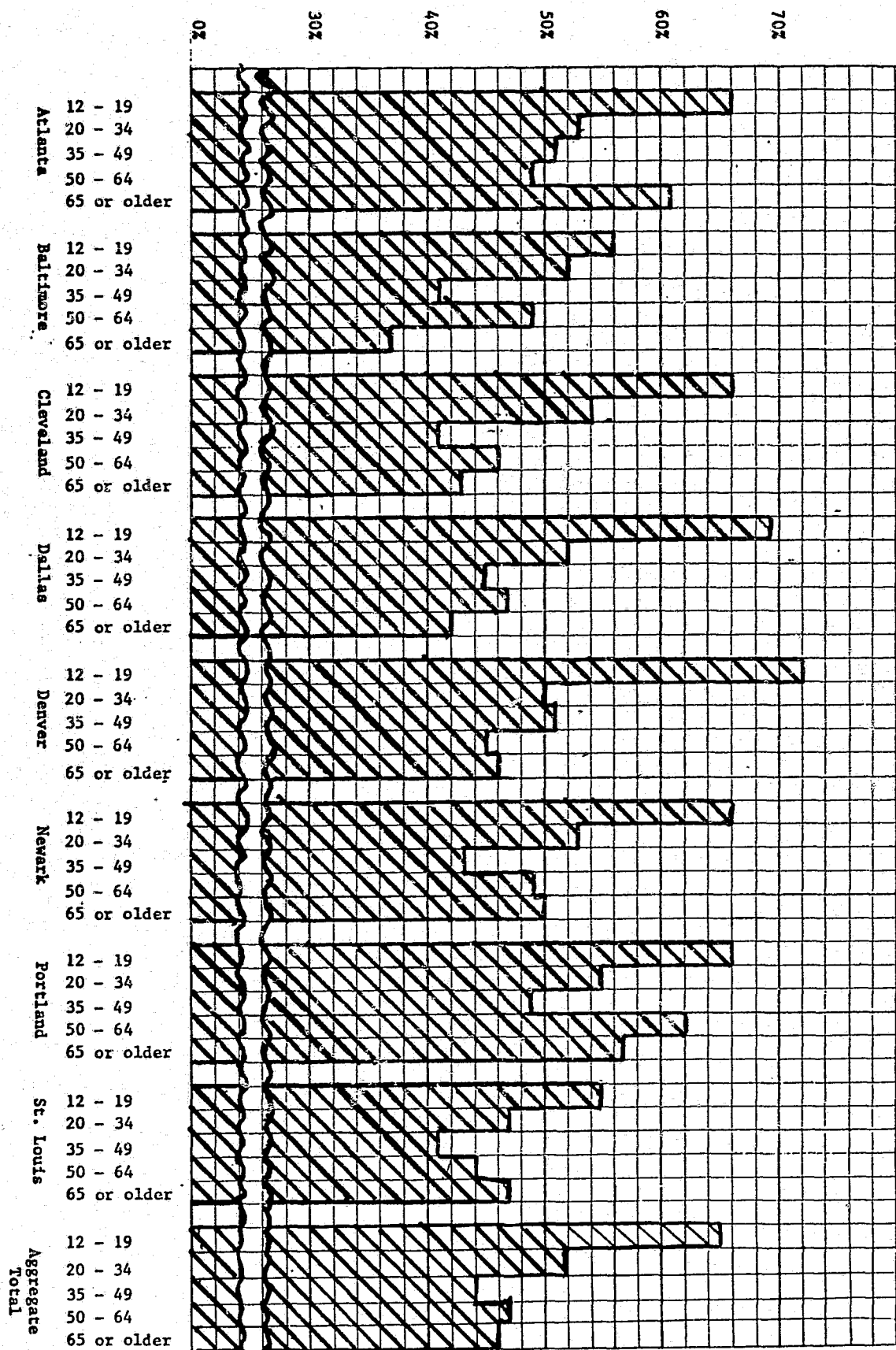


Figure 6.6. Percentages Of Non-Reporting For Total Personal Victimization, By Age Of Victim  
Eight Impact Cities



rates ranged from 63 percent in the 12-19 year old age group to 42 in the 65 or older age group.

Table 6.9 shows differences in non-reporting by age and race. Among both whites and black/others, for each of the three major subcategories of personal victimization there is a decrease in the rate of non-reporting as age increases. This pattern is least marked among white victims of assaultive violence without theft where the non-reporting rate was 66 percent for the youngest victims and 55 percent for the oldest victims. However, in general, the greatest difference in non-reporting was between the 12-19 year old and the 20-34 year old age groups.

Table 6.9 can also provide information regarding the relative rates of non-reporting for whites and black/others, within particular age and type-of victimization groups. First it can be seen that age-specific racial differences within the personal theft without injury category were slight. Second for assaultive violence with theft, only among the youngest victims--where the non-reporting rate for whites (61 percent) was half again as great as that for black/others (42 percent)--and among the oldest victims--where the non-reporting rate for whites (16 percent) was less than half that of the black/others (39 percent)--were there great differences in non-reporting rates. Finally, for assaultive violence without theft, as the age of the victim increased, so did the differences between the rates of non-reporting for the two racial groups. In the 12-19 year old age group, the non-reporting rate for whites was only slightly greater than that for black/others, but in the 20-34 year old group (57 percent vs. 47 percent), and the 35 or older group

Table 6.9  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Personal Victimizations,  
By Age And Race Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		AGE OF VICTIM					
		12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	Total
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	61% (3,220)	34% (2,640)	27% (1,820)	33% (2,610)	16% (1,520)	38% (11,790)
	Black/Other	42% (2,030)	35% (2,550)	23% (2,230)	30% (1,480)	39% (440)	33% (8,680)
Without Theft	White	66% (31,780)	57% (32,410)	54% (8,700)	57% (5,900)	56% (2,220)	60% (81,010)
	Black/Other	60% (12,240)	47% (11,820)	35% (3,780)	41% (1,740)	48% (580)	51% (30,120)
Personal Theft Without Injury	White	72% (10,330)	50% (10,900)	48% (6,340)	44% (7,930)	49% (6,550)	54% (42,050)
	Black/Other	65% (8,610)	52% (9,920)	44% (8,040)	52% (6,020)	46% (2,410)	53% (35,040)
Total Personal Victimization	White	67% (45,350)	54% (45,940)	49% (16,850)	47% (16,430)	46% (10,290)	56% (134,850)
	Black/Other	61% (22,870)	48% (24,290)	39% (14,040)	46% (9,240)	45% (3,420)	50% (73,820)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

(55 percent vs. 38 percent), the differences were more substantial.

In Table 6.10 , comparable data for non-reporting by age and sex are presented. Again it can be seen that within each sex group, there was a decline in the rate of non-reporting for each subcategory of personal victimization as the age of the victim increased. Although rates of non-reporting for males and females in the same age groups were similar for personal theft without injury, some differences for the other categories of personal victimization are apparent. For the two categories of personal victimization which involved assaultive violence, the non-reporting rates for males were generally greater than those for females. In assaultive violence with theft, for example,--in comparison to females--males in both the youngest group (59 percent vs. 45 percent) and the oldest group (29 percent vs. 14 percent) had higher rates of non-reporting. For assaultive violence without theft, males continue to have higher non-reporting rates than females in the youngest group (67 percent vs. 60 percent) and in the oldest age group (59 percent vs. 52 percent). Finally, with respect to Tables 6.9 and 6.10 it should be noted that--for all three age groups and within both race and sex groups--rates of non-reporting were lower for assaultive violence with theft than for assaultive violence without theft or personal theft without injury.

Table 6.10  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Personal Victimization, By Age  
And Sex Of The Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		AGE OF VICTIM					
		12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	Total
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Male	59% (3,810)	35% (2,930)	30% (2,660)	34% (2,570)	29% (900)	40% (12,900)
	Female	45% (1,410)	32% (2,270)	16% (1,360)	30% (1,520)	14% (1,040)	29% (7,580)
Without Theft	Male	67% (25,520)	59% (25,690)	57% (7,180)	61% (4,470)	59% (1,270)	62% (64,160)
	Female	60% (18,480)	48% (18,510)	38% (5,290)	42% (3,160)	52% (1,510)	51% (46,980)
Personal Theft Without Injury	Male	70% (14,290)	55% (10,810)	48% (6,890)	49% (5,950)	45% (3,280)	57% (41,170)
	Female	68% (4,680)	47% (10,040)	45% (7,490)	46% (8,010)	50% (5,700)	49% (35,900)
Total Personal Victimization	Male	67% (43,640)	56% (39,430)	49% (16,720)	50% (12,990)	46% (5,460)	58% (118,280)
	Female	60% (24,610)	47% (30,790)	39% (14,180)	43% (12,680)	46% (8,250)	49% (90,450)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Making these comparisons in the non-reporting rates of victims of different ages, sexes, and races is equivocal because, as was shown in the earlier part of this chapter, rates of non-reporting not only vary across the major subcategories of personal victimization, but also within these subcategories, according to the specific nature of the victimization suffered. Thus, younger victims--and some white and some male victims--may have higher rates of non-reporting because of the specific nature of the victimizations which they suffer. In the following six figures the tree diagrams presented earlier show rates of non-reporting for victims in each branch who have been segregated into age and race groups (Figures 6.7 to 6.9 ) and age and sex groups (Figure 6.10 to 6.12 ).

In Figures 6.7 to 6.9, victimizations involving assaultive violence with theft, assaultive violence without theft, and personal theft without injury, respectively have been sub-divided into the specific types presented in the earlier tree diagrams. In addition, however, these figures sub-divide victims by race (whites appear on the top of each "block", and black/others on the bottom), and, within each racial group, by age (within the top and bottom of each block, rates for the 12-19, 20-34, and 35 or older age groups are shown from left to right.)

It is apparent from Figures 6.7 to 6.9, that--with relatively few reversals--the non-reporting rates decreased as the age of the victim increased, even when very fine categories of assaultive violence with theft,

Figure 6.7  
 Estimated Percentages Of Non Report Victimization For Detailed Categories Of Assaultive Violence With Theft, By Race And Age Of The Victim  
 Eight Impact-Cities: Aggregate

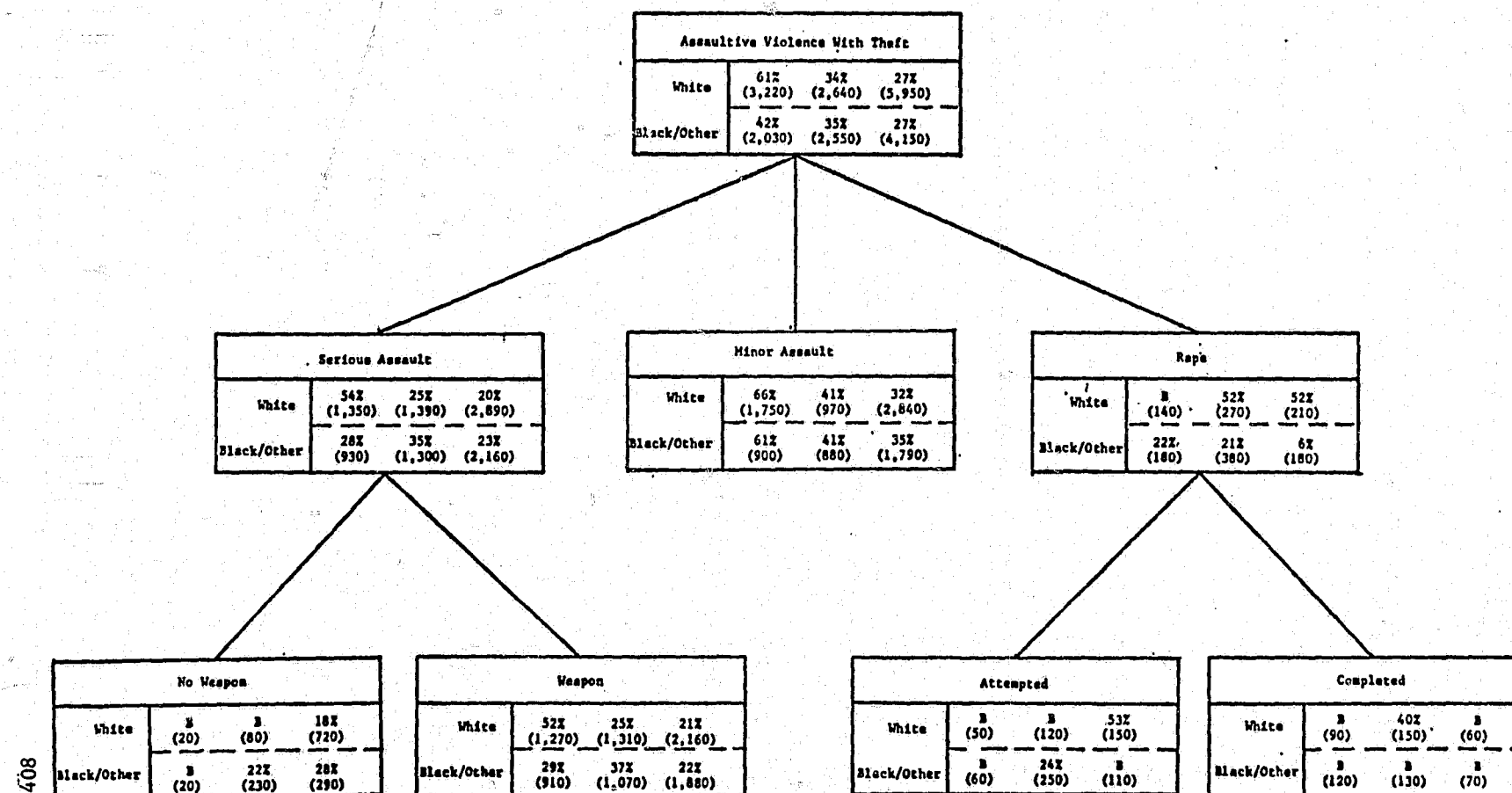




Figure 6.8  
Estimated Percentages Of Non Report Victimizations For Detailed Categories Of Assaultive Violence Without Theft, By Race And Age Of The Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

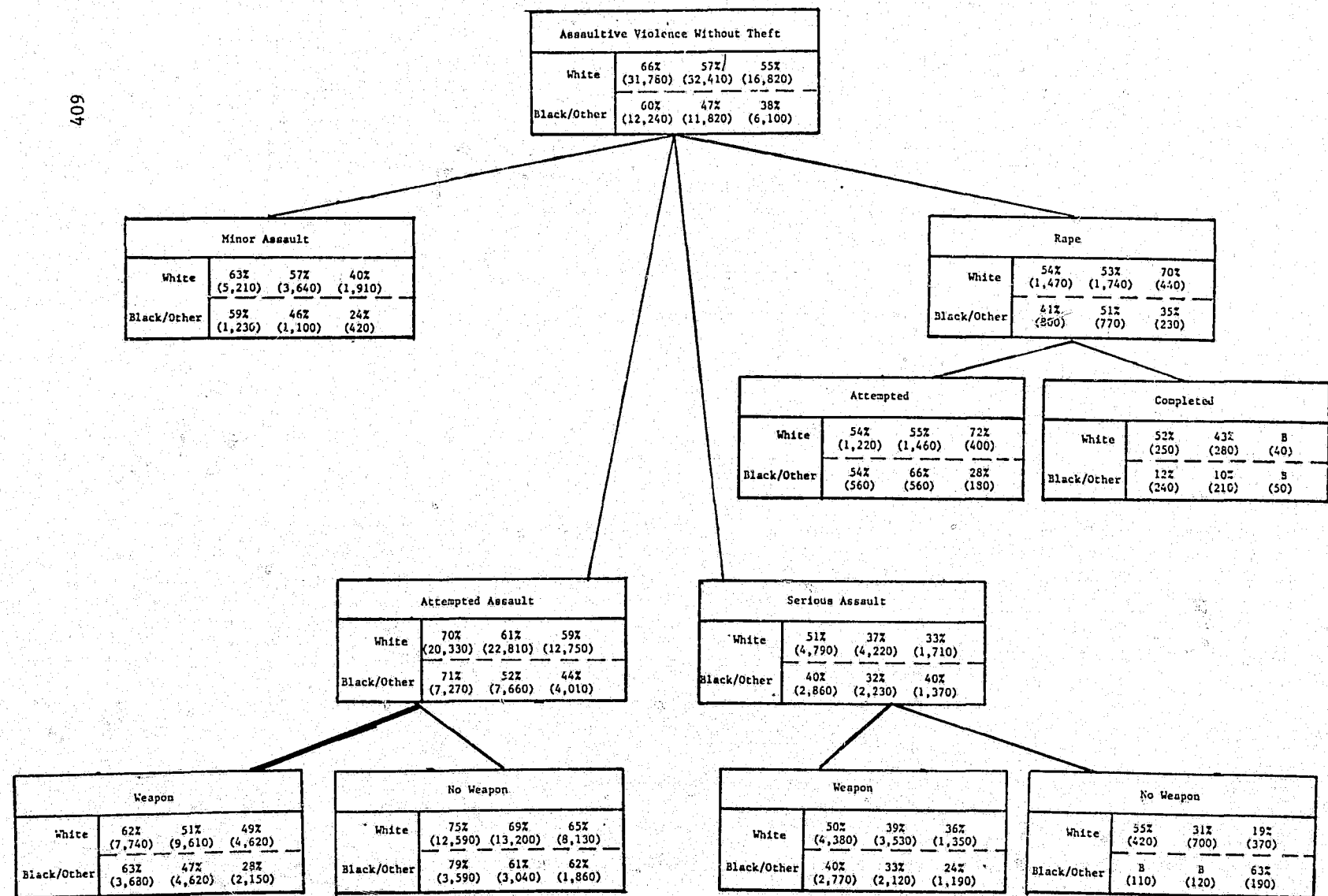


Figure 6.9

Estimated Percentages Of Non Report Victimization For Detailed Categories Of Personal Theft Without Injury, By Race And Age Of The Victim

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

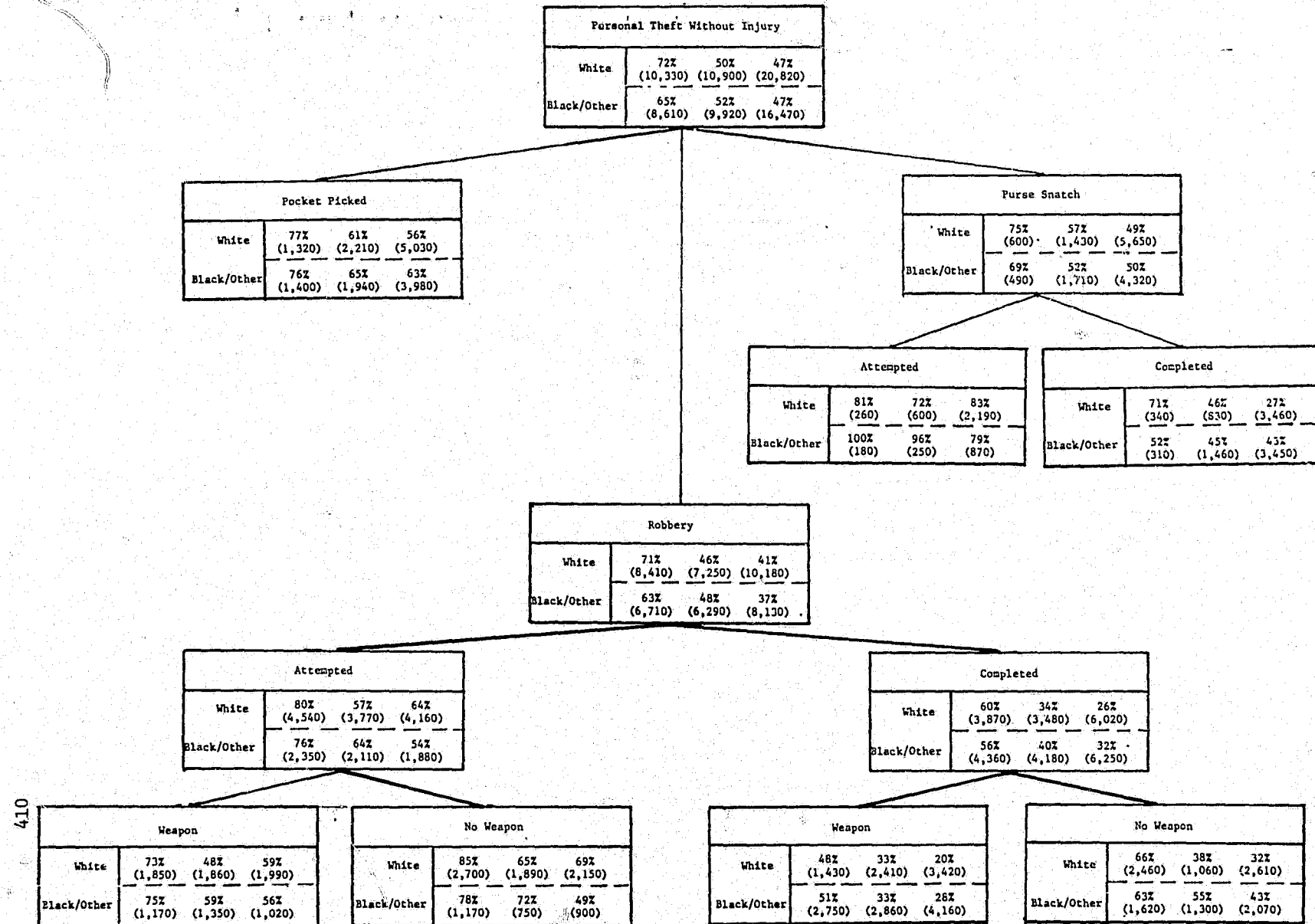


Figure 6.10  
Estimated Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimization For Detailed Categories Of Assaultive Violence With Theft, By Sex And Age Of The Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

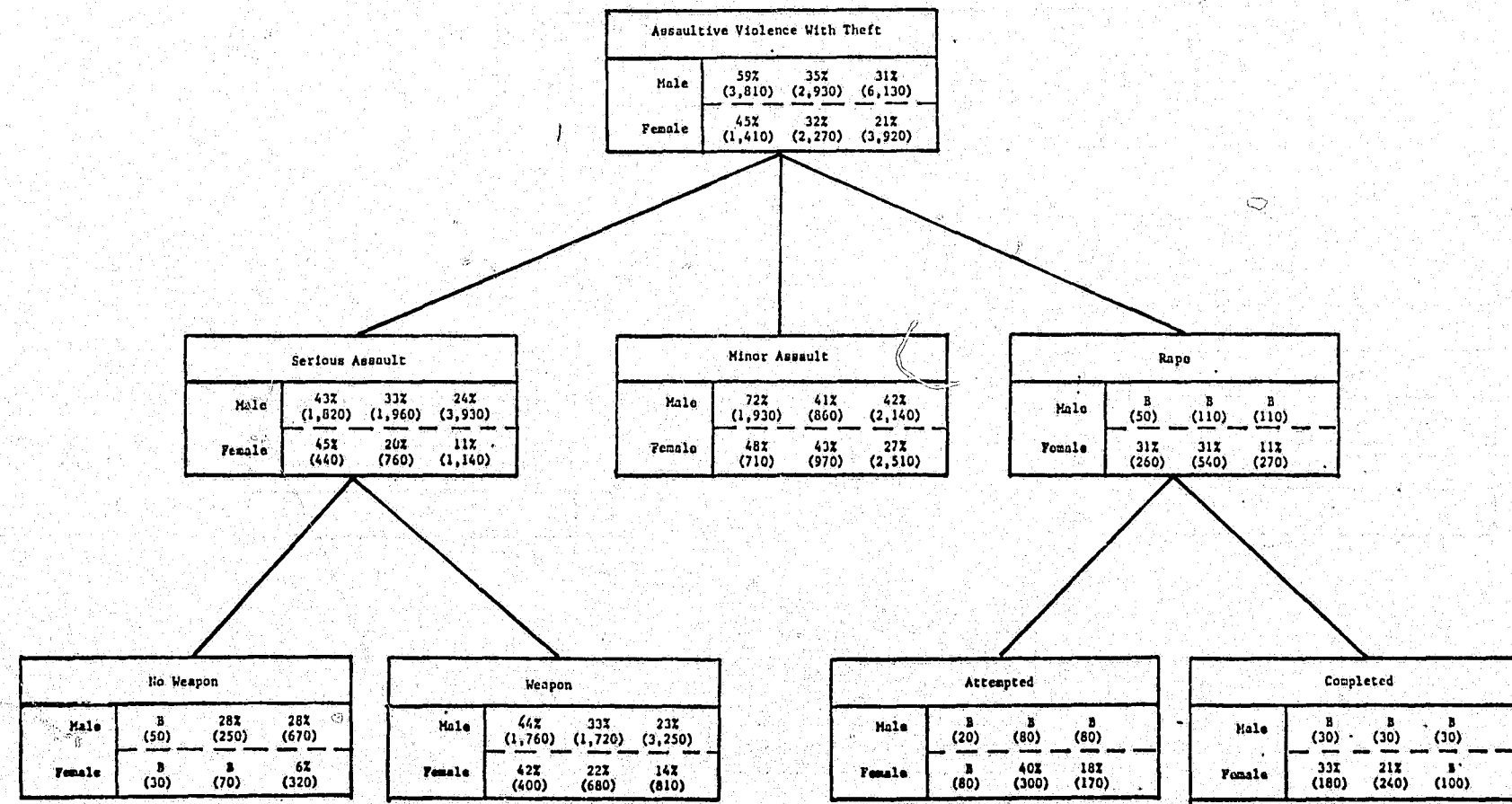


Figure 6.11  
Estimated Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimisations For Detailed Categories Of Assaultive Violence Without Theft, By Sex And Age Of The Victim  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

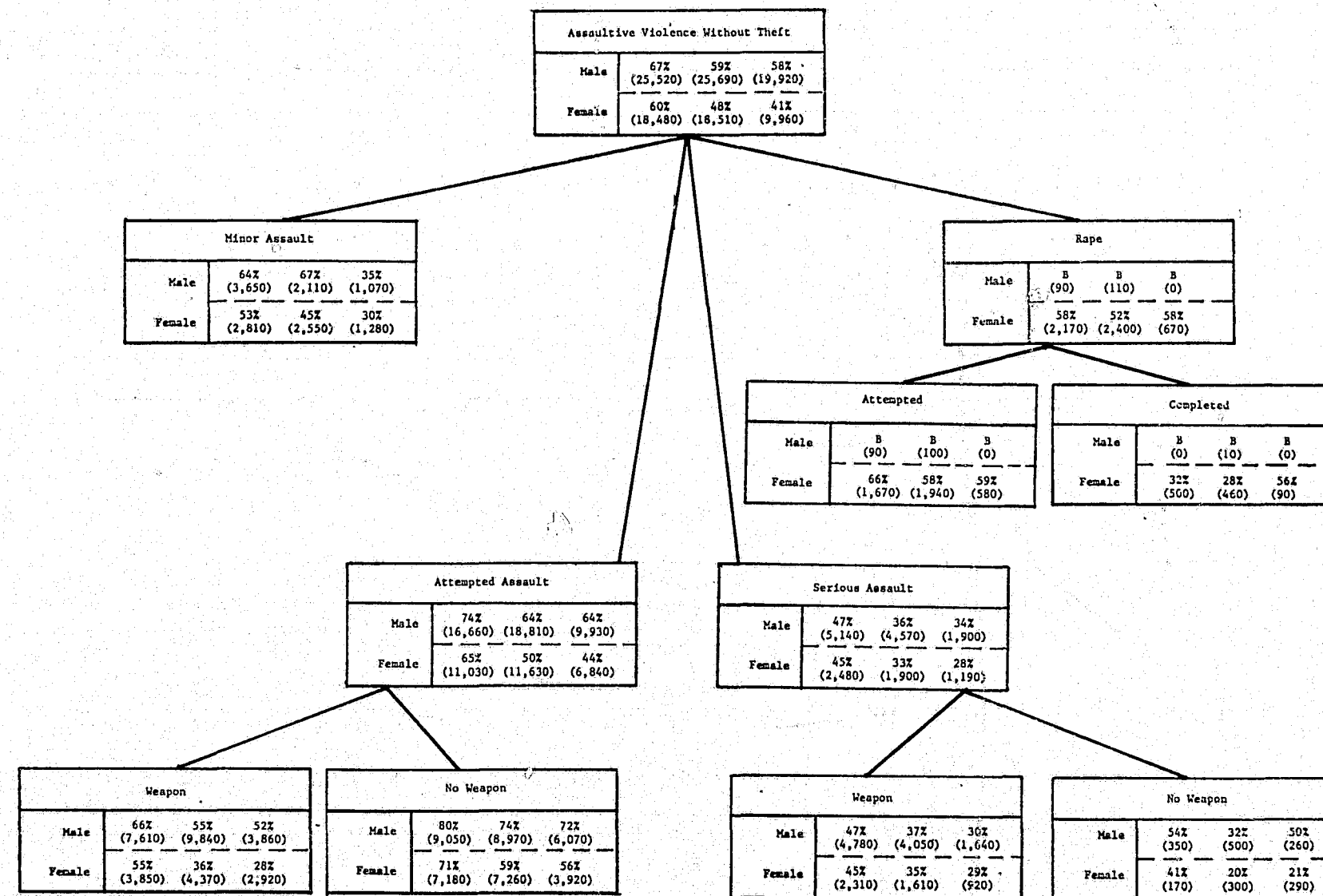
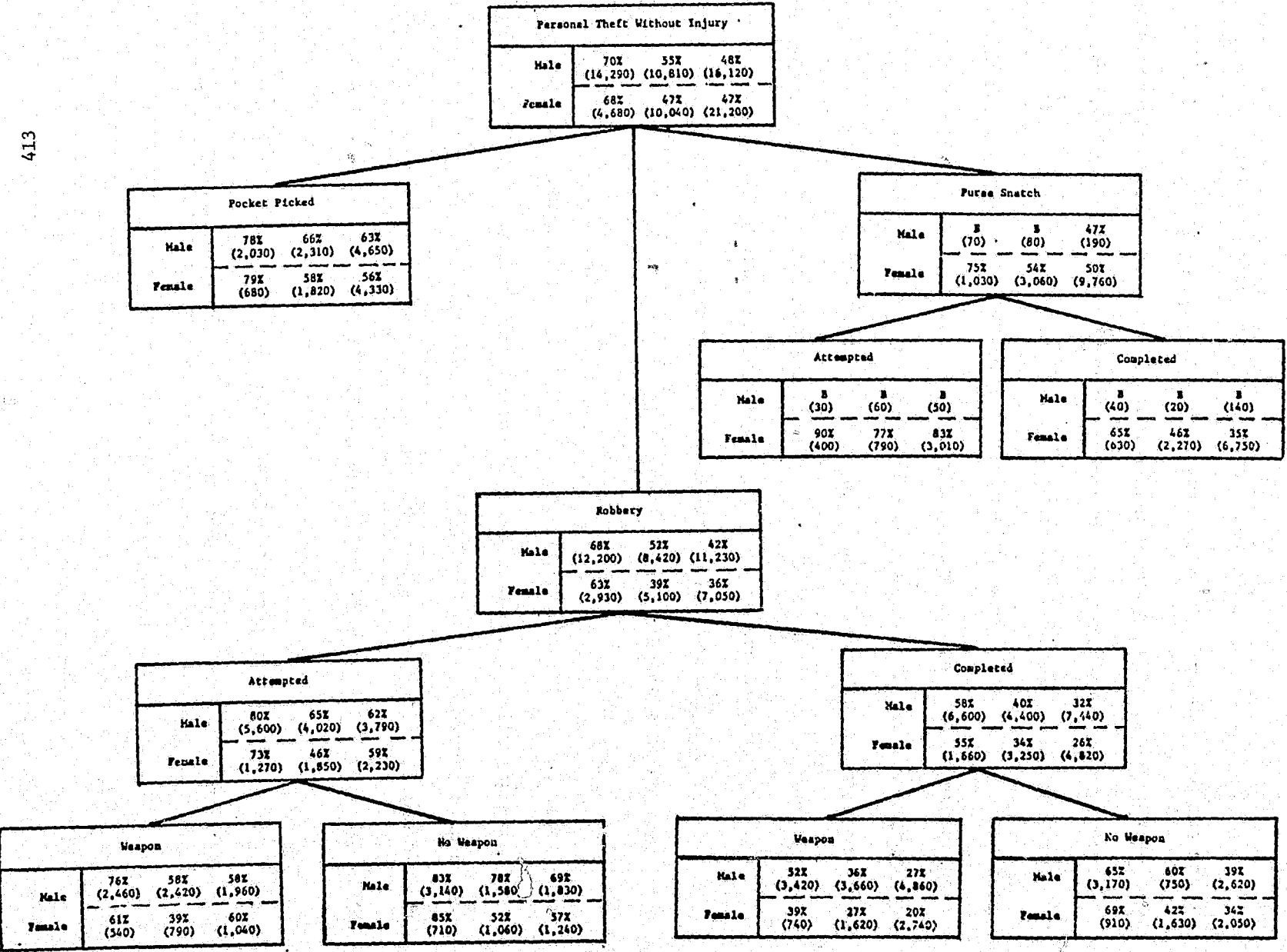


Figure 6.12

Estimated Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimization For Detailed Categories Of Personal Theft Without Injury, By Sex And Age Of The Victim

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

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assaultive violence without theft, and personal theft without injury victimizations were examined; this pattern also generally held within both racial groups.

By focusing on the most finely sub-divided branches of the tree for which reliable comparisons can be made, Figure 6.7 shows that white victims of rape in the two older age groups, and white victims of serious assault with a weapon in the youngest age group, had rates of non-reporting which were substantially greater than their black/other counterparts; on the other hand, 20-34 year old black/other victims of serious assault with a weapon and 35 or older black/other victims of serious assault without a weapon had higher rates of non-reporting than their white counterparts.

Figure 6.8 shows that under assaultive violence without theft, 12-19 and 20-34 year old white victims of completed rape had rates of non-reporting which were four times higher than black/others similarly victimized; also, the oldest white victims of attempted rape were more than twice as likely as the oldest black/other victims of attempted rape, not to have reported the victimization to the police; likewise, the youngest and oldest white victims of serious assault with a weapon, and the oldest white victims of attempted assault with a weapon had higher rates of non-reporting than their black/other counterparts. Only for 35 year old or older victims of serious assault without a weapon and 20-34 year old victims of attempted rape were the rates of non-reporting for black/others greater than those for whites.

Figure 6.9 presents data for personal theft without injury. In these victimizations black/other victims of attempted purse snatch who were 12-19 and 20-34 years of age, and black/other victims of completed purse snatch who were 35 or older, had higher rates of non-reporting than their white counterparts. Similarly, 12-19 and 20-34 year old black/other victims of completed robberies without a weapon, and 20-34 year old victims of attempted robbery with a weapon, had higher rates of non-reporting than similarly victimized whites. Only the youngest white victims of completed purse snatches and the oldest white victims of attempted robberies without a weapon had higher rates of non-reporting than their black/other counterparts.

The data in Figures 6.7 to 6.9 have made it clear that, although age is consistently related to non-reporting, the relationship of non-reporting and race is very complex to say the least. Certainly when age and specific type of victimizations are controlled victims of neither race are consistently found to have higher rates of non-reporting. Where racial differences do exist, sometimes whites, and sometimes black/others have higher rates of non-reporting. Are the results any more consistent for comparisons across sex?

Using the same scheme, except that now males are on the top of each block are on the bottom, Figures 6.10 to 6.12 present rates of non-reporting by



age and sex. From these figures it can be seen that among both males and females, within specific types of victimization, there was a generally decreasing non-reporting rate as age increased; while some inversions occur, the overall pattern stands out.

Figure 6.10 shows that under assaultive violence with theft, the oldest and youngest male victims of minor assault had non-reporting rates which were greater than their female counterparts. Likewise, 20-34 year old male victims of serious assaults without a weapon and 35 or older male victims of serious assault without a weapon, had higher rates of non-reporting than their female counterparts.

Under assaultive violence without theft (Figure 6.11), males in all three age categories who were victims of serious assault without a weapon or attempted assaults with a weapon--as well as 20-34 year old and 35 year old or older male victims of attempted assault without a weapon and 12-19 and 20-34 year old male victims of minor assault--failed to report their victimizations to the police at a higher rate than their female counterparts.

Next, Figure 6.12 shows the comparative rates of non-reporting for personal theft without injury. Twelve to 19 year old male victims of completed robbery with a weapon, and 12-19 and 20-34 year old male victims of attempted robbery with a weapon had higher rates of non-reporting than their female counterparts. Also 20-34 year old male victims of completed

robbery without a weapon and 12-19 and 20-34 year old male victims of attempted robbery without a weapon, more often than their female counterparts, failed to report their victimizations to the police.

Thus, all cross-sex comparisons in Figures 6.10 to 6.12 which show differences, show males to have had higher rates of non-reporting than females of the same age who were victimized in the same specific type of victimization.

When the victim's prior relationship to the offender was considered in conjunction with the characteristics of the victimization and the characteristics of the victim which have been reviewed in the tree diagrams above, very few differences were discovered. That is, once the detailed nature of the victimization and the characteristics of the victims were taken into account, stranger and non-stranger victims were generally found to have similar rates of non-reporting. Thus in personal victimizations, although the characteristics of the victimization itself and, to a lesser extent, the attributes of the victim were related to failure to report victimizations to the police, the victim's prior relationship to the offender was not found to be related to non-reporting.

#### Race Of Head And Family Income

For household victimizations, race of head and family income were simultaneously introduced into the household non-reporting tree diagrams in an effort to determine whether these characteristics are related to non-reporting indepen-

dent of the detailed type of household victimization suffered.

Figure 6.13 shows rates of non-reporting in burglary victimizations for the two racial groups and the six income groups (shown in ascending order from left to right in Figure 6.13 ). The results in this figure suggest that the earlier findings--of highest non-reporting rates for attempted forcible entry, next-highest for unlawful entry, and lowest for forcible entry--hold generally when race of head and income are controlled.

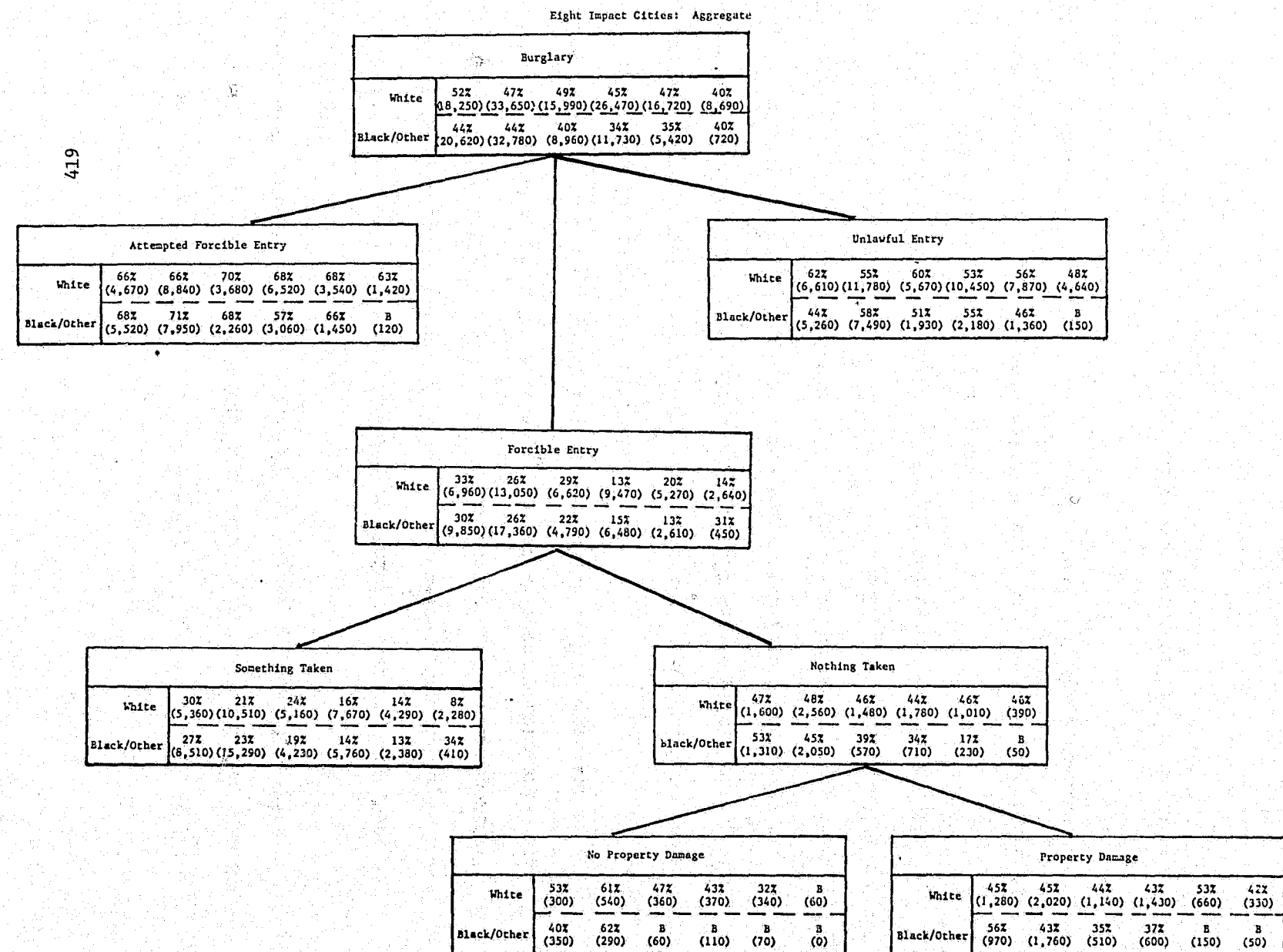
When burglary victimizations as a whole are considered, income specific comparisons show that non-reporting among households headed by whites was slightly higher than among households headed by black/others.

Further, among households headed by whites there was a gradual, though irregular decline in non-reporting as income increased. Those white households with a family income of under \$3,000 had a 52 percent non-reporting rate and those with a family income of \$25,000 or more, had a non-reporting rate of 40 percent. Among black/other households, a similar pattern can be observed, except that there is a slight upturn in the non-reporting rate for those with incomes of \$25,000 or more.

When the finer subcategories of burglary victimizations are examined, no race or income effects are found for attempted forcible entry burglaries. For unlawful entry burglaries, no systematic income trend among black/others is found; however, among white victims of unlawful entry, those in the lowest income group had a higher rate of non-reporting than those in the highest income

Comparison Of Victim Survey Estimates And Uniform Crime Report Figures, By Offense  
Table 6.21  
Eight Impact Cities

Figure 6.13  
Estimated Percentages Of Non-Reported Victimization For Detailed Categories Of Household Burglaries, By Race Of Head And Family Income



group (62 percent vs. 48 percent). Income-specific racial comparisons for unlawful entry burglaries show that whites with incomes of under \$3,000 and whites with incomes of \$15,000-\$24,999 had higher non-reporting rates than their black/other counterparts.

In forcible entry burglaries in which something was taken, white and black/other households show decreasing rates of non-reporting as income increases; among black/others again, there is an upturn in the non-reporting rate in the \$25,000 or more income group. In forcible entry burglaries in which nothing was taken, black/others, but not whites, show a decreasing rate of non-reporting as income increases.

Income specific racial comparisons show that higher income white households which were victimized by forcible entry burglaries in which nothing was taken, had higher non-reporting rates than their black/other counterparts. In forcible entry burglaries in which something was taken only one income-specific racial comparison showed a difference--black/other households in the highest income group had a higher non-reporting rate than their white counterparts (34 percent vs. eight percent).

Rates of non-reporting for household larcenies and vehicle thefts showed so little systematic relationship to race and income that these results are not shown.

In summary, race and income showed only some small relations to rates

of non-reporting for household victimizations. Where relationships did exist, rates of non-reporting were generally higher for whites than for black/others and higher for low income than for high income households.

Reasons Given For Non-Reporting<sup>6</sup>

All household and business survey respondents who told the interviewers that their victimizations were not reported to the police were asked, "What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police?" Responses to this question were grouped into nine categories:

1. Nothing could be done--lack of proof
2. Did not think it important enough
3. Police wouldn't want to be bothered<sup>7</sup>
4. Did not want to take time--too inconvenient
5. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it<sup>8</sup>
6. Did not want to get involved
7. Afraid of reprisal
8. Reported to someone else
9. Other--Specify

Respondents were free to give as many reasons as they liked for their failure to report the victimizations to the police; hence, in the following tables on reasons given for non-reporting, row percentages may sum to more than 100 percent.

In Table 6.11 the distribution of reasons which were given by victims of total personal, household, and business victimizations are presented. For each category of victimization, the belief on the part of the victim that nothing could be done about the victimization was the reason most frequently given, followed by the belief that the victimization was not sufficiently important to report. In fact, about four-tenths of the victims cited the former reason and one-third the latter reason.

This table also shows that reasons which were given by victims in all three categories are strikingly similar. The only notable differences are in the "private matter" and "fear of reprisal" categories. One out of eight victims of personal crimes and one out of twenty victims of household crimes cited "private matter" as their reason for failure to report the victimization to the police. Fear of reprisal was cited by one out of twenty-five personal victims, one out of one hundred household victims, and virtually none of the business victims as a reason for failure to report the crime to the police.

To a large extent these differences may reflect differences among the three broad groups of victimizations. As was shown in an earlier chapter, about one out of five personal victimizations were committed by persons who were known to the victims; thus for some of these victims the personal victimization confrontation may indeed have reasonably been construed as a "private matter." Similarly, since in personal victimizations the personal identity of the victim was sometimes known to the offender, it is understandable that



Table 6.11  
Reasons For Not Reporting Personal, Household And Business Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION								Total Non- Reports
	Nothing Could Be Done--Lack Of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Police Wouldn't Want To Be Bothered	Did Not Want To Take Time, Too Incon- venient	Personal Or Private Matter, Did Not Want To Report It	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other <sup>b</sup>	
Total Personal Victimization	36% (40,510)	29% (32,210)	6% (6,870)	3% (3,720)	13% (14,530)	4% (4,860)	10% (10,810)	16% (18,300)	112,690
Total Household Victimization	43% (190,110)	36% (159,120)	7% (29,560)	3% (14,550)	5% (19,940)	1% (2,410)	8% (36,210)	12% (52,070)	433,480
Total Business Victimization	42% (11,586)	37% (10,264)	5% (1,404)	6% (1,735)	— <sup>c</sup>	0% (138)	9% (2,284)	15% (4,031)	27,889

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

<sup>b</sup> Includes "Did not want to get involved." In neither the household nor business survey was this reason often cited and hence it was merged with all "other" responses. In the business survey, for example, only 1% of the businesses which did not report their victimizations to the police cited not wanting to get involved as the reason.

<sup>c</sup> Not used in business portion of the survey.

"fear of reprisal" was cited by some personal victims. In household victimizations where the personal identity of the victim was less likely to have been known by the offender and, at the same time, the identity of the offender was less likely to have been known to the victim, "fear of reprisal" and the belief that the victimization was a "private matter" would be expected to be less often cited reasons for failure to report victimizations to the police. In order to examine reasons for non-reporting in more detail the reasons given for failure to report victimizations in the major subcategories of personal, household, and business victimization will be examined.

#### Personal Victimization

Reasons for non-reporting are shown in Table 6.12 by the victim's relationship to the offender for each of the major subcategories of personal victimization. When total personal victimizations are viewed by the victim's prior relationship to the offender, two substantial and logically expected differences emerge. Stranger victims were more likely than non-stranger victims to give as a reason for non-reporting that "nothing could be done" (42 percent vs. 15 percent) and the former were less likely than the latter to give "private matter" as a reason for non-reporting (eight percent vs. 33 percent). These differences hold for each of the major subcategories of personal victimization. These are important findings, especially in light of the finding above that stranger and non-stranger victims of personal victimizations have similar rates of non-reporting. It appears then that although rates of non-reporting

Table 6.12

Reasons Given For Not Reporting Personal Victimization, By Victim's Prior Relationship  
To The Offender<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION								Total Non-Reports
		Nothing Could Be Done-Lack of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Police Wouldn't Want To Be Bothered	Did Not Want To Take Time, Too Incon- venient	Private Or Personal Matter, Did Not Want To Report It	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Stranger	50% (3,230)	16% (1,030)	9% (590)	3% (180)	7% (450)	5% (340)	9% (580)	20% (1,300)	6,460
	Non-Stranger	15% (140)	30% (270)	4% (40)	0% (0)	27% (250)	16% (150)	20% (180)	9% (80)	900
Without Theft	Stranger	32% (13,850)	34% (14,810)	5% (2,300)	4% (1,560)	10% (4,640)	4% (1,790)	11% (4,850)	17% (3,320)	43,930
	Non-Stranger	14% (2,700)	28% (5,590)	3% (550)	2% (310)	35% (6,960)	7% (1,330)	12% (2,360)	16% (3,200)	20,010
Personal Theft Without Injury	Stranger	52% (19,860)	26% (9,910)	8% (3,130)	4% (1,640)	4% (1,620)	3% (1,100)	6% (2,470)	14% (5,580)	38,550
	Non-Stranger	26% (730)	20% (570)	10% (270)	2% (50)	21% (610)	6% (170)	13% (360)	17% (480)	2,830
Total Personal Victimization	Stranger	42% (36,940)	29% (25,760)	7% (6,020)	4% (3,350)	8% (6,710)	4% (3,230)	9% (7,920)	16% (14,430)	88,940
	Non-Stranger	27% (3,570)	27% (6,450)	4% (860)	2% (360)	33% (7,820)	7% (1,650)	12% (2,890)	16% (3,870)	23,760

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

for stranger and non-stranger victims were similar, the two groups of victims differed in their reasons for non-reporting. Clearly when the offender is known to the victim, the victim has less of a reason to believe that nothing can be done and more of a reason to believe that the confrontation is a private concern.

In stranger victimizations, victims of assaultive violence without theft (32 percent) were substantially less likely than victims of assaultive violence with theft (50 percent) or victims of personal theft without injury (52 percent) to have given "nothing could be done" as a reason for non-reporting. At the same time, stranger victims of assaultive violence with theft (16 percent) were less likely than stranger victims of personal theft without injury (26 percent) or assaultive violence without theft (34 percent) to give "not important enough" as a reason.

Table 6.13 permits an examination of non-reporting reasons for attempted versus completed personal victimizations. In general, those suffering attempted victimizations, more often than those suffering completed victimizations, give as a reason for not reporting the victimization to the police that it was not important. For example, of those victims of attempted robbery without injury 32 percent gave "not important" as their reason for not reporting, while 22 percent of those victims of completed robbery without injury gave this reason; likewise in 20 percent of the attempted larcenies and 31 percent of the completed larcenies, "not important" was given as a reason for not

Table 6.13

Reasons Given For Not Reporting Personal Victimitizations, By Attempted Versus Completed Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION								Total Non-Reports
		Nothing Could Be Done-Lack Of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Police Wouldn't Want To Be Bothered	Did Not Want To Take Time, Too Incon- venient	Private Or Personal Matter, Did Not Want To Report It	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other	
Assaultive Violence Without Theft Rape	Completed	19% (70)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	64% (230)	30% (110)	3% (10)	19% (70)	360
	Attempted	33% (830)	10% (240)	4% (110)	3% (70)	30% (760)	7% (180)	5% (120)	22% (540)	2,500
Assault	Completed	25% (3,590)	26% (3,720)	4% (650)	2% (310)	22% (3,080)	6% (880)	16% (2,220)	20% (2,860)	14,320
	Attempted	26% (12,090)	35% (16,470)	5% (2,140)	3% (1,490)	16% (7,560)	4% (1,930)	10% (4,630)	16% (7,340)	46,810
Personal Theft Without Injury Robbery	Completed	48% (5,360)	22% (2,500)	11% (1,220)	3% (370)	7% (740)	4% (460)	7% (820)	15% (1,700)	11,200
	Attempted	40% (5,060)	32% (4,000)	10% (1,250)	4% (540)	8% (960)	4% (530)	7% (940)	13% (1,640)	12,610
Larceny	Completed	60% (8,410)	20% (2,830)	5% (690)	4% (600)	4% (530)	1% (200)	7% (920)	14% (1,980)	14,030
	Attempted	50% (1,770)	31% (1,100)	6% (230)	4% (150)	0% (0)	2% (70)	3% (100)	20% (730)	3,550

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

Table 6.14

Reasons Given For Not Reporting Personal Victimitizations, By Use Of Weapon<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

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## REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION

	Nothing Could Be Done-Lack of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Police Wouldn't Want To Be Bothered	Did Not Want To Take Time, Too In- convient	Private Or Personal Matter, Did Not Want To Report It	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other	Total Non- Reports
<b>Assaultive Violence-Total<sup>b</sup></b>									
Weapon	29% (7,500)	24% (6,040)	6% (1,430)	4% (1,040)	20% (5,010)	6% (1,500)	9% (2,010)	22% (5,580)	25,700
No Weapon	27% (11,300)	36% (15,250)	4% (1,820)	2% (920)	15% (6,220)	4% (1,800)	13% (5,590)	14% (5,970)	42,340
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>									
Robbery	46% (5,160)	21% (2,380)	11% (1,240)	5% (560)	8% (950)	5% (550)	5% (610)	16% (1,800)	11,270
Weapon	42% (5,250)	33% (6,120)	10% (1,200)	3% (360)	6% (750)	4% (440)	9% (1,190)	12% (1,540)	12,530

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes victimizations of rape and attempted rape.



involving weapons.

#### Household Victimizations

Table 6.15 shows that for household victimizations the greatest variation across the major subcategories in the reasons given for non-reporting occurred for larcenies of different amounts. For larcenies of less than \$50, 45 percent of the victims cited "not important" and for larcenies of \$50 or more, only 15 percent cited this reason. On the other hand, 38 percent of the former, but 56 percent of the latter gave "nothing could be done" as the reason for not reporting.

An examination of reasons for not reporting household victimization by whether the victimization was completed or only attempted, produces results similar to those noted above for personal victimization. Table 6.16 shows that reasons for not reporting attempted and completed burglaries were similar, except that "not important" was more often cited as a reason for not reporting by victims of attempted burglaries than by victims of completed burglaries (39 percent vs. 28 percent). Although the data are not shown in tabular form, dichotomizing the completed burglaries into those using forcible entry and those using unlawful entry, produces a similar difference. "Not important" was given as a reason for failure to report one-third of the unlawful entries, but only given as a reason for failure to report one-fifth of the forcible entries.

When attempted versus completed vehicle thefts are examined, "not impor-

Table 6.15

Reasons Given For Not Reporting Household Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION									
	Nothing Could Be Done-Lack Of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Police Wouldn't Want To Be Bothered	Did Not Want To Take Time, Too Incon- venient	Private Or Personal Matter, Did Not Want To Report It	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other	Total Non-Reports
Burglary	46% (45,910)	32% (31,690)	7% (7,220)	2% (2,930)	4% (4,850)	0% (920)	5% (5,850)	14% (14,680)	98,170
Larceny-Total	43% (137,130)	38% (122,900)	6% (20,880)	3% (10,960)	4% (14,360)	0% (1,430)	9% (29,910)	11% (34,820)	320,400
Under \$50	38% (81,780)	45% (95,510)	6% (13,200)	3% (6,330)	3% (8,230)	0% (660)	10% (22,010)	8% (18,680)	210,280
\$50 Or More	56% (37,070)	15% (9,980)	7% (5,210)	4% (3,080)	5% (3,840)	1% (1,180)	8% (5,370)	12% (8,540)	65,750
Vehicle Theft	48% (7,070)	30% (4,530)	10% (1,460)	4% (660)	5% (730)	0% (60)	3% (450)	17% (2,570)	14,870
Total Household Victimization	43% (190,110)	36% (159,120)	7% (29,560)	3% (14,550)	5% (19,940)	1% (2,410)	8% (36,210)	12% (52,070)	433,440

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

Table 6.16

Reasons Given For Not Reporting Household Victimizations, By Completed Versus Attempted Victimizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION								Total Non- Reports
		Nothing Could Be Done-Lack of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Police Wouldn't Want To Be Bothered	Did Not Want To Take Time, Too In- convenient	Private Or Personal Matter, Did Not Want To Report It	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other	
Burglary	Completed	47% (29,150)	28% (17,410)	7% (4,010)	4% (2,210)	7% (4,430)	1% (740)	6% (3,470)	15% (9,240)	61,520
	Attempted	46% (16,760)	39% (14,280)	9% (3,210)	2% (720)	1% (420)	1% (180)	7% (2,380)	14% (5,040)	36,650
Larceny	Completed	43% (123,870)	38% (109,980)	7% (19,040)	3% (9,520)	5% (13,550)	0% (1,270)	10% (28,150)	10% (28,750)	287,800
	Attempted	41% (13,260)	40% (12,920)	6% (1,840)	4% (1,440)	2% (810)	0% (160)	5% (1,760)	19% (6,070)	32,600
Vehicle Theft	Completed	21% (530)	19% (480)	10% (240)	6% (150)	19% (480)	1% (30)	7% (180)	28% (710)	2,540
	Attempted	53% (6,540)	33% (4,050)	10% (1,220)	4% (510)	2% (250)	0% (30)	2% (270)	15% (1,860)	12,330
Total Household Victimization Completed		153,550	127,870	23,290	11,880	18,460	2,040	31,800	38,700	351,860
Attempted		36,560	31,250	6,270	2,670	1,480	370	4,410	12,970	81,580

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

tant" was again more often given as a reason for not reporting the victimization to the police in attempted, than in completed vehicle thefts (33 percent vs. 19 percent). Two other interesting and important differences emerge, however. In 53 percent of the attempts, but in only 21 percent of the completed vehicle thefts, "nothing could be done" was given as a reason for not reporting victimization to the police. In addition, in about one out of five completed vehicle thefts, but in only one out of fifty attempted vehicle thefts which were not reported to the police, was "private matter" given as a reason for not reporting. It is likely that in some of the victimizations for which "private matter" was cited, the offender was known to the victim--perhaps someone who had access to the vehicle's keys and/or someone who had previously (but not in the instant case) been given permission to drive the vehicle.

In household victimizations--much the same as in personal victimizations--"not important" was more often cited as a reason for non-reporting by victims of attempted, than by victims of completed crimes. Only for vehicle theft--where "nothing could be done", private matter", and "other" emerged as reasons differentially cited by victims of attempted and completed crimes-- do substantial differences exist in the remaining reasons given by victims of attempted and completed crimes for not reporting the victimizations to the police.

Finally, it is worth noting with respect to total household victimization that race of head and family income--as characteristics of victimized house-

holds were not related to reasons given for failure to report victimizations to the police. In fact, for neither race nor income<sup>9</sup> did the percentage of respondents in any race or income row who subscribed to a given reason for failure to report a victimization to the police, differ by more than five percentage points from the percentage of all respondents who subscribed to the respective reason for non-reporting; thus, regardless of race or income, victims failed to report household victimizations to the police for similar reasons--primarily because they believed that "nothing could be done" and the victimization was "not important."

#### Business Victimization

Reasons given for the failure to report business burglaries and robberies are shown in Table 6.17. This table indicates that "nothing could be done" was slightly more often cited as a reason for the failure to report businesses burglaries than as a reason for the failure to report business robberies (50 percent vs. 41 percent). In addition, "not important" was cited more often in business burglaries than in business robberies (38 percent vs. 18 percent). Finally, "reporting the victimization to someone else" was cited more often as a reason for failing to report business robberies than business burglaries (20 percent vs. eight percent).

Table 6.17  
Reasons Given For Not Reporting Business Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING VICTIMIZATION								
	Nothing Could Be Done--Lack Of Proof	Did Not Think It Important Enough	Did Not Want To Bother The Police	Did Not Want To Take The Time	Afraid Of Reprisal	Reported To Someone Else	Other <sup>b</sup>	Total Non-Reports
Burglary	41% (10,670)	38% (9,946)	5% (1,298)	6% (1,629)	0% (70)	8% (2,029)	14% (3,542)	26,075
Robbery	50% (916)	18% (318)	6% (106)	6% (106)	4% (68)	20% (355)	28% (499)	1,814
Total Business Victimization	42% (11,586)	37% (10,264)	5% (1,404)	6% (1,735)	0% (138)	9% (2,384)	14% (4,041)	27,889

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will sum to greater than total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question.

<sup>b</sup> Includes "Did not want to get involved" response.



### Victim Survey Estimates And The Uniform Crime Reports

The question of how victim survey data relate to "official" crime data is a critical one. Since most decisions about the extent and nature of the crime problem are based on official crime statistics, it is obviously crucial to have some indication of biases in these official statistics.

The results in the first section of this chapter strongly suggest that the nature of the victimization itself--as well as its constituent elements--is closely related to failure to report the victimization to the police. Thus more "serious" offenses--those in which weapons are used, which are completed, in which loss is greater, etc.--are disproportionately reported to the police; further, auto thefts and commercial burglaries and robberies are disproportionately reported as well. Hence, if one were to rely on official statistics to provide a picture of crimes occurring, the picture would be distorted in overrepresenting those crimes which are disproportionately reported to the police.

There is, however, another complicating problem. Namely, some of the crimes reported by victims to the police may not be officially recorded as crimes by the police<sup>10</sup> or may not be reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. Although the comparison of victim survey data and Uniform Crime Report statistics is important, the ability to make such a comparison is not one of the major justifications for undertaking the National Crime Panel victimization surveys. In fact, such comparisons between the

Uniform Crime Reports and the victim survey results in the Impact Cities are problematic; at best, such comparisons are gross for several reasons:

- 1) The victim survey results reflect victimizations suffered by residents of the city in question, whether or not these victimizations occurred within the city in which the victim resides; the UCR statistics in a given city reflect victimizations of all persons (whether or not they are residents of the city) which occur within the city boundaries.
- 2) The victim survey results only count victimizations occurring to those residents who are twelve years of age and older; the UCR statistics count crimes against persons of all ages.
- 3) The victim survey does not attempt to count some of the offenses which are counted in the UCR statistics; although the victim survey does count some larcenies, it does not count commercial larcenies (e.g. shoplifting and employee theft) which are tabulated in the UCR statistics.
- 4) While the victim survey results reported herein cover a reference period of twelve months, this twelve month period does not coincide with either the 1971 or the 1972 calendar year; the published UCR statistics are available only for the 1971 or the 1972 calendar year.
- 5) Although the National Crime Panel system of classification for

incidents enables one to re-cast the survey results into the UCR categories, some differences between the two systems in counting rules do exist.

- 6) The victim survey results are only estimates which are subject to sampling error.
- 7) There is evidence to suggest that memory lapses and telescoping have some effect on the number of victimizations reported to interviewers in surveys.

In view of these difficulties, our victim survey/UCR comparisons will be brief.

Before turning to the data themselves, some things should be noted. Recall that Table 1.8 showed the victim survey/UCR equivalencies. In addition, however, the following should be noted. For rape and aggravated assault the UCR counting rules use victimizations, and hence counts of victimizations for these victim survey offenses have also been used; for the remaining offenses the UCR counting rules use incidents, and incidents have also been used for the victim survey counts. The UCR definition of rape applies only to female victims, so male victims of rape have been excluded from the victim survey estimates. Finally, since the UCR data for 1972 coincided most closely with the victim survey reference period, the 1972 UCR data were used.

Table 6.18 shows the rates of non-reporting for the victim survey

Table 6.18  
Percentages Of Non-Reporting, By Modified Uniform Crime  
Report Classification Scheme  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Rape <sup>a</sup>	47% (6,340)
Aggravated Assault	48% (49,580)
Robbery <sup>b</sup>	38% (85,120)
Burglary <sup>c</sup>	38% (325,581)
Larceny <sup>d</sup>	69% (487,870)
Vehicle Theft	23% (65,690)

<sup>a</sup> Excludes male rapes.

<sup>b</sup> Includes personal and business robbery.

<sup>c</sup> Includes household and business burglary.

<sup>d</sup> Includes personal and household larceny.

data which have been re-cast into the UCR format using the UCS/UCR equivalencies shown in Table 1.8. Vehicle theft had the lowest non-reporting rate (23 percent), followed by robbery and burglary (38 percent); the highest non-reporting rate was for larceny (69 percent) while rape (47 percent) and aggravated assault (48 percent) had intermediate rates. These rates of non-reporting will be helpful in interpreting the victim survey/UCR comparative data in Table 6.19.

For the eight Impact Cities in the aggregate, the victim survey estimates and the UCR counts are in the most agreement for vehicle theft (the ratio of the former to the latter is 1.00) and in the least agreement for larceny (3.02) and burglary (2.71). For rape, aggravated assault, and robbery the agreement between the two is closer, with ratios between 2.05 and 2.23.

The close correspondence between the victim survey and the UCR data for vehicle theft is expected on the basis of the very low rate of non-reporting for vehicle theft. At the other extreme, the discrepancy between the victim survey and UCR figures for larceny also can be accounted for largely by the high rate of non-reporting for larceny (69 percent). The relatively high ratio for burglary (2.71) is problematic, since the non-reporting rate for burglary is relatively low (38 percent).

Table 6.20 shows ratios--for the eight city aggregate--of victim survey figures to the UCR figures for only those crimes which the respondents said

Table 6.19  
 Comparisons Of Victim Survey Estimates And Uniform Crime Reports<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Ratio Of Victim Survey To Uniform Crime Reports
Rape	3,090	6,340 <sup>b</sup>	2.05
Aggravated Assault	24,095	49,580	2.06
Robbery	34,274	76,502 <sup>c</sup>	2.23
Burglary	119,984	325,581 <sup>d</sup>	2.71
Larceny	161,799	487,870 <sup>e</sup>	3.02
Vehicle Theft	65,966	65,690	1.00

<sup>a</sup> Data taken from Table 76, Uniform Crime Reports, 1972.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes male rapes.

<sup>c</sup> Includes personal and commercial robbery.

<sup>d</sup> Includes household and commercial burglary.

<sup>e</sup> Includes personal and household larceny.

Table 6.20

Comparisons Of Victim Survey Crimes Which Respondents Said They Reported  
To The Police And Uniform Crime Reports, By Offense<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Ratio Of Victim Survey To Uniform Crime Reports
Rape	3,090	3,364 <sup>b</sup>	1.09
Aggravated Assault	24,095	25,793	1.07
Robbery	34,274	47,431 <sup>c</sup>	1.38
Burglary	119,984	201,873 <sup>d</sup>	1.68
Larceny	161,799	149,900 <sup>e</sup>	.93
Vehicle Theft	65,966	50,581	.77

<sup>a</sup> Data taken from Table 76, Uniform Crime Reports, 1972.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes male rapes.

<sup>c</sup> Includes personal and commercial robbery.

<sup>d</sup> Includes household and commercial burglary.

<sup>e</sup> Includes personal and household larceny.



they had reported to the police. These new ratios indicate that the greatest discrepancy is for burglary. This is curious since burglary is the one offense for which crimes against non-residents (which the UCR would count but which the victim survey would not) would likely bias the comparison only slightly.<sup>11</sup> Without additional data on this point it is possible only to speculate. It could be that police are "downgrading" some of the victim survey burglaries to larcenies or trespasses, thus inflating the ratio. Unfortunately, the pursuit of this point is beyond the scope of the data available.

Table 6.21 gives evidence of considerable inter-city variation in the ratios of victim survey to UCR counts for the individual offense categories. Rape and aggravated assault show ratios that are most variable across cities, while the ratios for robbery, burglary, larceny, and vehicle theft are less variable.

For rape, Newark's ratio of .98 is substantially smaller than the ratios for Portland (4.08), Denver (3.17), and Atlanta (3.15). Likewise for aggravated assault Newark's ratio (.55) is very much smaller than the ratios in Denver (4.14), Cleveland (3.98), and Portland (3.41).

Reference to the total row of Table 6.21 shows that in no city was the total number of offenses in the UCR figures in excess of the survey estimates. For the eight cities as an aggregate, the victim survey to UCR ratio was 2.47. In only two cities (Newark, 1.56; St. Louis, 1.62) were

Offense As Defined In Uniform Crime Reports

	Rape			Aggravated Assault			Robbery			Burglary			Larceny--Total			Vehicle Theft			Total	
	U.C.R.	Victim Survey <sup>b</sup>	Ratio <sup>f</sup>	U.C.R.	Victim Survey	Ratio <sup>f</sup>	U.C.R.	Victim Survey <sup>c</sup>	Ratio <sup>f</sup>	U.C.R.	Victim Survey <sup>d</sup>	Ratio <sup>f</sup>	U.C.R.	Victim Survey <sup>e</sup>	Ratio <sup>f</sup>	U.C.R.	Victim Survey	Ratio <sup>f</sup>	U.C.R.	Victim Survey
Atlanta	256	807	3.15	2,143	5,030	2.35	3,074	7,734	2.52	14,676	40,703	2.77	17,805	50,050	2.81	4,150	4,460	1.08	42,104	108,804
Baltimore	465	757	1.63	6,365	8,555	1.34	9,584	19,052	2.07	16,986	52,903	3.11	27,804	79,690	2.76	8,350	9,960	1.19	69,554	171,717
Cleveland	462	996	2.16	1,988	7,909	3.98	5,639	12,836	2.28	10,446	40,031	3.83	12,860	53,050	4.12	17,526	17,590	1.00	48,921	132,412
Dallas	533	1,083	2.03	4,529	8,672	1.91	2,616	7,710	2.95	21,475	57,621	2.68	30,336	98,890	3.26	5,387	6,840	1.27	64,876	180,816
Denver	368	1,168	3.17	1,927	7,978	4.14	2,014	7,331	3.64	16,750	41,921	2.50	18,984	85,850	4.52	7,661	8,650	1.13	47,704	152,698
Newark	325	320	.98	2,583	1,427	.55	4,788	8,084	1.69	11,040	25,229	2.29	8,632	16,360	1.90	8,055	3,930	.49	35,423	55,350
Portland	169	690	4.08	1,344	4,588	3.41	1,715	5,105	2.98	11,034	29,677	2.69	17,916	57,600	3.21	3,558	4,910	1.38	35,736	102,570
St. Louis	512	527	1.03	3,216	5,443	1.69	4,844	7,850	1.62	17,577	37,516	2.13	27,462	46,380	1.69	11,279	9,330	.83	64,890	107,046
Aggregate Total	3,090	6,348	2.05	24,095	49,602	2.06	34,274	76,502	2.23	119,984	325,601	2.71	161,799	407,870	3.02	65,966	65,690	1.00	409,208	1,011,611

<sup>a</sup> Data taken from Table 76, Uniform Crime Reports, 1972.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes male rapes.

<sup>c</sup> Includes personal and commercial robbery.

<sup>d</sup> Includes household and commercial burglary.

<sup>e</sup> Includes personal and household larceny.

<sup>f</sup> Ratio of Victim Survey data to the figures of the Uniform Crime Reports.

the ratios less than 2.00. In the six remaining cities the ratios were quite homogeneous, ranging from 2.24 to 2.50.

The data in Table 6.21 are somewhat simplified by the rankings shown in Table 6.22. From this table it is apparent that, overall, the UCR figures and the victim survey figures similarly rank the eight Impact Cities. A measure of the similarity in the paired rankings for each offense is given by the row labeled " $\sum d^2$ "--the sum, across cities, of the squared differences between victim survey rank and the UCR rank. If the two sets of rankings for any given offense were only associated by chance, the  $\sum d^2$  would be expected to be 84.<sup>12</sup> Although the correspondence in the rankings for rape and aggravated assault is not very close, the correspondence for the remaining offenses is quite close.

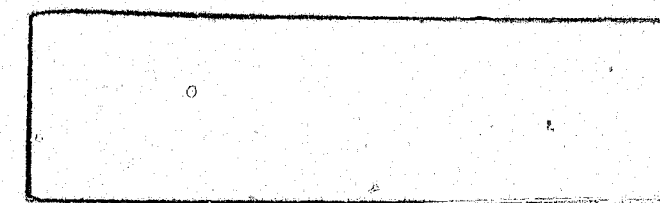
Finally, in regard to victim survey and UCR comparisons, Figure 6-14 shows, for each of the six offenses, the percentages of the total victim survey and UCR crimes that are accounted for by each offense. For rape, aggravated assault, robbery, and burglary, the percentages of the respective victim survey and UCR totals which are accounted for by these offenses are strikingly similar. While 40 percent of the UCR crimes were larcenies, 48 percent of the victim survey crimes were larcenies; although 16 percent of the UCR crimes were vehicle thefts only ten percent of the victim survey crimes were vehicle thefts. To a large extent, the "overrepresentation" of vehicle thefts among UCR crimes and the "underrepresentation" of lar-

Table 6.22  
Comparisons Of Rankings Of Eight Impact Cities According To Victim Survey  
Estimates And Uniform Crime Report Figures, By Offense<sup>a</sup>

	OFFENSE AS DEFINED IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS											
	Rape		Aggravated Assault		Robbery		Burglary		Larceny		Vehicle Theft	
	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey	Uniform Crime Reports	Victim Survey
Atlanta	2	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	2	2
Baltimore	6	4	8	7	8	7	6	7	7	6	6	7
Cleveland	5	6	3	5	7	8	1	4	2	4	8	8
Dallas	8	7	7	8	3	3	8	8	8	8	3	4
Denver	4	8	2	6	2	2	5	6	5	7	4	5
Newark	3	1	5	1	5	6	3	1	1	1	5	1
Portland	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	1	3
St. Louis	7	2	6	4	6	5	7	3	6	2	7	6
$\Sigma d^2$	64		44		4		32		26		24	

<sup>a</sup>Smaller numbers of crimes received lower ranks.

**CONTINUED**



In Table 5.13, business robbery victimizations have been dichotomized into those involving lone offenders and those involving multiple offenders, and within each of these groups offenders have been further separated according to their perceived races and sexes. It is clear from this table that virtually all of the robbery offenders were perceived to be male; only about 150 (less than one percent) of the more than 18,000 robbery offenders were perceived to be female. Of these few females, nine out of ten were perceived to be black.<sup>8</sup>

Among lone offenders, 23 percent were perceived to be white males, 69 percent were perceived to be black males, and seven percent were perceived to be "other."<sup>9</sup> A similar picture emerges for multiple offenders except that robberies in which the offenders were all perceived to be black males (80 percent) constituted a greater percentage, and robberies in which the offenders were all perceived to be white males constituted a smaller percentage, than was the case for lone-offender robberies.

In sum, Table 5.13 makes it clear that the vast majority of business robberies involved offenders who were perceived to be: a) male; b) black. For robberies in which the perceived sex of the offender was known, 98 percent of the robberies involved offenders who were perceived to be male. With regard to race, in nearly three out of four total business robberies in the Impact Cities, the race of the offender was perceived to be black; in one out of six such victimizations

Table 5.13  
Perceived Races And Sexes Of Lone And Multiple Offenders  
Involved In Business Robberies<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	N	Percent
White Male	1707	23%
White Female	18	0%
Black Male	5053	69%
Black Female	85	1%
Other <sup>b</sup>	504	7%
Lone Offender-Total	7367	100%
All White Males	1164	11%
All White Females	0	0%
All Black Males	8653	80%
All Black Females	51	0%
Other <sup>c</sup>	895	8%
Multiple Offenders-Total	10,763	99%

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; excludes 838 cases (four percent of the grand total) in which the number of offenders was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenders perceived to be of "other" races and offenders whose races or sexes were not ascertained.

<sup>c</sup>Includes: offenders who were perceived to be of "other" races; offenders who acted in racially mixed groups; and offenders whose races or sexes were not ascertained.



the offender was perceived to be white, and in one out of twelve victimizations, the offender's race was perceived to be "other," was unknown, or there were multiple offenders whose races or sexes were perceived to be mixed.

#### Perceived Age Of Offenders

Two out of three lone robbers were perceived to be 21 years of age or older (Table 5.14 ). Only one out of five lone robbers were perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 20, while no lone robbers were perceived to be under 12; for about one-seventh of the lone robberies, the victim was unable to estimate the age of the offender.

In robberies involving multiple offenders, there were no robberies in which all of the offenders were perceived to be under 12; in 17 percent of the robberies, the offenders were all perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 20, and in 45 percent of the robberies, the offenders were all perceived to be 21 years of age or older. In the remainder of the robberies involving multiple offenders (38 percent), the offenders were perceived either to be of mixed ages or the victim was not able to estimate the offenders' ages. Finally, in connection with the offender's age, it is notable that--for both lone and multiple offenders--the bulk of those who were perceived to be under 21 years of age were perceived to be between 18 and 20 years of age. Thus, only a small minority of lone - and multiple-offender robberies involved offenders who were perceived to be under 21 years of age

Table 5.14  
Perceived Ages Of Lone Offender And  
Multiple Offenders In Business Robberies<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Under 12	0% (0)
12 - 20	19% (1,475)
12 - 14	0% (35)
15 - 17	4% (304)
18 - 20	15% (1,136)
21 or Older	66% (4,861)
Don't Know	14% (1,034)
Lone Offender -- Total	100% (7,370)
All Under 12	0% (0)
All 12 - 20	17% (1,871)
All 12 - 14	1% (72)
All 15 - 17	4% (468)
All 18 - 20	12% (1,331)
All 21 or Older	45% (4,801)
Other <sup>b</sup>	38% (4,086)
Multiple Offenders -- Total	100% (10,758)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; excludes 838 cases (four percent of the grand total) in which the number of offenders was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Includes those offenders whose ages were not known and those offenders acting in groups with mixed ages.

(about one out of four); of robberies involving those perceived to be under 21, most involved offenders perceived to be between 18 and 20 years of age. In sum, robbery offenders were overwhelmingly perceived to be male, black, and over 18 years of age.

#### Security Measures And Insurance Coverage

During the interview, business respondents were asked "What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?"<sup>10</sup> Of the total businesses in the Impact Cities, 59 percent replied that they had some type of security measure (see Table 5.15). Manufacturing (70 percent), retail (69 percent), and wholesale businesses (64 percent) were most likely, and service (51 percent) and real estate (45 percent) businesses were least likely to have taken security measures.

Besides security measures classified as "other," total businesses taking security measures were most likely to use reinforcing devices such as barred doors and windows (29 percent), guards or watchmen (26 percent), central alarm systems (24 percent), and local alarm systems (18 percent); less popular as security devices were watchdogs (six percent), firearms (seven percent), and cameras (three percent). Retail businesses--the type of business most often burglarized and robbed--which had taken security measures relied primarily on reinforcing devices (35 percent) and central (28 percent) and local (26 percent)

**Table 5.15**  
**Extent And Type Of Security Measures Used, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

	TYPE OF SECURITY MEASURES										
	Total Number Of Businesses	Percent With Security Measures <sup>b</sup>	Total With Security Measures	Local Alarm System	Central Alarm System	Reinforcing Device	Guard, Watchman	Watchdog	Firearms	Camera	Other
Retail	70,505	69% (48,403)	48,403	26% (12,719)	28% (13,347)	35% (17,061)	14% (7,035)	9% (4,197)	11% (5,493)	3% (1,409)	23% (11,076)
Wholesale	18,482	64% (11,867)	11,867	15% (1,774)	40% (4,816)	25% (2,996)	21% (2,517)	4% (529)	3% (342)	1% (121)	32% (3,836)
Real Estate	8,663	45% (3,913)	3,913	5% (195)	11% (446)	11% (431)	42% (1,625)	4% (156)	6% (223)	5% (187)	42% (1,640)
Service	86,540	51% (44,210)	44,210	13% (5,648)	18% (7,813)	26% (11,523)	34% (14,850)	6% (2,702)	6% (2,631)	3% (1,342)	30% (13,443)
Manufacturing	12,185	70% (8,584)	8,584	19% (1,616)	30% (2,595)	31% (2,629)	24% (2,090)	4% (307)	2% (205)	1% (103)	32% (2,786)
All Other	27,305	54% (14,626)	14,626	9% (1,355)	20% (2,872)	24% (3,471)	38% (5,579)	3% (463)	1% (185)	2% (369)	36% (5,293)
Total	223,680	59% (131,603)	131,603	18% (23,307)	24% (31,889)	29% (38,111)	26% (33,696)	6% (8,354)	7% (9,079)	3% (3,531)	25% (38,074)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories within columns may not sum to total due to rounding; sub categories within rows will not sum to total due to the fact that the data are taken from a multiple response question; excludes two percent of the businesses for which it was not ascertained whether any security measures were in use.

<sup>b</sup> Of total businesses, percent which use security measures.

alarm systems. Wholesale businesses which had taken security measures relied most heavily on central alarm systems (40 percent), while real estate (42 percent) and service (34 percent) businesses which had taken measures relied most on guards or watchmen. In view of the high proportion of robberies in which weapons-- primarily guns--were used, it is perhaps surprising that relatively few business establishments reported having firearms on the premises (four percent for total businesses). Although retail businesses are somewhat more likely than other businesses to report having a firearm on the premises as a security measure, even among these retail businesses a firearm is reportedly present in only eight percent of all retail establishments.<sup>10a</sup>

How do security measures taken by business establishments relate to victimization? Table 5.16 addresses this question by showing the percentages of businesses which were victimized among those taking and among those not taking security measures. For total businesses, 31 percent of all businesses with security measures, but only 20 percent of those without security measures were victims of burglary and robbery. This pattern generally maintains when the data are further sub-divided according to type of business. Among retail establishments, for example, 41 percent of those with security measures but only 30 percent of those without security measures were victimized; the difference

Table 5.16

Percentages Of Businesses Victimized Among Those Taking And Among Those Not Taking Security Measures, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
Security Measures Taken	41% (48,403)	25% (11,867)	24% (3,913)	26% (44,210)	32% (8,584)	25% (14,626)	31% (131,603)
Security Measures Not Taken	30% (22,099)	16% (6,615)	20% (4,949)	16% (42,334)	18% (3,510)	17% (12,681)	20% (88,746)
Total	36% (70,505)	22% (18,482)	20% (8,663)	21% (86,540)	28% (12,185)	21% (27,305)	26% (223,680)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories in columns will not sum to total since two percent of businesses for which it was not ascertained whether any security measures were in use are excluded; sub categories in rows may not sum to total due to rounding.

between those with and without security measures was smallest for real estate businesses where 24 percent of the former and 20 percent of the latter were victims of burglary or robbery.

Since victimization itself may prompt the adoption of security measures, it is crucial to examine the time--relative to the victimization suffered--at which the security measures were implemented. From Table 5.17 it is clear that being victimized did indeed prompt the use of security measures. This table includes only businesses which were victimized and which reported having security measures at the time of the interview. For total businesses, 28 percent implemented security measures only after having been victimized and an additional 28 percent of the businesses adopted at least one additional security measure after having been victimized; the remaining 44 percent of the businesses had a security measure before the victimization and did not add an additional security measure after the victimization. When the data in this table are examined by type of business, it can be seen that, in general, the "before victimization only" category is the modal category, with the other two categories ("after victimization only" and "both before and after victimization") absorbing roughly similar proportions of the remaining cases.

If the percentages of those businesses in Table 5.17 which have taken security measures and which are victimized are recomputed after removing those businesses which took security measures only after



Table 5.17

Victimized Businesses With Security Measures, By Time  
At Which Security Measures Taken  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

MEASURES TIME TAKEN	TYPE OF BUSINESS							
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	Total	
	Before Victimization Only	47% (9,186)	39% (1,159)	53% (497)	41% (4,646)	45% (1,233)	38% (1,403)	44% (18,124)
	After Victimization Only	25% (4,851)	39% (1,146)	30% (279)	30% (3,407)	24% (665)	35% (1,294)	28% (11,642)
	Both Before And After Victimization	29% (5,671)	23% (663)	17% (155)	29% (3,235)	30% (826)	26% (963)	28% (11,513)
	Total Victimized Businesses With Security Measures	100% (19,708)	100% (2,968)	100% (931)	100% (11,288)	100% (2,724)	100% (3,660)	100% (41,279)

victimization, businesses with security measures before being victimized were still no less likely than those without security measures to have been victimized. Twenty-three percent of total businesses with security measures taken before the victimization, and 20 percent of businesses without security measures at all, were victims of burglary or robbery. Similar results maintain when the businesses are separated by type. For no type of business is the proportion of victimized businesses with security measures taken before the victimization substantially smaller than the proportion of victimized businesses not taking security measures at all. Obviously, the finding that those businesses with security measures were no less likely to have been victimized than those businesses without security measures does not mean that security measures were without effect. It may well be that businesses (within each type of business) which took security measures, in fact, took them because victimization seemed probable. Thus, businesses in high crime areas, businesses which were attractive targets, etc., may have taken security measures. Although the security measures taken may have deterred some business victimizations, the fact that businesses taking security measures may have been disproportionately high risk businesses, may account for the net result that those with security measures were no more likely than those without to have been victimized.

#### Insurance Coverage

All business respondents were asked: "Do you have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?"<sup>12</sup> Table 5.18 shows that about one-half of total businesses in the Impact Cities carried insurance against burglary and/or robbery. Real estate (42 percent), retail (45 percent), and service (45 percent) were least likely to carry such insurance, while wholesale (65 percent) and manufacturing (63 percent) businesses were most likely to carry such insurance. It is likely that wholesale and manufacturing businesses were disproportionately insured because they were disproportionately found among businesses with larger receipt size; in addition, these types of businesses are probably more likely to have larger inventories on hand.

Table 5.19 shows--for those businesses not having burglary or robbery insurance at the time of the interview--reasons given for not having such insurance. Of total businesses without insurance at the time of the interview, ten percent had been previously covered, 84 percent had never been covered, and for six percent it was not ascertained whether the business had been previously insured.

The percentages of those previously covered ranged from 15 percent for retail businesses to three percent for real estate businesses. Of those total businesses which had been previously covered, slightly more

Table 5.18

Insurance Coverage, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
Covered By Insurance	45% (31,767)	65% (12,103)	42% (3,658)	45% (39,362)	63% (7,629)	56% (15,194)	49% (109,718)
Not Covered By Insurance	54% (38,044)	34% (6,242)	56% (4,812)	53% (46,249)	37% (4,471)	43% (11,842)	50% (111,660)
Not Ascertained	1% (690)	1% (137)	2% (191)	1% (928)	1% (85)	1% (269)	1% (2,300)
Total Businesses	100% (70,501)	100% (18,482)	100% (8,661)	100% (86,539)	100% (12,185)	100% (27,305)	100% (223,673)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 5.19

Reported Reasons For Lack Of Insurance Coverage Among Businesses Which Had Previously Been Covered  
And Those Which Had Not, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

T Y P E  O F  B U S I N E S S		Total Not Covered	Previously Covered				Never Covered					Not Ascertained
			Total	Dropped By Business	Cancelled By Insurance Company	Not Ascertained	Total	Too Expensive	Unable To Obtain	Did Not Need It	Other/Not Ascertained	
Retail		100% (38,048)	15% <sup>b</sup> (5,551)	50% <sup>c</sup> (2,758)	49% <sup>c</sup> (2,704)	2% <sup>c</sup> (89)	81% <sup>b</sup> 100% (30,667)	40% <sup>c</sup> (12,308)	20% <sup>c</sup> (6,128)	28% <sup>c</sup> (8,551)	12% <sup>c</sup> (3,680)	5% <sup>b</sup> (1,830)
Wholesale		100% (6,246)	14% 100% (895)	65% (582)	29% (262)	6% (51)	77% 100% (4,784)	22% (1,037)	11% (540)	46% (2,184)	21% (1,023)	9% (567)
Real Estate		100% (4,808)	3% 100% (157)	45% (70)	44% (69)	11% (18)	85% 100% (4,071)	21% (852)	5% (209)	62% (2,530)	12% (480)	12% (580)
Service		100% (46,249)	8% 100% (3,799)	60% (2,261)	39% (1,486)	1% (52)	87% 100% (40,132)	18% (7,284)	10% (3,849)	62% (24,721)	11% (4,278)	5% (2,318)
Manufacturing		100% (4,469)	12% 100% (530)	71% (375)	26% (138)	3% (17)	81% 100% (3,614)	23% (821)	9% (329)	50% (1,799)	18% (665)	7% (325)
All Other		100% (11,847)	5% 100% (553)	57% (314)	43% (239)	0% (0)	87% 100% (10,320)	13% (1,374)	5% (535)	62% (6,384)	20% (2,027)	8% (974)
Total		100% (111,667)	10% 100% (11,485)	55% (6,360)	43% (4,898)	2% (227)	84% 100% (93,588)	25% (23,676)	12% (11,590)	49% (46,169)	13% (12,153)	6% (6,594)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>These percentages sum to "Total Not Covered" column.

<sup>c</sup>These percentages sum to "Total" columns under Previously Covered; Never Covered.

than half (55 percent) of the businesses cancelled their insurance themselves, and 43 percent were cancelled by the insurance companies. Some types of businesses--such as manufacturing (71 percent) and wholesale (65 percent) businesses--which no longer had insurance coverage, were substantially more likely to have cancelled the insurance coverage themselves than were other types of businesses. For real estate and retail businesses, insurance coverage was equally likely to have been cancelled by the insurance company or by the business.

Of those total businesses reporting never having burglary or robbery insurance, one-half reported that they did not need such insurance, one-quarter that it was too expensive, and one-eighth that they were unable to obtain it. The reasons for not having insurance varied considerably by type of business. For instance, 40 percent of the retail businesses which had never been covered, but only 18 percent of the service businesses and 13 percent of the "other" businesses reported that such insurance was too expensive. Retail businesses were also about twice as likely as other types of businesses to have reported that they were unable to obtain such insurance coverage. Because retail businesses had such high rates of business victimization--and since retail businesses were disproportionately found among smaller receipt-size businesses which were unlikely to have excess capital--the cost of insurance may well have been disproportionately beyond the capabilities of many retail businesses.

Finally, while only 28 percent of the retail businesses reported that they did not need such insurance, 46 percent of the wholesale businesses, 50 percent of the manufacturing businesses, and 62 percent

of the service, real estate, and "other" businesses reported that they did not need insurance against burglary and robbery. It is worth noting that the types of businesses most likely to feel that such insurance was not needed were also the types of businesses most likely to use guards or watchdogs as security measures; in addition, these businesses had rates of victimization which were substantially lower than those endured by retail and manufacturing businesses.

In Table 5.20, the relationship between insurance coverage and business victimization can be observed. For total businesses covered by insurance 25 percent, and for businesses not covered by insurance 28 percent, were victims of robbery or burglary during the reference period. For each type of business there was no substantial difference between insured and non-insured businesses of the percentages victimized. In fact, the largest difference is six percentage points--between retail businesses with insurance coverage (33 percent) and retail businesses without insurance coverage (39 percent).

In summary, about one-half of the businesses in the Impact Cities carried insurance to guard against burglary and robbery. Of those not covered by insurance, some types of businesses--notably service, real estate, and "other"--reported that such insurance was not needed, while retail businesses reported that such insurance was either too expensive (40 percent) or not obtainable (20 percent). Finally, those businesses with robbery or burglary insurance were not substantially more--or less--likely to have been victimized than those businesses without this kind of insurance.

Table 5.20

Percentages Of Businesses Victimized, By Insurance Coverage And Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TYPE OF BUSINESS						
		Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	Total
C O V E R E D  B Y  I N S U R A N C E	Victimized At Least Once	33% (10,620)	20% (2,467)	18% (675)	21% (8,226)	28% (2,103)	21% (3,229)	25% (27,320)
	Not Victimized	67% (21,147)	80% (9,636)	82% (2,983)	79% (31,136)	72% (5,526)	79% (11,965)	75% (82,393)
	Total Businesses	100% (31,767)	100% (12,103)	100% (3,658)	100% (39,362)	100% (7,629)	100% (15,194)	100% (109,713)
N O T  C O V E R E D  B Y  I N S U R A N C E	Victimized At Least Once	39% (14,942)	25% (1,557)	20% (958)	22% (9,988)	30% (1,337)	22% (2,571)	28% (31,353)
	Not Victimized	61% (23,102)	75% (4,685)	80% (3,854)	78% (36,261)	70% (3,134)	78% (9,271)	72% (80,307)
	Total Businesses	100% (38,044)	100% (6,242)	100% (4,812)	100% (46,249)	100% (4,471)	100% (11,842)	100% (111,660)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



## Consequences Of Business Victimization

### Loss

During the course of the interview, business respondents were asked whether anything was damaged but not taken in the incident, and how much repairs costs were, whether and how much money was taken, and whether and how much merchandise, equipment, or supplies were taken. Loss was defined as the sum of damage, cash loss, and the value of goods lost.

### Nature Of Loss

In Table 5.21 it can be seen that burglaries of total businesses resulted in loss of merchandise or other material in a majority of the burglaries (53 percent), while no loss was sustained in 15 percent of the burglaries, repair loss only was sustained in four percent of the burglaries, and cash loss was sustained in four percent of the burglaries. This pattern holds generally for each type of business with the exception that real estate businesses which were victims of burglary were more likely than total businesses to have suffered no loss (25 percent vs. 15 percent) and less likely than total businesses to have lost merchandise or other material (33 percent vs. 53 percent).

Table 5.22 shows the comparable data for robbery victims. Those total businesses which were victimized by robbery had no loss in one out of four of the victimizations, sustained cash loss only in three

Table 5.21  
Nature Of Loss In Business Burglaries, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
No Loss	12% (5,157)	18% (1,305)	25% (846)	16% (5,377)	15% (1,031)	18% (2,131)	15% (15,847)
Repair Loss Only	29% (13,017)	33% (2,368)	36% (1,224)	27% (9,304)	24% (1,608)	23% (2,701)	28% (30,222)
Cash Loss Only	3% (1,286)	2% (153)	6% (204)	5% (1,658)	2% (138)	3% (388)	4% (3,827)
Merchandise Or Other Material Loss	56% (24,750)	47% (3,320)	33% (1,102)	52% (17,566)	58% (3,881)	57% (6,781)	53% (57,400)
Total Burglaries	100% (44,210)	100% (7,146)	100% (3,376)	100% (33,905)	100% (6,658)	100% (12,000)	100% (107,296)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 5.22

Nature Of Loss In Business Robberies, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
No Loss	18% (2,257)	31% (243)	B (17)	32% (1,330)	66% (242)	26% (264)	23% (4,353)
Repair Loss Only	1% (156)	2% (17)	B (0)	1% (35)	0% (0)	2% (20)	1% (228)
Cash Loss Only	65% (8,129)	45% (345)	B (34)	52% (2,194)	29% (105)	62% (632)	60% (11,439)
Merchandise Or Other Material Loss	16% (1,999)	22% (171)	B (0)	16% (655)	5% (17)	11% (109)	16% (2,951)
Total Robberies	100% (12,541)	100% (776)	B (51)	101% (4,214)	100% (364)	101% (1,025)	100% (18,971)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

out of five incidents, and sustained loss of merchandise or other material in one out of six incidents; repair loss only was experienced in only one percent of the robberies. When the businesses are examined by type, the results just noted for total businesses essentially maintain. There is, however, one dramatic exception; while robberies of total businesses resulted in no loss in one out of four incidents, robberies of manufacturing businesses resulted in no loss in two out of three incidents. This very large failure rate in robberies of manufacturing businesses may help to explain why they had a robbery rate that was one-third of the rate suffered by total businesses.

By way of summary and comparison to robberies, burglaries of total businesses in the eight Impact Cities were: slightly less likely than robberies of total businesses to result in no loss (15 percent vs. 23 percent); substantially less likely to result in cash loss only (four percent vs. 60 percent); and more likely to result in merchandise or other material loss (53 percent vs. 16 percent). These differences clearly reflect the different nature of these two crimes and the different aims of the offenders involved in each. In burglaries the offenders' direct force against the property (thus inflicting damage); their aim is primarily the procurement of property, since large amounts of cash are relatively inaccessible in most businesses. In robbery the force used is directed against an individual representing the business and the aim of the offender is to obtain cash; thus in the course of robberies, repair loss is infrequent and cash loss is frequent.

Tables 5.23 and 5.24 show the amount of loss (including damages) endured by businesses in burglary and robbery victimizations, respectively. In burglaries of total businesses, four out of ten of the incidents resulted in losses of less than \$50, one-fifth in losses of \$50-\$249, and three-tenths in losses of \$250 or more; only one out of ten burglaries of total businesses resulted in losses of \$1,000 or more.

By cumulating the percentages of burglaries which had losses in each of the categories of loss, it can be seen from Table 5.23 that for total businesses the cumulative value of 50 percent--the median--falls in the \$50-\$249 category. For each of the types of businesses except real estate businesses (where the median loss was in the \$10-\$49 category), the median loss was between \$50 and \$249.

Table 5.23 also shows the mean loss in burglaries of each type of business. For each type of business the mean loss was substantially greater than the median loss. For example, while the median loss for burglaries of total businesses was between \$50 and \$249, the mean loss was \$500. This large discrepancy between the median and mean losses indicates that the distribution of losses is quite positively skewed--i.e. that a relatively small number of businesses suffered very large losses. Although the mean loss was well in excess of the median loss for each type of business, this was especially true for wholesale businesses where the mean loss was \$1,040, as compared to a median loss of \$50-\$249.

Table 5.23

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Damages) In Business Burglaries. By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY (INCLUDING DAMAGES)									
		None	Under \$10	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 Or More	Don't Know	Not Ascer- tained	Total	Mean Loss
T Y P E  O F  B U S I N E S S	Retail	12% (5,157)	5% (2,346)	16% (6,995)	24% (10,745)	19% (8,503)	11% (4,851)	7% (3,292)	5% (2,317)	100% (44,206)	\$590
	Wholesale	18% (1,305)	5% (362)	15% (1,108)	19% (1,352)	18% (1,301)	11% (811)	12% (845)	1% (67)	100% (7,151)	\$1,040
	Service	16% (5,377)	7% (2,299)	21% (7,004)	20% (6,898)	18% (5,958)	8% (2,793)	8% (2,877)	2% (702)	100% (33,908)	\$350
	Real Estate	25% (846)	11% (360)	20% (679)	11% (374)	10% (334)	4% (138)	14% (469)	5% (172)	100% (3,372)	\$160
	Manufacturing	15% (1,031)	5% (358)	15% (993)	21% (1,370)	18% (1,217)	14% (940)	9% (583)	3% (171)	100% (6,663)	\$530
	Other	18% (2,131)	6% (699)	17% (2,072)	22% (2,607)	20% (2,356)	8% (937)	8% (916)	2% (290)	100% (12,008)	\$350
	Total Businesses	15% (15,847)	6% (6,424)	18% (18,851)	22% (23,346)	18% (19,669)	10% (10,470)	8% (8,982)	3% (3,719)	100% (107,308)	\$500

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 5.24

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Damages) In Business Robberies, By Type of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY (INCLUDING DAMAGES)										
	None	Under \$10	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 or More	Don't Know	Not Ascertained	Total	Mean Loss
Retail	18% (2,257)	2% (224)	14% (1,719)	38% (4,721)	18% (2,306)	4% (513)	0% (33)	6% (772)	100% (12,545)	\$230
Wholesale	31% (243)	2% (18)	18% (139)	16% (121)	13% (104)	20% (153)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (778)	\$780
Service	32% (1,330)	2% (70)	21% (884)	30% (1,269)	10% (416)	3% (106)	0% (0)	3% (138)	100% (4,213)	\$140
Real Estate	B (17)	B (17)	B (0)	B (0)	B (17)	B (0)	B (0)	B (0)	B (51)	B
Manufacturing	67% (242)	0% (0)	0% (0)	10% (35)	14% (51)	10% (35)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (363)	\$150
Other	26% (264)	0% (0)	14% (147)	21% (220)	12% (128)	11% (113)	0% (0)	15% (155)	100% (1,027)	\$1,680
Total Businesses	23% (4,353)	2% (329)	15% (2,889)	34% (6,366)	16% (3,022)	5% (920)	0% (23)	6% (1,065)	100% (18,977)	\$390

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.



Robberies of total businesses (Table 5.24 ) resulted in losses of less than \$50 in 40 percent of the incidents, \$50-\$249 in 34 percent of the incidents, and \$250 or more in 21 percent of the incidents.

While only one-fifth of the robberies of total businesses resulted in losses of \$250 or more, one-third of the robberies of wholesale businesses resulted in losses of \$250. Computations of the median loss values from Table 5.24 shows that the median losses for total businesses, retail businesses, and "other" businesses fell into the \$50-\$249 category; for manufacturing businesses the median robbery loss was \$0, and for wholesale and service businesses, the median robbery losses fell into the \$10-\$49 category.

An examination of the mean robbery losses in Table 5.24 again shows that mean losses were considerably in excess of median losses. For total businesses, while the median robbery loss fell into the \$50-\$249 interval, the mean robbery loss was \$390. The means for wholesale businesses (\$780) and especially for "other" businesses (\$1,680) were particularly discrepant from their respective median values. Thus, for robbery also, these results suggest that a relatively small number of businesses suffered very large robbery losses.

A comparison of the mean losses in burglaries and robberies shows that the mean burglary loss for total businesses (\$500) exceeded the mean robbery loss for total businesses (\$390). The pattern of more costly burglaries than robberies (in terms of mean loss) holds for each type of business except "other" businesses, where the mean robbery loss (\$1,680) was several times greater than the mean burglary loss (\$350).

Certainly when the relative volume of burglaries and robberies are considered in conjunction with the amount of loss, burglary emerges as a crime far more costlier in dollar amounts lost than robberies. For total businesses, an estimated 104,000<sup>13</sup> burglaries with an estimated mean loss of \$500 resulted in an estimated total loss of more than \$50 million dollars to businesses in the Impact Cities in a single year; for total businesses, an estimated 18,000<sup>14</sup> robberies with an estimated mean loss of \$390 resulted in an estimated total loss of \$7 million dollars to businesses in the Impact Cities in a single year. Thus total dollar losses in burglary were roughly seven times greater than total dollar losses in robbery. Even for "other" businesses which suffered substantially greater mean losses for robbery than for burglary, the total losses in burglary were far greater than the total losses in robbery (\$4.0 million vs. \$1.5 million).

#### Recovery Of Losses

Table 5.25 shows for total businesses with burglary and robbery losses of various amounts, the proportion of businesses which recovered some of their losses through insurance. For both burglary and robbery, as the value of the losses increases, there was a monotonic increase in the proportion of businesses recovering some of their losses. For example, in both burglaries and robberies in which the losses were less than \$10, none of the victimized businesses recovered any of their losses, but for victimizations in which losses were \$1,000 or more, more than one-quarter of the burglarized businesses and two-fifths of the robbed businesses recovered some of their losses. For each

Table 5.25  
Business Burglaries And Robberies, By Value Of Stolen Property And Proportion Recovered Through Insurance<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY					
		Under \$10	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 Or More	Total With Loss <sup>b</sup>
B U R G L A R Y	P R O P O R T I O N	None	100% (6,424)	99% (18,662)	94% (21,894)	85% (16,714)	72% (7,483)
		.1% to 49.9%	0% (0)	0% (0)	1% (261)	4% (766)	5% (588)
		50% to 99.9%	0% (0)	0% (51)	2% (499)	7% (1,407)	15% (1,598)
		All	0% (0)	1% (138)	3% (692)	4% (782)	8% (831)
		Total Burglary	100% (6,424)	100% (18,851)	100% (23,346)	100% (19,669)	100% (10,470)
R O B B E R Y	P R O P O R T I O N	None	100% (329)	95% (2,732)	87% (5,556)	80% (2,427)	60% (551)
		.1 to 49.9%	0% (0)	0% (0)	1% (51)	3% (87)	6% (52)
		50% to 99.9%	0% (0)	1% (35)	3% (173)	8% (226)	11% (105)
		All	0% (0)	4% (122)	9% (586)	9% (282)	23% (212)
		Total Robbery	100% (329)	100% (2,889)	100% (6,366)	100% (3,022)	100% (920)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes those cases where there was no loss or value of stolen property was not known or not ascertained.

amount-of-loss category, robbed businesses were at least slightly more likely to have recovered some of their losses than burglarized businesses; further, a substantially greater proportion of robbed than burglarized businesses in each loss category was likely to have recovered all of their losses. For example, when losses were between \$250 and \$999, nine percent of the robbed businesses and four percent of the burglarized businesses recovered all of their losses; when losses were \$1,000 or greater, 23 percent of the former but only eight percent of the latter recovered all of their losses.

Overall, these data on recovery through insurance suggest that the chances of recouping losses in either burglaries or robberies were not good; robbery victims were more likely than burglary victims to have recovered some of their losses--especially when the amount lost was \$1,000 or more.

#### Injury

By definition, robbery is the only crime included in the survey of businesses which could have resulted in an injury. In the course of the interview, robbery victims were asked whether any of the employees of the business were injured seriously enough to require medical attention.<sup>15</sup> Table 5.26 shows that less than one out of ten

Table 5.26

Percentages Of Attempted And Completed Business Robberies Resulting  
In Injury To Employees <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	ROBBERY		
	Attempted	Completed	Total
With Injury	7% (335)	8% (1,130)	8% (1,465)
Without Injury	93% (4,225)	92% (13,257)	92% (17,482)
Total	100% (4,560)	100% (14,387)	100% (18,947)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

business robbery incidents resulted in injury to an employee. More specifically, of the 18,947 business robberies, only 1,465 (eight percent) resulted in injury to an employee which was serious enough to require medical attention. Further, from Table 5.26 it can be seen that this rate of injury was about the same in attempted robberies (seven percent) as in completed robberies (eight percent).

From Table 5.27, it is apparent that injury to employees serious enough to require hospitalization was very rare. In only two percent of the business robberies was an employee injured seriously enough to require hospitalization. As was the case with injury, hospitalization was evidently unrelated to whether the robbery was actually completed or only attempted. In connection with the analysis of the use of weapons above, it was noted that most robberies of businesses involved the use of a weapon by the offender. Despite the potential for serious injury which was created by the presence of a weapon--especially a firearm--that potential was not often realized in the course of robberies of businesses.

#### Work Days Lost

All businesses which were victimized by either burglary or robbery were asked whether any employees lost any time from work because of the incident. Work days might be lost not only as a result of injury, but as a result of meetings with the police, appearance in court, etc.; thus, employees of burglarized businesses may also have lost work days.

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Table 5.27

Percentages Of Attempted And Completed Business Robberies Resulting  
In Hospitalization Of Employees<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

ROBBERY			
	Attempted	Completed	Total
With Hospitalization	2% (104)	2% (225)	2% (329)
Without Hospitalization	98% (4,456)	98% (14,164)	98% (18,620)
Total	100% (4,560)	100% (14,389)	100% (18,949)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 5.28 indicates that employees of businesses which are burglarized had some work days lost in connection with eight percent of the burglary incidents, while employees of businesses which were robbed had some work days lost in 13 percent of the incidents. At least part of this small difference between work days lost by employees of businesses which were robbed and those which were burglarized can be attributed to the extent of injury to robbery victims noted above (Table 5.26). In fact, if the number of injured employees is subtracted from the number of employees having work days lost, only six percent of the non-injured employees of businesses which were robbed, were found to have lost any work days.

Whether the incident was completed or only attempted seems to have been related to work days lost for employees of businesses which were burglarized and robbed. Among the former, three percent of the attempted and ten percent of the completed burglaries resulted in work days lost, and among the latter six percent of the attempted and 15 percent of the completed burglaries resulted in work days lost. It is likely that completed victimizations were more likely than attempted victimizations to have been reported to the police (a question which is addressed in the next chapter); hence work days lost more often in conjunction with completed crimes may have been due, at least in part, to time required to meet with the police, make appearances in court, etc.

Table 5.28

Percentages Of Attempted And Completed Burglaries And Robberies Of Businesses  
Resulting In Work Days Lost By Employees<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

B  
U  
R  
G  
L  
A  
R  
Y

	Attempted	Completed	Total
Work Days Lost	3% (927)	10% (7,491)	8% (8,418)
No Work Days Lost	97% (29,501)	90% (69,122)	92% (98,623)
Total	100% (30,428)	100% (76,613)	100% (107,041)

R  
O  
B  
B  
E  
R  
Y

Work Days Lost	6% (294)	15% (2,093)	13% (2,387)
No Work Days Lost	94% (4,282)	85% (12,278)	87% (16,560)
Total	100% (4,576)	100% (14,371)	100% (18,947)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Summary

By way of summarizing what has been reported in this chapter concerning business victimization, it was found that there was considerable variation in the burglary and robbery victimization rates from city to city, although cities with high burglary rates also had high robbery rates. Burglaries in the Impact Cities occurred with far greater frequency than did robberies; in each city the burglary rate was more than four times greater than the robbery rate. Among all types of business establishments studied, retail establishments had the highest rates for both burglary and robbery in addition to having the highest proportion (along with "other" businesses) of multiple victimizations. Receipt size was not found to be strongly related to either burglary or robbery victimization rates, even when type of business was controlled.

About three-fourths of both burglary and robbery victimizations were actually completed; retail businesses again stood out as suffering the highest rate of victimizations among all business types of both attempted and completed victimizations. Most of the business robberies which occurred in the Impact Cities involved the use of a weapon; when a weapon was used, it was almost always a gun. In addition, robberies in which a weapon was used were more likely to result in some loss to the business. As would perhaps be expected given the nature of the offenses, burglary appeared to be predominately a nighttime occurrence, while robberies occurred primarily during the daytime.

With regard to robbery offenders, they were almost always perceived to be males--for both lone and multiple offenders. Among lone robbery offenders, a large majority were perceived to be black/other males and over 18 years old; a similar picture emerged for multiple offenders.

Sixty percent of the businesses surveyed reported that they took some form of security measure against burglary and/or robbery. By examining the time at which these measures were taken relative to victimization, it was seen that being the victim of a business robbery or burglary prompted the use of security measures. About one-half of total businesses carried insurance against robbery and/or burglary; however, for each type of business there was no substantial difference in the percentage victimized between insured and non-insured businesses.

For total businesses, the estimated mean loss from burglaries in the eight Impact Cities was \$500, which resulted in an estimated total loss of more than \$50 million. For robberies, the estimated mean loss was \$390, while the estimated total loss was \$7 million. Thus, the estimated loss from burglary in the eight cities was over seven times that for robbery.

Finally, it was seen that as the value of the loss increased in business robbery and burglary victimizations, there was a concurrent increase in the proportion of businesses recovering some of their losses. Although chances of some recovery was better for business victims of robbery than for business victims of burglary, the chances of some recovery was relatively slim for either category.

The next chapter presents an examination of a topic for which victimization surveys are uniquely suited--failure to report victimization to the police. The three major categories of victimization will be examined --personal, household, and business. Not only will the characteristics of those reporting and not reporting victimizations be examined, but the reasons given for not reporting victimizations to the police will also be analyzed. In addition, characteristics of the victimizations themselves will be summarized in relation to non-reporting. Finally, the next chapter will present a brief discussion concerning some of the benefits of, and problems inherent in, comparing victimization survey results to police statistics.

### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>In fact, pilot work had indicated that many businesses did not keep satisfactory written records even of burglaries and robberies which they had.

<sup>2</sup>It should also be made clear here that although injury to, or personal robbery of, an employee or customer in the course of a business robbery is counted as a personal victimization, there is not a double counting of the business incident; care has been taken to count such incidents only once.

<sup>3</sup>See Appendix E for definitions of the types of businesses.

<sup>4</sup>The following are brief descriptions of detailed types of retail businesses: 1) Food--Establishments primarily selling food for home consumption (supermarkets, etc.). 2) Eating and drinking--Establishments primarily selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on or near the premises. 3) General Merchandise--Establishments which sell several lines of merchandise such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food (department stores, etc.). 4) Apparel--Establishments primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles. Does not include department stores. 5) Furniture and appliances--Establishments primarily selling merchandise used in furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor covering, draperies, household electrical and gas appliances. 6) Lumber, hardware, farm equipment--Establishments primarily selling lumber, building materials, the basic lines of hardware, paint, wallpaper, electrical supplies, etc. 7) Automotive--Establishments which sell new and used automobiles and new parts and accessories, aircraft and marine dealers and mobile home dealers. 8) Gasoline service stations. 9) Drug and proprietary--Establishments which fill and sell prescriptions and patent medicines and health aids. Proprietary stores sell the same merchandise as drugstores, but do not fill or sell prescriptions. 10) Liquor--Includes liquor stores operated by States, counties, and municipalities. 11) Other retail.

<sup>5</sup>Of course, none of those businesses suffering both robbery and burglary were victimized only once.

<sup>6</sup>Actually the rate, accurate to the nearest "tens," rounds to zero (34 robberies divided by 8,663 real estate businesses).

<sup>7</sup>Actually the rate, accurate to the nearest "tens," rounds to zero (17 robberies divided by 8,663 real estate businesses).

<sup>8</sup>For the perceived races of robbery offenders, black rather than black/other (as was used in the earlier chapters) has been used since this is how the Bureau of the Census personnel coded the business robbery data for tabulations.

<sup>9</sup>See footnote "b," Table 5-13.

<sup>10</sup>See Appendix C, question 20a of Commercial Screen Questions, page C-2.

<sup>10a</sup>Note that the four percent figure for total businesses and the eight percent figure for retail businesses cited here are percentages of all businesses (not percentages of business using security measures) in the respective categories which had firearms in the premises.

<sup>11</sup>If any victimization occurred.

<sup>12</sup>See Appendix C, question 17a of Commercial Screen Questions, page C-2.

<sup>13</sup>Excludes burglarized businesses for which the amount of loss was not ascertained.

<sup>14</sup>Excludes robbed businesses for which the amount of loss was not ascertained.

<sup>15</sup>See Appendix C, question 9a. of Robbery Incident Form, page C-4.



## CHAPTER VI

## Failure To Report Victimizations To The Police

## Introduction

It has often been suggested that victim surveys are necessary because, among other reasons, some victims of crimes fail to report their victimizations to the police.<sup>1</sup> In fact, critiques of official crime statistics often begin by noting that failure to report crimes to the police is one of the major limitations of official crime statistics; further, it has sometimes been argued that non-reporting may be variable across crimes, across geographic areas, and across time.<sup>2</sup> Hence, one of the most critical questions asked of those respondents in the NCP surveys who experienced victimization was whether the victimization had been reported to the police. In the analyses that follow, results will be presented in terms of percentages of non-reporting--the ratio of non-reported victimizations to total victimizations.

Personal Victimizations

Table 6.1 presents data indicating that slightly more than one-half (54 percent) of all personal victimizations in the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate were not reported to the police. This overall rate of non-reporting of personal victimizations was similarly high in most of the eight cities. While the rates of non-reporting for total personal victimizations ranged from 48 percent in St. Louis to 59 percent in Portland, six of the eight cities had rates of non-reporting which were over 50 percent.

Table 6.1  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Personal Victimitizations <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
<b>Assaultive Violence</b>									
<b>With Theft</b>	40% (1,490)	35% (5,710)	34% (3,100)	27% (1,800)	37% (2,460)	38% (2,110)	39% (1,570)	39% (2,260)	35% (20,490)
<b>Without Theft</b>	58% (10,830)	53% (18,900)	59% (15,120)	60% (20,040)	60% (19,810)	50% (3,120)	61% (12,350)	52% (10,960)	58% (111,130)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>									
	57% (7,720)	48% (20,540)	53% (13,600)	59% (6,850)	60% (7,140)	58% (8,270)	60% (4,910)	46% (8,070)	54% (77,100)
<b>Total Personal Victimization</b>									
	56% (20,040)	49% (45,150)	54% (31,820)	58% (28,690)	58% (29,410)	53% (13,500)	59% (18,830)	48% (21,290)	54% (208,720)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding

When non-reporting is examined by type of personal victimization, it is seen that the eight cities in aggregate showed the lowest rate of non-reporting for assaultive violence with theft (35 percent), followed by personal theft without injury (54 percent) and finally by assaultive violence without theft (58 percent). The individual cities were again found to be rather homogeneous with regard to non-reporting. For assaultive violence with theft, the rates ranged from 27 percent in Dallas to 40 percent in Atlanta; all cities except Dallas had rates of non-reporting which fell between 34 percent and 40 percent. For personal theft without injury, the rates of non-reporting ranged from 46 percent in St. Louis to 60 percent in Denver and Portland; assaultive violence without theft had non-reporting rates of 50 percent or greater in each of the cities, ranging from a low 50 percent in Newark to a high of 61 percent in Portland.

#### Household Victimization

Turning to non-reporting of household victimizations, Table 6.2 suggests that the variation in the rates of non-reporting across subcategories of household victimization was greater than variation across the subcategories of personal victimization. For the eight cities as an aggregate the lowest rate of non-reporting was for vehicle theft (23 percent), followed by burglary (45 percent), larceny of \$50 or more (46 percent), and larceny of less than \$50 (81 percent). With the exception of non-reporting for larcenies

Table 6.2  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Household Victimizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Burglary	44% (25,320)	42% (32,890)	46% (28,670)	48% (41,080)	42% (30,750)	48% (13,140)	48% (21,850)	42% (24,600)	45% (218,310)
Larceny-Total	74% (46,340)	68% (70,990)	75% (48,680)	72% (96,500)	68% (83,490)	68% (12,800)	68% (56,150)	65% (42,820)	70% (457,780)
Under \$50	85% (25,530)	78% (39,300)	83% (26,920)	84% (56,280)	81% (48,560)	74% (5,750)	80% (33,040)	77% (24,100)	81% (259,480)
\$50 Or More	55% (15,440)	47% (21,090)	55% (14,280)	49% (30,420)	39% (25,880)	58% (4,740)	43% (16,640)	37% (12,250)	46% (140,740)
Vehicle Theft	21% (4,480)	22% (9,960)	24% (17,590)	24% (6,840)	22% (8,640)	20% (3,930)	20% (4,910)	25% (9,330)	23% (65,680)
Total Household Victimization	61% (76,150)	57% (113,850)	57% (94,940)	63% (144,420)	58% (122,890)	52% (29,870)	60% (82,920)	53% (76,750)	58% (741,790)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

of \$50 or more, the subcategories of household victimizations are even more homogeneous across cities than the subcategories of personal victimizations. Vehicle theft ranged from a low of 20 percent in Portland and Newark to a high of 25 percent in St. Louis. Burglary showed a similarly narrow range, from 42 percent in St. Louis, Denver, and Baltimore, to 48 percent in Dallas, Newark, and Portland. Non-reporting percentages for larceny of \$50 or more had the greatest variability, ranging from 37 percent in St. Louis to 58 percent in Newark. Finally, larceny of less than \$50, which had the highest aggregate rate of non-reporting, varied by city from 74 percent in Newark to 85 percent in Atlanta.

#### Business Victimization

Rates of non-reporting for business victimization are presented in Table 6.3. Business robberies had an aggregate non-reporting rate of ten percent, while business burglaries had a 24 percent rate. An examination of these rates by city shows non-reporting rates for burglary to be more homogeneous than those for robbery. Rates for the former varied from 19 percent in Baltimore to 29 percent in Atlanta and St. Louis. For the latter, rates varied from four percent in Denver to 12 percent in Portland and St. Louis, to 25 percent in Newark. Of the types of victimization thus far examined, business robbery is the only one for which the rate for any city was dramatically out of line with the rates for the remaining cities.

Table 6.3  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Business Victimizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Burglary	29% (15,380)	19% (19,998)	35% (11,376)	26% (16,545)	24% (11,186)	20% (12,089)	23% (7,826)	29% (12,898)	24% (107,298)
Robbery	8% (3,275)	5% (4,666)	10% (2,388)	8% (2,259)	4% (1,375)	25% (1,880)	12% (860)	12% (2,282)	10% (18,985)
Total Business Victimization	25% (18,655)	16% (24,664)	23% (13,764)	24% (18,804)	22% (12,561)	21% (13,969)	22% (8,686)	26% (15,180)	22% (126,283)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



Comparisons of aggregate rates of non-reporting for personal, household, and business victimizations show that rates of non-reporting for business victimizations were among the lowest rates observed; of the household and personal victimizations only vehicle theft had a rate in the range of the non-reporting rates for business victimizations. In order to facilitate more specific comparisons of non-reporting of personal, household, and business victimizations, some of the data presented thus far have been rearranged (and in some instances more finely subdivided) and presented in Table 6.4 .

In each city, the non-reporting rate for household burglaries was greater than the non-reporting rate for business burglaries; in the aggregate the former was more than one and one-half times larger than the latter (45 percent vs. 24 percent).

A similar comparison of personal robbery without injury and business robbery shows that in each city the non-reporting rate for personal robberies was well in excess of that for business robberies. For the eight cities combined, the non-reporting rate for personal robbery (51 percent) was more than five times larger than the rate for business robbery (10 percent). In the aggregate, when we compare tables 6.1 with 6.4, we find even personal assaultive violence with theft (in effect, robbery with assault) to have a substantially higher rate of non-reporting than business robbery (35 percent vs. 10 percent).

Table 6.4

Comparisons Of Selected Personal, Household And Business Rates Of Non-Reporting<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Personal Theft Without Injury	57% (7,720)	48% (20,540)	53% (13,600)	59% (6,850)	60% (7,140)	58% (8,270)	60% (4,910)	46% (8,070)	54% (77,100)
Robbery	46% (4,000)	45% (11,850)	49% (9,220)	55% (4,460)	63% (4,780)	54% (4,700)	60% (3,470)	43% (4,500)	51% (47,020)
Larceny	69% (3,710)	52% (8,700)	62% (4,370)	66% (2,390)	54% (2,360)	62% (3,560)	60% (1,450)	51% (3,560)	58% (30,080)
Household Larceny	74% (46,340)	68% (70,990)	75% (48,680)	72% (96,500)	68% (83,490)	68% (12,800)	68% (56,150)	65% (42,820)	70% (457,780)
At Home	79% (16,010)	71% (28,490)	80% (18,460)	72% (41,100)	69% (32,660)	70% (4,700)	70% (21,620)	67% (15,980)	72% (179,020)
Elsewhere	72% (30,330)	66% (42,510)	72% (30,230)	72% (55,400)	67% (50,830)	67% (8,100)	68% (34,530)	64% (26,840)	69% (278,770)
Household Burglary	44% (25,320)	42% (32,890)	46% (28,670)	48% (41,080)	42% (30,750)	48% (13,140)	48% (21,860)	42% (24,600)	45% (218,310)
Business Burglary	29% (15,380)	19% (19,998)	25% (11,376)	26% (16,545)	24% (11,186)	20% (12,089)	23% (7,826)	29% (12,898)	24% (107,298)
Business Robbery	8% (3,275)	5% (4,666)	10% (2,388)	8% (2,259)	4% (1,375)	25% (1,880)	12% (860)	12% (2,282)	10% (18,985)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

From Table 6.4 , it is also clear that personal larceny had a substantially lower non-reporting rate than did household larceny. While the non-reporting rates for personal larceny varied somewhat among Impact Cities--from a low of 51 percent in St. Louis to a high of 69 percent in Atlanta--in each city the non-reporting rate for personal larceny was lower than the non-reporting rate for household larceny--regardless of whether the latter was at home or elsewhere. Both the larceny at home and larceny elsewhere non-reporting rates were consistently high across the cities; the former ranged from 69 percent in Denver to 80 percent in Cleveland and the latter ranged from 64 percent in St. Louis to 72 percent in Atlanta, Cleveland and Dallas. It should be pointed out that the aggregate household larceny non-reporting rates were higher than any other type of criminal victimization; over seven out of ten at-home larcenies were not reported to the police.

#### Amount of Loss

Reference to Table 6.2 indicates that household larcenies of items worth less than \$50 were not reported to the police proportionately as often in any city as were larcenies of \$50 or more; in the aggregate while four out of five household larcenies of under \$50 were not reported to the police, less than half of the larcenies of \$50 or more were not reported to the police. Further, data not shown in this table reveal that only about two out of five larcenies of items worth \$250 or more were not reported to the police.

That this trend held for robberies and burglaries of businesses is clear from Table 6.5. For example, in robberies in which the loss was under \$50, the rate of non-reporting was 18 percent; however, for robberies in which the amount of loss was \$50-\$249 the non-reporting rate was 2 percent, and for robberies in which the amount of loss was \$250 or more, the non-reporting rate was one percent. For business burglaries a similar trend is in evidence; burglaries with losses of less than \$50 had a non-reporting rate of 39 percent, while for losses of \$50-\$249 and \$250 or more the non-reporting rates were 19 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

#### Attempted and Completed Victimizations

The relation of amount of loss to rates of non-reporting raises the question of what other elements of the victimization are associated with tendencies to report the victimization to the police. In earlier chapters, personal, household, and business victimizations were dichotomized into attempted and completed victimizations for some analytic purposes. Using those same definitions of attempted and completed victimizations, it is possible to examine whether this aspect of the victimization was related to non-reporting to the police. The results of Table 6.6 demonstrate that whether the victimization was completed or only attempted is rather strongly related to non-reporting;<sup>3</sup> for each subcategory of victimization, non-reporting was substantially more likely in attempted than in completed victimizations. Among personal victimizations for example, although two out

Table 6.5  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Business Victimitizations, By Amount Of Loss <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AMOUNT OF LOSS				
	Under \$50 <sup>b</sup>	\$50-249	\$250 Or More	Not Ascertained	Total
Burglary	39% (50,016)	19% (23,332)	5% (30,096)	14% (3,721)	24% (107,165)
Robbery	18% (8,336)	2% (5,982)	1% (3,635)	3% (1,032)	10% (18,985)
Total Business Victimization	36% (58,352)	15% (29,314)	5% (33,731)	12% (4,753)	22% (126,283) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes attempted victimizations.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 133 burglary cases, not included in the burglary sub-total, where it was not ascertained whether or not the victimization was reported to the police.

**Table 6.6**  
**Percentages Of Non-Reported Personal, Household And**  
**Business Victimitizations, By Completed Versus Attempted Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>**  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

Personal Victimitization <sup>b</sup>	Completed	Attempted	Total
<b>Assaultive Violence Without Theft</b>			
<b>Rape</b>	34% (1,090)	57% (4,410)	52% (5,500)
<b>Assault</b>	46% (30,770)	62% (74,840)	58% (105,610)
<b>Personal Theft Without Injury</b>			
<b>Robbery</b>	40% (28,180)	67% (18,790)	51% (46,970)
<b>Larceny</b>	55% (25,760)	80% (4,350)	58% (30,100)

<b>Household Victimitization</b>			
<b>Burglary</b>	37% (164,110)	68% (54,180)	45% (218,290)
<b>Larceny</b>	69% (416,470)	79% (41,320)	70% (457,790)
<b>Vehicle Theft</b>	6% (46,450)	64% (19,240)	23% (65,690)

<b>Business Victimitization<sup>c</sup></b>			
<b>Robbery</b>	3% (14,400)	29% (4,585)	10% (18,985)
<b>Burglary</b>	17% (76,698)	43% (30,440)	24% (107,138)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Assaultive violence with theft is excluded since virtually all victimizations in that category are completed.

of five completed robberies without injury were not reported to the police, two out of three attempted robberies without injury were not reported to the police. For assaultive violence without theft, victimizations where a completed rape was the method of attack, 34 percent were not reported to the police, and for victimizations in which the rape was not completed, 57 percent were not reported to the police. Similarly, in assaultive violence without theft where assault was the method of attack, 62 percent of the attempted and 46 percent of the completed victimizations were not reported to the police.

In connection with the non-reporting rates of personal victimizations it is important to note that the homogeneity in the non-reporting rates of the subcategories of personal victimization for attempted and completed victimizations combined, is partially an artifact of the proportion of attempted and completed victimizations in each subcategory. For example, personal larceny and assaultive violence without theft had identical total rates of non-reporting (58 percent). However, since five out of six of the former, but less than three out of ten of the latter were completed, the total non-reporting results are misleading. For completed, and particularly for attempted victimizations, larceny had higher rates of non-reporting.

On the other hand, in household victimizations, the heterogeneity in

the non-reporting rates across the subcategories is almost wholly determined by the heterogeneity in rates of non-reporting for completed victimizations; the attempted household victimizations had relatively homogeneous non-reporting rates in each of the subcategories.

Comparisons of the attempted and completed household victimizations in each subcategory show that although more than one-third of the completed burglaries were not reported to the police, slightly more than two-thirds of the attempted burglaries were not reported to the police. While the comparable percentages for larceny show the smallest difference (69 percent vs. 79 percent), rates of non-reporting for vehicle theft were extremely divergent for completed and attempted victimizations; whereas only six percent of the completed vehicle thefts were not reported to the police, more than ten times this percentage--64 percent--of attempted vehicle thefts were not reported to the police. Finally, this pattern of differences between the rates of non-reporting for completed and attempted victimizations was in evidence for business robberies in which three percent of the completed, but 29 percent of the attempted, robberies were not reported to the police.

In conjunction with household burglary victimizations, respondents were asked whether the offender: a) actually got in (or just tried to get in); and b) whether there was evidence (such as a broken lock or window) that the person forced his way in.<sup>4</sup> The responses to these items led to a trichotomization of method of entry into forcible entry (a = yes, b = yes), unlaw-



ful entry (a = yes, b = no), and attempted forcible entry (a = no, b = yes). In effect, this trichotomization by method of entry simply sub-divides completed burglaries into those in which the entry was unlawful (i.e. without force) and those in which the entry was forcible. In the previous table, the difference in non-reporting between attempted and completed household burglaries was established. Table 6.7 demonstrates that the rates of non-reporting of completed burglaries varies strongly by method of entry. When the entry was forcible the rate of non-reporting was less than half of the rate of non-reporting when the entry was unlawful (25 percent vs. 55 percent); while only one out of four forcible-entry burglaries were not reported, two out of three attempted forcible-entry burglaries were not reported to the police. In toto, these results suggest that in burglaries, not only the completed-attempted dimension, but also the presence or absence of force in the entry, is related to the failure to report the victimization to the police.

In sum, these data regarding completed versus attempted personal, household, and business victimizations show without exception that completed victimizations were more often reported to the police than attempted victimizations; such differences were largest for vehicle theft and business robbery, and smallest for larceny. When method of completed entry in household burglaries was considered, those burglaries accomplished by forcible entry were found to have a substantially lower rate of non-reporting than were unlawful-

Table 6.7  
Percentages Of Non-Reported Household Burglaries, By Method Of Entry<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Completed Burglary	
Unlawful Entry	55% (70,920)
Forcible Entry	25% (93,200)
Attempted Burglary	
Forcible Entry	68% (54,180)
Total Burglary	45% (218,290)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

entry burglaries.

#### Use of Weapons

The relationship between the use of weapons and non-reporting is shown in Table 6.8 . This table gives evidence that another element of the victimization--the use of a weapon by the offender--is tied to reporting the victimization to the police. In victimizations of assaultive violence with theft, 30 percent of those in which the offender used a weapon and 41 percent of those in which the offender did not use a weapon, were not reported to the police. For assaultive violence without theft, the percent difference between the non-reporting rates for weapon-present and weapon-absent victimizations was even greater--49 percent vs. 66 percent, respectively. Robberies without injury showed a similar difference; when the offender had a weapon 43 percent of the victimizations were not reported to the police, but when the offender did not have a weapon 60 percent of the victimizations were not reported to the police.

Although the rates of non-reporting for business robberies were lower than personal robberies without injury (both when a weapon was present and when a weapon was not present), once again, the rate of non-reporting in weapon-present business robberies was substantially lower than the rate of non-reporting in weapon-absent business robberies (five percent vs. 22 percent). Thus, across each of the categories of victimization, the presence of a weapon was uniformly associated with a lower rate of non-reporting.

Table 6.8

Percentages Of Non-Reported Personal And Business Victimitizations,  
By Use Of Weapon

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Weapon	No Weapon	Total
Assaultive Violence <sup>b</sup>			
With Theft	30% (8,660)	41% (10,560)	36% (19,220)
Without Theft	49% (47,680)	66% (57,880)	58% (105,560)
Personal Theft Without Injury			
Robbery	43% (26,250)	60% (20,720)	51% (46,970)

Business Victimization

Robbery <sup>c</sup>	5% (14,630)	22% (2,571)	8% (17,201)
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<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

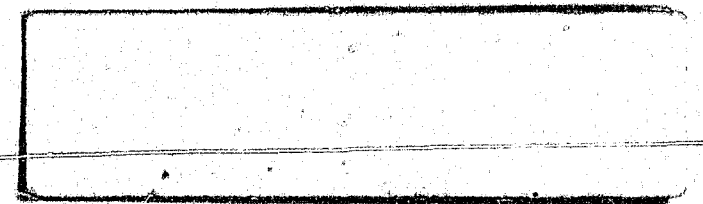
<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases of rape and attempted rape.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes those cases where it was not ascertained whether or not a weapon was present.

In summary, the dimensions of attempted/completed, weapon/no weapon, method of entry, and amount of loss--in addition to the subcategories of victimization themselves--have been shown to be related to rates of non-reporting. It would clearly be helpful to examine the simultaneous effects of these dimensions; however, using all applicable dimensions simultaneously would result in many cells with too few cases for reliable estimates of non-reporting rates. A compromise procedure is to produce "tree diagrams" in which selected dimensions related to rates of non-reporting are taken into account.

Figure 6.1 shows such a tree diagram for assaultive violence with theft. As can be seen from this diagram, the specific type of assaultive violence itself is related to non-reporting; for example, while 36 percent of all assaultive violence with theft victimizations were not reported to the police, 29 percent of those which involved serious assault, 35 percent which involved rape, and 44 percent which involved minor assault were not reported to the police.<sup>5</sup> Under serious assault, 30 percent of those with weapon and 22 percent of those without a weapon were not reported to the police. Under rape, completed (33 percent) and attempted (37 percent) victimizations had similar non-reporting rates. For assaultive violence with theft, the weapon/no weapon and attempted/completed dimensions appear not to be strongly related to non-reporting independent of the type of assaultive violence (serious, minor, or rape).

**CONTINUED**





While a relatively small proportion of victims of assaultive violence without theft were injured (one-tenth), injury in crimes of assaultive violence with theft was much more common (two-fifths). Injured victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft spent an average of about two days in the hospital--a stay which was somewhat longer for assaultive violence with theft victims of strangers, black/other victims of both assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft, the youngest and oldest victims of assaultive violence with theft, and the 35-49 year old victims of assaultive violence without theft.

#### Medical Expenses

Victims of assaultive crimes were asked about the total medical expenses which they incurred as a result of the incident. They were asked to include all expenses--even those paid by insurance--for "hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses".<sup>36</sup> If the respondents were uncertain about the amount of medical expense incurred, they were encouraged to make an estimate.

As can be seen from Table 3.56, fewer than one out of five injured victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft incurred no medical expenses. For another three out of ten injured victims in each of these two categories, the amount of medical expense was either unknown or not ascertainable. The distribution of medical expenses for those injured in assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft are

Table 3.56  
 Medical Expenses Incurred In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		AMOUNT OF MEDICAL EXPENSE INCURRED								
		Total Victims	Percent Injured	Total Injured	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 Or More	Don't Know Not Ascer- tained
Assaultive Violence		131,600	16% (20,610)	100% (20,610)	18% (3,680)	3% (590)	19% (3,900)	20% (4,130)	12% (2,440)	29% (5,860)
	With Theft	20,470	40% (8,270)	100% (8,270)	17% (1,390)	2% (190)	18% (1,460)	23% (1,910)	12% (990)	28% (2,320)
	Without Theft	111,130	11% (12,350)	100% (12,350)	19% (2,290)	3% (400)	20% (2,440)	18% (2,220)	12% (1,430)	29% (3,580)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

quite similar. About one-fifth of the injured victims in these assaultive victimizations--20 percent of those injured in assaultive violence with theft and 23 percent of those injured in assaultive violence without theft--incurred medical expenses of \$1-\$49, an additional one-fifth had expenses of \$50-\$250, and one-eighth had expenses of \$250 or more.

When the victims are separated according to whether the offender was known to the victim (Table 3.57), similar percentages of those injured in stranger (17 percent) and non-stranger (19 percent) victimizations had no medical expense. When stranger/non-stranger comparisons of the proportions of those injured victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft who incurred no medical expense are made, no substantial differences are observed.

However, at the other end of the medical expense continuum, one difference can be observed. Of those victims of assaultive violence with theft who were injured by offenders who were strangers, 34 percent incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more, while 47 percent of those who were injured by offenders who were non-strangers incur medical expenses of \$50 or more.

Before leaving Table 3.57, it is interesting to note that while more than half of the stranger victims who incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more (2,550 out of 4,700) were victims of assaultive violence with theft, only one-fifth of the non-stranger victims who incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more (350 out of 1,820), were victims of assaultive violence with

Table 3.57  
 Medical Expenses Incurred In Personal Victimization, By Victim's Prior Relationship To The Offender<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		AMOUNT OF MEDICAL EXPENSE INCURRED							
		Total Victims	Percent Injured	Total Injured	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 Or More
Assaultive Violence	Stranger	93,990	16% (14,980)	100% (14,980)	17% (2,600)	3% (460)	19% (2,760)	20% (2,940)	12% (1,760)
	Non-Stranger	37,610	15% (5,650)	100% (5,650)	19% (1,080)	2% (130)	20% (1,120)	21% (1,160)	12% (660)
With Theft	Stranger	18,180	41% (7,540)	100% (7,540)	16% (1,230)	2% (170)	19% (1,410)	22% (1,670)	12% (880)
	Non-Stranger	2,290	33% (730)	100% (730)	21% (160)	3% (20)	7% (50)	32% (240)	15% (110)
Without Theft	Stranger	75,810	10% (7,440)	100% (7,440)	19% (1,370)	4% (290)	18% (1,350)	17% (1,270)	12% (880)
	Non-Stranger	35,320	14% (4,900)	100% (4,900)	19% (920)	2% (110)	22% (1,070)	19% (920)	11% (550)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

theft.

Turning to the race of the victim, Table 3.58 shows that a substantially greater proportion of black/other (than white) injured victims of assaultive violence had medical expenses which fall into the "don't know/not ascertainable" category (37 percent vs. 22 percent). This racial difference holds for injured victims of assaultive violence with theft and assaultive violence without theft, as well.

While the proportion of white victims injured in assaultive violence without theft who incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more was only slightly greater than the comparable proportion for black/other victims (31 percent vs. 26 percent), the racial comparison when both assault and theft were involved shows a larger difference; 41 percent of white--but only 28 percent of black/other--injured victims of assaultive violence with theft incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more.

Unfortunately, these comparisons are somewhat confounded by the fact that the two racial groups show different proportions of victims whose medical expenses are unknown or not ascertainable. If only those victims whose medical expenses are known are included in the analysis, the slight difference in the proportion of white and black/other victims of assaultive violence without theft with medical expenses of \$50 and over disappears (40 percent vs. 43 percent, respectively) and the comparable racial difference for assaultive

Table 3.58

Medical Expenses Incurred In Personal Victimitizations, By Race Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		AMOUNT OF MEDICAL EXPENSE INCURRED								
		Total Victims	Percent Injured	Total Injured	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 Or More	Don't Know Not Ascertained
Assaultive Violence	White	92,800	12% (11,540)	100% (11,540)	17% (1,960)	5% (520)	21% (2,430)	22% (2,500)	14% (1,560)	22% (2,570)
	Black/Other	38,800	23% (9,080)	100% (9,080)	19% (1,720)	1% (70)	16% (1,470)	18% (1,620)	10% (870)	37% (3,330)
With Theft	White	11,790	37% (4,410)	100% (4,410)	14% (600)	3% (150)	20% (860)	27% (1,200)	14% (620)	22% (980)
	Black/Other	8,680	44% (3,870)	100% (3,870)	21% (790)	1% (40)	16% (600)	18% (710)	10% (370)	35% (1,340)
Without Theft	White	81,010	9% (7,130)	100% (7,130)	19% (1,360)	5% (370)	22% (1,570)	18% (1,300)	13% (940)	22% (1,590)
	Black/Other	30,120	17% (5,210)	100% (5,210)	18% (930)	1% (30)	16% (870)	17% (890)	9% (490)	38% (1,990)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



violence with theft shrinks slightly (53 percent vs. 43 percent, for whites and black/others, respectively).<sup>37</sup>

#### Income of Victim

The relationship between the victim's family income and the amount of medical expense is shown in Table 3.59. It is clear from this table that as income increases so does the proportion of victims who incurred medical expenses. Of those injured victims with incomes of less than \$3,000, 24 percent reported incurring no medical expenses; for those with incomes of \$7,500-\$9,999, \$15,000-\$24,000, and \$25,000 or more, the comparable percentages are 16 percent, 13 percent, and 3 percent. At the upper end of the medical expense continuum of those injured in assaultive victimizations, 20 percent in the lowest income category, 36 percent in the \$10,000-\$14,999 income category, and 52 percent in the highest income category reported having incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more.

It should be noted that the percentage of injured victims having medical expenses which were unknown or not ascertained decreases as income increases. Thirty-six percent of the injured victims in the lowest income bracket, but only 7 percent in the highest income bracket had medical expenses which were unknown or not ascertained. However, if only those whose medical expenses which were known are included in the analysis, the direct relationship between income and medical expenses reported above maintains.

Table 3.59  
Medical Expenses Incurred in Personal Victimitizations, By Race of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

AMOUNT OF MEDICAL EXPENSE INCURRED									
	Total Victims	Percent Injured	Total Injured	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-249	\$250 or More	Don't Know Not Ascertained
F	Under \$3,000	20%	100%	24%	3%	17%	13%	7%	36%
A		(4,090)	(4,090)	(970)	(120)	(710)	(540)	(270)	(1,480)
M	\$3,000-7,499	18%	100%	17%	2%	20%	20%	11%	29%
I		(6,880)	(6,880)	(1,190)	(130)	(1,390)	(1,380)	(770)	(2,020)
L	\$7,500-9,999	16%	100%	16%	3%	21%	24%	16%	19%
Y		(2,220)	(2,220)	(360)	(70)	(470)	(530)	(360)	(430)
I	\$10,000-14,999	13%	100%	17%	5%	15%	22%	14%	26%
N		(3,570)	(3,570)	(610)	(190)	(530)	(800)	(500)	(940)
C	\$15,000-24,999	10%	100%	13%	1%	21%	23%	20%	23%
O		(1,500)	(1,500)	(190)	(20)	(310)	(340)	(300)	(340)
M	\$25,000- or More	6%	100%	3%	0%	38%	38%	14%	7%
E		(290)	(290)	(10)	(0)	(110)	(110)	(40)	(20)
	Not Ascertained	20%	100%	16%	3%	19%	22%	10%	31%
		(2,030)	(2,030)	(320)	(60)	(390)	(440)	(200)	(620)
	Total	16%	100%	18%	3%	19%	20%	12%	28%
		(20,610)	(20,610)	(3,650)	(590)	(3,910)	(4,140)	(2,440)	(5,850)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

The relationship between income and medical expenses may reflect the fact that those with higher incomes are more able to afford more competent or more luxurious--and hence more expensive--medical attention.

In sum, the medical expenses incurred by victims of assaultive violence, while not exorbitant, may be a substantial burden for many victims. One-eighth of those victims of assaultive violence who received injuries had medical expenses of greater than \$250 and an additional one-fifth had medical expenses between \$50 and \$249. If only those injured victims of assaultive violence whose medical expenses were known are included, nearly one-half (45 percent) had medical expenses of \$50 or more. For assaultive violence with theft, non-stranger victims more often than stranger victims, and white victims more often than black/other victims, incurred medical expenses of \$50 or more.

#### Value of Property Losses

Personal victimization may have financial costs not only in terms of medical expenses but also in terms of cash and goods stolen or goods damaged in conjunction with victimization. Since by definition<sup>38</sup> assaultive violence without theft does not include theft or attempted theft, our analyses here will focus on financial loss in the two subcategories of personal victimization in which theft and attempted thefts do occur--assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury.

Table 3.60 indicates that most of the victims of theft-related victimizations were involved in personal theft without injury rather than in assaultive violence with theft. Further, in each of these major subcategories of personal victimization more than two-thirds of the victims did, in fact, suffer property loss. For those having property stolen, the value of the property stolen in assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury is similar. In more than one-half of the theft victimizations in which there was some loss, the estimated value of the stolen property was less than \$50, in another 15 percent of the victimizations the estimated value was between \$50 and \$99, and in only about six percent of the victimizations was the estimated value of the property stolen worth \$250 or more; in about ten percent of the victimizations, the estimated value of the property stolen was not ascertainable, and in only one percent of the victimizations was the estimated value of the stolen property categorized as "none."<sup>39</sup>

#### Race of Victim

In theft victimizations whites had property actually stolen in a smaller proportion of victimizations than did black/others (Table 3.61 ). In assaultive violence with theft 63 percent of the white victims and 73 percent of the black/other victims had property stolen, while in personal theft without injury 63 percent of the white victims and 78 percent of the black/other victims had property stolen.

Table 3.60

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Cash) In Personal Victimitizations<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY										
	Total Victims	Percent With Loss	Total With Loss	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000 Or More	Not Ascertained
Victimizations With Theft	97,570	69% (67,640)	100% (67,640)	1% (710)	21% (14,470)	35% (23,350)	15% (10,370)	11% (7,590)	5% (3,260)	1% (930)	10% (6,940)
Assaultive Violence With Theft	20,480	67% (13,710)	100% (13,710)	1% (170)	18% (2,520)	32% (4,410)	15% (2,040)	15% (2,020)	6% (780)	2% (250)	11% (1,530)
Personal Theft Without Injury	77,090	70% (53,920)	100% (53,920)	1% (540)	22% (11,950)	35% (18,940)	16% (8,340)	10% (5,570)	5% (2,480)	1% (700)	10% (5,410)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.61

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Cash) In Personal Victimitizations, By Race Of Victim \*  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY										
		Total Victims	Percent With Loss	Total With Loss	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000 Or More	Not Ascer- tained
Victimizations With Theft	White	53,840	63% (33,980)	100% (33,980)	1% (350)	23% (7,960)	37% (12,720)	15% (4,980)	10% (3,260)	4% (1,290)	2% (620)	8% (2,810)
	Black/Other	43,730	77% (33,650)	100% (33,650)	1% (360)	19% (6,510)	32% (10,630)	16% (5,390)	13% (4,330)	6% (1,970)	1% (330)	12% (4,130)
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	11,790	63% (7,400)	100% (7,400)	1% (60)	23% (1,690)	34% (2,520)	14% (1,000)	13% (970)	5% (380)	3% (190)	8% (610)
	Black/Other	8,690	73% (6,320)	100% (6,320)	2% (110)	13% (830)	30% (1,890)	17% (1,060)	17% (1,050)	6% (400)	1% (60)	15% (920)
Personal Theft Without Injury	White	42,050	63% (26,600)	100% (26,600)	1% (290)	24% (6,270)	38% (10,200)	15% (4,010)	9% (2,290)	3% (910)	2% (430)	8% (2,200)
	Black/Other	35,040	78% (27,350)	100% (27,350)	1% (250)	21% (5,680)	32% (8,740)	16% (4,350)	12% (3,280)	6% (1,570)	1% (270)	12% (3,210)

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Not only were white victims less likely than black/other victims to have had property stolen, but the property stolen from whites had a somewhat lower estimated value than did the property stolen from black/others. In assaultive violence with theft, the property stolen from whites was valued at less than \$50 in 58 percent of the victimizations and that stolen from black/others was valued at less than \$50 in 45 percent of the victimizations. For personal theft without injury, the comparable figures for whites and black/others were 63 percent and 54 percent, respectively. Among neither racial group was loss of \$250 or more very extensive--about one out of six victims in each racial group had property worth \$250 or more stolen.

#### r Relationship of Victim and Offender

When the victims are separated according to whether or not the offender was a stranger (Table 3.62), black/others are found to have property stolen in a greater proportion of stranger victimizations than whites for both assaultive violence with theft (72 percent vs. 63 percent) and personal theft without injury (79 percent vs. 63 percent); in non-stranger victimizations, however, this pattern maintains for assaultive violence with theft (76 percent vs. 66 percent) but not for personal theft without injury (67 percent vs. 67 percent).

It is interesting to note that property stolen in non-stranger victimizations was more costly than that stolen in stranger victimizations in one



Table 3.62

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Cash) In Personal Victimitizations, By Victim's  
Prior Relationship To The Offender And Victim's Race  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Prior Relationship To Offender: Stranger

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY										
		Total Victims	Percent With Loss	Total With Loss	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000 Or More	Not Ascer- tained
Victimizations With Theft	White	50,310	63% (31,640)	100% (31,640)	1% (310)	23% (7,400)	38% (12,060)	15% (4,790)	9% (2,970)	4% (1,200)	2% (470)	8% (2,460)
	Black/Other	40,120	78% (31,180)	100% (31,180)	1% (360)	19% (5,990)	32% (9,980)	16% (4,990)	13% (4,000)	5% (1,670)	1% (280)	12% (3,890)
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	10,590	63% (6,630)	100% (6,630)	1% (30)	23% (1,500)	35% (2,290)	14% (910)	13% (830)	6% (380)	3% (190)	8% (500)
	Black/Other	7,590	72% (5,490)	100% (5,490)	2% (110)	12% (670)	32% (1,750)	17% (910)	16% (900)	5% (270)	1% (60)	15% (820)
Personal Theft Without Injury	White	39,720	63% (25,030)	100% (25,030)	1% (290)	24% (5,900)	39% (9,770)	16% (3,880)	9% (2,140)	3% (820)	1% (280)	8% (1,960)
	Black/Other	32,530	79% (25,670)	100% (25,670)	1% (250)	21% (5,320)	32% (8,230)	16% (4,080)	12% (3,100)	5% (1,400)	1% (220)	12% (3,070)

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.62

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Cash) In Personal Victimitizations, By Victim's  
Prior Relationship To The Offender And Victim's Race<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Victim's Prior Relationship To Offender: Non-Stranger  
(Continued)

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY										
		Total Victims	Percent With Loss	Total With Loss	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1000 Or More	Not Ascer- tained
Victimizations With Theft	White	3,530	67% (2,340)	100% (2,340)	2% (40)	24% (560)	28% (660)	9% (220)	12% (290)	4% (90)	6% (150)	15% (350)
	Black/Other	3,610	70% (2,480)	100% (2,480)	0% (0)	21% (520)	26% (650)	17% (420)	13% (330)	12% (300)	2% (50)	10% (240)
Assaultive Violence With Theft	White	1,200	66% (790)	100% (790)	4% (30)	24% (190)	29% (230)	11% (90)	18% (140)	0% (0)	0% (0)	14% (110)
	Black/Other	1,100	76% (830)	100% (830)	0% (0)	19% (160)	17% (140)	18% (150)	18% (150)	16% (130)	0% (0)	12% (100)
Personal Theft Without Injury	White	2,330	67% (1,570)	100% (1,570)	1% (10)	24% (370)	27% (430)	8% (130)	10% (150)	6% (90)	10% (150)	15% (240)
	Black/Other	2,510	67% (1,650)	100% (1,650)	0% (0)	21% (360)	30% (510)	16% (270)	11% (180)	10% (170)	3% (50)	8% (140)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

category of theft among both black/others and whites. Specifically, for black/other victims of assaultive violence with theft who had property stolen, 34 percent of the victimizations committed by non-strangers, and 22 percent of the victimizations committed by strangers resulted in property losses of \$100 or more. Among white victims of personal theft without injury who had property stolen, on the other hand, 26 percent of the victimizations committed by non-strangers but only 13 percent of the victimizations committed by strangers resulted in property losses of \$100 or more. Finally, it is worth noting that for assaultive violence with theft committed by non-strangers, in 34 percent of the property loss victimizations of black/others, but only in 18 percent of the property loss victimizations of whites was the value of the property stolen worth \$100 or more; for property worth \$250 or more this difference is even more pronounced (16 percent vs. 0 percent).

Table 3.63 shows the methods by which the amounts of loss reported in Tables 3.60 through 3.62 were derived for both assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury, the methods used to estimate the value of the stolen property were similar. In about three out of ten theft victimizations, only cash was stolen and hence the cash loss was reported. For about four out of ten of the losses, the original cost of the stolen items was used to evaluate the loss and for an additional one out of seven losses, the victim's estimate of the value of the stolen goods was the method used; for about one out of 20 of the thefts, the actual cost of replacing the

Table 3.63

Personal Victimization, By Method Of Estimating Loss<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

METHOD OF ESTIMATING LOSS

	Cash Only	Original Cost Only	Replace- ment Cost Only	Personal Estimate Only	Insurance Report Only	Police Estimate Only	Don't Know	Other	Not Ascertained	Total
Assaultive Violence with Theft	26% (3,590)	38% (5,230)	7% (920)	14% (1,920)	1% (140)	0% (30)	3% (420)	4% (500)	7% (950)	100% (13,710)
Personal Theft without Injury	30% (16,120)	37% (19,960)	5% (2,480)	15% (8,310)	0% (200)	0% (90)	2% (940)	3% (1,640)	8% (4,190)	100% (53,950)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

stolen goods was used as the basis of the estimate.

#### Recovery of Stolen Property

To what extent is property which is stolen in personal victimizations recovered?

Property stolen from victims in the course of personal victimizations may be recovered through the efforts of the victim, the police, or the victim's insurance company. Data not shown in tabular form indicate that when some property stolen in a personal victimization (or its replacement value) was recovered, the method of recovery was through insurance in less than one out of ten recoveries; in the remaining cases, the property was recovered through some "other" means such as the efforts of the victim or the police.

Table 3.64 shows that in four out of five personal theft victimizations, none of the property stolen is recovered. This low rate of recovery is similar for victimizations categorized as assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury. As can be seen from Table 3.65, however, if the offender was a non-stranger, the likelihood of recovery was greater than if the offender was a stranger. Among white victims of assaultive violence with theft who had property stolen, some property (or its replacement value) was recovered in 22 percent of the victimizations involving strangers and 38 percent of the victimizations involving non-strangers; for black/other victims of assaultive violence with theft who had property stolen, the respective

Table 3.64

Personal Victimitizations With Property Loss, By Extent Of Recovery <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	EXTENT OF RECOVERY			
	None	Some	Not Ascertained	Total with Loss
Assaultive Violence with Theft	79% (10,840)	21% (2,900)	0% (0)	100% (13,740)
Personal Theft without Injury	78% (42,250)	22% (11,670)	0% (30)	100% (53,950)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



Table 3.65

Personal Victimitizations With Property Loss, By Extent Of Recovery, Race Of  
Victim And Victim-Offender Relationship<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		EXTENT OF RECOVERY			
		None	Some	Not Ascertained	Total with Loss
<b>Assaultive Violence with Theft</b>					
White	Stranger	78% (5,180)	22% (1,460)	0% (0)	100% (6,640)
	Not Stranger	62% (480)	38% (290)	0% (0)	100% (770)
Black/Other	Stranger	85% (4,650)	15% (850)	0% (0)	100% (5,500)
	Not Stranger	64% (530)	36% (300)	0% (0)	100% (830)
<b>Personal Theft without Injury</b>					
White	Stranger	75% (18,900)	24% (6,110)	0% (30)	99% (25,040)
	Not Stranger	57% (900)	43% (670)	0% (0)	100% (1,570)
Black/Other	Stranger	83% (21,190)	17% (4,490)	0% (0)	100% (25,680)
	Not Stranger	76% (1,260)	24% (400)	0% (0)	100% (1,660)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 3.66

Percentages Of Personal Victimizations In Which There Was Partial  
Or Full Recovery, By Value Of Property Stolen And Race Of Victim<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY						
		\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 or More	Not Ascertained
Total Victimization With Theft	White	16% (7,960)	24% (12,720)	21% (5,010)	25% (3,260)	26% (1,290)	64% (620)	44% (2,810)
	Black/Other	12% (6,510)	16% (10,630)	12% (5,410)	8% (4,330)	12% (1,970)	52% (330)	42% (4,130)
Assaultive Violence with Theft	White	13% (1,690)	25% (2,520)	15% (1,000)	24% (970)	21% (380)	63% (190)	39% (610)
	Black/Other	18% (830)	16% (1,890)	8% (1,060)	7% (1,050)	25% (400)	50% (60)	34% (920)
Personal Theft without Injury	White	17% (6,270)	23% (10,200)	22% (4,010)	25% (2,290)	27% (910)	65% (430)	45% (2,200)
	Black/Other	11% (5,680)	16% (8,740)	13% (4,350)	8% (3,280)	9% (1,570)	52% (270)	44% (3,210)

<sup>a</sup>Excludes those cases where the value of stolen property was "none."

more, resulted in full or partial recovery; similarly for black/others, 17 percent of all losses, but 52 percent of all losses of \$1,000 or more, resulted in full or partial recovery. This large difference in the recovery rate for losses of \$1,000 or more, holds for each type of theft and for each racial group. Such large differences in the rate of recovery might be expected for several reasons. Very valuable property is likely to be insured, and if insured, the victim would be almost certain to file a claim to collect for the loss. Very valuable personal property--especially rings, watches, bracelets, necklaces, etc.--are likely to be unique, and hence relatively easily identifiable. Finally, when very valuable property is stolen, especially the victim, but even the police, would be motivated to invest the effort required to search for the goods and/or the thief.

By way of summary, the majority of theft-related personal victimizations result in property losses (including cash) of less than \$50. In comparison to whites, black/other victims are, in general, more likely to have property stolen--and when property is stolen to have property of greater value stolen--in theft-related personal victimizations. Black/others in assaultive violence with theft and whites in personal theft without injury lose property of greater value to non-strangers than to strangers. While property recovery is relatively rare, property stolen by non-strangers is more likely than that stolen by strangers, to be recovered.

### Work Days Lost

One final "loss" associated with personal victimization which will be briefly touched upon is the number of work days lost because of the victimization. Victims of personal crimes were asked whether any household member lost time from work because of the victimization and, altogether, how much time was lost. Such work days lost might include time lost because of injury, to file police reports, to appear in court, and so on.

Table 3.67 shows that one out of ten of all personal victimizations resulted in work days lost; across the subcategories of personal victimization, this proportion varies from one-twentieth for personal theft without injury to one-quarter for assaultive violence with theft. In assaultive personal victimizations in which the victim may have been injured, the greatest proportions of work days lost appear; for assaultive violence with theft--which was shown above to have had an injury rate four times that of assaultive violence without theft--the rate of work days lost was about two and one-half times that of assaultive violence without theft.

Among those losing work days, victims of personal theft without injury show the greatest proportion losing one day or less, followed by victims of assaultive violence without theft, and finally by victims of assaultive violence with theft. Among those losing work days, the greatest proportion who lost more than ten work days is found among victims of assaultive

Table 3.67  
Work Days Lost Due To Personal Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	NUMBER OF WORK DAYS LOST							
	Total Victims	Percent With Lost Days	Total With Lost Days	Less Than One Day	1-5 Days	6-10 Days	Over 10 Days	Don't Know Not Ascertained
Assaultive Violence With Theft	20,470	24% (4,910)	100% (4,910)	12% (610)	51% (2,490)	10% (500)	26% (1,290)	0% (20)
Without Theft	111,130	10% (11,010)	100% (11,010)	23% (2,560)	46% (5,040)	8% (850)	21% (2,320)	2% (240)
Personal Theft Without Injury	77,090	5% (4,170)	100% (4,170)	36% (1,480)	49% (2,050)	6% (260)	7% (270)	3% (160)
Total Personal Victimizations	208,690	10% (20,140)	100% (20,140)	23% (4,660)	48% (9,560)	8% (1,630)	19% (3,870)	2% (420)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

violence with theft (26 percent), followed by victims of assaultive violence without theft (21 percent); and finally by victims of personal theft without injury (seven percent).<sup>40</sup> As was the case with injury, an analysis of work days lost--either in terms of the proportion of all victims who lost work days or in terms of the proportion of victims losing work days who lost the greatest number of work days--indicates that victims of assaultive violence with theft had the highest probability of suffering negative consequences as a result of their victimization.

These data on work days lost suggest that work days were most often lost for recuperatory purposes rather than for other purposes. In those personal victimizations in which assault was not involved (personal theft without injury), the proportion of victims losing work days was least. Even if those who were hospitalized are subtracted from those losing work days, the assaultive crime with the higher injury (assaultive violence with theft) shows a greater proportion of victims who lost work days; it thus may be that some of those injured but not hospitalized were recuperating at home.

In this chapter, personal victimizations and incidents have been considered. As was noted in the introductory chapter, the NCP survey in its household portion also gathered data regarding household victimizations--burglary, larceny, and auto theft. In the next chapter some of the same variables which were analyzed in conjunction with personal crimes will be analyzed in

conjunction with household crimes. Specifically, analyses will focus generally on characteristics of those who are victimized, circumstances surrounding the victimizations, and consequences of the victimizations.

# Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Specifically excluded is murder.

<sup>2</sup>This further sub-division will be made especially when differences between robbery and personal larceny in relation to the variables under discussion exist.

<sup>3</sup>A research project in which this issue will be investigated in detail is being directed by the author.

<sup>4</sup>Hereinafter all rates will be per 1,000 unless otherwise noted; for convenience "per 1,000" will not be repeated in reporting each rate. Unless otherwise noted, personal victimization rates will be reported per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older, household victimization rates will be reported per 1,000 households, and business rates per 1,000 businesses.

<sup>5</sup>Since races other than black and white constitute too small a proportion of the total population in the Impact Cities to permit separate analyses, blacks and "other" races will be combined for analytical purposes and will be referred to as black/others.

<sup>6</sup>Although the data are not shown separately, this gradual increase in personal theft without injury is largely accounted for by purse snatch and attempted purse snatch, two subcategories of personal theft without injury.

<sup>7</sup>As can be seen from the table, for about one out of ten respondents in each racial group, family income was not ascertained.

<sup>8</sup>It should be noted that a relatively small proportion (five percent) of black/others have incomes in excess of \$25,000; the reliability of the estimated rate for this group is less than that of other rates in the total personal victimization row.

<sup>9</sup>The only reversal was for total personal victimization in the under \$3,000 category where the rate for black/others was only slightly larger than the rate for whites (35 vs. 31).

<sup>10</sup>It should be noted in passing that fewer than five percent of the black/others had incomes of \$25,000 or over.



<sup>11</sup> The only exception was in the 65 and older age group where the rates for assaultive violence without theft for these two marital status categories were virtually identical.

<sup>12</sup> The only exception was in the two youngest age groups, where those who were widowed showed lower rates than those who were married; however, even in those two age groups, the rate of assaultive violence with theft for those who were married is considerably less than the rates for those who had never married or who were divorced or separated.

<sup>12a</sup> That is, along two or more polychotomous dimensions simultaneously.

<sup>12b</sup> There may be some few cases where the attempted rape may have occurred in conjunction with an attempted theft. Nevertheless, these few cases are counted as completed victimizations. For an explanation of which elements must be present for each category under the NCP scheme, the reader is referred to Table 1.5.

<sup>12c</sup> Note, however, that both the 35-49 and 50-64 age group among the black/others show greater completion rates.

<sup>13</sup> See generally Chapter two, Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1973, Michael J. Hindelang, Christopher S. Dunn, L. Paul Sutton, and Alison Aumick (Eds.) U. S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>14</sup> See generally Ecology, Crime, and Delinquency, Harwin Voss and David Petersen (Eds.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971

<sup>15</sup> But to whom the victim had never said more than "hello."

<sup>16</sup> Obviously when the data are sub-divided according to the personal characteristics of the victims, some variations within the major subcategories which do not appear in Table 3-13, may emerge. However, given the problem of small numbers, it is not feasible to examine this possibility with the data at hand.

<sup>17</sup> For example, Table 3-14 shows that the stranger/non-stranger percent distributions for personal theft without injury for white males and for black/other males were similar. Yet the stranger rates of personal theft without injury for black/other males were about half again as large as for white males.

<sup>18</sup> The number of offenders will be explored in greater detail below when circumstances surrounding the incident are discussed.

<sup>19</sup> In the remaining victimizations, the race of the offender was reportedly not known.

<sup>20</sup> In the remaining victimizations the races of the offenders were either perceived to be mixed, or were reportedly unknown. See text below for a brief discussion of "mixed" and "unknown".

<sup>21</sup> These figures are derivable from Table 3-26 by excluding the "mixed and N.A." row and re-computing the column percentages.

<sup>22</sup> Clearly, other considerations--perhaps most importantly the victim's availability to the offender and other factors related to the opportunities to victimize--as well, play important roles in selection of targets for victimization.

<sup>23</sup> While the proportions of total personal incidents falling into the 6 AM - 6 PM and the 6 PM - 12 AM time periods are similar, it must be noted that since the first time period contains twice as many hours as the second time period, the mean number of incidents per hour during the second time period is almost twice that of the mean number of incidents per hour during the first time period.

<sup>24</sup> Since more than one weapon may be involved in a single incident, the "type of weapon" percentages in Table 3-34 may total to more than 100 percent.

<sup>25</sup> The extent of weapon use and the type of weapon employed has been discussed in terms of being an element of the incident. When weapon use is examined in conjunction with the demographic characteristics of the victim and the offender(s), however, we introduce elements which are more appropriately analyzed in terms of the victimization. The demographic characteristics of the victim, after all, can only be looked at in terms of victimization counts. Furthermore, in those instances where two or more victims are involved, one victim's perception of the demographic characteristics of the offender(s) may differ from that of another. Since we find it important to reflect individual victim characteristics and their individual perceptions of the offender(s) in relation to the prevalence of weapon use, we employ victimization counts, rather than incident counts, in this section.

<sup>26</sup> The only exception was for the youngest black/other victims of total assaultive violence.

<sup>27</sup> In about two percent of the incidents the perceived race of the lone offender was not known or not ascertainable.

<sup>28</sup> There were too few offenders in the robbery without injury category whose ages were all perceived to be under 12 to permit reliable estimates of the proportion using weapons.

<sup>29</sup> See questions 10a and 10b from Crime Incident Questions, page B-12.

<sup>30</sup> See an examination of this issue below.



<sup>31</sup>In addition to gathering data relevant to the background of the respondents and victimizations they experienced, the National Crime Panel interviewers also administered an attitude survey schedule. This attitude schedule inquired about respondents' fear of victimization, beliefs regarding recent increases or decreases in the crime rate, ways in which the respondents' behavior may have changed because of the perceived risk of being victimized, etc. These data and how they relate to recent victimization experience will be the subject of a forthcoming work.

<sup>32</sup>See Table 1-5.

<sup>33</sup>For ease in communication hereinafter, injured to the extent requiring medical attention will be simply referred to as injured.

<sup>34</sup>Only those spending overnight or longer in the hospital contribute to this total

<sup>35</sup>For assaultive violence without theft, an opposite--and much less marked trend--is observed; slightly more non-stranger victims than stranger victims of assaultive violence without theft were injured (14 percent vs. ten percent) and those non-stranger victims of assaultive violence without theft who were injured spent--in comparison to stranger victims--a slightly longer average stay in the hospital (1.95 days vs. 1.73 days, respectively).

<sup>36</sup>See question 8d, from crime incident questions, Page B-12.

<sup>37</sup>Although these percentages are not shown in Table 3-58, they are easily derivable by simply subtracting the number of victims in the "don't know/not ascertainable" category from the total number of victims injured and recomputing the percentages for the remaining "amount-of-medical-expense" categories.

<sup>38</sup>See Table 1-5.

<sup>39</sup>This includes valueless property--such as a letter--and also credit cards and checks.

<sup>40</sup>Analyses not presented here show that these basic relationships hold when the respondents are dichotomized by race.

## Chapter IV

### Household Victimization

#### Introduction

As noted in the first chapter, the household portion of the victim survey not only included interviews with individual household members regarding their own personal victimization, but also included an interview with the household respondent regarding victimizations of the entire household. The household respondent was a household member who could reasonably be expected to be knowledgeable about household victimizations.

Under the NCP classification scheme, household victimizations involve offenses directed against property which, in general, is not under the direct physical control of the owner; thus, in household victimizations, the owner of the property is not typically confronted by the offender. According to the definition used here, if the victimization is to be classified as a household victimization, the owner must suffer no injury or threat of injury if, during the victimization, the owner comes upon the offender. If force is used or threatened in order to enable the offender to complete the offense or flee, the crime becomes a personal victimization.

Thus, household victimizations are distinguished from personal victimizations in two ways: a) the former always involve some form of

theft or attempted theft; and b) the former cannot involve a personal confrontation between the victim and the offender during the commission of the crime in which force is either used or threatened against the victim. In addition, household incidents are those which for the most part, can be construed as affecting the entire household rather than individual household members. It is necessary to emphasize "for the most part" because one group of larceny events--included as household victimizations herein--may occur away from the household and may only directly affect an individual household member. These are larcenies by stealth carried out by someone who has a legal right to be in the place from which the property was stolen. This includes, for example, thefts of (unattended) personal belongings from a public place, office, automobile, etc. Such larcenies are referred to here as "elsewhere" larcenies--i.e. larcenies not occurring on the property of the household. Since such larcenies do not relieve the victim of property on his(her) person--and because these larcenies are by stealth and do not include personal confrontations in any sense--they have been excluded from personal victimizations. Obviously, these victimizations do not fit neatly into either the personal or the household category. In some respects these elsewhere larcenies are, however, rather similar to larcenies from the property of the household (the latter are designated here

as "at home" larcenies) of bicycles, lawn furniture, ornaments, etc. A notable difference, however, is that "at home" household larcenies necessarily involve the offender's trespass onto the household's property, while "elsewhere" household larcenies, by definition, do not involve such a trespass onto the household's property.

In order to avoid analysis of still another set of victimizations--entitled perhaps, "impersonal victimizations"--these "elsewhere" larcenies have been placed in the household group of victimizations. This solution is, of course, imperfect. Hence special care will be taken to analyze these larcenies separately from other household victimizations, whenever these "elsewhere" larcenies show an uncharacteristic relationship to the other variables under examination.<sup>1</sup>

Except for the elsewhere larcenies, the entire household can reasonably be construed as having been victimized in household victimizations. In larcenies from the property or burglary, even if the belongings of only one household member are actually taken, invasion of the household's property is clearly involved; similarly, the theft of a motor vehicle usually touches household members beyond the registered owner. Since, in household victimizations, the victim is construed to be the household, each incident can involve only one victim--the entire household--and there is, therefore, no difference between counts of victimization

and counts of incidents. In addition, since the household is construed to be the victim, estimated rates of household victimization are computed per 1,000 households.<sup>2</sup>

Table 4.1 shows that the estimated total household victimization rate was 465 per 1,000 households, for the twelve-month period covered by the survey.<sup>3</sup> That is, in the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate there was about one household victimization for every two households. Clearly, the total rate of victimizations of households was substantially greater than the total rate of victimizations of persons which was noted in the previous chapter.

About 60 percent of the household victimizations were accounted for by larceny, 30 percent by burglary, and ten percent by vehicle theft. Even though burglaries and vehicle thefts were dwarfed by larcenies, there was more than one burglary for every eight households and more than one vehicle theft for every 25 households during a twelve-month period.

It is clear from Table 4.1 that the rates of household victimization varied dramatically from city to city. In terms of burglary, Atlanta is highest with a rate of 161 with Denver (158), Portland (151) and Dallas (147) clustered close behind. For vehicle theft, on the other hand, Cleveland's rate (76) was more than half again as great as

Table 4.1  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Number Of Households	157,067	284,417	230,404	280,348	194,615	106,741	144,704	197,108	1,595,409
Burglary	161	116	124	147	158	123	151	125	137
Larceny At Home									
Under \$50	57	61	44	85	99	20	88	48	65
\$50 Or More	35	29	24	48	51	16	44	21	34
Elsewhere									
Under \$50	105	77	73	116	150	34	140	74	98
\$50 Or More	64	46	38	61	82	28	71	41	54
Vehicle Theft	29	35	76	24	44	37	34	47	41
Total Household Victimization	485	400	412	515	631	280	573	389	465

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.

the rates in St. Louis (47) and Denver (44), the cities with the second and third greatest vehicle theft rates, respectively; at the other extreme, Dallas (24) and Atlanta (29) had relatively small rates of vehicle theft.

#### Race Of Victim

How do these rates of household victimization vary according to the characteristics of the household? Table 4.2 shows that for the eight cities as an aggregate, in households headed by whites the total household victimization rate was slightly greater than in households headed by black/others (473 vs. 447). However, both the burglary rate (172 vs. 120) and the vehicle theft rate (50 vs. 37) for black/other households were substantially greater than for white households; only for the rate of larceny did households headed by whites have a victimization rate in excess of that for households headed by black/others.

An examination of these data by city, shows results which are compatible with the aggregate results for burglary and vehicle theft. Rates of burglary suffered by households headed by black/others were substantially greater than the rates suffered by households headed by whites. The differences are especially marked in Newark and Cleveland, where the burglary rate for black/other households was more than twice that of white households; in Atlanta--although the burglary rate for black/other households was also greater than for white households--the

Table 4.2  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Race Of Head<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Number Of Households	White	79,751	163,945	145,062	214,059	175,315	44,887	134,514	127,598	1,085,132
	Black/Other	77,317	120,472	85,342	66,290	19,300	61,853	10,190	69,510	510,277
Burglary	White	146	86	88	136	148	70	148	109	120
	Black/Other	177	156	186	181	247	162	196	154	172
Larceny Under \$50	White	192	157	117	217	251	55	228	135	183
	Black/Other	138	113	116	148	231	53	238	99	119
\$50 Or More	White	116	79	55	115	130	43	111	68	95
	Black/Other	80	67	73	88	156	45	170	52	74
Vehicle Theft	White	29	33	68	22	40	31	33	41	37
	Black/Other	28	37	91	33	84	41	48	58	50
Total Household Victimization	White	518	394	356	527	616	221	563	388	473
	Black/Other	450	409	507	476	772	322	705	392	447

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.

racial difference was the smallest.

The racial differences in rates of vehicle theft are smaller than the burglary rate differences, but households headed by black/others had higher rates than did households headed by whites in seven of the eight cities. Only in Atlanta was there no difference in the vehicle theft rate of black/other and white households; in six of the eight cities, the black/other vehicle theft rate was more than one-third greater than for whites, and in Denver the black/other rate was double that for whites.

For larceny of items worth \$50 or more, the eight city aggregate difference between the rates for households headed by black/other (74) and whites (95) does not hold for each Impact City; in Portland, Cleveland and Denver black/other households had rates which were greater than those for whites, and in Newark there was no difference between the black/other and white rates. For larceny of items worth less than \$50, a similar pattern emerges. The substantial racial difference in the aggregate black/other and white rates does not hold for Portland, Newark, or Cleveland; in the remaining Impact Cities, however, the under \$50 larceny rates for white households were generally considerably larger than the under \$50 larceny rates for black/others.

#### Race And Income Of Victim

When family income is controlled (Table 4.3), households in the eight city aggregate headed by black/others in every income category except the \$25,000 or more category had a total household victimization rate which was at least slightly greater than households headed by whites. In the lowest income category the total household victimization rate for black/others was 324, while that for whites was 303; in the \$10,000 to \$14,999 category, the rate for the former was 605, while the rate for the latter was 574; but in the highest income group, the rate for the black/others was 723 while the rate for the whites was 796.

When the particular subcategories of household victimization in Table 4.3 are examined, burglary shows the same pattern evidenced for total household victimization--the rate for black/other households is greater than the rate for white households in every income group except the highest. In the five lowest income groups, in fact, the burglary rate for black/other households was about half again as great as the burglary rate for white households. For those with incomes under \$3,000, the black/other burglary rate was 168 and the white burglary rate was 109. Differences of similar magnitude and in the same direction, were found for the \$7,500-\$9,999 income group (161 vs. 118) and for the \$15,000-\$24,999 group (197 vs. 140). In the highest income category



Table 4.3

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Race Of Head And Family Income <sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		Under \$3,000	\$3,000- 7,499	\$7,500- 9,999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 24,999	\$25,000 or More	Not Ascertained	Total
Number Of Households	White	167,544	289,023	135,214	218,269	119,056	44,026	112,000	1,085,132
	Black/Other	122,680	184,395	55,825	63,935	27,466	3,906	52,070	510,277
Burglary	White	109	116	118	121	140	198	95	120
	Black/Other	168	178	161	184	197	185	146	172
Larceny - Total	White	176	251	325	408	486	561	226	316
	Black/Other	135	212	270	340	403	449	185	225
Under \$50	White	108	145	189	238	278	321	129	183
	Black/Other	72	112	140	178	218	239	93	119
\$50 Or More	White	46	74	97	123	152	190	68	95
	Black/Other	44	69	88	117	128	126	58	74
Vehicle Theft	White	19	35	44	45	50	38	33	37
	Black/Other	20	43	59	82	99	89	66	50
Total Household Victimization	White	303	403	487	574	676	796	354	473
	Black/Other	324	433	490	605	699	723	397	447

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

the burglary rate for whites exceeded that for black/others (198 vs. 185).

For larceny in the eight city aggregate whites in each income category had rates which exceeded those of black/others in the same income category. These racial differences--while not as great in relative terms as the burglary rate differences--show that in each income category the rates for whites were about one-third greater than the rates for black/others. For example, in the lowest income bracket white households had a larceny rate of 176 and black/other households had a larceny rate of 135; in the highest income category, the rate for the former was 561 and the rate for the latter was 449.

Eight city aggregate vehicle theft rates<sup>4</sup> show a pattern essentially similar to that shown for burglary--in most income categories, the rate for black/others exceeded that for whites. Only in the lowest income group (where the black/other and white rates were nearly identical) is this difference not clear. Beginning with the \$3,000-\$7,499 income category, the rates for black/others (43) and whites (35) are discrepant and, as income increases, this discrepancy intensifies: \$7,500-\$9,999, 59 vs. 44; \$10,000-\$14,999, 82 vs. 45; \$15,000-\$24,999, 99 vs. 50; \$25,000 and more, 89 vs. 38.

In sum, these data show that in the Impact Cities as an aggregate, whites in each income category had a rate of victimization by larceny

in excess of that for black/others; on the other hand, black/others in most income categories had rates of burglary and vehicle theft victimization which exceeded those of their white counterparts.

Once again, when these results are examined for each of the eight cities individually (not shown in tabular form), the aggregate results essentially hold for burglary and vehicle theft, but a great deal of variability exists for larceny.

Of 40 comparisons (eight cities by the five income groups below \$25,000) between the burglary rates of black/other and white households, black/others had higher burglary rates in all 40 comparisons; even when the \$25,000 or more income category is included, the burglary rates of black/other households were found to be higher than those of white households in 44 of the 48 comparisons. Similarly, for vehicle theft, 41 of the 48 rate comparisons showed that households headed by black/others had higher vehicle theft rates than did households headed by whites. However, in only 27 of the 48 comparisons for larceny was the white rate greater than the black/other rate; thus, when income is controlled the direction of the difference between the rates of larceny for white and black/other households depends on the particular city and income group compared.

Before leaving Table 4.3, it should be noted that this table shows clearly that within each racial group rates of victimization of each

type were positively and substantially associated with income. Among whites there is a monotonic increase in the total household victimization rate, moving from 303 in the lowest income bracket to 796 in the highest income bracket; the same continually increasing pattern can be observed for black/others, where the total household victimization rate rises from 324 in the lowest, to 723 in the highest income category.

Although each of the subcategories of household victimization evidence this general trend, the pattern is least marked and consistent for burglary rates among black/others, where the rate climbs from 168 in the under \$3,000 group to only 185 in the highest income group (note, though, the burglary rate of 197 in the \$15,000-\$24,999 group). However, for the other two categories of household victimization, the rates for black/other households more than triple from the lowest to the highest income categories: larceny, 135 vs. 449;<sup>5</sup> vehicle theft, 20 vs. 89.

Among the whites, the burglary rate continually increases with income; those in the highest income bracket had a rate which was more than 80 percent greater than that in the lowest income bracket (198 vs. 109). It is worth noting, though, that about two-thirds of this difference is accounted for by the difference between the burglary rate for the \$25,000 or more and the \$15,000-\$24,999 income groups; the rate for the former was 140, while the rate for the latter was 198.<sup>6</sup>

The larceny rate for whites steadily increases from the lowest to the highest income groups; the larceny rate more than triples from 176 in the under \$3,000 to 561 in the \$25,000 and more group.<sup>7</sup> Similarly, vehicle theft for whites rises from 19 in the lowest income category to 50 in the \$15,000-\$24,999 category, but then recedes to 38 in the highest income category.

Figure 4.1 summarizes the relationship between race and income on the one hand and rates of household victimization on the other. Among both whites and black/others, rates of victimization by larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft generally increase with income; the gradient for rates of larceny in both racial groups is especially steep. Consequently, the proportion of total household victimization in each racial group which is accounted for by the larceny rate increases with income.

#### Age Of Head Of Household

Rates of total household victimization are shown in Table 4.4 to be strongly related to the age of the head of household. The total household victimization rate declines steadily from 665 in the 12-19 age group to 595 in the 35-49 age group; the total household victimization rate then declines steeply to 393 in the 50-64 year old group, and even more steeply to 172 in the oldest group.

Figure 4.1  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization,  
By Race Of Head And Family Income

265

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
Race Of Head: White

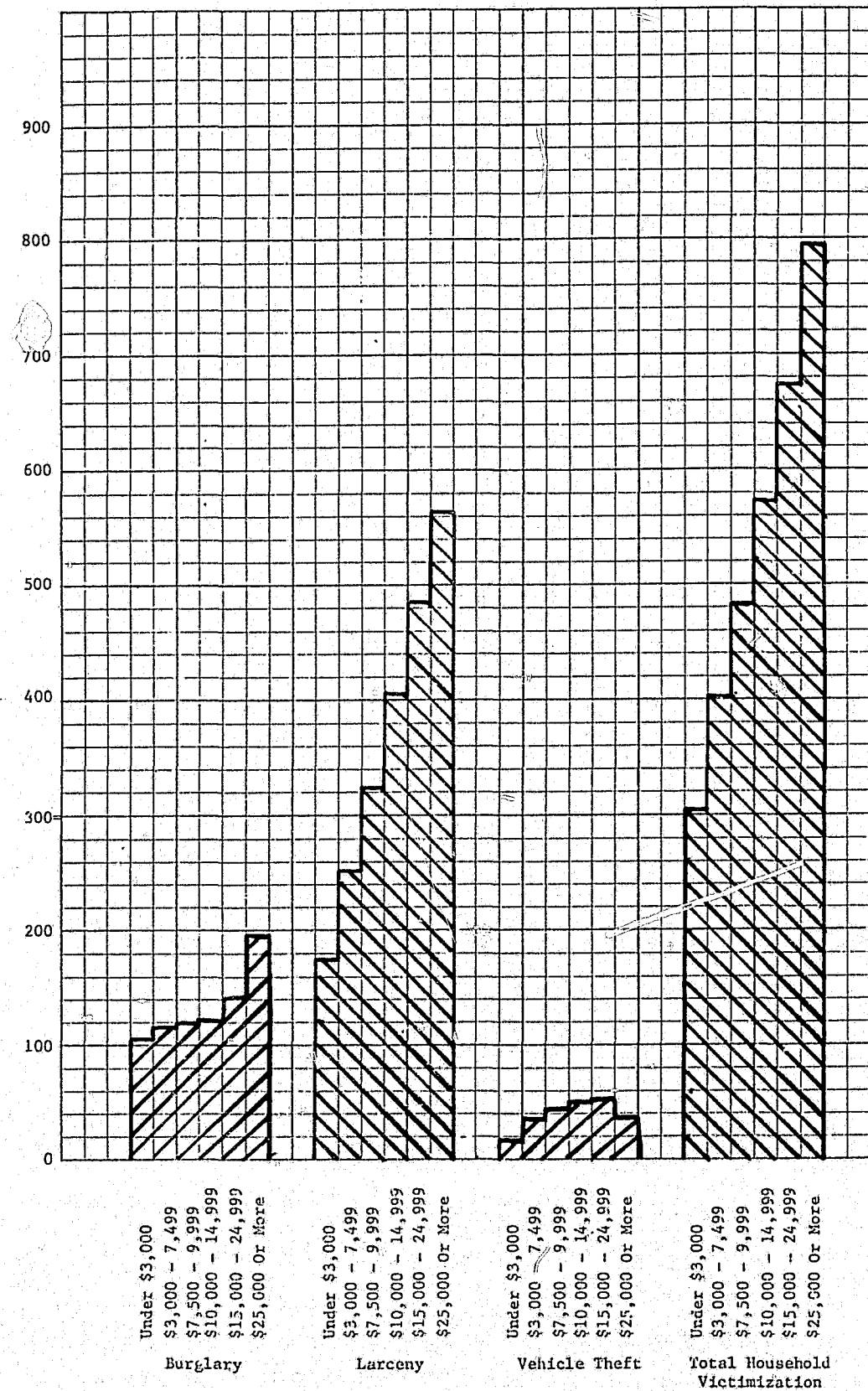


Figure 4.1  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization,  
By Race Of Head And Family Income

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate  
(Continued)

Race Of Head: Black/Other

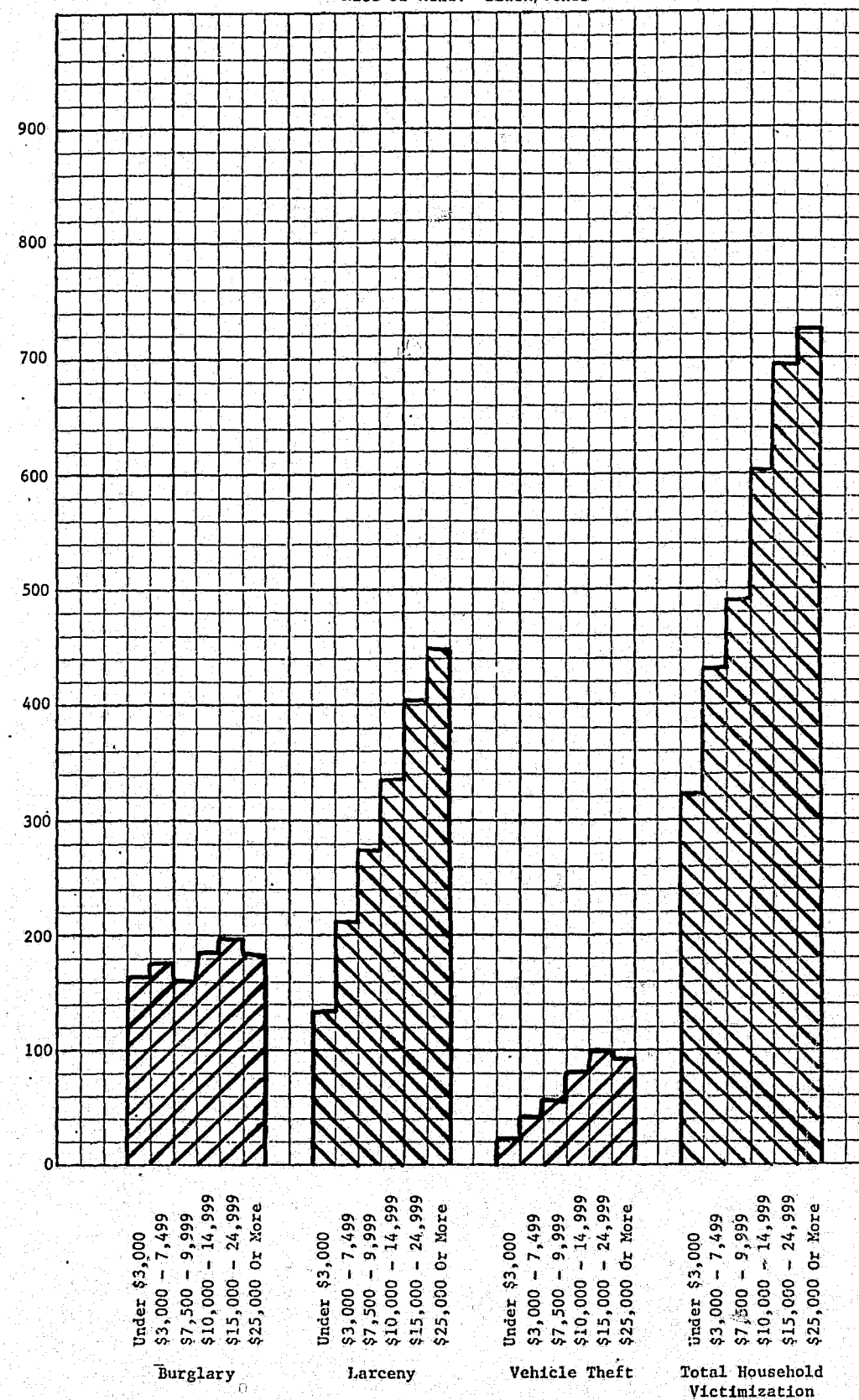




Table 4.4

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Age Of Head<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AGE OF HEAD					Total
	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 Or Older	
Number Of Households	25,723	453,012	390,717	403,394	322,553	1,595,399
Burglary	194	182	159	116	68	137
Larceny-Total	430	375	385	240	91	287
At Home	117	150	145	92	45	112
Elsewhere	313	225	240	148	46	175
Vehicle Theft	41	57	51	36	13	41
Total Household Victimization	665	614	595	393	172	465

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



An examination of the subcategories of household victimization show that, with few exceptions, the pattern observed above for total household victimization is discernible in the subcategories. Rates of burglary were relatively homogeneous for heads of households whose ages fell into the 12-19, 20-34, and 35-49 age groups; in these groups the respective rates of burglary were 194, 182 and 159. For the 50-64 year old age group, the burglary rate fell substantially (to 116) and in the oldest age group the burglary rate fell dramatically to 69. Thus the burglary rate for households headed by those over 65 years of age was only slightly greater than one-third that of the households headed by those in the 12-19 year old age group.

For rates of larceny, the difference between the extreme age groups was even more pronounced; the larceny rate in the youngest group (430) was nearly five times that in the oldest group (91). As was the case for the total household victimization rate and the burglary rate, households headed by those 50-64 years of age, and especially by those 65 years of age and older, had rates of larceny at levels which were clearly distinguished from those in the younger age groups. Finally, before leaving the rates of larceny, it should be noted that--unlike the burglary rate and the total household victimization rate--the larceny rate is not observed to decline monotonically as the age of the head

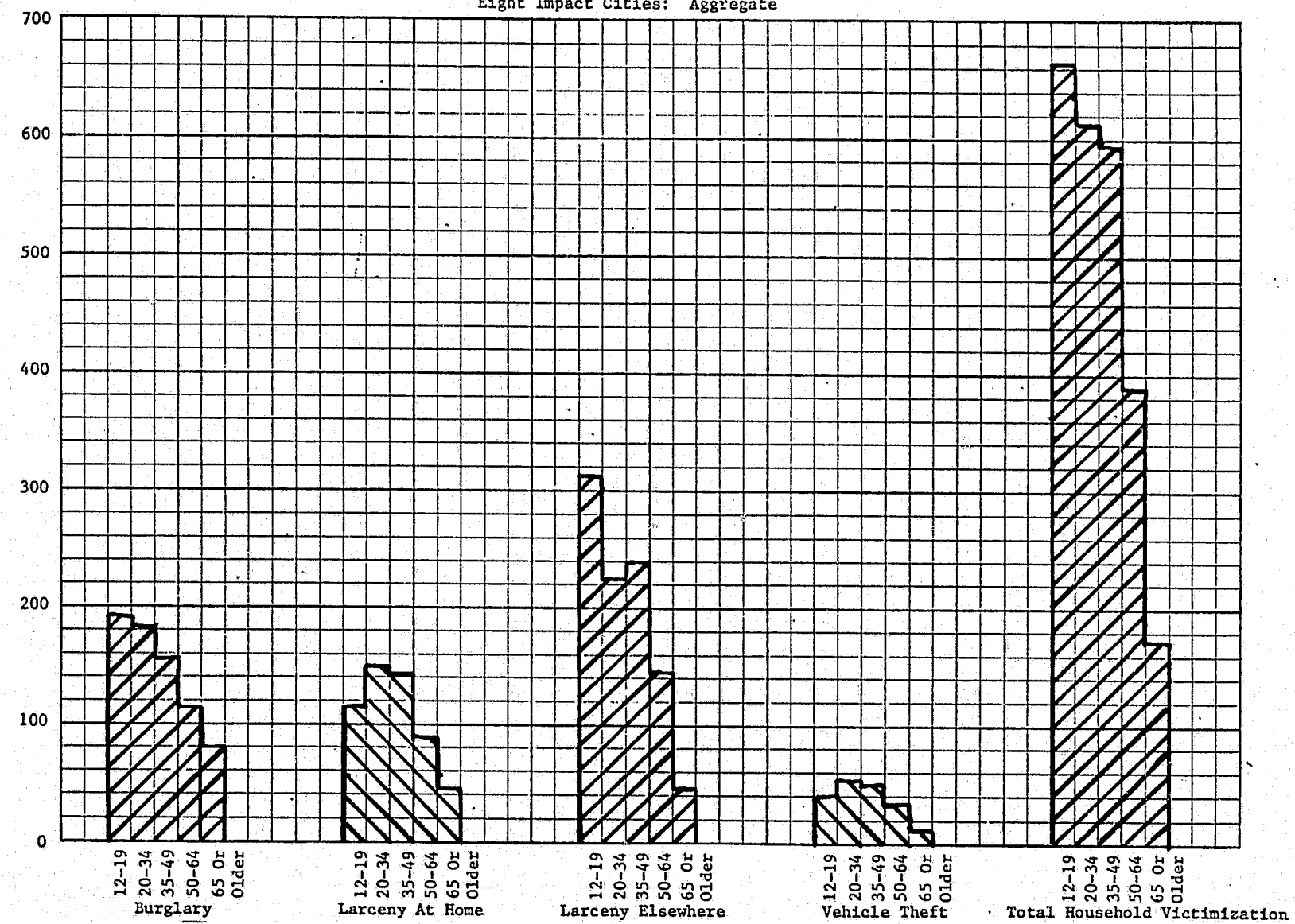
of household increases; after dropping from 430 in the youngest group to 375 in the 20-34 year old group, the larceny rate rises slightly to 385 in the 35-49 year old group, before dropping steeply to 240 in the 50-64 year old group.

As was observed for income, the relationship between age of head and larceny is stronger for "elsewhere," than "at home," larcenies. For example, the former rate ranged from 313 in the 12-19 age group to 46 in the 65 or older age group, while the latter rate ranged from 117 in the youngest to 45 in the oldest group.

Rates of vehicle theft also fail to show a perfect decreasing pattern as age increases. The rate climbs from 41 in the 12-19 age group to 57 in the 20-34 age group from which it falls to 51 in the 35-49 age group; from this point the vehicle theft rate decreases markedly to 36 in the 50-64 year old group, before plummeting to 13 in the oldest group. Once again, the two oldest age cohorts show rates which are clearly lower than those of the bulk of younger respondents;<sup>8</sup> the rate of vehicle theft for the oldest group was less than one-third of that for the youngest group.

Figure 4.2 neatly summarizes the relationship between household victimization and age of the household's head. Overall, rates of household victimization show a strong inverse relationship to the age of the head of household. In each subcategory of household victimization, the

Figure 4.2  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Age Of Head  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate



rates for those heads of household who are under 50 years of age were substantially higher than the rates for those households headed by persons 50 years of age and older. Even more dramatic is the difference between households headed by persons in the 65 and older group; in each category of household victimization, the rate for the former was at least 70 percent greater than the rate for the latter.

#### Home Ownership Versus Rental

Table 4.5 indicates that home owners had a total household victimization rate which exceeded that of renters (485 vs. 447) by a relatively slim margin. A glance at the subcategories of household victimization show that the difference in the total household victimization rates between owners and renters is attributable to a relatively large difference in the rate of larceny (319 vs. 259, respectively) which contributed far more to the total household victimization rate than either the burglary rate or the vehicle theft rate. Further with respect to larceny, it is important to point out that the rates for owners and renters differed substantially more in larceny of items worth less than \$50 (186 vs. 142) than in larceny of items worth \$50 or more (94 vs. 82).

For burglary, the rate of victimization for renters (145) exceeded that for home owners (127); for vehicle theft the rates of renters and owners are of comparable magnitudes (43 vs. 39).

Table 4.5

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Race Of Head And Home Ownership Versus Rental<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Tenure	RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
	TOTAL			WHITE		BLACK/OTHER
	Owned Or Being Bought	Rented		Owned Or Being Bought	Rented	
Number Of Households	747,880	847,523		564,467	520,664	183,413 326,859
Burglary	127	145		115	126	163 177
Larceny-Total	319	259		330	300	262 193
Under \$50	186	142		197	168	151 100
\$50 Or More	94	82		95	95	91 64
Vehicle Theft	39	43		31	44	66 40
Total Household Victimization	485	447		477	470	511 411

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.

Home Ownership Versus Rental, By Race

When the household victimization rates for those owning as compared to those renting are examined within the two racial groups, some notable variations are evident (Table 4.5). Among whites the total household victimization rates of owners and renters were nearly identical (477 vs. 470), while among black/others the home owners had a higher rate of household victimization than did the renters (511 vs. 411). By examining the specific subcategories of household victimization it can be seen that among both whites and black/others, rates of burglary for owners were about the same as for renters (whites: 115 vs. 126, respectively; black/others: 163 vs. 177, respectively).<sup>9</sup>

Turning to larceny, the overall rate of victimization for white owners was only slightly greater than that for white renters (330 vs. 300). This difference was accounted for entirely by larcenies of items worth less than \$50; the rates of larceny of items worth \$50 or more were identical for white owners and renters (95). For the black/others, however, the differences in the rates of larceny for the owners and renters were substantially more marked--the total larceny rate for the former was almost 50 percent greater than the comparable rate for the latter (282 vs. 193); this difference was slightly greater for items worth less than \$50 (151 vs. 100) than for items worth \$50 or more (91 vs. 64).

For vehicle theft, the difference between the rates for owners and renters in each racial group was substantial. Among whites, renters had a rate of vehicle theft which was nearly 50 percent greater than that for owners (44 vs. 31) and among black/others the opposite was found--owners had a rate of vehicle theft which was more than 50 percent greater than that for renters. Viewing these same findings from the perspective of the race of the head of household, among home owners the rate vehicle theft was more than twice as great for black/others as for whites (66 vs. 31), while among renters, the rates for whites and for black/others were about the same (44 vs. 40, respectively).

In sum, while the larceny rate of home owners exceeded that of renters, the burglary rate of the latter was slightly greater than that of the former. These differences were not nearly as strong as those observed above for race, income, or age of head of household.

#### Number Of Units In Structure

The number of units in the structure (apartment house, duplex, single family dwelling, etc.) in which the interviewed household was located appears not to be systematically related to rates of household victimization (Table 4.6). The total household victimization rate was highest for single unit structures (505), followed by structures

Table 4.6

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Number Of Units In Structure<sup>a</sup>  
 Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	NUMBER OF UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five To Nine	Ten Or More	Other	Not Ascertained
Number Of Households	874,097	192,877	58,263	80,747	100,415	258,515	1,676	28,814
Burglary	135	122	149	148	170	134	80	139
Larceny-Total	330	217	181	242	261	243	203	263
Under \$50	192	119	94	134	141	131	141	149
\$50 Or More	100	68	61	74	82	78	48	78
Vehicle Theft	40	51	46	48	46	33	0	52
Total Household Victimization	505	390	376	439	477	411	282	453

<sup>a</sup>Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.



with five to nine units; the remaining number-of-unit categories had rates reasonably close to 400, with the exception of the very low rate--282--evidenced by "other" structures (mobile homes and non-housing units, such as houseboats, tents, etc.). The prominence of single unit structures over all others in terms of total household victimization rates is attributable to the high larceny rate shown by single-unit structures. This rate of 330 compares with larceny rates in all of the other categories which were substantially lower--ranging from 181 to 261. An examination of these results controlling for the race of the head of household (not shown in tabular form) gives results which are no more systematic than those shown in Table 4.6. Finally, in connection with Table 4.6 however, it should be noted that if only multi-unit structures are considered, households in structures with two or three units have lower rates of larceny than do those structures with four or more units.

For burglary, households located in structures with five to nine units had the highest rate (170), followed by households in structures with three units (149) and then by households in structures with four units (148); "other" housing units had a very low burglary rate of 80. Vehicle theft from households in structures with between two and nine units occurred at rates from 46 to 51, while single-unit households (40)

and households in structures with ten or more units (33) had slightly lower rates. Structures classified as "other" had a vehicle theft rate of zero.

#### Number Of Persons In Household

As the number of persons in the household increased, so did the rate of total household victimization (Table 4.7). In one-person households, the rate of total household victimization was 266; for two to three person households, four to five persons households, and six or more person households the rate winds steadily upward, moving from 440, to 673, to 755, respectively.

This overall trend maintains for larceny and vehicle theft and, to a lesser extent, for burglary as well. Attending first to the burglary rate, it can be seen to rise steadily from 106 for one-person households to 174 for four to five person households, leveling off at 178 for six or more person households. Vehicle theft gives evidence of a similar trend; the increase is from 21 in one-person households to 60 in four to five person households, leveling off at 64 in households of six or more.

The gradient for larceny is similar, but even more pronounced. The rate of larceny more than triples from the one-person households (138)

Table 4.7

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization, By Number Of Persons In Household<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
	One	Two To Three	Four To Five	Six Or More
Number Of Households	412,508	748,875	301,983	132,039
Burglary	106	131	174	178
Larceny-Total	138	268	439	513
Under \$50	76	150	251	303
\$50 Or More	41	83	137	153
Vehicle Theft	21	41	60	64
Total Household Victimization	266	440	673	755

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.

to four to five person households (439), before beginning to level off for six or more person households (513).

#### Race And Number Of Persons In Household

Figure 4.3 shows that the relationship between rates of household victimization and number of persons in the household essentially holds within households headed by both whites and black/others. Among whites, it is clear from the figure that the number of persons in the household was related about equally strongly to the rates of vehicle theft and burglary, but much more strongly to the rate of larceny.

Among black/others, the relationship of household victimization rates to the number of persons in the household was less marked. While the rates of vehicle theft and larceny increased monotonically with the number of persons in the household, the rate of burglary only did so for the first three categories of "number of persons" (1, 2-3, and 4-5); the burglary rate for six or more person households was slightly less than that for four and five person households. It is apparent from the figure that there was a greater tendency for the rates of these household victimizations to level off (and in the case of burglary, even to show a downturn) for black/others than for whites, as the number of persons in the household increased.

Finally, among both racial groups, as the number of persons in

# CONTINUED

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the household increased, so did the proportion of the total household victimization rate which was accounted for by larceny. Among whites, however, this proportion was greater than among black/others in each "number of persons" group. For whites, larcenies in each "number of persons" group accounted for a majority of household victimizations; for black/others, this was true only for households having four or more persons.

#### Vehicle Theft

As noted at the outset of this chapter, rates of household victimizations have been discussed in relation to the number of households, rather than the number of persons. While this makes intuitive sense, especially for burglary, it seems less appropriate for vehicle theft and larceny.<sup>10</sup> In order to get a finer calibration (than households) of the "units" at risk in vehicle theft, survey respondents were asked: "What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, ect.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the past twelve months?"<sup>11</sup>

Table 4.8 reports the estimated number of vehicles owned per household in the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate. On the average, there were 1.16 motor vehicles owned per household. An examination of the various sub-groups in Table 4.8 indicates that the average number of

Table 4.8

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Motor Vehicles Owned) Of Motor Vehicle Victimization, By Selected Household Characteristics<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Number Of Motor Vehicles Owned	Number Of Motor Vehicles Owned Per Household	Rate Of Motor Vehicle Thefts And Attempts	Rate Of Completed Motor Vehicle Thefts	Rate Of Attempted Motor Vehicle Thefts
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Type Of Tenure

Residence Owned Or Being Bought	1,092,866	1.46	29	20	9
Residence Rented	752,202	.89	51	36	15

Race Of Head

White	1,419,489	1.31	31	21	10
Black/Other	425,608	.83	63	46	17

Age Of Head

12-19	26,217	1.02	40	27	13
20-34	576,582	1.27	48	33	15
35-49	535,632	1.37	39	28	11
50-64	497,367	1.23	31	22	9
65 Or Older	209,270	.65	23	16	7

Total Households

Total	1,845,068	1.16	38	27	11
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<sup>a</sup> Included in this table, but not included under "Vehicle Theft" in other household victimization tables, are vehicle thefts which occurred in conjunction with personal victimizations; subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

motor vehicles owned varies substantially across sub-groups. White households had an average of 1.31 motor vehicles per household while black/other households had only .83 motor vehicles per household. Similarly, home owners had 1.46 motor vehicles per household, while renters had only .89 motor vehicles per household.

Age of head shows a curvilinear relationship with the average number of vehicles owned per household. Those household heads in the middle age groups had the greater number of motor vehicles per household, with the average number decreasing toward the age extremes. The magnitude of these variations in the average number of motor vehicles owned by different types of households makes it imperative that comparative rates of vehicle theft be examined using the number of motor vehicles owned as the base of the rate.

Table 4.8 shows rates of vehicle theft per 1,000 vehicles owned.<sup>12</sup> From this table it can be seen that the rate of completed vehicle theft per 1,000 vehicles owned by whites was less than half that of black/others (21 vs. 46); for attempted vehicle thefts, the difference in the rates is in the same direction, and, while still large, the difference is not as pronounced (10 vs. 17) as for completed vehicle thefts.

Rates of completed and attempted vehicle theft per 1,000 vehicles owned are related to about the same degree to the age of the household head. For completed vehicle thefts, the rate per 1,000 vehicles owned

climbs from 27 in the youngest group, to 33 in the 20-34 age group, before steadily declining to 16 in the 65 and older age group. For attempted vehicle thefts, the rate moves from 13 in the 12-19 age group to 15 in the 20-34 age group, before falling to 11 in the 35-49 age group, nine in the 50-64 age group, and seven in the 65 and older age group. Table 4.8 also shows that the rates of attempted and completed vehicle thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned were substantially greater for renters than for owners. For completed vehicle thefts, the rate for renters was 36 as compared to 20 for owners; likewise for attempted vehicle thefts, the rate for renters was 15 while that for owners was nine.

#### Attempted And Completed Household Victimization

The proportions of household victimizations which are actually completed are shown for each of the subcategories of household victimization by race of the head of the household in Table 4.9. The race-total figures while not appearing in Table 4.9, but derivable from that table, demonstrate that for each type of household victimization that the vast majority of the victimizations were completed: 75 percent of the burglaries, 91 percent of the larcenies, and 71 percent of the vehicle thefts.<sup>13</sup> Of course, in burglaries and vehicle thefts--since motor vehicles and household premises are more likely to be locked--



Table 4.9  
Percent Distribution Of Completed And Attempted Household Victimizations, By Race Of Head <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		Completed	Attempted	Total
Burglary	White	76% (99,077)	24% (31,381)	100% (130,458)
	Black/Other	74% (65,057)	26% (22,807)	100% (87,864)
Larceny	White	91% (313,049)	9% (29,748)	100% (342,797)
	Black/Other	90% (103,427)	10% (11,569)	100% (115,000)
Vehicle Theft	White	68% (27,505)	32% (12,856)	100% (40,361)
	Black/Other	75% (18,938)	25% (6,384)	100% (25,322)
Total Household Incidents	White	86% (439,631)	14% (73,985)	100% (513,609)
	Black/Other	82% (187,422)	18% (40,760)	100% (228,186)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



more often than in larceny of property, attempts are likely to leave physical evidence such as broken windows or locks. Thus, the lower completion rates for burglaries and vehicle theft may reflect, in part, the greater likelihood that attempts will have become known to the respondent in these victimizations. Except for vehicle theft where black/others showed a slightly higher completion rate than whites (75 percent vs. 68 percent), the rates of completion for household victimizations were virtually identical for the two racial groups.

When these data are further broken down by income (table not presented), although some additional variability emerges, the proportions of completed household victimizations remain relatively homogeneous across income groups within subcategories of household victimizations. Larceny is most homogeneous in this regard. Among whites, the range of completion rates for larceny was from 91 percent in the four middle income groups to 94 percent in the highest income groups; among black/others, the completion rates for larceny ranged from 86 percent in the highest income group, to 92 percent in the lowest.

For both whites and black/others, rates of completion for burglary were very similar for all income groups under \$25,000--ranging from 73 percent to 79 percent; however, in both racial groups the rates for those with family incomes of \$25,000 and over were slightly higher--84 percent for the whites and 83 percent for the black/others.

Contrary to the differences which emerge for burglary, in vehicle thefts there was a tendency for those of both racial groups in the lower income brackets to suffer higher proportions of completed vehicle thefts. Among the whites there was a gradual decline in the rate of completed vehicle thefts from 78 percent in the lowest income group, to 70 percent in the \$3,000-\$7,499 group, to 66 percent in the \$7,000 and over income groups. Among the black/others the pattern was more jagged; although the \$10,000-\$14,999 income group showed the highest proportion of completed vehicle thefts (80 percent), the lowest income group showed a rate of completion (77 percent) which exceeded that of the highest income group (64 percent). In summary, although some differences for burglary and vehicle theft have been noted, the completed versus attempted proportions did not show dramatic variation across race and income categories.

By way of summary, 60 percent of the total household victimization rates in the eight city aggregate were found to be accounted for by larcenies, 30 percent burglaries, and ten percent motor vehicle thefts. For the eight city aggregate, households headed by black/others had rates of burglary and vehicle theft victimization (per 1,000 households) which were greater than those for households headed by whites; on the other hand, white households had higher rates of household larceny than

did black/other households. While the racial findings with respect to differences in the rates of burglary and vehicle theft (per 1,000 households) held generally within the individual cities, the direction of the racial differences in larceny rates varied from city to city. These findings with respect to racial differences generally maintain when income is controlled. That is, in the eight city aggregate, within most income groups the overall findings of higher rates of burglary and vehicle theft for black/other, than for white, households are also observed; likewise, in most income groups, white households had higher rates of larceny victimization than did black/other households. Once again, however, while the racial differences for burglary and vehicle theft maintained within income categories for most of the individual Impact Cities, the racial differences for larceny were not consistent across the individual cities.

Rates of household victimization by larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft were found, in general, to increase with income. The property of higher income households is presumably more attractive to thieves than is the property of lower income households, and this greater attractiveness may well account for the direct relationship between rates of household victimization and income. In connection with income it is also worth noting that rates of household larceny--especially that

which occurred "elsewhere"--increased most substantially with income. This finding is probably partly a result of the fact that higher income households have more goods per household which may be stolen; hence, since the rates are calculated per 1,000 households, higher income households may simply have more goods at risk. It might also be expected that persons from households with higher incomes are more mobile than those from households with lower incomes, and hence the property of the former may be more often at risk "elsewhere" than the property of the latter.

Household victimizations were also found to decrease markedly with the age of the head of household--especially rates of larceny (particularly "elsewhere" larceny) and vehicle theft. These findings may be related to both the greater mobility of younger persons and the more property they are likely to have at risk, in comparison to older persons. For example, rates of vehicle theft--which (as will be shown below) disproportionately occurs away from the owner's home--may be greater for younger families, in part, because they may be more mobile than older families. In addition, the number of toys and household belongings available to be stolen from the household property (in the yard and in front of the home) may be greater for younger, than older, families; again, the property at risk may account for some of the age-related differences in larceny rates.

When household victimizations were examined according to whether the housing unit was owned or rented, white and black/other owners were found to have higher rates of larceny than their renting counterparts. The fact that these larceny rate differences were greater for thefts of items worth less than \$50 than for items worth more than \$50, again suggests that owners--who disproportionately more often have their own yards, porches, and so on--may have more property lying about and available for larceny. Although ownership versus rental was found to be related to rates of household victimization, the number of units in the structure in which the household was located, was not systematically related.

The rate of vehicle theft (per 1,000 households) for white owners was smaller than for white renters, but the rate of vehicle theft for black/other owners was greater than for renters. This difference is accounted for by the high vehicle theft rate for black/other owners, which was more than double the rate for white owners.

Finally, the number of persons in the household was found to be closely related to the rates of household victimizations, especially to larceny and vehicle theft rates (per 1,000 households). As the number of persons increases, so did the rates of household victimizations. With regard to larceny, more persons per household would be expected to be associated with more goods per household and more goods

at risk. Likewise it would be expected that more persons per household would be associated with more vehicles per household. Hence, since rates of larceny and vehicle theft (per 1,000 households) were based on the number of households, rather than the amount of property at risk, a built-in artifactual difference may have been partially responsible for this finding.

In concluding this summary it should be noted that household characteristics were, overall, not found to be strongly related to the rates of completion of household victimizations.

Now that an overview of the variations in rates of household victimizations across households with various characteristics has been presented, attention will turn to the circumstances surrounding household victimizations; namely, the place and time of occurrence.

Place And Time Of Occurrence Of Household Victimization

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of place of occurrence of household victimizations. As would be expected on the basis of the nature of the various types of household victimizations, the place of occurrence is quite variable across the subcategories of household victimizations.

By the definition used herein,<sup>14</sup> burglary involves an entry into the household premises by a person who did not live there and who had no right to be there. Hence, it is not surprising that all of the burglaries took place either inside the home or at a vacation home.<sup>15</sup>

Relatively few household larcenies, on the other hand, take place within the home. Again, by definition, a theft from the home would only be categorized as a larceny if committed by someone who had a right to be there--such as a visitor or a workman. Larcenies near the home would likely include thefts of lawn furniture, outside ornaments, and personal property (e.g. bicycles, lawn mowers, tools, etc.) left outside. Larcenies elsewhere would include the thefts (occurring away from home) of any objects not in the possession of the victim at the time of the theft.

Most household larcenies occurred either near home or in an open public place such as a street, park, or field. Although the household larcenies of items worth less than \$50 and those worth \$50 or more have similar place-of-occurrence distributions, the latter were more likely to have occurred in open public places (43 percent vs. 34 percent) and inside the home (nine vs. five percent) and less likely to have occurred inside school (three percent vs. ten percent). Overall then, about four out of ten larcenies occurred near or actually inside of the home, while the remainder occurred elsewhere;

Table 4.10

Place Of Occurrence Of Household Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	AREA OF OCCURRENCE								Total
	Inside Home	Vacation Home	Near Home	Inside Non-Residential Building	Street, Park, Etc.	Inside School	Elsewhere	Not Ascertained	
Burglary	97% (212,100)	3% (5,910)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (290)	100% (218,310)
Larceny-Total	7% (30,160)	1% (2,680)	33% (148,890)	10% (44,960)	38% (176,070)	7% (32,790)	5% (20,820)	0% (1,410)	100% (457,780)
Under \$50	5% (13,960)	1% (1,600)	35% (89,950)	11% (28,100)	34% (87,760)	10% (26,510)	4% (10,790)	0% (830)	100% (259,480)
\$50 Or More	9% (12,050)	1% (990)	30% (42,470)	9% (12,580)	43% (60,180)	3% (3,520)	6% (8,510)	0% (430)	100% (140,740)
Vehicle Theft	1% (820)	0% (120)	26% (17,240)	2% (1,050)	69% (45,500)	0% (130)	1% (660)	0% (180)	100% (65,680)
Total Household Incidents	33% (243,080)	1% (8,720)	22% (166,100)	6% (46,010)	30% (221,570)	4% (32,910)	3% (21,460)	0% (1,900)	100% (741,790)

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.

of those larcenies occurring elsewhere, about two out of three occurred in open public places.

Vehicle theft, in part because of its nature, shows a distinctive place-of-occurrence distribution. About seven out of ten vehicle thefts took place in an open public place and the bulk of the remaining vehicle thefts occurred near home. Thus it appears that vehicles may well be better protected near the home where a garage and/or the owner and neighbors may be in a position to keep a watch on the vehicle.

Briefly summarizing, burglary was the only household victimization which took place entirely at or near home. Six out of ten household larcenies and seven out of ten vehicle thefts occurred away from home; most of these "elsewhere" victimizations occurred in an open public place.

#### Time Of Occurrence

Of all household victimizations (Table 4.11), about half were reported to have occurred between 6 pm and 6 am, about four-tenths between 6 am and 6 pm, and the remaining one-tenth were reported to have occurred at an unknown time. An examination of the sub-categories of household victimization reveals that burglaries were more likely to have occurred at an unknown time (15 percent), larcenies next most likely (ten percent), and vehicle thefts least likely to have occurred at an unknown time (four percent).

Table 4.11  
Time Of Occurrence Of Household Incidents<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TIME OF OCCURRENCE				Total
	6am-6pm	6pm-6am	Don't Know	Not Ascertained	
Burglary	39% (85,540)	46% (99,720)	15% (32,290)	0% (760)	100% (218,310)
Larceny - Total	39% (179,750)	51% (231,190)	10% (44,630)	0% (2,230)	100% (457,890)
Under \$50	42% (109,560)	46% (120,270)	11% (28,590)	0% (1,030)	100% (259,450)
\$50 Or More	36% (50,490)	55% (77,600)	8% (11,890)	1% (780)	100% (140,760)
Vehicle Theft	22% (14,330)	73% (48,210)	4% (2,680)	1% (460)	100% (65,680)
Total Household Incidents	38% (279,630)	51% (379,100)	11% (79,590)	0% (3,450)	100% (741,790)

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.



Of those household victimizations occurring at a known time,<sup>16</sup> more than half in each subcategory occurred at night (6 pm to 6 am). Vehicle theft (77 percent), substantially more often than either larceny (56 percent) or burglary (54 percent), is an offense which occurs disproportionately during the nighttime. Finally, before leaving Table 4.11 it is worthwhile noting that larcenies of \$50 or more were more likely than larcenies of less than \$50 to have occurred at night (61 percent vs. 52 percent).

As Table 4.12 indicates, household victimizations which occurred at home have different distributions of time of occurrence than those household victimizations which occurred elsewhere. Vehicle thefts occurring elsewhere were more likely to have occurred during daylight hours than were vehicle thefts occurring at home (26 percent vs. 11 percent).. In the larceny category, thefts of items worth \$50 or more which occurred elsewhere were only slightly more likely than those which occurred at home to have occurred during the daytime (39 percent vs. 30 percent); the corresponding comparison for items worth less than \$50 shows that larcenies occurring elsewhere were much more likely than those occurring at home to have taken place during daylight hours (52 percent vs. 28 percent).

Thus, vehicle thefts occurring elsewhere occurred disproportionately during the daytime, since this is the time vehicles are probably most likely to have been away from home. Those vehicle thefts occurring at home occurred at night, when the owner and other neighborhood residents were less likely to have the vehicle in view; much the same explanation could account for the differences in time of occurrence between at-home and

Table 4.12

Time Of Occurrence Of Household Incidents Taking Place At Home And Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TIME OF OCCURRENCE				
		6am-6pm	6pm-6am	Don't Know	Not Ascertained	Total
Burglary	At Home	39% (83,840)	46% (97,250)	14% (30,330)	0% (720)	100% (212,120)
	Elsewhere	28% (1,710)	40% (2,490)	32% (1,960)	1% (40)	100% (6,190)
Larceny - Total		28% (49,680)	58% (103,780)	14% (24,720)	0% (860)	100% (179,020)
Under \$50	At Home	47% (130,090)	46% (127,380)	7% (19,920)	0% (1,350)	100% (278,770)
	Elsewhere	28% (28,670)	55% (52,670)	17% (17,260)	0% (340)	100% (103,930)
\$50 Or More	At Home	52% (80,920)	40% (62,620)	7% (11,330)	0% (590)	100% (155,550)
	Elsewhere	30% (16,460)	59% (32,140)	10% (5,520)	1% (400)	100% (54,520)
Vehicle Theft	At Home	39% (34,000)	53% (45,470)	7% (6,370)	0% (370)	100% (86,210)
	Elsewhere	11% (1,970)	84% (15,180)	5% (850)	0% (70)	100% (18,070)
Total Household Incidents		26% (12,370)	69% (33,030)	4% (1,830)	1% (390)	100% (47,620)
Total Household Incidents	At Home	33% (135,480)	53% (216,210)	14% (55,870)	0% (1,630)	100% (409,200)
	Elsewhere	43% (144,160)	49% (162,900)	7% (23,720)	1% (1,810)	100% (332,590)

<sup>a</sup> Larcenies in which the amount of loss was not ascertained are not shown separately but are included in the total household victimization category.

elsewhere larcenies of items worth less than \$50.

For burglaries, those occurring elsewhere were more likely than those occurring at home to take place at an unknown time (32 percent vs. 14 percent), which would be expected, since vacation homes are likely to be unattended for longer periods of time. The apparent difference between the proportion of elsewhere vs. at-home burglaries occurring during daylight hours is accounted for to some extent by the different proportions of those respective types of burglaries which occurred at unknown times. If only those burglaries occurring at known times are included, those at-home were only slightly more likely than those elsewhere to have occurred between 6 am and 6 pm (46 percent vs. 40 percent).

#### Consequences Of Household Victimization

All victims of household incidents were asked the value of the property stolen, the cost of damage done, the method by which the value of the stolen property was decided upon, and the method of recovery, if any.

In Table 4.13 the amount of loss for each subcategory of household victimization is reported by race. For both whites and black/others, it is apparent that there is considerable variation--across the subcategories of household victimization--in the value of the property stolen. The majority of larcenies suffered by both racial groups, but almost none of the vehicle thefts, involved property worthless than \$50; burglaries resulted in losses

Table 4.13

Value Of Property Stolen In Household Victimitizations, By Race Of Head<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

## VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY

	None	\$1-9	\$10-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 or More	Not Ascertained	Total
<b>Burglary</b>									
White	1% (460)	8% (6,850)	22% (18,680)	15% (12,260)	21% (17,640)	21% (17,280)	8% (7,000)	4% (3,210)	100% (83,360)
Black-Other	0% (230)	4% (2,060)	13% (7,550)	13% (7,830)	22% (12,760)	34% (19,710)	9% (5,340)	5% (2,670)	100% (58,190)
<b>Larceny</b>									
White	1% (2,140)	24% (74,730)	39% (122,030)	16% (50,090)	12% (38,110)	4% (13,040)	1% (1,880)	3% (10,930)	100% (313,030)
Black-Other	1% (1,240)	17% (17,530)	40% (41,760)	20% (20,390)	12% (12,430)	4% (4,120)	1% (650)	5% (5,330)	100% (103,430)
<b>Vehicle Theft</b>									
White	0% (40)	0% (100)	1% (190)	2% (430)	11% (2,920)	45% (12,320)	39% (10,710)	3% (800)	100% (27,500)
Black-Other	0% (0)	0% (30)	1% (180)	1% (180)	7% (1,350)	41% (7,730)	45% (8,460)	5% (950)	100% (18,880)
<b>Total Household Incidents</b>									
White	1% (2,670)	19% (81,660)	33% (140,880)	15% (62,780)	14% (58,670)	10% (42,670)	5% (19,590)	4% (14,350)	100% (423,900)
Black-Other	1% (1,490)	11% (19,610)	27% (49,490)	16% (28,370)	15% (26,580)	18% (31,610)	8% (14,460)	5% (8,930)	100% (180,560)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

of property of intermediate amounts.

For household victimization as a whole, more than half of the victimizations suffered by whites but less than four out of ten of those suffered by black/others resulted in property worth less than \$50; at the other extreme, fewer than one out of six household victimizations of whites and more than one out of four household victimizations of black/others involved losses of property worth \$250 or more.

An examination of the subcategories of household victimization reveals that most of the difference between the two racial groups was accounted for by different property losses in burglaries. White victims of burglary had property worth less than \$50 stolen in 31 percent of the victimizations while the comparable figure for black/others was 17 percent; white victims of burglary had property worth more than \$250 stolen in 29 percent of the victimizations and black/other victims of burglary had property of this value stolen in 43 percent of the victimizations. Although these differences for burglary do emerge, no such differences are evident for larceny or vehicle theft. In larcenies, about three out of five victimizations in each racial group resulted in property of less than \$50 being stolen, while only about one out of 20 larceny victimizations in each racial group resulted in property of \$250 or more being stolen. Likewise, only about 14 percent of the white and nine percent of the black/other vehicle thefts resulted in property of less than \$250 being stolen.

In addition to the losses suffered by the theft of the property itself, there were also losses incurred by damage done in the course of the victimization.<sup>17</sup> Table 4.14 shows that in burglaries, 47 percent of those suffered by white households and 62 percent of those suffered by black/other households, involved property damage. This difference between racial groups in percent of victimizations involving property damage narrows for the crime categories of vehicle theft and larceny. The respective figures for the two racial groups are 49 percent and 46 percent for vehicle theft and 16 percent and 17 percent for larceny. Of all three types of victimization, larceny shows the lowest incidence of property damage, a circumstance which is expected given the nature of the crime. Of those victimizations in which damage occurred, vehicle theft resulted in the greatest proportion of victimizations in which the amount of damage was \$50 or more; for none of the categories of household victimizations were there racial differences in the amount of damage.

In household victimizations in which property was stolen, victims may have recovered some or all of the property itself, or some or all of the value of the property through insurance. Table 4.15 shows that partial or full recovery of property stolen was realized in one-quarter of the household victimizations. The percentage, however, varied dramatically across the three major subcategories of household victimization. In only 20 percent of the larcenies and in only 24 percent of the burglaries, but in 83 percent of the vehicle thefts was some recovery realized.

It is clear from Table 4.16 that -- for each major type of household victimi-

Table 4.14

Property Damage In Household Victimizations, By Race Of Head<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VALUE OF DAMAGE								
		Total Incidents	Percent With Damage	Total With Damage	Don't Know, No Cost	\$1-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250 Or More	Not Ascertained
Burglary	White	130,450	47% (61,410)	100% (61,410)	30% (18,550)	51% (31,070)	5% (3,040)	4% (2,430)	2% (1,030)	9% (5,280)
	Black/Other	87,860	62% (54,480)	100% (54,480)	34% (18,650)	47% (25,520)	4% (2,300)	2% (1,140)	2% (940)	11% (5,920)
Larceny	White	342,790	16% (53,010)	100% (53,010)	23% (12,080)	55% (29,250)	9% (4,600)	5% (2,650)	1% (760)	7% (3,660)
	Black/Other	115,000	17% (19,460)	100% (19,460)	27% (5,240)	48% (9,340)	10% (2,030)	4% (830)	2% (360)	8% (1,630)
Vehicle Theft	White	40,370	49% (19,820)	100% (19,820)	18% (3,600)	38% (7,620)	9% (1,870)	13% (2,610)	15% (2,990)	6% (1,150)
	Black/Other	25,320	46% (11,630)	100% (11,630)	19% (2,200)	31% (3,660)	11% (1,330)	13% (1,540)	15% (1,740)	10% (1,120)
Total Household Victimizations	White	513,610	26% (134,250)	100% (134,250)	25% (34,220)	51% (67,950)	7% (9,500)	6% (7,720)	4% (4,780)	8% (10,110)
	Black/Other	228,170	38% (85,580)	100% (85,580)	30% (26,060)	45% (38,560)	7% (5,660)	4% (3,540)	4% (3,060)	10% (8,650)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 4.15  
Household Victimizations, By Method Of Recovery Of Stolen Property<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	METHOD OF RECOVERY						
	Total	Percent With Recovery	Total With Recovery	Insurance	Other	Both	Not Ascertained
Burglary	141,540	24% (34,000)	100% (34,000)	54% (18,240)	42% (14,310)	4% (1,340)	0% (100)
Larceny	416,320	20% (81,290)	100% (81,290)	41% (33,650)	56% (45,390)	3% (2,200)	0% (20)
Vehicle Theft	46,440	83% (38,320)	100% (38,320)	15% (5,810)	66% (25,100)	19% (7,190)	1% (210)
Total Household Victimizations	604,290	25% (153,590)	100% (153,590)	38% (57,680)	55% (84,820)	7% (10,740)	0% (350)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



Table 4.16  
Percentages Of Household Victimizations In Which There Was Partial  
Or Full Recovery, By Value Of Property Stolen<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY						Total
	\$1-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 or More	Not Ascertained	
Burglary	11% (35,140)	16% (20,120)	22% (30,400)	26% (37,000)	47% (12,350)	67% (5,880)	24% (140,890)
Larceny	12% (256,050)	20% (70,460)	29% (50,550)	31% (17,180)	38% (2,530)	75% (16,270)	19% (413,050)
Vehicle Theft	36% (500)	70% (600)	73% (4,310)	81% (20,070)	88% (19,180)	76% (1,770)	82% (46,360)
Total Household Victimizations	12% (291,670)	20% (91,160)	29% (85,260)	42% (74,270)	70% (34,050)	73% (23,880)	25% (600,300)

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those cases where the value of stolen property was "none"; sub categories may not sum to total due to rounding.

ization--there is a monotonic increase in the proportion of victimizations resulting in recovery, as the value of the property stolen increases. In one out of ten burglaries of items worth \$1-49, in one out of four burglaries of items worth \$250-\$999, and in nearly one out of two burglaries of items worth \$1,000 or more, some recovery was realized. Although the variations are less pronounced for larceny and for vehicle theft, similar patterns can be observed for these victimizations as well.

Table 4.17 presents these same data except that households have been dichotomized by the race of the head. Although the racial differences for vehicle theft and larceny are generally small, differences for burglary are apparent. Twenty-nine percent of all white households, but only 17 percent of all black/other households which were victimized by burglary realized some recovery. In the larger loss categories this racial difference was even more pronounced. While 40 percent of the white households suffering burglaries in which the losses were \$250-\$999 recovered some of the value of the property stolen, only 15 percent of their black/other counterparts were as fortunate; for burglaries of items worth \$1,000 or more, 58 percent of the white households, but only 33 percent of the black/other households, realized some property recovery.

One reason for the race differential in property recovery is suggested by Table 4.18. From this table it is clear that black/other households which were victimized by burglary and larceny recovered property stolen in these

Table 4.17

Percentages of Household Victimizations in Which There Was Partial  
Or Full Recovery, By Value of Property Stolen and Race of Head<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY					
		\$1-49	\$50-99	\$100-249	\$250-999	\$1,000 or More	Not Ascertained
Burglary	White	12% (25,530)	20% (12,260)	31% (17,640)	40% (17,280)	58% (7,000)	63% (3,210)
	Black/Other	10% (9,610)	9% (7,830)	11% (12,760)	15% (19,710)	33% (5,340)	72% (2,670)
Larceny	White	13% (196,770)	24% (50,090)	34% (38,110)	36% (13,040)	42% (1,880)	75% (10,930)
	Black/Other	9% (59,290)	12% (20,390)	14% (12,430)	17% (4,120)	26% (650)	74% (5,330)
Vehicle Theft	White	50% (290)	77% (430)	80% (2,920)	82% (12,320)	90% (10,710)	75% (800)
	Black/Other	20% (210)	72% (180)	57% (1,350)	78% (7,730)	87% (8,460)	79% (950)
Total Household Incidents	White	13% (222,540)	23% (62,780)	35% (58,670)	51% (42,670)	74% (19,590)	72% (14,950)
	Black/Other	9% (69,100)	12% (28,370)	15% (26,580)	31% (31,610)	64% (14,460)	74% (8,930)

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those cases where the value of stolen property was "none"; subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 4.18  
Household Incidents, By Method Of Recovery Of Stolen Property  
And Race Of Head<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		METHOD OF RECOVERY						
		Total	Percent With Recovery	Total Recovery	Insurance	Other	Both	Not Ascertained
Burglary	White	83,360	29% ( 24,170)	100% ( 24,170)	60% (14,540)	35% ( 8,520)	4% ( 1,060)	0% ( 40)
	Black/Other	58,150	17% ( 9,830)	100% ( 9,830)	38% ( 3,710)	59% ( 5,770)	3% ( 280)	1% ( 60)
Larceny	White	312,980	21% ( 66,630)	100% (66,630)	44% ( 29,600)	51% ( 34,190)	3% ( 1,840)	0% ( 20)
	Black/Other	103,340	15% ( 15,650)	100% ( 15,650)	26% ( 4,040)	72% (11,230)	2% ( 380)	0% ( 0)
Vehicle Theft	White	27,500	84% ( 23,180)	100% ( 23,180)	16% ( 3,800)	62% (14,440)	21% ( 4,830)	1% ( 130)
	Black/Other	18,940	80% ( 15,140)	100% ( 15,140)	13% ( 2,030)	70% (10,670)	16% ( 2,370)	1% ( 80)
Total Household Incidents	White	423,840	27% (112,980)	100% (112,980)	42% (47,920)	51% (57,170)	7% ( 7,700)	0% ( 200)
	Black/Other	180,440	22% ( 40,590)	100% (40,590)	24% ( 9,750)	68% (27,670)	8% ( 3,050)	0% ( 140)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

crimes through insurance proportionately less often than white households. For burglary, 60 percent of the white households but only 38 percent of the black/other households which recovered some property value, made such a recovery through insurance; the comparable figures for larceny are 44 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

#### SUMMARY

By way of summarizing, vehicle thefts resulted in the greatest values of property loss and larceny in the least; values of property loss in burglary were intermediate. Burglaries suffered by white households resulted in smaller property losses than those suffered by black/other households. In addition, burglaries of black/other households, more often than burglaries of white households, resulted in some property damage.

Recovery of property stolen in household victimizations varied dramatically by type of victimization; in most of the vehicle thefts, but in very few of the larcenies and burglaries was some recovery realized. Within each category of household victimization, as the value of the stolen property increased, so did the proportion of victimizations resulting in full or partial recovery. This probably reflects the increasing likelihood that valuable property will be insured and, if insured, that a claim will be filed; that more valuable stolen property is more easily identifiable and hence easier to recover; and that both the victim and police will probably exert greater efforts to recover the property when it is of greater value.

In burglaries, white households have a greater rate of recovery than do black/other households, in spite of the fact that the latter, overall, lost more valuable property in burglaries than did the former. This is accounted for, in part, by the finding that black/others recover property by insurance in both burglary and larceny in a smaller proportion of victimizations than do their white counterparts; however, in vehicle thefts, black/others and whites recover property by insurance to about the same extent. In conclusion, black households not only suffered higher rates of burglary, but when burglary did occur it resulted in higher property losses, more damage, and less recovery.

While the results presented up to this point have been confined to the data from the household portion of the survey, the next chapter turns to data collected in the business portion of the survey. The chapter on business victimization will also address the questions of how much business victimization there is, what the characteristics of businesses suffering victimization are, what the circumstances surrounding victimization are, and what the consequences of victimization are.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>In some previous publications prepared by the Bureau of the Census Analysis Unit, under contract to LEAA's Statistics Division, the "elsewhere" larcenies have been designated "larcenies without contact" and included as personal victimization.

<sup>2</sup>While this procedure has some advantages--especially in providing a better measure (than counts of individuals) of the "population at risk", particularly for burglary and motor vehicle theft--there are disadvantages as well. Larceny from the property may depend not only on the number of households at risk, but also the amount of removable property around the household premises. The amount of such property may, in turn, be correlated with the number of persons in the household. Similarly, the number of motor vehicles available for theft are not constant across various types of households. These problems will be discussed in the text below.

<sup>3</sup>Hereinafter, household victimizations will be reported without repeating "per 1,000 households" each time a rate is given. The reader may assume that household victimization rates are per 1,000 households unless otherwise noted.

<sup>4</sup>It should be recalled here that vehicle theft rates are in relation to the number of households rather than the number of vehicles owned. Rates based on vehicle ownership will be discussed below.

<sup>5</sup>Although this finding generally holds both for "at home" and "elsewhere" larcenies, the finding is substantially stronger for "elsewhere" than for "at home" larcenies. Across income categories "elsewhere" larcenies range from 64 to 316, "at home" larcenies range only from 71 to 133.

<sup>6</sup>A similar pattern was not found among the black/others where the burglary rate was higher in the \$15,000-\$24,999 income group than in the \$25,000 or more income group (197 vs. 185).

<sup>7</sup>As with black/others, among whites there was a greater increase in "elsewhere" than "at home" larcenies with income. The rates of the former ranged from 72 in the lowest income group to 175 in the highest income group; "at home" rates ranged from 104 in the lowest, to 386 in the highest income group.

<sup>8</sup>Note that households headed by 12-19 year olds--the group showing the next lowest rate of vehicle theft victimization--constituted about two percent of the households headed by persons under 50 years of age. For the remaining 98 percent of the households headed by persons under 50--namely those headed by persons 20-49--the rate of vehicle theft was nearly half again as great as the rate for those in the 50-64 year old group.

<sup>9</sup>Parenthetically, it should be pointed out that among both owners and renters the burglary rate for black/others was about one and one-half times as large as that for whites.

<sup>10</sup>The number of larcenies--both those occurring at home and those occurring elsewhere--are likely to be correlated with the number of persons in the household, because the number of persons is likely to be correlated with the property available for larceny.

<sup>11</sup>See question 33 of Household Screen Questions, Page B-5.

<sup>12</sup>Table 4-8 includes vehicle thefts which occurred in conjunction with personal victimizations such as assaultive violence with theft and robbery without injury. In earlier tables and discussion of rates of vehicle thefts per 1,000 households, vehicle thefts occurring in conjunction with personal victimizations have not been included.

<sup>13</sup>As was the case for all tables before Table 4-8 all of the vehicle thefts in Table 4-9 are household victimizations--that is, thefts of vehicles which did not occur in conjunction with a personal victimization.

<sup>14</sup>See Table 1-6.

<sup>15</sup>If any building on the household's property is burglarized, the burglary is recorded as having occurred at home.

<sup>16</sup>These percentages can be derived from Table 4-11 by recomputing the row percentages when the "don't know/not ascertained" categories are excluded.

<sup>17</sup>Data not shown in tabular form indicate that the value amounts of property losses reported in the survey were determined in about half of the household victimizations by the original cost of the property, in one-quarter of the household victimizations by the respondent's personal estimate of cost of the loss, and in one-eighth of the household victimizations by the cost of replacing and/or repairing the property.



## Chapter V

## Business Victimization

## Introduction

Business victimizations which fell into the scope of the survey were limited to burglary and robbery. Larcenies--either in the form of employee theft or shoplifting--and other crimes such as malicious destruction of property were not deemed feasible for study in the survey.<sup>1</sup>

In business victimizations, as in household victimizations, there is no need to distinguish between incidents and victimizations since the business is construed to be the victim. Thus, regardless of the number of employees who are confronted in a single robbery, the business has suffered one incident and one victimization. If an employee or customer is robbed of his (her) own personal property or injured in the course of the business victimization, the individual has indeed been victimized as well as the business. However, such victimizations of individuals are picked up in the household portion of the survey and counted as personal victimizations, and hence are not of central concern here. The point is that one business victimization is counted when the business is robbed (or burglarized) regardless of the number of employees who may have been confronted by the offender.<sup>2</sup>

Because the business is construed as the victim in all business

victimizations, rates of business burglary and robbery are reported in this chapter as rates per 1,000 businesses. As has been the convention in the previous two chapters, for ease in communication, rates per 1,000 will be reported without repeating the "per 1,000" each time a rate is reported.

Table 5.1 shows the rates of burglary and robbery of business victimizations in each of the eight Impact Cities. The rates of burglary and robbery--especially the latter--vary considerably from city to city. For burglary, Dallas, Portland, and Cleveland all experienced 370 or more fewer burglaries per 1,000 business establishments. At the other extreme, businesses in St. Louis and Baltimore experienced 530 or more--and those in Atlanta 740--burglaries per 1,000 businesses.

In terms of rates of business robberies Portland, Dallas, and Cleveland are joined by Denver to make up the cities with rates under 90, while the rate in Baltimore is more than half again as large--and the rate in Atlanta more than twice as large--as that in any of these four cities with the lowest rates. As it happened, the four cities with the lowest burglary rates were also the four cities with the lowest robbery rates. In each of the eight cities the burglary rate was more than four times greater than the robbery rate; in fact, for the eight Impact Cities as an aggregate, the burglary rate was more than five times the robbery rate.



Table 5.1  
Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Businesses) Of Business Burglary And Robbery<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Number Of Businesses	20,700	34,600	31,000	46,600	25,200	19,200	22,000	24,300	223,680
Burglary	740	580	370	360	440	630	360	530	480
Robbery	160	140	80	50	50	100	40	90	90
Total Commercial Victimization	900	710	440	400	500	730	400	620	570

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

What characteristics of businesses are associated with high rates of business victimization? Table 5.2 addresses this question. From this table it can be seen that rates of burglary were highest for retail businesses<sup>3</sup> (630) and next highest for manufacturing businesses (550). "Other" businesses, wholesale businesses, real estate businesses, and service businesses all showed similar and substantially lower rates of burglary victimization; for every ten businesses in these categories about four burglaries occurred during the twelve-month period.

By examining the rates of robbery shown in this table, it can be seen that only for retail businesses was the rate of robbery above that for total businesses. While there were 180 robberies for every 1,000 retail business establishments, there were 50 or fewer robberies for every 1,000 businesses in each of the remaining categories of businesses; real estate businesses had an especially small robbery rate--there were only ten robberies for every 1,000 businesses in this category. In toto, retail establishments had a combined burglary and robbery rate which was about 40 percent greater than the rate for the type of business (manufacturing) next most likely to be victimized (810 vs. 580).

Because of the very high rates of victimization for retail businesses, it may be valuable to examine victimizations by detailed type of retail business;<sup>4</sup> these data are shown in Table 5.3. An examination of the eight-city aggregate burglary rates for the detailed kinds of retail businesses shows that these rates were relatively homogeneous except

Table 5.2  
Estimated Rates (per 1,000 Businesses) Of Business Burglary And Robbery, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manufacturing	All Other	
Number Of Businesses	70,505	18,482	8,663	86,540	12,185	27,305	223,680
Burglary	630	390	390	390	550	440	480
Robbery	180	40	10	50	30	40	90
Total Business Victimization	810	430	400	440	580	480	570

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 5.3

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Businesses) Of Business Victimization, By Detailed Kind Of Retail Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	DETAILED KIND OF RETAIL BUSINESS <sup>b</sup>											
	Food Group	Eating and Drinking Places	General Merchandizing Group	Apparel Group	Furniture and Appliance Group	Lumber, Building, Hardware, Farm Equipment Group	Automotive Group	Gasoline, Service Stations	Drug and Proprietary Stores	Liquor Stores	Other	Total
Number of Businesses	11,620	16,164	4,547	5,701	3,085	1,430	5,133	5,341	1,647	2,726	13,111	70,505
Burglary	650	670	610	500	690	550	1,160	820	560	530	350	630
Robbery	310	190	160	110	160	60	40	290	250	280	80	180
Total Business Victimization	960	860	770	600	840	620	1,200	1,110	810	820	430	800

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> See text for fuller description of categories under detailed kind of retail business.

that the automotive group had a rate nearly double that of retail businesses as a whole (1,160) and gasoline and service stations also had an elevated rate (890), while "other" retail businesses had a very low rate of burglaries (350).

The rates of robbery show substantially more variation. The food group, gasoline and service stations, liquor stores, and drug stores all show rates of robbery which are equal to, or greater than 250. At the other extreme, the automotive group, the lumber, etc. group, and the "other" retail businesses had robbery rates below 100.

An examination of the combined rates of burglary and robbery victimization reveals that, the automotive group, gasoline and service stations, and the food group had the highest rates of victimization; in fact, in the eight Impact Cities, there were more robberies and burglaries in these three categories combined during the previous year than there were businesses in these categories.

It is clear from Table 5.4 that the type of business is closely associated not only with the rates of both burglary and robbery, but also with the "mix" of robberies and burglaries suffered. Of the estimated 126,000 burglaries and robberies suffered by total businesses, Table 5.4 shows that 85 percent were burglaries and 15 percent were robberies. However, some types of businesses show percentages substantially discrepant from these overall figures. Retail businesses suffered the highest percentage of robbery victimizations (22 percent) suffered by

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Table 5.4  
Percentage Of All Business Victimitizations Which Are Burglary And Robbery, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	Total
Burglary	78% (44,209)	90% (7,143)	99% (3,376)	89% (33,904)	95% (6,660)	92% (12,001)	85% (107,293)
Robbery	22% (12,540)	10% (773)	1% (51)	11% (4,213)	5% (364)	8% (1,024)	15% (18,965)
Total Business Victimization	100% (56,749)	100% (7,916)	100% (3,427)	100% (38,117)	100% (7,024)	100% (13,025)	100% (126,258)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

any type of business. In fact, of all robbery and burglary victimizations suffered, the next highest percentages of these combined victimizations which were made up by robberies were 11 percent for service businesses and ten percent for wholesale businesses; at the other extreme, only one percent of the robbery and burglary victimizations suffered by real estate businesses were robberies. Hence retail establishments not only had by far the highest rates of burglary and robbery, but also the highest proportion of total victimizations which were robbery victimizations. Are there other characteristics of the businesses which are associated with robbery and burglary victimization?

#### Receipt Size

All respondents in the survey of businesses were asked "what were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services...at this establishment" during the past calendar year? Responses were categorized as shown in Table 5.5. The data in this table show that the receipt size of businesses is not strongly related to the rate of victimization by burglary or robbery. For total businesses with annual receipts of \$1,000,000 or more, the burglary rate was 480 and the robbery rate was 80. For total businesses in the next three lower receipt size categories (\$500,000-\$999,999; 100,000-499,999; and \$50,000-\$99,999) the rates of burglary were between



Table 5.5

Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Businesses) Of Business Burglary And Robbery, By Receipt Size<sup>a</sup>

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	RECEIPT SIZE								
	No Sales	Under \$10,000	\$10,000-24,999	\$25,000-49,999	\$50,000-99,999	\$100,000-499,999	\$500,000-999,999	\$1,000,000 Or More	Not Ascertained
Number Of Businesses	12,417	31,674	23,648	22,663	27,125	40,685	12,770	22,540	30,155
Burglary	450	500	510	440	520	530	530	480	350
Robbery	40	80	90	80	90	100	80	80	70
Total Business Victimization	490	590	610	520	610	630	610	560	420

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

520 and 530, and the rates of robbery were between 80 and 100. The burglary rates for total businesses in the three lowest receipt size categories (\$25,000-\$49,999; \$10,000-\$24,000; under \$10,000) were slightly smaller (440, 510, and 500 respectively) than, and the robbery rates were about the same (80, 90, 80, respectively), as the rates in the larger receipt size groups. While total businesses with no sales had a burglary rate (450) which was comparable to that of businesses with some sales, businesses with no sales had a robbery rate (40) which was half (or less) than that of all businesses with some sales.

When these data were further broken down by type of business (not shown in table), receipt size was not found to be systematically related to the rate of robbery or burglary victimization within any of the type of business groups.

In summary, while type of business was strongly associated with both the extent and the "mix" of victimization, receipt size--even when type of business was controlled--was associated with neither the extent nor the "mix" of burglary and robbery victimization.

#### Multiple Victimization

As the Table 5.1 indicated, the 224,000 businesses in the eight Impact Cities suffered a total of about 126,000 burglaries and robberies. Although the overall business victimization rate was 570, this does not indicate that 57 percent of the businesses were victimized; that is, some of the businesses were victimized more than once during the reference period.

From Table 5.6 it can be seen that of the 224,000 businesses of all types, 59,000 were victims of either burglary or robbery during the twelve-month period. Thus, while the rate of business victimization was 570 for total businesses, only 26 percent (59,000/224,000) of all businesses were victimized. In terms of the percentage of businesses victimized, retail businesses again headed the list (36 percent), while "other" (21 percent), service (21 percent), and wholesale (22 percent) businesses fell at the bottom.

Table 5.6 shows, in addition, that three out of ten businesses which had been victimized, had been victimized more than once by burglary or robbery during the twelve-month period; further, about half of these multiple victims had their businesses robbed or burglarized three or more times. The proportion of victimized businesses which were multiple victims varies from one out of three for retail and "other" businesses to one out of six for real estate businesses.

Data not shown in tabular form reveal that, of those businesses suffering burglary only, 75 percent were victimized once, 13 percent twice, and 12 percent three or more times; for those businesses suffering robbery only, 85 percent were victimized once, ten percent were victimized twice, and five percent were victimized three or more times. For each type of business, multiple victimization by robbery only was less likely than multiple victimization by burglary only.<sup>5</sup>

Table 5.6

Businesses Victimized One Or More Times, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TYPE OF BUSINESS							
		Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	Total	
N U M B E R  O F  T I M E S	V I C T I M I Z E D	Victimized Once	66% (16,860)	73% (2,929)	85% (1,444)	74% (13,504)	73% (2,516)	66% (3,884)	70% (41,137)
	Victimized Twice	19% (4,905)	15% (602)	4% (71)	13% (2,296)	13% (461)	19% (1,105)	16% (9,440)	
	Victimized Three Times	8% (2,027)	6% (256)	4% (69)	5% (986)	6% (206)	5% (274)	6% (3,818)	
	Victimized Four Or More Times	7% (1,936)	6% (243)	7% (119)	8% (1,534)	7% (257)	10% (579)	8% (4,638)	
	Total Businesses Victimized	100% (25,728)	100% (4,030)	100% (1,703)	100% (18,320)	99% (3,440)	100% (5,842)	100% (59,033)	

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Completed Vs. Attempted Victimitizations

Attempted burglaries were defined as those in which there was evidence (such as a broken window or lock) that someone had tried to force his way into the business premises, but the person had not actually gotten in; completed burglaries were defined as those in which an unauthorized person actually got into the business premises. Attempted robberies were defined as those in which the person holding up the business did not take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies which belonged to the business; completed robberies were those in which the person holding up the business took money and/or merchandise, equipment, or supplies.

Of the 107,000 burglaries and 19,000 robberies suffered by victims in the eight Impact Cities, about three-quarters of both the burglaries (76,806) and the robberies (14,389) were actually completed. Table 5.7 shows that for total businesses the rate of completed burglaries was 340 and the rate of attempted burglaries was 140. The rates of completed burglaries ranged from 430 for retail and manufacturing businesses to 260 for wholesale businesses. The rate of attempted burglaries for retail businesses (190) was half again as large as the next highest rate (130, for wholesale businesses) and more than twice as large as the lowest rate (90, for "other" businesses).

While three out of four robberies perpetrated against total businesses were completed, about five out of six of those perpetrated

**Table 5.7**  
**Estimated Rates (Per 1,000 Businesses) Of Completed And Attempted Business Burglary And Robbery, By Type Of Business\***  
**Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate**

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
Number Of Businesses	70,505	18,482	8,663	86,540	12,185	27,305	223,680
Burglary Completed	430	260	290	280	430	350	340
Attempted	190	130	100	110	120	90	140
Total	630	390	390	390	550	440	480
Robbery Completed	140	30	0	30	10	30	60
Attempted	30	10	0	20	20	10	20
Total	180	40	0	50	30	40	90

\* Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

against retail businesses were completed. Especially in terms of completed robberies--but also in terms of attempted robberies--retail businesses suffered the highest rate of victimization. For example, the rate of completed robbery victimization for retail businesses was 140, but the comparable figure for wholesale, service, and "other" businesses was only 30, and the rate for real estate businesses was zero.<sup>6</sup> The rates of attempted robbery ranged from 30 for retail businesses to 20 for service and manufacturing businesses, and zero<sup>7</sup> for real estate businesses. Finally, before leaving Table 5.7, it is worth noting that only for manufacturing business did the rate of attempted robberies (20) exceed that for completed robberies (10).

#### Use Of Weapons

By definition, burglaries cannot involve the use or threat of force directed at individual persons in order to secure valuables. Hence, the use of weapons is only relevant for those business victimizations categorized as robberies. Table 5.8 indicates that most (77 percent) of the 19,000 business robberies involved a weapon of some kind. Weapons were most prevalent in robberies of "other" and retail business; in such robberies, weapons were used in more than eight out of ten cases. In robberies of service businesses, weapons were used in about seven out of ten cases and in robberies of wholesale and manufacturing businesses, weapons were used in about half of the cases. Thus, in robberies of each type of business, weapons were used more than half of the time.

Table 5.8  
Extent And Type Of Weapon Used In Business Robberies, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

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	TYPE OF BUSINESS						
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	Total
Total Robbery	12,543	774	51	4,213	362	1,027	18,970
Percent With Weapon	81% (10,167)	54% (415)	B (17)	69% (2,860)	52% (190)	84% (866)	77% (14,532)
Robbery With Weapon	100% (10,167)	100% (415)	B (17)	100% (2,860)	100% (190)	100% (866)	100% (14,532)
Gun	89% (9,044)	88% (364)	B (17)	87% (2,475)	73% (139)	78% (679)	88% (12,735)
Knife	5% (470)	12% (51)	B (0)	10% (280)	18% (34)	20% (170)	7% (1,005)
Other	6% (653)	0% (0)	B (0)	3% (105)	9% (17)	2% (17)	5% (792)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.



Table 5.8 also makes clear that when a weapon was used, it was almost always a gun. In robberies of total businesses in which a weapon was used, a gun was the weapon in 88 percent of the robberies, knives were used in seven percent of the robberies, and "other" weapons were used in five percent of the robberies. Regardless of the type of business robbed, guns predominated as the type of weapon.

Robberies in which weapons were used are more likely than robberies in which weapons were not used to result in some loss--in either cash, merchandise, equipment, supplies, or damage to the property--to the business. Table 5.9 shows that 81 percent of the robberies of total businesses involving weapons, but only 60 percent of the robberies of total businesses not involving weapons, resulted in some loss to business. The comparable difference was most marked for service businesses (77 percent vs. 46 percent) and least marked for retail businesses (83 percent vs. 76 percent). It is interesting to note that not only was the presence or absence of a weapon related to the proportion of businesses suffering loss, but also the type of weapon was related to the proportion of businesses experiencing loss. For total businesses, 85 percent of the robberies in which guns were used, 63 percent of the robberies in which knives were used, and 44 percent of the robberies in which "other" weapons were used, resulted in some loss to the victimized business. The general pattern maintains

Table 5.9

Percentage Of Robberies With And Without Financial Loss, By Type Of Weapon And Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

		TYPE OF BUSINESS					
		Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other
W E A P O N  U S E D	Robbery Without Weapon	76% (943)	50% (102)	B (10)	46% (461)	B (0)	B (38)
	With Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Without Loss	24% (293)	50% (103)	B (0)	54% (545)	B (68)	B (52)
	Robbery With Weapon	83% (8,475)	75% (311)	B (17)	77% (2,214)	49% (88)	77% (668)
	With Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Without Loss	17% (1,692)	25% (104)	B (17)	23% (646)	51% (102)	23% (198)
	Gun	With Loss	86% (7,799)	81% (294)	B (17)	82% (2,038)	B (88)
		Without Loss	14% (1,245)	19% (70)	B (17)	18% (437)	B (51)
	Knife	With Loss	78% (365)	B (17)	B (0)	57% (158)	B (0)
		Without Loss	B (105)	B (34)	B (0)	B (122)	B (34)
	Other	With Loss	47% (311)	B (0)	B (0)	B (18)	B (0)
		Without Loss	53% (342)	B (0)	B (0)	B (87)	B (17)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

for each category of businesses for which a sufficient number of cases existed to compute reliable percentages. For example, in robberies of retail businesses, 86 percent of those involving guns, 78 percent of those involving knives, and 47 percent of those involving "other" weapons resulted in some loss to the business; in robberies of service businesses the respective percentages were 82, 57, and 17.

Finally with respect to weapons used by offenders in robberies of businesses, it is important to note that robberies in which no weapon was used were almost as likely to result in loss to the business as robberies in which knives were used as weapons; for robberies of total businesses, the respective figures were 60 percent vs. 63 percent. Further, robberies in which no weapons were used were actually more likely to result in loss to the business than robberies in which "other" weapons were used. For example, for robberies of total businesses in which no weapons were used, 60 percent--and for robberies in which other weapons were used, 44 percent--resulted in loss to the business. For robberies of retail businesses (76 percent vs. 47 percent) and service businesses (46 percent vs. 17 percent) the respective comparisons were even more pronounced.

#### Time Of Occurrence

Only one out of ten total business establishments which were victimized by burglary were burglarized between the hours of 6 am and 6 pm (Table 5.10); an additional 15 percent were burglarized

Table 5.10

Time Of Occurrence Of Business Burglaries, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

T I M E  O F  D A Y	TYPE OF BUSINESS						
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	Total
6am-6pm	5% (2,012)	11% (781)	32% (1,067)	13% (4,393)	13% (895)	16% (1,895)	10% (11,043)
6pm-Midnight	14% (6,020)	22% (1,588)	13% (431)	15% (5,126)	19% (1,295)	12% (1,494)	15% (15,954)
Midnight-6am	48% (21,026)	25% (1,807)	21% (723)	30% (10,068)	28% (1,855)	20% (2,439)	35% (37,918)
Night: Hour Unknown	29% (12,639)	34% (2,409)	19% (652)	31% (10,671)	28% (1,862)	35% (4,243)	30% (32,476)
Don't Know	6% (2,505)	8% (562)	15% (497)	11% (3,646)	11% (757)	16% (1,931)	9% (9,898)
Total	102% (44,202)	100% (7,147)	100% (3,370)	100% (33,904)	99% (6,664)	99% (12,002)	99% (107,289)

<sup>a</sup> Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

between 6 pm and 12 midnight, 35 percent between midnight and 6 am, and 30 percent at some unknown hour between 6 pm and 6 am. Thus, four out of five burglaries of businesses occurred at night. The percentages of burglaries occurring during the daytime varied from only five percent for retail business to 32 percent for real estate businesses.

As would be expected, robberies (Table 5.11) showed a distinctly different time of occurrence pattern from that shown by burglaries. Nearly three out of five business robberies occurred between 6 am and 6 pm; an additional one-third took place between 6 pm and midnight, and only one-tenth occurred between midnight and 6 am. There was substantial variation by type of business. For example, while retail robberies were evenly divided between daytime and nighttime, "other," wholesale, and manufacturing businesses were disproportionately robbed during the daytime. Overall, while burglaries in the Impact Cities were essentially a nighttime phenomenon, robberies were essentially a daytime phenomenon.

By way of summarizing the business victimization results to this point, it was shown that cities with high rates of burglary victimization also had high rates of robbery victimization. Retail businesses in the eight-city aggregate suffered the highest rates of both burglary and robbery victimization, as well as the highest proportion of

Table 5.11  
Time Of Occurrence Of Business Robberies, By Type Of Business <sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

T I M E  O F  D A T E	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
6am-6pm	50% (6,312)	84% (652)	B (17)	67% (2,818)	76% (275)	88% (902)	58% (10,976)
6pm-Midnight	38% (4,711)	10% (69)	B (34)	24% (1,017)	24% (87)	10% (104)	32% (6,022)
Midnight-6am	12% (1,483)	7% (52)	B (0)	9% (361)	0% (0)	0% (0)	10% (1,896)
Night-Hour Unknown	0% (0)	0% (0)	B (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Don't Know	0% (34)	0% (0)	B (0)	0% (18)	0% (0)	2% (18)	0% (70)
Total	100% (12,540)	100% (773)	B (51)	100% (4,214)	100% (362)	100% (1,024)	100% (18,694)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

combined burglary and robbery victimizations which were robbery victimizations; further, retail and "other" businesses had the highest proportion of multiple victimizations. Although business type was closely related to rates of business victimization, business receipt size was related to neither rates of burglary nor rates of robbery.

Weapons were used in about three out of four robberies of total businesses and four out of five robberies of retail businesses. Robberies in which weapons were used were more likely to have resulted in financial loss than robberies in which weapons were not used. However, when knives were used as weapons, loss was no more likely to result than when no weapon was used, and when "other" weapons were used, loss was actually less likely to result than when no weapon was used.

When times of occurrence were examined, burglaries were found to be predominantly nighttime occurrences, while robberies were found to be predominantly daytime occurrences. To a large extent, the respective definitions of each offense dictate the time of occurrence. Because burglaries generally occur when the business is thought to be empty--and since businesses are disproportionately empty at night--business burglaries tend to be committed at night; some burglaries, however, may be committed during the daylight hours on the weekends and during other periods when some businesses tend to be unoccupied. On the other



hand, robberies--because these offenses must involve a confrontation between the victim and the offender--occur disproportionately during daylight hours when businesses are disproportionately operating; however, some businesses, such as retail businesses, which have traditionally longer hours of operation, also tend to have their robberies occurring at night as well as during the daytime.

Now that some basic information regarding the nature of business offenses has been presented, what can be said about offenders involved in victimizations of business?

#### Perceived Characteristics Of Robbery Offenders

##### Number Of Offenders

Because offenders who are involved in burglaries do not generally confront the victim, analyses of perceived characteristics of offenders are necessarily limited to robbery offenders. In robberies of total businesses (Table 5.12), a lone offender was involved in four out of ten victimizations, two offenders were involved in four out of ten victimizations, and three or more offenders were involved in two out of ten victimizations. Lone offenders were involved in robberies of retail, service, and manufacturing businesses to about the same extent as in robberies of total business (four out of ten); however, lone offenders were less often involved in robberies of wholesale businesses (25 percent) and more often involved in robberies of "other" businesses (44 percent).

Table 5.12

Number Of Offenders In Business Robberies, By Type Of Business<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	TYPE OF BUSINESS						Total
	Retail	Wholesale	Real Estate	Service	Manu- facturing	All Other	
One	39% (4,923)	25% (191)	B (34)	38% (1,624)	37% (137)	44% (459)	39% (7,368)
Two	36% (4,548)	31% (241)	B (0)	42% (1,801)	29% (104)	39% (400)	37% (7,094)
Three	15% (1,947)	13% (103)	B (17)	12% (510)	14% (52)	9% (89)	14% (2,718)
Four Or More	5% (670)	18% (139)	B (0)	2% (89)	5% (17)	4% (38)	5% (953)
Not Ascertained	4% (453)	13% (101)	B (0)	5% (191)	14% (53)	4% (38)	4% (836)
Total	99% (12,541)	100% (775)	B (51)	99% (4,215)	99% (363)	100% (1,024)	99% (18,969)

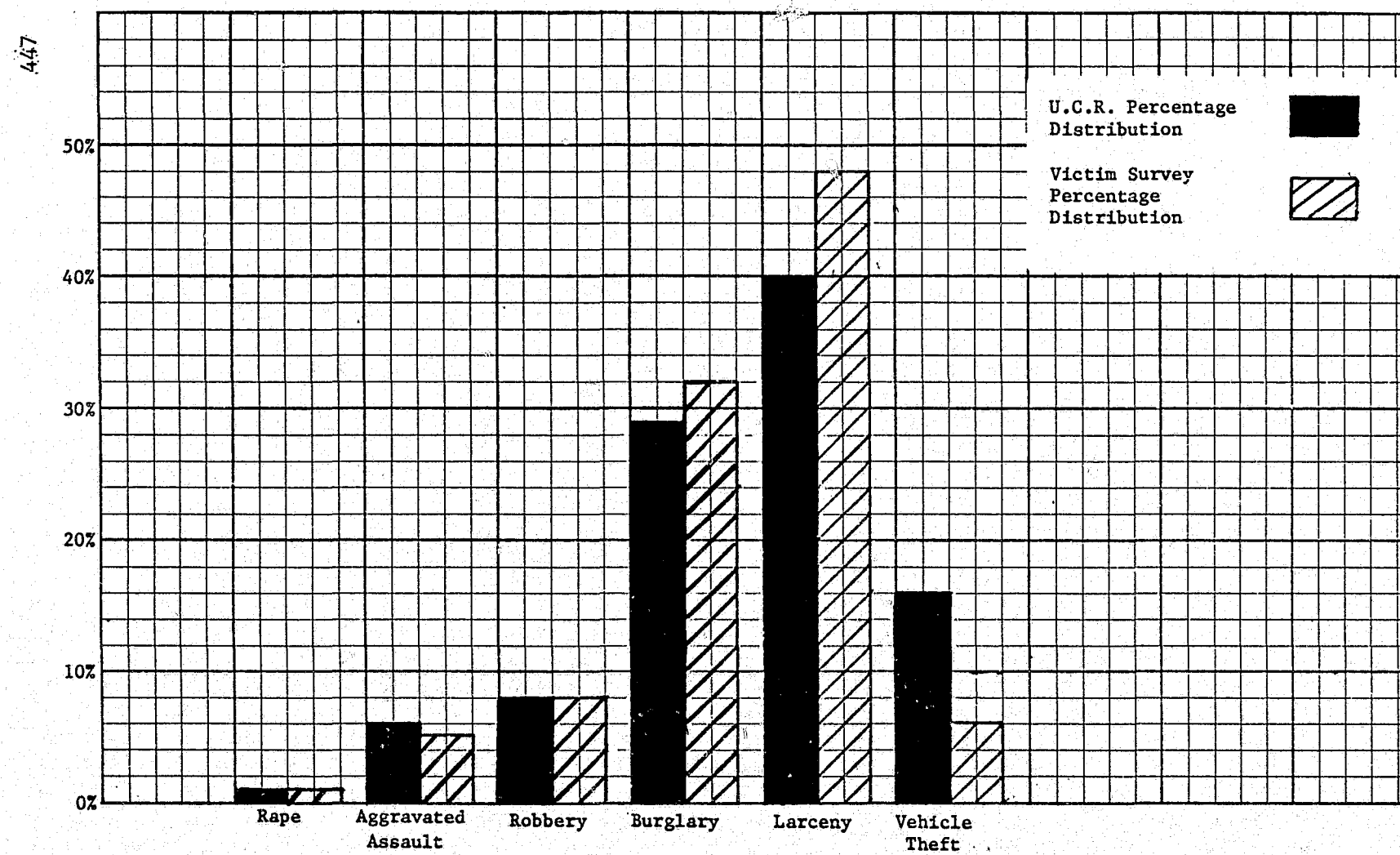
<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding; B has been entered in cells for which the base on which the percentage would have been computed was too small to calculate a reliable figure.

**CONTINUED**

**6 OF 7**

Figure 6.14 Respective Percentages Of Total Victim Survey And Uniform Crime -  
Report Crimes Which Were Accounted For By Each Offense

Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate



ceries among UCR crimes was accounted for by the high rate of reporting  
vehicle thefts--and the low rate of reporting larcenies to the police.<sup>13</sup>

#### SUMMARY

In summary, this chapter has shown that a large proportion of crimes were not reported to the police. Failure to report victimizations to the police were most closely associated with circumstance surrounding the victimization; in general, more "serious" victimizations were disproportionately reported to the police. On the whole, with the exception of the victim's age, the victim's characteristics were not strongly related to non-reporting. Among those not reporting victimizations to the police, the belief that "nothing could be done" or that the victimization was not important were the two reasons most commonly cited.

When the victim survey and UCR figures were compared, the former showed higher levels than the latter, especially for larceny. Except for rape and aggravated assault, the rankings of the eight cities for given offenses were similar for the victim survey and the UCR counts of crimes. Overall, these comparative data suggest that the two sources of crime statistics differ more in the level than in the nature of the offenses counted.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> See President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment (Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967).

<sup>2</sup> See for example T. Sellin and M. Wolfgang, The Measurement of Delinquency (New York: John Wiley, 1964).

<sup>3</sup> Obviously, completed victimizations involving property also involve more extensive losses than attempted victimizations; however, even attempts can result in some loss, primarily in terms of property damage.

<sup>4</sup> See questions 6c and 6d, Appendix B of Incident Report, Page B-11.

<sup>5</sup> Note that each of these are subcategories under assaultive violence with theft. In the discussion of the tree diagram results, discussion of the super-ordinate category will generally precede discussion of the subordinate categories; reference to the diagrams themselves will remove any doubt about which victimization category is being discussed.

<sup>6</sup> Unless otherwise specified, all of the percentages reported in this section are based upon those not reporting victimizations to the police.

<sup>7</sup> Unfortunately, the slightly different wording of this alternative which was used in the business survey gave this reason a much different flavor. In the business survey the wording was "Did not want to bother the police."

<sup>8</sup> Used only in the household survey.

<sup>9</sup> These data are not shown in tabular form.

<sup>10</sup> This may come about as a result of error, a conscious effort on the part of the police to manipulate the statistics, or the genuine belief on the part of the police that no crime has been committed.

<sup>11</sup> Although visitors to one of the Impact Cities could have their hotel or motel rooms burglarized, these "elsewhere" burglaries were found in the present data to be quite rare.

<sup>12</sup> This is based on the formula for Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient:

$$1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{N(N^2-1)}$$

This coefficient takes on an expected value of zero when the two ranks are associated purely by chance. By setting the value of this equation to zero, when N (the number of cities) equals eight,  $\sum d^2 = 84$ .

<sup>13</sup> It should be noted here that thefts of commercially-owned vehicles--although counted in the UCR figures--were not counted in the victim survey; this also undoubtedly helps to account for the relative underrepresentation of vehicle thefts in the victim survey. Further, it may be that owners who "misplace" their cars in parking lots or after an evening of drinking report vehicle thefts to the police; subsequent "discovery" of the car--even if the police are notified--may not result in the original report of the vehicle theft being classified as groundless. However, "victims" who discovered that their vehicles had not really been stolen would probably not report such "victimizations" to the interviewer. These two factors--the victim survey not counting commercial vehicle thefts and vehicle "thefts" which the owners subsequently discovered were groundless--may help to explain why the ratio for vehicle theft in Table 6-20 was so low.

## An Overview Of The Personal, Household, And Business Survey Results

In this chapter the findings from earlier chapters will be briefly considered in relation to one another. This will not only serve to summarize the findings but will also highlight similarities and differences among the results from the personal, household, and business portions of the surveys. This chapter will concern itself only with those characteristics of the victim, the offender, or the incident for which at least some comparisons between personal, household, and business crimes are possible.

### Age Of Victim

Rates of personal victimization were found to be inversely related to the age of the victim. This pattern of generally decreasing rates of personal victimization as age increased was especially strong for assaultive violence without theft; for theft victimizations, however, the pattern was much less marked (Figure 3.1). While those under 25 years of age were victims of assaultive violence without theft much more often than they were victims either of personal theft without injury or assaultive violence with theft, those 50 years of age or older were victims of personal theft without injury more often than they were victims either of assaultive violence without theft or assaultive violence with theft (Table 3.3).



Household victimization rates were similarly inversely related to the age of the head of household. This pattern held generally for each of the major subcategories of household victimization; however, the relation was especially strong for household larcenies which occurred "elsewhere" (Table 4.4). Overall, the personal and household victimization findings are in agreement in suggesting that as age increases, the likelihood of suffering personal or household victimization decreases.

#### Race Of Victim

Rates of victimization for personal theft offenses--assaultive violence with theft and personal theft without injury--were higher for black/others than for whites; however, rates of assaultive violence without theft were higher for whites than for black/others. In household victimizations black/others had higher victimization rates than whites for burglary and vehicle theft, but for household larceny whites had higher rates of victimization than black/others. Thus for both personal and household victimizations, black/others had higher rates for two of the major subcategories while whites had higher rates for one of the major subcategories.

#### Income Of Victim

For each of the major subcategories of personal victimization there was a general trend for the rates of victimization to decrease as income increased. In household victimizations a stronger and opposite pattern emerged; as income increased so did rates of burglary,

larceny, and vehicle theft. Even when race was controlled, the general inverse relationships with income for personal victimizations and the direct relationships with income for household victimizations maintained.

#### Number Of Offenders

In the majority of personal robbery incidents<sup>1</sup> and business robbery incidents more than one offender was involved. Table 7.1 shows that 35 percent of the personal robbery incidents and 39 percent of the business robbery incidents involved lone offenders; while 33 percent of the former involved three or more offenders, only 19 percent of the latter involved three or more offenders. Hence, while lone offenders were involved in these personal and business robbery incidents in about the same proportions, three or more offenders were less often involved in business robberies than in personal robberies.

#### Age Of Offenders

In personal and business victimizations, virtually none of the lone offenders was perceived to be under 12 years of age. More than one-third of the lone offenders (Table 3.17) and nearly one-half of the multiple offenders (Table 3.19) involved in personal victimizations were perceived to be 12 to 20 years of age. More of the lone offenders in business robberies (66 percent - Table 5.14) than in assaultive violence with theft (56 percent - Table 3.17) were estimated to be 21 years of age or older. Although about three-tenths of the personal and four-tenths of the business multiple-offender



Table 7.1  
Number Of Offenders Involved In Personal And Business Robberies<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Number Of Offenders					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four Or More	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	
Personal Robbery	35% (20,370)	28% (16,080)	18% (10,290)	15% (8,710)	4% (2,140)	100% (57,550)
Business Robbery	39% (7,368)	37% (7,094)	14% (2,718)	5% (953)	4% (836)	100% (18,969)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

crimes involved offenders whose ages were perceived to be mixed or whose ages were unknown (Table 3.19 and Table 5.14) a substantially greater proportion of the business robberies (45 percent - Table 5.14) than the personal robberies without injury (22 percent - Table 3.19) or assaultive violence victimizations with theft (23 percent - Table 3.19) involved offenders who were all perceived to be 21 years of age or older. Overall, then, offenders who robbed businesses were perceived to be older than offenders who robbed individuals.

#### Race Of Offenders

In both personal and business victimizations the offenders were perceived to be black/others about twice as often as would have been expected on the basis of the proportion of black/others in the Impact City populations. In personal and business robberies with lone offenders, the offender's race was perceived to be black/other in seven out of ten of the victimizations.<sup>2</sup> In multiple-offender robbery victimizations the offenders' races were all perceived to be black/other in three-quarters or more of the victimizations. Thus, although the majority of the population in the Impact Cities was white, the lone and multiple offenders in personal and business victimization were perceived to be black/other in a vast majority of the victimizations.

#### Sex Of Offenders

In lone and multiple personal and business robberies, offenders perceived to be female were quite rare. In personal robbery without

injury, for example, lone offenders were perceived to be female in four percent of the incidents and multiple offenders were all perceived to be female in three percent of the incidents (Tables 3.41 and 3.42). In business robberies one percent of the lone-offender victimizations involved offenders who were perceived to be female and in zero percent of the multiple-offender victimizations the offenders were all perceived to be female (Table 5.13).

#### Use Of Weapon

Weapons were found to be quite prevalent in both robberies of persons and robberies of businesses. For example, weapons were used in 44 percent of the assaultive violence with theft incidents and in 52 percent of the personal robbery without injury incidents (Table 3.34). In business robberies, weapons were used in more than three out of four of the incidents (Table 5.8). Although the proportions of assaultive violence with theft and robbery without injury personal incidents in which weapons were used were similar, of those incidents in which weapons were used, the weapon was much more likely to be a gun in personal robbery without injury incidents than in assaultive violence with theft incidents (51 percent vs. 30 percent). As suggested in Chapter III, this may indicate that when faced with a gun, victims may feel less inclined to resist and hence the victimization remains a robbery without injury; when faced with a knife or other weapon, victims may feel more inclined to resist, hence, possibly converting a robbery without injury into an assaultive

violence with theft. On the other hand, offenders using deadlier (and noisier) weapons such as guns may be less inclined to attack the offender--either gratuitously or in response to the victim's resistance--because of the potential of killing the victim and/or because of the attention that could be drawn to the situation by a gunshot. The data at hand cannot resolve this uncertainty. In any event, when weapons were used, guns were much more often used in business than in personal robberies; guns were used in nearly nine-tenths of the business robberies in which weapons were used.

The greater prevalence of weapons in general, and guns in particular in business robberies may be due to several factors. Business robbers were found to be older than personal robbers and hence the former may be more often have chosen robbery as a "profession"; weapons, especially guns, may simply be one of the tools of the trade. In a related vein, business robberies may well involve more planning and less spontaneity than personal robberies. Next, the older business robbers may have greater access--both in legal and illegal markets to guns than the younger personal robber. Also business robbers can expect to have to "control" more people during a robbery than would personal robbers. This greater "control" problem in business robberies is compounded by the fact that three or more offenders were more often found in personal than in business robberies at the same time that lone victims were found to be the most common targets in personal robberies; thus the ratios of offenders to victims (including bystanders) is much less favorable in business than in

personal robberies. Finally, robbers may reasonably anticipate that businesses are more likely than individual victims to have protective weapons. In combination, all of these reasons may contribute to the greater prevalence of guns and other weapons in business as compared to personal robberies.

#### Injury Of Victims

Of all personal robbery victimizations, injury serious enough to require medical attention was sustained in 12 percent of the victimizations.<sup>3</sup> In business robberies injury resulted to an employee in eight percent of the incidents.<sup>4</sup> Thus the risk of injury appears to be somewhat greater in personal robberies than in business robberies--in spite (or perhaps because) of the fact that deadly weapons were used in more of the latter than the former robberies.

Hospitalization resulted in two percent of the personal robbery victimizations,<sup>5</sup> and also in two percent of the business robbery incidents. The finding that personal robbery more often than business robbery results in injury but that both types of robbery equally often result in hospitalization may indicate that injured victims of business robberies were more likely than injured victims of personal robberies to have been injured seriously; however, injured victims in business robberies may have been disproportionately hospitalized, in part, because the business (or its insurance company) may have been financially more able than individual victims of personal robbery to pay hospitalization costs. Similar economic factors--in addition to the

fact that business robberies are more often reported to the police--may help to explain why work days were lost in eight percent of the personal robberies and in 13 percent of the business robberies.

#### Amount Of Loss

The monetary losses in household and business burglaries are compared in Table 7.2. These comparative percentage distributions of loss suggest that household and business burglaries result in similar losses for the categories shown.<sup>6</sup> For example, 37 percent of the household burglaries and 39 percent of the business burglaries resulted in losses of \$50 or less. At the other extreme, 24 percent of the household burglaries and 28 percent of the business burglaries resulted in losses of \$250 or more. Even when burglaries in which losses of \$1,000 or more are considered (not shown in Table 7.2), about one out of ten household and business burglaries are found to fall in this category. In view of the fact that the business burglary rate was found to be more than three and one-half times greater than the household burglary rate, a pertinent question seems to be, what makes businesses more attractive burglary targets than households if not the value of property stolen? Perhaps business targets are more attractive because the merchandise stolen from businesses is more "valuable" for resale purposes since much of this merchandise may be new and because the burglar may know in advance the nature of the merchandise on hand in the business establishment; in addition, because of the regular hours kept by most businesses, the burglar

Table 7.2  
Value Of Property Stolen (Including Damages) In Household And Business Burglaries<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Value Of Stolen Property (Including Damages)						
	None	\$1-49	\$50-249	\$250 Or More	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	Total
Household Burglary	7% (13,070)	30% (57,270)	25% (49,260)	24% (46,460)	14% (27,340)	100% (193,400)
Business Burglary	15% (15,847)	24% (25,275)	22% (23,346)	28% (30,139)	11% (12,701)	100% (107,308)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

may be more certain (than they would be with households) that the premises are unoccupied at the time of the burglary.

When losses suffered in business robberies versus losses suffered in personal robberies are examined (Table 7.3), some rather substantial differences are apparent; financial loss was greater in the former than in the latter. For example, while more than half of the business robberies resulted in losses of \$50 or more, only one-third of the personal robberies resulted in losses of \$50 or more.

While businesses are apparently more lucrative robbery targets than individual victims, businesses are also probably riskier targets than individuals. While robbers can, by and large, choose where to confront individual victims, robberies of business generally occur within the "defensible space" of the businesses.<sup>7</sup> These premises may be protected with guards, firearms, watchdogs, alarms, or cameras (Table 5.15). The presence of such security measures, however, was not found to be related to the rate of business robbery victimization (Tables 5.16 and 5.17).

#### Recovery Of Stolen Property

Two general observations regarding the recovery of stolen property in personal, household, and business victimizations seem warranted. The first is that (with the dramatic exception of vehicle theft where there was some recovery in five out of six of the incidents) in about four out of five victimizations there was no recovery of stolen property. This poor probability of recovery exists for personal, household, and



Table 7.3

Value Of Property Stolen (Including Damages) In Personal And Business Robberies<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

Value Of Stolen Property (Including Damages)						
	None	\$1-49	\$50-249	\$250 Or More	Don't Know, Not Ascertained	Total
Personal Robbery	3% (1,170)	51% (23,440)	26% (11,910)	7% (3,220)	13% (5,770)	100% (45,530)
Business Robbery	23% (4,353)	17% (3,218)	34% (6,366)	21% (3,942)	6% (1,098)	100% (18,977)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.



business thefts as well. The second observation is that for all three categories of victims there was a generally monotonic increase in the proportion of victimizations in which some recovery was made as the value of the stolen property increased. Overall, the prognosis for some recovery of property--especially property worth less than \$1,000--seems very poor.

#### Time Of Occurrence

In comparison to personal robbery, business robbery was found to occur more often during daytime hours than nighttime hours (Table 7.4); 58 percent of the latter, but 45 percent of the former occurred during daylight hours. This difference is probably accounted for largely by the fact that daylight hours encompass a large proportion of the business operating hours for most businesses.

It is worth noting, however, that both business robberies and especially personal robberies were more heavily concentrated in the 6 p.m. to midnight time interval than in any other interval. That is, while this interval constitutes one-quarter of the 24 hour day, 32 percent of the business robberies and 43 percent of the personal robberies occurred during these hours.

Burglaries of businesses not only occurred at times which were discrepant from the times at which burglaries of households occurred (Table 7.5) but the former also occurred at times which were markedly discrepant from the times at which personal and business robberies occurred. Although four out of ten household burglaries occurred

Table 7.4  
Time Of Occurrence Of Personal And Business Robberies<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Time Of Day				Total
	6 AM- 6 PM	6 PM - Midnight	Midnight - 6 AM	Don't Know, <sup>b</sup> Not Ascertained	
Personal Robbery	45% (25,790)	43% (24,790)	11% (6,450)	1% (480)	100% (57,550)
Business Robbery	58% (10,976)	32% (6,022)	10% (1,896)	0% (70)	100% (18,694)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes don't know: time of night.

Table 7.3

Time Of Occurrence Of Household And Business Burglaries<sup>a</sup>  
Eight Impact Cities: Aggregate

	Time Of Day			Total
	6 am - 6 pm (Day)	6 pm - 6 am (Night)	Don't Know, Not Ascer- tained	
Household Burglary	39% (85,540)	46% (99,720)	15% (33,050)	100% (218,310)
Business Burglary	10% (11,043)	80% (86,348)	9% (42,374)	100% (107,289)

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., only one out of ten business burglaries occurred during these hours. Thus, while household burglaries were nearly evenly divided between daytime and nighttime, four out of five businesses which were burglarized were burglarized at night. Business burglaries would be expected to occur disproportionately at night, since businesses are disproportionately closed during the nighttime. Households, on the other hand, have less predictable periods of absence, hence household burglaries are more evenly spread throughout the 24 hour period.

#### Failure To Report Victimitizations To The Police

Because the non-reporting of personal, household, and business victimizations were compared with each other in Chapter VI, non-reporting will only be touched upon briefly here. For victimizations of all types, non-reporting was found to be most closely tied to the nature of the victimization rather than to the characteristics of the victim or the nature of the prior relationship between the victim and the offender. The victimizations most often reported to the police were business victimizations and vehicle thefts (Table 6.2 and 6.4). In general, completed victimizations, victimizations in which weapons were used, and victimizations in which financial loss was greater tended to be reported to the police more often than victimizations which were only attempted, victimizations in which a weapon was not used, and victimizations in which financial loss was less (Tables 6.5, 6.6, and 6.7). In general, younger victims and male victims tended to report victimizations to the police less often than older victims and female victims

(Table 6.10).

Reasons given for failure to report victimizations to the police were similar for personal, household, and business victimizations (Table 6.11). For each of these categories of victimization "nothing could be done" was the reason most often cited, followed closely by "not important enough". Reasons given for failure to report victimizations to the police were not found to be closely associated with characteristics of those suffering the victimizations.

#### A Concluding Note

The National Crime Panel victimization data have begun to provide extensive and systematic information regarding the characteristics of victims, the nature of victimizations, and the consequences of victimizations. The analysis presented in this report is only the first attempt to tap the potential of these data. This report provides a great deal of descriptive information which will serve as the foundation upon which further research will build.

However, it should be emphasized that the results presented throughout this report provide vast stores of vital information, the scope and depth of which has not heretofore been available. Knowledge about who is victimized and where and when victimizations occur have important implications for public education programs, police patrol strategies, and environmental engineering. Data regarding the nature and extent of injury and loss can provide information essential for determining the feasibility of, or planning for, victim compensation programs. Information about the level of stolen property

recovery may stimulate interest in property identification efforts. Knowledge about the kinds of victimizations which are disproportionately not reported to the police give an indication of the biases in official data about "offense known." Specifics of why and by whom victimizations are not being reported to the police have significant implications for the education of criminal justice agency personnel and the public as well. A clearer understanding of the prior relationship between the victim and offender has important theoretical and practical consequences.

These are only a few of the many areas in which victim survey results hold the potential for shaping public policy and individual behavior in our collective and individual attempts to deal with the phenomenon of crime. As the National Crime Panel data for the national sample and for samples drawn in other cities become available and widely disseminated, some of the information required for informed decision-making in response to the crime problem will be at hand. It remains primarily to the criminal justice planners and practitioners to take advantage of these results by incorporating their implications into the systemic response to crime in the United States.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Personal robberies encompass those NCP categories of personal incidents which are included in the UCR category of robbery as shown in Table 1.8.

<sup>2</sup>As noted in Chapter V, in the business portion of the survey blacks were categorized separately from those of other races. For ease in communication here, "black/other" will be used in reference to both the personal and business offenders' races. Although, the separate tables for personal and business robberies for the race findings discussed below have not been constructed, the reader can refer to Table 5.13 to confirm findings reported for business robberies. For personal robbery, reference to the categories of "personal theft without injury-- robbery" and assaultive violence with theft in Tables 3.21 and 3.24 should convince the reader of the accuracy of the statements in the text.

<sup>3</sup>This figure can be approximated by taking the number of injured victims of assaultive violence with theft in Table 3.52 and dividing by the total number of victims of assaultive violence with theft and robbery without injury in Table 3.16.

<sup>4</sup>Since the number of employees who were present during the robbery was not taken into account in computing this percentage--only the number of incidents in which at least one employee was injured was counted--the discrepancy between the personal and robbery injury rates in terms of the ratio of the number of injured victims to the number of victims exposed to injury would be slightly larger than the discrepancy noted above.

<sup>5</sup>This figure can be approximated by taking the number of hospitalized victims of assaultive violence with theft in Table 3.52 and dividing by the total number of victims of assaultive violence with theft and robbery without injury in Table 3.16.

<sup>6</sup>The losses shown in Table 7.3 include damages. If only the value of the property stolen is considered, businesses and households still endure similar distributions of loss.

<sup>7</sup>Some robberies of business may occur in the course of business deliveries.

**APPENDIX A**  
**Technical Documentation**

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**Introduction**

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3. Reliability Of The Estimates
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**B. Commercial Victimization Survey**

1. Sample Design
2. Estimation Procedures
3. Reliability Of The Estimates
4. Questionnaire Description
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### Introduction

In July, 1972, the Bureau of the Census began conducting for L.E.A.A. two independent surveys of victims of crime in the eight Impact Cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon), and St. Louis. In each of the eight cities a survey of households was conducted to inquire about personal and household crimes (National Crime Survey-Impact Cities Sample) and a survey of businesses was conducted to inquire about commercial crimes (Commercial Victimization Survey). The National Crime Survey (NCS) consisted of approximately 12,000 households per city and the Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) consisted of approximately 2,000 commercial establishments per city; interviews were conducted over a 16-week period beginning in July, 1972.

The NCS focused on measuring the extent of victimization in the categories of assault (including rape), robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft. The CVS focused on measuring the extent of commercial victimization in the categories of burglary and robbery. In both surveys, respondents were asked about victimizations occurring during the previous 12 months.

#### A. National Crime Survey

##### 1. Sample Design

The basic frame from which the sample for the National Crime Survey Cities Sample was selected was the list of housing units

enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

The sample was selected within strata defined by the Census characteristics of the housing unit.

Occupied housing units were grouped into 100 strata by tenure, family size, family income and race of head. There were four strata for vacant housing units using the rent or property value of the unit. In addition, there was a separate stratum for persons in certain types of group quarters.

In addition to the above, a sample of new construction building permits was selected for each survey city to account for units constructed since the 1970 Census.

On the average, 12,000 occupied households were eligible for interview in each city. Within each selected housing unit, all occupants age 12 and over were eligible for sample. Of the 12,000 units, 500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition, there were also 1,700 sample units which were visited but were found to be temporarily occupied by nonresidents, vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

##### 2. Estimation Procedures

The estimations for this survey were developed through the use of ratio estimates using 1970 Census counts of housing units.

Ratio estimates were applied to data records produced from interviews



conducted at housing units selected from the Census and were used for up to 52 ratio estimate cells corresponding to sets of strata used in the selection of the sample. Ratio estimates were not applied for units selected from new construction building permits or for units in group quarters.

The final weight applied to the records selected from the 1970 Census list of occupied or vacant housing units was the product of the appropriate ratio estimate factor, a weight to reflect the probability of selection and an adjustment for noninterviews. The final weight for persons in group quarters and new construction units was the product of the weight to reflect the probability of selection and the adjustment for noninterviews.

The effect of this estimation procedure is to reduce the variation in sample size in each of the strata. Ordinarily, this is controlled by sampling within strata. In this design, however, it was necessary to select a sample larger than required and to delete units that were also in sample for certain other Census Bureau programs. As a result, some variation in sample size was unavoidably introduced. The general effect of a ratio estimate is a reduction in sampling error below what would be obtained by weighting all of the sample households and persons by a uniform factor. This reduction can be substantial for some items.

### 3. Reliability Of The Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a

complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions and interviewers. In addition to sampling variability, the results are also subject to the errors of response, nonreporting, and processing inherent in censuses as well as sample surveys.

The standard error is primarily a measure of the sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 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 the figure from a complete census would fall in this range. The 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate  $\pm$  2 standard errors.

In order to convey the magnitude of sampling variability involved, the standard errors and 95 percent confidence intervals for rates and incident counts in each of the major crime categories are presented in Appendix D.

#### 4. Questionnaire Description

For collection of the required data for the National Crime Survey--Impact Cities Sample, three basic forms were used. (These forms are reproduced in Appendix B).

##### 4A. Control Card

The Control Card was the BASIC RECORD of each sample unit. It contained the address of each sample unit and the basic household data, such as the names of the persons living there, their age, race, sex, marital status, education, etc. In addition, such items as family income, tenure of the unit and pertinent information about noninterviews were also included on the Control Card. All identification information, including the address of the sample unit, was transcribed to the Control Card by the field office prior to the interviewer's visit to the unit. The Control Card also served as a record of visits, telephone calls, interviews, noninterview reasons, and discovering extra housing units. It was the first form the interviewer completed during an interview.

##### 4B. Basic Screen Questionnaire

This basic document was also used for all sample units. Its basic purpose was to obtain characteristics of the household members 12 years or older, as well as to screen for incidents of crime which had been committed against the household and/or household members.

The Basic Screen Questionnaire has five parts:

1. A cover page for recording identification items, interview information, and general characteristics of the household.
2. Personal characteristics items for obtaining general information about each household member 12 or older.
3. Household Screen Questions designed to elicit information on whether any crimes were committed against the household as a whole during the reference period.
4. Individual Screen Questions designed to elicit information on whether any crimes were committed specifically against individual household members during the reference period.
5. Two Crime Incident Reports (NCS-4) for use if any crimes were reported.

##### 4C. Crime Incident Report

This questionnaire was used to gather the detailed information about crimes reported in either the Household or Individual Screen Question section of the Basic Screen Questionnaire.

One Crime Incident Report was filled for each incident of crime reported in answer to the screen questions. For example, if a respondent said that her purse was snatched once and that she was beaten up twice, three Crime Incident Reports--one for each separate incident--were filled.

There were circumstances under which the interviewer was allowed to report several incidents as a "series" on one Incident form. All of the following conditions had to exist:

1. The incidents must have been of the same type.
2. There must have been at least three incidents in the series.
3. The respondent must not have been able to recall dates and other details of the individual incidents well enough to have reported them separately.

Respondents were asked to report incidents of criminal victimization occurring during the previous 12 month period, ending the last day of the month preceding the month of the interview. Therefore, the interviewer never asked about incidents that occurred during the interview month or prior to the 12-month reference period.

## 5. Interview Procedures

### 5A. Dear Friend Letter

Before the scheduled field interview, a "Dear Friend" letter informing each household about the National Crime Survey, and the interviewer's impending visit, was sent to each sample unit.

### 5B. Interview Method

The initial contact with the household was a personal visit, at which time interviews were to be obtained for as many household members 12 years or older as were available. Subsequent to the initial personal interviews, however, in order to save time and money, the interviewers were allowed to make telephone callbacks to obtain

interviews with the remaining eligible household members.

## 5C. Persons Interviewed

### 5C.1. Household Respondent

Questions pertaining to the entire household were asked only once. Almost any adult was technically eligible to answer household questions. Such questions included the Control Card items, Household Background Information and Household Screen Questions.

The interviewer was instructed to interview the most knowledgeable household member; that is, the one who appeared to know--or who could reasonably be expected to know--the answers to the household questions. Most frequently, this was the head of the household or his wife.

If it became apparent that the particular household member being interviewed for the household information was unable to answer the questions, a more knowledgeable respondent was found, or arrangements were made to call back when a knowledgeable respondent was available.

### 5C.2. Self Respondent

Questions on the Basic Questionnaire pertaining to individuals were asked as many times as there were household members 12 years of age or older. Information about each household member 14 years and over was obtained by self-response; that is, each of these persons was interviewed for himself.

### 5C.3. Proxy Respondents

Information about each household member aged 12 and 13 was obtained by a proxy; that is, the questions for these persons were asked of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable household member.

If a particular respondent was physically unable or mentally incompetent to answer the individual questions, the interviewer was instructed to accept information from another knowledgeable household member.

Also, if a household member 14 or older was temporarily absent and was not expected to return before the enumeration closeout date, individual information for this person was accepted from another knowledgeable household member.

### 5D. Recognizable And Unrecognizable Businesses

For the purposes of the National Crime Survey, a distinction was made between two types of businesses, recognizable businesses and unrecognizable businesses.

A recognizable business was one that was observable and identifiable from the outside. It had a sign or other indication outside, identifying it as a business. Crimes involving any recognizable business, such as property stolen from the business were not included in NCS. Only personal property of the respondent or a

household member, or personal threat or injury during a crime involving a recognizable business was included in the survey.

An unrecognizable business had no outside indication, such as a sign in the yard or window, which indicated that it was a business. An example of an unrecognizable business was a mail order business run from the home, if there was no sign outside the house advertising the business.

Crimes to unrecognizable businesses were included in the National Crime Survey. Any property stolen from the unrecognizable business required an Incident Report.

### 5E. Duplicate Reporting

In general, interviewers were instructed to record an incident of crime in only one screen question and to complete only one Crime Incident Report for the incident, in order to prevent duplication of incidents. Duplicate reporting could occur by the same respondent reporting a crime in answer to two different screen questions or by two different respondents reporting the same crime. The one exception to this general rule was that if two or more household members were personally victimized in the same crime incident (for example, two household members attacked during a hold up). An Incident Report was to be completed for each household member personally victimized in the incident. This was because multiple victimization actually occurred and the characteristics of the victimizations may have differed.

5F. Noninterviews

Occasionally, an interview for a sample unit could not be obtained. This unit was classified as either a Type A, Type B, or Type C household noninterview.

1. The Type A noninterviews consisted of households occupied by persons eligible for interview and for whom questionnaires would have been filled if an interview had been obtained. These noninterviews arose under such circumstances as, no one being home in spite of repeated visits, and the household refusing to give any information.
2. The Type B noninterviews were units which were either unoccupied or which were occupied solely by persons not eligible. These noninterviews arose under such circumstances as, the unit was vacant, or the unit was

temporarily occupied by persons who usually resided elsewhere.

3. Reasons for Type C noninterviews were circumstances such as, the unit had been demolished at time of enumeration, the house or trailer had moved, or the unit had been converted to permanent business or used for storage.

The noninterview rates for each city are presented in Table A-1.

Occasionally, the interviewer was unable to obtain an interview for a particular household member in an otherwise interviewed household. This person was classified as Type Z noninterview.

When a unit was classified as a noninterview, only a few items were filled on the Control Card and the NCS-3 Basic Screen Questionnaire. For a Type Z noninterview person, only a few personal characteristics items were filled on the NCS-3.

Table A.1

Noninterview Rates (per 100)

The table shows Type A, B and C noninterview rates by city. Noted also are the formulas used to compute the rates.

	Noninterview Rates		
	Type A <sup>a</sup>	Type B <sup>b</sup>	Type C <sup>c</sup>
Atlanta	3.3	12.3	3.5
Baltimore	5.5	7.5	2.0
Cleveland	6.8	13.3	2.9
Dallas	4.6	14.3	1.6
Denver	5.7	8.0	2.1
Newark	6.3	12.3	5.5
Portland	2.7	9.2	1.8
St. Louis	5.2	16.1	4.5

<sup>a</sup> 
$$\frac{\text{Type A}}{\text{Interviewed households} + \text{Type A}}$$

<sup>b</sup> 
$$\frac{\text{Type B}}{\text{Processed households} - \text{Type C}}$$

<sup>c</sup> 
$$\frac{\text{Type C}}{\text{Processed households}}$$

5G. General Interviewing Sequence

The general interview sequence for NCS was to (1) fill a Control Card for the unit, (2) ask Basic Screen Questions, and (3) get detailed reports on the Incident Report of any incidents of crime mentioned in the Basic Screen Questionnaire. An entire interview was completed for a household member before proceeding with the next person.

The household respondent, in addition to answering the questions on the Control Card, also answered the NCS-Household Screen Questions as well as the Personal Characteristics and Individual Screen Questions about himself. The household respondent answered the detailed questions about any incidents of crime reported in the Household Screen section or his Individual Screen section.

The household respondent also answered Personal Characteristics items, Individual Screen Questions and Incident Report Questions for household members 12 and 13 years of age.

Household members 14 or 15 years of age answered only the Personal Characteristics and Individual Screen Questions about themselves, and the detailed questions about any crime they reported.



## 6. Data Collection

In order to collect data for the NCS, field offices were established in each of the Impact Cities. Each field office was staffed by one supervisor, about six edit clerks, one reinterview clerk, about 15 crew leaders, and about 150 interviewers.

All interviewers--who were solicited through newspaper advertisements, unemployment offices and referrals--received several days of classroom training, in addition to preliminary self-study of training manuals. All interviewers were required to pass a written exam at an acceptable level.

Procedures used to secure and maintain the quality of interviewing included the following: (1) direct observation of all interviewers during the initial assignments and at intervals during the interviewing period, (2) crew leader review of the interviewer's work, with feedback of errors to interviewers, (3) office edit of all completed work, (4) verification of interviewing by having crew leaders independently reinterview a sample of completed interviews and also by means of a recheck procedure in which it was determined whether the interviewers had visited the correct sample unit, had correctly determined the household composition, and had classified non-interviews correctly.

## B. Commercial Victimization Survey

### 1. Sample Design

Each of the eight cities in the Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) sample is included within a standard metropolitan area. A subsample of segments had been selected within each of these SMSA's (approximately 20 years ago for an area probability sample for one of the Census Bureau's current business programs) and in the corresponding cities (weight 16.67 per segment). Each of these segments was originally selected to include four to six retail and service establishments. Annexations to the cities since the time of the original sample were considered where necessary in the weighting procedure.

In the eight cities sampled for CVS, all available segments (i.e., those segments in the city portion of the SMSA's) were used except those used in the National Crime Survey sample. This selection of the segments resulted in weights ranging from 16.67 to 17.24 per segment in the CVS eight cities sample. On the average there were 126 segments per city in the eight cities sample design.

### 2. Estimation Procedures

The reference period for data collection was 12 months. The estimation procedure involves an allowance for nonresponse cases



by multiplying the basic segment weight (16.67-17.24) by a factor equal to the total number of reports required for a particular kind of business divided by the number of usable reports for that kind of business. This factor is applied to all usable reports in that kind of business.

There is a special provision made for part-year operators in business at the time of enumeration. An imputation factor is computed for these which is applied only to the number of incidents, not to the number of establishments.. It is obtained by multiplying the weight of the part-year operator in business at the end of the year by a factor of 12 divided by the number of months he was in business during the year for the usable report. This result is then multiplied by the ratio of required reports divided by usable reports described above and this result applied to each usable report in the class of part-year operators out of business at the time of enumeration.

### 3. Reliability Of The Estimates

The crime data estimates (both incidents and rates of incidents) are based upon a probability sample and therefore subject to measurable sampling variability.

The sample used in this survey is one of many samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. The result of each sample would be different but the average would be expected to agree with the results that would be obtained from a completed enumeration using the sample procedure.

The standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples of the design. The standard error is estimated from a set of ten random groups within the sample and measures the precision with which a particular sample estimate approximates the average result of all such samples. The estimate of sampling error is also subject to sampling variability.

Tables in Appendix D show the standard errors and 95 percent confidence intervals for rates and incident counts of business victimization in each city.

#### 4. Questionnaire Description

##### 4A. Commercial Questionnaire

The CVS-101 was the basic questionnaire used to interview at all commercial establishments selected for the survey. The instrument is reproduced in Appendix C. The questionnaire pertained to a twelve-month reference period. The components of the commercial questionnaire were as follows:

1. Census Bureau Identification Information
2. Part I--Business Characteristics

This section contained questions which enabled the interviewers to classify the business establishment as to Retail, Wholesale, Manufacturing, Real Estate Services, and Others. See Appendix E for a description of this classification.

##### 3. Reasons for Noninterview

The question was designed and used as a record of interview or the reason for any noninterview.

##### 4. Screening Questions

These questions were used to find out whether any incident of burglary or robbery had occurred at the business establishment; if so, how many had occurred; whether there was insurance coverage for burglary and/or robbery; and what security measures were used by the establishment.

##### 5. Part II--Burglary

The section was used to obtain detailed information about any burglary and/or attempted burglary that had occurred at the establishment during the survey period.

##### 6. Part III--Robbery

The section was used to record detailed information about robbery and/or attempted robbery incidents.

#### 4B. Kinds Of Business Categories Ineligible for Interview

1. Federal, state and local government installations, offices, etc.
2. Apartment buildings, unless there was evidence such as a sign that a business was conducted on the premises.
3. Privately owned single or duplex dwelling units unless there was a business conducted on the premises.
4. Farms or other agricultural operations unless there was a definite business establishment such as the sales office for a nursery on the farm.
5. Nonrecognizable businesses such as those in private homes with no outside indication such as a sign in the yard or window indicating that a business was conducted on the premises.

## 5. Interviewing Procedures

### 5A. Persons Interviewed

#### 1. General

For CVS, the owners or managers of the establishment were to be interviewed. If the owner or manager was not available at an establishment, the interviewer was to ask for his name and telephone number so that she would make an appointment for an interview.

#### 2. Owner or Manager was not Available

If the owner or manager was temporarily absent for the entire interview period, or if the interviewer was unable to see the owner or manager during the interview period because of his illness, he was too busy, or for some other reason, she conducted an interview with the assistant manager, an accountant who handled the company business, the senior salesclerk, or some other employee who was knowledgeable about the business.

### 5B. Noninterviews

The commercial noninterview cases were classified into three groups--Types A, B, and C.

1. Type A noninterviews were those businesses for which information could have been obtained if an interview were possible. The noninterviews resulted from the following circumstances:
  - a. The owner refused to give any information.
  - b. The owner could not be contacted.

2. Type B noninterviews resulted if a business was not in operation at the sample address at the time an interview could have been conducted or the unit was vacant.
3. Type C noninterview resulted if the address was no longer used for business.

Noninterview rates for the Impact Cities are presented in Table A-2.

### 6. Data Collection

In order to collect data for the CVS, field offices were established in each of the Impact Cities. Each field office was staffed by one supervisor, a supervisory clerk, an office/edit clerk, a reinterview clerk, about three crew leaders, and 12 to 29 interviewers.

Interviewers and crew leaders were selected from among the most qualified staff of the NCS personnel; when necessary, additional recruitment of new interviewers was initiated. As was the case with the training of NCS personnel, classroom instruction and self-study of training materials were the basic educational modes used.

A-24

Also, again as in NCS, quality control included: a) observation of interviews; b) crew leader review of interviewer work; c) office edit of completed work; d) reinterview and recheck procedures.

#### APPENDIX B

#### Survey Instrument For Personal And Household Victimization

B-1 Form NCS-300  
10-10-72

CONTROL CARD  
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

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

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

Form approved  
O.M.B. No.  
41-572036

1. LETTER SENT  
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th  
Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

2. HOUSE HOLD NO.

3. SEGMENT TYPE  
[ ] Area  
[ ] Permit  
[ ] Address  
[ ] Special place

4. SAMPLE  
JO

5. CONTROL NUMBER  
PSU Segment CL Serial

6a. ADDRESS (Sheet _____ Line _____) What is your exact address? (Include House No., St., Apt. No., or other identification)		6d. YEAR BUILT [ ] Ask [ ] Do Not Ask When was this structure originally built? [ ] Before 4-1-70 (Continue Interview) [ ] After 4-1-70 (Complete 7c when required; end interview)		ASK AREA SEGMENTS ONLY Ask during 1st and 4th enumeration periods ASK: 7a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building? 7b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor? 7c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?		ASK 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th ENUMERATION PERIODS 8. TENURE Are your living quarters - Owned or being bought by you or someone in your household? Rented for cash? Occupied without payment of cash rent?		ASK DURING FIRST ENUMERATION PERIOD 9.-11. LAND USE 9a. [ ] RURAL - Ask 9b (Regular units classified R; Sp. Pl. units classified R AND coded 85-88 in C.C. Item 6c) 9b. You told me your living quarters are - (If read entry in Control Card Item 8) Does the place you (rent/own) have 10 acres or more? 10. During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more? 11. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock and other farm products from this place amount to \$250 or more?													
6b. Place, State, and ZIP code		6c. Special place name		Type code		Sample No.		NOTE: Transcribe final code (A, B, C, D, E) to NCS-1.													
13a. NAME (Last name first) What is the name of the head of this household? What are the names of all other persons who are living or staying here? List all persons staying here and all persons who usually live here who are absent. Be sure to include infants under 1 year of age?		13b. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD EXAMPLE: Head, wife, son, daughter-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.		13c. HOUSEHOLD MEMBER Circle Y - Yes or N - No		16. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY What is... 's date of birth? Enter in numerals 16. Month Day Year 17. 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th		18. MARITAL STATUS Is... new married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has... never been married? M., Wd., D., Sep., or NM		19. RACE White, Negro, or Other		20. SEX M - Male, F - Female		21. MALES FOR ALL HH MEMBERS 12+ What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school... has ever attended? Never attended or Kindergarten 00 Elem. 01-08 H.S. 09-12 College 13-25		22. DID... complete that grade (year)?		23. Line No.		24. CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION Continue in Footnotes if necessary	
14. Ask each time the household is interviewed, (If "Yes," enter name in item 13a above) I have listed (read names in item 13a) Have I missed: - Any babies or small children? - Any lodgers, boarders, or persons in your employ who live here? - Anyone who usually lives here but is away at present traveling or in the hospital? - Anyone else staying here?		15. LIVING QUARTERS (Indicate type, access and kitchen facilities) 15a. HOUSING UNIT [ ] House, apartment, flat [ ] HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. [ ] HU permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. [ ] HU in rooming house [ ] Mobile home or trailer [ ] HU not specified above (Describe in Footnotes)		15b. Access [ ] Direct [ ] Through another unit		15c. Complete Kitchen Facilities [ ] For this unit only [ ] Also used by another household [ ] None		15d. If "NONE," and unit is vacant, did last occupants have complete kitchen facilities? [ ] For this unit only [ ] Also used by another household [ ] None		26. UNITS IN STRUCTURE How many housing units are in this structure? (If not sure, ask.) [ ] 1 [ ] 2 [ ] 3 [ ] 4 [ ] 5-9 [ ] 10+ [ ] Mobile home or trailer		27. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN PAST 12 MONTHS What was the total income of this family during the past 12 months? This includes wages and salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, and any other money income received by the members of this family. (Show flashback.) 1. Under \$1,000 2. \$1,000 to 1,999 3. 2,000 to 2,999 4. 3,000 to 3,999 5. 4,000 to 4,999 6. 5,000 to 5,999 7. 6,000 to 7,499 8. \$7,500 to 9,999 9. 10,000 to 11,999 10. 12,000 to 14,999 11. 15,000 to 19,999 12. 20,000 to 24,999 13. 25,000 and over		28a. CONTROL NUMBER ORIGINAL SAMPLE		28b. In area segments, or for FIRST unit list property: Listing sheet					

**B-2.**

[illegible]

TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line number	LOCATION OF UNIT  Where are these quarters located?  Enter exact description or location, e.g., basement; 2nd floor, rear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● If listed, enter sheet and line number and STOP</li> <li>● If unlisted, go to 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● If outside AREA SEGMENT boundary, mark box below, STOP Table X, and go to C.C. Item 7 or 8.</li> </ul>	Are these (specify location) quarters for more than one group of people? If "Yes," fill one line for each group	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS			CLASSIFICATION		
					OCCUPIED  Do the occupants of these (specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	ALL QUARTERS Do these quarters in (specify location) have:		N - Not a separate unit, add occupants to this Control Card	HU - Separate unit - interview on a separate Control Card	OT -
						Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	Complete kitchen facilities for this unit only?			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1		S _____ L _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment boundary	Yes No	Yes - Go to 9 and circle N. No	Yes No	Yes No	N HU OT		
2		S _____ L _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment boundary	Yes No	Yes - Go to 9 and circle N. No	Yes No	Yes No	N HU OT		
3		S _____ L _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment boundary	Yes No	Yes - Go to 9 and circle N. No	Yes No	Yes No	N HU OT		

**NOTE:** Be sure to continue interview with Control Card, Item 7 or 8 (as applicable)

FORM NCE-100 (2-15-72)



**B-2**

[illegible]

TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line number	LOCATION OF UNIT  Where are these quarters located?  Enter exact description or location, e.g., basement; 2nd floor, rear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If listed, enter sheet and line number and STOP</li> <li>• If unlisted, go to 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If outside AREA SEGMENT boundary, mark box below, STOP Table X, and go to C.C. Item 7 or 8.</li> </ul>	Are these (specify location) quarters for more than one group of people?  If "Yes," fill one line for each group of people?	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS				CLASSIFICAT		
					OCCUPIED  Do the occupants of these (specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	ALL QUARTERS Do these quarters in (specify location) have:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N - Not a separate unit, add occupants to this Control Card</li> <li>HU - Separate unit - Interview on a separate Control Card</li> <li>OT -</li> </ul>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1		S _____ L _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment boundary	Yes    No	Yes - Go to 9 and circle N.    No	Yes    No	Yes    No	Yes    No	N	HU	OT
2		S _____ L _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment boundary	Yes    No	Yes - Go to 9 and circle N.    No	Yes    No	Yes    No	Yes    No	N	HU	OT
3		S _____ L _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment boundary	Yes    No	Yes - Go to 9 and circle N.    No	Yes    No	Yes    No	Yes    No	N	HU	OT

NOTE: Be sure to continue interview with Control Card, Item 7 or 8 (as applicable).

NOTE: Be sure to continue interview with Control Card, Item 7 or 8 (as applicable).

FORM NCE-500 (5-15-73)



<p>FORM NCS-3 (4-28-72)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p><b>NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE</b></p>		<p><b>NOTICE</b> — Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p>Control number</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PSU</td> <td>Serial</td> <td>Panel</td> <td>Household</td> <td>Segment</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		PSU	Serial	Panel	Household	Segment					
PSU	Serial	Panel	Household	Segment									
<p><b>1. Interviewer Identification</b></p> <p>Code      Name</p> <p>(010)      _____</p>		<p><b>6. Tenure (cc 8)</b></p> <p>(022) <input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought  <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash  <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent</p>											
<p><b>2. Record of interview</b></p> <p>Line number of household respondent      Date completed</p> <p>(011)      _____      _____</p>		<p><b>7. Type of living quarters (cc 15)</b></p> <p>Housing Unit</p> <p>(023) <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat  <input type="checkbox"/> HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.  <input type="checkbox"/> HU — Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.  <input type="checkbox"/> HU in rooming house  <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer  <input type="checkbox"/> HU not specified above — Describe _____</p> <p><b>OTHER UNIT</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house  <input type="checkbox"/> Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.  <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant tent site or trailer site  <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified above — Describe _____</p>											
<p><b>3. Reason for noninterview (cc 29d)</b></p> <p><b>TYPE A</b></p> <p>Reason</p> <p>(012) <input type="checkbox"/> No one home  <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent—Return date _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Refused  <input type="checkbox"/> Other Occ. — Specify _____</p> <p><b>Race of head</b></p> <p>(013) <input type="checkbox"/> White  <input type="checkbox"/> Negro  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>		<p><b>8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26)</b></p> <p>(024) <input type="checkbox"/> 1      <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9  <input type="checkbox"/> 2      <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more  <input type="checkbox"/> 3      <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer  <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><b>ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:</b></p> <p><b>9. (Other than the ... business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?</b></p> <p>(025) <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What kind of business is that? _____</p>											
<p><b>TYPE B</b></p> <p>(014) <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant — Regular  <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant — Storage of HH furniture  <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily occupied by persons with URE  <input type="checkbox"/> Unfit or to be demolished  <input type="checkbox"/> Under construction, not ready  <input type="checkbox"/> Converted to temporary business or storage  <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by Armed Forces members  <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied tent site or trailer site  <input type="checkbox"/> Permit granted, construction not started  <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p>		<p><b>10. Family income (cc 27)</b></p> <p>(026) <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000      <input type="checkbox"/> \$ 7,500 to 9,999  <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999      <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999  <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999      <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999  <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999      <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999  <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999      <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999  <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999      <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 and over  <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499</p>											
<p><b>TYPE C</b></p> <p>(015) <input type="checkbox"/> Unused line of listing sheet  <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished  <input type="checkbox"/> House or trailer moved  <input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment  <input type="checkbox"/> Converted to permanent business or storage  <input type="checkbox"/> Merged  <input type="checkbox"/> Condemned  <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1970  <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> <b>11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER</b> </td> <td>Total number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(027) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> <b>12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age</b> </td> <td>(028) _____  <input type="checkbox"/> None </td> </tr> <tr> <td>(029) _____  <input type="checkbox"/> None </td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> <b>13. Crime Incident Reports filled</b> </td> <td>(030) _____  <input type="checkbox"/> None </td> </tr> <tr> <td>(031) _____  <input type="checkbox"/> None </td> </tr> </table>		<b>11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER</b>	Total number	(027) _____	<b>12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age</b>	(028) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	(029) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	<b>13. Crime Incident Reports filled</b>	(030) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	(031) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<b>11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER</b>	Total number												
	(027) _____												
<b>12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age</b>	(028) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None												
	(029) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None												
<b>13. Crime Incident Reports filled</b>	(030) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None												
	(031) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None												
<p><b>TYPE Z</b></p> <p>Interview not obtained for—</p> <p>Line number</p> <p>(016) _____  (017) _____  (018) _____  (019) _____</p>		<p><b>4. Household status</b></p> <p>(020) <input type="checkbox"/> Same household as last enumeration  <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement household since last enumeration  <input type="checkbox"/> Previous noninterview or not in sample before</p>											
<p><b>5. Special place type code (cc 6c)</b></p> <p>(021) _____</p>		<p><b>CENSUS USE ONLY</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(030)</td> <td>(031)</td> <td>(032)</td> <td>(033)</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		(030)	(031)	(032)	(033)						
(030)	(031)	(032)	(033)										

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS										
14. NAME (of household respondent)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20. RACE (cc 19)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs. Transcribe for 25 + yrs.) (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	(034)	(035)	(036)	(037)	(038)	(039)	(040)	(041)	(042)	(043)
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI- Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First										
<b>CHECK ITEM A</b> Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 26a <input type="checkbox"/> No										
<b>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?</b> (044) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 26a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
<b>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)</b> State, etc. _____ County _____										
<b>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</b> (045) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____										
<b>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?</b> (047) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
<b>26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - working, keeping house, going to school, or something else?</b> (048) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school										
<b>b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)</b> (049) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
<b>c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?</b> (050) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No										
<b>26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</b> (051) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 28a										
<b>27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?</b> (052) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes → 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Already has a job 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____										
<b>28a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</b> Description of job or business (Current or most recent) _____ (053) <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 29										
<b>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)</b> (054) _____										
<b>c. Were you -</b> (055) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?										
<b>d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</b> (056) _____										
<b>e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)</b> (057) _____										
Notes										

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS	
<b>29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between _____ 1st and _____. During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	<b>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?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____
<b>30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	<b>33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months?</b> (057) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 36 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more
<b>31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	<b>34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____
<b>35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____	
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS	
<b>36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____ 1st and _____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>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.)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? (058) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? (059) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS										
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NUMBER (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20. RACE (cc 19)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (ASK for persons 12-24 yrs Transcribe for 25+ yrs.) (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD</b></p> <p>Last <span style="float: right;">(034)</span></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI-Fill</p> <p>16-21</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>035</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative</p> </div> </div>										
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>036</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>037</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh.</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg.</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.</p> </div> </div>										
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>038</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> M</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>039</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> </div> </div>										
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>040</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Elem. (01-08)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> H.S. (09-12)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> College (21-26+)</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>041</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> </div> </div>										
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>042</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>043</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> </div> </div>										
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<p><b>Description of job or business (Current or most recent)</b></p> <p><b>28a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36</p>										
<p><b>b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)</b></p> <p>_____</p>										
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD</b></p> <p>Last <span style="float: right;">(034)</span></p> <p>First <span style="float: right;">(035)</span></p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 26a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country U.S. possession, etc.)</b></p> <p>State, etc. _____</p> <p>County _____</p> <p><b>c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p><b>d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?</b></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> </div> </div>										
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KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
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KEYER-BEGIN NEW RECORD	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043
Last	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never Mar.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wh. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Oth.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elem. (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
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<input type="checkbox"/> 045 1 No 2 Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____											
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<input type="checkbox"/> 047 1 Yes 2 No											
Ask 26-28 for persons 16 years or older											
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - working, keeping house, going to school, or something else?											
<input type="checkbox"/> 048 1 Working - SKIP to 28a 2 With a job but not at work 3 Looking for work 4 Keeping house 5 Going to school 6 Unable to work - SKIP to 28a 7 Retired 8 Other - Specify _____											
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CHECK ITEM B											

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		FORM NCS-4 (4-25-72)	
Line number		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	
(101)		CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE	
Screen question number		(102)	
Incident number		(103)	
1a. You said that during the last 12 months - (refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)		5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?	
(104) _____ Month (01-12)		(113) 1 Customer 2 Employee 3 Owner 4 Other - Specify _____	
(105) CHECK ITEM A Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 No - SKIP to 2 2 Yes		(114) b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything from the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B	
(106) b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply) 1 Spring (March, April, May) 2 Summer (June, July, August) 3 Fall (September, October, November) 4 Winter (December, January, February)		(115) 6a. Did the person(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 No 3 Don't know	
(107) c. How many incidents were involved in this series? 1 Three or four 2 Five to ten 3 Eleven or more 4 Don't know		(116) b. Did the person(s) actually get in or just try to get in the building? 1 Actually got in 2 Just tried to get in 3 Don't know	
(108) 2. About what time did it happen? 1 Don't know 2 During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 6 p.m. to midnight 4 Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 Don't know		(117) c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the person (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? 1 No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 Broken lock or window 3 Forced door or window 4 Slashed screen 5 Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B	
(109) 3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else? 1 Inside limits of this city - SKIP to 4 2 Somewhere else in the United States 3 Outside the United States - END INCIDENT REPORT		(118) d. How did the person(s) (get in/try to get in)? 1 Through unlocked door or window 2 Had key 3 Don't know 4 Other - Specify _____	
(110) b. In what State and county did this incident occur? State _____ County _____		(119) CHECK ITEM B Was any member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 No - SKIP to 13a 2 Yes	
(111) c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 No 2 Yes - Enter name of city, town, etc. _____		(120) 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 Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 Gun 4 Knife 5 Other - Specify _____	
(112) 4. Where did this incident take place? 1 At or in own home/apartment, in garage or other building on property } SKIP to 6a 2 At or in vacation home, hotel/motel } 3 Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a 4 Inside office, factory, or warehouse } 5 Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport } 6 On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } SKIP to Check Item B 7 Other - Specify _____		(121) b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 No	
(122) c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 No - SKIP to 7e 2 Yes			

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>123 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape  <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack (other than rape)  <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)  <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person  <input type="checkbox"/> Followed, surrounded  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>124 <input type="checkbox"/> Something taken without permission  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to take something  <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language  <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house  <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted entry of car  <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>125 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped  <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape  <input type="checkbox"/> Shot, knifed, hit with object held in hand  <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by thrown object  <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped, knocked down  <input type="checkbox"/> Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>126 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 10a  <input type="checkbox"/> Raped  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape  <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or gunshot wounds  <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out  <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries, knocked unconscious  <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>8b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?</p> <p>127 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>128 <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room treatment only  <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____</p> <p>129 <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____</p> <p>9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veteran's Administration, or Public Welfare?</p> <p>130 <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>9b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?</p> <p>132 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>133 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled  <input type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> All  <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>134 <input type="checkbox"/> Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?  <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled  <input type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> All  <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>135 <input type="checkbox"/> Did insurance or a health benefits program pay? (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>136 <input type="checkbox"/> Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>137 <input type="checkbox"/> What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Used or brandished a weapon  <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, kicked, or scratched offender  <input type="checkbox"/> Reasoned with offender  <input type="checkbox"/> Screamed, yelled for help  <input type="checkbox"/> Left scene, ran away  <input type="checkbox"/> Held on to property  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?</p> <p>138 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 12a  <input type="checkbox"/> More than one</p> <p>139 <input type="checkbox"/> Was this person male or female?  <input type="checkbox"/> Male  <input type="checkbox"/> Female  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>140 <input type="checkbox"/> How old would you say the person was?  <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12  <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14  <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17  <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20  <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>141 <input type="checkbox"/> Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?  <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> Know by sight only  <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance  <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>142 <input type="checkbox"/> Was the person a relative of yours?  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What relationship?  <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse  <input type="checkbox"/> Parent  <input type="checkbox"/> Own child  <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister  <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify _____</p> <p>143 <input type="checkbox"/> How many persons?  <input type="checkbox"/> All male  <input type="checkbox"/> All female  <input type="checkbox"/> Male and female  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>144 <input type="checkbox"/> Were they male or female?  <input type="checkbox"/> All male  <input type="checkbox"/> All female  <input type="checkbox"/> Male and female  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>145 <input type="checkbox"/> How old would you say the youngest was?  <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12  <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14  <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17  <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20  <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over - SKIP to j  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>146 <input type="checkbox"/> How old would you say the oldest was?  <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12  <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14  <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17  <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20  <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>147 <input type="checkbox"/> Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?  <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> All relatives  <input type="checkbox"/> Some relatives  <input type="checkbox"/> All known  <input type="checkbox"/> Some known</p> <p>148 <input type="checkbox"/> How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> By sight only  <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s)  <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>149 <input type="checkbox"/> How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse  <input type="checkbox"/> Parents  <input type="checkbox"/> Own children  <input type="checkbox"/> Brothers/sisters  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>150 <input type="checkbox"/> Were all of them -  <input type="checkbox"/> White  <input type="checkbox"/> Negro  <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Combination - Specify _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?</p> <p>151 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP TO 13a  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>152 <input type="checkbox"/> How many of these persons were robbed, harmed, or threatened? (Include only those persons 12 years of age and over)  <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 13a  <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Number of persons</p> <p>153 <input type="checkbox"/> Were any of these persons members of your household?  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many? _____</p> <p>154 <input type="checkbox"/> Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13f  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>155 <input type="checkbox"/> Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something?  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13e  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>156 <input type="checkbox"/> What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Purse  <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet or money  <input type="checkbox"/> Car  <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle  <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>157 <input type="checkbox"/> Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>158 <input type="checkbox"/> Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a</p> <p>159 <input type="checkbox"/> What did happen? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked  <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened with harm  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into house or garage  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into car  <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language  <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property  <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>160 <input type="checkbox"/> What was taken? What else?  <input type="checkbox"/> Cash: \$ _____  <input type="checkbox"/> and/or  <input type="checkbox"/> Property: (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash taken - SKIP to Check Item E  <input type="checkbox"/> Purse  <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet  <input type="checkbox"/> Car  <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle  <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>13a. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)  <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?  <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>14b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>14c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?  <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.  <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____</p> <p>16a. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost  <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost  <input type="checkbox"/> Personal estimate of current value  <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance report estimate  <input type="checkbox"/> Police estimate  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>16b. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?  <input type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> All  <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>16c. What was recovered?  <input type="checkbox"/> Cash: \$ _____  <input type="checkbox"/> and/or  <input type="checkbox"/> Property: (Mark all that apply)  <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash recovered - SKIP to 17a  <input type="checkbox"/> Purse  <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet  <input type="checkbox"/> Car  <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle  <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)  <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>16d. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?  <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____</p>

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>17a. Was there any insurance against theft?</p> <p>(170) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 18a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?</p> <p>(171) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 18a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?</p> <p>(172) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. How much was recovered?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.</p> <p>(173) \$ <input type="text"/> .00</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>(181) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - Who told them? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else } SKIP to 21a 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(182) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take time - too inconvenient 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify →</p>
<p>18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>(174) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a Yes - How many members?</p> <p>b. How much time was lost altogether?</p> <p>(175) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>Ask only for persons 16 years or older.</p> <p>21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?</p> <p>(183) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item G 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What kind of work did you do at that job?</p> <p>(184) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as described in Q. 28d of Screen Questionnaire 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different - Specify →</p> <p>(185) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>19a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?</p> <p>(176) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>(177) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 19d 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?</p> <p>(178) \$ <input type="text"/> .00 } SKIP to 20a X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?</p> <p>(179) X <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 20a \$ <input type="text"/> .00</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(180) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify →</p>	<p>CHECK ITEM G</p> <p>BRIEFLY summarize this incident or series of incidents.</p> <p>_____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p> <p>CHECK ITEM H</p> <p>Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each household member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM I</p> <p>Is this the last Incident Report to be filled?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next Incident Report. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - END INTERVIEW and enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 13 on the cover page of NCS-3.</p>
<p>Notes</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

APPENDIX C

Survey Instrument For  
Commercial Victimization



1. IDENTIFICATION CODES																										
a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. DCC																						
f. Interviewer code	g. Establishment number	h. Total number																								
		(1) Incidents	(2) Incident sheets																							
<b>COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE</b>																										
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> Good morning (afternoon). I'm Mr(s.) (your name) from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. We are conducting a survey in this area to measure the extent to which businesses are victims of burglaries and/or robberies. The Government needs to know how much crime there is and where it is to plan and administer programs which will have an impact on the crime problem. You can help by answering some questions for me.																										
<b>Part I - BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS</b>																										
<b>2. Person furnishing information?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner or partner 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Manager 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Clerk 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Accountant 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <u>7</u>		<b>DO NOT ASK ITEM 9 UNTIL PART II AND PART III HAVE BEEN COMPLETED</b>																								
<b>3. Is this business owned as an individual proprietorship, a partnership, a corporation, or some other way?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual proprietorship 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Government - Continue interview ONLY if liquor store or any type of transportation 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <u>7</u>		<b>9. What were your approximate sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services for the year ending December 31, 197_ at this establishment.</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$10,000 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$24,999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$49,999 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$99,999 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$499,999 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 to \$999,999 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000,000 and over 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____																								
<b>4. How many establishments, including this one, are operated by you (the owner)?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> One 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 10 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 or more		<b>INTERVIEWER USE ONLY</b>																								
<b>5. Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at this location during the entire 12 month period ending _____?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - How many months during the designated period? _____ Months		<b>10a. Has an incident sheet been completed for every incident reported in questions 11 - 16?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Why not? <u>7</u>																								
<b>6. Excluding you (the owner) (the partner) how many paid employees did this establishment average during the 12 month period ending _____?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 3 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 7 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - 19 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 or more		<b>b. Reason for non-interview</b> <b>TYPE A</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Present owner in business at end of survey period but unable to contact. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type A _____ <b>TYPE B</b> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Present occupant not in business at end of survey period. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) _____																								
<b>7. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location?</b> <b>OFFICE USE ONLY</b> a. _____ b. Mark (X) one box <table border="0"><tr><td><b>RETAIL</b></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food</td><td>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary</td></tr><tr><td>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eating and drinking</td><td>A <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor</td></tr><tr><td>3 <input type="checkbox"/> General merchandise</td><td>B <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail</td></tr><tr><td>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Apparel</td><td><b>REAL ESTATE</b></td></tr><tr><td>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliance</td><td>C <input type="checkbox"/> Apartments</td></tr><tr><td>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, farm equipment</td><td>D <input type="checkbox"/> Other real estate</td></tr><tr><td>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive</td><td>E <input type="checkbox"/> WHOLESALE</td></tr><tr><td>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations</td><td>F <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>G <input type="checkbox"/> MANUFACTURING</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>H <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS - Specify <u>7</u></td></tr></table>		<b>RETAIL</b>		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eating and drinking	A <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor	3 <input type="checkbox"/> General merchandise	B <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Apparel	<b>REAL ESTATE</b>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliance	C <input type="checkbox"/> Apartments	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, farm equipment	D <input type="checkbox"/> Other real estate	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive	E <input type="checkbox"/> WHOLESALE	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations	F <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE		G <input type="checkbox"/> MANUFACTURING		H <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS - Specify <u>7</u>	<b>TYPE C</b> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Converted to residential use or occupied by nonlistable establishment. 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type C _____		
<b>RETAIL</b>																										
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary																									
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	H <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS - Specify <u>7</u>																									
<b>ASK ONLY IF A RETAIL BUSINESS IS MARKED IN 7b ABOVE.</b> <b>8. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions in this place of business during the 12 month period ending _____?</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Obtain information on department(s) or concessions as well as the main establishment. Complete separate questionnaire(s) for department(s) or concessions if the owner of the main establishment cannot provide the necessary information. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		<b>c. Record of interview</b> 1. Date _____ 2. Length of interview <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Time began</th><th>Time ended</th><th>Minutes</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a.m. p.m.</td><td>a.m. p.m.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> 3. Name of respondent _____ 4. Telephone number _____ <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Area code</th><th>Number</th><th>Extension</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>			Time began	Time ended	Minutes	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.		Area code	Number	Extension													
Time began	Time ended	Minutes																								
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.																									
Area code	Number	Extension																								

C-2

**SCREENING QUESTIONS**

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

**11.** During the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into this place of business?

1 ☐ Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Burglary Sheet for each incident)

2 ☐ No

**12.** (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break-in?

1 ☐ Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Burglary Sheet for each incident)

2 ☐ No

**13.** During the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_, were you or any employee held up by anyone using a weapon, force or threat of force on these premises?

1 ☐ Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2 ☐ No

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

1 ☐ Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2 ☐ No

**15.** (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned,) during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_, were you or an employee held up while delivering merchandise or carrying business money outside the business?

1 ☐ Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2 ☐ No

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

1 ☐ Yes - How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ Number  
(Fill a Robbery Sheet for each incident)

2 ☐ No

**17a.** Do you have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?

1 ☐ Yes - What is the cost of the annual premium? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

2 ☐ No - SKIP to 18a

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

1 ☐ Yes } SKIP to 20a

2 ☐ No

**18a.** Did you ever have insurance against burglary and/or robbery?

1 ☐ Yes - What was the cost of the annual premium? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

2 ☐ No - SKIP to 19

3 ☐ Don't know - SKIP to 20a

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

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

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

1 ☐ Businessman dropped it . . . . . } SKIP to 20a

2 ☐ Insurance company cancelled policy

**19.** Why haven't you ever had insurance against burglary and/or robbery?

1 ☐ Couldn't afford it

2 ☐ Couldn't get anyone to insure you

3 ☐ Didn't need it

4 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**20a.** What security measures, if any, are present at this location now, to protect it against burglary and/or robbery?

**a.** Mark (X) all that apply

1 ☐ Alarm system - outside ringing

2 ☐ Central alarm . . . . .

3 ☐ Reinforcing devices, such as bars on windows . . . . .

4 ☐ Guard, watchman . . . . .

5 ☐ Watch dog . . . . .

6 ☐ Firearms . . . . .

7 ☐ Cameras . . . . .

8 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

9 ☐ None

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

(Enter the appropriate code from the list given below.)

**a.** Codes

**b.** Codes

**Codes for use in item 20b**

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

**21 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

Is the entry a "0" in h(1) (Total number of incidents) under item 1 on page 1?

1 ☐ Yes - Detach incident sheets

2 ☐ No - DO NOT detach incident sheets

**NOTES**

FORM CVS-101 (6-7-72) Page 2

C-3

**BURGLARY SHEET**

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY  
CITY SAMPLE

Transcribe the identification codes from item 1 of the cover sheet and complete a separate incident page for EACH burglary or attempted burglary.

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

FORM CVS-101 (6-7-72)

**IDENTIFICATION CODES**

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

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

**Part II - BURGLARY**

You said that during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to screen questions 11 and 12 for description of crime)

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

1 ☐ January 7 ☐ July  
2 ☐ February 8 ☐ August  
3 ☐ March 9 ☐ September  
4 ☐ April A ☐ October  
5 ☐ May B ☐ November  
6 ☐ June C ☐ December

**2.** About what time did it happen?

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

**3.** Did the person(s) actually get in or just try to get in?

1 ☐ Actually got in

2 ☐ Just tried to get in

**4.** Was there evidence, such as a broken window, broken lock, or alarm that the person(s) forced his/her way in?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - SKIP to 6

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

1 ☐ Broken lock or window } SKIP to 7a

2 ☐ Forced door . . . . .

3 ☐ Alarm . . . . .

4 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**6.** How did the person(s) get in/try to get in?

1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window

2 ☐ Had a key

3 ☐ Don't know

4 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**7a.** Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No - SKIP to 8a

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

1 ☐ Yes - SKIP to 7d

2 ☐ No

**c.** How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 } SKIP to 7c

x ☐ Don't know

**d.** How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

v ☐ No cost - SKIP to 8a

x ☐ Don't know

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

1 ☐ This business

2 ☐ Insurance

3 ☐ Don't know

4 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**8a.** Did the person(s) take any money?

1 ☐ Yes - How much money was taken? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

2 ☐ No

**b.** Did the person(s) take any merchandise, equipment or supplies?

1 ☐ Yes - What was the value? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

2 ☐ No - SKIP to 9a if 8a is yes; otherwise SKIP to 10a

**c.** How was the value determined?

1 ☐ Original cost 3 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

2 ☐ Replacement cost

**9a.** How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by insurance?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

x ☐ Don't know

v ☐ None - Why not?

1 ☐ Didn't report it

2 ☐ Does not have insurance

3 ☐ Not settled yet

**b.** How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by means other than insurance?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

v ☐ None

x ☐ Don't know

**10a.** Did you or any employees here lose any time from work because of this incident?

1 ☐ Yes - How many people? \_\_\_\_\_ Number

2 ☐ No - SKIP to 11

**b.** How many work days were lost altogether?

1 ☐ Less than 1 day 4 ☐ Over 10 days - Specify number \_\_\_\_\_

2 ☐ 1 - 5 days

3 ☐ 6 - 10 days 5 ☐ Don't know

**11.** Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the location from future incidents?

1 ☐ No

2 ☐ Yes - What measures were taken? (Mark all that apply)

1 ☐ Alarm - outside ringing

2 ☐ Central alarm

3 ☐ Reinforcing devices

4 ☐ Guard, watchman

5 ☐ Watch dog

6 ☐ Firearms

7 ☐ Cameras

8 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**12a.** Was this incident reported to the police?

1 ☐ Yes - SKIP to 13 2 ☐ No

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

1 ☐ Police already knew of the incident

2 ☐ Nothing could be done - lack of proof

3 ☐ Did not think it important enough

4 ☐ Did not want to bother police

5 ☐ Did not want to take the time

6 ☐ Did not want to get involved

7 ☐ Afraid of reprisal

8 ☐ Reported to someone else

9 ☐ Other - Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**13. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

Is this the last incident report to be completed?

1 ☐ Yes - Return to page 1, complete items 9 & 10 and END INTERVIEW.

2 ☐ No - Fill the next incident report

FORM CVS-101 (6-7-72) Page 3

O.M.B. No. 41-12662; Approval Expires March 31, 1974 C-4

Transcribe the identification codes from item 1 of the cover sheet and complete a separate incident page for EACH robbery or attempted robbery.

IDENTIFICATION CODE

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

ROBBERY SHEET

COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

CITY SAMPLE

ROBBERY INCIDENT NUMBER

Record which incident (1st, 2nd, etc.) is covered by this page.

Part III - ROBBERY

You said that during the 12 months beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to screen questions 13-16 for description of crime)

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

1 <input type="checkbox"/> January	7 <input type="checkbox"/> July
2 <input type="checkbox"/> February	8 <input type="checkbox"/> August
3 <input type="checkbox"/> March	9 <input type="checkbox"/> September
4 <input type="checkbox"/> April	A <input type="checkbox"/> October
5 <input type="checkbox"/> May	B <input type="checkbox"/> November
6 <input type="checkbox"/> June	C <input type="checkbox"/> December

2a. About what time did it happen?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> During day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. - midnight
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight - 6 a.m.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what time of night
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

b. Was an employee or some other person present during this incident?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Continue this questionnaire
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Discontinue use of Robbery Sheet - go to Question 3 of part II (Burglary) and complete part II
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - Continue this questionnaire

3a. Did this incident happen at this place of business?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 4a	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	-------------------------------

b. Where did the incident take place?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> On delivery
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____

4a. Did the person(s) holding you up take any money belonging to the business? (Exclude money taken from customers or store personnel.)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How much? \$ _____ .00
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

b. Did the person(s) holding you up take any merchandise, equipment or supplies? (Exclude personal property taken from customers or store personnel)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What was the total value? \$ _____ .00
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 5a if 4a is yes otherwise SKIP to 6a

c. How was the value determined?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____

5a. How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by insurance?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

x ☐ Don't know

v ☐ None - Why not?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't report it
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have insurance
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not settled yet

b. How much, if any, of the stolen money or property was recovered by means other than insurance?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

x ☐ Don't know

v ☐ None

6a. Was anything damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7a
--------------------------------	--

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

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 6d	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	-------------------------------

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

x ☐ Don't know } SKIP to 6e

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00

v ☐ No cost - Go to 7a

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

1 <input type="checkbox"/> This business	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

7a. Did the person(s) holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 8a

b. What was the weapon?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife	

8a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 9a
2 <input type="checkbox"/> One - Continue with 8b below
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Two
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Three
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more } SKIP to 8c

b. How old would you say the person was?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12 years	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - 20
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - 14	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 - 17	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

c. Was the person male or female?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	

d. Was he/she -

1 <input type="checkbox"/> White	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

SKIP TO 9a

e. Would you say the youngest person was -

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12?	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - 20?
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - 14?	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over - SKIP to 8g
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 - 17?	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

f. Would you say the oldest person was -

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12?	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - 20
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - 14?	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 - 17?	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

g. Were they male or female?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Male and female
2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

h. Were they -

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only white?	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Some combination?
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only negro?	Specify _____
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only other?	
	Specify _____
	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

ROBBERY

Part III - ROBBERY - Continued

9a. Were you or any of the employees injured, in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many? _____ Number
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11a

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

Number \_\_\_\_\_

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

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How much was paid? \$ _____ .00
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

11a. Did you or any employees here lose any time from work because of this incident?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? _____ Number
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 12

b. How many work days were lost altogether?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - Specify number _____
2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 5 days	
3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 10 days	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

12. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> No
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What measures were taken? (Mark as many as apply) 7
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm - outside ringing
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____

13a. Was this incident reported to the police?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 14	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	-------------------------------

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

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police already knew of the incident
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to bother police
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal
8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____

14. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Is this the last incident report to be completed?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Return to page 1 and complete items 9 & 10 and END INTERVIEW
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Fill the next incident report

NOTES

**APPENDIX D**  
**Standard Error Tables**

The following tables present standard errors and 95 percent confidence intervals (see Appendix A) for rates and incident counts in each of the major crime categories. The tables contain this information for each of the Impact Cities as well as for the eight-city aggregate.

Table D.1  
Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Rates (Per 1,000 Persons 12 Years Of Age Or Older) Of Personal Victimization  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total	
Population Base	341,044	656,299	510,824	613,781	404,469	235,516	295,826	422,686	3,480,445	
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Rate	4.38	8.70	6.06	2.93	6.09	8.94	5.31	5.34	5.89
	Standard Error	.53	.65	.62	.39	.59	.65	.54	.56	.22
	Interval	3.32-5.44	7.40-10.00	4.82-7.30	2.15-3.71	4.91-7.27	7.64-10.24	4.23-6.39	4.22-6.46	5.45-6.33
Without Theft	Rate	31.77	28.80	29.61	32.65	48.97	13.25	41.75	25.92	31.93
	Standard Error	1.40	1.16	1.34	1.29	1.65	.79	1.48	1.21	.71
	Interval	28.97-34.57	26.48-31.12	26.93-32.29	30.07-35.23	45.67-52.27	11.67-14.83	38.79-44.71	23.50-28.34	30.51-33.35
Personal Theft Without Injury	Rate	22.62	31.30	26.62	11.16	17.65	35.12	16.60	19.09	22.15
	Standard Error	1.19	1.21	1.28	.76	1.01	1.27	.95	1.04	.47
	Interval	20.24-25.00	28.88-33.72	24.06-29.18	9.64-12.68	15.63-19.67	32.58-37.66	14.70-18.50	17.01-21.17	21.21-23.09
Total Personal Victimization	Rate	58.77	68.80	62.29	46.74	72.71	57.31	63.66	50.35	59.97
	Standard Error	1.88	1.76	1.92	1.54	1.98	1.60	1.81	1.67	.80
	Interval	55.01-62.53	65.28-72.32	58.45-66.13	43.66-49.82	68.75-76.67	54.11-60.51	60.04-67.28	47.01-53.69	58.37-61.57

<sup>a</sup>Intervals based on two standard errors.

Table D.2  
Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Personal Incidents  
Eight Impact Cities

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Assaultive Violence With Theft	Number	1,390	5,270	2,750	1,620	2,120	1,980	1,380	2,050	18,560
	Standard Error	160	392	287	215	209	151	142	215	664
	Interval	1,070-1,710	4,486-6,054	2,176-3,324	1,190-2,050	1,702-2,538	1,678-2,282	1,096-1,664	1,620-2,480	17,232-19,888
Without Theft	Number	9,220	16,250	12,730	17,490	16,580	2,770	10,360	9,130	94,530
	Standard Error	475	722	677	790	626	184	422	507	1,640
	Interval	8,270-10,170	14,806-17,694	11,376-14,084	15,910-19,070	15,328-17,832	2,402-3,138	9,516-11,204	8,116-10,144	91,250-97,810
Personal Theft Without Injury	Number	6,790	18,540	12,130	6,260	6,260	7,740	4,400	7,060	69,180
	Standard Error	392	778	658	437	367	358	261	433	1,379
	Interval	6,006-7,574	16,984-20,096	10,814-13,446	5,386-7,134	5,526-6,994	7,024-8,456	3,878-4,922	6,194-7,926	66,422-71,938
Total Personal Incidents	Number	17,400	40,060	27,610	25,370	24,960	12,490	16,140	18,240	182,270
	Standard Error	733	1,239	1,115	998	795	509	550	804	2,480
	Interval	15,934-18,866	37,582-42,538	25,380-29,840	23,374-27,366	23,370-26,550	11,472-13,508	15,040-17,240	16,632-19,848	177,310-187,230

<sup>a</sup>Intervals based on  $\pm$  two standard errors.



**Table D.3**  
**Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Rates (Per 1,000 Households) Of Household Victimization**  
**Eight Impact Cities**

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total	
Number Of Households	157,067	284,416	230,403	280,348	194,615	106,740	144,703	197,107	1,595,399	
Burglary	Rate	161.21	115.65	124.41	146.54	158.02	123.06	151.10	124.78	136.84
	Standard Error	4.15	3.48	3.91	4.00	4.29	3.82	4.28	3.74	1.62
	Interval	152.91-169.51	108.69-122.61	116.59-132.23	138.54-154.54	149.44-166.60	115.42-130.70	142.54-159.66	117.30-132.26	133.60-140.08
Larceny	Rate	295.05	249.61	211.30	344.21	429.01	119.93	388.06	217.26	286.94
	Standard Error	5.15	4.70	4.84	5.38	5.83	3.77	5.82	4.67	2.87
	Interval	284.75-305.35	240.21-259.01	201.62-220.98	333.45-354.97	417.35-440.67	112.39-127.47	376.42-399.70	207.92-226.60	281.20-292.68
Vehicle Theft	Rate	28.54	35.02	76.34	24.39	44.41	36.85	33.90	47.34	41.17
	Standard Error	1.88	2.00	3.15	1.75	2.43	2.19	2.16	2.40	.86
	Interval	24.78-32.30	31.02-39.02	70.04-82.64	20.89-27.89	39.55-49.27	32.47-41.23	29.58-38.22	42.54-52.14	39.45-42.89
Total Household Victimization	Rate	484.79	400.29	412.05	515.14	631.44	279.83	573.06	389.37	464.96
	Standard Error	5.64	5.32	5.83	5.66	5.68	5.22	5.91	5.52	4.14
	Interval	473.51-496.07	389.65-410.93	400.39-423.71	503.82-526.46	620.08-642.80	269.39-290.27	561.24-584.88	378.33-400.41	456.68-473.24

<sup>a</sup> Intervals based on  $\pm$  two standard errors.

Table D.4  
Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Household Incidents  
Eight Impact Cities

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Burglary	Number	25,321	32,894	28,665	41,083	30,752	13,136	21,864	24,595	218,310
	Standard Error	700	1,093	959	1,296	834	455	660	773	2,493
	Interval	23,921- 26,721	30,708- 35,080	26,747- 30,583	38,491- 43,675	29,084- 32,420	12,226- 14,046	20,544- 23,184	23,049- 26,141	213,324- 223,296
Larceny	Number	46,342	70,994	48,683	96,500	83,492	12,801	56,153	42,824	457,789
	Standard Error	960	1,711	1,301	2,211	1,430	449	1,200	1,017	3,892
	Interval	44,422- 48,262	67,572- 74,416	46,082- 51,285	92,078- 100,922	80,632- 86,352	11,903- 13,699	53,753- 58,553	40,790- 44,858	450,005- 465,573
Vehicle Theft	Number	4,483	9,962	17,590	6,837	8,643	3,934	4,906	9,331	65,686
	Standard Error	290	577	734	488	435	241	290	478	1,324
	Interval	3,943- 5,023	8,808- 11,116	16,122- 19,058	5,861- 7,813	7,773- 9,513	3,452- 4,416	4,326- 5,486	8,375- 10,287	63,038- 68,334
Total Household Incidents	Number	76,146	113,850	94,938	144,420	122,887	29,871	82,923	76,750	741,785
	Standard Error	1,255	2,037	1,971	2,921	1,783	724	1,581	1,353	5,230
	Interval	73,636- 78,656	109,236- 118,464	90,996- 98,880	138,578- 150,262	119,321- 126,453	28,423- 31,319	79,761- 86,085	74,044- 79,456	731,325- 752,245

<sup>a</sup>Intervals based on  $\pm$  two standard errors.

Table D.5  
Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Rates (Per 1,000 Businesses) Of Business Victimization  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total	
Number of Businesses	20,744	34,630	31,000	46,579	25,239	19,188	21,982	24,316	223,678	
Burglary	Rate	740.98	577.62	366.93	355.07	442.68	630.55	355.56	531.25	479.68
	Standard Error	99.29	41.59	32.66	34.44	44.27	93.32	51.91	73.84	30.64
	Interval	542.40- 939.56	494.44- 660.80	301.61- 432.25	286.19- 423.95	354.14- 531.22	443.91- 817.19	251.74- 459.38	383.57- 678.93	418.40- 540.96
Robbery	Rate	157.34	134.65	76.93	48.45	54.28	97.76	38.89	94.30	84.77
	Standard Error	21.87	14.00	13.16	10.22	11.29	22.88	4.01	22.07	6.57
	Interval	113.60- 201.08	106.65- 162.65	50.61- 103.25	28.01- 68.89	31.70- 76.86	52.00- 143.52	30.87- 46.91	50.16- 138.44	71.63- 97.91
Total Business Victimizations	Rate	898.33	712.27	443.87	403.52	496.96	728.31	394.45	625.55	564.45
	Standard Error	106.00	49.15	40.84	39.95	47.71	110.70	52.07	93.21	35.47
	Interval	686.33- 1,110.33	613.97- 815.07	362.19- 525.55	323.62- 483.42	401.54- 592.38	506.91- 949.71	290.31- 498.59	439.13- 811.97	493.51- 635.39

<sup>a</sup> Intervals based on  $\pm$  two standard errors.

**CONTINUED**

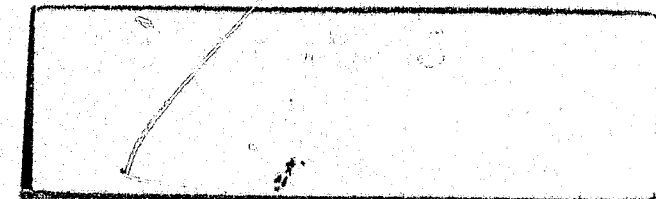


Table D.6  
Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Business Incidents  
Eight Impact Cities

		Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total
Burglary	Number	15,371	20,003	11,375	16,539	11,173	12,099	7,816	12,918	107,294
	Standard Error	2,521	1,320	1,410	2,200	1,307	1,246	1,680	491	4,610
	Interval	10,329- 20,413	17,363- 22,643	8,555- 14,195	12,139- 20,939	8,559- 13,787	9,607- 14,591	4,456- 11,176	11,936- 13,900	98,074- 116,514
Robbery	Number	3,264	4,663	2,385	2,257	1,370	1,876	855	2,293	18,963
	Standard Error	535	462	465	449	370	388	101	378	1,165
	Interval	2,194- 4,334	3,739- 5,587	1,455- 3,315	1,359- 3,155	630- 2,110	1,100- 2,652	653- 1,057	1,537- 3,049	16,633- 21,293
Total Business Incidents	Number	18,635	24,666	13,760	18,796	12,543	13,975	8,671	15,211	126,257
	Standard Error	2,814	1,529	1,734	2,425	1,568	1,509	1,743	791	5,248
	Interval	13,007- 24,263	21,608- 27,724	10,292- 17,228	13,946- 23,646	9,407- 15,679	10,957- 16,993	5,185- 12,157	13,629- 16,793	115,761- 136,753

<sup>a</sup>Intervals based on  $\pm$  two standard errors.

Table D.5  
Estimated Standard Errors And 95 Percent Confidence Intervals<sup>a</sup> For Rates (Per 1,000 Businesses) Of Business Victimization  
Eight Impact Cities

	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis	Aggregate Total	
Number of Businesses	20,744	34,630	31,000	46,579	25,239	19,188	21,982	24,316	223,678	
Burglary	Rate	740.98	577.62	366.93	355.07	442.68	630.55	355.56	531.25	479.68
	Standard Error	99.29	41.59	32.66	34.44	44.27	93.32	51.91	73.84	30.64
	Interval	542.40- 939.56	494.44- 660.80	301.61- 432.25	286.19- 423.95	354.14- 531.22	443.91- 817.19	251.74- 459.38	383.57- 678.93	418.40- 540.96
Robbery	Rate	157.34	134.65	76.93	48.45	54.28	97.76	38.89	94.30	84.77
	Standard Error	21.87	14.00	13.16	10.22	11.29	22.88	4.01	22.07	6.57
	Interval	113.60- 201.08	106.65- 162.65	50.61- 103.25	28.01- 68.89	31.70- 76.86	52.00- 143.52	30.87- 46.91	50.16- 138.44	71.63- 97.91
Total Business Victimizations	Rate	898.33	712.27	443.87	403.52	496.96	728.31	394.45	625.55	564.45
	Standard Error	106.00	49.15	40.84	39.95	47.71	110.70	52.07	93.21	35.47
	Interval	686.33- 1,110.33	613.97- 815.07	362.19- 525.55	323.62- 483.42	401.54- 592.38	506.91- 949.71	290.31- 498.59	439.13- 811.97	493.51- 635.39

<sup>a</sup> Intervals based on  $\pm$  two standard errors.



APPENDIX E  
Classification of Businesses  
In Commercial Victimization Survey

As noted in Appendix A, not all businesses in the Impact Cities were eligible to be surveyed. For purposes of analysis, the businesses included in the survey were classified as retail, wholesale, real estate, manufacturing, service, or other. The following is a more detailed description, with examples, of the types of businesses included under each of the main classifications.

A. Retail

1. Food - Establishments primarily selling food for home preparation and consumption. Supermarkets, food stores, and delicatessens are included in this classification.
2. Eating and drinking - Establishments primarily selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on or near the premises; lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate or take home consumption.
3. General merchandise - Establishments which sell several lines of merchandise such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food. Included are department stores, variety stores, dry goods stores and sewing and needlework stores.
4. Apparel - Establishments primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles for personal wear and adornment. Not included in this group are establishments which meet the criteria for department stores or general merchandise stores.
5. Furniture and appliance - Establishments primarily selling merchandise used in furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor covering, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, other household electrical and gas appliances, and radio and TV sets. Also included are musical instrument stores and music and record shops.
6. Lumber, hardware, farm equipment - Establishments primarily selling lumber, building materials, the basic lines of hardware, paint, wallpaper, glass, electrical supplies, roofing materials and other equipment and supplies for all types of construction in addition to the sale of farm equipment.

7. Automotive - Establishments which sell new and used automobiles and new parts and accessories, aircraft and marine dealers, and mobile home dealers.
8. Gasoline service stations - Establishments primarily selling gasoline and automotive lubricants. Usually these establishments also sell tires, batteries, and accessories, and perform minor repair work and services.
9. Drug and proprietary - Establishments which fill and sell prescriptions. These establishments also sell proprietary drugs, patent medicines and other health and first-aid products. Usually these establishments also sell a variety of other merchandise. Proprietary stores sell the same merchandise as drug stores, except that prescriptions are not filled and sold.
10. Liquor - Establishments primarily selling packaged alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises. Included are liquor stores operated by States, counties and municipalities.
11. Other Retail - Any retail businesses not in the above mentioned categories.

#### B. Wholesale

##### 1. Durable Goods

- a. Motor Vehicles - Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of new and used passenger automobiles and other motor vehicles. Dealers primarily engaged in selling road-type commercial trucks, truck-trailers, buses, semi-trailers and related vehicles are included.
- b. Electrical goods - Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of electrical generating, distributing, and wiring equipment. It also includes household appliances, parts and accessories.
- c. Furniture, Home Furnishings - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of household and office furniture and home furnishings.
- d. Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Equipment - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling hardware, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, refrigeration and ventilating equipment and supplies.

- e. Lumber, Construction Materials - Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of lumber and building materials.
- f. Machinery, Equipment, Supplies - Establishments primarily engaged in selling at wholesale, industrial machinery, equipment, and supplies; agricultural machinery and equipment; dairy farm machinery and equipment; mechanical devices and other equipment used by dentists, physicians, and surgeons.
- g. Metals, Metalwork (except scrap) - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of coal and coke; ferrous and nonferrous metals (except precious metals and scrap).
- h. Scrap and Waste Materials - Establishments primarily engaged in assembling, breaking up, sorting, and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials.
- i. Jewelry - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of jewelry including stones and metals, costume jewelry, clocks, silverware.

##### 2. Nondurable Goods

- a. Groceries and Related Products - Establishments engaged in selling a general line of grocery products at wholesale as well as those primarily engaged in selling at wholesale such commodity lines as dairy products, poultry and poultry products, confectionery, fish and seafoods, etc.
- b. Beer, Wines, Distilled Alcoholic Beverages - Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages. Bottling of wines and other liquors manufactured in bulk by others is included.
- c. Drugs, Chemicals, Allied Products - Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of drugs, drug proprietaries, druggists' sundries and toiletries, paints and varnishes, and chemicals and allied products not elsewhere classified, such as acids, ammonia, and industrial salts.
- d. Tobacco - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of manufactured tobacco products.

- e. Lumber, Construction Materials - Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of lumber and building materials.
- f. Machinery, Equipment, Supplies - Establishments primarily engaged in selling at wholesale, industrial machinery, equipment, and supplies; agricultural machinery and equipment; dairy farm machinery and equipment; mechanical devices and other equipment used by dentists, physicians, and surgeons.
- g. Metals, Metalwork (except scrap) - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of coal and coke; ferrous and nonferrous metals (except precious metals and scrap).
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- d. Tobacco - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of manufactured tobacco products.

- e. Dry Goods, Apparel - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of dry goods, piece-goods, notions, apparel and accessories, hosiery, lingerie and footwear.
- f. Paper, Paper Products, except Wallpaper - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale distribution of paper and its products, including stationery and kindred supplies, such as pens, pencils, and writing ink.
- g. Farm Products - Raw Materials - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale marketing of farm product raw materials, most of which are used in manufacturing industries.

#### C. Real Estate

- 1. Apartments - Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of apartment buildings. Apartment buildings are defined as containing five or more housing units. This industry does not include hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places for transients.
- 2. Other Real Estate
  - a. Real Estate Agents and Managers - Establishments primarily engaged in renting, buying, selling, managing and appraising real estate for others.
  - b. Real Estate Operators (Except Developers) and Lessors - Establishments primarily engaged in leasing real property, not elsewhere classified.
  - c. Subdividers and Developers - Establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale.
  - d. Title Abstract Office - Establishments primarily engaged in searching real estate titles.

#### D. Manufacturing

- 1. Electrical and Electronic Machinery Equipment and Supplies - Establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery, apparatus and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, transformation, and utilization of electrical energy. The manufacture of household appliances is included.

- 2. Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment - Establishments engaged in fabricating ferrous and nonferrous metal products such as metal cans, tinware, hand tools, general hardware, nonelectric heating apparatus, metal forgings, metal stampings, and a variety of metal and wire products not elsewhere classified.
- 3. Furniture and Fixtures - Establishments engaged in manufacturing household, office, public building and restaurant furniture, and office and store fixtures.
- 4. Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing jewelry and other articles worn on or carried about the person, made of precious metals with or without stones. Manufacturing flatware (including knives, forks, and spoons), hollow ware, toilet ware, ecclesiastical ware, and related products; establishments of lapidaries primarily engaged in cutting, slabbing, tumbling, carving, engraving, polishing, or faceting stones; establishments engaged in cutting, drilling and otherwise preparing jewels for instruments, dies, watches, chronometers, and other industrial uses are all included in this classification.
- 5. Leather and Leather Products - Establishments engaged in tanning, currying, and finishing hides and skins, and establishments manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products and some similar products made of other materials.
- 6. Lumber and Wood Product, Except Furniture - Included are logging camps engaged in cutting timber and pulpwood, merchant sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, and establishments engaged in manufacturing finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood or wood substitutes.
- 7. Machinery, Except Electrical - Establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery and equipment, other than electrical equipment and transportation equipment. Machines powered by built-in or detachable motors with the exception of electrical household appliances are also included.
- 8. Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks - Establishments engaged in manufacturing instruments (including professional and scientific) for measuring, testing, analyzing and controlling, and their associated sensors and accessories; optical instruments and lenses, surveying and drafting instruments; surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies; ophthalmic goods; photographic equipment and supplies; and watches and clocks.

9. Musical Instruments - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pianos, organs, other musical instruments, and parts and accessories for musical instruments.
10. Primary Metal Industries - Establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap; in the roll, drawing, and alloying of ferrous and non-ferrous metals in the manufacture of castings and other basic products of ferrous and nonferrous metals; and in the manufacture of nails, spikes and insulated wire and cable.
11. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries - Establishments engaged in printing and those establishments which perform services for the printing trade, such as bookbinding, typesetting and engraving. Includes establishments engaged in publishing newspapers, books and periodicals, regardless of whether or not they do their own printing.
12. Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products - Establishments manufacturing from natural, synthetic, or reclaimed rubber, rubber products such as tires, rubber footwear, mechanical rubber goods, heels and soles, flooring and rubber sundries. Establishments engaged in molding primary plastics for the trade and manufacturing miscellaneous finished plastics products.
13. Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products - Establishments engaged in manufacturing flat glass and other glass products, cement, structural clay products, pottery, concrete and gypsum products, cut stone, abrasive and asbestos products, etc., from materials taken principally from the earth in the form of stone, clay and sand.
14. Transportation Equipment - Establishments engaged in manufacturing equipment for transportation of passengers and cargo by land, air, and water. Important products produced by establishments classified in this major group include motor vehicles, aircraft, guided missiles and space vehicles, ships, boats, railroad equipment and miscellaneous transportation equipment such as motorcycles, bicycles and snowmobiles.
15. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products not classified in any other manufacturing major group.

16. Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials - Establishments producing clothing and fabricating products by cutting and sewing purchased woven or knit textile fabrics and related materials such as leather, rubberized fabrics, plastics and furs.
17. Chemical and Allied Products - Establishments producing basic chemicals, and establishments manufacturing products by pre-dominantly chemical processes.
18. Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing costume jewelry, costume novelties, and ornaments made of all materials, except precious metal, precious or semi-precious stones, and rolled gold plate and gold filled materials, etc.
19. Food and Kindred Products - Establishments manufacturing or processing foods and beverages for human consumption and certain related products, such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, vegetable and animal fats and oils, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.
20. Paper and Allied Products - Includes the manufacture of pulps the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products such as paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes.
21. Pens, Pencils, and other Office and Artists' Materials - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pens, pen points, fountain pens, ball point pens, refill cartridges, porous tipped felt tip markers, parts, lead pencils and leads, crayons, and materials and equipment for art work, such as airbrushes, drawing tables and boards, palettes, sketch boxes, and drafting materials.
22. Petroleum Refining and Related Industries - Establishments primarily engaged in petroleum refining, manufacturing paving and roofing materials and compounding lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials.
23. Textile Mill Products - Establishments engaged in performing any of the following operations: (a) Preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage; (b) manufacturing fabric, and carpets and rugs from yarn; (c) dyeing and finishing; (d) coating, waterproofing, or otherwise treating fabric; (e) the integrated manufacture of knit apparel and other finished articles from yarn; and (f) the manufacture of felt goods, lace goods, nonwoven fabrics, and miscellaneous textiles.



24. Tobacco Manufactures - Establishments engaged in manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff, and in stemming and redrying tobacco.
25. Toys and Amusement, Sporting and Athletic Goods - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dolls, doll parts, and doll clothing. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing stuffed toy animals.

#### E. Service

1. Amusement and Recreation Services, Except Motion Pictures - Establishments engaged in providing amusement or entertainment on payment of a fee or admission charge.
2. Automotive Repair, Services, and Garages - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing automotive repair, rental, leasing and parking services to the general public.
3. Business Services - Establishments primarily engaged in rendering services, not elsewhere classified, to business establishments on a fee or contract basis, such as advertising, mailing services, building maintenance services, and employment services.
4. Education Services - Establishments furnishing formal academic or technical courses, correspondence schools, commercial and trade schools, and libraries.
5. Health Services - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing medical, surgical, and other health services to persons.
6. Hotel, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places - Includes commercial and institutional establishments engaged in furnishing lodging, or lodging and meals, and camping space and camping facilities on a fee basis.
7. Legal Services - Establishments engaged in offering legal advice or legal services, the head or heads of which are members of the bar.
8. Membership Organizations - Organizations operating on a membership basis for the promotion of the interests of the members. Included are such as trade associations, professional membership organizations, labor unions, political and religious organizations.

9. Miscellaneous Repair Services - Establishments engaged in miscellaneous repair services, examples of which are electrical repair shops, refrigeration and air conditioning service and repair shops, watch, clock and jewelry repair, reupholstery and furniture repair.
10. Miscellaneous Services - Establishments engaged in performing services, not elsewhere classified, such as those rendered by engineers, architects, accountants, artists, lecturers and writers. Includes noncommercial establishments primarily engaged in educational, scientific, and research activities.
11. Motion Pictures - Establishments producing and distributing motion pictures, exhibiting motion pictures in commercially operated theaters, and furnishing services to the motion picture industry. Includes similar productions for television or other media using film, tape or other means.
12. Museums, Art Galleries, Botanical and Zoological Gardens - Establishments which are not operated commercially. Receipts or funding of these establishments are not primarily from admission charges.
13. Personal Services - Establishments primarily engaged in providing services generally involving the care of the person or his apparel, such as laundries, dry cleaning plants, portrait photographic studios, and beauty and barber shops.
14. Social Services - Establishments providing social services and rehabilitation services to those persons with social or personal problems requiring special services and to the handicapped and the disadvantaged. Also included are organizations soliciting funds to be used directly for these and related services.

#### F. Other

1. Transportation
  - a. Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation.
  - b. Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing - Establishments furnishing local or long-distance trucking, or transfer services, or those engaged in the storage of farm products, furniture and other household goods or commercial goods of any nature; the operation of terminal facilities for handling freight.



- c. Pipelines, Except Natural Gas - Establishments primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of petroleum and other commodities.
  - d. Railroad Transportation - Establishments furnishing transportation by line-haul railroad, as well as REA Express, and switching and terminal establishments.
  - e. Transportation by Air - Establishments engaged in furnishing domestic and foreign transportation by air and also those operating airports and flying fields and furnishing terminal services.
  - f. Transportation Services - Establishments furnishing service incidental to transportation, such as forwarding and packing service, and the arrangement of passenger and freight transportation.
  - g. Water Transportation - Establishments engaged in freight and passenger transportation on the open seas or inland water; and establishments furnishing such incidental services as lighterage, towing, and canal operation. Also includes excursion boats, sightseeing boats and water taxis.
2. Agricultural Services
- a. Animal Services, Except Veterinary - Establishments primarily engaged in performing services, except veterinary, for cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry.
  - b. Crop Service - Establishments primarily engaged in performing a variety of crop planting, cultivating and protection operations. Also included are establishments performing a variety of operations on crops subsequent to their harvest, with the intent of preparing them for market or further manufacture.
  - c. Farm Labor and Management Services - Establishments primarily engaged in supplying labor for agricultural production or harvesting, in addition to providing farm management services.
  - d. Landscape and Horticultural Services - Establishments primarily engaged in performing landscape planning, architectural and counseling services, in addition to performing a variety of lawn and garden services.
  - e. Soil Preparation Services - Establishments primarily engaged in land breaking, plowing, application of fertilizer, seed bed preparation, and other operations for improving the soil.

- f. Veterinary Services - Establishments of licensed practitioners primarily engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, dentistry, or surgery.
3. Auxiliary Locations - An auxiliary unit is an establishment primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company rather than for the general public or for other business firms. Auxiliaries include such diverse activities as research, development, and testing laboratories of manufacturing firms, central warehouses for the company's own merchandise, central garages for the company's own vehicles, trading stamp redemption stores, and sales promotion offices.
4. Communications
- a. Communication Services - Establishments primarily engaged in providing point-to-point communication services, for example, cablevision, phototransmission services, radio broadcasting operated by cab companies, and stock ticker services.
  - b. Radio and Television Broadcasting - Stations, primarily engaged in activities involving the dissemination by radio or television to the public of aural or visual programs.
  - c. Telegraph Communication (Wire or Radio) - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing telegraphic communication service by transmitting nonvocal record communications intended for receipt by designated persons.
  - d. Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio) - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing telephone communication service by placing the parties in vocal conversation with each other.
5. Construction
- a. Building Construction - Includes general contractors and operative builders primarily engaged in construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial, or other buildings.
  - b. Construction Other Than Building Construction - Includes general contractors engaged in heavy construction (including new work, additions, improvements, maintenance, and repair) such as highways and streets, bridges, sewers, and railroads.

- c. Special Trade Contractors - Includes contractors who undertake specialized activities such as plumbing, painting, plastering, carpentering, etc. Also included are establishments engaged in miscellaneous specialized construction activities such as industrial machinery and equipment installation, grave excavation, gas leakage detective and water well drilling.
6. Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services
- a. Combination Electric and Gas, and Other Utility Services - Establishments providing electric or gas services in combinations with other services.
  - b. Electric Services - Establishments engaged in the generation, transmission and/or distribution of electric energy for sale.
  - c. Gas Production and Distribution - Establishments engaged in the transmission and/or storage plus the distribution of natural gas for sale.
  - d. Irrigation Services - Establishments primarily engaged in operating water supply systems for the purpose of irrigation.
  - e. Sanitary Services - Establishments primarily engaged in the collection and disposal of wastes conducted through a sewer system, including such treatment processes as may be provided. Also included are those establishments engaged in the collection and disposal of refuse by processing or destruction.
  - f. Steam Supply - Establishments engaged in the production and/or distribution of steam and heated or cooled air for sale.
  - g. Water Supply - Establishments primarily engaged in distributing water for sale for domestic, commercial and industrial use.
7. Finance and Credit
- a. Agricultural Credit Institution - Establishments primarily engaged in extending agricultural credit.
  - b. Business Credit Institutions - Establishments primarily engaged in making loans to business enterprises, excluding those engaged principally in home, farm, or personal financing.

- c. Commodity Contracts Brokers and Dealers - Establishments primarily engaged in buying and selling commodity contracts on either a spot or future basis for their own account or for the account of others. These establishments are members or are associated with members of recognized commodity exchanges.
  - d. Mortgage Bankers and Brokers - Establishments primarily engaged in originating mortgage loans, selling mortgage loans to permanent investors and servicing these loans.
  - e. Personal Credit Institutions - Establishments primarily engaged in extending credit to individuals. Examples are federal credit unions, state credit unions, installment sales finance companies and miscellaneous personal credit institutions.
  - f. Rediscount and Financing Institution for Credit Agencies Other Than Banks - Establishments primarily engaged in rediscounting and financing for credit agencies other than banks.
  - g. Savings and Loan Associations.
  - h. Services Allied with Exchange of Securities or Commodities - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing services to security or commodity holders, brokers, or dealers.
  - i. Security and Commodity Exchange - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing space and other facilities to members for the purpose of buying, selling, or otherwise trading in stocks, bonds, or commodities.
  - j. Security Brokers, Dealers, and Flotation Companies - Establishments primarily engaged in the purchase, sale and brokerage of securities and those generally known as investment bankers.
8. Insurance
- a. Accident and Health Insurance and Medical Service Plans - Establishments engaged in underwriting accident and health insurance owned by stockholders, policyholders or other carriers.

- b. Fire, Marine and Casualty Insurance.
  - c. Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service - Includes agents and brokers dealing in insurance, and also organizations offering services to insurance companies and to policyholders.
  - d. Insurance Carriers - Establishments primarily engaged in underwriting insurance, such as insuring bank deposits and shares in savings and loan associations.
  - e. Life Insurance.
  - f. Pension, Health and Welfare Funds.
  - g. Surety Insurance - Establishments primarily engaged in underwriting financial responsibility insurance.
  - h. Title Insurance - Establishments primarily engaged in underwriting insurance to protect the owner of real estate, or lenders of money thereon, against loss sustained by reason of any defect of title.
- 9. Fishing, Hunting and Trapping - Establishments primarily engaged in commercial fishing and the operation of fish hatcheries, fish and game preserves, in commercial hunting and trapping, and in game propagation.
  - 10. Forestry - Establishments primarily engaged in the operations of timber tracts, tree farms, forest nurseries, and related activities.
  - 11. Holding and Other Investment Offices - Includes investment trusts, investment companies, holding companies, and commodity trading companies.
  - 12. Mining - Establishments engaged in mining. Mining is here used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally, solids, such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum; and gases such as natural gas. It also includes quarrying, well operations, milling and other preparations customarily done at the mine site, or as part of mining.

**END**