

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities

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NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS IN ATLANTA

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities

A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings

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PREFACE

This report focuses on change in the impact of selected crimes of violence and theft, as determined by victimization surveys conducted about 2½ years apart under the National Crime Survey program in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. Findings about changing patterns in the use of weapons in the commission of certain violent personal crimes and in the reporting of the measured offenses to the police also are included. The study contains a separate section for each city, together with introductory, summary, and technical information. Included for each city are 20 tables providing selected data derived from the surveys. All analysis in the report is based on information in these tables.

Victimization surveys conducted in the major cities have measured the extent to which residents age 12 and over, households, and places of business were victimized by selected crimes, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public. For crimes committed against persons, the offenses were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households, they were burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft; and for commercial establishments, they were robbery and burglary. A description of the crimes and of classification procedures, as well as a discussion of reasons why other types of criminal acts were not counted by the surveys, is given in the chapter entitled "The City Surveys."

Carried out during July through November 1972, the initial surveys in the eight cities covered crimes that took place during the 12 months preceding the month of interview, a period involving months in both 1971 and 1972. The second round of surveys was conducted during March-May 1975, using basically the same sample design, interview procedures, and questionnaires; it also covered crimes

that occurred in a 12-month time frame, a period involving months in both 1974 and 1975. Thus, the discussion in this report compares data relating to two separate reference periods of equal length. For convenience in table construction and analysis, these periods are referred to as 1971/72 and 1974/75.

In the second round of interviews, individuals in a representative sample averaging about 10,100 housing units per city (some 21,000 residents) and the operators of an average of about 1,600 firms per city were asked to relate their experiences, if any, as victims of the relevant crimes. The surveys were designed and carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

All data derived from the surveys are estimates subject to sampling variability, as well as to errors of response and of processing. As part of the discussion on the reliability of estimates, sources of error for the household surveys are noted in Appendix II. Appendix III contains a similar discussion for the commercial surveys.

The reliability of an estimate is assessed in terms of standard errors, which are primarily measures of sampling variability. In this report, each unqualified statement of change denotes that the difference between values for 1971/72 and 1974/75 met the statistical test that the difference was equivalent to or greater than 2.0 standard errors or, in other words, that the chances were at least 95 out of 100 that the difference did not result solely from sampling variability. Qualified statements, manifest by such terms as "some indication," "less certain," "less conclusively," and "marginally significant" refer to a difference between values having a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors, or that there was a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) chances out of 100 that the difference

did not result solely from sampling variability. Such terms as "no significant change," "about the same," "similar," "stable," "constant," and "unchanged" were used to indicate that not only were the differences, if any, minor but also that they were not statistically significant, i.e., that they failed to pass at the 90 percent minimum confidence level. As they appear on the data tables, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis.

Certain 1971/72 data appearing in this report are inconsistent with those published in an earlier study, *Crime in Eight American Cities—Advance Report* (July 1974). These inconsistencies relate to the number of personal incidents (Table 9 for each city) and to the control figures (bases) used for computing personal victimization rates (Tables 3 through 8). The changes in 1971/72 data reflected in this publication were brought about by a modification in the estimation procedure—the application of a population ratio adjustment factor that brought the data into accord with independent, post-Census estimates of the population of each city.

Attempts to compare information in this report with data collected from police departments by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published in its annual report, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between the surveys and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime derive principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas survey data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those that are brought to official attention. Survey

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

Unlike crime rates developed from police statistics, the rates for personal crimes cited in this report are based on victimizations rather than incidents and calculated on the basis of the resident population age 12 and over rather than all residents. For reasons outlined in the discussion of estimation procedures, Appendix II, as well as in the Glossary of Terms, personal victimizations outnumber personal incidents. The survey-generated rates of victimization for crimes against households and commercial establishments are based, respectively, on the number of households and businesses, whereas rates derived from police statistics are based on the total population.

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THE CITY SURVEYS

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

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

basis for comparing the crime situation between two or more localities or types of localities.

Victimization surveys, such as those conducted under the National Crime Survey program, are not without limitations, however. Although they provide information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, they cannot measure all criminal activity, because a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through the survey technique. Surveys have proved most successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, they have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and both personal and household larceny. Accordingly, the survey program was designed to focus on these crimes. Murder and kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are those crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents or to locate comprehensive data records, as in offenses against government entities.¹ Examples of the latter are income tax evasion and the theft of office supplies. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively by the survey technique. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of most types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Commercial larcenies (e.g., employee theft and shoplifting) have to date not proved susceptible to

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

measurement or study by means of the survey approach because of the limited documentation maintained by most commercial establishments on losses from these crimes. Finally, events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of the latter, which are unlikely to be reported to interviewers, include gambling, con games, and blackmail.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that interviewers receive from respondents. In the second round of victimization surveys conducted in the eight cities, interviews were obtained in an average of 96.8 percent of the housing units occupied by persons eligible for interview. In the commercial sector, the average response rate was 98.9 percent of eligible business establishments. For the first and second surveys in each city, details concerning the size of the sample and the response rates can be found in Appendixes II and III of this report.

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

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations against persons and households. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Information concerning series victimizations was processed separately from that for other (i.e., nonseries) victimizations. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of the personal and

household victimizations that occurred in series, inclusion of this information in the processing of the main body of survey results would have caused certain alterations in the portrayal of criminal victimization. Perhaps most importantly, rates of victimization would have been higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning their experiences, however, it would have been impossible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes. But, although the estimated number of series victimizations was appreciable, the number of victims who actually experienced such acts was small in relation to the total number of individuals who were victimized one or more times and who had firm recollections of each event. A table of these series victimizations, distributed by specific type of crime, appears in Appendix II of this report.

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

Crimes against persons

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

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

Personal robbery is a crime in which the object is to relieve a person of property by force or the

threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strong-arm robbery). In either instance, the victim is placed in physical danger, and physical injury can and sometimes does result. The distinction between robbery with injury and robbery without injury rests solely on whether the victim sustained any injury, no matter how minor. The distinction between a completed robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether the victim sustained any loss of cash or property. For example, an incident might be classified as an attempted robbery simply because the victim was not carrying anything of value when held up at gunpoint. Attempted robberies, however, can be quite serious and can result in severe physical injury to the victim.

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

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

Attempted assaults differ from assaults carried out in that in the latter the victim is actually physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun or it could be a nonspecific verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no

intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender obviously cannot be measured in a victimization survey. For purposes of this program, attempted assault with a weapon was classified as aggravated assault; attempted assault without a weapon was considered to be simple assault.

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

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

In any criminal incident against a person, more than a single offense can take place. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal event has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident and

in accordance with the seriousness ranking system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is: rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person were both robbed and assaulted during the same incident, the event would be classified as robbery; but if the victim were harmed by the beating, the detailed characteristics would reveal that it was robbery with injury.

Crimes against households

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

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

for the household whose member or members were involved.

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

The theft or unauthorized use of motor vehicles is the third category of household crime measured by the National Crime Survey program. Completed as well as attempted acts involving automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles legally entitled to use public streets are included.

Crimes against commercial establishments

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

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

SUMMARY FINDINGS

For each of the eight cities, this summary is based on percent changes in the rates of criminal victimization from the first and second surveys. All of the statements are based on information drawn from Table A, at the end of this section. The percents of change displayed in that table were calculated from victimization rate tables found in the "General findings," under each city section.¹ For crimes against persons, the rates used in calculating the degree of change are found in Table 3 for each city; for household crimes, the appropriate rates are displayed in Table 11; and for commercial crimes, the relevant figures appear in Table 18.

Atlanta

Except for the household larceny rate, which rose some 15 percent, rates for each of the other crimes measured in the Atlanta surveys either were lower in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 or were not significantly changed. Rape and personal robbery were among the offenses having basically the same rates for the two reference periods. A 21 percent decrease in the rate for assault caused a 9 percent drop in the overall rate for violent personal crime, although the basis for the latter change was statistically marginal. There was some indication of a

¹With respect to victimization rates for personal and household crimes, the formula for calculating the standard error associated with each relative difference was not the same as the formula used in calculating the standard error of the absolute difference between the rates themselves. Thus, in some instances, the results of the significance tests used in the preparation of this summary differed slightly from the results obtained in preparing the "General findings," where the discussion of changes in victimization rates is based mainly on absolute differences. Both standard error calculations are described in Appendix II.

decrease in the rate for personal larceny without contact and a decline of 7 percent in the overall rate for personal crimes of theft. The household burglary rate remained basically unchanged; the 16 percent drop in the motor vehicle theft rate was less than conclusive. In 1974/75, the rates for commercial burglary and robbery were lower by 30 and 22 percent, respectively, than in 1971/72.

Baltimore

According to the Baltimore surveys, the likelihood of experiencing any of the measured personal crimes, in addition to household larceny and motor vehicle theft, was appreciably greater in 1974/75 than during the earlier period. As a group, personal crimes of violence had a rate some two-fifths higher in 1974/75. Rate increases characterized each of the three violent crimes, although less than conclusively with respect to rape, and also carried over to the main subcategories of personal robbery and assault. The overall rate for personal crimes of theft rose by about one-third, with each of the two forms of personal larceny contributing to this change. Household burglary and commercial robbery were the only crimes for which the percent changes between rates were not significant. The rate for commercial burglary, however, was some 19 percent lower in 1974/75 than earlier.

Cleveland

As determined by the Cleveland surveys, victimization rates for a majority of the measured offenses were significantly higher in 1974/75 than during the earlier reference period, by anywhere

from 14 percent (personal robbery) to 34 percent (assault). A 36 percent rise in the rate for personal robbery with injury triggered the upturn in the personal robbery rate, although the statistical basis for the latter change was marginal. Both the simple and aggravated forms of assault contributed to the higher overall incidence of that crime. In turn, these changes for robbery and assault caused a 24 percent increase in the rate for personal crimes of violence, with the rape rate remaining basically unchanged. The overall rate for personal crimes of theft also was higher in 1974/75 than earlier, by about one-fifth; this was caused by a significant increase in the rate for the main component, personal larceny without contact. Rates for two of the household crimes (burglary and household larceny) also rose in 1974/75, with the rate for motor vehicle theft having undergone no significant change. Marginal statistical significance could be associated with the 22 percent increase in the rate for commercial robbery, whereas the commercial burglary rate remained about the same.

Dallas

Assessment of the relative changes between the rates of victimization for 1971/72 vs. 1974/75 revealed that the risks of victimization for Dallas residents and businesses generally were greater in the latter period. There were no statistically significant decreases in the rates for 1974/75. Personal robbery without injury and aggravated assault, the rates for which rose by about one-fourth, touched off a 13 percent increase in the rate for personal crimes of violence as a group; however, the statistical basis for the change in the rate for personal robbery without injury was less than firm. Considering these offenses separately, the rape rate remained essentially unchanged, the personal robbery rate rose 23 percent, and the assault rate went up 11 percent, a marginally significant change. Amounting to 62 and 19 percent, respectively, the rate increases for personal larceny with contact and for personal larceny without contact brought about a 21 percent rise in the 1974/75 overall rate for personal crimes of theft. The third form of larceny, that against households, also rose by about 21 percent. Household and commercial burglary each had

a higher incidence in the more recent year, but the rates for motor vehicle theft and commercial robbery remained constant.

Denver

Characterized by a lack of statistically significant change, the rates of victimization determined by the Denver surveys suggest that, with certain exceptions, the threat of being a victim of crime was not altogether different during the two reference periods. Stability in rates was especially pronounced with respect to personal larcenies. The rates for household and commercial burglary, together with that for motor vehicle theft, also were similar for the two periods. In contrast, household larceny was one of two crimes linked to statistically significant rate increases for 1974/75; the rise amounted to 11 percent. With a rate increase of some 45 percent, commercial robbery was the other offense with a significantly higher rate. A statistically marginal upturn in the rate for violent personal crime probably stemmed from an equally tentative rise in the aggravated assault rate, although other categories of violent crime remained basically unchanged.

Newark

With one exception, the victimization rates for 1974/75 either declined significantly or remained essentially unchanged from those measured by the first household and commercial surveys in Newark. Despite marginal indication that the aggravated assault rate was about one-fourth higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, the overall rate for violent personal crime dropped some 10 percent; this decrease largely was attributable to a rate for personal robbery without injury that was some 22 percent lower in 1974/75. The rise in the rate for aggravated assault was not strong enough to bring about a significant change in the overall assault rate. The rates for rape, robbery with injury, and simple assault remained about the same. A lower 1974/75 rate for personal crimes of theft was linked to a substantial (31 percent) drop in the rate for personal larceny with contact, as the rate for the largest component of this crime (i.e., personal larceny without contact)

remained stable. The rates for household and commercial burglary both were about one-fifth lower in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, but the seeming rate increases for the remaining household and commercial crimes were not statistically significant.

Portland

Portland's residents and businesses generally were more apt to have been victimized in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Induced by a 30 percent upturn in the assault rate, the overall rate for violent personal crime was about one-fifth higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72; however, the rate for personal robbery remained basically unchanged, and the apparent increase in the rape rate was statistically insignificant. The generally higher incidence of violent crimes was especially pronounced with respect to aggravated assault, the rate for which was two-fifths higher in 1974/75 than earlier. A 16 percent increase in the overall rate for personal crimes of theft stemmed chiefly from a similar rise in the rate for personal larceny without contact. Except for motor vehicle theft, the rate for which was not significantly changed, the rates for household burglary and larceny were higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Contrasting with the stability that characterized the rate for personal robbery, the com-

mercial robbery rate was some seven-tenths higher in 1974/75. The commercial burglary rate also was up, by some 18 percent, a change of marginal significance.

St. Louis

Results of the St. Louis surveys indicate that personal crimes of violence were relatively more prevalent in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, despite the absence of a significant change in the rape rate. Rates for personal robbery and assault were up some 20 and 14 percent, respectively, although the latter change was marginally significant. The higher robbery rate was attributable chiefly to a relative increase in the rate for robbery without injury (up 31 percent). The overall rate for personal crimes of theft also was up, by about 26 percent, mainly on the strength of a higher rate for personal larceny without contact. Among crimes against households, rates for the two more prevalent offenses (burglary and larceny) were higher in 1974/75, although the upturn was less than conclusive with respect to burglary; the motor vehicle theft rate remained essentially the same. The rates for both commercial crimes changed significantly—down some 23 percent for burglary and up about 53 percent for robbery.

Table A. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of change between victimization rates for 1971/72 and 1974/75, by sector, type of crime, and city

Sector and type of crime	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Personal sector								
Crimes of violence	** -9.0	* +40.5	* +24.4	* +12.8	** +6.4	* -10.2	* +20.4	* +15.0
Rape	0.0	** +78.6	+10.0	-15.0	-16.7	+7.1	+42.3	-28.6
Robbery	+12.8	* +31.4	** +14.4	* +23.0	+9.2	* -19.2	-4.8	* +20.3
Robbery with injury	+10.5	* +32.5	* +35.7	+22.2	+10.7	-12.8	+14.6	-2.0
Robbery without injury	+12.7	* +30.4	+7.2	** +24.7	+8.5	* -22.0	-12.8	* +31.1
Assault	* -20.7	* +47.5	* +33.8	** +11.0	+6.9	+9.9	* +29.5	** +13.7
Aggravated assault	* -16.9	* +57.7	* +30.3	* +24.1	** +14.2	** +24.6	* +40.0	+10.9
Simple assault	* -25.0	* +38.5	* +38.1	+0.6	+1.9	-6.6	* +22.8	+16.8
Crimes of theft	* -7.4	* +32.9	* +20.4	* +21.0	+0.3	* -10.7	* +16.1	* +26.4
Personal larceny with contact	-14.7	* +40.2	+9.3	* +61.5	0.0	* -30.9	+16.3	+7.1
Personal larceny without contact	** -6.5	* +31.5	* +21.9	* +19.2	+0.3	-1.7	* +16.2	* +29.1
Household sector								
Burglary	-1.9	+1.9	* +10.0	* +9.6	+4.9	* -20.7	* +15.4	** +7.9
Household larceny	* +14.5	* +23.8	* +31.8	* +21.4	* +11.3	+11.3	* +26.2	* +16.4
Motor vehicle theft	** -15.8	* +20.3	-3.8	-4.1	-10.4	+8.4	+9.1	-2.1
Commercial sector								
Burglary	* -30.0	* -19.5	-3.7	* +19.5	-1.8	* -19.7	** +17.8	* -22.8
Robbery	* -21.9	-8.5	** +22.2	+14.2	* +44.6	+8.7	* +71.2	* +52.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries denotes that the percent change between rates for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote percent change significant at the 90 percent confidence level; and the absence of asterisks reflects either no percent change between rates for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent percent change. The formula for calculating the standard error associated with each relative difference required the use of an estimator that differed from the one used in calculating the standard error of the absolute difference between the victimization rates themselves; thus, the results of the tests of significance differed slightly in some instances.

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Because the residents of Atlanta were less likely to have been assaulted in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, the rate for violent personal crime was marginally lower in 1974/75 than during the earlier period. Atlantans also were less prone to personal crimes of theft and, less certainly, to motor vehicle theft. Although their chances of being raped or robbed or having their homes burglarized were not significantly changed, they were more apt in 1974/75 to have sustained losses from household larceny. The city's business establishments had lower rates in 1974/75 for both burglary and robbery.

A decrease in the rate for violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, was experienced by white residents of the city, as was a reduction in the rate for personal crimes of theft. For Atlanta's black population, these rates appeared to rise, but not significantly.

Some 119,000 victimizations from offenses measured by the National Crime Survey program were recorded for 1971/72; for 1974/75, the figure was 104,000. Reflecting a decline in assaults, the volume of violent personal crime was down, as was the aggregate of personal larcenies and of commercial victimizations. The total number of household crimes was roughly the same for each of the two periods.

City residents and businesses reported their experiences with the measured crimes in about the same proportions in 1974/75 as in 1971/72. During the latter period, some 33 percent of personal victimizations were brought to the attention of the police, whereas the proportion in 1974/75 was 34 percent. The corresponding proportions for household crimes, considered collectively, were 45 percent and 46 percent. For commercial victimizations, they were 75 percent and 83 percent, respectively.

Personal crimes

The rate for violent personal crime fell from 48 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 44 per 1,000 in 1974/75, a marginally significant decline. White residents of the city sustained a clear-cut reduction, but the rate among blacks, although appearing to rise, was not significantly changed. There was some indication that women, but not men, were less likely in 1974/75 to have been the victims of violent personal crime. For married persons, a lower 1974/75 rate was certain; the ostensible reductions in rates for persons in other marital status groups were not statistically significant. Although fewer incidents of violent personal crime were recorded in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, the proportion of such offenses involving an armed assailant rose—from 48 percent to 54 percent. No significant change was registered in the types of weapons used by offenders who were armed, except in the case of knives, where there was some indication of a decreased use.

For rape, the victimization rate was basically the same in 1974/75 as in 1971/72, a marginally significant increase in the rate for completed rape basically offsetting an insignificant decrease in the rate for attempted rape. The robbery rate was not significantly changed. Nor were the rates for robbery with or without injury.

The victimization rate for assault dropped 6 points, from 30 to 24 per 1,000 residents. For simple assault, the 1974/75 rate clearly was lower, but the indicated reduction was less certain for the aggravated form of the crime. The overall assault rate was lower in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 for both men and women, and it was down among whites but was essentially unchanged among blacks.

A decrease was noted in the rate for those assaults in which the victim and offender did not know one another; in assaults where the parties were not strangers, the apparent decline in the rate was not statistically significant.

A marginally significant reduction in the rate for personal larceny without contact and an apparent, although statistically insignificant, drop in the rate for personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) accounted for the decline in the overall rate for personal crimes of theft, which fell from 100 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 93 in 1974/75. For males, the rate for personal crimes of theft clearly was lower in 1974/75; an apparent decline in the rate for females was not statistically significant. White residents of the city were less prone to personal crimes of theft in 1974/75, but the rate for blacks was not significantly changed. In fact, for the black population there was some indication that the rate for personal larceny without contact was higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, whereas the rate for the form of the crime with contact definitely was lower.

Household crimes

Although the overall household burglary rate was not significantly different in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, homeowners distinctly had a lower burglary rate in 1974/75. The apparent rate increase among renters was not significant, however. Survey results showed an ostensibly lower rate in 1974/75 for both white households and black households, but the reductions were too small to be significant.

The household larceny rate rose from 102 per

1,000 households in 1971/72 to 117 per 1,000 in 1974/75, with the increase linked mainly to an upturn in those larcenies involving losses valued at \$50 or more. The overall rate was up in black households; it rose marginally in those headed by whites. A higher rate in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 was determined for both homeowners and renters.

For motor vehicle theft, the victimization rate fell from 29 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 24 per 1,000 in 1974/75, a marginally significant reduction. A marginally significant decrease also was recorded for households headed by blacks, but the apparent decline in the rate for white households was not statistically significant. Rates for homeowners and renters seemed to decline; in neither instance, however, could statistical significance be attached to the reduction.

Commercial crimes

The commercial burglary rate dropped some 30 percent, from 741 per 1,000 establishments in 1971/72 to 519 per 1,000 in 1974/75, reflecting lower rates for both completed and attempted burglaries. Lower rates in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 were determined for retail and wholesale firms. The 1974/75 rate also was down for businesses with gross annual receipts of between \$50,000 and \$1 million.

A 22 percent reduction was recorded in the rate for commercial robbery, a change strongly associated with a drop in the rate for retail stores, for those firms with gross annual receipts of between \$50,000 and \$500,000, and for those businesses with eight or more paid employees.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	119,000	104,000	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	54,600	*45,100	100.0	100.0	45.8	43.4
Crimes of violence	17,600	*14,400	32.3	31.9	14.8	13.8
Rape	900	800	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8
Completed rape	200	300	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Attempted rape	700	500	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Robbery	5,700	5,800	10.4	12.9	4.8	5.6
Robbery with injury	1,400	1,400	2.6	3.1	1.2	1.3
From serious assault	900	800	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.8
From minor assault	500	600	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6
Robbery without injury	4,300	4,400	7.9	9.7	3.6	4.2
Assault	11,000	*7,800	20.2	17.3	9.3	7.5
Aggravated assault	5,400	*4,100	9.9	9.0	4.6	3.9
With injury	1,500	1,200	2.8	2.6	1.3	1.1
Attempted assault with weapon	3,900	*2,900	7.1	6.4	3.3	2.8
Simple assault	5,600	*3,700	10.2	8.3	4.7	3.6
With injury	1,400	*900	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.9
Attempted assault without weapon	4,200	*2,900	7.7	6.3	3.5	2.7
Crimes of theft	36,900	*30,700	67.7	68.1	31.0	29.5
Personal larceny with contact	4,000	*3,100	7.3	6.8	3.4	3.0
Purse snatching	1,200	1,000	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.9
Pocket picking	2,800	*2,100	5.1	4.7	2.4	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	32,900	*27,600	60.4	61.3	27.7	26.6
Total population age 12 and over	368,000	330,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	45,800	46,000	100.0	100.0	38.5	44.2
Burglary	25,300	24,400	55.3	52.9	21.3	23.4
Forcible entry	12,000	12,200	26.2	26.6	10.1	11.8
Unlawful entry without force	6,800	6,400	14.8	14.0	5.7	6.2
Attempted forcible entry	6,500	*5,700	14.3	12.3	5.4	5.5
Household larceny	16,000	*18,000	35.0	39.1	13.4	17.3
Less than \$50	9,000	9,400	19.6	20.4	7.6	9.1
\$50 or more	5,400	*6,800	11.8	14.7	4.6	6.4
Amount not available	500	500	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4
Attempted larceny	1,100	1,300	2.4	2.8	1.0	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	4,500	*3,700	9.8	8.0	3.8	3.5
Completed theft	3,300	2,800	7.2	6.0	2.8	2.7
Attempted theft	1,200	900	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.9
Total number of households	157,100	153,900	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	18,600	*12,900	100.0	100.0	15.7	12.4
Burglary	15,400	*10,400	82.4	80.9	12.9	10.0
Completed burglary	11,300	*8,400	60.6	65.0	9.4	8.1
Attempted burglary	4,100	*2,100	21.9	15.9	3.4	2.0
Robbery	3,300	*2,500	17.5	19.1	2.7	2.4
Completed robbery	2,500	*2,000	13.4	15.4	2.1	1.9
Attempted robbery	800	*500	4.3	3.8	0.7	0.4
Total number of commercial establishments	20,700	20,100	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	12,700	*10,300	34.4	31.3	5,000	**4,100	13.5	12.3
Rape	600	600	1.7	1.7	200	200	0.7	0.7
Completed rape	200	300	0.4	**0.9	(12)	(12)	10.1	10.1
Attempted rape	500	300	1.3	0.8	200	200	0.6	0.6
Robbery	5,100	5,300	14.0	16.1	600	500	1.6	1.4
Robbery with injury	1,200	1,200	3.4	3.7	200	200	0.4	0.6
From serious assault	800	700	2.1	2.1	100	100	10.3	10.4
From minor assault	500	500	1.2	1.6	100	100	10.1	10.2
Robbery without injury	3,900	4,100	10.6	12.4	400	300	1.2	0.9
Assault	6,900	*4,500	18.8	*13.5	4,100	**3,400	11.2	10.2
Aggravated assault	3,300	*2,200	9.0	*6.6	2,100	1,900	5.8	5.7
With injury	700	**400	1.9	1.2	800	800	2.2	2.3
Attempted assault with weapon	2,600	*1,800	7.0	**5.4	1,300	1,100	3.5	3.4
Simple assault	3,600	*2,300	9.8	*6.9	2,000	**1,500	5.4	4.5
With injury	600	400	1.7	1.3	800	**500	2.2	*1.4
Attempted assault without weapon	3,000	*1,800	8.1	*5.6	1,200	1,000	3.3	3.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

(Z) Less than 50.

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (368,000)	1974/75 (330,000)
Crimes of violence	47.9	**43.6
Rape	2.4	2.4
Completed rape	0.5	**1.0
Attempted rape	1.9	1.4
Robbery	15.6	17.6
Robbery with injury	3.8	4.2
From serious assault	2.4	2.5
From minor assault	1.4	1.8
Robbery without injury	11.8	13.3
Assault	29.9	*23.7
Aggravated assault	14.8	**12.3
With injury	4.2	3.6
Attempted assault with weapon	10.6	**8.8
Simple assault	15.2	*11.4
With injury	3.8	**2.7
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4	*8.7
Crimes of theft	100.4	*93.0
Personal larceny with contact	10.9	9.3
Purse snatching	3.3	2.9
Pocket picking	7.6	6.4
Personal larceny without contact	89.5	**83.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (164,200)	1974/75 (146,700)	1971/72 (203,900)	1974/75 (183,300)
Crimes of violence	62.8	58.9	35.9	**31.4
Rape	10.1	10.0	4.3	4.3
Completed rape	10.0	10.0	0.9	**1.8
Attempted rape	10.1	10.0	3.3	2.5
Robbery	24.1	27.2	8.7	9.8
Robbery with injury	6.4	6.3	1.7	2.6
Robbery without injury	17.7	21.0	7.0	7.2
Assault	38.6	*31.7	23.0	*17.3
Aggravated assault	20.7	17.5	10.0	8.2
Simple assault	17.9	**14.2	13.0	*9.1
Crimes of theft	114.1	*102.0	89.2	85.9
Personal larceny with contact	10.6	**8.0	11.1	10.4
Personal larceny without contact	103.6	**94.0	78.1	75.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (168,000)	1974/75 (135,300)	1971/72 (198,300)	1974/75 (193,000)	1971/72 (1,700)	1974/75 (1,700)
Crimes of violence	60.1	*49.6	37.9	39.7	111.3	120.1
Rape	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.5	10.0	10.0
Robbery	16.2	17.5	15.1	17.7	10.0	10.1
Robbery with injury	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.3	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	12.7	13.4	11.1	13.3	10.0	10.1
Assault	41.0	*29.8	20.7	19.5	111.3	110.1
Aggravated assault	16.8	14.0	13.1	11.3	10.0	10.0
Simple assault	24.2	*15.8	7.6	8.3	111.3	110.1
Crimes of theft	128.1	*112.0	76.8	80.0	104.7	159.5
Personal larceny with contact	8.8	9.5	12.6	*9.1	110.4	119.6
Personal larceny without contact	119.2	*102.5	64.2	**70.9	94.3	139.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (35,400)	1974/75 (29,600)	1971/72 (38,300)	1974/75 (32,800)	1971/72 (48,600)	1974/75 (45,400)	1971/72 (68,900)	1974/75 (64,600)	1971/72 (69,900)	1974/75 (60,100)	1971/72 (64,000)	1974/75 (55,900)	1971/72 (43,000)	1974/75 (41,600)
Crimes of violence	51.8	45.5	91.2	*59.8	78.3	80.4	52.3	48.3	34.8	37.2	29.0	25.0	14.1	16.5
Rape	12.0	11.8	5.5	14.2	7.0	6.4	11.6	3.2	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	10
Robbery	16.4	13.9	19.9	16.3	15.8	22.1	15.6	20.7	17.7	16.5	15.7	16.8	7.1	*14.0
Robbery with injury	4.6	14.1	13.7	11.6	3.3	4.5	2.4	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.3	11.7	5.4
Robbery without injury	11.8	9.9	16.2	14.7	12.5	17.6	13.2	16.7	12.6	11.4	10.4	12.5	5.4	8.7
Assault	33.5	29.8	65.9	*39.3	55.5	51.9	35.1	*24.5	15.8	19.9	12.8	*7.4	6.2	12.5
Aggravated assault	18.3	12.2	33.3	*21.3	24.0	27.8	19.2	*13.1	7.9	10.5	6.1	4.3	11.7	10.8
Simple assault	15.2	17.6	32.6	*18.0	31.5	24.1	15.9	11.5	7.9	9.4	6.7	*3.1	4.6	11.7
Crimes of theft	81.1	88.5	124.2	122.2	145.7	*127.5	132.6	124.5	96.6	98.1	73.4	*55.5	38.3	30.0
Personal larceny with contact	5.5	14.6	10.2	13.1	10.6	10.6	10.0	8.5	9.7	10.1	12.6	9.2	17.1	*8.7
Personal larceny without contact	75.5	83.9	113.9	109.1	135.2	*116.9	122.6	116.0	86.9	88.0	60.9	*46.3	21.3	21.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (120,600)	1974/75 (113,600)	1971/72 (171,800)	1974/75 (143,400)	1971/72 (35,800)	1974/75 (31,800)	1971/72 (38,400)	1974/75 (40,300)
Crimes of violence	67.1	62.2	34.1	*25.2	22.9	21.0	74.6	73.4
Rape	3.1	4.5	1.7	10.8	12.5	11.1	13.7	12.1
Robbery	17.9	21.1	12.5	12.1	9.0	14.0	28.5	30.4
Robbery with injury	4.0	5.4	3.2	1.9	14.0	14.4	5.6	9.2
Robbery without injury	13.9	15.7	9.3	10.2	5.0	9.6	22.9	21.2
Assault	46.1	*36.6	19.9	*12.3	11.4	**5.9	42.4	40.9
Aggravated assault	21.7	18.5	10.2	*6.7	5.5	12.7	22.3	22.1
Simple assault	24.4	*18.0	9.7	*5.6	5.9	13.2	20.1	18.8
Crimes of theft	119.6	117.0	93.9	*80.9	53.9	46.2	114.4	107.4
Personal larceny with contact	8.9	10.1	8.2	7.8	19.5	*9.8	21.0	*12.4
Personal larceny without contact	110.8	106.9	85.7	*73.1	34.4	36.4	93.4	95.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (61,400)	1974/75 (52,300)	1971/72 (111,700)	1974/75 (88,600)	1971/72 (44,200)	1974/75 (33,900)	1971/72 (65,200)	1974/75 (59,500)	1971/72 (38,900)	1974/75 (46,600)	1971/72 (22,300)	1974/75 (27,300)
Crimes of violence	68.0	62.6	48.2	54.8	40.9	*30.0	45.3	*36.9	38.4	37.6	42.6	*19.0
Rape	3.5	12.6	2.4	3.1	12.0	2.6	11.1	2.6	12.3	11.1	11.6	10.6
Robbery	21.7	24.6	18.4	*23.3	18.6	12.2	12.4	14.4	6.0	*13.6	7.2	8.3
Robbery with injury	4.3	*8.1	3.9	6.0	4.9	12.5	4.1	2.9	11.9	12.6	10.8	10.0
Robbery without injury [*]	17.3	16.6	14.6	17.3	13.8	9.7	8.3	11.5	4.1	*11.0	16.4	8.3
Assault	42.9	35.4	27.4	28.5	20.2	15.8	31.8	*19.9	30.2	22.9	33.8	*10.1
Aggravated assault	21.9	19.8	14.5	15.8	9.3	9.2	16.6	*9.5	10.2	11.0	16.9	13.8
Simple assault	21.0	15.5	12.9	12.7	11.0	6.6	15.1	10.4	19.9	*11.9	16.9	*6.3
Crimes of theft	80.0	*64.6	82.1	83.7	99.7	97.5	121.5	*98.0	126.2	113.4	166.5	*123.8
Personal larceny with contact	16.1	11.2	13.3	11.6	7.3	9.6	9.1	7.5	5.5	6.7	14.8	7.6
Personal larceny without contact	63.9	*53.4	68.8	72.1	92.4	87.9	112.4	*90.5	120.6	106.8	161.7	*116.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	15,000	*12,600	7,300	6,800	48.4	*53.9
Rape	900	800	300	300	35.6	38.2
Robbery	4,800	5,000	2,800	3,200	57.2	**64.1
Robbery with injury	1,300	1,300	700	700	51.6	54.5
Robbery without injury	3,500	3,700	2,100	2,500	59.2	**68.0
Assault ¹	9,300	*6,800	4,200	*3,300	44.9	48.0
Aggravated assault	4,400	*3,300	4,200	*3,300	95.9	97.6
With injury	1,300	1,000	1,100	900	86.3	91.3
Attempted assault with weapon	3,000	*2,300	3,000	*2,300	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	4,900	*3,400	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	49.6	50.7	29.3	**24.1	19.3	22.3	¹ 1.9	¹ 2.8
Rape	48.4	¹ 46.7	¹ 36.4	¹ 30.0	¹ 15.2	¹ 23.3	¹ 0	¹ 0
Robbery	52.8	56.9	31.4	24.3	12.9	16.2	¹ 2.8	¹ 2.7
Robbery with injury	47.3	38.2	24.3	22.4	23.0	31.6	¹ 5.4	¹ 7.9
Robbery without injury	54.7	62.6	34.0	**24.5	9.4	11.7	¹ 1.9	¹ 1.2
Aggravated assault	47.5	45.1	27.2	23.6	23.9	28.3	¹ 1.4	¹ 2.9
With injury	28.8	24.2	27.1	22.2	42.4	53.5	¹ 1.7	¹ 0
Attempted assault with weapon	54.7	53.8	27.2	24.2	16.8	17.9	¹ 1.3	¹ 4.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)		
Type of crime	1971/72 (157,100)	1974/75 (153,900)
Burglary	161.2	158.2
Forcible entry	76.4	79.6
Unlawful entry without force	43.2	41.7
Attempted forcible entry	41.6	36.9
Household larceny	102.0	*116.8
Less than \$50	57.2	61.3
\$50 or more	34.6	*43.9
Amount not available	3.0	3.3
Attempted larceny	7.2	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	28.5	**24.0
Completed theft	21.1	18.0
Attempted theft	7.5	6.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)						
Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (79,800)	1974/75 (70,300)	1971/72 (76,700)	1974/75 (82,800)	1971/72 (600)	1974/75 (800)
Burglary	145.8	144.8	178.0	169.6	¹ 76.5	¹ 165.9
Household larceny	112.9	**126.9	90.1	*108.4	¹ 155.6	¹ 103.5
Motor vehicle theft	28.7	25.6	28.6	**22.6	¹ 0.0	¹ 20.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)										
Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (4,300)	1974/75 (3,700)	1971/72 (52,500)	1974/75 (54,300)	1971/72 (36,900)	1974/75 (35,200)	1971/72 (35,800)	1974/75 (32,700)	1971/72 (27,500)	1974/75 (28,000)
Burglary	155.1	**229.1	209.4	204.4	158.8	*186.1	149.8	*119.3	88.6	**69.5
Household larceny	106.2	155.6	131.5	136.1	117.7	*149.2	82.5	93.8	49.3	60.5
Motor vehicle theft	38.1	¹ 17.1	37.3	30.4	31.7	33.3	26.3	**17.1	9.1	8.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (32,500)	1974/75 (29,900)	1971/72 (48,500)	1974/75 (42,500)	1971/72 (18,200)	1974/75 (15,900)	1971/72 (24,800)	1974/75 (25,300)	1971/72 (14,600)	1974/75 (18,700)	1971/72 (8,000)	1974/75 (10,600)
Burglary	155.9	168.7	172.4	160.0	177.1	167.6	157.0	175.8	125.7	143.9	158.7	**119.6
Household larceny	75.3	87.2	95.1	*117.3	110.4	120.1	131.3	134.7	114.8	*151.8	146.8	**108.8
Motor vehicle theft	15.6	12.5	27.1	22.0	33.1	21.6	44.6	**30.5	39.9	45.7	116.8	17.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (40,500)	1974/75 (44,700)	1971/72 (75,100)	1974/75 (73,400)	1971/72 (28,700)	1974/75 (26,100)	1971/72 (12,800)	1974/75 (9,700)
Burglary	141.3	139.7	160.6	165.4	185.4	172.0	173.4	152.9
Household larceny	63.7	*83.1	98.0	**111.0	140.3	*179.7	160.4	147.9
Motor vehicle theft	19.6	16.1	29.6	25.7	37.6	30.8	30.9	29.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (67,500)	1974/75 (64,300)	1971/72 (89,500)	1974/75 (89,600)
Burglary	140.9	*124.2	176.5	182.6
Household larceny	101.2	*118.4	102.5	*115.7
Motor vehicle theft	26.8	21.0	29.9	26.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (78,100)	1974/75 (73,100)	1971/72 (12,800)	1974/75 (11,900)	1971/72 (2,800)	1974/75 (2,700)	1971/72 (8,200)	1974/75 (7,700)	1971/72 (14,800)	1974/75 (16,600)	1971/72 (37,300)	1974/75 (38,300)
Burglary	143.7	131.6	184.4	*133.8	144.6	203.8	232.8	195.2	203.3	203.3	159.6	*184.8
Household larceny	109.0	117.0	92.9	**121.6	91.3	*169.8	112.5	147.0	121.3	112.5	82.3	*110.8
Motor vehicle theft	28.4	**22.1	19.5	31.5	*52.0	*36.0	46.0	**23.4	39.2	**22.6	21.9	25.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)		
Type of crime	1971/72 (20,700)	1974/75 (20,100)
Burglary	741.0	*518.6
Completed burglary	544.4	*416.8
Attempted burglary	196.7	*102.0
Robbery	157.3	*122.8
Completed robbery	120.0	*98.5
Attempted robbery	37.4	*24.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)						
Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	6,300	5,600	1,114.2	*662.8	327.0	*228.9
Wholesale	3,500	4,600	338.2	*248.9	128.6	69.7
Service	6,900	5,700	765.4	642.2	121.0	97.9
Other	4,100	4,300	476.4	454.9	70.2	73.9
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	2,200	1,800	681.3	969.4	153.2	158.8
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,000	1,600	825.1	754.7	204.3	153.0
\$25,000-\$49,999	1,800	1,500	737.0	673.9	169.8	168.3
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,400	2,100	1,115.8	*380.0	254.1	*145.9
\$100,000-\$499,999	4,200	4,300	957.1	*478.5	192.9	**145.8
\$500,000-\$999,999	1,600	1,800	852.2	*476.2	106.8	114.4
\$1,000,000 or more	3,400	4,500	427.3	307.0	84.6	**63.8
No sales	1,300	800	301.0	414.4	163.0	101.5
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	6,300	5,600	760.8	*563.2	144.2	166.6
4-7	4,500	4,400	693.6	*475.0	149.0	151.7
8-19	3,900	3,800	951.7	*448.2	131.5	**97.9
20 or more	3,900	4,000	629.0	**445.5	201.1	*100.0
None	2,200	2,300	594.6	748.3	185.0	144.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	33.0	34.2
Crimes of violence	45.4	48.1
Rape	36.0	**58.2
Completed rape	¹ 42.1	75.0
Attempted rape	31.9	46.8
Robbery	55.8	56.7
Robbery with injury	62.9	68.6
From serious assault	66.3	79.3
From minor assault	58.0	53.4
Robbery without injury	53.1	53.2
Assault	40.9	40.7
Aggravated assault	52.3	49.1
With injury	55.8	56.8
Attempted assault with weapon	50.9	46.0
Simple assault	29.9	31.4
With injury	39.7	44.9
Attempted assault without weapon	26.3	27.3
Crimes of theft	27.0	27.7
Personal larceny with contact	31.3	27.3
Purse snatching	37.5	49.0
Pocket picking	28.6	**18.0
Personal larceny without contact	26.5	27.7
Household sector, all crimes	45.3	45.7
Burglary	54.8	**58.1
Forcible entry	76.7	76.8
Unlawful entry without force	38.1	*47.2
Attempted forcible entry	32.0	29.8
Household larceny	20.6	22.6
Less than \$50	11.9	14.8
\$50 or more	34.6	32.7
Amount not available	¹ 17.4	19.8
Attempted larceny	23.7	31.8
Motor vehicle theft	79.4	76.9
Completed theft	93.4	92.4
Attempted theft	39.0	30.4
Commercial sector, all crimes	74.5	82.8
Burglary	71.2	80.8
Robbery	90.2	91.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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For most of the measured crimes, substantially higher rates in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 were determined by victimization surveys conducted approximately 2½ years apart among residents and businesses of Baltimore. The victimization rate for rape was up. For assault the increase amounted to some 47 percent, and for personal robbery it was roughly 31 percent. The rate for personal larceny increased 33 percent and that for household larceny was up some 24 percent. A 20 percent rise was recorded in the rate for motor vehicle theft. Of the measured personal and household crimes, only household burglary showed no significant change in rate.

In marked contrast, Baltimore's commercial establishments were less likely to have been burglarized in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Their chances of being robbed also appeared to decline, although the indicated reduction in the rate for commercial robbery was not significant.

Increases in rates for most of the measured crimes were dictated by a substantially larger number of victimizations in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft all were more common in 1974/75, whereas commercial burglaries and robberies occurred less frequently. All together, 224,000 victimizations were recorded for 1974/75, compared with 188,800 for 1971/72.

Survey data showed that violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, was reported to the police in about the same proportion in 1974/75 as in 1971/72. So were commercial crimes, considered collectively. Personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larceny, were somewhat less apt to have come to the attention of the police, as were all household crimes together. The reduction in

the proportion of total household victimizations reported to law enforcement officials was largely attributable to a rather steep drop in the percent of the less serious forms of household larcenies that were brought to official attention.

Personal crimes

The victimization rate for violent personal crime rose 22 points, from 56 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 78 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Both for those victimizations in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another and for those in which they were not, the 1974/75 rate was higher. Higher 1974/75 rates also were common to persons of both sexes, to blacks and whites, and to most other groups covered by the surveys. Of those studied, no group had a significantly lower victimization rate.

For Baltimore's resident population age 12 and over, the rape rate increased from 1 per 1,000 to 3 per 1,000. For women only, the rise was from 2 to 4. Clearly higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 was the rape rate for black residents of the city; the ostensible increase in the rate for the white population was not statistically significant.

Reflecting an increase in rates both for robbery with and without injury, the overall robbery rate was up, from 26 to 35 per 1,000 residents. For those robberies involving victims and offenders who were strangers to one another, the 1974/75 rate definitely was higher; the indicated higher rate in 1974/75 for those robberies in which the parties were not strangers was marginally significant. Both men and women were more liable to have been robbed in 1974/75. Blacks, too, had a greater

chance in 1974/75 of being victims of robbery, and this held true for whites as well.

The assault rate increased from 28 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 41 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Rates were up for both the aggravated and the simple forms of the crime. In addition, a higher 1974/75 rate was determined for those assaults involving assailants who were strangers to their victims and for those in which nonstrangers were the participants. All groups under study had a higher overall assault rate in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, although the increases were not all statistically significant. Clearly, however, the 1974/75 rate was greater for both men and women and for black and white residents of the city.

Accompanying the increase in the number of incidents of violent personal crime was a rise in the number of such incidents in which the offender was armed. But, the proportion of armed offenses to total offenses was not significantly different in 1974/75 from 1971/72. Neither was there significant change in the type of weapon used in the commission of armed rapes, personal robberies, or assaults.

For personal crimes of theft, the victimization rate rose 26 points, from 79 per 1,000 residents in 1971/72 to 105 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Rates for personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) and for personal larceny without contact both were higher in 1974/75. The overall rate increase was reflected among most groups under study. Only members of races other than white or black had a seemingly lower rate in 1974/75, but the decrease was not statistically significant.

Household crimes

Residents of Baltimore were no more or less subject to household burglary in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, although there was some indication of an increase in the rate for attempted forcible entry.

Few of the groups under study registered rate changes that could be judged significant.

The household larceny rate rose from 100 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 124 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Both for larcenies involving losses valued at less than \$50 and for those of greater amounts, the 1974/75 rate was up over that for 1971/72. The overall rate increase was experienced in households headed by whites, as well as in those headed by blacks. Homeowners and renters, in addition to most other groups under study, also had higher 1974/75 rates.

An increase in the rate for attempts accounted for the rise in the victimization rate for motor vehicle theft: the overall rate rose from 35 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 42 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Households headed by blacks had a clear-cut rate increase, as did homeowners, but the apparent increase for households headed by whites was not statistically significant. Neither was the ostensible rise among renters.

Commercial crimes

The rate for commercial burglary fell from 578 per 1,000 businesses in 1971/72 to 465 per 1,000 in 1974/75. It was down in establishments of all sizes, as measured in terms of gross annual receipts or number of paid employees, but the indicated reductions were not always significant. Clearly, the 1974/75 rate was lower in service businesses.

Although the overall commercial robbery rate dropped from 135 per 1,000 businesses in 1971/72 to 123 per 1,000 in 1974/75, the change was not significant. However, this finding masked a downturn in the rate for completed robbery and an upturn in that for attempted robbery. Service firms were beneficiaries of a decline in the overall robbery rate. No clear-cut pattern of rate change emerged with respect to the size of business.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	188,800	224,000	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	92,800	*124,400	100.0	100.0	49.1	55.5
Crimes of violence	38,400	*53,200	41.4	42.7	20.3	23.7
Rape	900	*1,700	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.7
Completed rape	1,200	500	10.2	0.4	10.1	0.2
Attempted rape	800	1,100	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5
Robbery	18,200	*23,600	19.6	19.0	9.7	10.5
Robbery with injury	5,700	*7,500	6.2	6.0	3.0	3.3
From serious assault	2,900	*4,000	3.2	3.3	1.6	1.8
From minor assault	2,800	3,400	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.5
Robbery without injury	12,500	*16,100	13.4	12.9	6.6	7.2
Assault	19,200	*27,900	20.7	22.4	10.2	12.4
Aggravated assault	9,000	*14,000	9.7	11.2	4.8	6.2
With injury	4,000	*5,600	4.3	4.4	2.1	2.4
Attempted assault with weapon	5,000	*8,400	5.4	6.7	2.7	3.7
Simple assault	10,200	*13,900	11.0	11.2	5.4	6.2
With injury	2,400	*3,700	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.6
Attempted assault without weapon	7,800	*10,300	8.4	8.2	4.1	4.6
Crimes of theft	54,400	*71,200	58.6	57.3	28.8	31.8
Personal larceny with contact	9,200	*12,600	9.9	10.1	4.8	5.6
Purse snatching	4,500	*6,000	4.8	4.8	2.4	2.7
Pocket picking	4,700	*6,600	5.0	5.3	2.4	2.9
Personal larceny without contact	45,200	*58,600	48.8	47.1	24.0	26.2
Total population age 12 and over	691,100	681,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	71,300	*80,100	100.0	100.0	37.8	35.8
Burglary	32,900	33,300	46.1	41.5	17.4	14.9
Forcible entry	14,900	14,600	21.0	18.2	7.9	6.5
Unlawful entry without force	8,400	7,700	11.8	9.6	4.4	3.4
Attempted forcible entry	9,500	*10,900	13.3	13.6	5.0	4.9
Household larceny	28,500	*35,000	39.9	43.7	15.1	15.6
Less than \$50	17,300	*19,600	24.2	24.5	9.2	8.8
\$50 or more	8,100	*11,600	11.4	14.5	4.3	5.2
Amount not available	1,100	1,500	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.7
Attempted larceny	2,000	2,300	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	10,000	*11,900	14.0	14.8	5.3	5.3
Completed theft	7,200	*6,100	10.0	7.6	3.8	2.7
Attempted theft	2,800	*5,800	3.9	7.2	1.4	2.6
Total number of households	284,400	282,300	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	24,700	*19,500	100.0	100.0	13.1	8.7
Burglary	20,000	*15,400	81.1	79.1	10.6	6.9
Completed burglary	13,700	*10,400	55.7	53.1	7.3	4.6
Attempted burglary	6,300	*5,100	25.4	25.9	3.3	2.3
Robbery	4,700	*4,100	18.9	20.9	2.4	1.8
Completed robbery	3,900	*2,900	15.7	14.8	2.1	1.3
Attempted robbery	800	*1,200	3.2	6.2	0.4	0.5
Total number of commercial establishments	34,600	33,100	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	30,900	*42,400	44.7	*62.3	7,500	**10,800	10.9	*15.8
Rape	800	*1,300	1.1	*1.9	1200	400	10.3	0.6
Completed rape	1200	400	10.3	0.6	10	100	10.0	10.2
Attempted rape	600	900	0.9	1.3	1200	1200	10.3	10.3
Robbery	17,000	*21,800	24.6	*32.0	1,200	*1,800	1.8	**2.7
Robbery with injury	5,400	**6,600	7.9	*9.7	300	*900	0.5	*1.3
From serious assault	2,700	3,400	4.0	5.0	1200	600	10.3	0.9
From minor assault	2,700	3,200	3.9	4.6	1100	300	10.2	0.4
Robbery without injury	11,600	*15,200	16.8	*22.3	900	900	1.3	1.3
Assault	13,100	*19,300	19.0	*28.4	6,100	*8,600	8.9	*12.6
Aggravated assault	5,900	*9,500	8.6	*14.0	3,100	*4,400	4.5	*6.5
With injury	2,600	*3,500	3.8	*5.2	1,400	*2,100	2.0	*3.0
Attempted assault with weapon	3,300	*6,000	4.8	*8.8	1,700	**2,400	2.5	**3.5
Simple assault	7,200	*9,800	10.4	*14.4	3,000	*4,200	4.4	*6.1
With injury	1,600	*2,300	2.3	*3.4	800	*1,400	1.2	*2.0
Attempted assault without weapon	5,600	*7,500	8.1	*11.0	2,200	2,800	3.2	4.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (691,100)	1974/75 (681,000)
Crimes of violence	55.6	*78.1
Rape	1.4	*2.5
Completed rape	10.3	0.8
Attempted rape	1.1	**1.7
Robbery	26.4	*34.7
Robbery with injury	8.3	*11.0
From serious assault	4.3	*5.9
From minor assault	4.1	5.1
Robbery without injury	18.1	*23.6
Assault	27.8	*41.0
Aggravated assault	13.0	*20.5
With injury	5.8	*8.2
Attempted assault with weapon	7.3	*12.3
Simple assault	14.8	*20.5
With injury	3.5	*5.4
Attempted assault without weapon	11.3	*15.1
Crimes of theft	78.7	*104.6
Personal larceny with contact	13.2	*18.5
Purse snatching	6.5	*8.8
Pocket picking	6.8	*9.7
Personal larceny without contact	65.5	*86.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (307,500)	1974/75 (303,300)	1971/72 (383,500)	1974/75 (377,800)
Crimes of violence	78.4	*112.3	37.3	*50.6
Rape	10.5	10.2	2.1	*4.3
Completed rape	10.2	10.1	10.3	1.3
Attempted rape	10.3	10.1	1.8	**2.9
Robbery	41.5	*53.6	14.3	*19.4
Robbery with injury	12.7	*16.8	4.8	6.3
Robbery without injury	28.8	*36.8	9.5	*13.1
Assault	36.4	*58.5	20.9	*26.9
Aggravated assault	19.0	*32.3	8.2	*11.1
Simple assault	17.4	*26.3	12.7	*15.8
Crimes of theft	83.0	*108.2	75.3	*101.7
Personal larceny with contact	7.9	*10.8	17.5	*24.6
Personal larceny without contact	75.0	*97.4	57.8	*77.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (371,600)	1974/75 (347,900)	1971/72 (315,300)	1974/75 (328,200)	1971/72 (4,100)	1974/75 (5,000)
Crimes of violence	53.9	*73.7	58.0	*83.2	¹ 22.4	¹ 45.1
Rape	1.1	1.7	1.7	*3.2	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	23.0	*27.2	30.5	*42.8	¹ 15.1	¹ 17.0
Robbery with injury	7.3	**9.3	9.6	*12.9	¹ 10.0	¹ 15.4
Robbery without injury	15.7	17.9	20.9	30.0	¹ 15.1	¹ 11.5
Assault	29.8	*44.8	25.8	*37.1	¹ 7.2	¹ 28.2
Aggravated assault	12.3	*20.0	14.1	*21.1	¹ 0.0	¹ 16.3
Simple assault	17.5	*24.8	11.7	*16.0	¹ 7.2	¹ 11.9
Crimes of theft	92.8	*109.6	61.8	*99.7	94.6	75.9
Personal larceny with contact	12.1	*17.5	14.6	*19.6	¹ 6.8	¹ 11.4
Personal larceny without contact	80.7	*92.1	47.2	*80.1	87.8	64.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (76,800)	1974/75 (74,600)	1971/72 (67,300)	1974/75 (68,500)	1971/72 (73,100)	1974/75 (73,000)	1971/72 (105,300)	1974/75 (108,400)	1971/72 (139,000)	1974/75 (126,200)	1971/72 (138,300)	1974/75 (137,900)	1971/72 (91,200)	1974/75 (92,400)
Crimes of violence	90.5	*166.7	98.1	*132.7	66.9	*93.5	56.4	*83.4	43.0	*57.2	41.6	44.6	25.0	26.2
Rape	12.0	12.0	4.8	4.2	11.6	8.9	12.2	4.0	10.4	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.0
Robbery	34.1	*72.2	35.1	44.7	20.6	*32.9	20.1	*36.1	26.5	25.4	29.9	26.6	19.8	21.2
Robbery with injury	8.1	*16.5	10.9	12.1	5.3	9.3	4.8	*13.8	9.4	8.3	12.5	9.7	5.2	**9.5
Robbery without injury														
Assault	26.0	*55.7	24.2	*32.6	15.3	*23.7	15.3	*22.3	17.2	17.0	17.4	16.9	14.6	11.7
Aggravated assault	54.4	*92.4	58.2	*83.8	44.8	51.7	34.1	*43.3	16.0	*30.9	11.5	*17.8	4.9	5.0
Simple assault	25.2	*39.2	28.3	*49.3	18.9	*26.1	17.5	*25.1	8.1	*14.8	4.5	*7.3	2.3	1.9
Crimes of theft	29.2	*53.2	29.9	34.6	25.9	25.6	16.7	18.2	8.0	*16.1	7.0	*10.5	2.5	3.2
Personal larceny with contact	43.2	*99.5	83.6	*131.7	108.1	*151.1	119.8	*145.8	86.4	*97.9	66.9	75.6	40.1	*56.0
Personal larceny without contact	5.0	6.3	7.8	9.4	6.4	*18.5	11.1	*17.6	15.9	16.2	19.9	*25.7	18.0	*28.5
Personal larceny without contact	38.2	*93.2	75.8	*122.2	101.7	*132.6	108.7	*128.2	70.5	*81.8	47.1	50.0	22.1	27.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (226,900)	1974/75 (237,700)	1971/72 (328,700)	1974/75 (304,500)	1971/72 (66,700)	1974/75 (65,200)	1971/72 (65,300)	1974/75 (70,700)
Crimes of violence	81.5	*122.5	37.3	*47.0	32.4	38.6	79.6	*98.1
Rape	2.3	**3.9	0.8	1.1	10.0	10.4	11.8	4.6
Robbery	34.4	*49.8	17.6	20.0	24.5	29.2	43.9	52.0
Robbery with injury	9.4	*14.3	4.8	6.4	13.3	13.1	16.5	18.5
Robbery without injury	25.0	*35.5	12.7	13.6	11.1	16.1	27.4	33.5
Assault	44.7	*68.8	18.9	*26.0	8.0	8.9	34.0	41.5
Aggravated assault	20.9	*34.2	8.9	*13.4	13.1	13.1	16.3	21.2
Simple assault	23.8	*34.6	10.0	**12.6	4.9	5.8	17.7	20.3
Crimes of theft	74.5	*118.1	83.3	*95.2	54.8	*70.0	96.2	*130.4
Personal larceny with contact	8.7	*12.3	10.5	*15.9	27.3	**38.2	28.7	32.2
Personal larceny without contact	65.8	*105.8	72.8	**79.3	27.5	31.7	67.5	*98.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (77,800)	1974/75 (69,600)	1971/72 (200,800)	1974/75 (166,300)	1971/72 (92,500)	1974/75 (77,900)	1971/72 (142,500)	1974/75 (145,700)	1971/72 (76,000)	1974/75 (108,500)	1971/72 (21,200)	1974/75 (34,300)
Crimes of violence	79.5	85.9	58.2	*88.1	47.6	*84.9	54.6	*75.2	53.5	*70.5	42.8	*65.4
Rape	11.1	4.6	1.5	**3.2	11.9	3.8	11.7	2.8	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.8
Robbery	37.7	39.3	28.5	*42.6	22.3	*37.8	26.5	28.8	22.1	26.2	13.9	*29.8
Robbery with injury	15.3	15.4	9.9	*14.0	5.8	*11.5	7.5	9.8	4.6	7.6	16.9	15.1
Robbery without injury	22.4	23.9	18.6	*28.6	16.5	*26.3	19.0	19.0	17.5	18.6	17.0	24.6
Assault	40.7	42.0	28.3	*42.3	23.4	*43.3	26.5	*43.6	31.0	*43.5	28.8	34.7
Aggravated assault	19.6	23.4	13.2	*20.5	11.5	*24.5	12.7	*20.5	12.4	*19.8	11.0	22.1
Simple assault	21.0	18.5	15.0	*21.8	11.9	*18.8	13.8	*23.1	18.5	23.6	17.9	12.6
Crimes of theft	62.6	*85.9	62.1	*91.9	85.4	*119.5	91.9	*105.5	99.4	*125.0	121.6	133.6
Personal larceny with contact	20.7	*35.9	15.0	*24.8	11.4	*19.5	10.5	10.8	8.5	11.9	15.7	14.4
Personal larceny without contact	42.0	50.0	47.1	*67.1	74.0	*100.0	81.3	*94.7	90.9	*113.1	116.0	119.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
			1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	33,400	*45,000	14,400	*21,100	43.2	**46.8
Rape	900	*1,600	200	600	26.7	39.7
Robbery	16,000	*20,300	7,100	*9,800	44.2	48.1
Robbery with injury	5,300	*6,700	2,200	*3,300	40.7	**49.0
Robbery without injury	10,700	*13,500	4,900	*6,500	45.8	47.8
Assault ¹	16,500	*23,200	7,100	*10,700	43.2	46.1
Aggravated assault	7,600	*11,400	7,100	*10,700	94.2	96.7
With injury	3,700	*4,700	3,200	*4,300	88.0	92.3
Attempted assault with weapon	3,900	*6,400	3,900	*6,400	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	8,900	*12,100	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	35.4	34.2	27.4	28.1	34.6	33.8	2.6	3.8
Rape	111.1	43.1	144.4	38.4	144.4	118.4	10.0	10.0
Robbery	43.5	41.2	26.2	30.1	26.5	25.5	3.7	3.3
Robbery with injury	26.2	21.0	25.3	24.7	43.1	49.1	15.3	15.1
Robbery without injury	51.3	52.9	26.6	33.1	19.1	**12.7	13.0	12.3
Aggravated assault	28.2	27.4	28.2	25.7	42.2	42.3	11.4	4.7
With injury	16.7	11.9	23.2	18.2	58.3	61.9	11.8	8.1
Attempted assault with weapon	37.8	37.7	32.3	30.8	28.6	29.3	11.3	12.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1971/72 (284,400)	1974/75 (282,300)
Burglary	115.7	117.9
Forcible entry	52.6	51.8
Unlawful entry without force	29.6	27.4
Attempted forcible entry	33.5	**38.7
Household larceny	100.2	*124.0
Less than \$50	60.8	*69.6
\$50 or more	28.6	*41.2
Amount not available	3.7	5.2
Attempted larceny	7.1	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	35.0	*42.1
Completed theft	25.1	21.5
Attempted theft	9.9	*20.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (163,900)	1974/75 (155,200)	1971/72 (118,700)	1974/75 (125,300)	1971/72 (1,800)	1974/75 (1,800)
Burglary	85.8	90.7	157.4	151.3	179.2	133.6
Household larceny	103.1	*128.6	97.3	*117.6	115.6	176.4
Motor vehicle theft	33.5	34.3	37.2	*52.1	132.5	114.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (3,100)	1974/75 (2,500)	1971/72 (72,400)	1974/75 (75,200)	1971/72 (74,100)	1974/75 (68,300)	1971/72 (78,300)	1974/75 (77,900)	1971/72 (56,500)	1974/75 (58,400)
Burglary	205.7	141.3	160.2	176.9	136.0	139.6	96.7	97.4	53.2	43.0
Household larceny	165.9	117.2	135.2	*166.6	136.3	*169.2	75.1	*96.7	44.6	53.0
Motor vehicle theft	145.6	142.7	45.7	50.0	42.4	49.2	34.2	*47.4	12.3	16.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (47,100)	1974/75 (43,000)	1971/72 (84,600)	1974/75 (71,400)	1971/72 (36,900)	1974/75 (31,700)	1971/72 (51,200)	1974/75 (54,200)	1971/72 (25,100)	1974/75 (37,900)	1971/72 (6,900)	1974/75 (11,300)
Burglary	130.1	121.9	115.3	115.2	109.0	120.9	98.8	**119.0	127.2	119.7	183.1	152.0
Household larceny	62.8	73.7	81.9	*113.2	106.9	*141.4	144.0	161.0	143.0	159.5	150.8	124.5
Motor vehicle theft	11.9	12.6	23.7	25.5	39.5	50.0	55.0	59.3	62.1	65.4	68.8	69.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (67,400)	1974/75 (73,300)	1971/72 (130,200)	1974/75 (126,600)	1971/72 (57,700)	1974/75 (57,100)	1971/72 (29,200)	1974/75 (25,100)
Burglary	95.0	108.2	108.7	106.1	149.7	136.6	127.1	*163.1
Household larceny	40.5	**52.2	87.3	*116.1	154.8	*181.9	187.3	*241.2
Motor vehicle theft	21.1	20.1	32.5	*41.9	48.5	**63.1	51.9	59.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (127,600)	1974/75 (130,400)	1971/72 (156,800)	1974/75 (151,900)
Burglary	90.1	97.4	136.4	135.4
Household larceny	116.8	*136.6	86.7	*113.2
Motor vehicle theft	38.1	*50.6	32.5	34.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-Nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (31,300)	1974/75 (179,900)	1971/72 (34,300)	1974/75 (32,400)	1971/72 (12,300)	1974/75 (12,900)	1971/72 (8,000)	1974/75 (7,600)	1971/72 (17,700)	1974/75 (17,300)	1971/72 (27,400)	1974/75 (27,900)
Burglary	107.4	110.8	91.4	**112.9	164.8	165.5	128.7	147.3	180.5	175.1	133.8	*102.4
Household larceny	120.6	*140.4	70.0	*96.4	65.7	*104.5	48.7	78.6	50.5	*102.1	65.8	**86.3
Motor vehicle theft	36.0	*45.7	31.2	39.3	22.5	29.8	37.6	61.3	34.9	**18.9	37.6	36.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 establishments)	
	1971/72 (34,600)	1974/75 (33,100)
Burglary	577.6	*465.2
Completed burglary	396.5	*312.6
Attempted burglary	181.1	**152.6
Robbery	134.7	123.3
Completed robbery	111.8	*87.0
Attempted robbery	22.9	*36.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

Characteristic	(Rate per 1,000 establishments)					
	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	14,600	13,300	567.4	590.2	225.4	204.8
Wholesale	1,900	1,800	897.4	763.4	113.3	175.7
Service	11,400	12,000	526.6	*322.1	70.9	*43.9
Other	6,800	6,100	596.9	386.7	53.6	115.3
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	6,400	6,900	542.6	*417.3	96.0	105.6
\$10,000-\$24,999	3,700	3,300	531.5	486.1	122.9	**82.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	3,600	3,600	437.6	432.5	161.4	*117.5
\$50,000-\$99,999	4,200	4,100	459.9	417.6	134.2	*85.8
\$100,000-\$499,999	5,500	6,300	756.8	*507.0	164.1	150.9
\$500,000-\$999,999	1,700	2,000	756.2	608.0	220.6	*134.5
\$1,000,000 or more	3,000	3,600	783.3	**635.1	234.0	254.1
No sales	2,000	1,700	771.7	*284.5	118.8	129.2
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	10,600	9,400	539.0	*433.4	103.9	*72.1
4-7	5,900	5,900	586.0	*353.9	195.5	*147.0
8-19	4,400	4,400	615.4	535.6	157.4	201.6
20 or more	4,700	4,500	745.7	738.4	238.3	193.1
None	8,900	8,900	514.7	*405.1	66.6	88.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	41.3	37.8
Crimes of violence	51.4	48.8
Rape	53.2	55.7
Completed rape	¹ 68.7	83.0
Attempted rape	48.7	44.2
Robbery	57.2	**52.0
Robbery with injury	65.0	61.2
From serious assault	71.8	64.2
From minor assault	58.0	57.7
Robbery without injury	53.6	**47.7
Assault	45.7	45.6
Aggravated assault	56.7	51.1
With injury	63.3	59.4
Attempted assault with weapon	51.5	45.5
Simple assault	36.0	40.0
With injury	53.1	53.8
Attempted assault without weapon	30.9	35.2
Crimes of theft	34.3	*29.7
Personal larceny with contact	45.9	*38.1
Purse snatching	45.5	43.8
Pocket picking	46.1	*32.9
Personal larceny without contact	31.9	*27.9
Household sector, all crimes	48.9	*45.4
Burglary	57.4	57.0
Forcible entry	78.2	75.3
Unlawful entry without force	46.8	50.6
Attempted forcible entry	34.3	36.8
Household larceny	28.9	25.7
Less than \$50	20.4	*14.4
\$50 or more	44.5	46.1
Amount not available	29.5	21.8
Attempted larceny	38.1	*21.3
Motor vehicle theft	78.1	*71.0
Completed theft	93.8	93.9
Attempted theft	38.1	47.2
Commercial sector, all crimes	83.5	83.6
Burglary	81.0	81.8
Robbery	94.3	90.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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Rates for most of the crimes measured by the victimization surveys in Cleveland were up in 1974/75, as compared with 1971/72. Higher 1974/75 rates were linked with personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, household burglary, and household larceny. Furthermore, there was some indication that the city's businesses were more likely to have been robbed in 1974/75. The apparent increase in the rape rate, as well as the seeming decreases in rates for motor vehicle theft and commercial burglary, were not statistically significant. Where there were higher rates for personal and household crimes, they were associated mainly with the white population of the city; for black residents, the victimization rates generally were not significantly changed.

Overall, the surveys tallied some 162,800 victimizations for 1974/75, compared with 146,100 for 1971/72. With the exception of rape and motor vehicle theft, all of the measured crimes were more numerous in 1974/75, although not always significantly so. Violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, was up 17 percent; personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larceny, rose by 13 percent; also up was the total number of household crimes (9 percent) and the aggregate of commercial victimizations (6 percent). With respect to violent personal crime, increases were recorded in the volume (and in rates) both for those victimizations in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another and for those in which they were not.

The proportion of the measured offenses brought to the attention of the police was about the same overall in 1974/75 as in 1971/72. Personal robbery was more apt to have been reported in 1974/75, however. On the other hand, there was some indica-

tion that the reverse was true for motor vehicle theft.

Personal crimes

For violent personal crime, the overall rate rose 13 points, from 54 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 67 per 1,000 in 1974/75. The 1974/75 rate was higher for both men and women, and it was up for the city's white population but not its black inhabitants. In fact, black residents of Cleveland were the only group under study for whom reliable data were available that appeared to have a lower 1974/75 rate. The indicated reduction in the rate for blacks was too small, however, to be statistically significant. Neither could such significance be attached to some of the apparent increases recorded for other groups.

In large measure, an upswing in the rate for robbery with injury accounted for the rise in the overall personal robbery rate, which went up from 24 to 27 per 1,000 residents. A marginal rate increase was recorded for those robberies carried out by offenders who were strangers to their victims, but there was no significant change in the rate for robberies in which the parties knew one another, at least casually. The robbery rate rose marginally among men, insignificantly among women. Whites were more susceptible to being robbed in 1974/75 than in 1971/72; among blacks, the chances of being robbed were no greater or lesser.

The assault rate was up 10 points, having increased from 28 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 38 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Rates for those assaults in which victim and offender were strangers to one another and those in which they

were not strangers were both higher in 1974/75. Overall, the 1974/75 assault rate was higher for men and women, for white residents of the city, and, although not significantly in each instance, for persons of all ages and incomes under study. The rate appeared to decline among blacks, but the decrease was not significant. Rates for both aggravated and simple assault increased in 1974/75 over 1971/72.

Although the number of incidents of armed crime rose, the proportion of such incidents to the total was not significantly changed. Survey data showed that knives were less apt to have been used in 1974/75 in the commission of armed offenses, particularly aggravated assaults; concomitantly, there was some indication that weapons other than firearms or knives were used relatively more often.

Survey data revealed a substantial increase in personal crimes of theft, essentially reflecting an upswing in those forms of the crime without victim-offender contact. The overall rate for personal larceny rose from 71 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 85 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Although the increases were not always statistically significant, most groups under study had a higher victimization rate in 1974/75. Blacks, however, had a lower rate in 1974/75, but it was not significantly lower.

Household crimes

The household burglary rate climbed 13 points, from 124 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 137 per 1,000 in 1974/75. It was up in households headed by whites, but down in those headed by blacks. Higher 1974/75 rates also were common to homeowners and renters, although not significantly so for the latter. For burglary the rate appeared to have increased among those occupying quarters in

buildings with four or fewer dwelling units and to have decreased among those living in structures containing five or more units. Not all of these ostensible increases and decreases were significant, however.

Household larceny was up almost across the board. The overall rate jumped 26 points, from 80 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 106 per 1,000 in 1974/75. In households headed by whites, the rate was up some 40 points, but it remained relatively constant in black households. Excepting households headed by persons age 12-19, for whom an indicated reduction was not significant, the household larceny rate was higher in 1974/75, irrespective of the size or income of the household, the age of its head, or its form of tenure or type of quarters. Statistical significance could not, however, be attached to all of the apparent increases.

For motor vehicle theft, the victimization rate remained about the same, with few groups under study registering significantly higher or lower rates.

Commercial crimes

For commercial burglary, the victimization rate appeared to decline, but the decrease was not statistically significant. Business firms with 20 or more paid employees clearly had a lower burglary rate in 1974/75, as did those establishments without sales income. On the other hand, retail stores had a higher rate of victimization in 1974/75.

The commercial robbery rate rose some 17 points, a marginally significant increase. Firms with four to seven paid employees definitely experienced a higher rate in 1974/75; the increase was less conclusive for retail outlets. A significant drop in the victimization rate was noted for those establishments that had gross annual receipts in the range of \$50,000-\$100,000.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	146,100	162,800	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	67,600	*77,600	100.0	100.0	46.3	47.6
Crimes of violence	29,200	*34,100	43.2	44.0	20.0	21.0
Rape	1,100	1,100	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Completed rape	300	500	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Attempted rape	800	700	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Robbery	12,800	13,800	19.0	17.8	8.8	8.4
Robbery with injury	3,000	*3,900	4.4	5.0	2.1	2.4
From serious assault	1,800	2,100	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.3
From minor assault	1,200	*1,800	1.8	2.3	0.8	1.1
Robbery without injury	9,800	9,900	14.5	12.8	6.7	6.1
Assault	15,300	*19,200	22.6	24.8	10.4	11.8
Aggravated assault	8,400	*10,300	12.4	13.3	5.8	6.3
With injury	2,400	*3,200	3.6	4.1	1.7	1.9
Attempted assault with weapon	6,000	*7,200	8.9	9.2	4.1	4.4
Simple assault	6,900	*8,900	10.2	11.4	4.7	5.4
With injury	1,500	1,900	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.2
Attempted assault without weapon	5,400	*7,000	7.9	9.0	3.7	4.3
Crimes of theft	38,400	*43,400	56.8	56.0	26.3	26.7
Personal larceny with contact	4,700	4,800	6.9	6.2	3.2	3.0
Purse snatching	2,500	2,300	3.7	3.0	1.7	1.4
Pocket picking	2,200	2,500	3.2	3.2	1.4	1.5
Personal larceny without contact	33,700	*38,600	49.9	49.8	23.1	23.7
Total population age 12 and over	544,000	511,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	64,700	*70,600	100.0	100.0	44.3	43.4
Burglary	28,700	30,600	44.3	43.3	19.6	18.8
Forcible entry	12,600	13,200	19.5	18.7	8.6	8.1
Unlawful entry without force	8,900	9,800	13.8	13.9	6.1	6.0
Attempted forcible entry	7,100	7,600	11.0	10.7	4.9	4.7
Household larceny	18,500	*23,600	28.5	33.4	12.6	14.4
Less than \$50	10,100	*13,000	15.6	18.4	6.9	8.0
\$50 or more	5,400	*7,600	8.4	10.8	3.7	4.7
Amount not available	700	900	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.6
Attempted larceny	2,200	2,000	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	17,600	16,400	27.2	23.2	12.0	10.1
Completed theft	12,000	*10,500	18.6	14.9	8.2	6.4
Attempted theft	5,500	5,900	8.6	8.3	3.8	3.6
Total number of households	230,400	223,400	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	13,800	14,700	100.0	100.0	9.4	9.0
Burglary	11,400	11,600	82.7	79.0	7.8	7.1
Completed burglary	8,400	8,100	60.7	55.2	5.7	5.0
Attempted burglary	3,000	3,500	22.0	23.8	2.1	2.1
Robbery	2,400	*3,100	17.3	21.0	1.6	1.9
Completed robbery	1,800	2,200	13.1	15.3	1.2	1.4
Attempted robbery	600	800	4.2	5.7	0.4	0.5
Total number of commercial establishments	31,000	32,800	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	23,200	*26,500	42.7	*51.8	6,000	*7,600	11.1	*15.0
Rape	800	800	1.5	1.6	300	300	0.5	0.6
Completed rape	1,200	300	10.3	0.5	1,100	1,200	10.2	10.4
Attempted rape	600	600	1.2	1.1	1,200	1,100	10.3	10.2
Robbery	11,800	12,500	21.7	**24.6	1,000	1,300	1.9	2.5
Robbery with injury	2,600	**3,400	4.9	*6.7	400	500	0.7	1.0
From serious assault	1,600	1,800	2.9	3.6	1,200	300	10.5	0.5
From minor assault	1,100	**1,600	2.0	*3.1	1,100	1,200	10.3	10.4
Robbery without injury	9,200	9,200	16.9	17.9	600	800	1.2	1.5
Assault	10,600	*13,100	19.4	*25.6	4,700	*6,100	8.7	*12.0
Aggravated assault	6,100	6,800	11.2	**13.2	2,300	*3,600	4.3	*7.0
With injury	1,600	1,700	2.9	3.3	900	*1,400	1.6	*2.8
Attempted assault with weapon	4,500	5,100	8.3	9.9	1,500	**2,100	2.7	*4.1
Simple assault	4,500	*6,300	8.2	*12.4	2,400	2,600	4.4	5.0
With injury	900	1,100	1.6	2.2	600	800	1.2	1.5
Attempted assault without weapon	3,600	*5,200	6.6	*10.2	1,800	1,800	3.3	3.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (544,000)	1974/75 (511,000)
Crimes of violence	53.7	*66.8
Rape	2.0	2.2
Completed rape	0.5	0.9
Attempted rape	1.4	1.3
Robbery	23.6	*27.0
Robbery with injury	5.6	*7.6
From serious assault	3.3	4.1
From minor assault	2.3	**3.5
Robbery without injury	18.1	19.4
Assault	28.1	*37.6
Aggravated assault	15.5	*20.2
With injury	4.5	*6.2
Attempted assault with weapon	11.0	*14.0
Simple assault	12.6	*17.4
With injury	2.8	3.7
Attempted assault without weapon	9.9	*13.7
Crimes of theft	70.6	*85.0
Personal larceny with contact	8.6	9.4
Purse snatching	4.6	4.6
Pocket picking	4.0	4.8
Personal larceny without contact	62.0	*75.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (243,300)	1974/75 (229,700)	1971/72 (300,700)	1974/75 (281,300)
Crimes of violence	68.8	*88.0	41.5	*49.5
Rape	10.1	10.2	3.5	3.8
Completed rape	10.0	10.1	0.9	1.5
Attempted rape	10.1	10.1	2.6	2.3
Robbery	31.1	**36.5	17.5	19.3
Robbery with injury	7.2	**9.9	4.2	5.8
Robbery without injury	23.9	26.6	13.3	13.5
Assault	37.6	*51.3	27.5	*26.4
Aggravated assault	22.5	*30.3	9.8	12.0
Simple assault	15.1	*21.0	10.7	*14.4
Crimes of theft	76.0	*99.4	66.2	**73.3
Personal larceny with contact	4.9	6.2	11.5	12.1
Personal larceny without contact	71.1	*93.2	54.7	**61.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (329,400)	1974/75 (306,900)	1971/72 (207,400)	1974/75 (201,800)	1971/72 (7,200)	1974/75 (2,400)
Crimes of violence	46.1	*67.3	66.9	66.5	123.0	119.4
Rape	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	10.0	10.0
Robbery	17.2	*22.3	34.3	34.4	111.3	110.0
Robbery with injury	4.7	*6.8	7.0	8.9	13.7	10.0
Robbery without injury	12.5	**15.5	27.2	25.6	17.6	10.0
Assault	27.0	*42.8	30.5	29.8	111.7	119.4
Aggravated assault	13.1	*21.5	19.5	18.3	18.1	10.2
Simple assault	13.9	*21.4	10.9	11.5	13.6	19.3
Crimes of theft	66.0	*92.1	79.3	74.3	129.1	178.7
Personal larceny with contact	6.7	8.6	11.9	10.8	10.0	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	59.4	*83.5	67.5	63.6	129.1	178.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (57,900)	1974/75 (53,400)	1971/72 (51,500)	1974/75 (49,100)	1971/72 (59,000)	1974/75 (56,000)	1971/72 (79,200)	1974/75 (77,900)	1971/72 (108,400)	1974/75 (96,800)	1971/72 (111,800)	1974/75 (106,900)	1971/72 (76,200)	1974/75 (71,000)
Crimes of violence	69.1	*97.3	106.6	*134.7	97.7	98.7	62.6	*84.9	43.3	45.4	28.8	34.5	14.5	*29.7
Rape	11.5	11.8	6.9	13.5	7.8	6.3	10.7	12.2	11.0	2.7	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.7
Robbery	29.8	**39.4	33.9	43.5	35.4	31.4	25.8	30.1	21.5	20.4	18.7	20.2	10.9	*18.8
Robbery with injury	8.6	8.6	6.0	9.4	5.4	8.3	6.2	7.5	6.0	6.2	4.6	7.0	*3.2	8.0
Robbery without injury	21.1	*30.8	27.9	31.4	30.0	23.1	19.6	22.6	15.5	14.2	14.1	13.2	7.7	10.8
Assault	37.9	*56.1	65.8	*87.7	54.6	61.0	36.0	*52.6	20.8	22.3	9.9	**14.1	3.6	*10.3
Aggravated assault	17.8	22.6	33.1	*49.0	33.5	35.5	21.4	28.0	12.1	13.7	5.1	8.0	11.8	5.0
Simple assault	20.1	*33.5	32.8	38.6	21.1	25.5	14.7	*24.6	8.7	8.6	4.8	6.0	11.8	5.3
Crimes of theft	80.7	*98.9	107.6	121.8	100.2	*125.4	100.0	108.0	69.4	*81.5	45.3	*55.7	23.3	*40.9
Personal larceny with contact	12.8	14.1	8.6	8.9	5.9	8.9	8.4	5.0	8.8	9.2	10.3	13.1	12.4	13.8
Personal larceny without contact	77.9	*94.8	99.0	112.9	94.3	*116.5	91.6	103.0	60.6	*72.4	35.0	*42.6	10.9	*27.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (169,800)	1974/75 (162,900)	1971/72 (268,400)	1974/75 (245,600)	1971/72 (54,200)	1974/75 (51,200)	1971/72 (47,600)	1974/75 (49,700)
Crimes of violence	81.8	*103.4	37.0	*44.7	23.1	*35.8	85.8	88.2
Rape	3.5	3.1	10.8	1.1	11.0	10.5	14.5	6.7
Robbery	32.9	**39.7	16.8	16.2	15.0	**23.8	39.3	41.4
Robbery with injury	6.5	8.9	4.0	5.3	5.0	9.3	10.4	12.7
Robbery without injury	26.4	30.8	12.8	11.0	9.9	14.5	28.9	28.7
Assault	45.4	*60.6	19.4	*27.4	7.1	11.6	42.0	40.0
Aggravated assault	23.4	*31.4	11.2	*15.0	14.1	6.9	25.4	23.7
Simple assault	22.0	*29.3	8.1	*12.4	13.1	14.7	16.6	16.3
Crimes of theft	94.0	*107.7	58.3	*75.0	41.6	47.3	88.2	98.7
Personal larceny with contact	6.2	8.4	6.2	6.9	17.1	19.3	19.5	15.0
Personal larceny without contact	87.9	*99.2	52.1	*68.2	24.6	28.0	68.7	**83.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (76,800)	1974/75 (63,700)	1971/72 (146,900)	1974/75 (121,200)	1971/72 (66,000)	1974/75 (50,500)	1971/72 (109,300)	1974/75 (118,600)	1971/72 (43,400)	1974/75 (75,900)	1971/72 (6,200)	1974/75 (16,500)
Crimes of violence	64.0	*93.3	61.1	*70.0	48.7	*72.3	54.5	61.9	43.3	*57.4	61.6	68.7
Rape	13.2	4.9	2.6	3.5	12.1	12.0	11.3	11.8	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.0
Robbery	33.1	*46.0	28.5	30.6	22.2	**32.0	17.6	18.8	17.0	18.5	122.4	17.6
Robbery with injury	9.2	*16.6	7.1	8.1	4.1	**8.6	4.2	5.5	12.0	5.1	14.4	14.3
Robbery without injury	23.9	29.4	21.4	22.5	18.1	23.4	13.4	13.2	15.0	13.3	117.9	113.4
Assault	27.8	*42.4	30.0	35.9	24.5	*38.3	35.6	41.3	25.6	*38.3	139.2	51.1
Aggravated assault	15.8	*24.6	17.9	19.3	14.0	*23.1	16.4	**21.5	12.4	18.6	117.4	26.3
Simple assault	12.0	*17.9	12.1	*16.6	10.4	15.1	19.2	19.8	13.2	19.6	121.8	24.8
Crimes of theft	68.7	76.1	64.7	*81.8	67.5	**83.5	77.9	83.4	95.6	110.6	119.1	119.8
Personal larceny with contact	17.7	20.6	9.7	12.3	4.1	*10.0	5.4	3.9	3.9	5.7	113.1	17.2
Personal larceny without contact	51.1	55.4	55.0	*69.5	63.4	73.5	72.4	79.6	91.7	104.9	106.1	112.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
			1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	24,900	*28,900	13,100	*15,300	52.5	53.0
Rape	1,000	1,100	400	300	40.8	28.3
Robbery	11,100	11,400	6,400	6,800	57.8	59.9
Robbery with injury	2,700	*3,500	1,300	1,700	49.4	47.2
Robbery without injury	8,500	7,900	5,100	5,200	60.4	65.7
Assault ¹	12,800	*16,400	6,200	*8,200	48.9	49.9
Aggravated assault	6,600	*8,400	6,200	*8,200	94.1	*97.6
With injury	1,900	*2,700	1,500	*2,500	79.4	*92.7
Attempted assault with weapon	4,700	**5,600	4,700	**5,600	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	6,100	*8,000	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	55.4	54.3	23.1	*17.4	18.9	**23.3	2.4	*4.9
Rape	141.9	150.0	132.6	140.6	125.6	13.1	10.0	16.3
Robbery	61.4	62.6	24.8	20.8	11.8	11.7	12.0	4.9
Robbery with injury	50.7	45.9	20.5	17.6	28.8	26.4	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	64.3	68.0	25.8	21.8	7.2	7.0	12.6	13.2
Aggravated assault	50.0	47.7	20.9	*13.8	26.0	*33.6	13.1	4.8
With injury	27.8	18.4	19.1	12.9	50.6	61.4	12.4	17.4
Attempted assault with weapon	57.3	61.6	21.4	**14.3	17.7	20.5	13.5	13.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1971/72 (230,400)	1974/75 (223,400)
Burglary	124.4	*136.8
Forcible entry	54.8	59.2
Unlawful entry without force	38.7	**43.8
Attempted forcible entry	31.0	33.9
Household larceny	80.1	*105.6
Less than \$50	43.8	*58.1
\$50 or more	23.6	*34.2
Amount not available	3.0	4.2
Attempted larceny	9.7	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	76.3	73.4
Completed theft	52.3	47.1
Attempted theft	24.1	26.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)					
	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (145,100)	1974/75 (138,700)	1971/72 (82,700)	1974/75 (83,800)	1971/72 (2,600)	1974/75 (1,000)
Burglary	88.4	*125.2	188.3	*157.2	101.3	144.3
Household larceny	79.6	*120.1	81.3	82.2	173.5	166.0
Motor vehicle theft	67.6	64.9	90.8	87.8	101.2	143.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)									
	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (2,800)	1974/75 (3,000)	1971/72 (57,500)	1974/75 (58,000)	1971/72 (58,000)	1974/75 (53,000)	1971/72 (63,500)	1974/75 (62,600)	1971/72 (48,600)	1974/75 (46,900)
Burglary	154.3	167.8	162.5	**184.9	153.8	164.5	108.6	116.0	63.3	71.9
Household larceny	136.3	108.1	112.8	*148.2	104.1	*139.7	63.0	*85.5	31.9	41.0
Motor vehicle theft	134.6	158.8	107.1	120.7	97.7	92.8	69.7	*51.7	25.8	22.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (45,900)	1974/75 (40,200)	1971/72 (63,500)	1974/75 (57,000)	1971/72 (26,300)	1974/75 (21,800)	1971/72 (38,500)	1974/75 (45,000)	1971/72 (12,900)	1974/75 (26,100)	1971/72 (1,800)	1974/75 (4,900)
Burglary	127.5	126.8	134.1	134.9	116.0	141.2	126.6	142.7	154.4	166.1	194.4	197.5
Household larceny	60.4	*79.3	89.6	89.9	104.6	108.8	90.9	*132.6	104.8	*145.3	*81.9	179.3
Motor vehicle theft	34.7	33.7	74.3	*59.5	93.5	78.4	89.8	103.6	133.7	114.6	163.7	194.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (58,000)	1974/75 (62,000)	1971/72 (106,100)	1974/75 (101,100)	1971/72 (46,300)	1974/75 (42,700)	1971/72 (20,000)	1974/75 (17,500)
Burglary	88.4	100.8	120.6	130.1	152.1	*180.4	184.7	195.1
Household larceny	32.1	*50.8	69.6	*98.8	125.7	*160.0	169.5	**206.8
Motor vehicle theft	39.1	37.5	76.1	71.5	114.2	115.2	98.1	110.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (111,700)	1974/75 (109,900)	1971/72 (118,700)	1974/75 (113,600)
Burglary	118.2	*134.7	130.2	138.9
Household larceny	83.5	*112.8	76.9	*98.6
Motor vehicle theft	70.0	63.8	82.4	82.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-Nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (103,700)	1974/75 (101,800)	1971/72 (57,200)	1974/75 (59,400)	1971/72 (9,600)	1974/75 (8,800)	1971/72 (12,500)	1974/75 (11,300)	1971/72 (13,900)	1974/75 (13,900)	1971/72 (26,500)	1974/75 (25,900)
Burglary	116.8	*139.3	125.2	131.0	135.7	148.3	139.5	*196.4	157.9	124.0	122.0	120.4
Household larceny	90.1	*114.9	78.4	*102.2	104.3	113.6	62.7	*147.0	76.0	88.7	48.7	**68.8
Motor vehicle theft	70.7	71.2	78.1	84.4	101.3	86.5	90.1	64.7	82.0	**53.0	72.1	68.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)		
Type of crime	1971/72 (31,000)	1974/75 (32,800)
Burglary	367.0	353.5
Completed burglary	269.4	246.9
Attempted burglary	97.4	106.7
Robbery	77.0	**94.1
Completed robbery	58.1	68.5
Attempted robbery	18.8	25.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)						
Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	10,100	8,700	465.5	*573.0	147.2	**197.2
Wholesale	1,400	2,100	389.4	346.9	109.1	72.6
Service	13,600	15,600	274.7	254.5	39.4	41.5
Other	5,900	6,900	404.8	293.9	35.6	84.8
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	4,300	3,700	367.3	435.9	81.1	107.8
\$10,000-\$24,999	3,300	3,300	356.6	323.2	74.9	110.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,700	3,200	320.4	374.4	137.7	109.8
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,500	4,400	385.0	379.8	146.4	*84.1
\$100,000-\$499,999	4,800	6,400	340.1	371.3	53.7	99.9
\$500,000-\$999,999	1,700	2,000	532.6	397.9	129.4	111.8
\$1,000,000 or more	2,700	3,700	476.8	**343.1	70.9	63.9
No sales	1,500	1,800	403.9	*168.3	168.0	118.9
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	11,100	12,300	298.2	358.6	71.0	69.6
4-7	6,400	6,000	286.4	358.3	85.1	*153.6
8-19	3,900	4,100	480.2	**359.2	44.9	78.5
20 or more	3,900	4,200	553.8	*369.3	71.0	101.0
None	5,500	6,200	378.8	328.5	102.7	92.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.
*Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	35.3	36.0
Crimes of violence	46.1	48.9
Rape	55.0	59.8
Completed rape	173.1	141.3
Attempted rape	50.0	**72.7
Robbery	53.3	*60.4
Robbery with injury	64.9	69.3
From serious assault	75.6	77.6
From minor assault	49.2	59.0
Robbery without injury	49.8	**57.0
Assault	39.4	40.1
Aggravated assault	46.4	50.2
With injury	57.6	62.9
Attempted assault with weapon	41.9	44.7
Simple assault	30.9	28.2
With injury	36.4	40.7
Attempted assault without weapon	29.2	24.9
Crimes of theft	27.1	25.9
Personal larceny with contact	38.0	39.7
Purse snatching	52.0	56.4
Pocket picking	21.3	23.8
Personal larceny without contact	25.6	24.2
Household sector, all crimes	49.5	46.4
Burglary	53.0	51.9
Forcible entry	75.4	**70.0
Unlawful entry without force	42.7	42.0
Attempted forcible entry	26.2	**33.0
Household larceny	19.7	22.6
Less than \$50	11.7	12.9
\$50 or more	37.3	41.8
Amount not available	14.3	111.6
Attempted larceny	17.4	17.6
Motor vehicle theft	74.9	**70.3
Completed theft	95.6	94.8
Attempted theft	29.7	26.7
Commercial sector, all crimes	77.2	75.6
Burglary	74.4	74.3
Robbery	90.4	80.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.
 1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

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For Dallas residents, there was a greater likelihood in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 of being robbed, being the victims of both personal and household larceny, having their homes burglarized, or less certainly, being assaulted. Moreover, the city's businesses were burglarized relatively more often in 1974/75. Of crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program, only rape, motor vehicle theft, and commercial robbery showed no significant rate change. Black residents of Dallas were more apt than their white counterparts to have experienced the impact of rising victimization rates for most personal and household crimes.

Generally higher rates in 1974/75 mirrored the increase in the number of victimizations sustained by the city's residents and businesses. The surveys counted 196,500 victimizations for 1971/72, whereas the figure for 1974/75 was 233,300. Of the measured crimes, only rape victimizations appeared to be less common, but the downturn was not sufficiently large to be significant.

Overall, the measured crimes were brought to the attention of law enforcement officials in about the same proportion in 1974/75 as in 1971/72. There was an increase in the percent of household burglaries reported to the police and some indication of decreases with respect to the less serious forms of household larceny. Survey data showed a marginally significant drop in the reporting of those robberies resulting in victim injury.

Personal crimes

For violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, personal robbery, and assault, the victimization rate increased from 43 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 48 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Also

higher in 1974/75 was the rate for those violent personal victimizations in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another; less certain was the rate increase recorded for nonstranger victimizations. The victimization rate for violent personal crime was up in 1974/75 for men, but not women. It was higher among blacks and relatively stable among whites. No consistent pattern of rate changes emerged when the city's population was differentiated by age, marital status, or income. For some of these groups, the rate rose, for others it declined, and for still others it remained about the same. Not all of the changes, where they occurred, were significant, however.

The rate for rape was not significantly changed. That for robbery rose by about 23 percent, primarily as the result of an upturn in the rate for robbery without injury. A significant increase in the rate for those robberies in which the victim and offender knew one another was determined, but the ostensible increase in the rate for robberies committed by offenders who were strangers to their victims was not significant. There was some indication that women were more likely to have been robbed in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, whereas the apparent increased rate for men was not significant. Blacks, but not whites, had a higher rate for robbery in 1974/75.

A marginal increase in the assault rate, from 31 per 1,000 in 1971/72 to 34 per 1,000 in 1974/75, was ascertained for city residents age 12 and over. As the rate for simple assault remained about the same, the upturn in the overall rate stemmed almost entirely from aggravated assault, the 1974/75 rate for which was some 4 points higher than that for 1971/72. Survey data indicated that a majority of the groups under study had a higher overall assault rate in 1974/75, although statistical significance

could be attached only to those rate increases recorded among blacks, individuals age 35-49, persons in the \$3,000-\$7,500 income bracket, the married population, and less certainly, males and persons age 20-24. The rate for white residents of Dallas was about the same in 1974/75 as in 1971/72. Although it appeared that certain groups (e.g., persons under age 20 and those who had never been married) were less susceptible to being assaulted in 1974/75, none of the indicated decreases was significant. Significance also could not be attributed to ostensible rate increases for both those assaults in which victims did not know their offenders and those in which they did. For aggravated assaults, however, there was some indication that rates for both stranger and nonstranger victimizations were up.

No significant change was recorded in the proportion of incidents of violent personal crime in which the offender was armed. The proportion in 1971/72 was 45 percent; it was 47 percent in 1974/75. There was a significant increase in the use of guns in armed robberies and a marginal reduction in the use of weapons other than guns and knives.

Personal larcenies were up. The victimization rate rose from 96 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 117 per 1,000 in 1974/75, a 21 percent increase. Rates for larcenies with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) and for those without contact were higher in 1974/75. Irrespective of sex, race, age, marital status, or income, most Dallas residents were more likely to have been victimized by personal larceny in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Not all of the indicated rate increases were statistically significant, however. None of the handful of apparent decreases was significant.

Household crimes

The household burglary rate rose from 147 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 161 per 1,000 in 1974/75, an increase of approximately 10 percent. For forcible entries, the 1974/75 rate was up; of marginal significance was the rate increase for attempted forcible entries, as well as the rate decrease

for unauthorized entries without force. Overall, the burglary rate clearly was higher in 1974/75 in black households, in those with two to three members, among renters, and in households with an annual family income of less than \$7,500. By contrast, households in the \$15,000-\$25,000 income range were less apt to have been burglarized in 1974/75.

A 21 percent increase was determined in the rate for household larceny, with higher 1974/75 rates applicable both to those larcenies involving losses valued at less than \$50 and to those in which the amount was greater. White households, black households, households of all sizes, and those with annual family incomes of less than \$15,000 all were more liable to have been the victims of larceny in 1974/75, as were both homeowners and renters. Higher rates in 1974/75 also were evident for households headed by persons of all five age groups, but the increase was not statistically significant for each one.

The rate for motor vehicle theft was about the same in 1974/75 as in 1971/72. Moreover, among the various household groups under study no changes were of sufficient magnitude to be judged significant.

Commercial crimes

A substantial increase in the rate for completed burglary, together with an apparent although statistically insignificant rise in the rate for attempts, accounted for the higher commercial burglary rate for 1974/75. The overall rate jumped some 19 percent, from 355 per 1,000 businesses in 1971/72 to 424 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Service businesses clearly had a higher 1974/75 rate, but the increase for retail stores was not statistically significant. Neither were the reductions indicated for firms other than retail or service establishments. With respect to the size of commercial establishments, as measured either by gross annual receipts or number of paid employees, no pattern of change in victimization rates was manifest.

The overall rate for commercial robbery, although appearing to rise, was not significantly changed. It was definitely higher in 1974/75 for service businesses.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	196,500	233,300	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	88,600	*104,300	100.0	100.0	45.1	44.7
Crimes of violence	27,300	*30,600	30.8	29.3	13.9	13.1
Rape	1,300	1,100	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
Completed rape	400	500	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Attempted rape	900	600	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
Robbery	6,400	*7,800	7.2	7.4	3.2	3.3
Robbery with injury	1,700	2,100	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9
From serious assault	900	1,300	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5
From minor assault	900	800	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
Robbery without injury	4,600	**5,700	5.2	5.5	2.4	2.4
Assault	19,700	**21,700	22.2	20.8	10.0	9.3
Aggravated assault	9,000	*11,100	10.2	10.6	4.6	4.7
With injury	3,200	3,700	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.6
Attempted assault with weapon	5,800	*7,400	6.6	7.1	3.0	3.2
Simple assault	10,700	10,700	12.0	10.2	5.4	4.6
With injury	2,500	2,400	2.8	2.3	1.3	1.0
Attempted assault without weapon	8,200	8,300	9.3	8.0	4.2	3.6
Crimes of theft	61,300	*73,700	69.2	70.7	31.2	31.6
Personal larceny with contact	2,500	*4,000	2.8	3.8	1.3	1.7
Purse snatching	1,000	1,400	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6
Pocket picking	1,500	*2,600	1.7	2.5	0.8	1.1
Personal larceny without contact	58,900	*69,700	66.4	66.8	30.0	29.9
Total population age 12 and over	637,000	633,100	...	...	...	...
Household sector	89,000	*106,700	100.0	100.0	45.3	45.7
Burglary	41,100	*47,300	46.1	44.3	20.9	20.3
Forcible entry	14,500	*19,700	16.3	18.4	7.4	8.4
Unlawful entry without force	17,500	16,600	19.6	15.6	8.9	7.1
Attempted forcible entry	9,100	*11,100	10.2	10.4	4.6	4.7
Household larceny	41,100	*52,500	46.2	49.2	20.9	22.4
Less than \$50	23,800	*28,500	26.7	26.7	12.1	12.2
\$50 or more	13,400	*19,900	15.1	18.6	6.8	8.5
Amount not available	1,600	1,200	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.5
Attempted larceny	2,200	2,900	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	6,800	6,900	7.7	6.4	3.4	3.0
Completed theft	5,000	5,100	5.6	4.7	2.5	2.2
Attempted theft	1,900	1,900	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.8
Total number of households	280,300	294,800	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	18,800	22,200	100.0	100.0	9.6	9.5
Burglary	16,500	**19,700	88.0	88.4	8.4	8.4
Completed burglary	12,700	**15,200	67.7	68.5	6.4	6.5
Attempted burglary	3,800	4,400	20.3	19.9	1.9	1.9
Robbery	2,300	2,600	12.0	11.5	1.1	1.1
Completed robbery	1,900	1,800	9.9	8.2	0.9	0.8
Attempted robbery	400	700	2.1	3.3	0.2	0.3
Total number of commercial establishments	46,600	46,400	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	19,400	**21,500	30.5	*34.0	7,900	**9,100	12.3	**14.4
Rape	900	1,000	1.5	1.5	300	¹ 100	0.5	¹ 0.1
Completed rape	¹ 200	400	¹ 0.3	0.7	¹ 200	(¹ 2)	¹ 0.2	(¹ 2)
Attempted rape	700	500	1.1	0.8	¹ 200	¹ 100	¹ 0.2	¹ 0.1
Robbery	5,700	6,500	8.9	10.3	700	*1,300	1.1	*2.1
Robbery with injury	1,500	1,800	2.4	2.8	¹ 200	¹ 300	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.4
From serious assault	800	1,100	1.3	1.8	¹ 100	¹ 100	¹ 0.2	¹ 0.2
From minor assault	700	700	1.1	1.1	¹ 100	¹ 100	¹ 0.2	¹ 0.2
Robbery without injury	4,200	4,700	6.5	7.4	500	*1,000	0.7	*1.6
Assault	12,800	14,000	20.1	22.1	6,900	7,700	10.8	12.2
Aggravated assault	5,900	**7,100	9.3	**11.2	3,100	**3,900	4.8	**6.2
With injury	2,100	2,300	3.3	3.6	1,100	1,400	1.7	2.2
Attempted assault with weapon	3,900	**4,800	6.1	**7.6	2,000	2,500	3.1	4.0
Simple assault	6,900	6,900	10.8	10.9	3,800	3,800	6.0	6.0
With injury	1,500	1,100	2.3	1.7	1,000	1,300	1.6	2.0
Attempted assault without weapon	5,400	5,800	8.5	9.2	2,800	2,500	4.4	4.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

(2) Less than 50 or 0.05 percent.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (637,000)	1974/75 (633,100)
Crimes of violence	42.9	*48.4
Rape	2.0	1.7
Completed rape	0.6	0.7
Attempted rape	1.4	0.9
Robbery	10.0	*12.3
Robbery with injury	2.7	3.3
From serious assault	1.4	2.0
From minor assault	1.3	1.3
Robbery without injury	7.3	*9.1
Assault	30.9	**34.3
Aggravated assault	14.1	*17.5
With injury	5.0	5.9
Attempted assault with weapon	9.1	*11.6
Simple assault	16.8	16.9
With injury	3.9	3.7
Attempted assault without weapon	12.9	13.1
Crimes of theft	96.3	*116.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.9	*6.3
Purse snatching	1.6	2.2
Pocket picking	2.3	*4.1
Personal larceny without contact	92.4	*110.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (291,800)	1974/75 (291,200)	1971/72 (345,300)	1974/75 (341,900)
Crimes of violence	60.7	*68.2	27.8	31.4
Rape	10.4	10.1	3.3	3.0
Completed rape	10.0	10.0	1.1	1.4
Attempted rape	10.4	10.1	2.2	1.6
Robbery	16.5	19.4	4.5	**6.3
Robbery with injury	4.7	4.8	1.1	1.9
Robbery without injury	11.9	**14.6	3.4	4.4
Assault	43.7	**48.7	20.0	22.1
Aggravated assault	21.3	*26.6	8.1	9.7
Simple assault	22.4	22.0	12.0	12.5
Crimes of theft	102.2	*129.3	91.3	*105.5
Personal larceny with contact	4.0	*6.5	3.8	*6.2
Personal larceny without contact	98.2	*122.8	87.5	*99.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)					
	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (473,700)	1974/75 (468,300)	1971/72 (153,000)	1974/75 (161,400)	1971/72 (10,400)	1974/75 (3,300)
Crimes of violence	46.1	47.1	33.7	*51.6	30.5	¹ 60.5
Rape	1.6	1.3	3.1	2.7	13.1	10.0
Robbery	10.0	11.3	10.6	*15.7	13.0	10.0
Robbery with injury	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.5	10.0	10.0
Robbery without injury	7.3	8.1	7.6	*12.2	13.0	10.0
Assault	34.5	34.6	20.0	*33.2	¹ 24.5	¹ 60.5
Aggravated assault	14.5	16.4	12.9	*20.4	15.6	¹ 25.7
Simple assault	20.1	18.1	7.1	*12.8	18.9	¹ 34.8
Crimes of theft	108.0	*116.7	62.6	*116.2	58.1	96.2
Personal larceny with contact	3.7	*5.2	4.3	*9.8	16.1	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	104.3	*111.5	58.3	*106.3	52.0	96.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)														
Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (63,400)	1974/75 (59,600)	1971/72 (57,400)	1974/75 (55,500)	1971/72 (72,900)	1974/75 (75,200)	1971/72 (120,300)	1974/75 (126,800)	1971/72 (140,700)	1974/75 (128,400)	1971/72 (115,200)	1974/75 (117,300)	1971/72 (67,100)	1974/75 (70,100)
Crimes of violence	87.2	89.3	113.4	103.5	73.9	85.5	37.5	*50.9	22.6	*31.2	13.5	15.0	9.5	12.5
Rape	12.5	13.9	5.5	15.3	4.2	13.1	2.6	12.1	10.9	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Robbery	18.5	25.0	25.9	19.1	14.6	14.9	6.4	*14.3	8.2	8.5	4.3	6.2	13.4	7.1
Robbery with injury	12.5	5.5	7.2	14.2	13.9	4.4	12.1	3.7	2.5	12.3	11.1	12.2	12.4	12.1
Robbery without injury	16.0	19.5	18.7	14.8	10.7	10.5	4.4	*10.6	5.8	6.2	3.2	4.0	11.0	5.1
Assault	66.2	60.4	82.0	79.2	55.0	**67.5	28.4	34.4	13.4	*22.5	9.0	8.8	6.2	5.4
Aggravated assault	25.5	28.5	38.3	42.0	26.9	33.5	13.4	*19.5	7.3	*11.2	3.5	4.3	12.9	11.7
Simple assault	40.7	32.0	43.8	37.2	28.2	34.0	15.1	15.0	6.2	*11.3	5.4	4.5	13.3	13.8
Crimes of theft	118.5	**137.6	159.5	175.8	137.2	*186.8	121.0	*149.8	92.6	**103.5	48.4	*61.2	22.4	*31.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.0	6.5	14.4	9.7	6.9	7.9	2.9	**5.3	4.2	5.9	12.4	*5.7	12.8	5.5
Personal larceny without contact	113.5	**131.1	155.0	166.1	130.4	*178.9	118.2	*144.5	88.4	97.6	46.0	**55.5	19.6	26.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (172,800)	1974/75 (178,900)	1971/72 (360,100)	1974/75 (342,500)	1971/72 (47,300)	1974/75 (46,800)	1971/72 (54,400)	1974/75 (63,500)
Crimes of violence	89.5	88.7	22.2	*28.9	14.7	16.8	57.4	63.8
Rape	4.0	3.5	10.6	10.6	11.3	10.6	15.2	13.2
Robbery	20.8	20.9	4.9	*8.2	15.4	7.5	13.7	14.4
Robbery with injury	5.1	6.1	1.3	1.6	12.2	13.1	15.2	14.6
Robbery without injury	15.7	14.8	3.6	*6.7	13.3	14.4	8.5	9.7
Assault	64.7	64.4	16.6	*20.1	7.9	8.7	38.6	46.2
Aggravated assault	28.7	31.5	7.9	**10.0	14.7	15.7	17.8	*27.7
Simple assault	36.0	32.9	8.8	10.1	13.3	13.1	20.8	18.5
Crimes of theft	135.5	*162.7	82.2	*94.5	42.8	39.4	112.2	*162.2
Personal larceny with contact	5.7	8.1	2.7	*4.2	13.3	8.1	6.9	11.4
Personal larceny without contact	129.8	*154.6	79.6	*90.3	39.5	31.3	105.3	*150.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (66,100)	1974/75 (58,600)	1971/72 (165,800)	1974/75 (138,400)	1971/72 (72,500)	1974/75 (66,300)	1971/72 (130,100)	1974/75 (139,200)	1971/72 (103,800)	1974/75 (122,200)	1971/72 (47,100)	1974/75 (71,900)
Crimes of violence	46.5	56.6	41.5	*58.5	36.6	45.1	46.5	49.9	49.6	*39.3	38.2	46.7
Rape	12.8	13.5	2.4	3.6	12.2	11.4	11.4	11.0	11.8	10.7	10.0	10.0
Robbery	9.5	*17.5	9.8	*14.6	11.7	14.6	10.4	10.0	11.6	8.8	9.4	13.7
Robbery with injury	12.8	14.5	2.9	3.8	13.1	14.4	2.9	2.8	3.4	1.7	12.0	12.5
Robbery without injury	6.7	*13.1	6.9	*10.7	8.6	10.1	7.4	7.2	8.2	7.1	7.4	11.2
Assault	34.2	35.6	29.2	*40.4	22.7	29.2	34.7	38.8	36.2	29.7	28.8	33.0
Aggravated assault	21.0	21.5	14.4	*22.6	9.5	*15.5	16.3	18.9	11.3	12.3	10.8	16.1
Simple assault	13.3	14.1	14.7	17.7	13.2	13.8	18.4	20.0	24.8	*17.4	18.1	16.9
Crimes of theft	59.0	*83.7	72.6	*94.0	81.7	*131.4	111.2	*123.7	137.4	133.0	147.5	139.4
Personal larceny with contact	6.6	9.9	4.5	*8.5	13.0	8.8	4.1	5.1	12.4	3.7	14.0	13.3
Personal larceny without contact	52.4	*73.7	68.1	*85.5	81.7	*122.6	107.1	*118.6	135.0	129.3	143.4	136.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	23,900	25,600	10,700	**12,100	44.5	47.3
Rape	1,300	1,000	2300	2100	20.0	23.0
Robbery	5,700	6,500	3,000	3,200	53.1	49.7
Robbery with injury	1,600	1,600	800	800	49.0	50.3
Robbery without injury	4,100	4,900	2,300	2,400	53.4	49.4
Assault ¹	17,000	18,100	7,400	**8,700	43.5	**48.3
Aggravated assault	7,600	*9,000	7,400	**8,700	98.0	97.2
With injury	2,800	3,300	2,700	3,000	94.4	92.4
Attempted assault with weapon	4,700	**5,700	4,700	**5,700	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	9,500	9,100	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	33.3	35.8	31.9	29.8	33.3	29.8	11.5	4.6
Rape	135.7	176.9	153.6	10.0	110.7	123.1	10.0	10.0
Robbery	33.1	*46.4	34.4	31.8	29.4	**20.1	13.1	11.7
Robbery with injury	120.0	119.6	127.5	129.3	52.5	44.6	10.0	16.5
Robbery without injury	37.2	*56.2	36.8	32.7	21.9	111.2	14.1	10.0
Aggravated assault	33.3	31.1	30.0	29.4	35.6	33.7	11.0	15.8
With injury	16.1	14.8	24.8	30.6	59.1	*45.7	10.0	18.8
Attempted assault with weapon	42.9	40.0	32.9	28.8	22.7	27.1	11.6	14.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

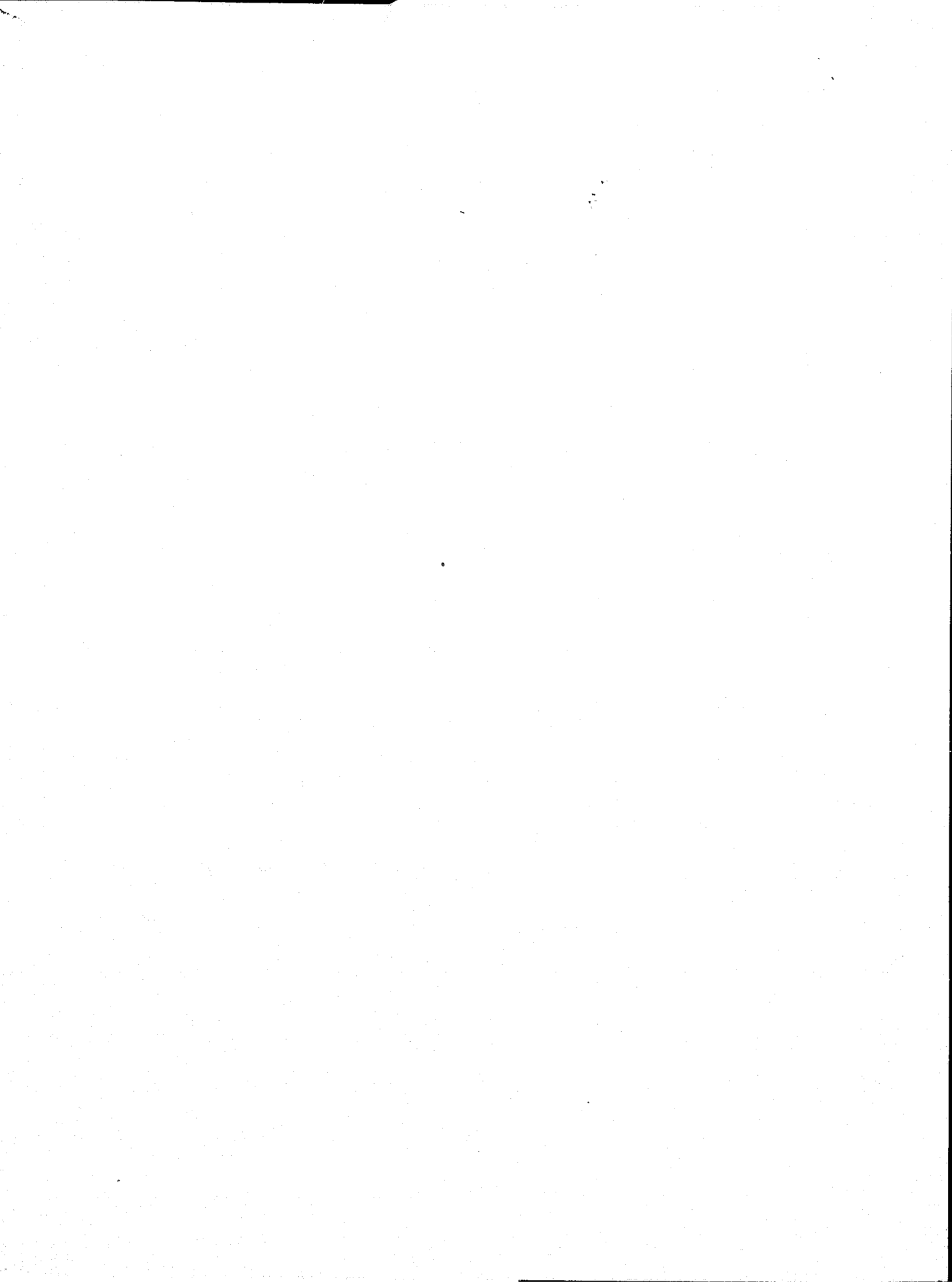


Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1971/72 (280,200)	1974/75 (294,800)
Burglary	146.5	*160.5
Forcible entry	51.7	*66.7
Unlawful entry without force	62.4	**56.3
Attempted forcible entry	32.5	**37.5
Household larceny	146.6	*178.0
Less than \$50	84.9	*96.7
\$50 or more	47.9	*67.5
Amount not available	5.9	**4.1
Attempted larceny	8.0	9.7
Motor vehicle theft	24.4	23.4
Completed theft	17.7	17.1
Attempted theft	6.7	6.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)					
	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (214,100)	1974/75 (223,500)	1971/72 (62,600)	1974/75 (70,000)	1971/72 (3,700)	1974/75 (1,400)
Burglary	135.7	132.5	186.2	*250.1	102.9	*162.7
Household larceny	152.6	*173.0	128.2	*195.2	110.1	*101.9
Motor vehicle theft	21.7	20.8	33.0	31.4	¹ 31.2	¹ 40.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 households)									
	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (4,300)	1974/75 (4,100)	1971/72 (89,500)	1974/75 (101,400)	1971/72 (77,100)	1974/75 (73,600)	1971/72 (66,100)	1974/75 (69,400)	1971/72 (43,300)	1974/75 (46,400)
Burglary	217.3	247.8	178.0	189.9	173.6	**195.2	116.2	127.5	72.8	82.8
Household larceny	115.9	146.8	174.5	*208.1	186.1	*219.9	122.7	**143.2	58.3	*100.3
Motor vehicle theft	16.6	141.8	34.9	32.2	26.7	25.7	20.2	18.8	16.8	16.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (37,400)	1974/75 (36,300)	1971/72 (77,400)	1974/75 (69,800)	1971/72 (32,600)	1974/75 (32,700)	1971/72 (52,900)	1974/75 (61,100)	1971/72 (38,800)	1974/75 (49,100)	1971/72 (17,100)	1974/75 (27,700)
Burglary	129.1	*186.7	138.1	*160.9	130.7	**160.5	149.9	144.7	185.8	*149.3	206.8	209.5
Household larceny	89.3	*134.3	119.7	*152.4	140.8	*185.1	188.9	*217.4	196.3	199.4	198.5	194.7
Motor vehicle theft	9.2	13.9	24.1	24.0	28.1	31.0	32.4	25.2	28.8	19.9	31.0	32.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-three		Four-five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (61,300)	1974/75 (78,600)	1971/72 (141,400)	1974/75 (142,600)	1971/72 (56,300)	1974/75 (55,400)	1971/72 (21,400)	1974/75 (18,200)
Burglary	122.3	127.5	132.9	*151.6	194.8	216.1	179.3	204.6
Household larceny	82.5	*113.3	132.7	*163.5	222.0	*259.0	224.6	*323.8
Motor vehicle theft	15.7	14.0	22.9	23.8	29.8	33.4	45.5	31.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (153,400)	1974/75 (155,700)	1971/72 (127,000)	1974/75 (139,200)
Burglary	143.6	152.9	150.2	*169.0
Household larceny	149.5	*172.7	143.2	*183.8
Motor vehicle theft	22.3	18.7	26.9	28.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (183,700)	1974/75 (181,500)	1971/72 (11,800)	1974/75 (12,400)	1971/72 (1,700)	1974/75 (1,800)	1971/72 (14,100)	1974/75 (15,300)	1971/72 (17,200)	1974/75 (23,100)	1971/72 (45,500)	1974/75 (58,700)
Burglary	143.9	*160.6	89.9	*152.5	*139.3	*164.5	154.1	177.8	152.8	135.1	162.9	169.5
Household larceny	147.8	*179.0	140.3	174.6	*120.8	*81.5	124.7	135.0	161.6	**203.7	141.9	*180.8
Motor vehicle theft	23.1	19.6	*12.2	27.7	*17.0	*15.4	29.1	40.4	35.5	29.6	27.0	28.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1971/72 (46,600)	1974/75 (46,400)
Burglary	355.1	*424.3
Completed burglary	273.0	*328.7
Attempted burglary	82.1	95.6
Robbery	48.5	55.1
Completed robbery	40.0	39.6
Attempted robbery	8.5	15.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)¹

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	13,400	11,900	494.0	530.0	130.6	104.9
Wholesale	3,400	4,800	240.3	231.9	120.2	31.1
Service	17,300	16,300	264.0	*477.9	18.1	*50.3
Other	12,500	13,400	363.0	334.2	19.8	26.2
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	6,300	4,700	449.5	**626.7	62.0	42.2
\$10,000-\$24,999	4,500	5,500	519.6	472.8	71.8	60.5
\$25,000-\$49,999	4,800	5,700	299.5	345.1	31.8	44.2
\$50,000-\$99,999	5,700	6,700	400.5	**539.8	44.7	59.7
\$100,000-\$499,999	9,500	11,400	382.7	467.0	78.4	74.9
\$500,000-\$999,999	2,500	3,500	232.6	341.5	134.4	1.3
\$1,000,000 or more	5,100	6,300	297.1	260.7	123.8	52.6
No sales	3,000	2,500	126.6	157.9	10.0	16.7
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	17,200	16,400	301.6	322.8	42.4	54.8
4-7	9,000	10,000	401.6	383.8	63.3	53.1
8-19	6,900	6,700	479.6	*362.3	42.0	44.7
20 or more	5,600	4,800	305.9	*652.8	66.8	118.1
None	7,700	8,300	348.0	*594.3	36.0	32.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	31.1	31.6
Crimes of violence	41.0	42.7
Rape	57.6	57.6
Completed rape	164.9	74.4
Attempted rape	52.9	144.1
Robbery	51.7	47.8
Robbery with injury	69.0	**54.4
From serious assault	82.0	**64.6
From minor assault	55.3	136.7
Robbery without injury	45.0	45.4
Assault	36.5	40.1
Aggravated assault	47.3	48.4
With injury	57.5	52.4
Attempted assault with weapon	41.8	46.5
Simple assault	27.4	31.4
With injury	32.0	34.7
Attempted assault without weapon	25.9	30.4
Crimes of theft	26.8	27.0
Personal larceny with contact	32.7	38.3
Purse snatching	46.4	58.0
Pocket picking	23.0	27.9
Personal larceny without contact	26.5	26.4
Household sector, all crimes	41.6	43.1
Burglary	50.2	*57.7
Forcible entry	74.2	**79.4
Unlawful entry without force	41.4	**47.2
Attempted forcible entry	29.0	34.6
Household larceny	27.3	26.0
Less than \$50	16.4	**13.1
\$50 or more	47.2	45.1
Amount not available	117.6	30.8
Attempted larceny	30.4	**18.9
Motor vehicle theft	76.3	74.0
Completed theft	89.9	89.1
Attempted theft	40.4	31.9
Commercial sector, all crimes	75.7	70.4
Burglary	73.5	68.4
Robbery	91.5	85.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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As ascertained by the victimization surveys, residents of Denver had a marginally greater likelihood of being victims of violent personal crime in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. They were also more likely to have incurred losses through household larceny, but their chances of being victims of personal crimes of theft, having their homes burglarized, or having their cars or other motor vehicles stolen were not significantly altered. Survey data showed that the city's business establishments sustained relatively more robberies in 1974/75, whereas the commercial burglary rate remained relatively stable.

The marginally higher rate in 1974/75 for violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, was due largely to a marginal increase in the rate for aggravated assault, as victimization rates for personal robbery and simple assault, although appearing to rise, were not significantly different in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. For violent personal crime carried out by assailants unknown to their victims, the 1974/75 rate clearly was up, the increase again closely associated with aggravated assault. The rate for violent personal victimizations in which the victim and offender knew one another, at least casually, remained about the same.

A total of 174,300 victimizations for crimes measured by the surveys was tallied for 1974/75, compared with 167,800 for 1971/72. Household larcenies and, less certainly, aggravated assaults and commercial robberies were the only offenses significantly more common in 1974/75.

Personal and household larcenies were less apt to have been reported to the police in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. There also was a downturn in the reporting of rape. Otherwise, there was little significant change in reporting patterns.

Personal crimes

Reflecting the impact of aggravated assault, the victimization rate for violent personal crime rose from 67 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 71 per 1,000 in 1974/75, a marginally significant increase. The rate for Denver males also increased marginally, but the rate among females was basically unchanged. For white residents of the city, a clearly higher 1974/75 rate for violent personal crime was determined, whereas an insignificant decrease was recorded for black residents and for those of races other than white or black. Married persons in general and those individuals age 20-34 were more likely to have fallen prey to violent personal crime in 1974/75, and there was some indication that this also held true for divorced and separated persons.

Although not statistically significant, a rate decrease was registered for rape—for the city's population as a whole and for women specifically.

For personal robbery, the victimization rate for 1974/75 was not significantly different from that for 1971/72. The rate, however, clearly was higher in 1974/75 among persons age 20-24, among the married, and less conclusively, among the divorced and separated. There was some indication that it was lower in 1974/75 among the very youngest age group covered by the surveys (i.e., 12-to-15 year-olds).

The overall assault rate, although showing upward movement, was not significantly changed. A clearly higher rate in 1974/75 for whites was offset in part by a marginally significant decrease in the rate among blacks. In addition to white residents in general, persons age 20-34, those who were married,

and, less certainly, the city's male population were more liable to have been victims of assault in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. The same held true for those from families with annual incomes in the \$7,500-\$10,000 bracket.

There was a marginally significant increase in the number of violent personal incidents in which offenders were armed; the increase was clear cut with respect to personal robbery. Some change also was apparent in the choice of weapons used in the commission of violent personal crime. Offenders were less likely in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 to have used guns.

For personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larceny, the victimization rate for 1974/75 was essentially the same as it was for 1971/72. Stability in rates also marked those forms of the crime involving victim-offender contact, as in purse snatching and pocket picking, and those that did not. For most groups under study, no significant change in the overall personal larceny rate was indicated. Exceptions included persons age 25-34, the divorced and separated, and those from families with annual incomes between \$7,500 and \$10,000, among whom the rate distinctly rose; and those with annual incomes of less than \$3,000 and married persons in general, among whom the rate declined.

Household crimes

The ostensible increase in the household burglary rate—from 158 per 1,000 households to 166—was not statistically significant. There was some indication that the rate was up for households headed by whites and for those in which the household head was age 65 and over. In fact, most of the apparent rate changes were increases, although not all were statistically significant. Households headed by blacks and those in which the head was a member of a

race other than white or black were major exceptions to the general pattern. The reduction in rates in these households was not statistically significant, however.

An 11 percent increase in the household larceny rate was recorded. Most households under study had a higher 1974/75 rate, although the increases were not be attached to most of these rate changes, however, were recorded for households headed by whites, for renters, for households of fewer than six members, and for those in which the household head was in the 35-49 age group. Again, households headed by blacks and by those whose head was a member of a race other than white or black showed apparent rate reductions that were not statistically significant.

The victimization rate for motor vehicle theft, although appearing to decline, was not significantly changed, and no meaningful pattern of increases or decreases appeared among the groups under study. There was some indication, however, that the 1974/75 rate was lower in households headed by blacks.

Commercial crimes

Although appearing to drop slightly, the 1974/75 victimization rate for commercial burglary was not significantly different from that for 1971/72. Some commercial establishments, differentiated by kind of business, gross annual receipts, or number of paid employees, had a higher 1974/75 rate, whereas others had a lower rate. Statistical significance could not be attached to most of these rate changes, however.

A 45 percent increase in the commercial robbery rate was determined by the surveys. Retail and service businesses had higher rates in 1974/75 than in 1971/72; less clear cut was the increase recorded for business firms that had from one to three paid employees.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	167,800	174,300	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	83,200	84,500	100.0	100.0	49.6	48.4
Crimes of violence	27,800	29,300	33.4	34.7	16.5	16.8
Rape	1,200	1,000	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Completed rape	200	300	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Attempted rape	1,000	800	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Robbery	7,200	7,800	8.7	9.3	4.3	4.4
Robbery with injury	2,300	2,500	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.4
From serious assault	1,200	1,500	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.8
From minor assault	1,100	1,100	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
Robbery without injury	4,900	5,300	5.9	6.2	2.9	3.0
Assault	19,300	20,500	23.2	24.2	11.4	11.7
Aggravated assault	8,200	**9,300	9.8	11.0	4.9	5.3
With injury	2,500	**3,100	3.0	3.6	1.4	1.8
Attempted assault with weapon	5,700	6,200	6.8	7.3	3.4	3.6
Simple assault	11,100	11,200	13.3	13.2	6.6	6.4
With injury	2,900	3,200	3.4	3.8	1.7	1.8
Attempted assault without weapon	8,200	8,000	9.9	9.4	4.9	4.6
Crimes of theft	55,400	55,200	66.6	65.3	33.0	31.6
Personal larceny with contact	2,400	2,400	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.4
Purse snatching	1,100	1,100	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Pocket picking	1,300	1,300	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Personal larceny without contact	53,000	52,800	63.7	62.4	31.6	30.3
Total population age 12 and over	415,000	412,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	72,100	*76,600	100.0	100.0	43.0	44.0
Burglary	30,800	32,400	42.7	42.3	18.3	18.6
Forcible entry	12,700	12,400	17.6	16.2	7.6	7.1
Unlawful entry without force	10,700	11,500	14.8	15.0	6.4	6.6
Attempted forcible entry	7,400	**8,500	10.2	11.0	4.4	4.9
Household larceny	32,700	*36,500	45.3	47.6	19.4	20.9
Less than \$50	19,400	20,500	26.9	26.7	11.5	11.7
\$50 or more	9,900	*12,300	13.7	16.1	5.9	7.1
Amount not available	900	900	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Attempted larceny	2,500	2,800	3.5	3.6	1.5	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	8,600	7,800	12.0	10.1	5.2	4.4
Completed theft	6,100	5,400	8.4	7.0	3.6	3.1
Attempted theft	2,500	2,400	3.5	3.1	1.5	1.4
Total number of households	194,600	195,300	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	12,500	13,200	100.0	100.0	7.4	7.6
Burglary	11,200	11,200	89.1	84.7	6.7	6.4
Completed burglary	7,900	8,300	62.9	62.7	4.7	4.7
Attempted burglary	3,300	2,900	26.2	22.0	2.0	1.7
Robbery	1,400	**2,000	10.9	15.3	0.8	1.2
Completed robbery	1,100	1,500	8.8	11.6	0.7	0.9
Attempted robbery	300	500	2.2	3.7	0.2	0.3
Total number of commercial establishments	25,200	25,700	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.
... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	20,200	**22,500	48.7	*54.7	7,500	6,800	18.2	16.5
Rape	1,000	**700	2.5	*1.7	200	300	0.5	0.8
Completed rape	¹ 200	¹ 100	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.2	(12)	¹ 200	¹ 0.1	¹ 0.4
Attempted rape	800	600	2.0	1.4	¹ 200	¹ 200	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.4
Robbery	6,100	**7,100	14.6	**17.1	1,200	*800	2.8	*1.8
Robbery with injury	1,900	2,300	4.6	5.6	400	200	1.0	0.6
From serious assault	1,000	1,300	2.4	3.1	200	¹ 200	0.6	0.4
From minor assault	900	1,000	2.2	2.5	200	¹ 100	0.5	0.2
Robbery without injury	4,200	4,800	10.0	11.5	700	500	1.8	1.2
Assault	13,100	**14,800	31.6	*35.9	6,200	5,700	14.8	13.9
Aggravated assault	5,800	*7,100	13.9	*17.3	2,400	2,200	5.9	5.2
With injury	1,700	**2,200	4.1	*5.4	800	900	1.9	2.1
Attempted assault with weapon	4,000	**4,900	9.8	*11.9	1,600	1,300	4.0	3.2
Simple assault	7,400	7,600	17.8	18.5	3,700	3,600	9.0	8.6
With injury	1,700	1,900	4.2	4.6	1,100	1,300	2.8	3.1
Attempted assault without weapon	5,700	5,700	13.6	13.9	2,600	2,300	6.2	5.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

(2) Less than 50

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crimes	1971/72 (415,000)	1974/75 (412,000)
Crimes of violence	66.9	**71.2
Rape	3.0	2.5
Completed rape	0.5	0.6
Attempted rape	2.4	1.9
Robbery	17.4	19.0
Robbery with injury	5.6	6.2
From serious assault	2.9	3.5
From minor assault	2.7	2.7
Robbery without injury	11.8	12.8
Assault	46.5	49.7
Aggravated assault	19.7	**22.5
With injury	6.0	**7.5
Attempted assault with weapon	13.7	15.1
Simple assault	26.7	27.2
With injury	6.9	7.8
Attempted assault without weapon	19.8	19.4
Crimes of theft	133.5	133.9
Personal larceny with contact	5.8	5.8
Purse snatching	2.7	2.7
Pocket picking	3.1	3.1
Personal larceny without contact	127.7	128.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (191,100)	1974/75 (191,800)	1971/72 (223,900)	1974/75 (220,300)
Crimes of violence	89.9	**98.4	47.2	47.5
Rape	10.2	10.0	5.4	4.7
Completed rape	10.1	10.0	0.9	1.2
Attempted rape	10.1	10.0	4.4	3.5
Robbery	27.0	29.2	9.2	10.1
Robbery with injury	8.7	9.7	3.0	3.1
Robbery without injury	18.4	19.4	6.2	7.0
Assault	62.7	**69.2	32.6	32.8
Aggravated assault	30.4	**35.3	10.6	11.4
Simple assault	32.2	33.9	22.1	21.3
Crimes of theft	146.3	154.1	122.6	116.3
Personal larceny with contact	5.2	4.6	6.4	6.9
Personal larceny without contact	141.1	149.5	116.2	109.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (370,600)	1974/75 (367,500)	1971/72 (38,100)	1974/75 (40,600)	1971/72 (6,500)	1974/75 (3,900)
Crimes of violence	66.7	*73.0	64.5	56.3	90.2	56.5
Rape	3.1	2.5	1.7	3.1	16.8	10.0
Robbery	17.6	19.4	13.8	15.4	129.5	119.8
Robbery with injury	5.7	6.0	3.8	7.8	110.3	14.5
Robbery without injury	11.9	13.3	10.0	7.6	119.2	115.2
Assault	46.1	*51.2	49.1	**37.8	53.9	136.7
Aggravated assault	18.4	*22.8	31.1	**21.9	128.7	15.1
Simple assault	27.7	28.4	18.0	15.9	125.2	131.6
Crimes of theft	135.4	134.7	117.6	126.9	121.4	126.5
Personal larceny with contact	5.6	5.8	7.8	6.8	16.7	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	129.7	129.0	109.8	120.1	114.7	126.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (37,000)	1974/75 (33,300)	1971/72 (37,900)	1974/75 (34,400)	1971/72 (55,700)	1974/75 (54,300)	1971/72 (78,200)	1974/75 (84,400)	1971/72 (77,200)	1974/75 (71,200)	1971/72 (74,400)	1974/75 (77,300)	1971/72 (54,600)	1974/75 (57,200)
Crimes of violence	152.8	**130.1	151.7	144.1	105.5	*138.4	62.3	*80.1	38.7	36.1	23.7	26.8	15.6	19.8
Rape	13.3	11.8	7.9	14.7	5.9	8.2	3.9	3.4	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.0	10.7	10.0
Robbery	54.2	**40.3	27.4	31.3	19.8	*33.5	14.3	15.1	10.9	10.0	8.7	12.5	8.6	11.2
Robbery with injury	12.9	12.2	7.9	7.6	4.1	*8.9	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	4.6
Robbery without injury	41.3	*28.0	19.5	23.6	15.7	*24.6	9.5	10.8	6.9	5.4	4.0	6.7	13.3	6.6
Assault	95.5	88.1	116.4	108.1	79.8	*96.7	44.0	*61.6	27.0	24.9	13.8	14.3	6.3	8.7
Aggravated assault	35.8	33.0	52.4	51.8	37.5	43.7	20.0	*31.1	9.4	10.0	5.2	6.3	11.9	3.8
Simple assault	59.6	55.1	64.0	56.3	42.3	*53.0	24.0	**30.5	17.6	15.0	8.6	8.1	4.4	4.9
Crimes of theft	144.6	136.6	224.1	201.7	205.7	209.6	164.7	*185.7	127.0	121.9	75.0	72.4	33.8	41.0
Personal larceny with contact	15.4	5.0	5.7	7.1	7.2	6.0	5.0	3.4	4.5	4.0	5.4	7.1	8.6	9.5
Personal larceny without contact	139.2	131.7	218.3	**194.6	198.4	203.6	159.7	*182.3	122.5	117.9	69.6	65.4	25.3	31.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (127,700)	1974/75 (127,400)	1971/72 (224,000)	1974/75 (215,300)	1971/72 (31,300)	1974/75 (30,900)	1971/72 (30,400)	1974/75 (37,200)
Crimes of violence	126.5	120.8	35.7	*43.3	28.2	20.8	86.3	**103.9
Rape	5.6	4.8	1.5	*0.7	10.6	11.3	5.3	6.6
Robbery	35.4	31.8	7.3	*10.2	14.5	13.0	20.4	**30.2
Robbery with injury	10.3	9.5	1.9	*3.9	9.3	15.2	9.6	8.6
Robbery without injury	25.1	22.3	5.4	6.4	5.2	7.8	10.8	*21.6
Assault	85.5	84.3	26.8	*32.4	13.1	**6.5	60.6	67.2
Aggravated assault	36.6	36.7	11.2	*15.3	15.9	13.2	26.0	32.0
Simple assault	49.0	47.6	15.6	17.1	7.2	13.3	34.6	35.2
Crimes of theft	179.3	186.1	115.5	*104.2	56.2	63.0	153.0	*186.5
Personal larceny with contact	5.6	7.2	4.7	3.6	10.6	11.7	10.8	8.8
Personal larceny without contact	173.7	178.9	110.8	*100.7	45.6	51.3	142.2	*177.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (45,800)	1974/75 (35,700)	1971/72 (106,900)	1974/75 (88,000)	1971/72 (53,300)	1974/75 (42,700)	1971/72 (96,300)	1974/75 (97,100)	1971/72 (62,700)	1974/75 (84,200)	1971/72 (22,000)	1974/75 (37,000)
Crimes of violence	87.1	102.6	74.7	75.2	56.4	*74.4	64.5	64.3	56.5	65.8	65.5	59.8
Rape	4.8	6.2	4.0	3.8	12.6	14.3	2.3	2.3	10.9	10.7	12.7	10.0
Robbery	29.4	34.2	18.6	19.8	14.1	15.6	16.2	17.7	13.0	16.1	16.1	14.2
Robbery with injury	15.3	*9.5	6.4	8.7	3.9	14.2	2.7	**5.3	4.2	3.4	13.6	5.4
Robbery without injury	14.2	*24.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	11.3	13.4	12.4	8.8	12.7	12.5	8.8
Assault	52.8	62.2	52.0	51.7	39.7	*54.5	45.9	44.3	42.5	49.0	46.6	45.6
Aggravated assault	24.6	29.3	22.9	26.3	18.6	*30.0	19.4	19.5	15.0	19.4	16.0	18.1
Simple assault	28.2	32.9	29.1	25.3	21.0	24.5	26.4	24.7	27.5	29.6	30.4	27.5
Crimes of theft	125.1	*104.6	123.4	130.6	112.3	*143.9	146.0	149.6	152.3	**135.6	168.5	154.8
Personal larceny with contact	10.7	13.7	6.5	6.2	12.6	8.2	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.1	17.2	12.7
Personal larceny without contact	114.4	*90.9	117.0	124.4	109.6	*135.8	141.3	144.4	147.5	**131.5	161.3	152.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
			1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	23,300	24,500	9,000	**10,200	38.7	41.6
Rape	1,200	1,000	300	² 200	21.4	² 16.0
Robbery	6,100	6,600	2,500	*3,200	41.4	**48.1
Robbery with injury	2,000	2,200	800	1,000	42.6	45.0
Robbery without injury	4,100	4,400	1,700	**2,200	40.8	**49.9
Assault ¹	16,000	16,900	6,200	6,800	39.0	40.4
Aggravated assault	6,500	7,200	6,200	6,800	96.4	94.6
With injury	2,000	2,400	1,700	2,000	88.3	83.7
Attempted assault with weapon	4,500	4,800	4,500	4,800	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	9,500	9,700	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹ Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	36.0	*28.1	28.2	32.4	33.2	**38.7	2.7	*7.0
Rape	¹ 14.3	¹ 0.0	¹ 46.4	¹ 62.5	¹ 39.3	¹ 37.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.0
Robbery	39.1	**29.5	30.4	33.6	26.7	28.1	13.8	8.8
Robbery with injury	¹ 17.0	22.4	10.9	**25.0	39.8	36.2	¹ 2.3	¹ 16.4
Robbery without injury	50.6	*33.2	25.0	*38.1	19.9	23.9	14.5	4.9
Aggravated assault	35.6	*25.6	26.6	28.3	35.6	40.4	¹ 2.3	5.7
With injury	14.4	10.6	22.7	24.5	61.3	59.1	¹ 1.7	¹ 5.8
Attempted assault with weapon	43.8	*31.9	28.1	29.9	25.7	**32.5	¹ 2.4	5.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1971/72 (194,600)	1974/75 (195,300)
Burglary	158.0	165.8
Forcible entry	65.3	63.7
Unlawful entry without force	54.9	58.8
Attempted forcible entry	37.8	**43.3
Household larceny	167.8	*186.8
Less than \$50	99.4	104.7
\$50 or more	50.8	*63.0
Amount not available	4.6	4.7
Attempted larceny	13.0	14.3
Motor vehicle theft	44.4	39.8
Completed theft	31.4	27.5
Attempted theft	13.0	12.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (175,300)	1974/75 (175,100)	1971/72 (16,700)	1974/75 (18,500)	1971/72 (2,600)	1974/75 (1,800)
Burglary	143.2	**158.1	260.9	242.2	158.8	127.3
Household larceny	163.1	*183.9	220.0	219.7	153.4	129.1
Motor vehicle theft	40.0	37.2	89.4	**67.4	151.8	111.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (4,600)	1974/75 (3,900)	1971/72 (65,700)	1974/75 (69,600)	1971/72 (43,300)	1974/75 (39,400)	1971/72 (43,900)	1974/75 (44,400)	1971/72 (37,100)	1974/75 (38,000)
Burglary	202.3	260.5	211.7	212.2	182.6	186.2	119.2	128.3	74.6	**93.7
Household larceny	142.4	**220.9	222.0	**241.8	201.7	*232.7	140.8	152.1	67.4	75.6
Motor vehicle theft	75.3	**34.2	64.4	57.8	53.1	45.5	30.5	32.5	11.4	9.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 and more	
	1971/72 (30,800)	1974/75 (25,100)	1971/72 (55,500)	1974/75 (47,300)	1971/72 (24,800)	1974/75 (21,800)	1971/72 (39,300)	1974/75 (42,300)	1971/72 (23,200)	1974/75 (32,100)	1971/72 (7,600)	1974/75 (13,300)
Burglary	165.4	186.2	164.8	162.6	142.1	*176.6	155.2	163.7	158.7	172.4	191.4	158.9
Household larceny	132.5	130.9	161.4	**183.5	168.4	188.2	207.2	221.3	193.2	209.5	185.6	194.3
Motor vehicle theft	30.2	26.4	46.6	*32.9	46.6	42.3	42.0	**55.9	63.0	**44.8	37.1	39.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-three		Four-five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (55,800)	1974/75 (62,100)	1971/72 (92,300)	1974/75 (93,100)	1971/72 (35,100)	1974/75 (31,500)	1971/72 (11,400)	1974/75 (8,500)
Burglary	126.2	134.2	150.2	*164.9	199.6	212.4	248.8	234.5
Household larceny	74.6	*96.4	159.1	*181.1	271.7	*322.2	374.0	408.3
Motor vehicle theft	18.3	**25.1	46.6	40.4	71.5	59.1	70.7	69.0

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (99,000)	1974/75 (99,200)	1971/72 (95,600)	1974/75 (96,100)
Burglary	146.7	150.8	169.7	181.3
Household larceny	184.4	**198.1	150.6	*175.2
Motor vehicle theft	39.7	35.6	49.3	44.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (124,400)	1974/75 (116,300)	1971/72 (10,700)	1974/75 (12,200)	1971/72 (3,400)	1974/75 (3,200)	1971/72 (4,200)	1974/75 (5,000)	1971/72 (9,200)	1974/75 (10,500)	1971/72 (41,700)	1974/75 (46,000)
Burglary	162.7	172.1	177.5	**217.8	207.1	177.8	126.7	**188.4	175.8	209.7	136.0	125.2
Household larceny	194.1	*211.6	206.0	**257.7	157.4	217.5	159.0	201.2	164.6	195.2	82.3	*101.8
Motor vehicle theft	45.4	41.8	64.2	49.6	^a 53.3	^a 54.3	^a 47.6	41.4	42.6	43.4	37.0	30.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1971/72 (25,200)	1974/75 (25,700)
Burglary	442.7	434.7
Completed burglary	312.6	321.6
Attempted burglary	130.1	113.1
Robbery	54.3	*78.5
Completed robbery	43.5	**59.8
Attempted robbery	10.9	18.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	6,700	5,300	572.4	**709.0	156.3	*239.2
Wholesale	2,200	3,200	597.1	543.8	122.4	48.2
Service	10,600	9,700	334.4	363.0	23.6	*39.3
Other	5,700	7,500	430.3	288.4	13.0	28.9
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	2,300	2,000	386.9	565.3	130.1	111.6
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,300	2,300	396.1	*711.0	80.9	64.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,700	3,200	389.6	295.5	151.0	51.8
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,000	3,800	496.8	*325.1	15.8	61.2
\$100,000-\$499,999	5,200	6,200	476.6	467.4	101.4	80.9
\$500,000-\$999,999	1,800	1,700	451.6	465.7	10.0	145.3
\$1,000,000 or more	2,400	2,800	514.1	538.0	70.2	118.1
No sales	1,500	1,500	570.8	*218.5	10.0	122.7
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	8,600	8,900	413.4	412.8	44.1	**82.6
4-7	5,500	4,900	458.5	432.1	31.0	71.3
8-19	3,600	3,800	518.3	482.0	82.9	66.2
20 or more	3,500	3,200	524.3	573.3	123.3	119.8
None	4,100	4,900	342.2	346.7	124.4	61.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	34.9	33.1
Crimes of violence	40.5	39.9
Rape	55.6	*36.5
Completed rape	¹ 81.8	¹ 37.0
Attempted rape	49.5	36.4
Robbery	44.1	45.1
Robbery with injury	60.1	62.0
From serious assault	65.3	69.2
From minor assault	55.0	51.4
Robbery without injury	36.7	37.2
Assault	38.1	38.0
Aggravated assault	45.8	44.3
With injury	55.0	59.1
Attempted assault with weapon	41.8	37.0
Simple assault	32.4	32.7
With injury	43.4	44.1
Attempted assault without weapon	28.5	28.0
Crimes of theft	32.1	*29.4
Personal larceny with contact	45.9	47.1
Purse snatching	47.8	**64.6
Pocket picking	44.2	31.7
Personal larceny without contact	31.5	*28.7
Household sector, all crimes	47.4	*43.2
Burglary	57.3	54.6
Forcible entry	77.3	78.7
Unlawful entry without force	47.7	45.3
Attempted forcible entry	36.7	31.9
Household larceny	30.2	*26.6
Less than \$50	17.4	*13.8
\$50 or more	59.3	*50.1
Amount not available	¹ 17.8	¹ 18.4
Attempted larceny	19.0	18.9
Motor vehicle theft	77.9	73.9
Completed theft	94.3	91.2
Attempted theft	38.9	35.0
Commercial sector, all crimes	77.9	82.7
Burglary	75.7	81.8
Robbery	96.2	87.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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Newark's residents were less likely in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 to have been robbed, to have been the victims of personal larceny, or to have had their homes burglarized. Moreover, the city's business firms experienced relatively fewer burglaries. Overall rates for the other crimes measured by the National Crime Survey program—rape, assault, household larceny, motor vehicle theft, and commercial robbery—were not significantly changed, although the chances of having a car or other motor vehicle actually stolen increased marginally, as did the likelihood that businesses had been victims of completed robberies.

The volume of crime, as measured by the surveys, declined, from 61,200 recorded victimizations in 1971/72 to 50,600 in 1974/75. Violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, and personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larceny, both were fewer in number in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, as was the total number of household offenses and the aggregate of commercial victimizations.

Personal, household, and commercial crimes were reported to the police in 1974/75 in about the same proportions as in 1971/72. Personal robbery, however, was more apt to have been brought to official attention in 1974/75, whereas personal larceny and, with less certainty, household larceny were reported relatively less often. The increased reporting for personal robbery was reflected in a rise in the proportion of violent victimizations brought to the attention of the police.

Personal crimes

The overall rate for violent personal crime, responding to the dropoff in robberies, fell some 4

points, from 42 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 38 per 1,000 in 1974/75. A marginally significant increase in the rate for those violent victimizations in which the victim and offender knew one another was more than offset by a decrease in the rate for those in which they did not. Women, but not men, were less liable to have been victimized by violent crime in 1974/75. Black residents of the city fared better than their white counterparts; they registered a lower 1974/75 rate, whereas the apparent decline in the rate for whites was not statistically significant. Except for individuals who had never been married, persons in all marital status groups were not as susceptible to violent personal crime in 1974/75.

Reflecting a downturn in the rate for those robberies in which the victim and offender were strangers to one another, the overall robbery rate dropped from 29 per 1,000 in 1971/72 to 23 per 1,000 in 1974/75. The decrease in the rate for robbery without injury was especially notable. Women clearly had a lower overall robbery rate in 1974/75, but the indicated decrease in the rate for men was not as conclusive. The rate was down among blacks; it was not significantly changed among whites. Lower 1974/75 rates were noted for persons in all age and marital status groups, although the decreases were not all statistically significant.

Residents of Newark were no more or less likely to have been assaulted in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Nonetheless, there was some indication of a marginal increase in the 1974/75 rate for aggravated assault, which was partially offset by an apparent, although insignificant, drop in the rate for the simple form of the crime. The overall assault rate was higher in 1974/75 for males, for persons age 16-19, and for those who had never been married. Among

females, the overall rate did not change significantly; such also was the case among both whites and blacks, among the widowed and divorced, and among those in age groups other than 16-19.

Although both the volume of violent personal crime and the rate per 1,000 were lower in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, an increase was noted in the proportion of such offenses in which the assailant was armed. Whereas 48 percent of all measured incidents of violent personal crime involved an armed offender in 1971/72, the proportion in 1974/75 was 53 percent. With respect to personal robbery, there was some indication of a relative increase in the use of guns by armed offenders; proportionately, there was less frequent recourse to knives. Otherwise, the choice of weapons used in armed rapes, robberies, and assaults was little changed.

The victimization rate for personal crimes of theft declined from 50 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 45 per 1,000 in 1974/75. It was down among women and among white residents of the city, but was not significantly changed among men or among blacks, although both groups appeared to have lower 1974/75 rates. There was some indication that the 1974/75 rate declined among persons age 50 and over, but rose among those in the 16-19 age group. For personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking), the rate decreased among women, blacks, all marital status groups except the never married, low-income groups (less than \$7,500), and persons age 25-34 and 50 and over. It was up among those from families with annual earnings in the \$15,000-\$25,000 range. For most groups under study, the 1974/75 rate for personal larceny without contact was not significantly changed from that for 1971/72. Among white residents of the city, however, it was lower, and among persons age 16-19 it was higher.

Household crimes

A 31 percent drop in the rate for forcible entry and a less certain decline of approximately 16 percent in the rate for unlawful entry accounted for the

overall reduction in the household burglary rate, which fell some 25 points, from 123 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 98 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Black residents of Newark clearly had a lower rate in 1974/75, but the apparent decrease among the white population was not statistically significant. A lower rate in 1974/75 than in 1971/72 was determined for renters and, less conclusively, for homeowners. Reductions in rates also were experienced by households of all sizes and by those headed by persons in all five age groups; in not all instances, however, were the ostensible decreases statistically significant.

The household larceny rate for 1974/75 was not statistically different from that for 1971/72, although showing an apparent upturn. Clearly, there was an increase in the rate for those larcenies involving losses valued at \$50 or more. Both white households and black households appeared to have a higher overall larceny rate in 1974/75, but the indicated increases were not large and were not statistically significant. Homeowners registered a marginally significant rise; among renters, the rate remained about the same.

Although the victimization rate for motor vehicle theft did not change significantly, there was an indication that the rate for completed thefts rose marginally. Among the various groups under study, few registered changes in the motor vehicle theft rate that could be judged significant.

Commercial crimes

The rate for commercial burglary declined from 631 per 1,000 establishments in 1971/72 to 506 per 1,000 in 1974/75, a decrease of approximately 20 percent. There was some indication that wholesale houses represented a major exception to the overall pattern of decline in the commercial burglary rate.

A decrease in the rate for attempted robberies combined with a marginally significant rise in the rate for completed robberies to produce an overall commercial robbery rate that was not significantly changed in 1974/75 over 1971/72.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	61,200	*50,600	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	25,400	*21,900	100.0	100.0	41.6	43.4
Crimes of violence	11,600	*10,000	45.6	45.8	18.9	19.9
Rape	400	400	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.8
Completed rape	100	100	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Attempted rape	200	300	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
Robbery	7,900	*6,100	30.9	27.9	12.9	12.1
Robbery with injury	2,400	**2,000	9.3	9.0	3.9	3.9
From serious assault	1,200	1,100	4.6	5.0	1.9	2.2
From minor assault	1,200	**900	4.7	4.0	2.0	1.7
Robbery without injury	5,500	*4,100	21.6	18.9	9.0	8.2
Assault	3,300	3,500	13.1	16.0	5.4	7.0
Aggravated assault	1,700	2,000	6.6	9.2	2.7	4.0
With injury	800	900	3.1	3.9	1.3	1.7
Attempted assault with weapon	900	**1,200	3.4	5.3	1.4	2.3
Simple assault	1,700	1,500	6.6	6.9	2.7	3.0
With injury	500	400	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.8
Attempted assault without weapon	1,200	1,100	4.7	4.9	1.9	2.1
Crimes of theft	13,800	*11,900	54.4	54.2	22.6	23.5
Personal larceny with contact	4,200	*2,800	16.4	12.6	6.8	5.4
Purse snatching	2,500	*1,500	9.9	6.9	4.1	3.0
Pocket picking	1,600	*1,300	6.4	5.7	2.7	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	9,700	9,100	38.0	41.6	15.8	18.1
Total population age 12 and over	275,000	265,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	21,800	*19,200	100.0	100.0	35.6	37.9
Burglary	13,100	*10,000	60.3	52.3	21.4	19.8
Forcible entry	7,000	*4,600	32.0	24.0	11.4	9.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,900	*2,300	13.2	12.1	4.7	4.6
Attempted forcible entry	3,300	3,100	15.1	16.2	5.4	6.1
Household larceny	4,700	5,000	21.6	26.3	7.7	10.0
Less than \$50	2,100	2,000	9.7	10.4	3.4	3.9
\$50 or more	1,700	*2,300	7.9	11.8	2.8	4.4
Amount not available	300	300	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.7
Attempted larceny	600	400	2.6	2.3	0.9	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	3,900	4,100	18.1	21.4	6.4	8.1
Completed theft	2,900	3,200	13.1	16.7	4.7	6.3
Attempted theft	1,100	900	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.8
Total number of households	106,700	102,700	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	14,000	*9,500	100.0	100.0	22.8	18.7
Burglary	12,100	*7,800	86.6	82.6	19.8	15.4
Completed burglary	8,700	*6,100	62.4	64.8	14.3	12.1
Attempted burglary	3,400	*1,700	24.2	17.9	5.5	3.3
Robbery	1,900	1,600	13.4	17.4	3.1	3.2
Completed robbery	1,100	1,300	8.1	13.9	1.8	2.6
Attempted robbery	700	*300	5.3	3.4	1.2	0.6
Total number of commercial establishments	19,200	15,400	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	10,300	*8,500	37.6	*32.0	1,300	1,600	4.6	**5.9
Rape	300	400	1.1	1.4	1100	(12)	10.3	10.1
Completed rape	1100	1100	10.3	10.4	1100	10	10.2	10.0
Attempted rape	200	200	0.8	0.8	(12)	(12)	10.1	10.1
Robbery	7,500	*5,700	27.3	*21.6	400	400	1.3	1.4
Robbery with injury	2,200	**1,800	8.1	6.9	200	200	0.6	0.6
From serious assault	1,100	1,000	3.9	3.8	1100	1100	10.4	10.3
From minor assault	1,100	*800	4.2	**3.1	1100	1100	10.2	10.2
Robbery without injury	5,300	*3,900	19.2	*14.8	200	200	0.7	0.9
Assault	2,500	2,400	9.2	8.9	800	*1,200	3.0	*4.4
Aggravated assault	1,200	1,300	4.4	5.0	500	**700	1.7	*2.6
With injury	500	500	1.9	1.8	300	400	1.0	1.4
Attempted assault with weapon	700	900	2.5	3.2	200	300	0.7	**1.2
Simple assault	1,300	1,000	4.8	3.9	400	500	1.3	1.8
With injury	400	300	1.4	1.0	100	200	0.4	0.6
Attempted assault without weapon	900	800	3.4	2.9	300	300	0.9	1.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

Z Less than 50.

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

**Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75**

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (275,000)	1974/75 (265,000)
Crimes of violence	42.2	*37.9
Rape	1.4	1.5
Completed rape	0.5	0.4
Attempted rape	0.9	1.1
Robbery	28.6	*23.1
Robbery with injury	8.6	7.5
From serious assault	4.3	4.1
From minor assault	4.4	**3.3
Robbery without injury	20.0	*15.6
Assault	12.1	13.3
Aggravated assault	6.1	**7.6
With injury	2.8	3.2
Attempted assault with weapon	3.2	*4.4
Simple assault	6.1	5.7
With injury	1.8	1.6
Attempted assault without weapon	4.3	4.1
Crimes of theft	50.3	*44.9
Personal larceny with contact	15.2	*10.5
Purse snatching	9.2	*5.7
Pocket picking	6.0	**4.7
Personal larceny without contact	35.1	34.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

**Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75**

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (121,200)	1974/75 (114,600)	1971/72 (153,800)	1974/75 (150,400)
Crimes of violence	52.8	51.7	33.8	*27.4
Rape	10.1	10.0	2.4	2.7
Completed rape	10.0	10.0	0.9	0.8
Attempted rape	10.1	10.0	1.5	2.0
Robbery	38.9	**33.8	20.5	*14.9
Robbery with injury	11.2	11.0	6.6	**4.8
Robbery without injury	27.7	*22.8	13.8	*10.1
Assault	13.8	*17.9	10.9	9.8
Aggravated assault	7.4	*10.7	5.0	5.3
Simple assault	6.3	7.2	5.9	4.5
Crimes of theft	45.0	42.8	54.5	*46.5
Personal larceny with contact	6.5	**4.7	22.0	*14.8
Personal larceny without contact	38.5	38.1	32.5	31.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (115,200)	1974/75 (118,900)	1971/72 (142,100)	1974/75 (139,800)	1971/72 (17,700)	1974/75 (6,300)
Crimes of violence	33.0	30.0	52.3	*44.9	20.7	31.5
Rape	10.2	1.1	2.3	2.0	11.6	10.0
Robbery	20.2	18.2	37.0	*27.5	15.8	15.9
Robbery with injury	7.7	6.7	10.2	*8.1	12.4	16.0
Robbery without injury	12.5	11.5	26.9	*19.4	13.5	19.8
Assault	12.6	10.7	12.9	15.4	13.3	15.6
Aggravated assault	4.5	5.2	7.8	9.5	11.6	19.6
Simple assault	8.0	*5.5	5.1	5.8	11.6	16.0
Crimes of theft	49.4	*40.6	52.4	49.2	39.8	31.4
Personal larceny with contact	12.4	10.0	18.2	*11.2	9.3	14.0
Personal larceny without contact	37.0	*30.6	34.2	38.0	30.5	27.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (31,000)	1974/75 (31,500)	1971/72 (26,300)	1974/75 (26,600)	1971/72 (30,600)	1974/75 (25,900)	1971/72 (51,100)	1974/75 (47,700)	1971/72 (60,800)	1974/75 (56,500)	1971/72 (46,900)	1974/75 (47,000)	1971/72 (28,300)	1974/75 (29,800)
Crimes of violence	46.0	46.7	54.6	65.9	47.3	43.4	41.8	**33.7	37.8	32.2	42.0	*31.1	31.2	26.9
Rape	10.9	11.2	12.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	11.3	2.4	11.1	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.0	10.0
Robbery	27.7	22.1	33.6	30.7	24.7	21.3	27.8	22.4	28.3	**22.7	33.1	*22.9	24.0	21.0
Robbery with injury	4.6	6.2	7.6	7.2	5.1	6.8	8.3	*4.5	9.1	8.3	13.1	*8.4	10.2	11.3
Robbery without injury	23.1	**15.9	26.0	23.5	19.6	14.5	19.5	17.9	19.3	**14.4	20.0	*14.5	13.8	9.7
Assault	17.4	23.4	18.9	*31.4	18.6	18.2	12.7	9.0	8.3	9.3	8.0	7.4	7.2	5.9
Aggravated assault	6.9	*13.4	9.2	*18.6	8.6	10.5	7.9	6.6	4.5	5.3	3.5	4.0	3.9	10.9
Simple assault	10.5	10.1	9.7	12.8	10.0	7.7	4.8	**2.4	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.4	5.0
Crimes of theft	21.2	25.7	36.7	**48.0	65.8	56.9	62.5	56.4	57.4	50.0	53.8	*43.8	35.1	**25.7
Personal larceny with contact	12.8	12.8	7.0	4.7	14.0	12.3	18.8	*12.6	15.3	12.4	21.1	*13.8	21.0	*9.6
Personal larceny without contact	18.4	22.9	29.7	*43.3	51.8	44.6	43.7	43.8	42.2	37.6	32.7	29.9	14.1	16.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (92,300)	1974/75 (95,700)	1971/72 (127,000)	1974/75 (114,300)	1971/72 (23,600)	1974/75 (23,300)	1971/72 (29,400)	1974/75 (30,300)
Crimes of violence	48.7	51.2	32.1	*25.4	40.8	*28.5	64.3	*49.8
Rape	11.1	2.4	1.4	0.9	11.2	10.6	12.3	11.7
Robbery	30.3	**25.7	22.8	*18.7	33.2	*21.4	44.0	*32.4
Robbery with injury	6.9	7.6	8.6	*5.5	13.4	10.2	9.9	11.9
Robbery without injury	23.4	*18.1	14.2	13.2	19.8	*11.3	34.1	*20.5
Assault	17.3	*23.1	7.9	**5.9	6.5	6.5	17.9	15.7
Aggravated assault	8.0	*14.1	4.1	2.9	13.5	12.2	10.3	8.7
Simple assault	9.3	9.0	3.9	2.9	13.0	4.3	7.6	7.1
Crimes of theft	40.5	41.7	51.4	**46.0	56.0	*39.7	70.4	*55.3
Personal larceny with contact	9.0	7.2	12.9	*9.8	29.8	*17.3	33.2	*18.3
Personal larceny without contact	31.6	34.5	38.5	36.2	26.2	22.4	37.3	37.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (33,400)	1974/75 (29,100)	1971/72 (105,300)	1974/75 (93,200)	1971/72 (40,000)	1974/75 (35,800)	1971/72 (49,900)	1974/75 (52,300)	1971/72 (21,100)	1974/75 (27,400)	1971/72 (3,100)	1974/75 (5,500)
Crimes of violence	61.4	*43.0	46.4	**40.6	38.5	31.7	30.4	36.8	30.7	29.4	¹ 13.5	33.4
Rape	11.2	11.8	2.0	1.8	11.0	11.8	11.1	10.7	10.7	12.3	10.0	10.0
Robbery	46.7	*24.9	32.6	*24.5	25.5	21.0	17.4	22.0	14.4	19.2	¹ 13.5	22.3
Robbery with injury	12.9	10.7	9.7	7.9	6.8	7.3	5.2	6.0	14.5	6.5	18.9	10.0
Robbery without injury	33.8	*14.2	22.8	*16.6	18.7	13.8	12.2	16.0	9.9	12.7	14.6	22.3
Assault	13.5	16.4	11.8	14.3	12.0	8.9	11.9	14.1	15.6	*7.8	10.0	¹ 11.0
Aggravated assault	6.6	**11.2	5.7	**7.9	6.5	5.0	5.2	6.4	9.2	5.1	10.0	¹ 18.9
Simple assault	6.9	5.2	6.1	6.5	5.5	3.9	6.7	7.6	6.5	12.7	10.0	12.2
Crimes of theft	50.0	*32.4	46.8	*39.2	52.2	*36.6	50.9	56.0	60.6	64.0	83.6	58.4
Personal larceny with contact	25.5	*11.2	18.0	*12.0	11.3	**7.3	11.0	8.9	5.2	*12.7	19.1	¹ 13.5
Personal larceny without contact	24.6	21.2	28.8	27.2	40.9	*29.3	40.0	**47.2	55.4	51.3	74.5	44.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
			1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	10,600	*8,900	5,100	4,800	48.3	*53.3
Rape	400	400	100	200	29.7	45.9
Robbery	7,300	*5,500	3,600	*3,000	50.1	54.9
Robbery with injury	2,200	**1,900	1,000	900	43.0	49.7
Robbery without injury	5,000	*3,600	2,700	*2,100	53.0	57.5
Assault ¹	3,000	3,100	1,400	1,600	46.1	51.0
Aggravated assault	1,500	1,700	1,400	1,600	93.1	92.4
With injury	700	800	600	700	84.3	84.1
Attempted assault with weapon	800	900	800	900	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	1,500	1,400	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	23.1	25.8	52.0	*44.4	22.7	23.6	2.3	*6.2
Rape	145.4	117.6	136.4	76.4	19.1	15.9	19.1	10.0
Robbery	22.4	**28.4	57.6	*47.5	18.1	17.5	11.9	6.6
Robbery with injury	18.9	13.4	56.4	45.4	31.7	28.9	13.0	12.4
Robbery without injury	27.4	**35.0	58.2	*48.4	12.8	12.6	11.4	14.0
Aggravated assault	22.7	21.4	39.0	35.1	36.2	36.9	12.1	6.5
With injury	110.2	14.1	32.2	30.1	57.6	57.5	10.0	18.2
Attempted assault with weapon	32.1	35.1	43.2	39.4	21.0	21.3	13.7	14.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1971/72 (106,700)	1974/75 (102,700)
Burglary	123.1	*97.6
Forcible entry	65.3	*44.8
Unlawful entry without force	27.0	**22.6
Attempted forcible entry	30.7	30.2
Household larceny	44.1	49.1
Less than \$50	19.8	19.5
\$50 or more	16.1	*22.0
Amount not available	2.9	3.3
Attempted larceny	5.3	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	36.9	40.0
Completed theft	26.7	**31.1
Attempted theft	10.1	8.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (44,900)	1974/75 (46,100)	1971/72 (54,800)	1974/75 (54,200)	1971/72 (7,000)	1974/75 (2,500)
Burglary	70.0	63.2	169.3	*129.0	101.1	*50.3
Household larceny	39.8	41.4	50.5	54.4	21.3	*75.9
Motor vehicle theft	31.3	33.4	43.4	45.2	21.4	**50.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (1,100)	1974/75 (1,100)	1971/72 (33,000)	1974/75 (29,900)	1971/72 (31,000)	1974/75 (28,900)	1971/72 (24,700)	1974/75 (24,800)	1971/72 (16,900)	1974/75 (18,000)
Burglary	173.7	135.6	153.7	*124.6	136.3	*114.3	104.9	*81.8	62.4	*45.2
Household larceny	110.9	153.9	51.6	53.5	57.1	62.1	35.3	*49.9	20.5	19.2
Motor vehicle theft	10.0	18.3	38.8	*52.0	43.8	44.9	40.1	39.5	17.9	14.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (18,300)	1974/75 (16,500)	1971/72 (43,000)	1974/75 (37,900)	1971/72 (13,800)	1974/75 (13,000)	1971/72 (15,800)	1974/75 (17,100)	1971/72 (6,200)	1974/75 (8,200)	1971/72 (800)	1974/75 (1,500)
Burglary	130.7	**107.2	120.6	*94.0	119.5	*88.9	128.3	*101.1	110.7	94.9	¹ 67.7	151.0
Household larceny	26.5	29.9	37.6	40.8	64.5	*40.4	65.5	69.8	62.8	*93.7	¹ 13.8	67.6
Motor vehicle theft	7.7	10.8	29.9	26.4	59.9	54.7	51.5	**66.4	75.0	76.5	¹ 69.3	103.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (24,600)	1974/75 (25,000)	1971/72 (46,600)	1974/75 (46,100)	1971/72 (24,900)	1974/75 (22,800)	1971/72 (10,700)	1974/75 (8,700)
Burglary	101.7	**86.3	114.1	*91.9	143.6	*111.3	163.2	*124.5
Household larceny	24.3	25.2	33.7	40.5	70.2	73.2	74.2	**99.7
Motor vehicle theft	15.6	**23.8	34.7	39.3	51.3	59.9	61.3	*38.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (23,500)	1974/75 (23,500)	1971/72 (83,300)	1974/75 (79,200)
Burglary	117.9	**98.4	124.5	*97.4
Household larceny	54.9	**69.8	41.0	42.9
Motor vehicle theft	47.9	48.0	33.8	37.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-Nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (11,700)	1974/75 (11,100)	1971/72 (19,100)	1974/75 (18,800)	1971/72 (23,900)	1974/75 (23,300)	1971/72 (5,200)	1974/75 (5,100)	1971/72 (12,700)	1974/75 (13,000)	1971/72 (32,300)	1974/75 (30,200)
Burglary	122.1	*88.1	99.9	90.5	142.8	*89.6	116.1	87.9	150.4	126.8	111.1	99.8
Household larceny	60.7	68.9	51.1	52.7	48.0	56.0	22.2	**45.4	28.9	**42.4	39.7	37.7
Motor vehicle theft	38.2	48.9	47.1	36.6	40.4	45.5	35.2	23.0	34.2	31.4	29.7	*40.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	(Rate per 1,000 establishments)	
	1971/72 (19,200)	1974/75 (15,400)
Burglary	630.6	*506.1
Completed burglary	454.6	396.6
Attempted burglary	176.0	*109.5
Robbery	97.8	106.3
Completed robbery	58.9	**85.4
Attempted robbery	38.7	*20.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	6,600	5,300	946.2	*704.4	162.8	180.7
Wholesale	800	800	299.5	**579.4	143.4	111.0
Service	8,800	7,300	463.7	411.6	64.5	60.6
Other	2,900	2,100	513.3	310.8	66.4	77.1
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	2,300	2,100	739.6	*503.3	116.1	105.0
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,800	1,900	650.9	505.1	57.0	126.5
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,500	2,000	687.7	*369.6	106.3	*187.8
\$50,000-\$99,999	3,500	1,600	549.8	674.2	45.1	187.6
\$100,000-\$499,999	3,600	2,300	535.7	625.4	110.3	138.9
\$500,000-\$999,999	900	700	578.1	591.5	178.7	180.2
\$1,000,000 or more	1,000	1,100	828.5	647.4	186.7	146.2
No sales	600	900	343.4	460.3	125.7	142.0
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	8,200	6,300	552.7	480.4	90.2	113.7
4-7	3,700	2,500	628.7	*420.1	75.5	121.8
8-19	2,000	2,000	784.6	*526.8	107.2	101.1
20 or more	1,600	1,200	1,046.4	814.6	102.4	142.1
None	3,600	3,400	555.4	481.4	132.9	*74.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	40.9	40.3
Crimes of violence	49.7	*55.1
Rape	57.9	75.0
Completed rape	¹ 57.1	¹ 90.0
Attempted rape	58.3	73.3
Robbery	49.7	*57.4
Robbery with injury	59.9	59.6
From serious assault	68.1	68.2
From minor assault	52.5	50.0
Robbery without injury	45.1	*56.3
Assault	48.6	48.9
Aggravated assault	60.2	62.2
With injury	59.0	62.8
Attempted assault with weapon	60.2	61.2
Simple assault	36.7	31.8
With injury	42.9	41.9
Attempted assault without weapon	34.2	27.8
Crimes of theft	33.5	*27.7
Personal larceny with contact	38.0	37.2
Purse snatching	41.7	40.8
Pocket picking	32.3	32.8
Personal larceny without contact	31.6	*24.9
Household sector, all crimes	51.2	49.3
Burglary	51.1	50.0
Forcible entry	66.3	69.1
Unlawful entry without force	41.0	42.9
Attempted forcible entry	27.7	26.8
Household larceny	28.3	**23.0
Less than \$50	23.1	*14.5
\$50 or more	39.0	32.7
Amount not available	¹ 19.4	¹ 14.7
Attempted larceny	19.6	15.6
Motor vehicle theft	79.1	79.8
Completed theft	95.4	95.3
Attempted theft	34.3	26.1
Commercial sector, all crimes	79.4	80.3
Burglary	80.0	78.7
Robbery	75.3	87.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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Increased vulnerability to criminal acts measured by the National Crime Survey program was reported for Portland's residents and commercial firms in 1974/75, as compared with 1971/72. Inhabitants of the city were more likely in 1974/75 than during the earlier period to have been assaulted, to have been the victims of personal crimes of theft, to have had their homes burglarized, or to have sustained loss through household larceny. The chances were at least 9 out of 10 that they also were more apt to have been rape victims. Greater too was vulnerability to commercial robbery and commercial burglary, significantly for the former and marginally for the latter. Of the measured crimes, personal robbery was the sole offense for which the victimization rate did not appear to increase, but the apparent rate reduction for robbery was not statistically significant.

Higher victimization rates in 1974/75 for most of the measured crimes reflected a larger volume of crime. Survey data recorded 138,900 victimizations in 1974/75, compared with 114,400 in 1971/72. Most offenses were significantly more common in 1974/75 than in the earlier period.

Although more crimes were reported to the police in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, there was a downturn in the proportion of personal crimes brought to official attention—from 34 percent in 1971/72 to 31 percent in 1974/75. The decline was occasioned by a drop in the reporting of personal larcenies without contact. Also, proportionately fewer motor vehicle thefts were brought to the attention of the police in 1974/75, but otherwise there was little change in reporting patterns.

Personal crimes

The victimization rate for violent personal crime, i.e., the sum of rape, robbery, and assault, rose from 59 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 71 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Rates were higher in 1974/75 for those victimizations in which victim and offender were strangers to one another and for those in which they were not. Most groups under study experienced the higher 1974/75 rates, with clear-cut increases being indicated for the white population, for both men and women, for persons who had never been married or were divorced or separated, and for most income groups. The only persons who clearly had a lower rate were those from families with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more, although the black population of Portland registered an apparent but statistically insignificant reduction.

As indicated, the chances were at least 9 out of 10 that Portland residents were more liable to have been rape victims in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. The chances were even greater when only the female population was considered. Among women, the rape rate rose from 4 per 1,000 to 7. Moreover, the upward movement in the rate for rape was due to a clear-cut increase in the rate for completed crimes, as opposed to attempted offenses.

The robbery rate was about the same in 1974/75 as in 1971/72 for the population as a whole and for most groups under study. It declined marginally among married persons, the only group for whom any acceptable degree of significance in rate changes could be reckoned.

The assault rate was up almost across the board. For the resident population as a whole, the rate rose from 40 per 1,000 in 1971/72 to 51 per 1,000 in 1974/75, and reflected increases in rates for both the aggravated and simple forms of the crime and for both stranger and nonstranger assault victimizations as well. Members of both sexes, as well as white inhabitants of the city, shared in the higher 1974/75 overall assault rate. Also, persons in all age groups and in most income and marital status groups appeared to have been more likely assault victims in 1974/75, although statistical significance could not be attached to the increase for each group. Widowed persons were the only group for whom a definite rate reduction, albeit a marginal one, was determined. Blacks and persons with annual family incomes of \$25,000 or more recorded statistically insignificant rate reductions.

No significant change was recorded in the proportion of incidents of violent personal crime in which the offender was armed. Neither was there any meaningful change in the type of weapon used by armed assailants in the commission of such acts.

For personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larceny, the victimization rate jumped some 20 points, from 123 per 1,000 residents to 143 per 1,000. The rate for personal larceny without contact definitely was higher in 1974/75, whereas that for personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) increased, but not significantly. There was some indication, however, of a rate increase for pocket picking. Higher 1974/75 rates were common to most groups under study. A major exception was the black population, which registered a marginally significant decline.

Household crimes

Reflecting higher 1974/75 rates for forcible entries, both completed and attempted, the overall

household burglary rate climbed 23 points, from 151 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 174 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Increases in the overall rate in 1974/75 seemingly applied to most groups under study. Only the rate for households in which annual family income was \$25,000 or more represented a clear-cut decline.

A substantial increase was determined in the household larceny rate, which rose from 149 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 189 per 1,000 in 1974/75, a 40-point jump. The rise, reflecting an upturn in rates for larcenies of less than \$50 and for those involving losses of greater amounts, was widespread, appearing to affect most groups under study. Black residents of the city, however, recorded a lower 1974/75 rate but it was not significantly lower.

Although the rate for motor vehicle theft ostensibly rose, the increase was not significant. Among the various groups examined within Portland's population, few had rate changes that were significant.

Commercial crimes

A marginally significant increase of about 18 percent was noted in the commercial burglary rate, which rose from 356 per 1,000 establishments in 1971/72 to 419 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Also up marginally was the rate for completed burglaries. A higher 1974/75 rate clearly marked retail and wholesale firms. On the other hand, businesses without sales income had a lower 1974/75 rate. Other indicated changes in rates were not significant.

The commercial robbery rate was up some 28 points, from 39 per 1,000 in 1971/72 to 67 per 1,000 in 1974/75. Rates for both completed and attempted robberies also were higher in 1974/75. Retail outlets had a higher rate in 1974/75.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	114,400	138,900	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	57,300	*67,400	100.0	100.0	50.1	48.5
Crimes of violence	18,600	*22,400	32.4	33.2	16.2	16.1
Rape	800	**1,200	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.8
Completed rape	200	**400	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Attempted rape	600	700	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5
Robbery	5,200	5,000	9.1	7.4	4.6	3.6
Robbery with injury	1,500	1,700	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.3
From serious assault	700	800	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
From minor assault	800	900	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7
Robbery without injury	3,700	3,200	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.3
Assault	12,500	*16,200	21.8	24.1	10.9	11.7
Aggravated assault	4,900	*6,900	8.5	10.2	4.3	4.9
With injury	1,500	*2,200	2.6	3.3	1.3	1.6
Attempted assault with weapon	3,400	*4,600	5.9	6.8	3.0	3.3
Simple assault	7,600	*9,400	13.3	13.9	6.7	6.7
With injury	1,900	*2,800	3.2	4.1	1.6	2.0
Attempted assault without weapon	5,800	**6,600	10.0	9.8	5.0	4.8
Crimes of theft	38,800	*45,000	67.6	66.8	33.9	32.4
Personal larceny with contact	1,600	1,800	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.3
Purse snatching	600	500	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
Pocket picking	1,000	**1,300	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.9
Personal larceny without contact	37,200	*43,200	64.9	64.2	32.5	31.1
Total population age 12 and over	316,000	316,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	48,400	*59,000	100.0	100.0	42.3	42.5
Burglary	21,900	*25,800	45.2	43.6	19.1	18.5
Forcible entry	7,700	*9,600	16.0	16.2	6.8	6.9
Unlawful entry without force	9,500	10,300	19.6	17.4	8.3	7.4
Attempted forcible entry	4,600	*5,900	9.6	10.0	4.0	4.2
Household larceny	21,600	*27,800	44.7	47.1	18.9	20.0
Less than \$50	12,800	*16,000	26.4	27.1	11.2	11.5
\$50 or more	6,400	*8,600	13.2	14.5	5.6	6.2
Amount not available	600	900	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6
Attempted larceny	1,900	*2,400	3.8	4.1	1.6	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	4,900	5,500	10.1	9.2	4.3	3.9
Completed theft	3,800	3,700	7.9	6.3	3.4	2.7
Attempted theft	1,100	*1,800	2.2	3.0	0.9	1.3
Total number of households	144,700	147,700	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	8,700	*12,500	100.0	100.0	7.6	9.0
Burglary	7,800	*10,800	90.1	86.3	6.8	7.7
Completed burglary	5,700	**8,000	65.7	64.0	5.0	5.7
Attempted burglary	2,100	2,800	24.4	22.3	1.8	2.0
Robbery	900	**1,700	9.9	13.7	0.7	1.2
Completed robbery	600	*1,200	7.2	9.9	0.5	0.9
Attempted robbery	200	*500	2.7	3.9	0.2	0.3
Total number of commercial establishments	22,000	25,700	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	13,800	*16,300	43.8	*51.6	4,700	*6,000	15.0	*19.1
Rape	600	**900	2.0	**2.9	200	300	0.6	0.8
Completed rape	200	**300	0.5	*1.1	100	100	10.2	10.3
Attempted rape	500	600	1.5	1.8	100	200	10.4	0.5
Robbery	4,600	4,200	14.6	13.4	600	700	2.0	2.3
Robbery with injury	1,300	1,500	4.1	4.8	200	200	0.8	0.7
From serious assault	600	700	2.0	2.4	100	100	10.4	10.3
From minor assault	700	800	2.1	2.5	100	100	10.4	10.5
Robbery without injury	3,300	**2,700	10.5	**8.6	400	500	1.2	1.6
Assault	8,600	*11,200	27.2	*35.4	3,900	*5,000	12.4	*16.0
Aggravated assault	3,500	*4,900	11.2	*15.6	1,400	*1,900	4.3	*6.1
With injury	1,000	*1,700	3.0	*5.2	600	600	1.8	1.9
Attempted assault with weapon	2,600	*3,300	8.2	*10.4	800	*1,300	2.5	*4.2
Simple assault	5,100	*6,300	16.0	*19.8	2,600	**3,100	8.1	**9.9
With injury	1,000	*1,600	3.3	*5.2	800	**1,100	2.6	3.5
Attempted assault without weapon	4,000	4,600	12.7	14.6	1,700	2,000	5.5	6.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (316,000)	1974/75 (316,000)
Crimes of violence	58.7	*70.7
Rape	2.6	**3.7
Completed rape	0.7	*1.4
Attempted rape	1.9	2.3
Robbery	16.5	15.7
Robbery with injury	4.8	5.5
From serious assault	2.4	2.6
From minor assault	2.5	2.9
Robbery without injury	11.7	10.2
Assault	39.6	*51.3
Aggravated assault	15.5	*21.7
With injury	4.8	*7.1
Attempted assault with weapon	10.7	*14.6
Simple assault	24.1	*29.6
With injury	5.9	*8.7
Attempted assault without weapon	18.2	**20.9
Crimes of theft	122.7	*142.5
Personal larceny with contact	4.9	5.7
Purse snatching	1.9	1.5
Pocket picking	3.1	*4.2
Personal larceny without contact	117.7	*136.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (145,400)	1974/75 (146,400)	1971/72 (170,700)	1974/75 (169,600)
Crimes of violence	76.4	*93.1	43.7	*51.4
Rape	10.6	10.1	4.3	*6.8
Completed rape	10.2	10.0	1.2	*2.5
Attempted rape	10.4	10.1	3.2	4.3
Robbery	23.8	22.3	10.3	10.1
Robbery with injury	6.7	7.0	3.3	4.3
Robbery without injury	17.2	15.3	7.0	5.8
Assault	52.0	*70.7	29.1	*34.6
Aggravated assault	21.7	*32.7	10.2	12.2
Simple assault	30.3	*38.0	18.9	*22.4
Crimes of theft	137.7	*154.8	109.9	*131.9
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	*7.0	5.3	4.6
Personal larceny without contact	133.2	*147.9	104.6	*127.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (292,600)	1974/75 (289,600)	1971/72 (17,300)	1974/75 (19,800)	1971/72 (6,200)	1974/75 (6,600)
Crimes of violence	58.5	*71.9	67.5	58.6	43.9	56.1
Rape	2.7	**3.9	1.9	10.8	10.0	14.6
Robbery	16.5	15.9	16.2	15.0	16.8	19.3
Robbery with injury	4.9	5.6	14.7	15.9	12.5	12.4
Robbery without injury	11.6	10.3	11.5	9.2	14.2	16.9
Assault	39.3	*52.1	49.5	42.8	27.2	42.2
Aggravated assault	15.3	*21.8	20.7	22.4	10.1	16.3
Simple assault	24.0	*30.3	28.8	20.5	17.1	26.0
Crimes of theft	120.9	*143.9	151.1	**123.3	127.4	137.2
Personal larceny with contact	4.7	5.8	18.0	14.2	14.9	17.3
Personal larceny without contact	116.1	*138.2	143.2	**119.1	122.5	129.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (25,200)	1974/75 (24,300)	1971/72 (29,500)	1974/75 (26,100)	1971/72 (38,100)	1974/75 (41,100)	1971/72 (49,400)	1974/75 (58,300)	1971/72 (52,900)	1974/75 (48,600)	1971/72 (66,600)	1974/75 (63,700)	1971/72 (54,300)	1974/75 (53,900)
Crimes of violence	111.9	126.2	138.6	*187.3	86.6	*115.0	77.5	80.8	38.3	**47.1	26.3	30.8	13.6	13.4
Rape	10.6	13.8	10.7	14.7	5.9	9.1	12.5	12.1	11.4	12.2	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.9
Robbery	30.8	30.4	37.1	40.6	19.1	18.9	17.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	10.9	10.8	7.2	6.2
Robbery with injury	8.4	7.1	7.3	11.5	6.4	8.0	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.0	4.0
Robbery without injury	22.3	23.3	29.8	29.2	12.6	10.9	13.4	**8.7	8.3	7.3	6.6	7.2	4.2	12.2
Assault	80.5	92.0	90.8	*132.0	61.7	*87.0	58.0	64.9	24.3	*33.4	14.6	19.2	6.2	6.3
Aggravated assault	27.1	30.5	38.7	*65.3	25.0	*36.7	24.6	26.5	10.4	13.0	3.8	*8.3	12.0	3.8
Simple assault	53.4	61.5	52.1	*66.7	36.7	*50.4	33.4	38.4	14.0	**20.4	10.7	11.0	4.2	12.5
Crimes of theft	134.0	*183.0	213.5	**211.2	207.8	217.1	147.8	*184.6	121.2	*147.2	83.1	81.7	35.2	41.8
Personal larceny with contact	6.6	14.5	8.1	9.8	13.2	6.1	12.8	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.6	7.7
Personal larceny without contact	127.4	*178.5	205.4	**231.4	204.6	211.0	145.0	*181.1	116.7	*142.1	77.9	76.7	29.6	34.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (90,600)	1974/75 (92,600)	1971/72 (167,500)	1974/75 (163,600)	1971/72 (29,000)	1974/75 (28,200)	1971/72 (27,400)	1974/75 (30,900)
Crimes of violence	101.7	*131.2	35.1	35.4	26.8	20.7	96.0	*122.9
Rape	5.8	7.4	1.1	1.2	11.5	11.7	12.8	*7.9
Robbery	29.2	28.5	8.6	**6.4	11.0	11.4	29.3	30.5
Robbery with injury	7.7	8.8	2.7	2.1	14.1	14.9	9.5	14.5
Robbery without injury	21.5	19.7	5.9	4.3	6.8	6.5	19.9	15.9
Assault	66.7	*95.4	25.4	27.7	14.3	**7.6	64.0	*84.5
Aggravated assault	24.5	*40.3	10.6	12.6	5.8	3.8	27.1	31.1
Simple assault	42.2	*55.1	14.9	15.2	8.5	**3.8	36.9	*53.4
Crimes of theft	177.4	*206.5	98.5	*114.0	56.4	55.3	160.1	**182.8
Personal larceny with contact	6.7	8.1	3.0	2.3	7.8	10.4	8.3	12.5
Personal larceny without contact	170.7	*198.4	95.5	*111.8	48.5	45.0	151.9	170.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$29,999		\$30,000-\$44,999		\$45,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (40,100)	1974/75 (29,600)	1971/72 (77,200)	1974/75 (69,100)	1971/72 (37,900)	1974/75 (30,100)	1971/72 (78,500)	1974/75 (73,000)	1971/72 (44,500)	1974/75 (66,600)	1971/72 (12,100)	1974/75 (22,700)
Crimes of violence	72.3	*101.8	68.7	*84.4	58.6	63.3	52.0	*65.1	44.0	*59.5	64.7	*42.6
Rape	5.6	7.2	3.1	**5.4	12.4	13.6	11.5	11.4	10.7	3.2	15.1	11.4
Robbery	28.4	35.9	20.8	17.4	12.8	14.9	12.1	11.1	10.6	12.2	16.5	9.6
Robbery with injury	7.5	*14.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	5.6	3.3	3.6	12.7	3.5	13.8	12.7
Robbery without injury	20.9	21.2	14.9	11.4	6.4	9.3	8.7	7.4	7.9	8.7	12.7	6.9
Assault	38.3	*58.7	44.8	*61.6	43.5	44.8	38.4	*52.5	32.8	*44.1	43.1	31.6
Aggravated assault	18.1	**27.4	17.6	*28.6	19.2	18.5	14.4	*21.0	11.3	14.8	16.5	16.5
Simple assault	20.2	*31.3	27.2	33.0	24.3	26.4	24.0	*31.6	21.5	*29.3	26.6	**15.1
Crimes of theft	108.3	113.9	123.1	*141.5	133.1	145.8	125.0	*144.1	126.0	*161.6	122.2	*166.5
Personal larceny with contact	13.2	15.5	5.3	**8.3	13.2	13.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	10.0	12.0
Personal larceny without contact	95.1	98.4	117.8	*133.2	129.9	142.7	121.8	*140.8	122.6	*158.0	122.2	*164.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	15,800	*18,900	5,700	*6,800	36.1	35.8
Rape	800	**1,100	2100	300	*10.5	26.5
Robbery	4,600	4,200	2,000	**1,600	43.4	**36.6
Robbery with injury	1,300	1,500	500	500	38.3	32.0
Robbery without injury	3,200	**2,700	1,500	*1,100	45.6	39.2
Assault ¹	10,400	*13,600	3,600	*4,900	34.8	36.4
Aggravated assault	3,800	*5,200	3,600	*4,900	95.3	94.1
With injury	1,200	*1,900	1,100	*1,600	85.4	84.0
Attempted assault with weapon	2,600	*3,400	2,600	*3,400	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	6,600	*8,300	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	29.1	25.8	29.9	31.0	36.6	39.4	4.4	3.7
Rape	140.0	116.1	130.0	54.8	120.0	129.0	110.0	10.0
Robbery	30.2	23.9	34.6	43.6	30.2	25.8	14.9	16.7
Robbery with injury	14.3	118.0	121.4	124.0	55.4	54.0	18.9	14.0
Robbery without injury	36.9	26.8	38.9	**52.7	20.8	13.4	13.4	17.1
Aggravated assault	28.0	27.2	27.4	25.4	40.3	44.4	4.3	3.0
With injury	19.8	13.6	17.9	21.0	68.8	59.3	13.6	16.2
Attempted assault with weapon	35.8	33.6	31.5	27.5	28.1	*37.4	14.6	11.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)		
Type of crime	1971/72 (144,700)	1974/75 (147,700)
Burglary	151.1	*174.4
Forcible entry	53.6	*64.8
Unlawful entry without force	65.6	69.7
Attempted forcible entry	32.0	*39.9
Household larceny	149.4	*188.5
Less than \$50	88.2	*108.4
\$50 or more	44.0	*58.0
Amount not available	4.4	5.8
Attempted larceny	12.8	**16.2
Motor vehicle theft	33.9	37.0
Completed theft	26.5	25.0
Attempted theft	7.4	*11.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

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Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)						
Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (134,500)	1974/75 (136,200)	1971/72 (7,500)	1974/75 (8,600)	1971/72 (2,700)	1974/75 (2,800)
Burglary	147.7	*168.3	227.2	**272.7	110.6	167.7
Household larceny	148.1	*190.2	191.4	163.1	95.5	*180.0
Motor vehicle theft	32.8	36.8	52.0	36.7	¹ 37.0	¹ 45.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)										
Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (3,100)	1974/75 (3,000)	1971/72 (39,600)	1974/75 (46,600)	1971/72 (27,600)	1974/75 (25,800)	1971/72 (37,800)	1974/75 (36,100)	1971/72 (36,600)	1974/75 (36,200)
Burglary	212.3	*306.7	197.8	*250.6	198.9	211.0	144.2	142.0	66.5	71.7
Household larceny	192.1	201.5	206.9	*256.9	209.9	*275.2	131.4	**149.5	56.7	*76.4
Motor vehicle theft	¹ 31.5	51.5	58.0	59.1	49.1	44.8	22.7	30.5	8.1	8.1

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (27,800)	1974/75 (21,000)	1971/72 (39,500)	1974/75 (37,500)	1971/72 (16,300)	1974/75 (14,200)	1971/72 (30,200)	1974/75 (30,700)	1971/72 (15,200)	1974/75 (24,100)	1971/72 (4,000)	1974/75 (7,500)
Burglary	133.7	*179.2	150.9	**172.3	157.9	175.4	154.7	**178.1	152.2	171.4	303.8	*200.6
Household larceny	79.5	95.8	149.8	155.7	174.2	*217.9	193.3	*235.4	191.1	*256.5	180.4	*245.8
Motor vehicle theft	18.4	22.0	34.2	35.2	34.8	44.6	38.8	42.6	50.2	47.4	¹ 31.0	37.7

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (44,600)	1974/75 (48,000)	1971/72 (69,200)	1974/75 (71,700)	1971/72 (23,100)	1974/75 (22,300)	1971/72 (7,800)	1974/75 (5,600)
Burglary	101.9	*130.1	151.5	*180.5	202.6	223.0	276.8	284.1
Household larceny	68.1	**80.4	137.4	*194.6	263.4	*328.8	383.2	*474.2
Motor vehicle theft	18.0	19.0	31.0	*42.8	54.2	48.7	90.3	69.9

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (80,000)	1974/75 (79,700)	1971/72 (64,700)	1974/75 (67,900)
Burglary	141.8	152.9	162.6	*199.6
Household larceny	155.5	*195.2	141.9	*180.5
Motor vehicle theft	30.0	29.6	38.8	45.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-Nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (99,800)	1974/75 (97,500)	1971/72 (6,800)	1974/75 (7,800)	1971/72 (1,300)	1974/75 (1,600)	1971/72 (4,400)	1974/75 (5,500)	1971/72 (6,100)	1974/75 (7,000)	1971/72 (25,600)	1974/75 (26,100)
Burglary	160.6	*178.8	168.9	*236.1	224.5	314.5	160.6	199.5	169.9	156.0	100.9	*133.2
Household larceny	172.8	*218.3	168.5	198.0	121.0	158.8	147.6	135.0	101.4	*151.1	68.3	*99.4
Motor vehicle theft	36.7	38.3	37.6	44.9	*44.4	78.6	35.9	35.9	43.8	32.0	19.3	**29.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)		
Type of crime	1971/72 (22,000)	1974/75 (25,700)
Burglary	355.6	**418.8
Completed burglary	259.3	**310.7
Attempted burglary	96.2	108.0
Robbery	38.9	*66.6
Completed robbery	28.2	*47.8
Attempted robbery	10.8	*18.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)						
Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	5,300	5,200	446.0	*678.6	100.4	*172.4
Wholesale	2,600	3,000	192.1	*483.5	16.4	127.4
Service	8,200	10,300	318.1	348.5	31.0	47.0
Other	5,900	7,200	399.0	304.5	18.5	35.0
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	2,200	2,500	401.4	483.3	130.2	16.7
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,300	2,700	354.8	359.6	94.1	118.8
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,200	2,900	345.0	532.0	122.8	92.8
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,400	3,700	309.6	380.6	135.2	114.2
\$100,000-\$499,999	4,500	5,500	395.1	377.9	52.0	*92.1
\$500,000-\$999,999	1,400	1,800	406.6	430.7	134.6	146.2
\$1,000,000 or more	2,900	4,000	287.0	518.0	140.3	54.2
No sales	1,400	1,700	575.9	*294.1	10.0	139.4
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	7,800	9,200	361.3	342.1	49.6	58.0
4-7	3,800	4,800	419.6	411.5	43.6	*87.6
8-19	3,300	3,600	351.3	546.5	135.8	75.6
20 or more	3,500	3,800	370.1	499.6	48.1	*88.8
None	3,600	4,300	268.8	418.5	14.8	119.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	33.8	*31.3
Crimes of violence	39.7	40.4
Rape	42.2	48.7
Completed rape	¹ 50.0	55.8
Attempted rape	37.3	43.2
Robbery	45.2	46.4
Robbery with injury	61.4	63.2
From serious assault	60.8	74.4
From minor assault	62.0	54.3
Robbery without injury	38.5	37.3
Assault	37.2	37.9
Aggravated assault	48.2	45.5
With injury	52.3	48.9
Attempted assault with weapon	46.3	43.8
Simple assault	30.2	32.3
With injury	43.0	37.1
Attempted assault without weapon	26.1	30.3
Crimes of theft	31.0	*26.8
Personal larceny with contact	38.5	35.6
Purse snatching	40.7	52.1
Pocket picking	37.1	29.8
Personal larceny without contact	30.7	*26.4
Household sector, all crimes	43.9	42.6
Burglary	50.4	51.9
Forcible entry	71.4	74.2
Unlawful entry without force	44.3	42.2
Attempted forcible entry	27.6	32.6
Household larceny	29.2	28.6
Less than \$50	17.1	15.6
\$50 or more	56.2	55.7
Amount not available	28.6	24.4
Attempted larceny	20.5	20.4
Motor vehicle theft	79.4	*70.0
Completed theft	90.9	87.6
Attempted theft	37.4	33.1
Commercial sector, all crimes	78.3	73.6
Burglary	77.2	71.2
Robbery	88.2	88.3

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

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The risk of being victimized by one or more of the offenses measured by the victimization surveys was greater for St. Louis residents and businesses in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Specifically, inhabitants of the city had a greater likelihood in 1974/75 of having been robbed or assaulted or of having suffered loss from both personal and household larceny. Furthermore, their chances of having had their homes burglarized were marginally greater in 1974/75. Business firms within the city were less likely, however, to have been burglarized in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, although they were more apt to have been robbed. Rates for rape and motor vehicle theft, the remaining crimes measured by the surveys, were not significantly changed.

All together, 120,700 victimizations were tallied for 1974/75, compared with 116,100 for 1971/72. Commercial robberies, personal larcenies, and, with less certainty, household larcenies all were more numerous in 1974/75 than during the earlier period, but fewer commercial burglaries were recorded. The number of personal robberies and assaults increased, but not significantly. Nonetheless, victimization rates, determined both by the amount of crime and the number of city residents, rose in the more recent year for each of these two offenses.

Virtually no change was recorded in the proportion of survey-measured crimes that were reported to the police. However, robberies with injury were more likely to have been brought to official attention in 1974/75, whereas there was some indication of a downturn in the proportion of burglaries resulting from unlawful entry that were made known to the police. For other crimes, the proportions were not significantly changed in 1974/75 over 1971/72.

Personal crimes

The combined rate for violent personal crime, i.e., rape, robbery, and assault, increased from 42 per 1,000 persons age 12 and over in 1971/72 to 48 per 1,000 in 1974/75. St. Louis women were more susceptible to violent personal crime in 1974/75, as was the black population of the city. For the white population, the rate increase was of marginal significance; it was not significant for St. Louis men. Persons age 25-49 and those who were divorced and separated sustained higher 1974/75 rates, but the apparent changes among other age and marital status groups were not significant.

As the result mainly of an increase in the rate for robbery without injury, the overall personal robbery rate climbed 3 points, from 16 per 1,000 residents in 1971/72 to 19 per 1,000 in 1974/75. There was some indication that the robbery rate was up among both blacks and whites. Clearly, it was higher in 1974/75 for women, about the same for men. The rate for robberies perpetrated by assailants unknown to their victims was higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72, but there was no significant change in the rate for those robberies in which the victim and offender knew one another, at least casually.

For assault, the 1974/75 rate of 28 per 1,000 residents age 12 and over was 3 points higher than that recorded for 1971/72. The increase reflected rate changes for simple assault, up marginally in 1974/75, and for aggravated assault, up insignificantly. It also mirrored a rise in the rate for those assaults in which the victims knew their assailants. On the other hand, no significant change was registered in the rate for stranger-to-stranger assaults.

There was some indication that blacks, but not whites, were more likely to have been assault victims in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. There also was some indication that this held true for males, but not for females.

The proportion of violent personal crimes in which offenders were armed was not significantly different in 1974/75 from that for 1971/72. However, there was a decrease in the use of weapons other than guns and knives in the commission of such offenses; at the same time, guns and knives seemed to have been used relatively more often, although in neither case was the apparent increase significant.

A substantial rise in the rate for personal larceny without contact accounted for the increase in the overall rate for personal crimes of theft, synonymous with personal larceny. For personal crimes of theft, the 1974/75 rate was higher for both males and females and for both black residents of the city and their white counterparts. Higher 1974/75 rates also were recorded for persons in all age, marital status, and income groups, although the ostensible increases were not significant for each individual group.

Household crimes

The marginally significant increase in the household burglary rate—from 125 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 135 per 1,000 in 1974/75—resulted almost wholly from a comparable rise in the rate for those burglaries accomplished by forcible entry. There was some indication that black households had a higher rate in 1974/75, but the apparent rate increase registered in white households was not statistically significant. Significance also could not be attached to seemingly higher 1974/75 rates for homeowners and renters. No consistent pattern of

change occurred when households were differentiated by size, income level, or age of the household head.

For household larceny, the victimization rate rose 13 points, from 81 per 1,000 households in 1971/72 to 94 per 1,000 in 1974/75. An increase in the rate for those larcenies involving losses valued at \$50 or more accounted for the bulk of the change in the overall rate. Rates for 1974/75 were up in black households and in their white counterparts, significantly in the former and marginally in the latter. They also were up irrespective of the size of the household or the age of its head, but the indicated rate increases were not all significant. Households in which annual family income ranged between \$10,000 and \$15,000 clearly experienced higher rates in 1974/75; the same was true for renters, although not for homeowners.

The rate for motor vehicle theft remained about the same in 1974/75 as it had been in 1971/72. No group under study recorded a significantly higher or lower rate in 1974/75.

Commercial crimes

The drop in the rate for commercial burglary, reflecting a downturn in both completed and attempted offenses, was from 531 per 1,000 establishments in 1971/72 to 410 in 1974/75. Businesses of all kinds contributed to the apparent rate decline in 1974/75 over the earlier period, although only the decrease for retail stores was significant.

Survey data showed that the commercial robbery rate rose from 94 per 1,000 establishments in 1971/72 to 144 per 1,000 in 1974/75. For completed robberies, the 1974/75 rate also clearly was higher. Retail outlets had a higher 1974/75 commercial robbery rate, as did businesses with from one to three employees.

Table 1. Personal, household, and commercial crimes:
Number and percent distribution of victimizations,
by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Number		Percent of crimes within sector		Percent of all crimes	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
All crimes	116,100	120,700	...	...	100.0	100.0
Personal sector	51,000	*57,000	100.0	100.0	43.9	47.3
Crimes of violence	18,600	19,600	36.6	34.4	16.1	16.3
Rape	600	400	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3
Completed rape	1200	1100	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1
Attempted rape	400	300	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
Robbery	7,000	7,700	13.8	13.6	6.0	6.4
Robbery with injury	2,300	2,100	4.4	3.6	2.0	1.7
From serious assault	1,100	1,200	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.0
From minor assault	1,200	900	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7
Robbery without injury	4,700	**5,700	9.3	10.0	4.1	4.7
Assault	11,000	11,500	21.6	20.1	9.5	9.5
Aggravated assault	5,700	5,800	11.2	10.2	4.9	4.8
With injury	2,200	*1,500	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.3
Attempted assault with weapon	3,500	**4,300	6.9	7.5	3.0	3.5
Simple assault	5,300	5,700	10.4	9.9	4.6	4.7
With injury	1,300	1,600	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.3
Attempted assault without weapon	4,000	4,000	7.8	7.1	3.4	3.3
Crimes of theft	32,400	*37,400	63.4	65.6	27.9	31.0
Personal larceny with contact	3,800	3,700	7.4	6.4	3.2	3.1
Purse snatching	1,800	2,100	3.6	3.6	1.6	1.7
Pocket picking	1,900	1,600	3.8	2.9	1.7	1.3
Personal larceny without contact	28,600	*33,700	56.1	59.1	24.6	28.0
Total population age 12 and over	445,000	407,000	...	...	...	...
Household sector	49,900	51,600	100.0	100.0	43.0	42.7
Burglary	24,600	25,200	49.3	48.9	21.2	20.9
Forcible entry	11,700	12,400	23.4	24.0	10.1	10.3
Unlawful entry without force	6,300	6,000	12.5	11.7	5.4	5.0
Attempted forcible entry	6,600	6,800	13.3	13.2	5.7	5.6
Household larceny	16,000	**17,700	32.0	34.3	13.8	14.7
Less than \$50	9,500	9,500	19.1	18.4	8.2	7.8
\$50 or more	4,100	*6,100	8.3	11.9	3.6	5.1
Amount not available	800	800	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7
Attempted larceny	1,500	1,200	3.1	2.4	1.3	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	9,300	8,700	18.7	16.8	8.0	7.2
Completed theft	6,200	5,700	12.4	11.0	5.3	4.7
Attempted theft	3,200	3,000	6.3	5.8	2.7	2.4
Total number of households	197,100	187,200	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	15,200	12,100	100.0	100.0	13.1	10.0
Burglary	12,900	*8,900	84.9	74.0	11.1	7.4
Completed burglary	8,400	*5,900	55.2	48.6	7.2	4.9
Attempted burglary	4,500	*3,100	29.7	25.4	3.9	2.5
Robbery	2,300	*3,100	15.1	26.0	2.0	2.6
Completed robbery	1,500	*2,100	10.0	17.6	1.3	1.8
Attempted robbery	800	1,000	5.1	8.4	0.7	0.8
Total number of commercial establishments	24,300	21,800	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to numbers for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

... Represents not applicable.

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

Table 2. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Involving strangers				Involving nonstrangers			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	14,800	14,400	33.4	35.4	3,800	*5,200	8.6	*12.8
Rape	400	200	0.8	0.5	200	200	0.5	0.5
Completed rape	100	(1Z)	0.3	(1Z)	100	100	0.2	0.2
Attempted rape	300	200	0.6	0.4	100	100	0.4	0.3
Robbery	6,400	7,000	14.4	*17.2	600	700	1.4	1.8
Robbery with injury	2,000	1,900	4.4	4.7	300	1200	0.7	10.4
From serious assault	900	1,100	2.1	2.6	100	100	0.3	0.3
From minor assault	1,000	800	2.3	2.1	200	(1Z)	0.5	0.1
Robbery without injury	4,500	5,100	10.0	*12.6	300	*600	0.6	*1.4
Assault	8,100	7,200	18.1	17.6	3,000	*4,300	6.7	*10.6
Aggravated assault	4,300	3,700	9.7	9.2	1,400	*2,100	3.2	*5.1
With injury	1,500	*800	3.5	*2.0	700	700	1.6	1.8
Attempted assault with weapon	2,800	2,900	6.2	7.2	700	*1,300	1.7	*3.3
Simple assault	3,800	3,400	8.5	8.4	1,500	*2,200	3.5	*5.5
With injury	800	700	1.9	1.7	500	*900	1.1	*2.3
Attempted assault without weapon	2,900	2,700	6.6	6.7	1,100	1,300	2.4	3.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

(Z) Less than 50 or 0.05.

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

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	1971/72 (445,000)	1974/75 (407,000)
Crimes of violence	41.9	*48.2
Rape	1.4	1.0
Completed rape	¹ 0.4	¹ 0.2
Attempted rape	0.9	0.8
Robbery	15.8	*19.0
Robbery with injury	5.1	5.0
From serious assault	2.4	2.9
From minor assault	2.8	2.2
Robbery without injury	10.6	*13.9
Assault	24.8	*28.2
Aggravated assault	12.9	14.3
With injury	5.0	**3.8
Attempted assault with weapon	7.9	*10.5
Simple assault	11.9	**13.9
With injury	3.0	4.0
Attempted assault without weapon	9.0	9.9
Crimes of theft	72.7	*91.9
Personal larceny with contact	8.5	9.1
Purse snatching	4.1	5.1
Pocket picking	4.3	4.0
Personal larceny without contact	64.2	*82.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population.

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

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates
for persons age 12 and over, by type
of crime and sex of victims,
1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	1971/72 (190,300)	1974/75 (171,900)	1971/72 (254,700)	1974/75 (235,100)
Crimes of violence	61.2	66.4	27.5	*34.9
Rape	10.3	10.1	2.2	1.7
Completed rape	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.4
Attempted rape	10.3	10.1	1.4	1.3
Robbery	25.6	25.6	8.4	*14.1
Robbery with injury	7.3	5.8	3.5	4.5
Robbery without injury	18.3	19.8	4.9	*9.6
Assault	35.3	**40.7	16.9	19.1
Aggravated assault	20.3	21.9	7.4	8.8
Simple assault	15.1	**18.8	9.6	10.3
Crimes of theft	72.8	*104.0	72.7	*83.2
Personal larceny with contact	5.3	5.0	10.8	12.0
Personal larceny without contact	67.5	*99.0	61.8	*71.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and race of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (270,300)	1974/75 (241,100)	1971/72 (173,200)	1974/75 (164,200)	1971/72 (1,500)	1974/75 (1,800)
Crimes of violence	45.1	**50.1	35.8	*45.6	172.9	¹ 44.6
Rape	0.9	1.0	1.9	¹ 1.1	¹ 15.3	¹ 0.0
Robbery	14.1	**17.4	17.6	**21.6	¹ 99.3	¹ 0.0
Robbery with injury	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.9	¹ 42.8	¹ 0.0
Robbery without injury	9.4	*12.2	12.2	*16.7	¹ 56.5	¹ 0.0
Assault	30.0	31.7	16.3	*22.9	¹ 58.4	¹ 44.6
Aggravated assault	14.6	14.4	10.3	*14.1	¹ 0.0	¹ 22.2
Simple assault	15.4	17.3	6.0	**8.8	¹ 58.4	¹ 22.4
Crimes of theft	86.1	*107.6	51.7	*68.2	¹ 73.3	¹ 60.6
Personal larceny with contact	8.9	9.0	7.8	9.1	¹ 0.0	¹ 10.1
Personal larceny without contact	77.2	*98.6	43.9	*59.1	¹ 73.3	¹ 50.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 6. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and age of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	12-15		16-19		20-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (46,100)	1974/75 (40,700)	1971/72 (42,800)	1974/75 (38,700)	1971/72 (45,400)	1974/75 (44,800)	1971/72 (55,800)	1974/75 (54,800)	1971/72 (78,600)	1974/75 (65,800)	1971/72 (91,800)	1974/75 (83,700)	1971/72 (84,600)	1974/75 (78,600)
Crimes of violence	53.3	60.0	91.6	88.9	75.9	79.2	50.7	*67.3	33.2	*43.9	20.4	25.8	17.9	18.7
Rape	¹ 1.5	¹ 2.0	¹ 4.5	¹ 3.6	¹ 3.5	¹ 1.8	¹ 1.6	¹ 1.4	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.6	¹ 0.5	¹ 0.0	¹ 0.3	¹ 0.0
Robbery	23.7	**15.3	25.0	28.0	23.9	22.2	14.5	*22.6	14.3	*21.9	10.1	**15.1	10.7	13.9
Robbery with injury	7.0	¹ 2.5	6.9	5.2	8.0	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.1	7.2	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.3
Robbery without injury	16.7	12.8	18.0	22.8	15.9	15.6	8.7	*17.8	10.2	14.7	6.4	*10.6	7.0	9.6
Assault	28.1	*42.7	62.2	57.3	48.5	55.3	34.6	43.3	18.6	21.4	9.8	10.6	6.9	4.8
Aggravated assault	10.9	*18.8	39.0	**28.5	30.0	31.0	18.0	22.8	9.7	10.5	2.7	**5.2	2.1	2.6
Simple assault	17.2	24.0	23.2	28.8	18.4	24.2	16.6	20.5	8.8	10.9	7.1	5.5	4.8	¹ 2.3
Crimes of theft	37.3	*51.7	81.7	*107.8	111.3	*145.7	116.5	*150.1	81.3	*104.8	67.4	75.4	35.6	40.6
Personal larceny with contact	¹ 1.5	¹ 1.5	5.7	6.5	4.5	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.3	7.3	10.2	11.1	13.0	14.1
Personal larceny without contact	35.8	*50.2	76.0	*101.3	106.8	*137.3	107.9	*141.3	72.1	*97.5	57.2	64.3	22.6	26.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

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

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated	
	1971/72 (139,600)	1974/75 (132,500)	1971/72 (205,600)	1974/75 (181,400)	1971/72 (54,900)	1974/75 (49,300)	1971/72 (42,500)	1974/75 (41,400)
Crimes of violence	63.7	69.0	31.6	33.8	22.7	26.7	45.3	*71.9
Rape	2.3	2.3	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.0	11.6	11.0
Robbery	23.6	23.3	11.3	12.9	11.2	*19.4	17.4	*32.4
Robbery with injury	7.4	5.5	3.5	3.4	5.0	7.7	5.5	8.1
Robbery without injury	16.3	17.8	7.7	9.4	6.2	**11.7	11.9	*24.2
Assault	37.7	43.5	19.4	20.5	11.1	7.3	26.3	*38.5
Aggravated assault	20.0	21.2	10.1	10.5	4.9	13.7	12.9	*21.7
Simple assault	17.7	**22.3	9.4	10.0	6.2	13.6	13.4	16.9
Crimes of theft	67.8	*93.1	79.3	*98.4	45.4	**56.4	92.6	99.7
Personal larceny with contact	4.9	7.0	7.7	7.0	18.0	17.3	12.0	14.9
Personal larceny without contact	62.9	*86.1	71.6	*91.4	27.4	*39.2	80.5	84.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

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

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over,
by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

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

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (87,300)	1974/75 (67,300)	1971/72 (136,200)	1974/75 (113,000)	1971/72 (56,000)	1974/75 (42,800)	1971/72 (81,000)	1974/75 (81,900)	1971/72 (33,000)	1974/75 (44,000)	1971/72 (5,100)	1974/75 (10,200)
Crimes of violence	40.2	*56.4	48.4	45.0	35.9	*51.8	41.1	**50.8	35.8	39.2	40.7	**71.5
Rape	11.9	12.1	2.1	10.9	10.0	10.5	10.3	11.7	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
Robbery	18.3	*26.2	18.0	16.6	11.8	*24.7	12.7	15.5	13.1	14.9	13.5	27.0
Robbery with injury	5.6	6.5	6.0	4.2	3.7	**8.0	4.4	4.3	13.4	12.7	10.0	11.7
Robbery without injury	12.8	*19.6	11.9	12.4	8.1	*16.7	8.3	11.2	9.7	12.2	13.5	15.4
Assault	20.0	*28.1	28.4	27.5	24.1	26.7	28.1	33.6	22.0	24.3	27.2	44.5
Aggravated assault	11.4	13.9	16.2	15.4	10.8	*16.9	13.4	16.2	8.3	9.0	14.9	15.4
Simple assault	8.6	*14.2	12.2	12.1	13.3	9.8	14.6	17.3	13.7	15.3	22.3	29.1
Crimes of theft	41.9	*67.5	64.5	*75.6	86.1	*107.6	98.1	**111.2	106.3	114.5	146.4	159.1
Personal larceny with contact	11.3	**16.9	10.8	10.0	5.2	8.0	5.6	5.9	15.4	4.5	10.0	15.8
Personal larceny without contact	30.6	*50.6	53.8	*65.6	81.0	*99.7	92.4	**105.3	100.9	109.9	146.4	153.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 9. Personal crimes of violence: Number of total incidents and of those in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	All incidents		With weapon			
	1971/72	1974/75	Number		Percent	
			1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	15,500	16,100	7,400	7,800	47.6	48.5
Rape	600	400	² 100	² 100	21.1	24.3
Robbery	5,900	6,500	3,000	3,500	51.4	54.6
Robbery with injury	2,100	1,800	800	800	37.2	46.7
Robbery without injury	3,800	*4,700	2,200	2,700	59.2	57.7
Assault ¹	9,100	9,300	4,300	4,200	46.8	45.3
Aggravated assault	4,500	4,400	4,300	4,200	95.5	96.1
With injury	1,700	1,300	1,500	**1,100	88.4	86.4
Attempted assault with weapon	2,700	3,100	2,700	3,100	100.0	100.0
Simple assault	4,700	4,900	0	0	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

¹Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

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

... Represents not applicable.

Table 10. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	Firearm		Knife		Other		Type unknown	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Crimes of violence	39.7	43.2	25.1	28.9	32.6	*23.5	2.6	4.4
Rape	150.0	19.1	135.7	173.7	114.3	118.2	10.0	10.0
Robbery	41.7	44.3	28.4	30.4	24.9	19.6	14.9	5.7
Robbery with injury	123.1	29.5	124.4	121.6	46.2	37.5	16.4	111.4
Robbery without injury	48.1	48.7	30.0	33.3	17.3	14.0	14.8	13.9
Aggravated assault	37.8	43.2	22.4	26.2	38.7	*27.1	11.1	13.5
With injury	19.8	116.5	19.2	22.0	59.9	54.1	11.2	17.3
Attempted assault with weapon	48.7	52.4	24.4	27.6	26.2	**17.8	10.7	12.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 11. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	1971/72 (197,100)	1974/75 (187,200)
Burglary	124.8	**134.7
Forcible entry	59.4	**66.2
Unlawful entry without force	31.8	32.2
Attempted forcible entry	33.6	36.3
Household larceny	81.1	*94.4
Less than \$50	48.4	50.6
\$50 or more	20.9	*32.8
Amount not available	3.9	4.4
Attempted larceny	7.8	6.7
Motor vehicle theft	47.3	46.3
Completed theft	31.3	30.2
Attempted theft	16.0	16.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	1971/72 (127,600)	1974/75 (118,300)	1971/72 (68,830)	1974/75 (68,000)	1971/72 (700)	1974/75 (900)
Burglary	108.9	113.5	154.0	**171.3	¹ 148.8	¹ 148.9
Household larceny	83.9	**94.0	74.9	*95.3	¹ 173.1	¹ 82.4
Motor vehicle theft	41.4	41.8	58.2	54.5	¹ 59.0	¹ 20.6

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Type of crime	12-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65 and over	
	1971/72 (2,400)	1974/75 (1,900)	1971/72 (42,900)	1974/75 (43,500)	1971/72 (42,700)	1974/75 (37,900)	1971/72 (53,200)	1974/75 (49,800)	1971/72 (55,900)	1974/75 (54,100)
Burglary	217.2	297.3	179.9	*209.1	144.3	163.2	115.6	117.2	72.3	65.1
Household larceny	88.8	155.4	112.0	*133.3	125.6	140.3	76.5	78.7	27.5	*43.4
Motor vehicle theft	¹ 68.8	¹ 19.8	83.6	75.6	65.0	61.6	39.1	41.1	13.0	17.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

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

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than \$3,000		\$3,000-\$7,499		\$7,500-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$15,000-\$24,999		\$25,000 or more	
	1971/72 (50,500)	1974/75 (41,200)	1971/72 (61,500)	1974/75 (53,900)	1971/72 (22,100)	1974/75 (18,500)	1971/72 (29,500)	1974/75 (31,100)	1971/72 (10,500)	1974/75 (15,400)	1971/72 (1,700)	1974/75 (3,300)
Burglary	114.8	129.9	143.7	137.0	119.9	*152.8	123.6	141.5	116.2	*157.6	160.4	211.3
Household larceny	49.6	**62.5	81.9	93.3	110.9	103.3	107.5	*137.0	126.1	137.7	196.9	128.6
Motor vehicle theft	20.3	19.6	46.2	38.6	59.7	62.2	77.7	80.5	92.5	77.0	162.5	139.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained.

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

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One		Two-Three		Four-Five		Six or more	
	1971/72 (60,300)	1974/75 (61,200)	1971/72 (88,000)	1974/75 (81,300)	1971/72 (30,000)	1974/75 (28,800)	1971/72 (18,800)	1974/75 (15,800)
Burglary	84.1	94.9	124.8	133.6	175.1	172.7	175.0	*222.7
Household larceny	34.1	*46.0	76.4	**87.7	141.6	158.5	157.1	*199.0
Motor vehicle theft	20.1	21.0	51.9	50.8	71.6	63.8	74.8	89.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons was not ascertained.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime and form of tenure,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought		Rented	
	1971/72 (85,300)	1974/75 (84,300)	1971/72 (111,800)	1974/75 (102,900)
Burglary	118.9	129.3	129.2	139.0
Household larceny	93.5	103.0	71.7	*87.4
Motor vehicle theft	48.9	53.6	46.1	40.4

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime
and number of units in structure, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One ¹		Two		Three		Four		Five-Nine		Ten or more	
	1971/72 (93,100)	1974/75 (79,600)	1971/72 (40,300)	1974/75 (42,600)	1971/72 (3,300)	1974/75 (3,300)	1971/72 (24,200)	1974/75 (27,800)	1971/72 (8,800)	1974/75 (10,000)	1971/72 (22,300)	1974/75 (20,000)
Burglary	123.1	**137.8	119.8	123.8	99.2	123.8	133.7	151.7	167.9	174.9	119.0	103.7
Household larceny	90.3	**102.1	83.1	**101.7	59.3	*137.3	82.0	95.2	85.6	79.3	42.4	54.2
Motor vehicle theft	48.4	51.7	51.3	41.6	*13.3	*50.8	48.0	42.3	61.8	49.8	29.6	42.8

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of households in the group; excludes data on households for which the number of units in structure was not ascertained.

¹Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.

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

Table 18. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates,
by type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Type of crime	1971/72 (24,300)	1974/75 (21,800)
Burglary	531.3	*410.4
Completed burglary	345.3	*269.4
Attempted burglary	186.0	*141.0
Robbery	94.3	*144.1
Completed robbery	62.3	*97.3
Attempted robbery	31.9	46.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change. Figures in parentheses refer to number of business establishments.

Table 19. Commercial crimes: Victimization rates, by characteristics
of victimized establishments and type of crime,
1971/72 and 1974/75

(Rate per 1,000 establishments)

Characteristic	Number of establishments		Burglary		Robbery	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Kind of establishment						
Retail	7,500	6,500	688.9	*547.5	174.8	*271.1
Wholesale	2,600	2,500	319.8	243.3	153.4	90.2
Service	9,800	8,600	418.5	379.5	66.5	72.3
Other	4,400	4,200	639.6	360.7	43.6	126.7
Gross annual receipts						
Less than \$10,000	5,600	4,200	542.6	573.2	104.7	105.6
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,800	2,900	518.0	**339.2	85.1	146.2
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,200	2,600	518.9	440.1	100.6	213.5
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,400	2,500	726.6	*321.7	101.3	153.8
\$100,000-\$499,999	3,500	3,600	524.6	*355.4	115.1	180.0
\$500,000-\$999,999	1,100	1,300	599.3	424.1	245.8	177.9
\$1,000,000 or more	2,000	2,200	622.3	429.5	160.4	195.3
No sales	1,100	2,100	767.7	*358.1	131.4	10.0
Average number of paid employees						
1-3	7,900	6,500	423.1	395.3	80.7	*177.7
4-7	4,100	3,500	493.3	404.9	71.0	58.6
8-19	2,400	2,200	772.2	*414.1	107.9	148.9
20 or more	3,100	3,000	626.0	505.7	214.4	287.3
None	6,600	6,500	557.6	*384.7	65.0	90.2

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

Table 20. Personal, household, and commercial crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by sector and type of crime, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector, all crimes	41.2	41.4
Crimes of violence	50.2	50.3
Rape	43.3	57.1
Completed rape	176.4	180.0
Attempted rape	126.2	150.0
Robbery	57.2	61.1
Robbery with injury	59.2	*82.4
From serious assault	67.6	81.4
From minor assault	52.0	*83.0
Robbery without injury	56.1	53.3
Assault	46.2	42.8
Aggravated assault	53.1	46.8
With injury	60.1	61.3
Attempted assault with weapon	48.3	41.6
Simple assault	39.1	38.6
With injury	58.7	48.8
Attempted assault without weapon	32.6	34.4
Crimes of theft	36.0	36.7
Personal larceny with contact	47.9	40.9
Purse snatching	57.4	49.0
Pocket picking	38.9	30.7
Personal larceny without contact	34.3	36.2
Household sector, all crimes	51.7	50.3
Burglary	56.1	57.3
Forcible entry	73.6	76.5
Unlawful entry without force	51.3	**43.9
Attempted forcible entry	29.7	34.3
Household larceny	31.9	29.1
Less than \$50	21.2	17.2
\$50 or more	56.2	50.9
Amount not available	39.0	115.7
Attempted larceny	29.7	20.8
Motor vehicle theft	74.2	73.4
Completed theft	95.6	95.6
Attempted theft	32.4	32.2
Commercial sector, all crimes	73.4	79.2
Burglary	70.8	78.0
Robbery	88.0	82.5

NOTE: One asterisk (*) next to entries for 1974/75 indicates that the change between values for the 2 years was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level; two asterisks (**) denote change significant at the 90 percent confidence level. The absence of asterisks on 1974/75 data reflects either no difference between values recorded for each year or the lack of statistical significance for apparent change.

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

APPENDIX I

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Once the screening process was completed, the

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

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

With certain minor exceptions that did not affect the comparability of results covered in this publication, the questionnaires used in the first and second rounds of the household and commercial surveys were identical. Following are facsimiles of the questionnaires used in the 1975 surveys.

FORM NCS-3 and NCS-4(1G) (6-9-74)		Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2661	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		NOTICE — Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.	
NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE — IMPACT CITIES FORM NCS-3 — BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE FORM NCS-4 — CRIME INCIDENT REPORT		Control number <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>PSU</div> <div>Serial</div> <div>Panel</div> <div>HH</div> <div>Segment</div> </div>	
1. Interviewer identification Code _____ Name _____		6. Tenure (cc 8) (022) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned or being bought 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent	
2. Record of interview Line number of household respondent (cc 12) _____ Date completed _____		7. Type of living quarters (cc 15) (023) Housing Unit 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> HU — Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> HU in rooming house 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 6 <input type="checkbox"/> HU not specified above — Describe 7 _____ OTHER Unit 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant tent site or trailer site 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified above — Describe 7 _____	
3. Reason for noninterview (cc 29d) TYPE A (Enter reason and race) (012) Reason 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No one home 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent — Return date _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Refused 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Occ. — Specify _____ (013) Race of head 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other		8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26) (024) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home or trailer 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Only OTHER units	
TYPE B (014) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant — Regular 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant — Storage of HH furniture 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily occupied by persons with URE 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Unfit or to be demolished 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Under construction, not ready 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Converted to temporary business or storage 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied tent site or trailer site 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Permit granted, construction not started 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify 7 _____		ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD: (025) 9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What kind of business is that? 7 _____	
TYPE C (015) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unused line of listing sheet 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished 3 <input type="checkbox"/> House or trailer moved 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside segment 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Converted to permanent business or storage 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Merged 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Condemned 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1970 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify 7 _____		10. Family income (cc 27) (026) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under \$1,000 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$7,500 to 9,999 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to 1,999 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10,000 to 11,999 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2,000 to 2,999 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 12,000 to 14,999 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3,000 to 3,999 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 to 19,999 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4,000 to 4,999 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 to 24,999 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,000 to 5,999 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 and over 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6,000 to 7,499	
TYPE Z Interview not obtained for 7 Line number _____		11. Household members 12 years of age and OVER 7 (027) _____ Total number	
(016) _____ (017) _____ (018) _____ (019) _____		12. Household members UNDER 12 years of age 7 (028) _____ Total number 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
NOTE: Complete 14-21 for each line number listed		13. Crime Incident Reports filled 7 (029) _____ Total number 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
4. Household status (020) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same household as last enumeration 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement household since last enumeration 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Previous noninterview or not in sample before		CENSUS USE ONLY	
5. Special place type code (cc 6c) (021) _____		(030) _____ (031) _____ (032) _____ (033) _____	

NCS 3 and 4

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME (of household respondent)	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20a. RACE (cc 19a)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 19b)	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? (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	034 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp.	035	036 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	037	038 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	039 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.		040 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	041 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	042 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elementary (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-25+)	043 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21										
CHECK ITEM A					Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No						
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 044 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No					26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 051 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago } SKIP to 29 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked						
b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____					27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 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 _____						
c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc? 045 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____					28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) 053 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 29						
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 046 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 047 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No					b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) 054 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
CHECK ITEM B					Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 29 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes						
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 048 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 28d 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 (In Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)					c. Were you - 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. 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.) 049 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a					d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) 056 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 050 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27					e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) 056 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
Notes											

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS			
29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 12 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. During the last 12 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 12 months?	(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
31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
		35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS			
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____	(058) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM C → Look at 47. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____ _____ _____	(059) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No		
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM D → Look at 48. Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No	CHECK ITEM E → Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.	

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20a. RACE (cc 19a)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 19b)	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? (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self resp.	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head	(037) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd.	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg.		1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elementary (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - FHH 16-21		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ol.					
CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No											
25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____ c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Name of city, town, village, etc. _____ d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes											
26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working - SKIP to 28a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work - SKIP to 26d 3 <input type="checkbox"/> With a job but not at work 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school b. Did you do any work on all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many hours? _____ - SKIP to 28a c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No - When did you last work? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years ago - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more years ago 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked } SKIP to 36											
27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? 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 _____											
28a. For whom did you (last) work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer) _____ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never worked - SKIP to 36											
b. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm) _____ c. Were you - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? d. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer) _____ e. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, etc.) _____											
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS											
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
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42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____											
CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____											
CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.											

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp.	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head	(037)	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd.	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg.		(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elementary (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.					
CHECK ITEM A Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? (Box 1 marked) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B <input type="checkbox"/> No											
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CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes											
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38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No						CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No					
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? (cc 22)	24. Did you complete that year? (cc 23)
KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)		
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self-resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self-resp.	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037)	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.		(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elementary (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21										
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b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) State, etc. _____ County _____				27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (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 _____							
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37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No				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.) (058) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____							
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39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No				Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No							
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No				48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (059) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____							
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42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No				Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No							
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
14. NAME	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO.	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	19. MARITAL STATUS	20a. RACE	20b. ORIGIN	21. SEX	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER	23. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	24. Did you complete that year?
KEY "R" - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self resp.	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head	(037)	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd.	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.		(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elementary (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative		3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM						
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CHECK ITEM B Is this person 16 years old or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes											
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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
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KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		(cc 12)	(cc 13b)	(cc 17)	(cc 18)	(cc 19a)	(cc 19b)	(cc 20)	(cc 21)	(cc 22)	(cc 23)
Last	(034) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Self resp. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Self resp.	(035)	(036) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife of head 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative	(037)	(038) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> D. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NM	(039) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> W. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Neg. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ot.		(040) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F	(041) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	(042) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended or kindergarten Elementary (01-08) H.S. (09-12) College (21-26+)	(043) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
First	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Per. - Proxy 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. - Proxy 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NI - Fill 16-21										
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c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Absent - SKIP to 28a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Layoff - SKIP to 27											
INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS											
36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during the last 12 months - between _____, 197____ and _____, 197____. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No					
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						47. Did you call the police during the last 12 months to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) (058) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____					
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						CHECK ITEM C Look at 47 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No					
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						48. Did anything happen to you during the last 12 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (059) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item E <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What happened? _____					
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						CHECK ITEM D Look at 48 - Was HH member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No					
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No						CHECK ITEM E Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?" <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 13 on cover. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill Crime Incident Reports.					
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
43. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many times? <input type="checkbox"/> No											

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2661

KEYER - BEGIN NEW RECORD		Notes	NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.
(101)	Line number		FORM NCS-4 (10) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FORM NCS-4 - CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE - IMPACT CITIES
(102)	Screen question number		
(103)	Incident number		
(104)	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.)	Month (01-12) Is this incident report for a series of crimes? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)	5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
(105)	CHECK ITEM A		b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to Check Item B
(106)	b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)		6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
(107)	c. How many incidents were involved in this series?		b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
(108)	2. About what time did this/the most recent incident happen?		c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window (or tried) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to Check Item B
(109)	3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?		d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
(110)	b. In what State and county did this incident occur?		119 CHECK ITEM B Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
(111)	c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?		7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes - What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____
(112)	4. Where did this incident take place?		b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
			c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued			
<p>7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of rape</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal threat of attack other than rape</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Weapon present or threatened with weapon</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Object thrown at person</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Followed, surrounded</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>SKIP to 10a</p>		<p>9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> All</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>SKIP to 10a</p> <p>d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?</p> <p>134 \$ _____ .00 (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)</p>	
<p>e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Something taken without permission</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to take something</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcible entry or attempted entry of car</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>SKIP to 10a</p>		<p>10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?</p> <p>135 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>136 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/brandished gun or knife</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	
<p>f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>125 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with object held in hand, shot, knife</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit by thrown object</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped, knocked down</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>		<p>11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?</p> <p>137 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> More than one</p> <p>SKIP to 12a</p> <p>a. Was this person male or female?</p> <p>138 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. How old would you say the person was?</p> <p>139 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?</p> <p>140 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Known by sight only</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>SKIP to e</p>	
<p>8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>126 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 10a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Raped</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted rape</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife or gunshot wounds</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken bones or teeth knocked out</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal injuries, knocked unconscious</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?</p> <p>127 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?</p> <p>128 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency room treatment only</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed overnight or longer - How many days? _____</p>		<p>f. How many persons?</p> <p>143 _____</p> <p>g. Were they male or female?</p> <p>144 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> All female</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Male and female</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>h. How old would you say the youngest was?</p> <p>145 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>i. How old would you say the oldest was?</p> <p>146 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 12</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12-14</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-20</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 or over</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?</p> <p>147 1 <input type="checkbox"/> All strangers</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> All relatives</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Some relatives</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> All known</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Some known</p>	
<p>d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.</p> <p>130 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 10a</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>		<p>d. Was the person a relative of yours?</p> <p>141 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Yes -- What relationship?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or ex-spouse</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own child</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify _____</p> <p>e. Was he/she -</p> <p>142 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>SKIP to 12a</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, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?</p> <p>131 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>SKIP to 10a</p> <p>b. 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 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>		<p>k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>148 1 <input type="checkbox"/> By sight only</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>SKIP to m</p> <p>l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>149 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or ex-spouse</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Parents</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Own children</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brothers/sisters</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>m. Were all of them -</p> <p>150 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Combination - Specify _____</p> <p>5 <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) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.</p> <p>(152) a <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 13a _____ Number of persons</p> <p>c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.</p> <p>(153) a <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many, not counting yourself? _____ (Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 12)</p> <p>13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household? <i>INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.</i></p> <p>(154) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>(155) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(156) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet or money 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHECK ITEM C </p> <p>Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?</p> <p>(157) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No }</p> <p>e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(158) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened with harm 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into house or garage 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into car 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">} SKIP to 18a</p> <p>f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? What else?</p> <p>(159) Cash: \$ _____ 00 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(160) * a <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)</p> <p>CHECK ITEM D </p> <p><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?</p> <p>(161) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to Check Item E 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?</p> <p>(162) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?</p> <p>CHECK ITEM E </p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 15a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?</p> <p>(163) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHECK ITEM F </p> <p>Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 16a <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? <i>INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter 50 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.</i></p> <p>(164) \$ _____ 00</p> <p>b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(165) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal estimate of current value 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance report estimate 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police estimate 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?</p> <p>(166) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None } SKIP to 17a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>b. What was recovered?</p> <p>(167) Cash: \$ _____ 00 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(168) * a <input type="checkbox"/> Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?</p> <p>(169) \$ _____ 00</p>

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS - Continued	
<p>17a. Was there any insurance against theft?</p> <p>(170) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?</p> <p>(171) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 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) \$ 00</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>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) \$ 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 or don't know - SKIP to 20a \$ 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>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 - SKIP to Check Item G Yes - Who told them? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Household member 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene } SKIP to Check Item G</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>Is this person 16 years or older? <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to Check Item H <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - ASK 21a</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 H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What was the job?</p> <p>(186) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as described in NCS-3 items 28a-e - SKIP to Check Item H 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Different than described in NCS-3 items 28a-e</p> <p>c. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)</p> <p>d. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)</p> <p>(187) _____</p> <p>e. Were you -</p> <p>(188) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm? 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?</p> <p>f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)</p> <p>(189) _____</p> <p>g. What were your most important activities or duties? (For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)</p> <p>Summarize this incident or series of incidents.</p> <p>CHECK ITEM H</p> <p>Look at 12c on Incident Report. Is there an entry for "How many?"</p> <p>CHECK ITEM I</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.</p> <p>Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?</p> <p>CHECK ITEM J</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to next Incident Report. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Is this the last HH member to be interviewed? <input type="checkbox"/> No - Interview next HH member. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in item 13 on the cover of NCS-3.</p>

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2661

KEYER -- BEGIN NEW RECORD		Notes	<p>NOTICE -- Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.</p> <p>FORM NCS-4 (10) (8-9-74)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>FORM NCS-4 -- CRIME INCIDENT REPORT NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE -- IMPACT CITIES</p>
Line number (101)			
Screen question number (102)			
Incident number (103)			
<p>1a. You said that during the last 12 months -- (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime). In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? (Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)</p> <p>(104) _____ Month (01-12)</p> <p>Is this incident report for a series of crimes?</p> <p>(105) CHECK ITEM A 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No -- SKIP to 2 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- (Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)</p> <p>b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(106) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Spring (March, April, May) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summer (June, July, August) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fall (September, October, November) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Winter (December, January, February)</p> <p>c. How many incidents were involved in this series?</p> <p>(107) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or four 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Five to ten 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eleven or more 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>INTERVIEWER -- If series, the following questions refer only to the most recent incident.</p>	<p>5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?</p> <p>(113) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Customer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?</p> <p>(114) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>SKIP to Check Item B</p> <p>6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?</p> <p>(115) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- SKIP to Check Item B 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?</p> <p>(116) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in the building?</p> <p>(117) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes -- What was the evidence? Anything else? (Mark all that apply) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door or window (or tried) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Slashed screen 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p> <p>SKIP to Check Item B</p>		
<p>2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?</p> <p>(108) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 p.m. to midnight 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Midnight to 6 a.m. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. How did the offender(s) get in/try to get in?</p> <p>(118) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p>		
<p>3a. Did this incident take place inside the limits of this city or somewhere else?</p> <p>(109) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside limits of this city -- SKIP to 4 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the United States 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the United States -- END INCIDENT REPORT</p> <p>b. In what State and county did this incident occur?</p> <p>State _____ County _____</p> <p>c. Did it happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p>(110) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- Enter name of city, town, etc. _____</p> <p>(111) _____</p>	<p>(119) CHECK ITEM B Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? (If not sure, ASK) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No -- SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>		
<p>4. Where did this incident take place?</p> <p>(112) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (Includes break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or in vacation home, hotel/motel } ASK 5a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside office, factory, or warehouse } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (Does not include break-in or attempted break-in) } SKIP to Check Item B 6 <input type="checkbox"/> On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Inside school } 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p>	<p>7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench?</p> <p>(120) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know Yes -- What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other -- Specify _____</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in some other way?</p> <p>(121) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- SKIP to 7f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?</p> <p>(122) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No -- SKIP to 7e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>		

NCS 4 INCIDENT REPORT

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>SKIP to 10a</p>	<p>9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?</p> <p>(133) <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet settled <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>SKIP to 10a</p> <p>d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?</p> <p>(134) \$ _____ . 00 (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)</p>
<p>e. What actually happened? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</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"/> Forceful entry or attempted forceful entry of house <input type="checkbox"/> Forceful 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>SKIP to 10a</p>	<p>10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?</p> <p>(135) <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. What did you do? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(136) <input type="checkbox"/> Used/brandished gun or knife <input type="checkbox"/> Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender <input type="checkbox"/> Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(125) <input type="checkbox"/> Raped <input type="checkbox"/> Tried to rape <input type="checkbox"/> Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed <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>11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?</p> <p>(137) <input type="checkbox"/> Only one <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - <input type="checkbox"/> More than one</p> <p>SKIP to 12a</p> <p>a. Was this person male or female?</p> <p>(138) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. How old would you say the person was?</p> <p>(139) <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>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>b. 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>c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?</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) _____</p>	<p>c. Was the person someone you knew or was he a stranger?</p> <p>(140) <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Known by sight only <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>SKIP to e</p> <p>d. Was the person a relative of yours?</p> <p>(141) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - What relationship? <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or ex-spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Own child <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative - Specify _____</p>
<p>d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses. INTERVIEWER - If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.</p> <p>(130) <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 10a <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ . 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>e. Was he/she -</p> <p>(142) <input type="checkbox"/> White? <input type="checkbox"/> Negro? <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____</p> <p>SKIP to 12a</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, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?</p> <p>(131) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>SKIP to 10a</p> <p>b. 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>f. How many persons?</p> <p>(143) _____</p> <p>g. Were they male or female?</p> <p>(144) <input type="checkbox"/> All male <input type="checkbox"/> All female <input type="checkbox"/> Male and female <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>h. How old would you say the youngest was?</p> <p>(145) <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>i. How old would you say the oldest was?</p> <p>(146) <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>j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?</p> <p>(147) <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>SKIP to m</p> <p>k. How well were they known? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(148) <input type="checkbox"/> By sight only <input type="checkbox"/> Casual acquaintance(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Well known</p> <p>SKIP to m</p> <p>l. How were they related to you? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(149) <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse or ex-spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Parents <input type="checkbox"/> Own children <input type="checkbox"/> Brothers/sisters <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
	<p>m. Were all of them -</p> <p>(150) <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) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.</p> <p>(152) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 13a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Number of persons</p> <p>c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.</p> <p>(153) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No Yes - How many, not counting yourself?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Also mark "Yes" in Check Item I on page 16)</p> <p>13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.</p> <p>(154) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 13f 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?</p> <p>(155) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 13e 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. What did they try to take? Anything else? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(156) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet or money 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHECK ITEM C Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? (Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?</p> <p>(157) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes } SKIP to 18a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No }</p> <p>e. What did happen? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(158) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Attacked 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened with harm 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into house or garage 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted to break into car 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Harassed, argument, abusive language 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged or destroyed property 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">} SKIP to 18a</p> <p>f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? What else?</p> <p>(159) Cash: \$ _____ 00</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>Property: (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(160) * 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cash taken - SKIP to 14c 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)</p> <p>CHECK ITEM D <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?</p> <p>(161) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No } SKIP to Check Item E 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?</p> <p>(162) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHECK ITEM E <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 15a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?</p> <p>(163) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHECK ITEM F Was only cash taken? (Box 0 marked in 13f)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 16a <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER - Exclude stolen cash, and enter \$0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.</p> <p>(164) \$ _____ 00</p> <p>b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(165) * 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal estimate of current value 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance report estimate 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Police estimate 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, except for anything received from insurance?</p> <p>(166) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All } SKIP to 17a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Part</p> <p>b. What was recovered?</p> <p>(167) Cash: \$ _____ 00 and/or Property: (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>(168) * 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash only recovered - SKIP to 17a 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purse 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wallet 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Car 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other motor vehicle 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?</p> <p>(169) \$ _____ 00</p>

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2662

NOTICE —Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Public Law 93-83). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.				FORM CYS-101 (6-21-74) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
I. IDENTIFICATION CODES					
a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel		
e. RO	f. Interviewer code	g. Total number of incidents			
COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CITY SAMPLE					
INTRODUCTION <p>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.</p>					
Part I — BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS					
2a. Is this establishment owned or operated as an incorporated business? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 3 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			7. Did anyone else operate any departments or concessions or some other business activity in this establishment during the 12-month period ending _____? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — List each department, concession, or other business activity on a separate line of section V of the segment folder, if not already listed. Complete a separate questionnaire for each one that falls on a sample line. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		
b. How is this business owned or operated? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual proprietorship 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Government — Continue interview ONLY if liquor store or any type of transportation 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify _____			DO NOT ASK ITEM 8 UNTIL PART II AND ANY INCIDENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED		
3. Do you (the owner) operate more than one establishment? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			8. What were your approximate gross sales of merchandise and/or receipts from services at this establishment for the previous 12 months ending _____? (Estimate annual sales and/or receipts if not in business for entire 12 months.) 1 <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 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 _____		
4. Did you (the owner) operate this establishment at this location during the entire 12-month period ending _____? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — How many months during the designated period? _____ Months			INTERVIEWER USE ONLY		
5. Excluding you (the owner) (the partners) how many paid employees did this establishment average during the 12-month period ending _____? 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			9a. Record of interview (1) Date _____ (2) Name of respondent _____ (3) Title of respondent _____ (4) Telephone _____ Area code _____ Number _____ Extension _____		
6a. What do you consider your kind of business to be at this location? <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;">OFFICE USE ONLY</div>			b. Reason for non-interview TYPE A 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Present occupant in business at end of survey period but unable to contact 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal and in business at end of survey period 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type A — Specify _____ TYPE B 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Present occupant not in business at end of survey period 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant or closed 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type B (Seasonal, etc.) — Specify _____ TYPE C 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied by nonlistable activity 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Type C — Specify _____		
b. Mark (X) one box					
RETAIL 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Food 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Eating and drinking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General merchandise 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Apparel 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and appliance 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber, hardware, mobile home dealers 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Automotive 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug and proprietary 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor A <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline service stations B <input type="checkbox"/> Other retail WHOLESALE C <input type="checkbox"/> Durable D <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable		MANUFACTURING E <input type="checkbox"/> Durable F <input type="checkbox"/> Nondurable REAL ESTATE G <input type="checkbox"/> Apartments H <input type="checkbox"/> Other real estate SERVICE I <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE J <input type="checkbox"/> BANKS K <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION L <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS — Specify _____			

[illegible]

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 41-R2662

TRANSCRIBE THE IDENTIFICATION CODES FROM ITEM 1 OF THE COVER SHEET AND COMPLETE A SEPARATE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH INCIDENT					FORM CVS-101 <small>(6-21-74)</small>		<small>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</small>		
IDENTIFICATION CODE					INCIDENT REPORT COMMERCIAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY - CITY SAMPLE				
a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. RO	f. Incident No.	INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page			
You said that during the 12 months beginning _____ and ending _____ (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).					7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?				
1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen? 1 Jan. 4 April 7 July A Oct. 2 Feb. 5 May 8 Aug. B Nov. 3 Mar. 6 June 9 Sept. C Dec.					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many? _____ Number 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 9a				
2. About what time did it happen? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.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 at night 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? _____ Number				
3. Where did this incident take place? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At this place of business 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On delivery 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Enroute to bank 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____					8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How much was paid? \$ _____ 00 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know				
4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 15a				
5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 6a					b. Who was killed? c. How many? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s) _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employees _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Customers _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Innocent bystander(s) _____ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) _____ 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police _____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____				
b. What was the weapon? (Mark (X) all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____					SKIP to 15a				
6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> One - Continue with 6b below 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Two 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Three } SKIP to 6e 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 7a					10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g, page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 8 and 9 and end the interview.				
b. How old would you say the 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					11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in				
c. Was the person male or female? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 14				
d. Was he (she) - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> White? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____ } SKIP to 7a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 15a				
e. How old 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 6g 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know					14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had a key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know				
f. How old 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? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only black? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only other? - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Some combination? - Specify _____ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know									

INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
<p>15a. Was anything damaged in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 15d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 } SKIP to 15e</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> This business</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner of building (landlord)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? → Number</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p> <p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - How many? → Days</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>16a. Did the offender(s) take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a</p> <p>b. How much money was taken? → \$ _____ .00</p> <p>c. What was the total value of merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 17a</p> <p>d. How was the value (merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken) determined?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p> <p>b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm system - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Burglar alarm - inside ringing</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc.</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Mirrors</p> <p>A <input type="checkbox"/> Locks</p> <p>B <input type="checkbox"/> Lights - outside or additional inside</p> <p>C <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None - Why not? →</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't report it</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not settled yet</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy has a deductible</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Money and/or merchandise was recovered</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 21</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Who told them? →</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time - too inconvenient</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Are there more incidents to record?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Return to page 1, complete items 8 and 9, and end interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill the next Incident Report.</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>	

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a. PSU	b. Segment	c. Line No.	d. Panel	e. RO	f. Incident No.	g. INCIDENT NUMBER Record which incident (1, 2, etc.) is covered by this page		
<p>You said that during the 12 months beginning _____ and ending _____ (refer to screening questions 10-15 for description of crime).</p> <p>1. In what month did this (did the first) incident happen?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Jan. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> April 7 <input type="checkbox"/> July A <input type="checkbox"/> Oct. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Feb. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> May 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Aug. B <input type="checkbox"/> Nov. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Mar. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> June 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Sept. C <input type="checkbox"/> Dec.</p> <p>2. About what time did it happen?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> During the day (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.) At night (6 p.m. - 6 a.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 at night 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>3. Where did this incident take place?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> At this place of business 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On delivery 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Enroute to bank 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>4. Were you, the owner, or any employee present while this incident was occurring?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 10 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>5a. Did the person holding you up have a weapon or something that was used as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 6a</p> <p>b. What was the weapon? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gun 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Knife 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>6a. How many persons were involved in committing the crime?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> One - Continue with 6b below 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Two 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Three } SKIP to 6b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more } 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 7a</p> <p>b. How old would you say the person was?</p> <p>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</p> <p>c. Was the person male or female?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. Was he (she) -</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> White? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other? - Specify _____ } SKIP to 7a 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>e. How old would you say the youngest person was?</p> <p>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 6g 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>f. How old would you say the oldest person was?</p> <p>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</p> <p>g. Were they male or female?</p> <p>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</p> <p>h. Were they -</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only white? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only black? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only other? - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Some combination? - Specify _____ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>					<p>7a. Were you, the owner, or any employee injured in this incident, seriously enough to require medical attention?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many? _____ Number 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 9a</p> <p>b. How many of them stayed in a hospital overnight or longer? _____ Number</p> <p>8. Of those receiving treatment in or out of a hospital, did this business pay for any of the medical expenses not covered by a regular health benefits program?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How much was paid? \$ _____ 00 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 15a</p> <p>b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s) _____ c. How many? _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employees _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Customers _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Innocent bystander(s) _____ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) _____ 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police _____ 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SKIP to 15a</p> <p>10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," or use incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g, page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 8 and 9 and end the interview.</p> <p>11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in</p> <p>12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 14</p> <p>13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ } SKIP to 15a</p> <p>14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had a key 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>			

INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
<p>15a. Was anything damaged in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 16a</p> <hr/> <p>b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 15d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 } SKIP to 15e</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <hr/> <p>d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <hr/> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> This business</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner of building (landlord)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? → Number _____</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p> <hr/> <p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - How many? → Days _____</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <hr/> <p>19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p> <hr/> <p>b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm system - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Burglar alarm - inside ringing</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Mirrors</p> <p>A <input type="checkbox"/> Locks</p> <p>B <input type="checkbox"/> Lights - outside or additional inside</p> <p>C <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <hr/> <p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 21</p> <p>Yes - Who told them? →</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} SKIP to 21</p> <hr/> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time - too inconvenient</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <hr/> <p>21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Are there more incidents to record?</p> <p>No - Return to page 1, complete items 8 and 9, and end interview.</p> <p>Yes - Fill the next Incident Report.</p>
<p>16a. Did the offender(s) take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a</p> <hr/> <p>b. How much money was taken? \$ _____ .00</p> <hr/> <p>c. What was the total value of merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 17a</p> <hr/> <p>d. How was the value (merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken) determined?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <hr/> <p>17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> None - Why not? →</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't report it</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not settled yet</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy has a deductible</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Money and/or merchandise was recovered</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <hr/> <p>b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>V <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 18a</p> <hr/> <p>c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	
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b. How old would you say the person was?					9a. Did any deaths occur as a result of this incident?			
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e. How old would you say the youngest person was?					b. Who was killed? (Mark (X) all that apply)			
f. How old would you say the oldest person was?					c. How many? 7			
g. Were they male or female?					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s) _____			
h. Were they -					2 <input type="checkbox"/> Employees _____			
					3 <input type="checkbox"/> Customers _____			
					4 <input type="checkbox"/> Innocent bystander(s) _____			
					5 <input type="checkbox"/> Offender(s) _____			
					6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police _____			
					7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____			
					SKIP to 15a			
					10. Did the offender enter, attempt to enter, or remain in this establishment illegally?			
					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
					2 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
					Discontinue use of Incident Report. Enter at the top of this sheet "Out of Scope-Larceny," erase incident number, change the answers to screening questions 10-15, change number of incidents in item 1g, page 1, and go on to the next reported incident. If no other incidents are reported, return to page 1 and complete items 8 and 9 and end the interview.			
					11. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just try to get in?			
					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Actually got in			
					2 <input type="checkbox"/> Just tried to get in			
					12. Was there a broken window, broken lock, alarm, or any other evidence that the offender(s) forced (tried to force) his (their) way in?			
					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
					2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 14			
					13. What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)			
					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken lock or window			
					2 <input type="checkbox"/> Forced door			
					3 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm			
					4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____			
					SKIP to 15a			
					14. How did the offender(s) get in (try to get in)?			
					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Through unlocked door or window			
					2 <input type="checkbox"/> Had a key			
					3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____			
					4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			

INCIDENT REPORT - Continued	
<p>15a. Was anything damaged in this incident? For example, a lock or window broken, damaged merchandise, etc.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>b. Was (were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - SKIP to 15d</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damages? (Estimate)</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 } SKIP to 15e</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>d. How much did it cost to repair or replace the damages?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> No cost - SKIP to 16a</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> This business</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner of building (landlord)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>18a. Did you, the owner, or any employee here lose any time from work because of this incident?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - How many people? → Number</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 19a</p> <p>b. How many work days were lost altogether?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 day</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 days</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 days</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10 days - How many? → Days</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
<p>16a. Did the offender(s) take any money, merchandise, equipment, or supplies?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 18a</p> <p>b. How much money was taken? → \$ _____ .00</p> <p>c. What was the total value of merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 17a</p> <p>d. How was the value (merchandise, equipment, or supplies taken) determined?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Original cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement cost</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>19a. Were any security measures taken after this incident to protect the establishment from future incidents?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - SKIP to 20a</p> <p>b. What measures were taken? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm system - outside ringing</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Burglar alarm - inside ringing</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Central alarm</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcing devices, grates, gates, bars on window, etc</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Guard, watchman</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch dog</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Cameras</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Mirrors</p> <p>A <input type="checkbox"/> Locks</p> <p>B <input type="checkbox"/> Lights - outside or additional inside</p> <p>C <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>17a. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None - Why not? →</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Didn't report it</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have insurance</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Not settled yet</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy has a deductible</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Money and/or merchandise was recovered</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>b. How much, if any, of the stolen money and/or property was recovered by means other than insurance?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>v <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know } SKIP to 18a</p> <p>c. By what means was the stolen money and/or property recovered?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Police</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>	<p>20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know - SKIP to 21</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Who told them? →</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner(s)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Employee</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Police on scene</p> <p>SKIP to 21</p> <p>b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? (Mark (X) all that apply)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing could be done - lack of proof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not think it important enough</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Police wouldn't want to be bothered</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to take the time - too inconvenient</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private or personal matter, did not want to report it</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to get involved</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid of reprisal</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Reported to someone else</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____</p>
<p>21. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM</p> <p>Are there more incidents to record?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No - Return to page 1, complete items 8 and 9, and end interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Fill the next Incident Report.</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>	

APPENDIX II

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

With respect to crimes against persons and households, results contained in this publication are based on data collected through two separate surveys in each city, conducted during the months of July-November 1972 and March-May 1975. The required information was gathered from persons residing within the city limits of each of the eight jurisdictions, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of each city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the surveys. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed. The reference period for each round of surveys consisted of 12 months, ending with the month prior to the month of interview.

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

of sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

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

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, samples were drawn, by means of independent clerical operations, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within each city. This enabled persons occupying housing built after 1970 to be properly represented in the surveys.

Detailed information concerning sample size and rates of response among persons eligible for the surveys is given in Table I of this appendix. With respect to both sample size and response rates,

differences from city to city and between the first and second surveys for any given city were relatively small. For the 1975 round of surveys, an average of 12,294 housing units per city was designated for the sample. Of these, an average of 1,887 per city were visited by interviewers but were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. At an average of an additional 331 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Thus, interviews were taken with the occupants of an average of 10,076 housing units per city, and the average rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 96.8 percent. Participating units were occupied by an average of 21,178 persons age 12 and over, or some 2.1 persons of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with an average of 20,950 of these persons, resulting in an average response rate of 98.9 among eligible residents.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor, applicable only to crimes against persons, which brought the sample estimates into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over; the estimator adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage of the population. As indicated in the preface to this report, the sixth step was omitted when results of the first round of surveys were processed for the first time.

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

In producing estimates of personal *incidents* (as opposed to those of personal *victimizations*), a further weighting adjustment was required in those cases where the basic unit of tabulation was an incident involving more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than one chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by one-half so that double counts were not introduced in the tabulated data. When a personal crime was reported in the household survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial survey accounted for the incident, and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual would be reflected in the results of the household survey.

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

SERIES VICTIMIZATIONS

As discussed in "The City Surveys," information on series victimizations against persons and households was processed separately from the main body of survey results. For both of the surveys in each of the eight cities, Table II lists the estimated number of series victimizations by type of crime. These series victimizations, tabulated by number of series rather than by number of victimizations, each consist of a grouping of three or more criminal acts similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by individuals age 12 and over and by households. Study is underway concerning the nature of series victimizations, focusing on their relationship to nonseries victimizations.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may, or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be

2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a complete census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to so-called nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the victimization surveys. Besides reasons relating to memory failure, the coverage of assault probably is deficient because of the observed tendency of victims to underreport to interviewers those crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain societal groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

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

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the National Crime Survey program indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when

each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to the rule.

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

Concerning the reliability of data from the household surveys, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are qualified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For both of the surveys, the minimum estimates considered sufficiently reliable to serve as bases for statistics relevant to the personal and household sectors were as follows: Atlanta, 150; Baltimore, 250; Cleveland, 250; Dallas, 300; Denver, 200; Newark, 100; Portland, 150; and St. Louis, 200.

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

COMPUTATION AND APPLICATION OF THE STANDARD ERROR

For each of the eight cities, first and second survey results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences, or

changes. Differences between corresponding pairs of values from each survey were tested to determine whether they equalled either 2.0 standard errors (95 percent confidence level) or 1.6 standard errors (90 percent confidence level). The results of these tests are noted on the data tables by means of asterisks. For purposes of this report, apparent differences that failed the 90 percent level test were not considered statistically significant.

For personal and household crimes, the procedures for computing standard errors and for performing tests of significance with values other than those already tested in the preparation of this report are described below.

With respect to *levels* (or absolute numbers) of *victimizations or incidents* for a given city, the procedure for computing the standard error of a difference is given by the following formula:

$$\text{Standard error of the difference } (X_1 - X_2) \\ = \sqrt{X_1^2 \left(a_1 + \frac{b_1}{X_1} \right) + X_2^2 \left(a_2 + \frac{b_2}{X_2} \right)}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

X_1 —the estimated level for a given crime category, 1971/72.

X_2 —the estimated level for the corresponding crime category, 1974/75.

a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2 } Parameters developed from the full sample and obtained when generalizing the standard errors. For each city and survey, "a" and "b" parameters were obtained for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations. These are displayed in Table III, at the end of this appendix.

To illustrate the use of the formula, Data Table 1 for Atlanta shows that the estimated number of victimizations from aggravated assault was 5,400 in 1971/72 and 4,100 in 1974/75, a difference of 1,300 victimizations. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$\text{Standard error of the difference } (5,400 - 4,100) \\ = \sqrt{(5,400)^2 \left(.00069575012 + \frac{22.194851}{5,400} \right) + (4,100)^2 \left(.00037841499 + \frac{21.373180}{4,100} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\frac{29,160,000 (.0048059077125) + 16,810,000 (.0055913857217)}{140,140.2688965 + 93,991.193981777}} \\
&= \sqrt{234,131.46287827} \\
&= 483.871, \text{ which rounds to } 484.
\end{aligned}$$

The chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference (5,400 - 4,100 = 1,300) lies between 816 and 1,784 (1,300 plus or minus 484) and 95 out of 100 that the difference is between 332 and 2,268 (1,300 plus or minus 968). The ratio of differences to their standard error defines values that can be equated with levels of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (1,300) to its standard error (484) equals 2.69. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference between the number of victimizations for 1971/72 and 1974/75 was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95 percent.

The formula below represents the procedure for calculating the standard error of absolute differences between the *rates of victimization* shown on Data Tables 3-8 and 11-17 for each city and between the percentages displayed on Data Tables 9, 10, and 20.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Standard error of the difference } (p_1 - p_2) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \times p_1 \times (1-p_1)}{Y_1} + \frac{b_2 \times p_2 \times (1-p_2)}{Y_2}}
\end{aligned}$$

The symbols are defined as follows:

- p_1 — a victimization rate (e.g., 52.3 per 1,000) or a percent (5.2%) for 1971/72; the value is expressed in decimal form, i.e., .0523 (rate) or .052 (percent).
- p_2 — the victimization rate or percent for 1974/75, also expressed in decimals.

b_1 and b_2 — The parameters described above and listed in Table III.

Y_1 — the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1971/72 rate is based; or, the base for a 1971/72 percent.

Y_2 — the number of persons (or households) in the group on which the 1974/75 rate is based; or, the base for a 1974/75 percent.

To illustrate the application of this formula, Data Table 20 for Atlanta shows that the proportion of household burglaries reported to the police was 54.8 percent in 1971/72 and 58.1 percent in 1974/75, a difference of 3.3 percentage points. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Standard error of the difference } (.548 - .581) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(19.096463) (.548) (.452)}{25,300} + \frac{(19.054978) (.581) (.419)}{24,400}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{4.730117499248}{25,300} + \frac{4.638724789342}{24,400}} \\
&= \sqrt{.0001869611659 + .0001901116716} \\
&= \sqrt{.0003770728375} \\
&= .019418, \text{ which rounds to } .019.
\end{aligned}$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of .033 would be from .014 to .052 (.033 plus or minus .019). The ratio of the difference (.033) to its standard error (.019) is equal to 1.74. Thus, it was determined that the absolute difference between the percentages of household burglaries reported was significant at 90 percent (1.6 standard errors), the minimum level of confidence applied in this report.

A third formula was used for calculating the standard error associated with each *relative change* (or percent difference) between victimization rates. This formula, appearing below, differed from that used in calculating the standard error of the absolute differences between the victimization rates themselves.

Consequently, the results of the significance tests differed in certain instances. The formula, incorporating symbols defined previously, was used for computing the standard errors of the relative changes discussed in the "Summary findings" and to a lesser extent in the "General findings."

$$\text{Standard error of the relative difference } \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{p_1} \right) \\ = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \sqrt{\frac{b_1 \times (1 - p_1)}{Y_1 p_1} + \frac{b_2 \times (1 - p_2)}{Y_2 p_2}}$$

To illustrate the use of this formula, Table A shows that the rate for personal crimes of violence among St. Louis residents was 15.0 percent higher in 1974/75 than in 1971/72. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula gives the following:

$$\text{Standard error of the relative difference} \\ \left(\frac{.0419 - .0482}{.0419} \right) \\ = \frac{.0482}{.0419} \sqrt{\frac{25.509284 \times .9581}{445,000 \times .0419} + \frac{22.512494 \times .9518}{407,000 \times .0482}}$$

$$= 1.15036 \sqrt{\frac{24.4404450004}{18,645.5} + \frac{21.4273917892}{19,617.4}}$$

$$= 1.15036 \sqrt{.0013107959025 + .0010922646114}$$

$$= 1.15036 \sqrt{.0024030605139}$$

$$= 1.15036 (.049021)$$

$$= .05639$$

The confidence interval at one standard error around the relative difference of .15036 would be from .09397 to .20675. The ratio of the relative difference (.15036) to its standard error (.05639) is 2.666, a figure higher than 2.0. Thus, it was determined that, at minimum, the relative increase in the rate for personal crimes of violence was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Table 1. Household surveys: Sample size and rates of response,
by city and year of survey

City and year of survey	Number of housing units			Unit response rate (percent)	Number of persons		Personal response rate (percent)
	Designated	Eligible	Interviewed		Eligible	Interviewed	
Atlanta							
1972	11,593	9,811	9,490	96.7	20,641	20,516	99.4
1975	11,730	9,609	9,362	97.4	19,333	19,206	99.3
Baltimore							
1972	11,993	10,872	10,276	94.5	23,467	23,157	98.7
1975	11,975	10,780	10,367	96.2	23,666	23,306	98.5
Cleveland							
1972	12,038	10,132	9,443	93.2	20,953	20,039	95.6
1975	12,572	10,459	9,968	95.3	21,471	21,213	98.8
Dallas							
1972	11,846	9,985	9,523	95.4	20,840	20,343	97.6
1975	12,446	10,499	10,326	98.4	21,585	21,469	99.5
Denver							
1972	11,827	10,649	10,045	94.3	20,994	20,671	98.5
1975	12,352	10,688	10,379	97.1	20,638	20,483	99.2
Newark							
1972	11,897	9,866	9,241	93.7	20,438	19,906	97.4
1975	12,399	10,317	9,836	95.3	21,376	21,124	98.8
Portland							
1972	11,860	10,567	10,278	97.3	21,014	20,858	99.3
1975	12,032	10,783	10,468	97.1	20,578	20,302	98.7
St. Louis							
1972	12,119	9,717	9,213	94.8	19,802	19,546	98.7
1975	12,844	10,117	9,902	97.9	20,775	20,497	98.7

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Number of series victimizations, by sector, type of crime, and city, 1971/72 and 1974/75

Sector and type of crime	Atlanta		Baltimore		Cleveland		Dallas	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector	3,100	2,800	7,500	8,500	5,200	4,500	7,200	7,500
Crimes of violence	1,200	1,100	3,900	5,300	3,000	2,400	3,100	3,600
Rape	10	12	12	100	12	100	12	12
Robbery	300	300	1,300	1,600	900	700	800	900
Robbery with injury	100	100	500	600	400	300	100	1200
Robbery without injury	200	200	800	1,000	600	400	700	700
Assault	900	800	2,500	3,600	2,000	1,600	2,400	2,700
Aggravated assault	500	400	700	1,300	900	700	900	800
With injury	100	100	1200	400	300	100	1200	400
Attempted assault with a weapon	300	300	600	1,000	700	700	700	400
Simple assault	500	400	1,800	2,200	1,100	900	1,500	1,900
With injury	100	100	300	300	300	1200	1200	300
Attempted assault without a weapon	400	300	1,500	1,900	800	700	1,300	1,600
Crimes of theft	1,900	1,700	3,600	3,100	2,300	2,100	4,100	4,000
Personal larceny with contact	100	200	300	300	100	100	10	100
Personal larceny without contact	1,800	1,500	3,300	2,800	2,200	1,900	4,100	3,800
Household sector	3,200	3,000	5,800	6,100	4,300	4,400	7,100	6,800
Burglary	1,800	1,700	2,800	2,700	1,500	1,800	3,700	2,700
Forcible entry	900	900	1,200	1,000	700	700	1,300	1,000
Unlawful entry without force	500	400	500	600	300	500	1,600	1,000
Attempted forcible entry	500	400	1,000	1,000	400	600	800	700
Household larceny	1,200	1,200	2,600	2,700	1,800	2,000	3,200	4,000
Motor vehicle theft	100	100	400	700	900	600	1200	100

Sector and type of crime	Denver		Newark		Portland		St. Louis	
	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75	1971/72	1974/75
Personal sector	6,900	6,100	2,200	1,100	4,300	4,500	4,400	3,400
Crimes of violence	3,700	3,500	1,300	600	1,800	2,000	2,500	1,800
Rape	12	12	12	10	12	100	12	10
Robbery	1,000	800	800	300	400	300	600	300
Robbery with injury	200	300	200	100	100	100	100	100
Robbery without injury	700	500	600	200	300	200	500	200
Assault	2,700	2,700	500	300	1,400	1,600	1,900	1,400
Aggravated assault	800	800	200	100	400	500	700	500
With injury	300	200	100	100	100	100	300	200
Attempted assault with a weapon	500	600	100	100	400	300	500	300
Simple assault	1,900	1,900	300	200	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,000
With injury	300	400	100	100	200	200	200	200
Attempted assault without a weapon	1,600	1,500	200	100	900	900	900	800
Crimes of theft	3,200	2,600	900	500	2,500	2,500	1,900	1,600
Personal larceny with contact	100	12	100	100	100	100	100	12
Personal larceny without contact	3,100	2,500	800	400	2,400	2,500	1,800	1,600
Household sector	5,400	5,100	2,200	1,200	3,800	3,900	3,700	3,400
Burglary	2,000	2,100	1,400	700	1,700	1,200	2,000	1,700
Forcible entry	700	700	900	400	800	600	1,000	900
Unlawful entry without force	700	600	200	100	700	400	500	300
Attempted forcible entry	600	700	300	200	300	300	500	600
Household larceny	3,200	2,700	500	300	1,900	2,500	1,400	1,400
Motor vehicle theft	200	300	300	200	200	100	400	300

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

Z Fewer than 50 series victimizations.

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

Table III. Personal and household crimes: Parameters used in calculating the standard errors of differences for personal victimizations, personal incidents, and household victimizations, by city and reference period

City and reference period	Personal victimizations		Personal incidents		Household victimizations	
	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"	Parameter "a"	Parameter "b"
Atlanta						
1971/72	.00069575012	22.194851	.00064375624	19.301914	.0000055572018	19.096463
1974/75	.00037841499	21.373180	.000046540983	18.382499	.00018791482	19.054978
Baltimore						
1971/72	.00024694949	33.289117	.000084917992	30.958149	.00010908954	31.966964
1974/75	.00042398367	32.962429	.00061812811	27.011628	.00019911304	31.392678
Cleveland						
1971/72	.00066247489	31.240975	.00060272310	28.624974	.00010334421	28.951358
1974/75	.00013999920	28.353367	.00031995494	24.380126	.00040417910	25.064252
Dallas						
1971/72	.00046477094	32.471796	.00020027161	29.458598	.00014441367	33.046236
1974/75	.00032311678	28.843959	.00012875907	26.133000	-.000039167702	34.502501
Denver						
1971/72	.000010548159	22.135864	.00018288940	20.847041	.000061699189	21.750651
1974/75	.00095829088	21.733203	.00085731689	18.189762	-.000025874935	23.215444
Newark						
1971/72	.00045638904	13.039860	.00063698087	12.003587	.000074256212	13.525635
1974/75	.00010318682	12.445130	.00028954446	11.065675	.000081516802	11.419693
Portland						
1971/72	.00032395869	16.461010	.00030955207	14.530455	.00017836504	17.091098
1974/75	.00014510844	17.864636	.00051865401	14.107697	.000052401796	17.486160
St. Louis						
1971/72	.00029265881	25.509284	.00053647906	22.214227	.0000039599836	23.937472
1974/75	.00029147975	22.512494	.00011215173	20.220304	.000026123598	23.361706

APPENDIX III

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON THE COMMERCIAL SURVEYS

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

As in the household surveys, eligible businesses in each of the eight cities were surveyed twice, during October 1972 and during May 1975. The reference period for each round of surveys consisted of 12 months, ending with the month that preceded the month of interview.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

For the purposes of sample selection, each of the cities was segmented into geographical units known to have contained at least four but not more than six commercial establishments, whether retail,

service, or a combination of the two kinds. Establishments of other types were not taken into consideration in designing the sample; nevertheless, visually recognizable establishments of all types and selected nonbusiness organizations within each segment during the field survey were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Segments already being sampled in connection with the nationwide commercial victimization survey were excluded from the sample.

For the first and second surveys in each city, details concerning sample size and rates of response among eligible commercial establishments appear in Table IV of this appendix. In the second round of surveys, an average of about 2,470 businesses (including other organizations) per city was designated for the sample. Of these, an average of 816 were found to be out of business at the time of the field interviews, no longer operating at the designated address, or otherwise ineligible to participate. At an average of an additional 17 establishments it was impossible to conduct interviews because the operator could not be reached, declined to participate in the survey, or was otherwise not available. Therefore, interviews were taken in an average of about 1,637 establishments per city, and the average response rate among businesses eligible to participate was 98.9 percent.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

For each of the surveys, data records produced by the interviews were assigned final weights, applied

to each usable data record, enabling city-wide estimates of victimization data to be tabulated. The final weight was the product of the following elements: (1) a basic weight, reflecting each selected establishment's probability of being in the sample; (2) an adjustment for noninterviews; and (3) a factor to account for establishments that were in operation during only part of the surveys' reference period.

The noninterview adjustment was equal to the total number of data records required for each particular kind of business divided by the number of usable records actually collected. The factor to account for establishments that were not in operation during the entire 12-month time frame was applied only to the number of incidents involving such businesses and not the complete inventory of those establishments. This factor was obtained by multiplying the basic weight of each part-year operator by 12 and dividing the resulting product by the number of months the establishment was active during the reference period. Then, the result was multiplied by the ratio of required records divided by the number of usable records, the result being applied to the record of each part-year operator.

In contrast to the estimation procedure used in the personal and household sectors, it was not necessary to process series victimizations separately in the commercial sector because recordkeeping generally enabled respondents to provide details concerning all victimizations, including any that may have occurred in series. Thus, all reported cases of burglary and robbery (up to a maximum of 10 incidents per crime) against commercial establishments are reflected in the data tables.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

As indicated, statistical data presented in this publication concerning the criminal victimization of commercial establishments are estimates that were derived through probability sampling methods rather than from complete enumerations. For each survey, the sample used was only one of many of equal size that could have been selected utilizing the same sample design. Although the results obtained from any two samples might differ markedly, the average of a number of different samples would be ex-

pected to be in near agreement with the results of a complete enumeration using the same data collection procedures and processing methods. Similarly, the results obtained by averaging data from a number of subsamples of the whole sample would be expected to give an order of magnitude of the variance between any single subsample and the grouping of subsamples. Such a technique, known as the random group method, was used for calculating the coefficients of variation, or relative errors, for estimates generated by the surveys. Because the relative errors are the products of calculations involving estimates derived through sampling, each error in turn is subject to sampling variability.

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

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

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

The numbers of commercial victimizations appearing in Data Table 1 and the control figures (bases) shown in Data Tables 18 and 19 have been rounded to the nearest hundredth. However, all relative figures (whether rates or percentages) were calculated from unrounded figures.

COMPUTATION AND APPLICATION OF THE STANDARD ERROR

As was the case with data from the household surveys, results of the first and second rounds of commercial surveys contained in this report underwent testing to determine whether statistical significance could be attached to observed differences, or changes. In order to meet the standards for reliability applied in this report, each difference between a corresponding pair of values from each survey met the test that the difference was equivalent either to 2.0 standard errors (95 percent confidence level) or to 1.6 standard errors (90 percent confidence level). The results of these tests are noted on the data tables by means of asterisks. Table V, at the end of this appendix, can be used by persons wishing to measure the variances actually associated with selected data in this report—

changes in the number of victimizations and in the rates of victimization, by type of crime. To illustrate the use of this table, Data Table 1 for St. Louis shows that the overall number of commercial burglary victimizations was 12,900 in 1971/72 and 8,900 in 1974/75, a difference of 31 percent. The applicable standard error can be found on Table V: it is 5.0 percent. Dividing .31 by .05 yields 6.2, which is above 2.0 standard errors, or the 95 percent confidence level. Therefore, the change in the level of victimization was considered statistically significant.

Referring to Data Table 18 for St. Louis, it can be seen that the 1971/72 rate for attempted robbery was 31.9 and that the one for 1974/75 was 46.7, a difference of 46.4 percent. Table V shows that the appropriate standard error is 36.2 percent. The result of dividing .464 by .362 is 1.28, a figure below 1.6 standard errors, the minimum criterion for significant change used in this report. In this case, the seeming increase in the rate was considered statistically insignificant.

Table IV. Commercial surveys: Sample size and rates of response,
by city and year of survey

City and year of survey	Number of segments	Number of establishments			Response rate (percent)
		Designated	Eligible	Interviewed	
Atlanta					
1972	66	1,504	1,283	1,272	99.1
1975	66	1,690	1,222	1,195	97.8
Baltimore					
1972	181	2,522	2,003	1,829	91.3
1975	182	3,001	2,005	1,958	97.7
Cleveland					
1972	171	2,459	1,867	1,770	94.8
1975	181	3,170	1,963	1,950	99.3
Dallas					
1972	100	1,665	1,340	1,297	96.8
1975	100	4,208	2,788	2,787	100.0
Denver					
1972	79	1,722	1,534	1,474	96.1
1975	79	2,110	1,550	1,545	99.7
Newark					
1972	98	1,425	1,124	1,097	97.6
1975	98	1,620	895	854	95.4
Portland					
1972	107	1,503	1,317	1,309	99.4
1975	107	1,947	1,542	1,537	99.7
St. Louis					
1972	175	1,861	1,408	1,405	99.8
1975	175	2,014	1,268	1,268	100.0

Table V. Commercial crimes: Selected standard error estimates for percentages
of change in the number of victimizations
and in the rates of victimization, by city

Item	(68 chances out of 100)							
	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Number of victimizations ¹								
Burglary	9.0	5.2	7.7	10.3	7.6	4.9	17.9	5.0
Completed burglary	11.0	6.2	8.5	11.7	9.4	6.0	21.2	6.3
Attempted burglary	15.8	9.5	17.5	20.8	12.8	8.3	33.1	8.7
Robbery	8.3	5.8	15.8	13.6	23.1	10.9	20.6	14.2
Completed robbery	9.8	5.7	17.0	12.4	24.8	20.4	25.8	17.9
Attempted robbery	14.9	21.6	35.5	53.4	60.5	8.6	51.0	22.9
Rates of victimization ²								
Burglary	6.0	3.7	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	10.4	7.3
Completed burglary	7.5	4.4	7.9	8.3	8.4	9.2	12.3	9.1
Attempted burglary	9.7	8.5	14.2	14.8	11.9	10.6	19.0	12.2
Robbery	6.6	6.6	12.7	17.9	18.6	15.4	15.4	21.7
Completed robbery	9.7	6.7	14.0	16.7	19.9	26.2	18.1	27.3
Attempted robbery	11.1	24.1	29.0	74.6	48.7	15.4	29.6	36.2

¹The standard errors shown are applicable to the number of victimizations for all establishments (Data Table 1).²The standard errors shown are applicable to the rates of victimization for all establishments (Data Table 18).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Age**—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.
- Aggravated assault**—Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.
- Annual family income**—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.
- Assault**—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.
- Attempted forcible entry**—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.
- Burglary**—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence or business, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.
- Commercial crimes**—Burglary or robbery of business establishments and certain other organizations, such as those engaged in religious, political, or cultural activities. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Additional details concerning entities covered by the commercial survey appear in the introduction to Appendix III.
- Forcible entry**—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).
- Head of household**—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.
- Household**—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.
- Household crimes**—Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Household larceny**—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.
- Incident**—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the commercial victimization survey accounted for the incident and, therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized

- individual would be reflected in data on personal victimizations.
- Kind of establishment—Determined by the sole or principal activity at each place of business.
- Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.
- Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons having common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).
- Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.
- Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.
- Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.
- Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and perpetrator.
- Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.
- Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Personal crimes of theft—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.
- Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.
- Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
- Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.
- Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.
- Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who are not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other.
- Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.
- Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate."
- Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person or a business, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.
- Robbery with injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries,

loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations

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

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

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

Weapon—With respect to personal crimes of violence by armed offenders, a distinction is made between firearms, knives, and weapons of "other" types, such as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles; a fourth category covers weapons of unknown types. For each incident involving an armed offender (offenders), survey interviewers record the type, or types, of weapons used in the incident, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two guns and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime is classified as one in which weapons of each type were used.

Weapons use—For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the mere presence of a weapon constitutes "use." In other words, expressions such as "weapons use" apply both to situations in which weapons served for purposes of intimidation, or threat, and to those in which they actually were employed as instruments of physical attack.

END