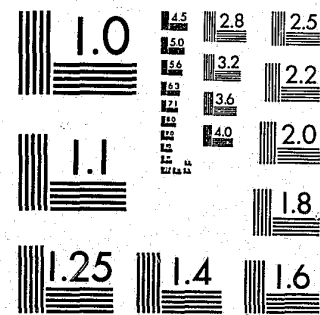


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THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF AUTO THEFT DATA IN
DENVER JULY 1970-JUNE 1971

Anita S. West
Research Mathematician

Denver Research Institute
University of Denver

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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PREFACE AND SUMMARY

The crime of automobile theft represents an increasingly serious national problem. The various campaigns being waged by public and private sectors to combat the problem attest to its pervasiveness. One of the issues confronting those who attempt to deal with auto theft is that they have not been provided with sufficient information to fully understand the theft problem in their own locales. A national survey conducted by the Department of Justice in 1968 is still being used as the data base for most anti-theft campaigns. The Denver Research Institute (DRI) study had as its main purpose the collection and analysis of information which might provide law enforcement personnel and other concerned persons with a data base and technique for improving and refining the direction and scope of their efforts to alert potential victims and deter potential thieves.

The City of Denver, in which this study was performed, is a medium-sized city with a high ratio of automobiles per capita and a median ratio of thefts per automobile (compared with national data). The study details the magnitude and pattern of Denver auto thefts over a one-year period (July 1970-June 1971). The second product of the research is a set of computer programs to enable investigators to summarize similar data in other cities for the use of local law enforcement personnel.

The investigation was limited to an examination of an existing data base. These data were mostly from the Denver Police Department (DPD) with additional information regarding vehicle registration, population numbers and distribution, and atmospheric conditions collected and used as parameters for interpreting the DPD theft data. The factors chosen for examination and theorized to be of importance in analyzing theft data included: make and year distribution for registered vehicles, distribution of gross population by location within the city, teenage population distribution, and general population density. From the experience of other auto theft investigators it was hypothesized that weather conditions might also be an influencing factor in the crime rate in general and in the rate of auto theft crimes in particular. Therefore, information on temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure and the amount and type of precipitation for each 4-hour segment of the year were included for analysis. Information from 7,585 stolen car reports and 1,128 persons charged with theft were reviewed for this

analysis. There were several rather important questions that went unexamined due to the lack of reliable information. These include the analysis of theft data as functions of street illumination, anti-theft devices in use (except that which can be implied from the make and year of the stolen vehicle), and the number of cars with the key left in the vehicle and/or with the door unlocked.

The results of the study were not vastly different from the Department of Justice questionnaire survey of 1968. Denver had a yearly stolen automobile rate of 3 percent of the registered vehicles and 1.5 percent of the population. Denver has an older vehicle population than the national average and a higher incidence of stolen older cars even after adjusting for age. Chevrolets accounted for 52 percent of all thefts (as compared with a registration figure of 29 percent) and General Motors cars in general were stolen more often than their proportionate registration. Ford automobiles were the next most frequently taken (14 percent) although proportionate to their registration. Forty-two percent of all vehicles were stolen from parking lots or used car lots (supervised and non-supervised) and 53 percent were taken from streets away from the owner's residence. The study confirms the fact that auto theft is predominately a crime of youthful offenders with 64 percent of all persons apprehended under 18 and with 16 percent under the age of 15. Car theft is mostly an after dark crime with a high incidence of thefts on Fridays and Saturdays. The fall of the year was the worst season for thefts and the highest number were reported in December. Atmospheric conditions appeared to have no marked effect on theft rates.

The data presented in this report can be used to alert police and public to high risk automobiles, parking habits, and circumstances. In addition to revealing theft patterns, special tables are prepared to yield "vulnerability indices" that show the extent to which certain theft parameters differ from their chance occurrence.

In addition to attesting to the need for citizen and government cooperative efforts in combatting the auto theft problem, two specific recommendations are made. A checklist of items that would be important for data analyses should be incorporated in all theft report forms. The checklist would assist officers in preserving information without adding to their already heavy load of paper work. It is also recommended that the computer programs developed here be used to repeat this study in other cities. This would provide the information

needed to compare data so that theories concerning thefts as a function of local economic, social, political, and environmental conditions might be examined.

The author wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the cooperation received from the Denver Police Department, particularly in the Auto Theft Bureau, the Data Processing Division and the Criminal Identification Bureau. The same spirit of concerned cooperation was found in city and state data processing offices, the Denver City Planner's Office, and from the Metropolitan Area Automobile Dealers Association, and the U.S. Weather Service.

THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF AUTO THEFT DATA

Introduction

The rate of increase of auto thefts has more than doubled the percentage of increase in auto registrations since 1960. Automobile thefts directly or indirectly cost the nation over \$640 million a year.¹ An intensive effort to prevent thefts by both alerting potential victims and deterring potential thieves is clearly in order. This report summarizes the results of a seven man-month task to systematically organize facts from Denver police files concerning the circumstances of auto theft. The first objective of the project was to provide information for a comprehensive analysis of the auto theft problem by supplying the hard data needed, in conjunction with considered judgments of specialists in this area, before proceeding with any large scale theft prevention programs. A second objective was to provide local law enforcement personnel with a documented one-year history of automobile theft data so that prevention procedures and investigation guidelines might be re-evaluated and updated in the light of this summary information. An important product of the research is a set of information retrieval computer programs for effectively examining the problem in other cities.

The bulk of the data for this research was taken from the files of the Denver Police Department (DPD). Complementary information, mostly for examining the meaning and importance of DPD data came from the Motor Vehicle Department, the Metropolitan Area Automobile Dealers Association, the United States National Weather Service, and the 1970 United States Census Reports. This extensive data gathering effort in a single metropolitan area over a one year period from July 1970 through June 1971 has resulted in the presentation of detailed information regarding the circumstances of urban theft and, perhaps of more importance, the basis from which to generate testable hypotheses regarding the commission, and hopefully the prevention, of auto theft and auto theft-related crimes.

¹Wolfslayer, D. R., "Overall Assessment of the Auto Theft Problem," AMA, Incorporated. Presentation to the Association of Auto Theft Investigators, Wayne State University, August, 1971.

The organization of this report is directed toward the accomplishment of two goals: (1) a description of the data gathering process and instruments, and of the data presentation computer programs, and (2) a display of the data summaries and a discussion of the results of the analysis. For readers interested in both problem areas, the entire report should be read. For those interested primarily in the results of the analysis, Part I may be omitted and used as a reference.

The inclusion of the detail in Part I has, itself, a dual purpose: to allow readers to review the procedures in order to evaluate the research and the results reported; and to introduce the methods and computer programs to other investigators who might wish to perform similar analyses in locations with different geographic or demographic characteristics. Therefore, Part I is a detailed account of the investigation and data reduction methodology.

PART I
DATA COLLECTION AND REDUCTION

A summary of the data collection procedures used during the investigation and a discussion of the digital computer programs used for the analysis are described in this section.

1.0 Data Collection

The data collected can be characterized both by content and by agency or city office. In most cases, a single agency is identified with the information gathered there and data will therefore be reported by agency name.

1.1 Denver Police Department

The search for automobile theft data began at the Auto Theft Bureau of the Denver Police Department. An explanation of the specific goals of the LEAA-sponsored study was given to police and civilian personnel in the Bureau and project personnel for DRI were introduced to the DPD staff. The investigation team became familiar with DPD report forms and procedures, and reviewed with the Criminal ID Bureau the Denver Crime Information Center records and other files maintained at that division.

Officers' and detectives' handwritten theft report forms are sent from the Auto Theft Bureau to the DPD data processing division for selective coding and keypunch. The forms are then returned to the Bureau files. Recovery forms are similarly routed for coding and keypunch before being returned to the files. Report and recovery forms can be matched by the I.D. case number entry on each, but are maintained in separate files. These procedures were reviewed to see (1) what was available, (2) where information access would be the most convenient for project personnel and least disruptive for police department personnel, and (3) what problems might be encountered in gathering the required information. Because this was a modestly funded study, a trade-off with information value versus time and effort for retrieval had to be a consideration throughout the effort.

The information available at the police department was broken down into two classes: stolen automobile data and offender data. The

data for examining the circumstances of theft: place, description of car, time, date, etc., were taken from verified theft reports. Verified reports are defined as reports pertaining to those automobiles reported stolen that were not later found to have been borrowed by relatives, parked and forgotten, or otherwise temporarily missing without having been taken by unauthorized persons. Much of this data was already being processed for storage and retrieval by the data processing division and a computer print-out of their data card files was extremely helpful in beginning the data base. A sample sheet from this print-out is shown in Figure 1. Unfortunately, the 96-column, IBM System 3, compressed keypunch cards used at DPD were not compatible with computers accessible for the analysis, nor could they be used to create a conformable magnetic tape. Most of the information was therefore re-punched at the DU Computer Center. Offender information was more difficult to retrieve as it was necessary to access original handwritten report forms at the Auto Theft Bureau. A special collection form was prepared for this purpose (see Figure 2) and a clerical staff member at the Bureau was hired to collect this information. The serial number (Case number I.D.), in column one of this form, was again the linking bit of information; this time between the identification of the theft suspect and information identifying the stolen vehicle, and when and from where it was taken. A Denver Police Department number (next to the right-most column) was assigned to each non-juvenile suspect (18 years or older), and was used to follow through on the disposition of cases, many of which are still pending. The hiring of a Bureau employee for this study was advisable from the point of view of efficiency because of her familiarity with the report forms and filing system. It also allowed the Denver Police Department to avoid a problem of their permitting outside access to the names of arrested juveniles. A Colorado law prevents the Department from opening its files containing the identification of juvenile offenders to persons unauthorized by the courts. This law is rigorously enforced to the degree that many police department employees are denied access to these files.

Since there are no identification codes for juvenile offenders, nor can the juvenile records be accessed by crime code without searching all 5400 filings, juvenile case disposition records were sampled rather than searched in their entirety. The sample was kept random by selecting every 10th serial number belonging to a juvenile. The names were neither alphabetical nor sorted by age or offense. A total of 540 juvenile records with 80 convictions were thus selected. Thirteen of these cases

DPD Serial N. Case ID	Age	Sex	Home Address Precinct DISTRICT	Alone When Arrested?	Specific Charge	Previous Arrests?	Juvenile Ct-Ju Released - R Convicted - C Beyond DPD- OS	Dpd. No. (Adults)	Mo.
422696	15	M	2	YES	J-C	1	JC		JULY
421853	18	F	1	Y	TDMV	0	DC	154602	
422267	45	M	3	N	TDMV/General	0	DC	31037	
433267	38	M	3	U	TDMV/Removal	0	DC	83640	
423222	15	M	2	Y	JR	4	JC		
424182	17	M	1	Y	JR	1	JC		
424187	17	M	1	N	JR	2	JC		
424199	14	M	2	N	TDMV	2	R	COMPLAINANT REFUSED TO PROS	
424293	18	M	3	Y	TDMV/TEMV	1	D.C	149923	
424338	15	M	4	N	TDMV/C	2	J.C		
424557	22	M	4	N	JR	UNKNOWN	D.C	147539 (ON PROBATION)	
423495	20	M	4	N	TDMV	1	D.C	149641	
423608	19	M	1	N	TDMV/C	1	RELEASED -	COMPLAINANT REFUSED	
425571	14	M	2	Y	JR	0	J.C		
429500	20	M	2	Y	JR	UNKNOWN	D.S.	(MILITARY-LIFE)	
431040	13	M	3	Y	JR	0	RELEASED		
430957	15	M	3	N	JR	2	J.C	(ON PROBATION)	AUG.
431253	15	M	1	Y	JR/TAMPERING	1	J.C		
431255	15	M	2	N	TDMV	1	J.C		
430255	15	F	4	N	JR	1	J.C		
430940	13	F	4	N	JR	1	J.C		
*TDMV - THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE			*TEMV - THEFT PART MOTOR VEHICLE			*USUALLY OUT OF STATE			

Figure 2. Offender Data Collection Form

were not in the record file for one reason or another, leaving 67. Of these 67, fourteen were convicted of auto theft. There remained, therefore, only fourteen juveniles for which statistical records of previous arrests and case dispositions were collected, in addition to age, sex, and other data collected, for all those charged with auto theft.

In all, 7585 "stolen" report forms for passenger cars and trucks and 6101 "recovery" forms for the period July 1970 through June 1971 were data reduced for analysis. During this same period, there were 808 juveniles and 320 adults apprehended and charged with automobile theft and related crimes, e. g., joyriding, theft from a vehicle, etc.

The statistical analysis treats information on convicted automobile theft offenders and those apprehended and charged with theft synonymously, principally because of data availability. A more complete rationale is listed below.

1. Convictions for auto theft are many times the result of plea bargaining for more serious crimes, and similarly, auto thieves are many times convicted of misdemeanor charges or dismissed by the courts, so that a review of convicted offenders might also represent a biased population.
2. Many of the cases for which charges were made during July 1970 through June 1971 have not yet come to trial or otherwise received final disposition.
3. The case number I. D. used in police files was the only information that permitted investigators to take a preliminary look at the correlation between offenders and the cars they selected, and this I. D. is not carried over into court records, or police juvenile records.
4. A complete listing of suspects for the year was available from police files. The file was complete as to age, sex, specific charge, and many other associated statistics.
5. Court records of persons convicted of auto theft are not separated from the mass of conviction data and would have taken months to compile.

6. The information on suspects was never used to name any individual, but only to examine group characteristics.
7. The sample of 14 juveniles convicted of theft were compared statistically with the entire listing. Average age and number of previous arrests were calculated for both groups. Although both means were slightly higher for the convicted group in each case, the differences could have been attributed to sample size.

Should the information on convicted auto thieves ever be collected and released, it would be important to compare population characteristics between the two groups. This report cautions that if biases exist in apprehending certain persons for auto theft, this study must not be used to substantiate or reinforce this bias.

1.2 Motor Vehicle Department, Metropolitan Area Automobile Dealers Association

Reporting data on the percentage of all stolen vehicles for any particular car make and year helps to determine a vulnerability predictor for that automobile. Also of interest in examining the pre-selection process for stealing automobiles is a comparison of that percentage with the percentage of all such cars registered in the city.

The logical place to begin the search for a model-year-make breakdown of automobiles registered in the city of Denver seemed to be the Motor Vehicle Department (MVD), which has computerized its registration data for several years. As helpful as city and state motor vehicle and data processing people tried to be in assisting in this effort, and despite the fact that the information of interest was stored on magnetic computer tapes, retrieval of the information became a complicated problem. The city's main purposes for storing registration data on tape are: (1) to provide easy access for determining a license number-owner relationship and, (2) to generate a mailing list for registration renewals. Make-model information is not coded for quick retrieval, but is recorded literally on tape. Searching over one-quarter of a million sets of data entries for this information would have cost the project an estimated 12 percent of the total funding. Fortunately, the Metropolitan Area Automobile Dealers' Association, a privately funded organization that primarily monitors the sale of new cars, maintains office space at the MVD and has collected, clerically for

their own purposes, most of this information which they provided to the study at no charge. Classification of registered automobiles by make and by year was thus obtained, although a specific listing of model types was not.

1.3 United States National Weather Service

Among the parameters of interest in examining the circumstances of auto theft were data regarding ambient weather conditions. Incremental weather data for the one-year period of interest were collected and coded directly from weather bureau records for insertion into the theft analysis program. Weather statistics (temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, and amount and type of precipitation) was recorded for each 4-hour segment of the year. A computer subroutine was written for interpolating weather data for each hour of the day to use with probable time of loss. These data were used to compare atmospheric conditions at time of offenses with actual yearly distribution of the same parameters.

1.4 Denver City Planning Department (Census Tract Data)

Population statistics of total numbers, age and sex distribution throughout the city of Denver were collected from the City Planning Office. These were taken from 1970 census tapes and are roughly within the period of interest for this analysis. It was assumed that the dates were close enough to make population distribution, as a correlate of precinct of loss and home address of offenders, a pertinent and permissible examination for this study. Precinct maps and census tract maps were used to approximate the census information with the precinct data reported from police department files (see Figure 3). In many cases boundaries coincided and, in general, it was not a difficult problem to make the adjustment from one set of geographical designations to the other. By combining these sources, it was possible to come up with the following information for each Denver precinct: persons per gross acre (population density), total population, teenage population, number of automobiles reported stolen, and the resident district of persons apprehended for car theft.

Also, assigned to each precinct was a denoter of precinct characteristics, e.g., Inner City Business, Outer City Residential, etc. These assignments, of course, did involve judgement decisions on the part of the investigators, and primary characteristics were

DISTRICT NO.						
Census Tract Block	Precinct	Total Population	10-17 Yr. Olds	p.g.a.*	Primary** Descriptor	Percent of Auto Thefts

* persons per gross acre
 ** Precinct Classification
 R1 - residential inner city R2 - residential outer city
 B1 - business inner city B2 - business outer city
 UD - under development, largely uninhabited
 RB - residential-business

Figure 3. Precinct Data Collection Form

necessarily used for the descriptor. Incidental neighborhood businesses (gas stations, groceries, drug stores, etc.) are included within the "Residential" description.

City offices, in general, were very cooperative about trying to supply information. In most cases, the data sought was available, somewhere. There was, however, a problem of information retrieval that plagued almost every office encountered, especially when an attempt was made to coordinate information from one division to another within a department (e.g., auto theft and juvenile crime information at DPD), and particularly across departments (e.g., police department and the courts). The success of the data collection portion of this effort is due in no small measure to the unusual cooperation of clerks and administrators in searching, and permitting the investigators to search, clumsy and outdated information systems. In defense of the city administration, it should be noted that many of these systems are undergoing procedural changes to eliminate this problem.

2.0 Data Presentation - Computer Programs

The large amount of information collected necessitated the use of data reduction programs before the analysis of data could begin. Three major programs, two in FORTRAN and one in ALGOL, were written for this purpose: Theft Analysis (DPD theft report and recovery data), Offender Profile (data reduced from the collection reports on the 1128 persons arrested for car theft), and a third program, Match, which matched information from the data files created by the two former programs to examine individual offender characteristics with the automobile he is alleged to have stolen.

2.1 Program Descriptions

2.1.1 Stolen Automobile Data (Theft Analysis)

The input for Program 1 is essentially the information provided by the form shown in Figure 1, Theft Report Information. Additional data was provided from recovery reports and from the collection of Weather Bureau information for direct calculation of the atmospheric conditions at the probable hour of loss, also an input parameter. The program, besides interpolating for hourly weather conditions, is essentially a counting program for reducing the data. That is, counting variables are defined for each of the output parameters (day of the week,

time of day, make of car, etc.) and are incremented appropriately as the data is read in. Some of this information is first categorized, e.g., quarter of the month, but most of the calculations simply add up occurrences. A flow chart of the program is shown in Figure 4 and a complete listing appears in the Appendix. The program is compatible for FORTRAN IV and V compilers.

2.1.2 Offender Profile

Program 2 handles data taken from forms such as Figure 2 and, like Program 1, categorizes and sums information classes of interest. The main program, also written to be compatible with FORTRAN IV and V compilers, reads in data by month and calls for subroutine DOIT to increment counters and subroutine OTP to print the results. The program listing appears in the Appendix.

2.1.3 Offender Age with Stolen Automobiles (Match)

The third major programming effort involved a comparison of information compiled in Programs 1 and 2. Using the serial number ID code appearing both in theft report data and offender data, an examination of adult and juvenile crime patterns was permissible. Unlike the other two programs, this program was written in ALGOL, the most efficient compiler language for the B5500 on which it was run. The several thousand data cards prepared for Program 1 were stored on a card-image data tape. Profile information remained on punch cards. Using the tape file as program data storage, the cards were read in and matched with tape-stored data in order to set up counters for the stolen automobiles according to whether they were assumed to have been taken by juveniles or adults. The array DD [*] was filled with DPD automobile code numbers for identification.

The Program outputs and the discussion of these data summaries are given in Part II of this report.

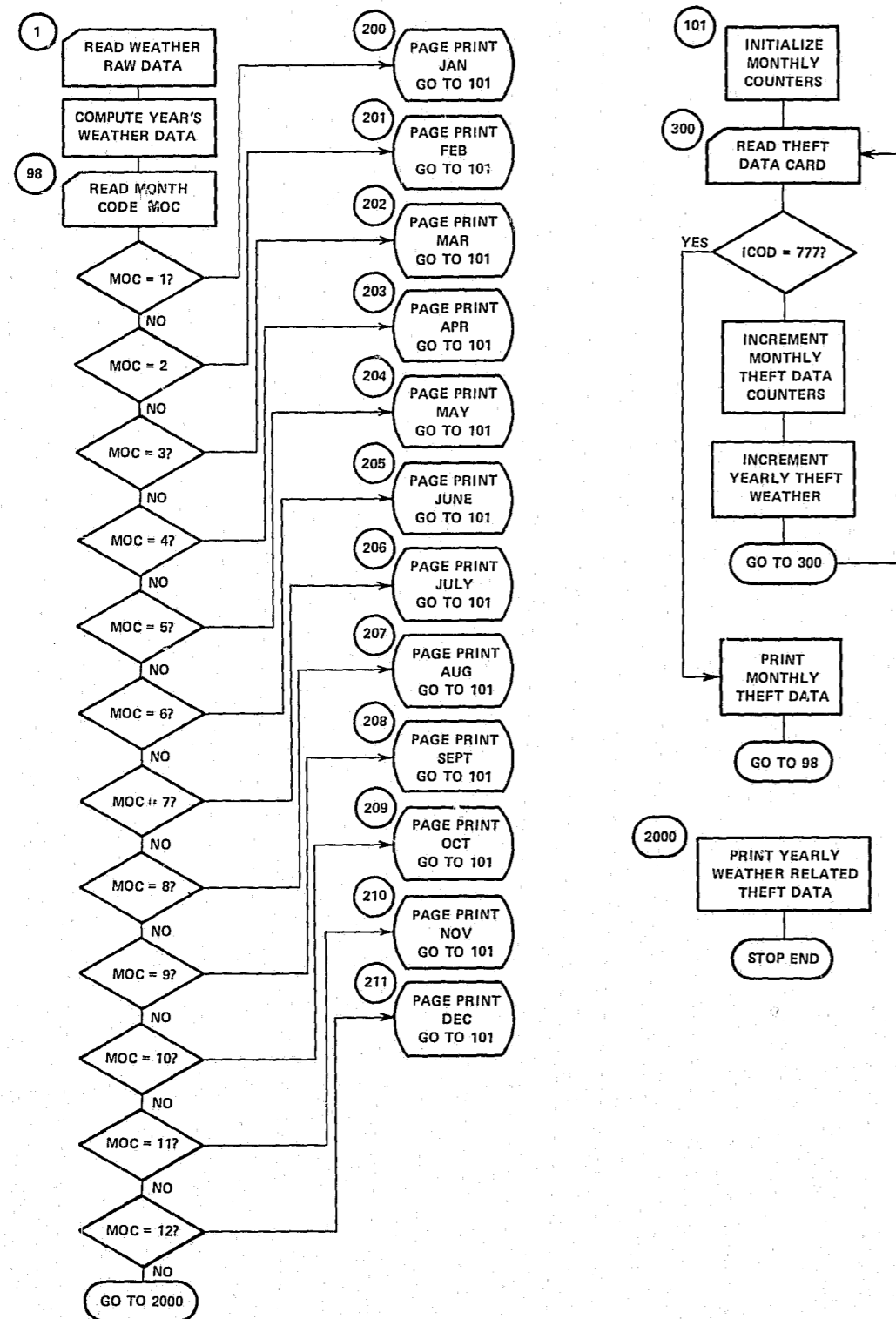


Figure 4. Gross Flow Diagram of Theft Analysis Program

PART II DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

1.0 Data Presentation

The city of Denver (proper) has a population of slightly over one-half million. There are more than 260,000 passenger cars registered in the city, or one car for every 1.9 people, and one for every 1.4 persons over sixteen. There is an estimated* ratio of 0.9 automobiles for every licensed driver in Denver. There were 7585 automobiles, or almost 3 percent of all those registered, stolen during the one-year period from July 1970 through June 1971. During this same period, there were 808 juveniles and 320 adults apprehended and charged with auto theft crimes, about one person for every seven stolen vehicles.

The remainder of this part of the report presents a summary of the particulars of these crimes and the persons charged with their commission, and an analysis of the data reported. The analysis consists of a comparison of the Denver auto theft statistics with national data and estimates, and determines "vulnerability factors" for an assortment of situation and environmental parameters. Tables 1 through 8 of summary data follow.

1.1 Vulnerability Factors

From the data in Tables 1 through 8 the ratio of actual losses by parameters (automobile make, parking location, time, etc.) to the chance number of such occurrences can be computed for a "vulnerability factor." For example, if no biases exist, there is one chance in seven (14.3%) of having an automobile stolen on any particular day of the week. Yet 16.9 percent of all cars are stolen on Saturday. A vulnerability factor for Saturday will be expressed as the ratio of 16.9 to 14.3 or 1.2. In the case of automobile make and year the relative percentages of registered and stolen automobiles are used, rather than a simple theft rate for each. In no case was significance determined before calculating the vulnerability ratio. The data from which the numbers were derived were from a one year sample of auto

* Number of licensed drivers in Denver is estimated from number of licensed drivers in Colorado.

THEFT REPORT DATA FROM JULY 1970 THROUGH JUNE 1971

NUMBER OF VEHICLES REPORTED STOLEN THIS YEAR-		CARS	TRUCKS		
BY QUARTER OF MONTH-		7115	470		
FIRST	1718				
SECOND	1974				
THIRD	2034				
FOURTH	1859				
BY DAY OF WEEK-					
MONDAY	950				
TUESDAY	955				
WEDNESDAY	1065				
THURSDAY	1082				
FRIDAY	1257				
SATURDAY	1283				
SUNDAY	992				
BY TIME OF DAY-					
MIDNIGHT TO 4 00AM	2086				
4 00AM TO 8 00AM	211				
8 00AM TO 12 NOON	715				
12 NOON TO 4 00PM	879				
4 PM TO 8 00PM	1130				
8 PM TO MIDNIGHT	2564				
TYPE OF PROPERTY STOLEN					
AUTOMOBILE ONLY	7411				
AUTO AND ACCESSORIES	103				
AUTO AND JEWELRY	2				
AUTO AND OTHER PROPERTY	0				
PRECINCT OF LOSS					
101-	96	201-	271	301-	135
102-	88	202-	298	401-	113
103-	120	203-	220	302-	223
104-	122	204-	284	402-	135
105-	140	205-	135	303-	175
106-	78	206-	200	403-	172
107-	18	207-	159	304-	88
108-	8	208-	44	404-	126
109-	40	209-	30	305-	97
110-	19	210-	25	405-	118
111-	110	211-	156	306-	25
112-	81	212-	160	406-	183
113-	166	213-	173	307-	9
114-	117	214-	154	407-	116
115-	98	215-	122	308-	14
		216-	178	408-	17
		217-	1	309-	18
				409-	31
				310-	28
				410-	39
				311-	134
				411-	183
				312-	127
				412-	214
				313-	207
				413-	168
				314-	70
				414-	162
				315-	154
				415-	127
				416-	58

Table 1

Yearly Summary of Stolen Automobile Data
Part I. Date, Day, Time and Precinct

STOLEN VEHICLES REPORTED

BUICK	330
CADILLAC	128
CHEVROLET	49
CAMARO	146
CORVAIR	68
CORVETTE	3648
UTHER	23
GMC TRUCK	266
OLDSMOBILE	595
PONTIAC	
INTERNATIONAL TRUCK	31
FORD BRONCO	9
FALCON	27
MAVERICK	11
MUSTANG	160
PININ	5
SHELBY	3
THUNDERBIRD	17
OTHER	799
LINCOLN CONTINENTAL	0
OTHER	14
MERCURY CUMET	13
COUGAR	13
OTHER	77
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL	2
OTHER	54
DODGE	164
PLYMOUTH BARRACUDA	0
VALIANT	15
OTHER	203
GREMLIN	0
HORNET	1
JAVELIN	7
JEEP	30
NASH RAMBLER	91
DATSUN	21
FIAT	10
JAGUAR	6
MERCEDES-BENZ	5
MG	17
OPEL	8
RENAULT	1
TOYOTA	17
VOLKSWAGEN	376
PORSCHE	22
VOLVO	7

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF STOLEN VEHICLES

MORE THAN 10 YEARS	2007
10 YEARS	408
9 YEARS	919
8 YEARS	732
7 YEARS	704
6 YEARS	728
5 YEARS	375
4 YEARS	473
3 YEARS	341
2 YEARS	306
1 YEAR	300
CURRENT MODEL YEAR	292

LOCATION FROM WHICH CAR REPORTED STOLEN

GARAGE	32
STREET, ALLEY	4042
YARD	282
PARKING LOT, USED CAR LOT	3217

HOW ENTERED (IF KNOWN)

UNLOCKED DOOR OR WINDOW	3103
INSTRUMENT, TYPE UNKNOWN	0
PASS KEY	16
WIRE	1
SCREEN DRIVER	1
SIPHON HOSE	0

Table 2.

Yearly Summary Part 2
Stolen Vehicle by Make, Age and Location

WEATHER CONDITIONS AT TIME OF OFFENSE

T TEMP RANGE	% OF YEAR WITH TEMP = T	% THEFTS WHEN TEMP = T	% DAYS WITH TMAX = T	% THEFTS ON DAYS TMAX = T	% DAYS WITH TMIN = T	% THEFTS ON DAYS TMIN = T
T < 0 DEG F	**	**	0	0	2	1
0 ≤ T < 10	1	1	1	**	4	3
10 ≤ T < 20	5	4	1	1	12	12
20 ≤ T < 30	10	10	1	1	23	25
30 ≤ T < 40	16	20	9	8	20	20
40 ≤ T < 50	18	19	12	13	16	15
50 ≤ T < 60	17	16	16	17	18	17
60 ≤ T < 70	15	17	19	20	5	5
70 ≤ T < 80	10	8	13	13	0	0
80 ≤ T < 90	6	3	17	17	0	0
90 ≤ T < 100	1	1	11	11	0	0
T ≥ 100	0	**	0	0	0	0

RH RELATIVE HUMIDITY RANGE	% OF YEAR WITH REL HUM = RH	% THEFTS AT REL HUM = RH
0 ≤ RH < 10 %	1	**
10 ≤ RH < 20 %	4	3
20 ≤ RH < 30 %	11	9
30 ≤ RH < 40 %	13	12
40 ≤ RH < 50 %	13	12
50 ≤ RH < 60 %	13	15
60 ≤ RH < 70 %	13	15
70 ≤ RH < 80 %	12	13
80 ≤ RH < 90 %	11	12
90 ≤ RH ≥ 100 %	9	10

P BAROMETRIC PRESSURE RANGE	% OF YEAR AT PRESS P	% THEFTS AT PRESS P
P < 29.50 IN HG	1	1
29.50 ≤ P < 29.70	8	8
29.70 ≤ P < 29.90	23	24
29.90 ≤ P < 30.10	36	35
30.10 ≤ P < 30.30	27	27
30.30 ≤ P < 30.50	6	5
P ≥ 30.50	**	**

% SEGMENTS IN WHICH BAR PRESSURE WAS RISING 45 STEADY 7 FALLING 47
 % THEFTS WHEN BAR PRESSURE WAS RISING 27 STEADY 49 FALLING 25

% SEGMENTS DURING WHICH THERE WAS MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION 14
 % THEFTS WHEN THERE WAS MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION 13

TYPE OF PRECIPITATION	% DAYS WITH MEASURABLE PRECIP	% THEFTS ON DAYS WITH MEASURABLE PRECIP
ALL KINDS	24	23
SNOW ONLY	10	9

Table 3

Yearly Summary Part 3
 Weather Conditions at Time of Offense

Month	Percent Vehicles Stolen
(1970) July	7.95
August	8.46
September	7.60
October	9.49
November	8.38
December	10.06
(1971) January	8.87
February	7.15
March	8.44
April	7.70
May	7.86
June	8.03
January - March	24.46
April - June	23.59
July - September	24.01
October - December	27.93

Table 4

Percent Thefts by Month and Season

Make	Percent of Registered Automobiles	Percent of Stolen Automobiles
Buick	3.57	4.4
Cadillac	2.13	1.6
Chevrolet	28.82	52.0
Chrysler	1.9	.7
Dodge	6.23	2.2
Ford	14.48	14.2
Lincoln	.64	.2
Mercury	4.12	1.4
Oldsmobile	3.43	3.6
Plymouth	9.50	3.0
Pontiac	5.20	8.2
Rambler	3.10	1.1
Datsun	1.31	0.3
Fiat	.44	0.1
Jaguar	.05	0.1
Mercedes	.34	0.1
MG	.27	0.2
Toyota	1.07	0.2
Volvo	1.11	0.1
VW	4.58	5.2
Porsche	.19	0.3
Opel	.79	0.1

Model Year	Percent of Registered Automobiles	Percent of Stolen Automobiles
Current	5	4
1 year old	10	4
2 years old	12	4
3	9	4
4	9	6
5	8	5
6	8	10
7	21	9
8	6	10
9	5	12
10	4	5
More than 10	17	26

Total Number Cars Registered 261,007
 Total Number Cars Stolen 7,585
 Total Number Cars Recovered 6,596 (Includes 1969-1970 Recoveries)

Table 5
 Comparison of Stolen and Registered Vehicles

NUMBER OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT RELATED OFFENSES DURING YEAR = 808

NUMBER OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT RELATED OFFENSES DURING YEAR = 320

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS	MALES	FEMALES
UNDER 13	34 3%	4 0%
13	67 5%	6 0%
14	97 8%	10 0%
15	180 15%	21 1%
16	219 19%	17 1%
17	145 12%	8 0%
18 OR OVER	311 27%	9 0%

	JUVENILES	ADULTS
% ALONE WHEN ARRESTED	18	45
% WITH PREVIOUS ARRESTS	62	38
% RELEASED BEFORE GOING TO COURT	16	34

HOME ADDRESS DISTRICT	JUVENILES	ADULTS
1	101 12%	27 8%
2	256 31%	87 27%
3	210 25%	53 16%
4	203 25%	74 23%

BREAKDOWN OF THEFT RELATED CHARGES

	JUVENILES	ADULTS
JOYRIDING	307 37%	83 25%
W/CONSPIRACY	37 4%	10 3%
TAMPERING	25 3%	4 1%
W/CONSPIRACY	16 1%	0 0%
TOMV	434 53%	208 65%
W/CONSPIRACY	12 1%	9 2%
TFMV	90 11%	16 5%
W/CONSPIRACY	5 0%	4 1%
REM. AUTO PARTS	9 1%	2 0%
W/CONSPIRACY	0 0%	1 0%
CURFEW	13 1%	0 0%
W/CONSPIRACY	2 0%	0 0%

Table 6
 Offender Characteristics

<u>Model</u>	<u>Percent Juveniles</u>	<u>Percent Adults</u>
Buick	7	6
Cadillac	1	4
Chevrolet	50	37
Corvair	2	0
Corvette	2	3
Chrysler	1	1
Dodge	1	5
Ford	11	14
Mercury	1	2
Mustang	3	2
Oldsmobile	2	2
Plymouth	2	2
Pontiac	8	7
Rambler	1	2
Volkswagen	3	6
Other	4	9

<u>Model Year</u>	<u>Percent Juveniles</u>	<u>Percent Adult</u>
Current model year	4	6
1 year old	7	5
2 years old	3	7
3	5	6
4	3	9
5	3	3
6	9	9
7	10	9
8	11	7
9	16	11
10	6	5
More than 10	24	23

Table 7
Breakdown of Year and Model for Juvenile and Adult Offenders

<u>City District</u>	<u>Percent Population</u>	<u>Percent 10-17 Year</u>	<u>Percent Thefts</u>	<u>Home Address Offenders</u>
1*	15.6	14.2	16.5	12.7
2	18.5	22.9	36.0	33.9
3	34.4	27.1	20.6	26.0
4	31.5	35.8	26.9	27.4

* Contains most of Downtown Denver

<u>Primary Precinct Descriptor**</u>	<u>Percent Population</u>	<u>Percent Thefts</u>
R1	9.3	14.5
R2	73.1	49.4
B1	3.9	19.0
B2	1.3	4.0
RB1	5.4	9.6
RB2	6.8	3.5

** Precinct Classification
 R1- residential inner city
 B1- business inner city
 RB- residential-business
 R2- residential outer city
 B2- business outer city

<u>Persons Per Gross Acre</u>	<u>Percent Population</u>	<u>Percent Thefts</u>
2- 4	2.3	6.5
4- 6	8.1	6.2
6- 8	15.2	12.0
8-10	14.2	18.5
10-12	20.9	8.8
12-14	10.3	12.3
14-16	7.1	7.6
16-20	6.5	4.6
20-24	7.4	8.3
24-30	4.3	10.1
Over 30	3.5	5.1

Table 8
Population - Theft Precinct Characteristics

theft history but comprised the entire population of stolen cars for the year. Since the population of 1970-1971 may be unique, this analysis treats the data as a population rather than a sample, and does not attribute any reported differences to sampling.

The random chances of having an automobile stolen in Denver during the year are 3 out of 100 or 0.03. A product of vulnerability factors for an individual's vehicle and parking habits will predict an estimate of how much more or less vulnerable to theft he is than the average Denverite.

1.2 Examination of Vulnerability Table and Comparison with National Theft Data

The data from Tables 1 through 8 are used in Table 9 to help assess Denver area theft patterns by observing the extent to which actual theft parameters differed from those one might expect by chance. Taking the product of factors from Sections 1-11 of Table 9, one can predict an estimated "likelihood of theft" based on the Denver auto theft history of last year. Numbers greater than one tend to increase a Denverite's chances of having his vehicle stolen; numbers less than one tend to decrease this probability.

For example, a 1967 Chevrolet, parked downtown on the first Monday in May at 10:00 P.M. on a cool rainy evening has a vulnerability product of

Parameters from Table 9

$$(1) \quad (2) \quad (3) \quad (4) \quad (5) \quad (6) \quad (7) \quad (8) \quad (9) \quad (10) \quad (11) \\ .94 \times .91 \times 2.03 \times .88 \times 1.07 \times 1.10 \times .66 \times 1.14 \times 2.13 \times 1.80 \times .63 = 3.3$$

This product, 3.3, can be used in a general way to estimate the degree of modification of a driver's random chances of having his automobile stolen on any particular day of the year. The same automobile parked at home in his garage on the same evening has a vulnerability product of 0.03.

Because some of this information is overlapping (e.g., precinct description is not independent of either district or location) and because some "expected" values are based on population rather than number of vehicles in the area, or on neither (e.g., location factor is based on the ratio of percent of actual theft to 25 percent for the four locations

1. <u>Month of the Year</u>		8. <u>Precinct Description</u>	
January	1.06	R1*	.87
February	.86	R2	2.96
March	1.01	B1	1.14
April	.92	B2	.24
May	.94	RB1	.58
June	.96	RB2	.21
July	.95		
August	1.01	9. <u>Location</u>	
September	.91	Garage (Home)	.02
October	1.14	Street (Except at Home)	2.13
November	1.00	Residence (Ungaraged)	.15
December	1.21	Parking Lot, Used Car Lot	1.69
2. <u>Quarter of the Month</u>		10. <u>Make</u>	
First Quarter	.91	Buick	1.23
Second Quarter	1.04	Cadillac	.75
Third Quarter	1.07	Chevrolet	1.80
Fourth Quarter	.98	Chrysler	.37
		Dodge	.35
3. <u>Time of Day</u>		Ford	.98
Midnight - 4:00 AM	1.65	Lincoln	.31
4:00 AM - 8:00 AM	.16	Mercury	.34
8:00 AM - 12 Noon	.56	Oldsmobile	1.05
12 Noon - 4:00 PM	.70	Plymouth	.32
4:00 PM - 8:00 PM	.90	Pontiac	1.58
8:00 PM - Midnight	2.03	Rambler	.35
4. <u>Day of Week</u>		Datsun	.23
Monday	.88	Fiat	.23
Tuesday	.88	Jaguar	2.00
Wednesday	.98	Mercedes	.29
Thursday	1.00	MG	.74
Friday	1.16	Toyota	.19
Saturday	1.18	Volvo	.90
Sunday	.92	VW	1.13
		Porsche	1.58
		Opel	.13
5. <u>Temperature Range</u>		11. <u>Model Year</u>	
Below 30°	.94	Current	0.80
30° - 80°	1.05	1 Year old	0.40
Over 80°	.57	2	0.33
		3	0.44
6. <u>Relative Humidity</u>		4	0.66
0 - 30%	.75	5	0.63
30% - 80%	1.03	6	1.25
Over 80%	1.10	7	1.28
		8	.66
7. <u>District of City</u>		9	2.40
1	.66	10 Years old	1.25
2	1.44	More than 10 years old	1.50
3	.82		
4	1.08		

* See Table 8 for definitions

Table 9
Vulnerability Factors (Actual Loss/Expected Loss)

monitored) these numbers cannot be used to indicate theft likelihood on a linear scale; i. e., not 3.3 X average likelihood in the case of the example, but merely to rank likelihood according to magnitude; i. e., 3.3 indicates more likelihood than a vehicle with a product of 2.5 and less vulnerability than one with a product of 4.

A review of Tables 1 through 8 permits law enforcement personnel to review the magnitude and pattern of thefts, and a glance at the individual factors (Table 9) can indicate to owners and to police ways in which theft patterns are digressing from chance occurrence.

2.0 Results of the Analysis

So that readers might get some feel for the area in which the study was performed, and how certain of its characteristics compare with other parts of the country, Table 10 lists some comparative data.

	Population* in Thousands	Automobiles*	Autos/ 100,000 pop.	Thefts/* 100,000	Thefts/ Auto
National	203,212	88,841	43,700	432	.98%
California	19,953	9,821	49,200	679	1.40
Colorado	2,207	1,092	49,600	507	1.02
Massachusetts	5,688	2,301	40,400	859	2.12
Mississippi	2,217	817	36,800	73	.20

* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1971, (32nd edition) Washington, D.C. 1971.

Table 10
Comparative Vehicle-Population Data

2.1 Automobile Make and Age

It is difficult to get exact statistics for any particular metropolitan areas but with an estimated 0.9 automobiles for each registered driver, Denver appears to have one of the highest rates of automobiles per person in the nation.

In general, Denver vehicles are a little older than the national average, and the percent of stolen older vehicles (more than 8 years old) is higher than average even after norming for the age distribution.

(See Table 11 for some comparisons.) A noticeable exception to the pattern of stealing older automobiles is the high incidence of brand new Corvettes stolen; almost one-half of the Corvettes taken were current model year or one year old.

Table 12 compares Denver thefts by make and year with those reported in the Department of Justice Survey (1968). This study processed 1659 questionnaires completed during interviews with persons (adults and juveniles) convicted of auto theft and serving prison sentences or on probation. The results of this survey have supplied the data base for most of the theft prevention campaigns since 1968.

2.2 Environmental Parameters, Time of Year, Day of Week, Weather, etc.

The results of the Denver study tend to agree with other sources that estimate car thefts peak in the fall of the year (almost 28%) with December the highest month, and that about 2/3 of the stolen cars are taken after dark (Denver shows 62%). Weather conditions did not appear to be a major influencing factor. It had been theorized from experiences in other cities and from discussions with local police officers that cold and snowy weather conditions discouraged theft. Auto thefts did not seem to be a function of either temperature or precipitation, but Denver experienced a mild winter in 1970-1971 and it may be that only a paralyzing snow storm has a marked effect on thefts. Change in barometric pressure was used as a study parameter at the suggestion of a police criminologist, but there appears to be no differences in the theft rate during rising or falling pressure patterns. The large percentage of thefts occurring when the barometer pressure was neither rising nor falling can be explained by the high incidence of nighttime thefts, when barometric pressure is generally at a leveling period. Nighttime thefts would also account for the lower percentage of thefts when the temperature was over 80°.

2.3 Offender Data

The Denver study appears to confirm the assertion that most auto thefts are performed by young people and a large proportion of the thefts are for simple joyriding (vehicle returned or abandoned within the city). The National Auto Theft Bureau estimates that nationally 58 percent of all auto thefts are by persons under 18, and that 16 percent of the thefts are by those under 15. In this study it was observed

Model Year	National Percent Registered (By Age Group)	Denver Percent Registered	Percent Thefts Denver/Percent Registered Denver
Current	30	5	.80
1 year old		10	.40
2 years old		12	.33
3 years old	31	9	.44
4 years old		9	.66
5 years old		8	.63
6 years old	23	8	1.25
7 years old		7	1.28
8 years old		6	1.66
9 years old	10	5	2.40
10 years old		4	1.25
Over 10 years old	6	17	1.50

Table 11
Vehicle Age Distribution-Denver and National

Make	Percent of Thefts (U.S. Dept. of Justice Survey - 1968)	Percent of Thefts Denver 1970-71
Buick	7.4	4.4
Cadillac	2.5	1.6
Chevrolet	46.8	52.0
Chrysler	1.2	.7
Dodge	2.2	2.2
Ford	18.4	14.2
Lincoln	.6	.2
Mercury	2.1	1.4
Oldsmobile	5.4	3.6
Plymouth	3.2	3.0
Pontiac	7.2	8.2
Rambler	1.6	1.1
Volkswagen	1.5	5.2

Table 12
Comparison of Stolen Automobiles by Make Denver and National Survey

that 64 percent of the persons charged were under 18, and 16 percent were under 15. For comparative purposes, 30 percent of the Denver population are under 18 and 9 percent are between 10 and 14. Only 35 percent of the offenders in Denver were charged specifically with joyriding as opposed to national estimates of 70-80 percent. Some technicalities in the police charge description, however, may be obscuring the intent of the crime. That is, of the 55 percent of offenders charged with theft of a Motor Vehicle (TOMV) there may be a considerable number of joyriders. As pointed out in Part I of this Report, offender data are summarized from information regarding those charged and arrested for auto theft and are not limited to those actually convicted of theft. The reasons for this are predominantly those of information accessibility but a full rationale is presented on page 10 along with a caution against using this study to perpetuate any biases which might exist in apprehension.

Comparing records of arrest and successful prosecution, nationally one out of every five stolen vehicles leads to arrest with 65 percent chance of successful prosecution, or a 13 percent chance of apprehending and convicting the auto thief. In Denver last year 14 percent of the stolen vehicles led to charges, 10 percent to actual arrests, and an estimated 5 percent of the total were convicted. Table 13 shows the disposition, by percentage, of adults charged during the subject year with auto theft crimes.

Disposition	Number	Percent of Sample
Case Pending	35	22.6
Dropped/Dismissed	37	23.9
No Auto Theft Arrest	24	15.5
Probation	27	17.4
Detention	20	12.9
Acquittal	2	1.3
Suspended Sentence	10	6.5
	155	

Table 13
Disposition of Cases for Adults
Charged with Auto Theft N=155

2.4 Location of Thefts

As might be expected, the most protected location in which to park a vehicle is one's own garage, and the most vulnerable location is on the street away from home. Thefts reported (Table 2) from a yard are in fact those taken from the street adjacent to the owner's residence or elsewhere ungaraged on his property. They account for less than 4 percent of all thefts. Vehicles left in parking lots or on used car lots comprise a high 42 percent of all stolen vehicles, about 75 percent the number taken from streets away from home. More automobiles (49 percent) were stolen from residential districts away from the inner city than anywhere else, but 73 percent of the Denver population live out of the inner city. Fourteen and one-half percent of the vehicles were taken from inner city residential sections where 9.3 percent of the population live. An examination of thefts according to population density shows some erratic patterns, probably because of intruding factors, for example, the lowest density, 2-4 persons per gross acre is not in a wealthy subdivision but in the industrial Stockyards section. The highest theft rate per population was in the 24-30 p. g. a. group which consists of predominantly RB1 precincts (older homes, apartments and businesses) close to the inner city, and the lowest was in the 10-12 p. g. a. which is also the Denver median.

When precincts are examined in a frequency tabulation of auto thefts, it can be observed that 51.6 percent of the precincts had between 120 and 299 thefts and 48.4 percent of the precincts had less than 120. The class A and class B precincts, see Table 14, were analyzed to see if any uniform characteristics for the two groups could be observed. There was no unifying revelation across districts, but within three of the four precinct districts there was a noticeable pattern, see Figure 5 for district locations. In District I all of the class A precincts were in lower downtown Denver. District II precincts, which comprise most of Northeast Denver were all in class A with two exceptions - the railroad yards (precincts 208 and 209) and the precinct surrounding Manual High School (210) which lies almost in the center of District II and had only 25 stolen vehicle reports. In District III which includes Southeast Denver, the principal targets were the more affluent metro suburban precincts, and no clear pattern was observed in District IV.

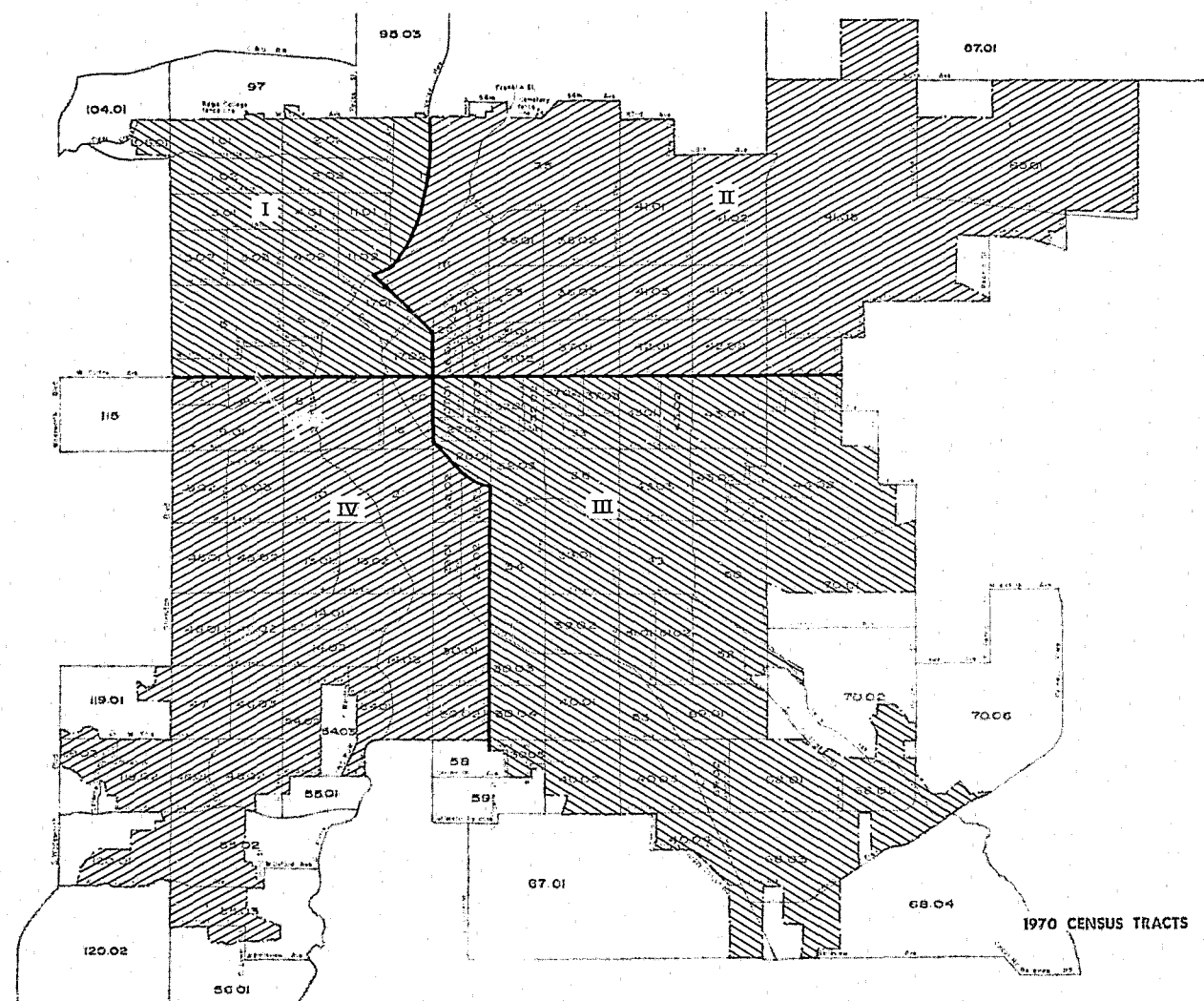


Figure 5. Census Tracts and City Districts Map

<u>Auto Theft Frequency</u>	<u>Number of Precincts</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
240-299	3	5.0	} A
180-239	5	8.3	
120-179	23	38.3	
60-119	14	23.4	} B
0- 59	15	25.0	

Table 14

Auto Theft Frequency and Number of Precincts

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

The problem of auto theft in Denver has been dimensioned and to large extent its pattern has been detailed. There were no big surprises from the data as compared with that reported in other studies, except perhaps for the unusually high number of older vehicles stolen and the high incidence of parking lot thefts. Denver police might wish to take note that although national auto theft prevention programs warn of a high incidence of luxury new car thefts, the number of new cars (last 2 model years) stolen in Denver was in fact less than 8 percent, compared with almost 32 percent that were 10 years or older. Since the study was limited to an examination of available data, rather than one which monitors the procedures for collecting and preserving the information, some vital questions went unexplored. These include the effects of street illumination, the relative effectiveness of various anti-theft devices, and whether or not the missing vehicle had keys inside or had been locked, for which the investigators were unable to gather reliable information.

A replication of this study in other locations would help to generate hypotheses regarding the reasons for which local patterns differ from national data and each other as functions of local situations such as number of automobiles per capita, average income, quality of the public transportation system, teenage unemployment rates, program for juvenile rehabilitation (62 percent of all juveniles had been previously arrested), local problems of drug abuse, etc.

In general this study confirms the frequency of the crime of auto theft and the need for a comprehensive cooperative approach to its

solution from community, industry, and government. The objectives of an auto theft control program are to minimize thefts and maximize the rate of recovery. This report provides a comprehensive technique for data collection and analysis to facilitate those objectives. It also provides the data from which to assess the value of the theft prevention programs that develop.

APPENDIX

Listing of Computer Programs

	Page
Theft Analysis	A-1
Offender Profile	A-19
Match	A-23

```

UNIV. OF DENVER==B5500 FORTRAN COMPILATION X.14
C PHASE 1 ANALYSIS OF REPORT INFORMATION *
C SEGMENT 1 INPUT WEATHER DATA AND MAKE COUNTS *
INTEGER P(2897),T(2897),RH(2897),X,DEL,DPDT,PBAR,TEMP,RHUM, *
1 IMAX(466),TMIN(466),H2O(466),SNO(466) *
REAL KT(12),KTMAX(12),KTMIN(12),KRH(12),KP(12),KPOS,KCON,KNEG, *
1 KPCP,KH2O,KSNO *
DIMENSION N1(2897),N2(2897),NTHFT(466),WKT(12),WKRH(12),WKP(12), *
1 WTMAX(12),WTMIN(12) *
C WEATHER INFORMATION 7/1/70 TO 6/31/71 *
NOD = 366 *
FOD=NOD *
NSEG = 2191 *
FSEG = NSEG *
DO 20 J=1,NOD *
N = J*6 = 6 *
READ 21, (P(N+I),T(N+I),RH(N+I),N1(N+I),N2(N+I),I=1,4),TMAX(J), *
1 TMIN(J), H2O(J), SNO(J) *
READ 21, (P(N+I),T(N+I),RH(N+I),N1(N+I),N2(N+I),I=5,6) *
21 FORMAT(4X,4(15,3I3,I1),4I4) *
20 CONTINUE *
DO 28 I=1,NOD *
28 NTHFT(I) = 0 *
WKPOS = 0 *
KPOS = 0 *
KCON = 0 *
WKNEG = 0 *
KNEG = 0 *
KPCP = 0 *
KH2O = 0 *
WH2O = 0 *
KSNO = 0 *
WSNO = 0 *
DO 29 I=1,12 *
KT(I) = 0 *
KRH(I) = 0 *
KP(I) = 0 *
WTMAX(I)=0 *
KTMAX(I)=0 *
WTMIN(I)=0 *
29 KTMIN(I)=0 *
C INITIALIZE COUNTERS FOR SEGMENT 1 *
WKPCP = 0 *
WKT( 7) = 1 *
WKRH( 8)=1 *
WKP( 5) =1 *
WKCON =1 *
C GENERAL WEATHER COUNTS BY SEGMENT *
DO 30 NS=2,NSEG *
IF(T(NS) .LT. 0) K1 = 1 *
IF(T(NS-1) .LT. 0) K2 = 1 *
I=1 *
DO 33 J=1,91,10 *

```



```

IF (ITI.LE. 18) NSDA=5
IF (ITI.LE. 14) NSDA=4
IF (ITI.LE. 10) NSDA=3
IF (ITI.LE. 6) NSDA =2
IF (ITI.LE. 2) NSDA =1
DEL = 4*NSDA -2 -ITI
NDA = X + IDAM
NS = 6*(NDA-1) + NSDA
IF (NS .EQ. 1) GO TO 1
DPDT = (PCNS) - P(NS-1))/4
PBAR = P(NS) - DEL*DPDT
TEMP = I(NS) - DEL *(I(NS)-I(NS-1))/4
RHUM = RH(NS) - DEL*(RH(NS) - RH(NS-1))/4
GO TO 2
1 DPDT = 0
PBAR = PCNS)
TEMP = I(NS)
RHUM = RH(NS)
2 IF (TEMP .LT. 0) KT(1) = KT(1) +1
I = 1
DO 3 J=1,91,10
I = I +1
3 IF (TEMP .GE. (J-1) .AND. TEMP .LT. (J+9)) KT(I) = KT(I) +1
IF (TEMP .GE. 100)KT(12) =KT(12) +1
I=0
DO 4 J=1,81,10
I=I+1
4 IF (RHUM .GE. (J-1) .AND. RHUM .LT. (J+9)) KRH(I) = KRH(I) +1
IF (RHUM .GE. 90 .AND. RHUM .LT. 101) KRH(10) = KRH(10) +1
IF (PBAR .LT. 2950) KP(1) = KP(1) +1
I=1
DO 5 J=2950,3030,20
I = I +1
5 IF (PBAR .GE. J .AND. PBAR .LT. (J+20)) KP(I) = KP(I) +1
IF (PBAR .GE. 3050) KP(7) = KP(7) +1
IF (DPDT .GT. 0) KPOS = KPOS +1
IF (DPDT .EQ. 0) KCON = KCON +1
IF (DPDT .LT. 0) KNEG = KNEG +1
IF (N1(NS) .GT. 0 .AND. N1(NS) .NE. 10) KPCP = KPCP +1
NTHFT(NDA) = NTHFT(NDA) +1
I = 1
DO 6 J=1,91,10
I = I+1
6 IF (TMAX(NDA) .GE. (J-1) .AND. TMAX(NDA) .LT. (J+9)) KTMAX(I) =
1 KTMAX(I)+1
IF (TMAX(NDA) .GE. 100) KTMAX(12) = KTMAX(12) +1
IF (TMIN(NDA) .LT. 0) KTMIN(1) = KTMIN(1)+1
I=1
DO 7 J=1,91,10
I = I+1
7 IF (TMIN(NDA) .GE. (J-1) .AND. TMIN(NDA) .LT. (J+9)) KTMIN(I) =
1 KTMIN(I)+1

IF (H2O(NDA) .GT. 0) KH20 = KH20 +1

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SEGMENT
START OF SEGMENT

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IF (SND(NDA) .GT. 0) KSND = KSND +1
IF (ICUD.EQ.720) I1 = I1+1
IF (ICUD.EQ.730) I2 = I2+1
IF (IDAM.LT.8) I3 = I3+1
IF ((IDAM.GE.8).AND.(IDAM.LT.16)) I4=I4+1
IF ((IDAM.GE.16).AND.(IDAM.LT.24)) I5=I5+1
IF (IDAM.GE.24) I6= I6+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.1) I7=I7+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.2) I8=I8+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.3) I9=I9+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.4) I10=I10+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.5) I11=I11+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.6) I12=I12+1
IF (IDAW.EQ.7) I13=I13+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.5) K1=K1+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.7) K2=K2+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.8) K3=K3+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.9) K4=K4+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.10) K5=K5+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.11) K6=K6+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.12) K7=K7+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.13) K8=K8+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.14) K9=K9+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.18) K10=K10+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.19) K11=K11+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.20) K12=K12+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.22) K13=K13+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.25) K14=K14+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.27)K46=K46+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.29) K15=K15+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.31) K16=K16+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.33) K17=K17+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.39) K18=K18+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.40) K19=K19+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.41) K20=K20+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.42) K21=K21+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.43) K22=K22+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.50) K23=K23+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.53) K24=K24+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.54) K25=K25+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.56) K26=K26+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.58) K27=K27+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.59) K28=K28+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.60) K47=K47+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.61) K29=K29+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.64) K30=K30+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.66) K31=K31+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.67) K32=K32+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.68) K33=K33+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.69) K34=K34+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.77) K3 =K3 +1
IF (ICAR.EQ.79) K36=K36+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.81) K37=K37+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.82) K38=K38+1
IF (ICAR.EQ.83) K39=K39+1

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IF(ICAR.EQ.84) K40=K40+1
IF(ICAR.EQ.87) K41=K41+1
IF(ICAR.EQ.88) K42=K42+1
IF(ICAR.EQ.90) K43=K43+1
IF(ICAR.EQ.97) K44=K44+1
IF(IPE.EQ.101) L11=L11+1
IF(IPE.EQ.102) L12=L12+1
IF(IPE.EQ.103) L13=L13+1
IF(IPE.EQ.104) L14=L14+1
IF(IPE.EQ.105) L15=L15+1
IF(IPE.EQ.106) L16=L16+1
IF(IPE.EQ.107) L17=L17+1
IF(IPE.EQ.108) L18=L18+1
IF(IPE.EQ.109) L19=L19+1
IF(IPE.EQ.110) L110=L110+1
IF(IPE.EQ.111) L111=L111+1
IF(IPE.EQ.201) L21=L21+1
IF(IPE.EQ.202) L22=L22+1
IF(IPE.EQ.203) L23=L23+1
IF(IPE.EQ.204) L24=L24+1
IF(IPE.EQ.205) L25=L25+1
IF(IPE.EQ.112) L112=L112+1
IF(IPE.EQ.113) L113=L113+1
IF(IPE.EQ.114) L114=L114+1
IF(IPE.EQ.115) L115=L115+1
IF(IPE.EQ.313) L313=L313+1
IF(IPE.EQ.314) L314=L314+1
IF(IPE.EQ.315) L315=L315+1
IF(IPE.EQ.206) L26=L26+1
IF(IPE.EQ.207) L27=L27+1
IF(IPE.EQ.208) L28=L28+1
IF(IPE.EQ.209) L29=L29+1
IF(IPE.EQ.210) L210=L210+1
IF(IPE.EQ.211) L211=L211+1
IF(IPE.EQ.212) L212=L212+1
IF(IPE.EQ.213) L213=L213+1
IF(IPE.EQ.214) L214=L214+1
IF(IPE.EQ.215) L215=L215+1
IF(IPE.EQ.216) L216=L216+1
IF(IPE.EQ.217) L217=L217+1
IF(IPE.EQ.301) L31=L31+1
IF(IPE.EQ.302) L32=L32+1
IF(IPE.EQ.303) L33=L33+1
IF(IPE.EQ.304) L34=L34+1
IF(IPE.EQ.305) L35=L35+1
IF(IPE.EQ.306) L36=L36+1
IF(IPE.EQ.307) L37=L37+1
IF(IPE.EQ.308) L38=L38+1
IF(IPE.EQ.309) L39=L39+1
IF(IPE.EQ.310) L310=L310+1
IF(IPE.EQ.511) L511=L311+1
IF(IPE.EQ.312) L312=L312+1
IF(IPE.EQ.401) L41=L41+1
IF(IPE.EQ.402) L42=L42+1
IF(IPE.EQ.403) L43=L43+1

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IF(IPE.EQ.404) L44=L44+1
IF(IPE.EQ.405) L45=L45+1
IF(IPE.EQ.406) L46=L46+1
IF(IPE.EQ.407) L47=L47+1
IF(IPE.EQ.408) L48=L48+1
IF(IPE.EQ.409) L49=L49+1
IF(IPE.EQ.410) L410=L410+1
IF(IPE.EQ.411) L411=L411+1
IF(IPE.EQ.412) L412=L412+1
IF(IPE.EQ.413) L413=L413+1
IF(IPE.EQ.414) L414=L414+1
IF(IPE.EQ.415) L415=L415+1
IF(IPE.EQ.416) L416=L416+1
IF(IWT.EQ.24) M1=M1+1
IF(IWT.EQ.61) M2=M2+1
IF(IWT.EQ.94) M4=M4+1
IF((IWT.EQ.83).OR.(IWT.EQ.84).OR.(IWT.EQ.85).OR.(IWT.EQ.86))
  M3=M3+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.16) M5=M5+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.17) M6=M6+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.20) M7=M7+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.22) M8=M8+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.31) M9=M9+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.183) M10=M10+1
IF(IPROP.EQ.998) M11=M11+1
IF(IHE.EQ.64) M12=M12+1
IF(IHE.EQ.70) M13=M13+1
IF(IHE.EQ.72) M14=M14+1
IF(IHE.EQ.73) M14=M14+1
IF(IHE.EQ.80) M16=M16+1
IF(IHE.EQ.37) M17=M17+1
IF(IHE.EQ.46) M18=M18+1
IF(IYR.LI.275) M20=M20+1
IF((IYR.GE.275).AND.(IYR.LT.300)) M21=M21+1
IF((IYR.GE.300).AND.(IYR.LT.500)) M22=M22+1
IF((IYR.GE.500).AND.(IYR.LT.700)) M23=M23+1
IF((IYR.GE.700).AND.(IYR.LT.900)) M24=M24+1
IF((IYR.GE.900).AND.(IYR.LT.1200)) M25=M25+1
IF((IYR.GE.1200).AND.(IYR.LT.1400)) M26=M26+1
IF((IYR.GE.1400).AND.(IYR.LT.1800)) M27=M27+1
IF((IYR.GE.1800).AND.(IYR.LT.2100)) M28=M28+1
IF((IYR.GE.2100).AND.(IYR.LT.2400)) M29=M29+1
IF((IYR.GE.2400).AND.(IYR.LT.2800)) M30=M30+1
IF(IYR.GE.2800) M31=M31+1
IF(ITI.LE.4) M35=M35+1
IF((ITI.GT.4).AND.(ITI.LE.8)) M36=M36+1
IF((ITI.GT.8).AND.(ITI.LE.12)) M37=M37+1
IF((ITI.GT.12).AND.(ITI.LE.16)) M38=M38+1
IF((ITI.GT.16).AND.(ITI.LE.20)) M39=M39+1
IF(ITI.GT.20) M40=M40+1
GO TO 300
976 CONTINUE
C PRINT MONTHLY DATA AND READ IN NEXT MUC CARD
980 FORMAT(/56X,"CARS",4X,"TRUCKS")
981 FORMAT( 5X,"NUMBER OF VEHICLES REPORTED STOLEN THIS MONTH=")

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```

PRINT 984, I5
PRINT 985, I6
PRINT 986, I7
PRINT 987, I8
PRINT 988, I9
PRINT 989, I10
PRINT 990, I11
PRINT 991, I12
PRINT 992, I13
PRINT 993, M35
PRINT 994, M36
PRINT 995, M37
PRINT 996, M38
PRINT 997, M39
PRINT 999, M40
PRINT 998
PRINT 999, M5
PRINT 1000, M6
PRINT 1001, M7
PRINT 1002, M9
PRINT 1003
PRINT 1004, L11, L21, L31, L41
PRINT 1005, L12, L22, L32, L42
PRINT 1006, L13, L23, L33, L43
PRINT 1007, L14, L24, L34, L44
PRINT 1008, L15, L25, L35, L45
PRINT 1009, L16, L26, L36, L46
PRINT 1010, L17, L27, L37, L47
PRINT 1011, L18, L28, L38, L48
PRINT 1012, L19, L29, L39, L49
PRINT 1013, L110, L210, L310, L410
PRINT 1014, L111, L211, L311, L411
PRINT 1015, L112, L212, L312, L412
PRINT 1016, L113, L213, L313, L413
PRINT 1017, L114, L214, L314, L414
PRINT 1018, L115, L215, L315, L415
PRINT 1019, L216, L416
PRINT 1020, L217
PRINT 1021
PRINT 1022, K1, M20
PRINT 1023, K2, M21
PRINT 1024, K9, M22
PRINT 1025, K8, M23
PRINT 1026, K3, M24
PRINT 1027, K4, M25
PRINT 1028, K15, M26

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SEGMENT
START OF SEGMENT

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```

PRINT 1029, K29, M27
PRINT 1030, K33, M28
PRINT 1031, M29, K16, M30
PRINT 1032, M31, K13
PRINT 1033, K14
PRINT 1034, K25
PRINT 1035, K24

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```

PRINT 1036, K30
PRINT 1037, K36
PRINT 1038, K37
PRINT 1039, K43
PRINT 1040, K7
PRINT 1041, K23
PRINT 1042, K11
PRINT 1043, K21
PRINT 1044, K27
PRINT 1045, K6
PRINT 1046, K5
PRINT 1047, K10
PRINT 1048, K20
PRINT 1049, K39
PRINT 1050, K32
PRINT 1051, K16
PRINT 1052, K17
PRINT 1053, K22
PRINT 1054, K41
PRINT 1055, K28
PRINT 1056, K12
PRINT 1057, K46
PRINT 1058, K19
PRINT 1059, K26
PRINT 1060, K44
PRINT 1061, K47
PRINT 1062, K34
PRINT 1063, K37
PRINT 1064, K42
PRINT 1065, K31
PRINT 1079, K40
PRINT 1066,
PRINT 1067, M1
PRINT 1068, M2
PRINT 1069, M3
PRINT 1070, M4
PRINT 1072
PRINT 1073, M14
PRINT 1074, M17
PRINT 1075, M18
PRINT 1076, M13
PRINT 1077, M12
PRINT 1078, M80
GO TO 98

```

```

C PRINT WEATHER DATA
2000 PRINT 2001, NUF
2001 FORMAT(3I5)

```

```

50 FORMAT(18X, "WEATHER CONDITIONS AT TIME OF OFFENSE"///)
51 FORMAT(13X, " % OF YEAR % THEFTS % DAYS % THEFTS % DAYS",
1 " % THEFTS")
52 FORMAT(5X, "T", 10X, "WITH", 1X, "WHEN", 7X, "WITH ON DAYS", 7X,
1 "WITH ON DAYS")
53 FORMAT(" TEMP RANGE TEMP = T TEMP = T TMAX = T TMAX = T "
1 " IMIN = I TMIN = T"/)
54 FORMAT(" | < 0 DEG F", 8X, I2, 6X, I2, 10X, I2, 6X, I2, 11X, I2, 6X, I2)

```

```

55 FORMAT(" 0 ≤ T < 10",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
56 FORMAT(" 10 ≤ T < 20",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
57 FORMAT(" 20 ≤ T < 30",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
58 FORMAT(" 30 ≤ T < 40",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
59 FORMAT(" 40 ≤ T < 50",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
60 FORMAT(" 50 ≤ T < 60",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
61 FORMAT(" 60 ≤ T < 70",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
SEGMENT
62 FORMAT(" 70 ≤ T < 80",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
63 FORMAT(" 80 ≤ T < 90",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
64 FORMAT(" 90 ≤ T < 100",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
65 FORMAT(4X," T ≥ 100",8X,I2,6X,I2,10X,I2,6X,I2,11X,I2,6X,I2) *
66 FORMAT(/12X,"RH",19X,"% OF YEAR WITH % THEFTS AT") *
67 FORMAT(" RELATIVE HUMIDITY RANGE",10X,"REL HUM = RH",6X, *
1 "REL HUM = RH"/) *
68 FORMAT(7X," 0 ≤ RH < 10 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
69 FORMAT(7X," 10 ≤ RH < 20 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
70 FORMAT(7X," 20 ≤ RH < 30 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
71 FORMAT(7X," 30 ≤ RH < 40 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
72 FORMAT(7X," 40 ≤ RH < 50 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
73 FORMAT(7X," 50 ≤ RH < 60 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
74 FORMAT(7X," 60 ≤ RH < 70 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
75 FORMAT(7X," 70 ≤ RH < 80 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
76 FORMAT(7X," 80 ≤ RH < 90 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
77 FORMAT(7X," 90 ≤ RH ≤ 100 %",22X,I2,9X,I2) *
78 FORMAT(/13X,"P",24X,"% OF YEAR % THEFTS") *
SEGMENT
79 FORMAT(" BAROMETRIC PRESSURE RANGE",12X,"AT PRESS P AT PRESS P" *
1 "/) *
80 FORMAT(13X,"P < 29.50 IN HG",15X,I2,10X,I2) *
81 FORMAT(5X,"29.50 ≤ P < 29.70",21X,I2,10X,I2) *
82 FORMAT(5X,"29.70 ≤ P < 29.90",21X,I2,10X,I2) *
83 FORMAT(5X,"29.90 ≤ P < 30.10",21X,I2,10X,I2) *
84 FORMAT(5X,"30.10 ≤ P < 30.30",21X,I2,10X,I2) *
85 FORMAT(5X,"30.30 ≤ P < 30.50",21X,I2,10X,I2) *
86 FORMAT(5X," P ≥ 30.50",21X,I2,10X,I2) *
87 FORMAT(/12X,"% SEGMENTS IN WHICH BAR PRESSURE WAS RISING",I2, *
1 " STEADY",I2," FALLING",I2) *
88 FORMAT(7X,"% THEFTS WHEN BAR PRESSURE WAS RISING",I2, *
1 " STEADY",I2," FALLING",I2//) *
89 FORMAT(" % SEGMENTS DURING WHICH THERE WAS MEASURABLE", *
1 " PRECIPITATION",I2) *
90 FORMAT(11X,"% THEFTS WHEN THERE WAS MEASURABLE", *
1 " PRECIPITATION",I2//) *
91 FORMAT(" TYPE OF PRECIPITATION",8X,"% DAYS WITH",5X, *
1 "% THEFTS ON DAYS WITH") *
SEGMENT
92 FORMAT(28X,"MEASURABLE PRECIP MEASURABLE PRECIP") *
93 FORMAT(/7X,"ALL KINDS",24X,I2,10X,I2) *
94 FORMAT(7X,"SNOW ONLY",24X,I2,10X,I2) *
95 FORMAT(1H1) *
96 FORMAT(10X,"NUMBER OF THEFTS PER DAY"/) *
97 FORMAT(20I4) *
C OUTPUT WEATHER INFO *
PRINT 95 *

```

```

PRINT 50 *
PRINT 51 *
PRINT 52 *
PRINT 53 *
FOF = NUF *
RND = 0.0 *
WKPOS = (WKPOS*100)/FSEG + RND *
WKCON = (WKCON*100)/FSEG + RND *
WKNEG = (WKNEG*100)/FSEG + RND *
KPDS = (KPDS*100)/FOF + RND *
KCON = (KCON*100)/FOF + RND *
KNEG = (KNEG*100)/FOF + RND *
WKPCP = (WKPCP*100)/FSEG + RND *
KPCP = (KPCP*100)/FOF + RND *
WH20 = (WH20*100)/FOF + RND *
KH20 = (KH20*100)/FOF + RND *
WSNO = (WSNO*100)/FOF + RND *
KSNO = (KSNO*100)/FOF + RND *
DO 45 I=1,12 *
WKP(I) = (WKP(I)*100)/FSEG + RND *
WKT(I) = (WKT(I)*100)/FSEG + RND *
WKRH(I) = (WKRH(I)*100)/FSEG + RND *
KT(I) = (KT(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
WTMAX(I) = (WTMAX(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
KTMAX(I) = (KTMAX(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
WTMIN(I) = (WTMIN(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
KTMIN(I) = (KTMIN(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
KRH(I) = (KRH(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
45 KP(I) = (KP(I)*100)/FOF + RND *
PRINT 54, WKT( 1),KT( 1),WTMAX( 1),KTMAX( 1),WTMIN( 1),KTMIN( 1) *
PRINT 55, WKT( 2),KT( 2),WTMAX( 2),KTMAX( 2),WTMIN( 2),KTMIN( 2) *
PRINT 56, WKT( 3),KT( 3),WTMAX( 3),KTMAX( 3),WTMIN( 3),KTMIN( 3) *
PRINT 57, WKT( 4),KT( 4),WTMAX( 4),KTMAX( 4),WTMIN( 4),KTMIN( 4) *
PRINT 58, WKT( 5),KT( 5),WTMAX( 5),KTMAX( 5),WTMIN( 5),KTMIN( 5) *
PRINT 59, WKT( 6),KT( 6),WTMAX( 6),KTMAX( 6),WTMIN( 6),KTMIN( 6) *
PRINT 60, WKT( 7),KT( 7),WTMAX( 7),KTMAX( 7),WTMIN( 7),KTMIN( 7) *
PRINT 61, WKT( 8),KT( 8),WTMAX( 8),KTMAX( 8),WTMIN( 8),KTMIN( 8) *
PRINT 62, WKT( 9),KT( 9),WTMAX( 9),KTMAX( 9),WTMIN( 9),KTMIN( 9) *
PRINT 63, WKT(10),KT(10),WTMAX(10),KTMAX(10),WTMIN(10),KTMIN(10) *
PRINT 64, WKT(11),KT(11),WTMAX(11),KTMAX(11),WTMIN(11),KTMIN(11) *
PRINT 65, WKT(12),KT(12),WTMAX(12),KTMAX(12),WTMIN(12),KTMIN(12) *
PRINT 66 *
PRINT 67 *
PRINT 68, WKRH( 1), KRH( 1) *
PRINT 69, WKRH( 2), KRH( 2) *
PRINT 70, WKRH( 3), KRH( 3) *
PRINT 71, WKRH( 4), KRH( 4) *
PRINT 72, WKRH( 5), KRH( 5) *
PRINT 73, WKRH( 6), KRH( 6) *
PRINT 74, WKRH( 7), KRH( 7) *
PRINT 75, WKRH( 8), KRH( 8) *
PRINT 76, WKRH( 9), KRH( 9) *
PRINT 77, WKRH(10), KRH(10) *
PRINT 95 *
PRINT 78 *

```



```

SUBROUTINE QTP(MTOT,MTJ,MTA,MM,MF,MJ,MA,MJ2,MA2,PM,PMF,PMJ,PMA,
1 PMJ2,PMA2,YR)
LOGICAL YR
DIMENSION MM(7),MF(7),MJ(7),MA(7),MJ2(20),MA2(20)
INTEGER PM(7),PMF(7),PMJ(7),PMA(7),PMJ2(20),PMA2(20)
COMMON OFF(3),NA,NX,NAL,NU,NPA,NC,MO,MT(24),CRM(20)
COMMON /AA/MNTH
100 FORMAT(1X,"NUMBER OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT",
1 " RELATED OFFENSES DURING")
101 FORMAT(1X,"NUMBER OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT",
2 " RELATED OFFENSES DURING")
102 FORMAT(1X,"MONTH OF ",2A6,"=",I4)
103 FORMAT(1X,"YEAR =",I4)
104 FORMAT(1X,"AGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS",5X,"MALES"
1 ,4X,"FEMALES"/
2 4X,"UNDER 13",2I3,I4,"%",3X)/
3 10X,"13",2I3,I4,"%",3X)/
4 10X,"14",2I3,I4,"%",3X)/
5 10X,"15",2I3,I4,"%",3X)/
6 10X,"16",2I3,I4,"%",3X)/
7 10X,"17",2I3,I4,"%",3X)/
8 10X,"18 OR OVER",13X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)///)
105 FORMAT(36X,"JUVENILES",3X,"ADULTS"/
1 " % ALONE WHEN ARRESTED",18X,I2,8X,I2/
2 " % WITH PREVIOUS ARRESTS",16X,I2,8X,I2/
3 " % RELEASED BEFORE GOING TO COURT",7X,I2,8X,I2//)
106 FORMAT(" HOME ADDRESS DISTRICT",3X,"JUVENILES",4X,"ADULTS"/
1 (8X,I1,17X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)))
107 FORMAT(1X,"BREAKDOWN OF THEFT RELATED CHARGES"/
1 27X,"JUVENILES",5X,"ADULTS"/
2 6X,"JUVENILING",13X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
4 6X,"TAMPERING",13X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
6 6X,"TOMV",18X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
8 6X,"TFMV",18X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
2 6X,"REM. AUTO PARTS",7X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
C 6X,"CURFEN",16X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 5X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
C 6X,"MAL. MIS.",13X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
C 6X,"DRUNK",17X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
4 6X,"THEFT BY BAILEE",7X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//
6 6X,"DESTRUCT. PR1. PROP.",2X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)/
C 6X,"W/CUNSPIRACY",10X,2(I3,I4,"%",3X)//)
DO 400 I=1,7
PM(I)=FLOAT(MM(I))/FLOAT(MTOT)*100
PMF(I)=FLOAT(MF(I))/FLOAT(MTOT)*100

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SEGMENT

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400 PMJ(I)=FLOAT(MJ(I))/FLOAT(MTJ)*100
PMA(I)=FLOAT(MA(I))/FLOAT(MTA)*100
DO 420 I=1,20
420 PMJ2(I)=FLOAT(MJ2(I))/FLOAT(MTJ)*100
PMA2(I)=FLOAT(MA2(I))/FLOAT(MTA)*100
IF(YR)GO TO 10
PRINT 100
PRINT 102,MT(2*MNTH-1),MT(2*MNTH),MTJ
PRINT 101
PRINT 102,MT(2*MNTH-1),MT(2*MNTH),MTA
GO TO 20
10 PRINT 100
PRINT 103,MTJ
PRINT 101
PRINT 103,MTA
20 PRINT 104,((MM(I),PM(I),MF(I),PMF(I)),I=1,7)
PRINT 105,((PMJ(I),PMA(I)),I=1,3)
PRINT 106,((I,MJ(I+3),PMJ(I+3),MA(I+3),PMA(I+3)),I=1,4)
PRINT 107,((MJ2(I),PMJ2(I),MA2(I),PMA2(I)),I=1,20)
RETURN
END

```

SEGMENT


```

SUBROUTINE DDIT(MH,MF,MJ,MA,MJ2,MA2,MTOT,MTJ,MTA,PMM,PMF,PMJ,PMA,
1 PMJ2,PMA2)
DIMENSION MM(7),MF(7),MJ(7),MA(7),MJ2(20),MA2(20)
INTEGER PMM(7),PMF(7),PMJ(7),PMA(7),PMJ2(20),PMA2(20)
COMMON DFF(3),NA,NX,NAL,NU,NPA,NC,ND,MT(24),CRM(20)
REAL NN
MTOT=MTOT+1
IF(NX.EQ.0)GO TO 310
IF(NA.LT.13)MM(1)=MM(1)+1
IF(NA.GE.18)MM(7)=MM(7)+1
IF(NA.LT.18.AND.NA.GE.13)MM(NA-11)=MM(NA-11)+1
GO TO 320
310 IF(NA.LT.13)MF(1)=MF(1)+1
IF(NA.GE.18)MF(7)=MF(7)+1
IF(NA.LT.18.AND.NA.GE.13)MF(NA-11)=MF(NA-11)+1
320 IF(NA.GE.18)GO TO 340
MTJ=MTJ+1
IF(NAL.EQ.1)MJ(1)=MJ(1)+1
IF(NPA.EQ.1)MJ(2)=MJ(2)+1
IF(NC.EQ.0)MJ(3)=MJ(3)+1
IF(ND.NE.0)MJ(3+ND)=MJ(3+ND)+1
DO 330 I=1,3
NN=OFF(I)
IF(NN.EQ.0.AND.EQUIV(NN,0).NE.COMPL(0))GO TO 330
NN=CRM(NN+1)
MJ2(NN)=MJ2(NN)+1
330 CONTINUE
GO TO 350
340 IF(NAL.EQ.1)MA(1)=MA(1)+1
MTA=MTA+1
IF(NPA.EQ.1)MA(2)=MA(2)+1
IF(NC.EQ.0)MA(3)=MA(3)+1
IF(ND.NE.0)MA(3+ND)=MA(3+ND)+1
DO 360 I=1,3
NN=OFF(I)
IF(NN.EQ.0.AND.EQUIV(NN,0).NE.COMPL(0))GO TO 360
NN=CRM(NN+1)
MA2(NN)=MA2(NN)+1
360 CONTINUE
350 RETURN
END

```

START OF SEGMENT

SEGMENT

DEC. 16, 1971 TIME: 2233 HOURS UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

```

BEGIN
FORMAT FGE
("MORE THAN 10 YEARS OLD",X3,2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X10,"10 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"9 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"8 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"7 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"6 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"5 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"4 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"3 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"2 YEARS OLD",X3, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
X11,"1 YEAR OLD",X4, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8)/
"CURRENT MOBEL YEAR",X7, 2(I4,X6,I2,X8));

SWITCH FORMAT FCAR+
("OTHER"),
("BUICK"),
("CADILLAC"),
("CHEVRGLET"),
("CORVAIR"),
("CORVETTE"),
("CHRYSLER"),
("DODGE"),
("FORD"),
("MERCURY"),
("MUSTANG"),
("CLOSMOBILE"),
("PLYMOUTH"),
("PONTIAC"),
("RAMBLER"),
("VGLKSWAGEN");

ARRAY J3,A3(0:11,0:15);
FORMAT FH1(X6,"MODEL YEAR",X12,"JUVENILES",X13,"ADULTS"/
X25,2("NUMBER PERCENT",X5)),
FH2(X2,"MODFL",X21,"JUVENILES",X13,"ADULTS"/
X25,2("NUMBER PERCENT",X5)),
FP1(I6,X6,I2),
FT1(I6,X1,I3,I2,X6,I4);

ARRAY CD(0:99),J1,A1(0:11),J2,A2(0:15),DD(0:24);
INTEGER TJ,TA,I,J,K,SG,MND,TC,MYR;
REAL X,Y,Z;
FILE TAPE 2 "CRDIMG"/"WFST" (5,56,10);
ARRAY PRF(0:900);
DEFINE ADL=L45:11#;
FILE LINE 18(2,15),CAR(2,10);
LIST LPR(SG,MND,TC,MYR);
LABEL EOF,EOF1,L1;

```

```

DEFINE LN1(LN11)= *
      [J1[LN11],J1[LN11]/TJ*100,A1[LN11],A1[LN11]/TA*100]#, *
      LN2(LN21)= *
      [J2[LN21],J2[LN21]/TJ*100,A2[LN21],A2[LN21]/TA*100]#, *
      FILL DD[*] WITH 105,207,309,314,413,577,508,610,611,718, *
      879,890,822,825,844,942,958,919,1053,1161,1283,1257,1368, *
      1459,1588; *

      FOR I=0 STEP 1 UNTIL 24 DO *
      CO[(J+DD[I]) MOD 100]+J DIV 100; *
      FILL DD[*] WITH 275,300,500,700,900,1200,1400,1800,2100, *
      2400,2800; *

DO      K=1; *
      BEGIN *
      HEAD(CARD,FP1,SQ,J)[EOF]; *
      IF SQ#MND THEN PRF[K+K+1]+SQ&REAL(J>18)[45:0:1]; *
      MND+SQ; *
      END UNTIL FALSE; *
      SPACE(TAPE,1); *
      BEGIN *
      HEAD(TAPE,FT1,LPR)[EOF1]; *
      IF MND=777 THEN *
      BEGIN *
      SPACE(TAPE,1); *
      GO TO L1 *
      END; *
      MND+11; *
      FOR I=0 STEP 1 UNTIL 10 DO *
      IF MYR<DD[I] THEN DOUBLE(I,11,+MND,I); *
      MYR+MND; *
      IC+CD[TC]; *
      FOR I=0 STEP 1 UNTIL K DO *
      BEGIN *
      IF SQ=X+PRF[I] THEN *
      BEGIN *
      IF BOCLEAN(X,ADL) THEN *
      BEGIN *
      A3[MYR,TC]+A3[MYR,TC]+1; *
      TA+TA+1; *
      END ELSE *
      BEGIN *
      J3[MYR,TC]+J3[MYR,TC]+1; *
      TJ+TJ+1; *
      END; *
      GO TO L1; *
      END; *
      END I LCOP; *
      END UNTIL FALSE; *
      BEGIN *
      WRITE(LINE,FF2); *
      WRITE(LINE); *
      FOR I=1 STEP 1 UNTIL 15,0 DO *
      BEGIN *
      WRITE(LINE,FCAR[I]); *

```

```

L1:
EOF1:

```

```

      WRITE(LINE,FG,FOR J=0 STEP 1 UNTIL 11 DO *
      [J3[J,I],J3[J,I]/TJ*100,A3[J,I],A3[J,I]/TA*100]); *
      WRITE(LINE); *
      END; *
      END. *

```

```

NUMBER OF ERRORS DETECTED = 0. COMPILATION TIME = 11 SECONDS.
PRT SIZE = 58; TOTAL SEGMENT SIZE = 534 WORDS; DISK SIZE = 27 SEGS; NO. PGM. SEGS = 15
ESTIMATED CORE STORAGE REQUIREMENT = 2962 WORDS.
MAXARA = 1338; NOOFARRAYS = 1; FILENO = 4; ICPUFFSIZE = 480; SGAVL = 16
COMPILER VINTAGE: 9/27/71. TIME: 1508 HOURS

```

END