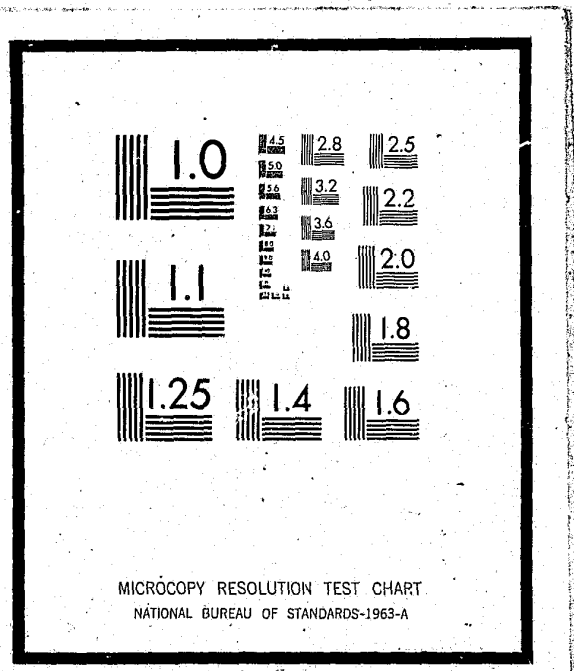


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Crime In Eight American Cities

National Crime Panel
Surveys of Atlanta,
Baltimore, Cleveland,
Dallas, Denver, Newark,
Portland, and St. Louis

Advance Report

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service
Washington, D.C.

July 1974

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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Donald E. Santarelli
Administrator

Charles R. Work
Deputy Administrator
for Administration

Richard W. Velde
Deputy Administrator
for Policy Development

National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics Service

George E. Hall
Acting Assistant Administrator

PREFACE

This advance report highlights the findings of surveys taken in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis as part of the National Crime Panel, a new instrument for measuring levels of crime both nationwide and in selected large cities. Conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Panel, relying on scientific sampling procedures, gauges the extent to which individuals age 12 and over, households, and commercial establishments have been victimized by certain types of crime. It examines the characteristics of victims and explores such facets of victimization as the relationship between victim and offender, the time and place of occurrence, the injury or loss suffered, and whether or not the event was reported to the police. Because the Panel measures victimizations not reported to the police, in addition to those that come to official attention, it is expected to produce rates of victimization higher than those previously documented.

Carried out during the months July through November 1972, the surveys covered victimizations that occurred during the previous 12 months. Interviews conducted in September 1972, for example, covered victimizations taking place from September 1971 through August 1972. On the average, about 9,700 households in each city (some 21,000 persons age 12 and over) and approximately 2,000 commercial establishments made up the sample. Although respondents were asked about a variety of events, only certain crimes were selected for measurement. For individuals, these were rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; for households, burglary, larceny, and auto theft; and for commercial establishments, burglary and robbery.

The information presented in this report reflects only those victimizations incurred by the residents and commercial firms of each city, even though certain incidents may have taken place outside those cities. Victimization of nonresidents, such as suburban commuters and visitors, did not fall within the scope of the surveys. All data from the surveys are estimates and are subject to errors arising from sampling. For each city, more comprehensive reports, under preparation, will include data concerning sampling errors and response rates, as well as additional technical details about the surveys.

The eight cities in which the victimization surveys were taken are participants in LEAA's High Impact Anticrime Program, an intensive effort to reduce stranger-to-stranger violent crimes and burglary by 5 percent in 2 years and 20 percent in 5 years. The surveys, carried out before the program's inception, were intended to provide baseline data for assessing the attainment of those goals.

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GENERAL FINDINGS

As revealed by the National Crime Panel, about 1.1 million criminal acts of violence and common theft, including attempts, took place in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis during the 12 months preceding the surveys (Table 1). Overall, and in seven of the eight cities, larceny¹ against persons and households was the most common type of criminal incident, followed by burglary of households and commercial establishments. In Newark, however, the number of burglaries exceeded that of larcenies. Approximately 44 percent of the recorded criminal acts were carried out against individuals, a comparable proportion was committed against households, and roughly 12 percent were directed against commercial establishments. Crimes of theft constituted a majority of all incidents against persons; about one-third of all personal incidents were of a violent nature. Moreover, in about three-fourths of the personal incidents involving violence or the threat of violence, the confrontation was between strangers, i.e., between the victim or victims and one or more unknown assailants.

In all eight cities, patterns of personal victimization generally were similar (Table 2). The victimization rate for crimes of theft was higher in each city than the rate for crimes of personal violence. Personal larceny without contact was the most prevalent crime against individuals in all eight cities, and rape was the least common crime. Five cities--Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Portland, and St. Louis--registered assault rates that were higher than the robbery rates. Newark, on the other hand, had a robbery rate that was significantly greater than the assault rate; in Baltimore and Cleveland the rates were roughly the same. The combined rate for robbery and attempted robbery without injury in each city was about two to three times greater than that for robbery and attempted robbery with injury. In relative terms, the rates for

¹ See definitions on page 7.

aggravated and simple assault diverged less in each city; Dallas, Denver, and Portland were the only cities in which the simple assault rate was significantly greater than the aggravated assault rate. However, in all cities, except Newark, the combined rate for attempted assault, with or without a weapon, was about two to three times higher than the overall rate for assaults actually carried out.

Certain major variations in personal victimization rates occurred among the cities. Dallas had an overall robbery rate (10 per 1,000 population age 12 and over) that was lower than that of the other seven cities. Newark had the lowest overall assault rate (12 per 1,000); Denver (46 per 1,000) was at the other extreme. The rate of personal larceny without contact in Newark (35 per 1,000) was less than one-third that in Denver and Portland, less than one-half that in Atlanta and Dallas, and less than two-thirds that in Baltimore, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

Crimes of violence were most often perpetrated by strangers. In each of the eight cities, the proportion of robberies committed by strangers was greater than the proportion of assaults committed by strangers. The tabulation below gives for each city the percentage of rape, robbery, and assault victimizations involving strangers.

	Rape	Robbery	Assault
Atlanta	72	90	63
Baltimore	81	93	68
Cleveland	75	92	69
Dallas	75	89	65
Denver	83	84	68
Newark	78	96	75
Portland	78	88	69
St. Louis	61	91	73

Personal victimization rates for selected groups (Tables 3a through 3h) produced patterns that were common to at least a majority of the surveyed cities. Males had higher rates of victimization than females

for robbery, assault, and larceny without contact; the rate of personal larceny with contact was higher for women than for men in Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, and St. Louis. Persons under age 35 were more likely to have been victims of robbery, assault, and larceny without contact than those age 35 and over. In Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, and St. Louis the rate of larceny with contact was higher among persons age 35 and over. Whites generally displayed higher rates than blacks and members of other races for simple assault and larceny without contact, but there was no apparent relationship between race and other types of personal victimization. The rates of aggravated and simple assault, robbery without injury, and larceny without contact were higher among persons never married than among the aggregate of persons married, widowed, divorced, and separated. Persons from families with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 were more apt to be victims of robbery, as well as of personal larceny with contact, than those with incomes of \$10,000 or more. On the other hand, the rate of personal larceny without contact was significantly greater among those in the higher income category.

Of the three types of household victimization, as classified for the National Crime Panel, burglary produced the highest rate in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, and St. Louis. However, the burglary rate in Dallas, Denver, and Portland was not significantly different from the household larceny rate. Among the three types of household victimization, auto theft registered the lowest rate in all cities, except Cleveland (Table 4).

Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, and Portland had higher household burglary rates than Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, and St. Louis. In fact, the rate in Atlanta (161 per 1,000 households) was significantly higher than that in any other city, except Denver and Portland, and it was about 40 percent above that in Baltimore. Except in Dallas and Portland, the rate for burglary involving forcible entry was significantly higher than that involving unlawful entry without force.

Denver had the highest household larceny rate (168 per 1,000 households), Newark the lowest (44). Denver's rate, in addition to being about four times higher than that in Newark, was about twice that in Cleveland and St. Louis. Dallas and Portland each had a relatively high household larceny rate.

Cleveland led all the cities in the rate of auto theft. The Cleveland rate (76 per 1,000 households) was about three times that in Dallas (24) and approximately twice that in Atlanta, Baltimore, Newark, and Portland. Denver and St. Louis ranked after Cleveland in the rate of auto theft but ahead of the other five cities.

In all eight cities, households headed by blacks and members of other races were more likely than households headed by whites to have been burglarized and, except in Atlanta, Baltimore, and Portland, they were also more apt to have incurred auto thefts (Tables 5a through 5h). Households headed by individuals age 65 and over were the least likely in each city to have been burglarized and, except in Dallas and Newark, to have been victims of a household larceny. The larger households, i.e., those with four or more members, had higher victimization rates for all household crimes than their smaller counterparts; those households containing only one member had the lowest rates. In all cities, except Cleveland, the household larceny rate was lower among families with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 than among those having incomes above that sum. In all cities, except Denver, the auto theft rate was lower among families with incomes of less than \$10,000 than among those with higher incomes. There was no apparent relationship between the victimization rates and the number of dwelling units in the structure occupied by victimized households.

Commercial establishments in the eight cities were victims of a total of about 126,400 burglaries and robberies. In each city, burglaries of commercial establishments considerably outnumbered robberies. The commercial robbery rate in Atlanta was higher than that in Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Portland, and St. Louis, but was not significantly different from that in the remaining two cities (Table 6).

Atlanta's commercial burglary rate (741 per 1,000) was also higher than those in Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, and Portland (Tables 7a through 7h).

Among the cities there emerged a fairly uniform pattern of whether or not victimizations were reported to police authorities (Table 8), despite some intercity differences with respect to specific offenses. In general, crimes against individuals were least well reported, although in each city crimes of personal violence were more frequently brought to police attention than crimes of personal theft. Crimes against households were more often reported to the authorities than crimes against persons; crimes in which commercial establishments were targets were the most likely of all crimes to be brought to the attention of the police. For a number of specific crimes, attempted victimizations were less apt to be reported than completed victimizations. However, attempted assaults with a weapon and attempted commercial robberies were fairly well reported, ranging from 42 percent in Cleveland, Dallas, and Denver to 61 percent in Newark, for the former crime, and from 54 percent in Newark to 94 percent in Denver, for the latter. Among completed household victimizations, the least likely to come to official attention was household larceny; it was reported only in about one-third or less of all instances in most cities. On the other hand, household burglaries involving forcible entry were reported in about two-thirds or more cases in all cities; completed auto thefts were reported in about 90 percent or more instances in each city; and completed commercial robberies were reported in about 95 percent or more cases in every city, except Newark. Commercial burglaries, including attempts, also were well reported; 70 percent or more of such incidents were reported in all cities.

In each city the most commonly cited reasons for not reporting personal, household, and commercial victimizations to the police were a belief that, because of lack of proof, nothing could be accomplished, and a feeling that the experience was not sufficiently important to merit police attention. For all eight cities combined, the tabulation below gives the percentage distribution of reasons advanced for not reporting personal, household, and commercial victimizations.

	Personal	Household	Commercial
Nothing could be done; lack of proof	34	38	37
Not important enough	28	32	33
Police would not want to be bothered	5	7	4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3	2	5
Private or personal matter	6	5	...
Did not want to become involved	1
Fear of reprisal	2	1	0
Reported to someone else	10	3	8
Other and not available	12	12	12

As is shown, fear of reprisal and reluctance to become involved rarely were advanced as reasons for failure to report. The belief that the police would not want to be bothered also was infrequently cited as a reason for not notifying the police.

DEFINITIONS

Assault—Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another. Aggravated assault includes all attacks resulting in serious injury, as well as attacks with a weapon that result in injury. It also includes attempted assault with a weapon. Simple assault includes (1) an attack without a weapon resulting in minor injury and (2) attempted assault without a weapon.

Auto theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted theft.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a home or commercial establishment, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Forcible entry occurs when force is used to gain entry, e.g., breaking a window or slashing a screen. Unlawful entry occurs when the structure is entered by anyone who has no legal right to be there even though force is not used.

Household larceny—Theft and attempted theft of property or cash within, outside, or near the home that does not involve forcible entry or unlawful entry.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders.

Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash directly from the person of the victim, including attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact—Theft, without contact between victim and offender, of personal property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempted rape. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded.

Robbery—Theft and attempted theft, directly from a person or commercial establishment, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon. Robbery with injury includes attacks resulting either in serious or minor injuries, as well as attempted robbery with a weapon.

Robbery without injury involves the threat of harm.

Victimization--A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Because more than one individual may be victimized during certain crimes against persons, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents. Each criminal act against a household or commercial establishment is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household or establishment.

Victimization rates--For crimes against persons, the frequency, or rate, of occurrence is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) rather than on the number of incidents. 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.

Table 1. Number of criminal incidents, by type and city

Type of incident	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Personal	47,900	83,000	59,300	82,100	76,600	20,800	51,000	45,400
Crimes of violence	13,900	31,700	23,400	23,100	22,700	9,100	14,700	14,800
Rape and attempted rape	4,500	15,100	10,500	1,200	1,200	300	700	600
Robbery	1,200	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,900	1,900	1,300	2,000
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	800	2,500	1,500	800	900	900	600	900
Serious assault	400	2,600	1,000	700	1,000	1,000	600	1,100
Minor assault	2,000	6,400	5,100	2,000	2,100	2,900	1,400	2,200
Robbery without injury	1,300	3,700	2,800	1,900	1,900	1,400	1,600	1,400
Attempted robbery without injury	8,600	15,700	12,000	16,400	15,600	2,500	9,800	8,700
Assault	4,000	7,200	6,200	7,300	6,300	1,300	3,600	4,300
Aggravated assault	1,200	3,500	1,800	2,700	1,900	600	1,200	1,600
With injury	2,800	3,700	4,400	4,600	4,400	700	2,400	2,600
Attempted assault with weapon	4,600	8,500	5,800	9,100	9,300	1,300	6,200	4,400
Simple assault	1,200	2,100	1,300	2,200	2,500	400	1,500	1,400
With injury	3,400	6,400	4,400	6,900	6,800	900	4,700	3,400
Attempted assault without weapon								
Crimes of theft	34,000	51,400	35,900	59,000	53,900	11,700	36,200	30,600
Personal larceny with contact	3,500	8,400	4,200	2,300	2,200	3,400	1,400	3,500
Purse snatching	700	2,800	1,700	600	600	1,500	200	1,200
Attempted purse snatching	300	1,200	500	400	500	600	300	400
Pocket picking	2,500	4,300	1,900	1,400	1,200	1,300	900	1,800
Personal larceny without contact	30,500	43,000	31,700	56,700	51,600	8,300	34,800	27,200
Total population age 12 and over	341,000	656,000	511,000	614,000	404,000	236,000	296,000	423,000

Table 1. Number of criminal incidents, by type and city —continued

Type of incident	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Household	45,800	71,300	64,700	89,000	72,100	21,800	48,400	49,900
Burglary	25,300	32,900	28,700	41,100	30,800	13,100	21,900	24,600
Forcible entry	12,000	15,000	12,600	14,500	12,700	7,000	7,700	11,700
Unlawful entry (without force)	6,800	8,400	8,900	17,500	10,700	2,900	9,500	6,300
Attempted forcible entry	6,500	9,500	7,100	9,100	7,400	3,300	4,600	6,600
Household larceny	16,000	28,500	18,500	41,100	32,700	4,700	23,600	16,000
Completed larceny	14,900	26,500	16,200	38,900	30,100	4,200	19,800	14,400
Attempted larceny	1,100	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,500	600	1,900	1,600
Auto theft	4,500	10,000	17,600	6,800	8,600	3,900	4,900	9,300
Completed theft	3,300	7,200	12,100	5,000	6,100	3,900	3,800	6,200
Attempted theft	1,200	2,800	5,500	1,900	2,500	1,100	1,100	3,200
Total number of households	157,000	284,000	230,000	280,000	195,000	107,000	145,000	197,000
Commercial	18,600	24,700	13,800	18,800	12,500	14,000	8,700	15,200
Burglary	15,400	20,000	11,400	16,500	11,200	12,100	7,800	12,900
Completed burglary	11,300	13,700	8,400	12,700	7,900	8,700	5,700	8,400
Attempted burglary	4,100	6,300	3,000	3,800	3,300	3,400	2,100	4,500
Robbery	3,300	4,700	2,400	2,300	1,400	1,900	900	2,300
Completed robbery	2,500	3,900	1,800	1,900	1,100	1,100	600	1,500
Attempted robbery	800	800	600	400	300	700	200	800
Total number of commercial establishments	20,700	34,600	31,000	46,600	25,200	19,200	22,000	24,300

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 2. Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of victimization and city

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Type of victimization	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Crimes of violence	48	56	54	43	67	42	59	42
Rape and attempted rape	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1
Robbery	16	26	24	10	17	29	16	16
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	4	8	6	3	6	9	5	5
Serious assault	2	4	3	1	3	4	2	2
Minor assault	1	4	2	1	3	4	2	3
Robbery without injury	7	11	12	4	6	13	5	7
Attempted robbery without injury	5	7	6	4	6	7	6	4
Assault	30	28	28	31	46	12	40	25
Aggravated assault	15	13	15	14	20	6	16	13
With injury	4	6	4	5	6	3	5	5
Attempted assault with weapon	11	7	11	9	14	3	11	8
Simple assault	15	15	13	17	27	6	24	12
With injury	4	3	3	4	7	2	6	3
Attempted assault without weapon	11	11	10	13	20	4	18	9
Crimes of theft	100	79	71	97	134	50	123	73
Personal larceny with contact	11	13	9	4	6	15	5	8
Purse snatching	2	5	4	1	2	7	1	3
Attempted purse snatching	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
Pocket picking	8	7	4	2	3	6	3	4
Personal larceny without contact	89	65	62	92	128	35	118	64

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 3a. Atlanta: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (341,000)	2	4	12	15	15	11	89
Sex							
Male (152,000)	(B)	6	18	21	18	11	104
Female (189,000)	4	2	7	10	13	11	78
Age							
12-15 (33,000)	(B)	5	12	18	15	6	76
16-19 (35,000)	6	(B)	16	33	33	10	114
20-24 (45,000)	7	3	12	24	31	11	135
25-34 (64,000)	(B)	2	13	19	16	10	123
35-49 (65,000)	(B)	5	13	8	8	10	87
50 and over (99,000)	(B)	4	8	4	6	14	45
Race							
White (156,000)	3	4	13	17	24	9	119
Black and other (185,000)	2	4	11	13	8	13	64
Marital status							
Married (159,000)	2	3	9	10	10	8	86
Never married (112,000)	3	4	14	22	24	9	111
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (70,000)	3	5	14	14	13	20	64
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (57,000)	3	4	17	22	21	16	64
\$3,000-\$7,499 (104,000)	2	4	15	15	13	13	69
\$7,500-\$9,999 (41,000)	(B)	5	14	9	11	7	92
\$10,000-\$14,999 (60,000)	(B)	4	8	17	15	9	112
\$15,000 or more (57,000)	(B)	(B)	5	13	19	5	136
Not available (22,000)	(B)	(B)	8	8	10	12	66

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.
B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3b. Baltimore: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (656,000)	1	8	18	13	15	13	65
Sex							
Male (292,000)	(B)	13	29	19	17	8	75
Female (364,000)	2	5	9	8	13	18	58
Age							
12-15 (73,000)	(B)	8	26	25	29	5	38
16-19 (64,000)	5	11	24	28	30	8	76
20-24 (69,000)	(B)	5	15	19	26	6	102
25-34 (100,000)	(B)	5	15	17	17	11	109
35-49 (132,000)	(B)	9	17	8	8	16	71
50 and over (218,000)	(B)	10	16	4	5	19	37
Race							
White (353,000)	1	7	16	12	17	12	81
Black and other (303,000)	2	9	21	14	12	15	48
Marital status							
Married (312,000)	1	5	13	9	10	10	73
Never married (215,000)	2	9	25	21	24	9	66
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (129,000)	(B)	15	19	10	11	27	47
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (74,000)	(B)	15	22	20	21	21	42
\$3,000-\$7,499 (191,000)	1	10	19	13	15	15	47
\$7,500-\$9,999 (88,000)	(B)	6	17	11	12	11	74
\$10,000-\$14,999 (135,000)	(B)	7	19	13	14	11	81
\$15,000 or more (92,000)	(B)	5	15	12	18	8	96
Not available (76,000)	(B)	6	16	10	9	15	59

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.
B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3c. Cleveland: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (511,000)	2	6	18	14	17	9	62
Sex							
Male (228,000)	(B)	7	24	23	15	5	71
Female (282,000)	4	4	13	10	11	12	55
Age							
12-15 (54,000)	(B)	9	21	18	20	(B)	78
16-19 (48,000)	7	6	28	33	33	9	99
20-24 (55,000)	8	5	30	34	21	6	94
25-34 (74,000)	(B)	6	20	21	15	8	92
35-49 (102,000)	(B)	6	16	12	9	9	61
50 and over (176,000)	(B)	4	11	4	4	11	25
Race							
White (309,000)	2	5	12	13	14	7	59
Black and other (202,000)	2	7	27	19	11	11	66
Marital status							
Married (252,000)	(B)	4	13	11	8	6	52
Never married (159,000)	4	6	26	23	22	6	88
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (99,000)	3	8	18	14	9	18	46
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (72,000)	(B)	9	24	16	12	18	51
\$3,000-\$7,499 (138,000)	3	7	21	18	12	10	55
\$7,500-\$9,999 (62,000)	(B)	4	18	14	10	4	63
\$10,000-\$14,999 (103,000)	(B)	4	13	16	19	6	72
\$15,000 or more (47,000)	(B)	(B)	15	13	14	(B)	93
Not available (90,000)	(B)	5	15	13	7	8	53

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.
B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3d. Dallas: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (614,000)	2	3	7	14	17	4	92
Sex							
Male (281,000)	(B)	5	12	21	22	4	98
Female (333,000)	3	1	3	8	12	4	88
Age							
12-15 (61,000)	(B)	(B)	16	26	41	5	114
16-19 (55,000)	5	7	19	38	44	(B)	155
20-24 (70,000)	(B)	(B)	11	27	28	7	130
25-34 (116,000)	3	(B)	4	13	15	3	118
35-49 (136,000)	(B)	2	6	7	6	4	88
50 and over (176,000)	(B)	(B)	2	3	5	3	36
Race							
White (456,000)	2	3	7	14	20	4	104
Black and other (157,000)	3	3	7	13	7	4	58
Marital status							
Married (347,000)	(B)	1	4	8	9	3	80
Never married (166,000)	4	5	16	29	36	6	130
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (100,000)	3	4	6	12	12	5	75
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (64,000)	(B)	(B)	7	21	13	7	52
\$3,000-\$7,499 (160,000)	2	3	7	14	15	5	68
\$7,500-\$9,999 (70,000)	(B)	(B)	9	9	13	(B)	82
\$10,000-\$14,999 (125,000)	(B)	3	7	16	18	4	107
\$15,000 or more (145,000)	(B)	3	8	11	23	3	138
Not available (50,000)	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	11	(B)	68

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.
B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3e. Denver: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (404,000)	3	6	12	20	27	6	128
Sex							
Male (186,000)	(B)	9	18	30	32	5	141
Female (218,000)	5	3	6	11	22	6	116
Age							
12-15 (36,000)	(B)	13	41	36	60	(B)	139
16-19 (37,000)	8	8	19	52	64	6	218
20-24 (54,000)	6	4	16	38	42	7	198
25-34 (76,000)	4	5	10	20	24	5	160
35-49 (75,000)	(B)	4	7	9	18	4	123
50 and over (126,000)	(B)	5	4	4	7	7	51
Race							
White (361,000)	3	6	12	18	28	6	130
Black and other (43,000)	(B)	5	11	31	19	8	111
Marital status							
Married (218,000)	2	2	5	11	16	5	111
Never married (124,000)	6	10	25	37	49	6	174
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (62,000)	(B)	9	8	16	21	10	95
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (45,000)	5	15	14	25	28	11	114
\$3,000-\$7,499 (104,000)	4	6	12	23	29	7	117
\$7,500-\$9,999 (52,000)	(B)	4	10	19	21	(B)	110
\$10,000-\$14,999 (94,000)	2	3	13	19	26	5	141
\$15,000 or more (83,000)	(B)	4	10	15	28	5	151
Not available (27,000)	(B)	(B)	10	16	23	(B)	107

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.
B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3f. Newark: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization
(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (236,000)	1	9	20	6	6	15	35
Sex							
Male (104,000)	(B)	11	28	7	6	7	38
Female (132,000)	2	7	14	5	6	22	33
Age							
12-15 (27,000)	(B)	5	23	7	10	(B)	18
16-19 (22,000)	(B)	8	26	9	10	7	30
20-24 (26,000)	4	5	20	9	10	14	52
25-34 (44,000)	(B)	8	19	8	5	19	44
35-49 (52,000)	(B)	9	19	4	4	15	42
50 and over (64,000)	(B)	12	18	4	4	21	26
Race							
White (99,000)	(B)	8	12	5	8	12	37
Black and other (137,000)	2	9	25	7	5	17	34
Marital status							
Married (109,000)	1	9	14	4	4	13	39
Never married (79,000)	(B)	7	23	8	9	9	32
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (48,000)	(B)	12	27	7	6	31	33
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (29,000)	(B)	13	34	7	7	25	25
\$3,000-\$7,499 (90,000)	2	10	23	6	6	18	29
\$7,500-\$9,999 (34,000)	(B)	7	19	7	5	11	41
\$10,000-\$14,999 (43,000)	(B)	5	12	5	7	11	40
\$15,000 or more (21,000)	(B)	5	9	8	6	6	58
Not available (19,000)	(B)	12	17	6	(B)	13	35

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.
B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3g. Portland: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (296,000)	3	5	12	16	24	5	118
Sex							
Male (136,000)	(B)	7	17	22	30	4	133
Female (160,000)	4	3	7	10	19	5	105
Age							
12-15 (24,000)	(B)	8	22	27	53	7	127
16-19 (28,000)	11	7	30	39	52	8	205
20-24 (36,000)	6	6	13	25	37	(B)	205
25-34 (46,000)	(B)	4	13	25	33	(B)	145
35-49 (50,000)	(B)	4	8	10	14	5	117
50 and over (113,000)	(B)	4	6	3	8	5	56
Race							
White (274,000)	3	5	12	15	24	5	116
Black and other (22,000)	(B)	(B)	12	18	26	7	138
Marital status							
Married (157,000)	1	3	6	11	15	3	96
Never married (85,000)	6	8	22	24	42	7	171
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (54,000)	(B)	7	13	16	22	8	99
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (38,000)	6	8	21	18	20	13	95
\$3,000-\$7,499 (72,000)	3	6	15	18	27	5	118
\$7,500-\$9,999 (35,000)	(B)	6	6	19	24	(B)	130
\$10,000-\$14,999 (74,000)	(B)	3	9	14	24	3	122
\$15,000 or more (53,000)	(B)	3	9	12	23	3	123
Not available (24,000)	(B)	(B)	11	10	24	(B)	112

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 3h. St. Louis: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by characteristics of victims and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Rape	Robbery		Assault		Personal larceny	
		With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	With contact	Without contact
Total (423,000)	1	5	11	13	12	8	64
Sex							
Male (181,000)	(B)	7	18	20	15	5	67
Female (242,000)	2	4	5	7	10	11	62
Age							
12-15 (44,000)	(B)	7	17	11	17	(B)	36
16-19 (41,000)	(B)	7	18	39	23	6	76
20-24 (43,000)	(B)	8	16	30	18	(B)	107
25-34 (53,000)	(B)	6	9	18	17	9	108
35-49 (75,000)	(B)	4	10	10	9	9	72
50 and over (167,000)	(B)	4	7	2	6	12	41
Race							
White (257,000)	1	5	9	15	15	9	77
Black and other (166,000)	2	6	13	10	6	8	44
Marital status							
Married (195,000)	(B)	4	8	10	9	8	72
Never married (133,000)	2	7	16	20	18	5	63
Widowed, separated, divorced, and not available (95,000)	(B)	5	9	9	9	15	51
Family income							
Less than \$3,000 (83,000)	(B)	6	13	11	9	11	31
\$3,000-\$7,499 (129,000)	2	6	12	16	12	11	54
\$7,500-\$9,999 (53,000)	0	(B)	8	11	13	5	81
\$10,000-\$14,999 (77,000)	(B)	4	8	14	15	6	92
\$15,000 or more (36,000)	(B)	(B)	10	8	15	(B)	107
Not available (44,000)	(B)	6	10	11	9	8	54

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to population in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 4. Household victimization rates, by type of victimization and city

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Type of victimization	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Burglary	161	116	124	147	158	123	151	125
Forcible entry	76	53	55	52	65	65	54	59
Unlawful entry (without force)	43	30	39	62	55	27	66	32
Attempted forcible entry	42	33	31	32	38	31	32	34
Household larceny	102	100	80	147	168	44	149	81
Completed larceny	95	93	70	139	155	39	136	73
Attempted larceny	7	7	10	8	13	5	13	8
Auto theft	29	35	76	24	44	37	34	47
Completed theft	21	25	52	18	31	27	26	31
Attempted theft	7	10	24	7	13	10	7	16

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 5a. Atlanta: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (157,000)	161	102	29
Race of head of household			
White (80,000)	146	113	29
Black and other (77,000)	177	91	28
Age of head of household			
12-19 (4,000)	155	106	38
20-34 (52,000)	209	131	37
35-49 (37,000)	159	118	32
50-64 (36,000)	150	82	26
65 and over (28,000)	89	49	9
Number of persons in household			
1 (40,000)	141	64	20
2-3 (75,000)	161	98	30
4-5 (29,000)	185	140	38
6 or more (13,000)	173	160	31
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (32,000)	156	75	16
\$3,000-\$7,499 (49,000)	172	95	27
\$7,500-\$9,999 (18,000)	177	110	33
\$10,000-\$14,999 (25,000)	157	131	45
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,000)	126	115	40
\$25,000 or more (8,000)	159	147	(B)
Not available (10,000)	160	80	22
Tenure			
Owned (68,000)	141	101	27
Rented (90,000)	177	103	30
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (78,000)	144	109	28
2 (13,000)	184	93	20
3-4 (11,000)	210	107	48
5-9 (15,000)	203	121	39
10 or more (37,000)	160	82	22
Not available (3,000)	151	98	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5b. Baltimore: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (284,000)	116	100	35
Race of head of household			
White (164,000)	86	103	33
Black and other (120,000)	156	96	37
Age of head of household			
12-19 (3,000)	206	(B)	(B)
20-34 (72,000)	160	135	46
35-49 (74,000)	136	136	42
50-64 (78,000)	97	75	34
65 and over (57,000)	53	45	12
Number of persons in household			
1 (67,000)	95	40	21
2-3 (130,000)	109	87	33
4-5 (58,000)	150	155	49
6 or more (29,000)	127	187	52
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (47,000)	130	63	12
\$3,000-\$7,499 (85,000)	115	82	24
\$7,500-\$9,999 (37,000)	109	107	39
\$10,000-\$14,999 (51,000)	99	144	55
\$15,000-\$24,999 (25,000)	127	143	62
\$25,000 or more (7,000)	183	151	69
Not available (33,000)	106	81	34
Tenure			
Owned (128,000)	90	117	38
Rented (157,000)	136	87	33
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (181,000)	107	121	36
2 (34,000)	91	70	31
3-4 (20,000)	151	59	28
5-9 (18,000)	180	50	35
10 or more (27,000)	134	66	38
Not available (3,000)	107	100	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5c. Cleveland: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (230,000)	124	80	76
Race of head of household			
White (145,000)	88	80	68
Black and other (85,000)	186	81	91
Age of head of household			
12-19 (3,000)	154	136	(B)
20-34 (57,000)	163	113	107
35-49 (58,000)	154	104	98
50-64 (63,000)	109	63	70
65 and over (49,000)	63	32	26
Number of persons in household			
1 (58,000)	88	32	39
2-3 (106,000)	121	70	76
4-5 (46,000)	152	126	114
6 or more (20,000)	185	170	98
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (46,000)	127	60	35
\$3,000-\$7,499 (64,000)	134	90	74
\$7,500-\$9,999 (26,000)	116	105	93
\$10,000-\$14,999 (39,000)	127	91	90
\$15,000-\$24,999 (13,000)	154	105	134
\$25,000 or more (2,000)	194	(B)	164
Not available (42,000)	97	54	81
Tenure			
Owned (112,000)	118	84	70
Rented (119,000)	130	77	82
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (104,000)	117	90	71
2 (57,000)	125	78	78
3-4 (22,000)	138	81	95
5-9 (14,000)	158	76	82
10 or more (26,000)	122	49	72
Not available (7,000)	132	70	92

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5d. Dallas: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (280,000)	147	147	24
Race of head of household			
White (214,000)	136	153	22
Black and other (66,000)	181	127	33
Age of head of household			
12-19 (4,000)	217	116	(B)
20-34 (89,000)	178	175	35
35-49 (77,000)	174	186	27
50-64 (66,000)	116	123	20
65 and over (43,000)	73	58	(B)
Number of persons in household			
1 (61,000)	122	82	16
2-3 (141,000)	133	133	23
4-5 (56,000)	195	222	30
6 or more (21,000)	179	225	46
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (37,000)	129	89	9
\$3,000-\$7,499 (77,000)	138	120	24
\$7,500-\$9,999 (33,000)	131	141	28
\$10,000-\$14,999 (53,000)	150	189	32
\$15,000-\$24,999 (39,000)	186	196	29
\$25,000 or more (17,000)	207	199	31
Not available (24,000)	109	120	15
Tenure			
Owned (153,000)	144	149	22
Rented (127,000)	150	143	27
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (184,000)	144	148	23
2 (12,000)	90	140	(B)
3-4 (16,000)	153	124	28
5-9 (17,000)	153	162	36
10 or more (46,000)	163	142	27
Not available (6,000)	181	172	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5e. Denver: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (195,000)	158	168	44
Race of head of household			
White (175,000)	148	163	40
Black and other (19,000)	247	211	84
Age of head of household			
12-19 (5,000)	202	142	75
20-34 (66,000)	212	222	64
35-49 (43,000)	183	202	53
50-64 (44,000)	119	141	31
65 and over (37,000)	75	67	11
Number of persons in household			
1 (56,000)	126	75	18
2-3 (92,000)	150	159	47
4-5 (35,000)	200	272	72
6 or more (11,000)	249	374	71
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (31,000)	165	132	30
\$3,000-\$7,499 (56,000)	165	161	47
\$7,500-\$9,999 (25,000)	142	168	47
\$10,000-\$14,999 (39,000)	155	207	42
\$15,000-\$24,999 (23,000)	159	193	63
\$25,000 or more (8,000)	191	186	37
Not available (13,000)	130	105	43
Tenure			
Owned (99,000)	147	184	40
Rented (96,000)	170	151	49
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (124,000)	163	194	45
2 (11,000)	177	206	64
3-4 (8,000)	163	158	50
5-9 (9,000)	176	165	43
10 or more (42,000)	136	82	37
Not available (1,000)	(B)	(B)	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically significant.

Table 5f. Newark: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (107,000)	123	44	37
Race of head of household			
White (45,000)	70	40	31
Black and other (62,000)	162	47	41
Age of head of household			
12-19 (1,000)	174	11	0
20-34 (33,000)	154	52	39
35-49 (31,000)	136	57	44
50-64 (25,000)	105	35	40
65 and over (17,000)	62	21	18
Number of persons in household			
1 (25,000)	102	24	16
2-3 (47,000)	114	34	35
4-5 (25,000)	144	70	51
6 or more (11,000)	163	74	61
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (18,000)	131	27	8
\$3,000-\$7,499 (43,000)	121	38	30
\$7,500-\$9,999 (14,000)	119	64	60
\$10,000-\$14,999 (16,000)	128	65	52
\$15,000-\$24,999 (6,000)	111	63	75
\$25,000 or more (1,000)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Not available (9,000)	130	31	39
Tenure			
Owned (23,000)	118	55	48
Rented (83,000)	125	41	34
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (12,000)	122	61	38
2 (19,000)	100	51	47
3-4 (29,000)	138	43	39
5-9 (13,000)	150	29	34
10 or more (32,000)	111	40	30
Not available (2,000)	153	58	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5g. Portland: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (145,000)	151	149	34
Race of head of household			
White (135,000)	148	148	33
Black and other (10,000)	196	166	48
Age of head of household			
12-19 (3,000)	212	192	(B)
20-34 (40,000)	198	207	58
35-49 (28,000)	199	210	49
50-64 (38,000)	144	131	23
65 and over (37,000)	66	57	8
Number of persons in household			
1 (45,000)	102	68	18
2-3 (69,000)	151	137	31
4-5 (23,000)	203	263	54
6 or more (8,000)	277	383	90
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (28,000)	134	79	18
\$3,000-\$7,499 (39,000)	151	150	34
\$7,500-\$9,999 (16,000)	158	174	35
\$10,000-\$14,999 (30,000)	155	193	39
\$15,000-\$24,999 (15,000)	152	191	50
\$25,000 or more (4,000)	304	180	(B)
Not available (12,000)	120	102	36
Tenure			
Owned (80,000)	142	155	30
Rented (65,000)	163	142	39
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (100,000)	161	173	37
2 (7,000)	169	168	38
3-4 (6,000)	175	142	38
5-9 (6,000)	170	101	44
10 or more (26,000)	101	68	19
Not available (1,000)	(B)	(B)	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 5h. St. Louis: Household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 households, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Household larceny	Auto theft
Total (197,000)	125	81	47
Race of head of household			
White (128,000)	109	84	41
Black and other (70,000)	154	76	58
Age of head of household			
12-19 (2,000)	217	89	(B)
20-34 (43,000)	180	112	84
35-49 (43,000)	144	126	65
50-64 (53,000)	116	76	39
65 and over (56,000)	72	27	13
Number of persons in household			
1 (60,000)	84	34	20
2-3 (88,000)	125	76	52
4-5 (30,000)	175	142	72
6 or more (19,000)	175	157	75
Amount of family income			
Less than \$3,000 (51,000)	115	50	20
\$3,000-\$7,499 (61,000)	144	82	46
\$7,500-\$9,999 (22,000)	120	111	60
\$10,000-\$14,999 (29,000)	124	108	78
\$15,000-\$24,999 (11,000)	116	126	92
\$25,000 or more (2,000)	160	197	(B)
Not available (21,000)	102	54	36
Tenure			
Owned (85,000)	119	93	49
Rented (112,000)	129	72	46
Number of units in structure occupied by household			
1 (93,000)	123	90	48
2 (40,000)	120	83	51
3-4 (27,000)	130	79	44
5-9 (9,000)	168	86	62
10 or more (22,000)	119	42	30
Not available (5,000)	120	70	67

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to households in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 6. Commercial victimization rates, by type of victimization and city

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Type of victimization	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Burglary		578	367	355	443	631	325	531
Completed burglary	741	397	269	273	313	455	259	345
Attempted burglary	544	181	97	82	130	176	96	186
Robbery		135	77	48	54	98	39	94
Completed robbery	157	112	58	40	44	59	28	62
Attempted robbery	120	23	19	9	11	39	11	32

NOTE: Detail may not add to the total shown because of rounding. In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

Table 7a. Atlanta: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (20,700)	741	157
Kind of business		
Retail (6,300)	1,114	327
Wholesale (3,500)	338	(B)
Service (6,900)	765	121
Other (4,100)	476	70
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,200)	681	153
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,000)	825	204
\$25,000-\$49,999 (1,800)	737	170
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	1,116	254
\$100,000-\$499,999 (4,200)	957	193
\$500,000 or more (5,000)	563	92
No sales or amount not available (3,200)	439	106
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (6,300)	761	144
4-7 (4,500)	694	149
8-19 (3,900)	952	131
20 or more (3,900)	629	201
None and not available (2,200)	604	181

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7b. Baltimore: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (34,600)	578	135
Kind of business		
Retail (14,600)	567	225
Wholesale (1,900)	897	113
Service (11,400)	527	71
Other (6,800)	597	54
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (6,400)	543	96
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,700)	532	123
\$25,000-\$49,999 (3,600)	438	161
\$50,000-\$99,999 (4,200)	460	134
\$100,000-\$499,999 (5,500)	757	164
\$500,000 or more (4,700)	774	229
No sales or amount not available (6,500)	500	72
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (10,600)	539	104
4-7 (5,900)	586	196
8-19 (4,400)	615	157
20 or more (4,700)	746	238
None and not available (9,000)	511	66

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

Table 7c. Cleveland: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (31,000)	367	77
Kind of business		
Retail (10,100)	466	147
Wholesale (1,400)	389	109
Service (13,600)	275	39
Other (5,900)	405	36
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (4,300)	367	81
\$10,000-\$24,999 (3,300)	357	75
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,700)	320	(B)
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,500)	385	146
\$100,000-\$499,999 (4,800)	340	54
\$500,000 or more (4,400)	499	54
No sales or amount not available (8,100)	323	85
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (11,100)	298	71
4-7 (6,400)	286	85
8-19 (3,900)	480	45
20 or more (3,900)	554	71
None and not available (5,800)	386	105

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7d. Dallas: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (46,600)	355	48
Kind of business		
Retail (13,400)	494	131
Wholesale (3,400)	240	(B)
Service (17,300)	264	18
Other (12,500)	363	(B)
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (6,300)	450	62
\$10,000-\$24,999 (4,500)	520	72
\$25,000-\$49,999 (4,800)	300	32
\$50,000-\$99,999 (5,700)	400	45
\$100,000-\$499,999 (9,500)	383	78
\$500,000 or more (7,600)	276	27
No sales or amount not available (8,200)	234	23
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (17,200)	302	42
4-7 (9,000)	402	63
8-19 (6,900)	480	42
20 or more (5,600)	306	67
None and not available (7,800)	344	37

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7e. Denver: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (25,200)	443	54
Kind of business		
Retail (6,700)	572	156
Wholesale (2,200)	597	(B)
Service (10,600)	334	24
Other (5,700)	430	(B)
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,300)	387	(B)
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,300)	396	81
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,700)	390	(B)
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,000)	497	(B)
\$100,000-\$499,999 (5,200)	477	101
\$500,000 or more (4,300)	487	40
No sales or amount not available (5,500)	417	47
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (8,600)	413	44
4-7 (5,500)	459	31
8-19 (3,600)	518	83
20 or more (3,500)	524	123
None and not available (4,200)	350	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7f. Newark: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (19,200)	631	98
Kind of business		
Retail (6,600)	946	163
Wholesale (800)	300	(B)
Service (8,800)	464	64
Other (2,900)	513	66
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,300)	740	116
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,800)	651	57
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,500)	688	106
\$50,000-\$99,999 (3,500)	550	45
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,600)	536	110
\$500,000 or more (1,900)	713	83
No sales or amount not available (2,500)	639	182
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (8,200)	553	90
4-7 (3,700)	629	75
8-19 (2,000)	785	137
20 or more (1,600)	1,046	102
None and not available (3,700)	549	129

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7g. Portland: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (22,000)	356	39
Kind of business		
Retail (5,300)	446	100
Wholesale (2,600)	192	(B)
Service (8,200)	318	31
Other (5,900)	399	(B)
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (2,200)	401	(B)
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,300)	355	94
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,200)	345	(B)
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	310	(B)
\$100,000-\$499,999 (4,500)	395	52
\$500,000 or more (4,400)	327	38
No sales or amount not available (4,000)	351	(B)
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (7,800)	361	50
4-7 (3,800)	420	44
8-19 (3,300)	351	(B)
20 or more (3,500)	370	43
None and not available (3,600)	265	(B)

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 7h. St. Louis: Commercial victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized establishments and type of victimization

(Rate per 1,000 establishments, based on surveys during the months July through November 1972 of victimizations during the previous 12 months)

Characteristic*	Burglary	Robbery
Total (24,300)	531	94
Kind of business		
Retail (7,500)	689	175
Wholesale (2,600)	320	(B)
Service (9,800)	419	67
Other (4,400)	640	44
Amount of receipts		
Less than \$10,000 (5,600)	543	105
\$10,000-\$24,999 (2,800)	518	85
\$25,000-\$49,999 (2,200)	519	101
\$50,000-\$99,999 (2,400)	727	101
\$100,000-\$499,999 (3,500)	525	115
\$500,000 or more (3,100)	614	127
No sales or amount not available (4,700)	381	44
Number of paid employees		
1-3 (7,900)	423	81
4-7 (4,100)	493	71
8-19 (2,400)	772	108
20 or more (3,100)	626	214
None and not available (6,700)	552	64

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.

* Number in parentheses refers to business establishments in the group.

B Rate not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

Table 8. Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of victimization and city

Type of victimization	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Personal	33	41	36	31	35	41	34	41
Crimes of violence	45	51	46	41	40	50	41	50
Rape and attempted rape	35	53	55	58	55	58	42	42
Robbery	56	57	53	52	44	50	45	57
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	63	65	65	69	60	60	62	59
Serious assault	66	72	76	82	65	68	62	67
Minor assault	57	58	49	56	55	52	61	52
Robbery without injury	62	64	60	61	46	51	47	71
Attempted robbery without injury	41	35	31	30	25	33	32	33
Assault	41	46	39	36	38	49	37	46
Aggravated assault	52	57	46	47	46	60	48	53
With injury	56	63	57	58	55	60	52	60
Attempted assault with weapon	51	51	42	42	42	61	46	48
Simple assault	30	36	31	27	32	37	30	39
With injury	40	53	36	32	43	43	43	58
Attempted assault without weapon	26	31	29	26	29	35	26	32
Crimes of theft	27	34	27	27	32	34	31	36
Personal larceny with contact	31	46	38	33	46	38	39	48
Purse snatching	45	62	61	55	71	50	65	69
Attempted purse snatching	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	19	(B)	(B)
Pocket picking	28	46	22	23	44	33	37	39
Personal larceny without contact	26	32	26	27	31	32	31	34

Table 8. Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of victimization and city—continued

Type of victimization	Atlanta	Baltimore	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Newark	Portland	St. Louis
Household	45	49	49	42	47	51	43	52
Burglary	55	57	53	50	57	51	50	56
Forcible entry	77	78	75	74	77	66	71	74
Unlawful entry (without force)	38	47	43	41	48	41	44	51
Attempted forcible entry	32	34	26	29	37	28	28	30
Household larceny	21	29	20	27	30	28	29	32
Completed larceny	20	28	20	27	31	29	30	32
Attempted larceny	24	38	17	30	19	20	21	30
Auto theft	79	78	75	76	78	79	79	74
Completed theft	93	94	96	90	94	95	91	96
Attempted theft	39	38	30	40	39	34	37	32
Commercial	75	83	77	76	78	79	78	73
Burglary	71	81	74	74	76	80	77	71
Robbery	92	94	90	92	96	75	88	88
Completed robbery	97	98	96	98	97	89	100	95
Attempted robbery	74	80	73	65	94	54	57	73

NOTE: In general, small differences between any two figures in this table are not statistically significant because of sampling.
 B Percent not shown because estimated number of victimizations in this category was too small to be statistically reliable.

END